

Electronic Controls Handbook

Programming Flow Charts & Parameter Lists for

EWPC Series Controllers



Specialists in electronic refrigeration control

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Eliwell Controls

Programming Flow Charts & Parameters

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The Programming Flow Charts & Parameter explanations shown in this brochure are designed to assist in the installation and service of Eliwell micro-processor based controls. Unfortunately it would be impractical to cover all of the Eliwell range in such a brochure so we have concentrated on the more commonly used models.

This booklet is not designed to replace the original manufacturers instruction booklet (which is supplied with each new control) but to provide additional guidance.

Eliwell Control Installation & Set-up Suggestions

Fault signals - 'E1' = room sensor fault - check wiring & connections between control and sensor. If no fault in wiring, check sensor resistance value as per table shown below. 'E2' = evaporator sensor fault - check as per E1.

Sensors - Eliwell controls predominantly use PTC sensors with NI100 & PT100 types also being used on some models.

Sensors - connections - preferably use screw connection blocks or spade connections.

Sensors - extension - PTC sensors are extendable to a max. of 100 mtrs using 1,5 mm square section conductor cable.

Sensors - interference - avoid running sensor leads close to other electrical equipment and other cables conducting large switching loads. If this is unavoidable, use screened cable, earthed at both ends.

Sensors - resistances - sensor temperature (degree C.) / ohms resistance

	-10 C	0 C	+10 C	+20 C
РТС	740	800	877	950
NI100	94,6	100	105,6	111
PT100	96,1	100	104	108

Sensors - operating temps - sensor operating range

cable ambient range

PTC	- 55 to + 140 C	PVC	- 20 to + 80 C
PTC(W) *	- 55 to + 140 C	Silicone	- 90 to + 200 C
NI100	- 50 to + 150 C	Vetrotex(P)	0 to $+$ 550 C
PT100	- 90 to + 600 C	Vetrotex(P)	0 to $+$ 550 C

* waterproof / high ambient sensor (optional).

Spikes - if power spikes are possible, fit a Varisitor in parallel with the power and neutral lines to the transformer on the 240v input side. Ask for part no. CON210. Refer to inside back cover - *Adverse Condition Protection*.

Supply fluctuation - if the supply voltage drops below an acceptable level, the control display will flash indicating that the problem exists. During this time all functions are suspended until the correct voltage returns and the control resumes its normal programmed operation.

Power - most Eliwell controls are for connection to either mains 240v.1.50Hz supply or 12 VAC/DC (normally fed from either a remote slave unit or a 3VA transformer).

Power interruption - Eliwell controls will retain the entered operating program during a power failure. However, it is good practice to use the 'cleanest' available power supply. If the supply is also used for controlling large electrical loads, fit a 'noise filter' (part no. CON200). Refer to inside back cover - *Adverse Condition Protection*.

Programming - most Eliwell controls will retain the program memory for several years without an external power supply. This allows the control to be programmed 'on the bench' before issuing for site installation.

Outputs - check that the switching currents applied are within the ratings shown on the control & in the control detail.

Output interference - if the control is connected to an inductive coil (e.g. solenoid valves, etc.) it is possible to pick up and transmit interference back to the control thus causing errors. If this could be a problem, fit a noise filter (part no. PELE342) in parallel, preferably across the coil. Refer to inside back cover - *Adverse Condition Protection*.

Water / humidity - the EWPC900 & EWTB/EWPC1000 series controls have an IP65 rated front fascia. To provide a complete IP65 rated seal for the front fascia of a 74 x 32 mm control, a rubber gasket (part no. PELE206) should be fitted between the back face of the control fascia and the panel mounting face. The control does require ventilation and therefore has ventilation slats on both sides of the control housing. These slats are designed to resist the intake of moisture but for 'drip' protection for the terminal connections, a protection kit (part no. PELE205) is available.

Setting the Set Point - after programming the control, ensure that the SET POINT value has also been entered.



Eliwell EWPC901T / AR Parameters

PARAMETERS	FUNCTIONS / OPTIONS
SP	Sets the temperature at which the relay opens
Set Point	
НС	H = Heating applications, differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall)
Heating / Cooling	C = Cooling applications, differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise)
d	Sets the number of degrees above (or below) Set Point at which the relay closes
Differential	
LS	Sets the lowest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point.
Lower Set Point	
limit	
HS	Sets the highest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point.
Higher Set Point	
limit	
CA	Enables the sensor display temperature to be re-calibrated or offset by $+ / - 20$ deg.
Calibration	
thermostat probe	
rP	If sensor / wiring is defective, the compressor relay will –
Compressor probe	$\mathbf{oF} = \mathbf{Open}$ (i.e. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected).
protection	on = Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).
PS	0 = delay, in seconds , before compressor starts (enter value in Pt below)
Protection type	1 = delay, in minutes , before compressor starts (enter value in Pt below)
	2 = after compressor stops, a delay, in minutes , before it can re-start (enter value
	in Pt below).
	3 = delay, in minutes , between successive compressor starts (enter value in Pt
	below).
Pt	Time period for parameter PS as above (enter value between $0 > 31$, mins or secs).
Protection time	
HA	Temperature deviation above set point at which internal alarm will be activated
High Temp Alarm	(value entered must be positive '+').
LA	Temperature deviation below set point at which internal alarm will be activated
Low Temp Alarm	(value entered must be positive ' + ').
Ad	Temperature differential for HA & LA alarms.
Alarm differential	
DA	
PA Demonstration	Alarm time delay, in hours, after start-up during which alarm will not activate.
Power on alarm	
delay	



Eliwell EWPC902T/R/P Parameters

PARAMETERS	FUNCTIONS / OPTIONS
SP	Sets the temperature at which the relay opens
Set Point	
d 1	Sets the number of degrees above (or below) Set Point at which the relay closes
Differential	
LS 1	Sets the lowest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point.
Lower Set Point	
limit	
HS 1	Sets the highest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point.
Higher Set Point	
limit	
od	Delay in minutes between power coming on and output relays activating
Output delay	
Lci	For pressure and humidity models only. Set to same value as that of the transducer
Lower current input	or humidity probe's bottom end of scale. (see note below)
Hci	For pressure and humidity models only. Set to same value as that of the transducer
Higher current input	or humidity probe's upper end of scale. (see note below)
CAL	Enables the sensor display temperature to be re-calibrated or offset by $+/-20$ deg.
Calibration	
thermostat probe	
PSE	Ni = Ni100 (RTD)
Probe type selection	$\mathbf{Pt} = \mathbf{PT100} (\mathbf{RTD})$
51	$\mathbf{FE} = \mathbf{J}$ type thermocouple
	$\mathbf{Cr} = \mathbf{K}$ type thermocouple
	$\mathbf{rh} = \mathbf{S}$ type thermocouple
HC 1	H = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall)
Heating / Cooling	C = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise)
rp1	If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay will –
Relay protection	$\mathbf{ro} = \mathbf{Open}$ (i.e. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected).
5 1	$\mathbf{rc} = \text{Close}$ (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).
LF1	di = LED on when relay is energised
LED function 1	in = LED off when relay is energised
dP	$\mathbf{oF} = No$ decimal point in readout
Decimal Point	$\mathbf{on} = $ Will show decimal point in readout (if this function selected see notes below)
	Note 1 - current & voltage input models, if this option selected, parameters 'Lci' & 'H
	must be entered as 10 times actual value.
	Note 2 - all models - if changed from non-decimal to decimal readout, all parameters
	entered in degrees will be automatically divided by 10.
	Note 3 - this function not applicable to models with thermocouple input.
Hdd	Half digit On / Off - Used to make the display's right hand digit read full scale
Half digit display	(0 to 9) or half digit only (0 or 5)
tAb	Do not alter this setting
Do not adjust	

