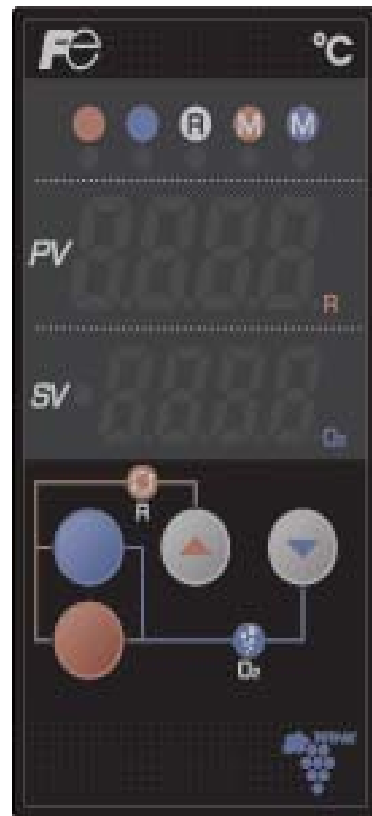


Fuji Electric PXG WINE Controller

Temperature Controller with Micro-Oxygenation
Function Especially Designed for Oenology



Key Features:

- AC/DC 24V Power Supply
- 1 relay output (remounting/pumping over)
- 1 relay output (oxygenation)
- Format 48x96 depth 79mm
- ON/OFF or PID control mode

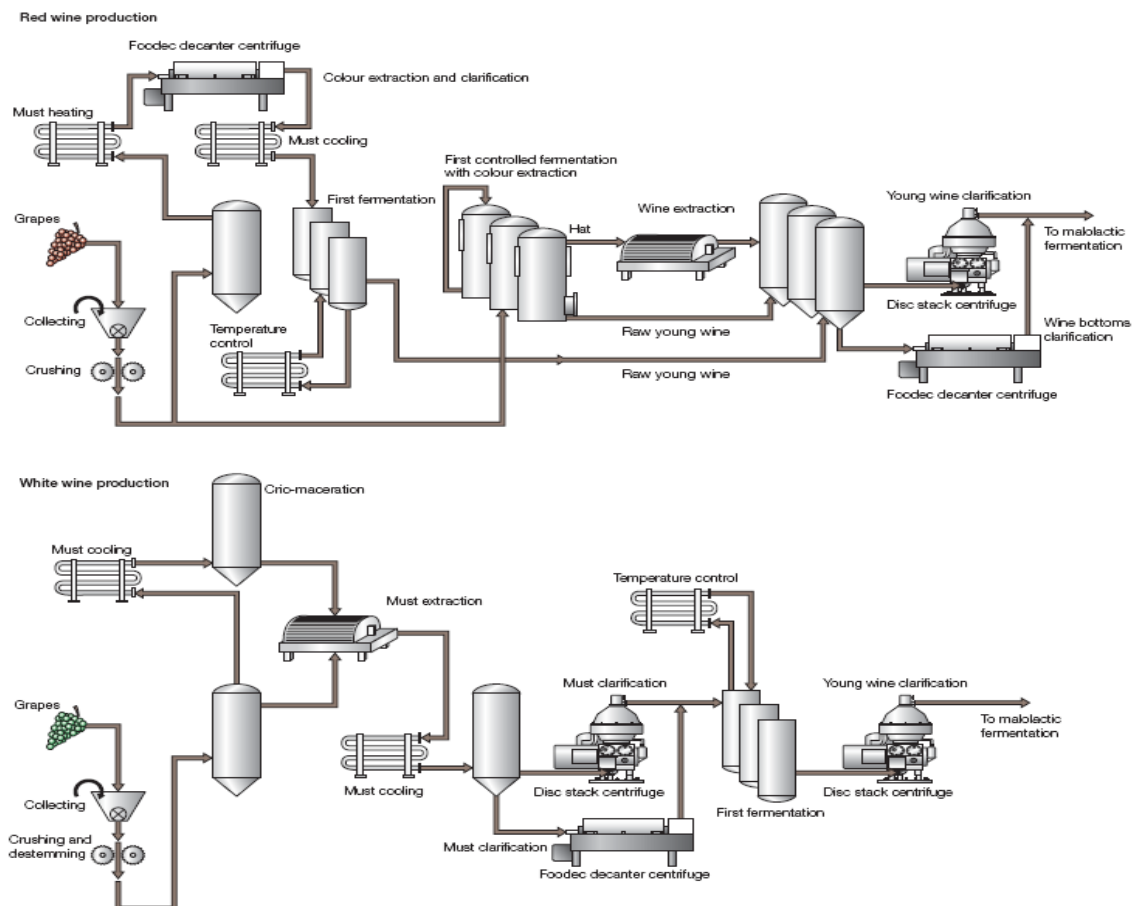
Fuji Electric, in consultation with leading oenologists, has developed a precise temperature controller, the PXG Wine, uniquely suited to the demands of the winemaking industry. Featuring exacting standards for temperature control and the ability to regulate oxygenation, the Fuji Electric PXG Wine is a smart, cost-effective way to control the critical functions of winemaking.