Note - Pressure & Humidity models : You must adjust the controller to the working range of the sensor. For example, if you have a humidity probe with a working range of 20÷80%RH, you must enter the value "20" into parameter **Lci**, and "80" into parameter **Hci**



Eliwell EWPC905T Parameters

Important Note: Parameter **"Ft"** sets EWPC905 to act as either a 2 stage or Dead Band Controller. Set parameter **"Ft"** before setting any other parameter

PARAMETERS	FUNCTIONS / OPTIONS
d 1 Differential for	Sets the number of degrees above (or below) Set Point 1 at which relay 1 closes
Set Point 1	(Also see parameters HC1 & Ft)
d2 Differential for	Sets the number of degrees above (or below) Set Point 1 at which relay 2 closes
Set Point 2	(Also see parameters HC2 & Ft)
db	Sets the number of degrees above and below Set Point, at which the respective
Dead band	relays close. Relays will open again when Set Point is achieved.
LS 1 Lower limit	Sets the lowest value to which customer will be able to adjust Set Point 1.
for Set Point 1	
LS 2 Lower limit	Sets the lowest value to which customer will be able to adjust Set Point 2.
for Set Point 2	
HS 1 Higher limit	Sets the highest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point 1.
for Set Point 1	
HS 2 Higher limit	Sets the highest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point 2.
for Set Point 2	
od Output delay	Delay in seconds between power coming on and output relays activating
ou output utility	
Lai	For pressure and humidity models only. Set to some value as that of the transducer
LCI Louver ourrent input	or humidity proho's bottom and of scale (see note below)
	For program and humidity models only. Set to some value as that of the transducer
Higher ourrent input	or humidity proho's upper and of scale (see note below)
CAL Calibration	Finally the sensor display temperature to be re-calibrated or offset $h_{\rm H} + (-20 dec$
thermostet probe	Enables the sensor display temperature to be re-calibrated of offset by $+7 - 20$ deg.
thermostat probe	Sets the EWDC005 to exercise as a detail and hand controller
FL Function type	Sets the EWPC905 to operate as a 2 stage of dead band controller n = 2 stage control $n = -2$ stage control
	di = 2 stage control $III = Dead Dand controldi = Set Point 2 is dependent on Set Point 1. Alter 1 and 2 will follow it$
Set Doints 1 & 2	(Here, the temperature entered in Set Point 2 is the deviation from Set Point 1)
dependent or	(Here, the temperature entered in Set Point 2 is the deviation from Set Point 1) in $-$ Both Set Dointe independent of each other
independent	$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{D}$ of the points independent of each other $\mathbf{F} \mathbf{f}^2 = \mathbf{on} (2 \text{ stage operation})$
UC 1 Polov 1	Note: u (dependent) is only possible in parameter $\mathbf{Ft} = \mathbf{on} (2 \text{ stage operation})$
Heating / Cooling	\mathbf{n} = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on rise)
HC 2 Relay 2	\mathbf{H} = Heating / De hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall)
Heating / Cooling	$\mathbf{C} = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise)$
rP1	If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 1 will _
Relay 1 protection	$\mathbf{r}_{0} = \mathbf{O}\mathbf{p}\mathbf{r}_{0}$ (i.e. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected)
Relay 1 protection	$\mathbf{rc} = \text{Close}(\text{ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected})$
rP?	If sensor / wiring is defective the relay 2 will _
Relay 2 protection	$\mathbf{r}_0 = \mathbf{O}\mathbf{p}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{n}$ (i.e. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected)
Relay 2 protection	$\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{r}} = Close$ (i.e. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).
LF1	$\mathbf{d}\mathbf{i} = LED$ on when relay 1 is energised
LED function 1	$\mathbf{in} = \text{LED off when relay 1 is energised}$
LF2	$d\mathbf{i} = \text{LED on when relay 2 is energised}$
LED function 2	$\mathbf{in} = \text{LED off when relay 2 is energised}$
dP	$\mathbf{oF} = \mathbf{No}$ decimal point in readout
Decimal Point	$\mathbf{on} = $ Will show decimal point in readout
Hdd	Half digit On / Off - Used to make the display's right hand digit read full scale
Half digit display	(0 to 9) or half digit only (0 or 5)
tAb Do not adjust	Do not alter this setting

t adjust | Do not alter this setting Information courtesy of Thermofrost Cryo PLC – Copyright September 2000



Eliwell EWTR910 / 920 Parameters

Important Notes: Parameter "**dP**" decimal point on / off can effect some other parameters by a factor of 10. Always set "**dP**" first . Not all parameters listed may be present in every controller

PARAMETERS	FUNCTIONS / OPTIONS				
d 1 Differential for	Sets the number of degrees above (or below) Set Point 1 at which relay 1 closes				
Set Point 1	(Also see parameters HC1 & Ft)				
d2 Differential for	Sets the number of degrees above (or below) Set Point 1 at which relay 2 closes				
Set Point 2	(Also see parameters HC2 & Ft)				
db	Sets the number of degrees above and below Set Point, at which the respective relays close.				
Dead band	Relays will open again when Set Point is achieved.				
LS 1 Lower limit for	Sets the lowest value to which customer will be able to adjust Set Point 1.				
Set Point 1					
LS 2 Lower limit for	Sets the lowest value to which customer will be able to adjust Set Point 2.				
Set Point 2					
HS 1 Higher limit for Set Point 1	Sets the highest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point 1.				
HS 2 Higher limit for	Sets the highest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point 2.				
Set Point 2					
od Output delay	Delay in seconds between "power on" and output relays starting to operate				
Lci	For pressure and humidity models only. Set to same value as that of the transducer				
Lower current input	or humidity probe's bottom end of scale. (see note below)				
Hci	For pressure and humidity models only. Set to same value as that of the transducer				
Higher current input	or humidity probe's upper end of scale. (see note below)				
LAO Low analogue	Sets the temperature at which the analogue output will be at 4mA				
output	(for models with 4-20mA analogue output only) Also see parameter "AOF"				
HAO High analogue	Sets the temperature at which the analogue output will be at 20mA				
output	(for models with 4-20mA analogue output only) Also see parameter "AOF"				
CAL Calibration	Enables the sensor display temperature to be re-calibrated or offset by $+/-20$ deg.				
PSE Probe selection	NI = Ni100 $Pt = PT100$				
AOF Analogue output	ro = Temperatures entered into LAO & HAO are actual temperatures and remain				
function	fixed even if the Set Point is altered.				
	\mathbf{Er} = The analogue output is linked to the Set Point. If Set Point is altered, the				
	the analogue output will follow, and the relationship between LAO, HAO &				
	Set Point will be maintained. Temperatures entered into LAO & HAO				
	are not actual temperatures, but are the deviation away from Set Point				
	Note: The 4-20mA analogue output is always proportional between LAO & HAO				
0C0	di = Set Point 2 is dependent on Set Point 1. Alter 1 and 2 will follow it				
Set Points dependent	(Here, the temperature entered in Set Point 2 is the deviation from Set Point 1)				
or independent	in = Both Set Points independent of each other				
HC 1 Relay 1					
IIC I Relay I	$\mathbf{H} = \text{Heating} / \text{De-hum etc.}, \text{ differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall)}$				
Heating / Cooling	H = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) C = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise)				
Heating / Cooling HC 2 Relay 2	 H = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) C = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise) H = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) 				
Heating / Cooling HC 2 Relay 2 Heating / Cooling	 H = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) C = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise) H = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) C = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise) 				
Heating / Cooling HC 2 Relay 2 Heating / Cooling rP1	 H = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) C = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise) H = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) C = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise) If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 1 will – 				
Heating / Cooling HC 2 Relay 2 Heating / Cooling rP1 Relay 1 protection	 H = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) C = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise) H = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) C = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise) If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 1 will – ro = Open (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected). 				
Heating / Cooling HC 2 Relay 2 Heating / Cooling rP1 Relay 1 protection	 H = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) C = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise) H = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) C = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise) If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 1 will – ro = Open (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected). rc = Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected). 				
Heating / Cooling HC 2 Relay 2 Heating / Cooling rP1 Relay 1 protection rP2	 H = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) C = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise) H = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) C = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise) If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 1 will – ro = Open (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected). rc = Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected). If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will – 				
Heating / Cooling HC 2 Relay 2 Heating / Cooling rP1 Relay 1 protection rP2 Relay 2 protection	 H = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) C = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise) H = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) C = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise) If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 1 will – ro = Open (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected). rc = Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected). If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will – ro = Open (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected). 				
Heating / Cooling HC 2 Relay 2 Heating / Cooling rP1 Relay 1 protection rP2 Relay 2 protection	 H = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) C = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise) H = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) C = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise) If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 1 will – ro = Open (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected). rc = Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected). If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will – ro = Open (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected). rc = Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected). 				
Heating / Cooling HC 2 Relay 2 Heating / Cooling rP1 Relay 1 protection rP2 Relay 2 protection LF1 LED function 1	H = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) C = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise) H = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) C = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise) If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 1 will – ro = Open (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected). rc = Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected). If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will – ro = Open (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected). If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will – ro = Open (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected). If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will – ro = Open (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected). rd = LED on when relay 1 is energised in = LED off when relay 1 is energised				
Heating / Cooling HC 2 Relay 2 Heating / Cooling rP1 Relay 1 protection rP2 Relay 2 protection LF1 LED function 1 LF2 LED function 2	\mathbf{H} = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) \mathbf{C} = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise) \mathbf{H} = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) \mathbf{C} = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise)If sensor / Wiring is defective, the relay 1 will – \mathbf{ro} = Open (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected). \mathbf{rc} = Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will – \mathbf{ro} = Open (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected).If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will – \mathbf{ro} = Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).If a = LED on when relay 1 is energised \mathbf{in} = LED off when relay 1 is energised \mathbf{di} = LED on when relay 2 is energised \mathbf{in} = LED off when relay 2 is energised				
Heating / Cooling HC 2 Relay 2 Heating / Cooling rP1 Relay 1 protection rP2 Relay 2 protection LF1 LED function 1 LF2 LED function 2 dP Decimal Point	$\mathbf{H} = \text{Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall)}$ $\mathbf{C} = \text{Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise)}$ $\mathbf{H} = \text{Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall)}$ $\mathbf{C} = \text{Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise)}$ If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 1 will - $\mathbf{ro} = \text{Open (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected).}$ $\mathbf{rc} = \text{Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).}$ If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will - $\mathbf{ro} = \text{Open (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).}$ $\mathbf{rc} = \text{Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).}$ $\mathbf{rc} = \text{Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).}$ $\mathbf{di} = \text{LED on when relay 1 is energised}$ $\mathbf{in} = \text{LED off when relay 1 is energised}$ $\mathbf{or} = \text{No decimal point in readout}$ $\mathbf{on} = \text{Will show decimal point in readout}$				
Heating / Cooling HC 2 Relay 2 Heating / Cooling rP1 Relay 1 protection rP2 Relay 2 protection LF1 LED function 1 LF2 LED function 2 dP Decimal Point dro Display readout	$\mathbf{H} = \text{Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall)}$ $\mathbf{C} = \text{Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise)}$ $\mathbf{H} = \text{Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall)}$ $\mathbf{C} = \text{Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise)}$ If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 1 will - $\mathbf{ro} = \text{Open (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected).}$ $\mathbf{rc} = \text{Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).}$ If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will - $\mathbf{ro} = \text{Open (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).}$ If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will - $\mathbf{ro} = \text{Open (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).}$ If a ellebox (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected). $\mathbf{rc} = \text{Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).}$ $\mathbf{di} = \text{LED on when relay 1 is energised}$ $\mathbf{in} = \text{LED off when relay 1 is energised}$ $\mathbf{di} = \text{LED on when relay 2 is energised}$ $\mathbf{on} = \text{Will show decimal point in readout}$ $\mathbf{P} = \text{Display system temperature}$ $\mathbf{S} = \text{Display Set Point}$				
Heating / Cooling HC 2 Relay 2 Heating / Cooling rP1 Relay 1 protection rP2 Relay 2 protection LF1 LED function 1 LF2 LED function 2 dP Decimal Point dro Display readout AOS Analogue Output	$\mathbf{H} = \text{Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall)\mathbf{C} = \text{Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise)\mathbf{H} = \text{Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall)\mathbf{C} = \text{Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise)If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 1 will -\mathbf{ro} = \text{Open (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected).}\mathbf{rc} = \text{Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).}If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will -\mathbf{ro} = \text{Open (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).}\mathbf{rc} = \text{Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).}\mathbf{rc} = \text{Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).}\mathbf{rc} = \text{Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).}\mathbf{rc} = \text{Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).}\mathbf{rd} = \text{LED on when relay 1 is energised}\mathbf{in} = \text{LED off when relay 1 is energised}\mathbf{di} = \text{LED on when relay 2 is energised}\mathbf{or} = \text{No decimal point in readout}\mathbf{P} = \text{Display system temperature}\mathbf{S} = \text{Display Set Point}\mathbf{Ao} = \text{Analogue output goes to 20mA if sensor fails}$				
Heating / Cooling HC 2 Relay 2 Heating / Cooling rP1 Relay 1 protection rP2 Relay 2 protection LF1 LED function 1 LF2 LED function 2 dP Decimal Point dro Display readout AOS Analogue Output Security	H = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) $C =$ Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise) $H =$ Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) $C =$ Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise)If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 1 will – $ro =$ Open (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected). $rc =$ Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will – $ro =$ Open (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected).If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will – $ro =$ Open (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will – $ro =$ Open (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).If $sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will –ro = Open (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will –ro = Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).If = LED on when relay 1 is energisedIn = LED off when relay 1 is energisedIf = LED on when relay 2 is energisedIf = LED off when relay 2 is energisedOF = No decimal point in readoutOF = No decimal point in readoutOF = Display system temperatureS = Display Set PointAo = Analogue output goes to 20mA if sensor failsAF = Analogue output goes to 4 mA if sensor fails$				
Heating / Cooling HC 2 Relay 2 Heating / Cooling rP1 Relay 1 protection rP2 Relay 2 protection LF1 LED function 1 LF2 LED function 2 dP Decimal Point dro Display readout AOS Analogue Output Security Hdd	\mathbf{H} = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) \mathbf{C} = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise) \mathbf{H} = Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall) \mathbf{C} = Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise)If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 1 will – \mathbf{ro} = Open (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected). \mathbf{rc} = Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will – \mathbf{ro} = Open (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected).If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will – \mathbf{ro} = Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will – \mathbf{ro} = Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).If = LED on when relay 1 is energised \mathbf{in} = LED off when relay 1 is energised \mathbf{di} = LED on when relay 2 is energised \mathbf{in} = LED off when relay 2 is energised \mathbf{of} = No decimal point in readout \mathbf{P} = Display system temperature \mathbf{S} = Display Set Point \mathbf{Ao} = Analogue output goes to 20mA if sensor fails \mathbf{AF} = Analogue output goes to 4 mA if sensor failsHalf digit On / Off - Used to make the display's right hand digit read full scale				
Heating / Cooling HC 2 Relay 2 Heating / Cooling rP1 Relay 1 protection rP2 Relay 2 protection LF1 LED function 1 LF2 LED function 2 dP Decimal Point dro Display readout AOS Analogue Output Security Hdd Half digit display	$\mathbf{H} = \text{Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall)\mathbf{C} = \text{Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise)\mathbf{H} = \text{Heating / De-hum etc., differential is below Set Point (relay makes on fall)\mathbf{C} = \text{Cooling / Hum etc., differential is above Set Point (relay makes on rise)If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 1 will -\mathbf{ro} = \text{Open (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected).\mathbf{rc} = \text{Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will -\mathbf{ro} = \text{Open (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will -\mathbf{ro} = \text{Open (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will -\mathbf{ro} = \text{Open (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).If \mathbf{c} = \text{Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).\mathbf{rc} = \text{Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).\mathbf{rc} = \text{Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).\mathbf{di} = \text{LED on when relay 1 is energised}\mathbf{di} = \text{LED on when relay 2 is energised}\mathbf{n} = \text{LED on when relay 2 is energised}\mathbf{n} = \text{LED off when relay 2 is energised}\mathbf{of} = \text{No decimal point in readout}\mathbf{P} = \text{Display system temperature}\mathbf{S} = \text{Display Set Point}\mathbf{Ao} = \text{Analogue output goes to 20mA if sensor fails}\mathbf{Half digit On / Off}Used to make the display's right hand digit rea$				