Grapes to glass, the process of crafting fine wines is dependant upon maintaining precise control over temperatures during critical junctures. At every moment in the process of winemaking, there is an optimal temperature that must be maintained to control the biological and chemical processes involved with winemaking. Accurate control of these temperatures contributes to the improvement in the final character and quality of the wine. Simply put, maintaining optimal temperatures during the process of vinification influences:

- Development of the flavors of the grape
- Clarification of musts and wines
- Optimal development then inhibition of yeasts and bacteria
- Extraction of the pellicle compounds; tannins and anthocyanins
- Optimization of oxydo-reduction and etherification
- Blooming of the olfactive and gustatory characters of the wine

Advanced heating and cooling systems allow vintners to intervene in an active way in the processes being held in the vat during the wine making. Heating and cooling systems can modify these processes if necessary and direct them in the desired direction. The Fuji Electric PXG Wine allows precision temperature control for exacting vinification standards.

The Process of Making Wines:



Steps of Wine Making that Require Precise Temperature Control:

Cryoextraction: The process by which grapes are frozen prior to pressing. The temperature of the grapes is lowered to around -7°C and pressed while still frozen. Ice crystals remain in the press while concentrated juice flows out.

Pre-Fermentation Cold Maceration: By keeping temperatures cool (around 8°C) during maceration, the period can be extended without fermentation. Maceration determines much about the color, flavor, tannin content and aroma of the resulting wine.

Fermentation: The process by which grape juice is transformed into wine through yeast cells that convert the sugars in the juice to alcohol and carbon dioxide. The initial application of heat controls the start and intensity of fermentation.

Cold fermentation: This is fermentation of mainly white wines in temperature-controlled tanks, usually at around 13 to 16 degrees Celsius.

Cold Stabilization: A process to remove tartrate crystals in wine. Temperatures are reduced to near freezing for up to 2 weeks. This causes the crystals to separate from the wine and cling to the sides of the holding vessel. The wine is then poured off leaving the tartrates behind.

Heat Stabilization: The heating of wines to a high temperature allows the destruction of yeasts and bacteria and ensures biological stabilization (pasteurization) while preventing precipitates in the wine.

Storage: The wine industry has long considered that a constant temperature between 55°F and 60°F (13.0°C and 15.5°C) is optimum for the storage and aging of wine.

Micro-Oxygenation Function

In addition to its ability to carefully regulate temperatures during the process of winemaking, the Fuji Electric PXG Wine also features the micro-oxygenation function.

Wines are typically held in barrels or tanks for a period of 12 to 24 months prior to bottling. During this time, a natural maturation of the wine occurs, as harsh young tannins soften and other complex changes take place.

The right amount of oxygen is vital in this maturation process. While excess oxygen can lead to premature ageing or spoilage, insufficient amounts can also be a problem. Wines can take a long time to develop, retaining under-ripe characters and lacking fullness and complexity.

The micro-oxygenation technique allows a controlled introduction of oxygen into the wine at precise levels, assisting the wine to breathe and develop at an optimum rate. Micro-oxygenated wines invariably show greater purity of fruit, enhanced palate structure, richness and more supple mouth-feel without in any way compromising their longevity.