Eliwell EWTR930 Parameters

Important Notes: Parameter "**dP**" decimal point on / off can effect some other parameters by a factor of 10. Always set "**dP**" first Not all parameters listed may be present in every controller

10. Always set "dp " first. Not all parameters listed may be present in every controller				
PARAMETERS	FUNCTIONS / OPTIONS			
db	Sets the number of degrees above and below Set Point, at which the respective relays close.			
Dead band	Relays will open again when Set Point is achieved.			
LS 1 Lower limit for	Sets the lowest value to which customer will be able to adjust Set Point 1.			
Set Point 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
HS 1 Higher limit for	Sets the highest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point 1.			
Set Point 1				
od Output delay	Delay in seconds between "power on" and output relays starting to operate			
Lci	For pressure and humidity models only. Set to same value as that of the transducer			
Lower current input	or humidity probe's bottom end of scale. (see note below)			
Hci	For pressure and humidity models only. Set to same value as that of the transducer			
Higher current input	or humidity probe's upper end of scale. (see note below)			
LAO Low analogue	Sets the temperature at which the analogue output will be at 4mA			
output	(for models with 4-20mA analogue output only) Also see parameter "AOF"			
HAO High analogue	Sets the temperature at which the analogue output will be at 20mA			
output	(for models with 4-20mA analogue output only) Also see parameter "AOF"			
CAL Calibration	Enables the sensor display temperature to be re-calibrated or offset by + / - 20 deg			
PSE Probe selection	$\mathbf{NI} = \mathrm{Ni}100$ $\mathbf{Pt} = \mathrm{PT}100$			
AOF Analogue output	ro = Temperatures entered into LAO & HAO are actual temperatures and remain			
function	fixed even if the Set Point is altered.			
	$\mathbf{E}\mathbf{r}$ = The analogue output is linked to the Set Point. If Set Point is altered, the			
	the analogue output will follow, and the relationship between LAO, HAO &			
	Set Point will be maintained. Temperatures entered into LAO & HAO			
	are not actual temperatures, but are the deviation away from Set Point			
	Note: The 4-20mA analogue output is always proportional between LAO & HAO			
rP1	If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 1 will –			
Relay 1 protection	ro = Open (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected).			
	$\mathbf{rc} = \text{Close}$ (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).			
rP2	If sensor / wiring is defective, the relay 2 will –			
Relay 2 protection	ro = Open (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected).			
	$\mathbf{rc} = \text{Close}$ (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).			
LF1 LED function 1	di = LED on when relay 1 is energised $in = LED$ off when relay 1 is energised			
LF2 LED function 2	di = LED on when relay 2 is energised $in = LED$ off when relay 2 is energised			
dP Decimal Point	$\mathbf{oF} = \mathbf{No}$ decimal point in readout $\mathbf{on} = \mathbf{Will}$ show decimal point in readout			
dro Display readout	\mathbf{P} = Display system temperature \mathbf{S} = Display Set Point			
AOS Analogue Output	Ao = Analogue output goes to 20mA if sensor fails			
Security	\mathbf{AF} = Analogue output goes to 4 mA if sensor fails			
Hdd	Half digit On / Off - Used to make the display's right hand digit read full scale			
Half digit display	(0 to 9) or half digit only (0 or 5)			
tAb Do not adjust	Do not alter this setting			



Eliwell EWPC961T / AR Parameters

PARAMETERS	FUNCTIONS / OPTIONS
d Differential	Sets the number of degrees above Set Point at which the compressor is re-started
LS Lower Set	Sets the lowest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point.
Point limit	
HS Higher Set	Sets the highest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point.
Point limit	
CAL Calibration	Enables the sensor display temperature to be re-calibrated or offset by $+/-15$ deg
thermostat probe	
rP Compressor	If sensor / wiring is defective, the compressor relay will –
probe protection	$\mathbf{oF} = \mathbf{Open}$ (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected).
	on = Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).
PS Compressor	0 = delay, in seconds , before compressor starts (enter value in Pt below)
protection system	1 = delay, in minutes , before compressor starts (enter value in Pt below)
	2 = after compressor stops, a delay, in minutes , before it can re-start (enter value
	in Pt below).
D. D. J. J.	3 = delay, in minutes, between successive compressor starts (enter value in Pt below
Pt Protection time	Time period for parameter PS as above (enter value between $0 > 31$, mins or secs).
dS Defrost System	\mathbf{dF} = defrost period based upon compressor running time in hours (Digifrost).
	\mathbf{rt} = defrost period based upon real (clock) time.
dI Defrost Interval	Time period, in hours, between defrost starts (see dS above).
dE Defrost	Maximum length of defrost, in minutes.
Endurance	
dL Defrost display	\mathbf{n} = Display will continue to show sensor temperature during defrost.
Lock	\mathbf{y} = During defrost, display will be 'locked' - for options see \mathbf{dr} below.
dr Display readout	If dL (as above) is set to ' y ', this determines locked display shown during defrost -
unit	\mathbf{C} = Display locked on the temperature showing prior to defrost.
	df = Display locked to show " df " indicating defrost in progress
	Note : Either display will remain 'locked' until the set point temp. is regained.
do Defrost at	System will go into defrost when power supply is connected -
power on	$\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{No}.$
	$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Y}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{s}.$
dd Defrost delay	Delay, in minutes, after power on before defrost can start.
HA High temp.	Temperature deviation above set point at which alarm will be activated (value
Alarm	entered must be positive '+') i.e. if set point is minus 10 deg C & required alarm ter
	is minus 3 deg C, enter value "7".
LA Low temp.	Temperature deviation below set point at which alarm will be activated (value
Alarm	entered must be positive '+').
Ad Alarm	Temperature differential for HAL & LAL alarm settings (as above).
differential	
PA Power on alarm	Alarm time delay after power on (hours).
delay	
dA Defrost Alarm	Alarm time delay after defrost (see Au below).
delay	
Au Alarm time unit	Selects unit (hours or minutes) for defrost alarm delay - see dA above.



Eliwell EWPC970T Parameters

PARAMETERS	FUNCTIONS / OPTIONS
diF Differential	Sets the number of degrees above Set Point at which the compressor is re-started
LSE Lower Set	Sets the lowest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point.
Point limit	
HSE Higher Set	Sets the highest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point.
Point limit	
dty Defrost type	$\mathbf{EL} = \mathbf{Electric} \ \mathbf{defrost}.$
	in = Reverse cycle or hot-gas defrost.
dit Defrost interval	Time period, in hours, between defrosts (see dct below).
dct Defrost counting	$\mathbf{dF} = \mathbf{De}$ frost interval based upon compressor running time.
type	\mathbf{rt} = Defrost interval based upon real (clock) time.
	SC = Goes into defrost when compressor stops.
	$\mathbf{Fr} =$ Allows free use of defrost relay for other purposes i.e. isolation of separate
	alarm system during defrost, etc
doh Defrost offset	If defrost on start up is required (see dPo below) then this parameter creates an
	initial time period, in minutes, of normal operation before the defrost commences.
	ie. if dPo is on ' Y' & doh is at ' 10' , then on start-up system will run for 10 mins &
	then go into defrost.
dEt Defrost duration	Time period, in minutes, of defrost cycle
dt Drip time	Time period, in minutes, at the end of defrost when compressor remains off
dPo Defrost at	Instructs controller to carry out defrost when power supply is reconnected -
power on	$\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{No}.$
	$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Y}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{s}.$
ddL Defrost display	\mathbf{n} = When system goes into defrost, display will show sensor temperature.
lock	\mathbf{y} = During defrost, display will lock on temperature shown at start of defrost.
	$\mathbf{L}\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{D}\mathbf{i}\mathbf{s}\mathbf{p}\mathbf{l}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{y}$ shows ' def ' throughout defrost cycle.
	Note : Options 'y' & 'Lb' – display remains locked until set point temp is regained.
cPP Compressor	If sensor / wiring is defective, the compressor relay will –
probe protection	$\mathbf{oF} = \mathbf{Open}$ (i.e. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected).
	on = Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).
ctP Compressor type	$\mathbf{nP} = \mathbf{No}$ compressor short-cycling protection.
of protection	don = A delay is created between signal for the compressor to run and the
	compressor relay making (for time period, see Car below).
	dor = A delay is created between the compressor switching off and subsequent
	dbi = After compressor starte, there is a time period before it can restart (for time
	period, see cdP below)
cdP Compressor	The time period, in minutes, for ctP (see above).
delay protection	
odo Output delay at	When power supply is switched on, all functions are delayed for this period (in
power on	mins.).
CAL Calibration	Enables the sensor display temperature to be re-calibrated or offset by $+ / - 20$ deg
thermostat probe	
tab do not adjust	Do not alter this setting



Eliwell EWPC971T Parameters

PARAMETERS	FUNCTIONS / OPTIONS
diF Differential	Sets the number of degrees above Set Point at which the compressor is re-started
LSE Lower Set	Sets the lowest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point.
Point limit	
HSE Higher Set	Sets the highest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point.
Point limit	
dty Defrost type	$\mathbf{EL} = \mathbf{Electric} \ \mathbf{defrost}.$
	in = Reverse cycle or hot-gas defrost.
dit Defrost interval	Time period, in hours, between defrosts (see dct below).
dct Defrost counting	$\mathbf{dF} = \mathbf{D}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{f}\mathbf{r}\mathbf{o}\mathbf{s}\mathbf{t}$ interval based upon compressor running time.
type	$\mathbf{rt} = \mathbf{Defrost}$ interval based upon real (clock) time.
	SC = Goes into defrost when compressor stops.
	$\mathbf{Fr} = \text{Allows free use of defrost relay for other purposes i.e. isolation of separate}$
	alarm system during defrost, etc
doh Defrost offset	If defrost on start up is required (see dPo below) then this parameter creates an
	initial time period, in minutes, of normal operation before the defrost commences.
	ie. if dPo is on ' Y' & doh is at ' 10' , then on start-up system will run for 10 mins &
	then go into defrost.
dEt Defrost duration	Time period, in minutes, of defrost cycle - maximum defrost time assuming dSt
	value (as below) is not reached first.
dSt Defrost	Temperature as sensed by evaporator probe, at which defrost cycle is terminated.
termination temp.	
dt Drip time	Time period, in minutes, at the end of defrost when compressor remains off
dPo Defrost at	Instructs controller to carry out defrost when power supply is reconnected -
power on	$\mathbf{n} = No.$
	$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Y}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{s}.$
ddL Defrost display	\mathbf{n} = When system goes into defrost, display will show sensor temperature.
lock	$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{D}$ uring defrost, display will lock on temperature shown at start of defrost.
	Lb = Display shows ' def ' throughout defrost cycle.
	Note : Options 'y' & 'Lb' – display remains locked until set point temp is regained.
cPP Compressor	If sensor / wiring is defective, the compressor relay will –
probe protection	$\mathbf{oF} = \mathbf{Open}$ (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected).
	on = Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).
ctP Compressor type	nP = No compressor short-cycling protection.
of protection	don = A delay is created between signal for the compressor to run and the
	compressor relay making (for time period, see CdP below).
	doF = A delay is created between the compressor switching off and subsequent
	re-start (for time period, see CdP below).
	dbi = After compressor starts, there is a time period before it can restart (for time
ID C	period, see cdP below)
cdP Compressor	The time period, in minutes, for ctP (see above).
delay protection	
odo Output delay at	when power supply is switched on, all functions are delayed for this period (in
power on	mins.).
EPr Evaporator	Displays temperature sensed by the evaporator probe.
CAL Calibration	Eachlastic concertion temperature to be seen if best days (for the set / 20.1
theremostates	Enables the sensor display temperature to be re-calibrated or offset by $+ / - 20$ deg
inermostat probe	
tab do not adjust	Do not alter this setting

Important: If using in conjunction with EWDR975, refer to pages 31 for special instructions



Eliwell EWPC972T Parameters

Important: I	f using in	conjunction	with EWDR975.	refer to pages 31	for special instructions
	0	5	,	10	1

PARAMETERS	FUNCTIONS / OPTIONS	
diF Differential	Sets the number of degrees above Set Point at which the compressor is re-started	
LSE Lower Set	Sets the lowest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point.	
Point limit	5	
HSE Higher Set	Sets the highest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point.	
Point limit		
dty Defrost type	EL = Electric defrost.	
	in = Reverse cycle or hot-gas defrost.	
dit Defrost interval	Time period, in hours, between defrosts (see dct below).	
dct Defrost counting	$\mathbf{dF} = \mathbf{De}$ frost interval based upon compressor running time.	
type	$\mathbf{rt} = \mathbf{Defrost}$ interval based upon real (clock) time.	
	SC = Goes into defrost when compressor stops.	
	$\mathbf{Fr} = $ Allows free use of defrost relay for other purposes i.e. isolation of separate	
	alarm system during defrost, etc	
doh Defrost offset	If defrost on start up is required (see dPo below) then this parameter creates an	
	initial time period, in minutes, of normal operation before the defrost commences.	
	ie. if dPo is on ' Y ' & doh is at ' 10 ', then on start-up system will run for 10 mins &	
	then go into defrost.	
dEt Defrost duration	Time period, in minutes, of defrost cycle - maximum defrost time assuming dSt	
	value (as below) is not reached first.	
dSt Defrost	Temperature as sensed by evaporator probe, at which defrost cycle is terminated.	
termination temp.		
FSt Fan stop temp	When temperature sensed by evaporator probe is above this setting, evap fans stop	
Fdt Fan delay time	Time period, in minutes, after end of defrost during which fans will remain stopped.	
dt Drip time	Time period, in minutes, at the end of defrost when both compressor & evap fans	
	remain off e.g. if $\mathbf{Fdt} = 5$ mins & $\mathbf{dt} = 3$ mins, then at end of defrost both compressed	
	& fans will remain off for 3 mins with evap. fans remaining off for a further 2 mins	
	(i.e. a total of 5 mins).	
dPo Defrost at	Instructs controller to carry out defrost when power supply is reconnected -	
power on	$\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{No}.$	
	$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Y}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{s}.$	
ddL Defrost display	\mathbf{n} = When system goes into defrost, display will show sensor temperature.	
lock	\mathbf{y} = During defrost, display will lock on temperature shown at start of defrost.	
	Lb = Display shows ' def ' throughout defrost cycle.	
	Note : Options 'y' & 'Lb' – display remains locked until set point temp is regained.	
dFd Defrost fan	$\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{E}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{p}\mathbf{o}\mathbf{r}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{r}\mathbf{r}\mathbf{m}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{n}$ on during defrost.	
disable	$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{E}$ vaporator fans switch off during defrost.	
AFd Fan differential	Temperature differential for Fst (as above) and for HAL / LAL (as above).	
Fco Fan compressor	When the thermostat is satisfied -	
off	$\mathbf{OF} = \mathbf{Compressor} \& evaporator fans switch off$	
	on = Compressor switches off - fans remain on.	
cPP Compressor	If sensor / wiring is defective, the compressor relay will –	
probe protection $\mathbf{oF} = \text{Open}$ (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected).		
	on = Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).	

Information courtesy of Thermofrost Cryo PLC – Copyright September 2000

Continued:-

Eliwell EWPC972T Parameters - continued

ctP Compressor type	$\mathbf{nP} =$ No compressor short-cycling protection.	
of protection	don = A delay is created between signal for the compressor to run and the	
-	compressor relay making (for time period, see CdP below).	
	doF = A delay is created between the compressor switching off and subsequent	
	re-start (for time period, see CdP below).	
	dbi = After compressor starts, there is a time period before it can restart (for time	
	period, see cdP below)	
cdP Compressor	The time period, in minutes, for ctP (see above).	
delay protection		
odo Output delay at	When power supply is switched on, all functions are delayed for this period (in	
power on	mins.).	
EPr Evaporator	Displays temperature sensed by the evaporator probe.	
probe readout		
CAL Calibration	Enables the sensor display temperature to be re-calibrated or offset by + / - 20 deg	
thermostat probe		
tab do not adjust	Do not alter this setting	

Eliwell EWPC974T Parameters

Important: If using in conjunction with EWDR975, refer to pages 31 for special instructions

PARAMETERS	FUNCTIONS / OPTIONS	
diF Differential	Sets the number of degrees above Set Point at which the compressor is re-started	
LSE Lower Set	Sets the lowest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point.	
Point limit		
HSE Higher Set	Sets the highest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point.	
Point limit		
dty Defrost type	EL = Electric defrost.	
	in = Reverse cycle or hot-gas defrost.	
dit Defrost interval	Time period, in hours, between defrosts (see dct below).	
dct Defrost counting	$\mathbf{dF} = \mathbf{De}$ frost interval based upon compressor running time.	
type	$\mathbf{rt} = \mathbf{Defrost}$ interval based upon real (clock) time.	
	SC = Goes into defrost when compressor stops.	
	$\mathbf{Fr} =$ Allows free use of defrost relay for other purposes i.e. isolation of separate	
	alarm system during defrost, etc	
doh Defrost offset	If defrost on start up is required (see dPo below) then this parameter creates an	
	initial time period, in minutes, of normal operation before the defrost commences.	
	ie. if dPo is on ' Y ' & doh is at ' 10' , then on start-up system will run for 10 mins &	
	then go into defrost.	
dEt Defrost duration	Time period, in minutes, of defrost cycle - maximum defrost time assuming dSt	
	value (as below) is not reached first.	
dSt Defrost	Temperature as sensed by evaporator probe, at which defrost cycle is terminated.	
termination temp.		
FSt Fan stop temp	When temperature sensed by evaporator probe is above this setting, evap fans stop	
Fdt Fan delay time	Time period, in minutes, after end of defrost during which fans will remain stopped.	
dt Drip time	Time period, in minutes, at the end of defrost when both compressor & evap fans	
	remain off e.g. if $\mathbf{Fdt} = 5$ mins & $\mathbf{dt} = 3$ mins, then at end of defrost both compressed	
	& fans will remain off for 3 mins with evap. fans remaining off for a further 2 mins	
	(i.e. a total of 5 mins).	
dPo Defrost at	Instructs controller to carry out defrost when power supply is reconnected -	
power on	$\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{No}.$	
	$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Y}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{s}.$	
ddL Defrost display	\mathbf{n} = When system goes into defrost, display will show sensor temperature.	
lock	$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{D}$ uring defrost, display will lock on temperature shown at start of defrost.	
	$\mathbf{L}\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{D}\mathbf{i}\mathbf{s}\mathbf{p}\mathbf{l}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{s}\mathbf{h}\mathbf{o}\mathbf{w}\mathbf{s}$ ' def ' throughout defrost cycle.	
	Note : Options 'y' & 'Lb' – display remains locked until set point temp is regained.	
dFd Defrost fan	\mathbf{n} = Evaporator fans remain on during defrost.	
disable	\mathbf{y} = Evaporator fans switch off during defrost.	
HAL High temp	Temperature offset above the set point at which LED & alarm output signal will be	
alarm	activated (value entered must be positive '+').	
LAL Low temp	Temperature offset below the set point at which LED & alarm output signal will be	
alarm	activated (value entered must be positive '+').	
AFd Alarm / Fan	Temperature differential for Fst (as above) and for HAL / LAL (as above).	
differential		

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Continued:-

Eliwell EWPC974T Parameters - continued

PAo Power on alarm	Delay, in hours, before alarm activates after power supply is connected	
dAo Defrost alarm	Alarm delay, in hours, initiated after defrost cycle has been completed.	
Eao Ean compressor	When the thermostatic setisfied	
off	when the thermostal is satisfied - $\mathbf{F} = Compression k$ even or the switch off	
011	or = Compressor a vaporator rans switch on $compressor a vaporator rans remain on compressor a vaporator rans rans remain on compressor a vaporator rans rans remain on compressor a vaporator rans rans rans rans rans rans rans ran$	
aDD Communear	on = Compressor swheres on - rans remain on.	
CPP Compressor	If sensor / wiring is defective, the compressor relay will –	
probe protection	$\mathbf{OF} = \mathbf{Open}$ (i.e. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected).	
	on = Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).	
ctP Compressor type	$\mathbf{nP} = \mathbf{No}$ compressor short-cycling protection.	
of protection	don = A delay is created between signal for the compressor to run and the	
	compressor relay making (for time period, see CdP below).	
	doF = A delay is created between the compressor switching off and subsequent	
	re-start (for time period, see CdP below).	
	dbi = After compressor starts, there is a time period before it can restart (for time	
	period, see cdP below)	
cdP Compressor	The time period, in minutes, for ctP (see above).	
delay protection		
odo Output delay at	When power supply is switched on, all functions are delayed for this period (in	
power on	mins.).	
EPr Evaporator	Displays temperature sensed by the evaporator probe.	
probe readout		
CAL Calibration	Enables the sensor display temperature to be re-calibrated or offset by $+/-20$ deg.	
thermostat probe		
AoP Alarm output	Allows selection of alarm relay function -	
polarity	In = Relay opens during alarm condition.	
	di = Relay closes during alarm condition.	
OSU Zero	$\mathbf{v} = \text{Eliminates the prefix zero in 3-figure display.}$	
suppression	\mathbf{n} = Allows prefix zero to appear in display. e.g., '020'	
tab do not adjust	Do not alter this setting	



Eliwell EWPC977 Parameters

PARAMETERS	FUNCTIONS / OPTIONS	
diF Differential	Sets the number of degrees above Set Point at which the compressor is re-started	
LSE Lower Set	Sets the lowest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point.	
Point limit		
HSE Higher Set	Sets the highest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point.	
Point limit		
dty Defrost type	EL = Electric defrost.	
	in = Reverse cycle or hot-gas defrost.	
dit Defrost interval	Time period, in hours, between defrosts (see dct below).	
dct Defrost counting	$\mathbf{dF} = \mathbf{De}$ frost interval based upon compressor running time.	
type	$\mathbf{rt} = \mathbf{Defrost}$ interval based upon real (clock) time.	
	SC = Goes into defrost when compressor stops.	
	$\mathbf{Fr} = $ Allows free use of defrost relay for other purposes i.e. isolation of separate	
	alarm system during defrost, etc	
doh Defrost offset	If defrost on start up is required (see dPo below) then this parameter creates an	
	initial time period, in minutes, of normal operation before the defrost commences.	
	ie. if dPo is on ' Y' & doh is at ' 10' , then on start-up system will run for 10 mins &	
	then go into defrost.	
dEt Defrost duration	Time period, in minutes, of defrost cycle - maximum defrost time assuming dSt	
	value (as below) is not reached first.	
dSt Defrost	Temperature as sensed by evaporator probe, at which defrost cycle is terminated.	
termination temp.		
dt Drip time	Time period, in minutes, at the end of defrost when compressor remains off	
dPo Defrost at	Instructs controller to carry out defrost when power supply is reconnected -	
power on	$\mathbf{n} = No.$	
	$\mathbf{y} = $ Yes.	
ddL Defrost display	\mathbf{n} = When system goes into defrost, display will show sensor temperature.	
lock	$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{D}$ uring defrost, display will lock on temperature shown at start of defrost.	
	Lb = Display shows ' def ' throughout defrost cycle.	
	Note : Options 'y' & 'Lb' – display remains locked until set point temp is regained.	
HAL High temp	Temperature offset above the set point at which LED & alarm output signal will be	
alarm	activated (value entered must be positive '+').	
LAL Low temp	Temperature offset below the set point at which LED & alarm output signal will be	
alarm	activated (value entered must be positive '+').	
AFd Alarm / Fan	Temperature differential for Fst (as above) and for HAL / LAL (as above).	
differential		
PAo Power on alarm	Delay, in hours, before alarm activates after power supply is connected	
o/ride		
dAo Defrost alarm	Alarm delay, in hours, initiated after defrost cycle has been completed.	
o/ride		
cPP Compressor	If sensor / wiring is defective, the compressor relay will –	
probe protection	$\mathbf{oF} = \mathbf{Open}$ (i.e. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected).	
	on = Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).	

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Continued:-

Eliwell EWPC977 Parameters - continued

ctP Compressor type	nP = No compressor short-cycling protection.	
of protection	don = A delay is created between signal for the compressor to run and the	
	compressor relay making (for time period, see CdP below).	
	doF = A delay is created between the compressor switching off and subsequent	
	re-start (for time period, see CdP below).	
	dbi = After compressor starts, there is a time period before it can restart (for time	
	period, see cdP below)	
cdP Compressor	The time period, in minutes, for ctP (see above).	
delay protection		
odo Output delay at	When power supply is switched on, all functions are delayed for this period (in	
power on	mins.).	
EPr Evaporator	Displays temperature sensed by the evaporator probe.	
probe readout		
CAL Calibration	Enables the sensor display temperature to be re-calibrated or offset by $+/-20$ deg.	
thermostat probe		
AoP Alarm output	Allows selection of alarm relay function -	
polarity	In = Relay opens during alarm condition.	
	di = Relay closes during alarm condition.	
tab do not adjust	Do not alter this setting	



Eliwell EWPC & EWTB 1000 Parameters

PARAMETERS	FUNCTIONS / OPTIONS	
diF Differential	Sets the number of degrees above Set Point at which the compressor is re-started	
LSE Lower Set	Sets the lowest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point.	
Point limit		
HSE Higher Set	Sets the highest value to which customer will be able to adjust set point.	
Point limit		
dty Defrost type	EL = Electric defrost.	
	in = Reverse cycle or hot-gas defrost.	
dit Defrost interval	Time period, in hours, between defrosts (see dct below – enter '0' value).	
dct Defrost counting	\mathbf{dF} = Defrost interval based upon compressor running time.	
type	\mathbf{rt} = Defrost interval based upon real (clock) time (see dit above & dtl below)	
	SC = Goes into defrost when compressor stops.	
dtl Real time	dt1 = Defrost start time settings - upto 6 sequential set times per 24 hrs ($dt1 > dt6$)	
defrost set	$\mathbf{oF} = \text{Real} (\text{clock}) \text{ time settings switched off.}$	
doh Defrost offset	If defrost on start up is required (see dPo below) then this parameter creates an	
	initial time period, in minutes, of normal operation before the defrost commences.	
	ie. if dPo is on ' Y' & doh is at ' 10' , then on start-up system will run for 10 mins &	
	then go into defrost.	
dEt Defrost duration	Time period, in minutes, of defrost cycle - maximum defrost time assuming dSt	
	value (as below) is not reached first.	
dSt Defrost	Temperature as sensed by evaporator probe, at which defrost cycle is terminated.	
termination temp.		
POS Postpone time	If system condition prevents a programmed defrost, this allows either postponement	
	(until condition has been rectified) or cancellation of the defrost -	
	$\mathbf{n} = \text{Cancel defrost}$	
	$\mathbf{y} = $ Postpone defrost	
FSt Fan stop temp	When temperature sensed by evaporator probe is above this setting, evap fans stop	
Fdt Fan delay time	Time period, in minutes, after end of defrost during which fans will remain stopped.	
dt Drip time	Time period, in minutes, at the end of defrost when both compressor & evap fans	
	remain off e.g. if $\mathbf{Fdt} = 5$ mins & $\mathbf{dt} = 3$ mins, then at end of defrost both compress	
	& fans will remain off for 3 mins with evap. fans remaining off for a further 2 mins	
	(i.e. a total of 5 mins).	
dPo Defrost at	Instructs controller to carry out defrost when power supply is reconnected -	
power on	$\mathbf{n} = No.$	
	$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Y}\mathbf{es}$.	
ddL Defrost display	\mathbf{n} = When system goes into defrost, display will show sensor temperature.	
lock	$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{D}$ uring defrost, display will lock on temperature shown at start of defrost.	
	$\mathbf{L}\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{D}$ isplay shows ' def ' throughout defrost cycle.	
	Note : Options 'y' & 'Lb' – display remains locked until set point temp is regained.	
dFd Defrost fan	\mathbf{n} = Evaporator fans remain on during defrost.	
disable	\mathbf{y} = Evaporator fans switch off during defrost.	
HAL High temp	Temperature offset above the set point at which LED & alarm output signal will be	
alarm	activated (value entered must be positive '+').	
LAL Low temp	Temperature offset below the set point at which LED & alarm output signal will be	
alarm	activated (value entered must be positive '+').	
AFC Alarm / Fan	remperature differential for Fst (as above) and for HAL / LAL (as above).	
PAO Power on alarm	Delay, in nours, before alarm activates after power supply is connected	
o/ride		

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Continued:-

Eliwell EWPC & EWTB 1000 Parameters - continued

dAo Defrost alarm o/ride	Alarm delay, in hours, initiated after defrost cycle has been completed.	
oAo Door Alarm over-ride	Door alarm delay, in hours, after door opening.	
cAo Cont. cycle Alarm o/r	After a continuous cycle operation has been manually initiated, the temp. alarm can be delayed for this period (hours)	
cct Continuous	Duration of continuous cycle operation during which compressor will run regardless	
cycle time	of thermostat signal (in hours).	
Fco Fan compressor	When the thermostat is satisfied -	
off	$\mathbf{oF} = \text{Compressor } \&$ evaporator fans switch off	
	on = Compressor switches off - fans remain on.	
Fod Fan / door	\mathbf{oF} = Evaporator fans switch off when doors are open.	
delay	on = Fans remain on with door open.	
cPP Compressor	If sensor / wiring is defective, the compressor relay will –	
probe protection	$\mathbf{oF} = \mathbf{Open}$ (ie. compressor is switched off until fault is corrected).	
	on = Close (ie. compressor runs continuously until fault is corrected).	
ctP Compressor type	$\mathbf{nP} = \mathbf{No}$ compressor short-cycling protection.	
of protection	don = A delay is created between signal for the compressor to run and the	
	compressor relay making (for time period, see CdP below).	
	doF = A delay is created between the compressor switching off and subsequent	
	re-start (for time period, see CdP below).	
	neriod see cdP below)	
adD Compressor	The time period in minutes for ctP (see above)	
dalay protection	The time period, in minutes, for ett (see above).	
DEP Dressure Error	Number of accentable pressure switch trips within specific time period	
ren Flessule Elloi	(see PFI below)	
DEL Drassura Error	(SECTIFICUUW).	
Interval	Specific time period for FER as above.	
odo Output delay	When power supply is switched on, all functions are delayed for this period	
at power on	(in mins.).	
dod Door open	Switch off compressor & evaporator fans when door open -	
shut-down	$\mathbf{n} = No.$	
	$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Y}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{s}.$	
dSd Door open /	Switch on lights when door is open -	
light	$\mathbf{n} = No.$	
	$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Y} \mathbf{es}.$	
Idd Light / door	Door operated switch continues to function if EWPC/EWTB control is switched off	
disable	(but still powered up) -	
	$\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{N}\mathbf{o}$	
ED: E	y = 1 es	
EFF Evaporator	Displays temperature sensed by the evaporator probe.	
CAL Calibration	Enchlos the concern display temperature to be re-cellbrided an effective (20 dec	
thermostat proba	Enables the sensor display temperature to be re-calibrated or offset by $+ / - 20$ deg	
dFA Device address	Applicable to TELEVIS version only refer to TELEVIS installation instructions	
dFF Device Family	Applicable to TELEVIS version only - refer to TELEVIS installation instructions	
tab do not adjust	Do not alter this setting	
tab uv not aujust	Do not alter this setting	

Eliwell EWDR975

This supplementary device is used in conjunction with **Eliwell 'DIGIFROST'** controllers such as **EWPC971**, **972** or **974** to provide control for a dual system consisting of two separate compressors and evaporators or, alternatively, two evaporators with one compressor.

Due to the logic in the **'DIGIFROST'** controller, it is vital to the operation of the system that, where applicable, the following parameters on the **EWPC** 'mother' control should be set as follows -

PARAMETERS IMPORTANT SETTINGS

dSt	Defrost Stop temp.	Must be set to value of '85' or above
FSt	Fan Stop temp.	Must be set to value of '85' or above

Important Notes

EPr Evap Probe readout **This function is now redundant.**

Error messages 'E1' & 'E2' indicating a faulty sensor or connection will no longer appear in the display. If a fault occurs, the sensor resistances should be checked as per the table shown in 'Installation & Setup Suggestions' - please refer to page 1.

For additional assistance or guidance on the application of the EWDR975, please contact our Technical Department.

Eliwell Controls - Adverse Condition Protection

In circumstances where a control could be influenced by other local electrical equipment or by an erratic or spike prone mains supply, it may be prudent to take action to protect the control and thereby the reliable operation of the system. Generally, these 'safeguards' are very inexpensive and may in some situations be looked upon as standard procedure where there is any doubt about the quality of the electrical supply or the effect of associated electrical equipment.

Noise Filter for Inductive coils -

part no. PELE342

Inductive coils as fitted, for example, to solenoid valves or contactors can produce a back EMF which can interfere with the control. This particularly relates to coils directly operated by the control. To minimise the effect, a noise filter should be fitted in parallel, and as near as possible, to the relevant coil as shown below.



Noise Filter for Mains supply -

part no. CON200

Almost all electrical supplies are influenced by the running of other electrical equipment and will carry some 'noise' or transients. Most normal supplies are however acceptable but where the supply is also used for large motors, fluorescent lights, etc., the fitting of a mains noise filter is advisable. The filter, as above, is rated at 1 amp & should be fitted in series to the 240vac supply to the control or transformer. The earth connection **must** be made otherwise the filter will not function.



Varistor Voltage Spike suppresser -

part no. CON210

Spikes of up to 35 times the normal line voltage are not uncommon and will often either damage or influence any electronic control. When a poor quality supply is established or suspected, it is practical to fit a spike suppresser in parallel with the 240vac supply to the transformer or, in the case of 240v instruments, in parallel with the mains supply.



Set-up for 12v controls

Set-up for 240v controls