Micro-oxygenation can help to:

- Improve structure and body
- Remove sulphide/reduced characters and remove tendency to reduction
- Stabilise colour/oxidative potential
- Reduce green, herbaceous characters
- Improve fruit profile

This technique is fully compatible with ultra-premium barrel maturation or oak alternatives. Micro-oxygenation provides the winemaker with control over oxygen uptake in wine in order to best manage its subtle and complex changes.

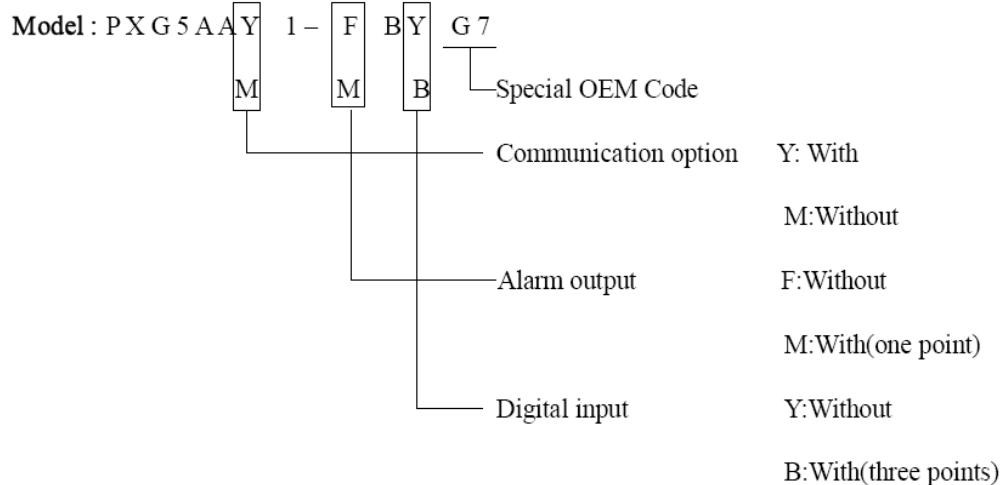
The Fuji Electric PXG Wine can control the micro-oxygenation process via a relay output able to activate the oxygenation valve. Additionally, the frequency and running time of the oxygenation can be adjusted on the controller.

Technical Specifications:

The Fuji Electric PXG Wine is base upon the popular PXG model and contains many of the same features and specifications.

1. Model code

[1] Model code of the special specification for winery application is the following.



2. Basic specification

Basic specification is same as standard type PXG.

- Input : Pt100, range 0 to 150deg.C
- Front size 48 X 96mm
- Heat/Cool output : relay output
- Power supply : AC/DC 24V

Please refer to our catalogue for the details

3. Special specification (Software)

[1] Heat / Cool ON/OFF control

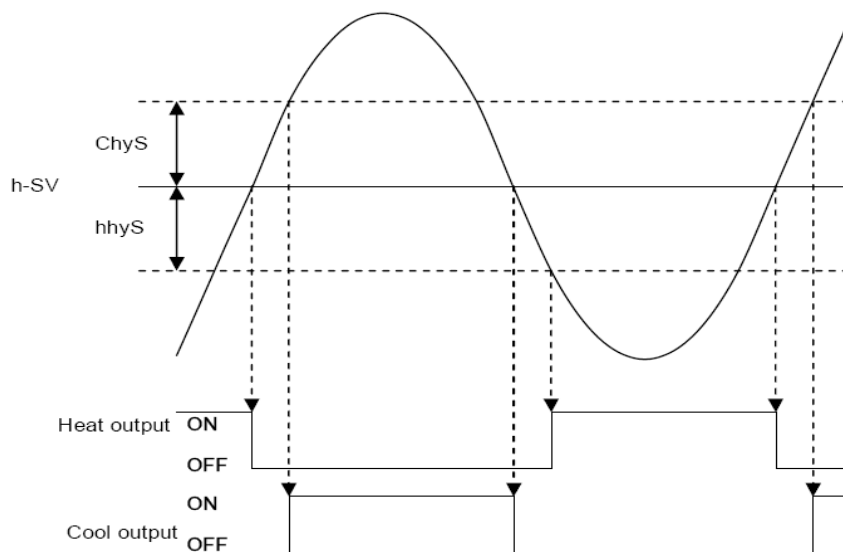
Heat, Cool or Heat+Cool control can be selected by front key.

Two types of Heat/Cool control are available.

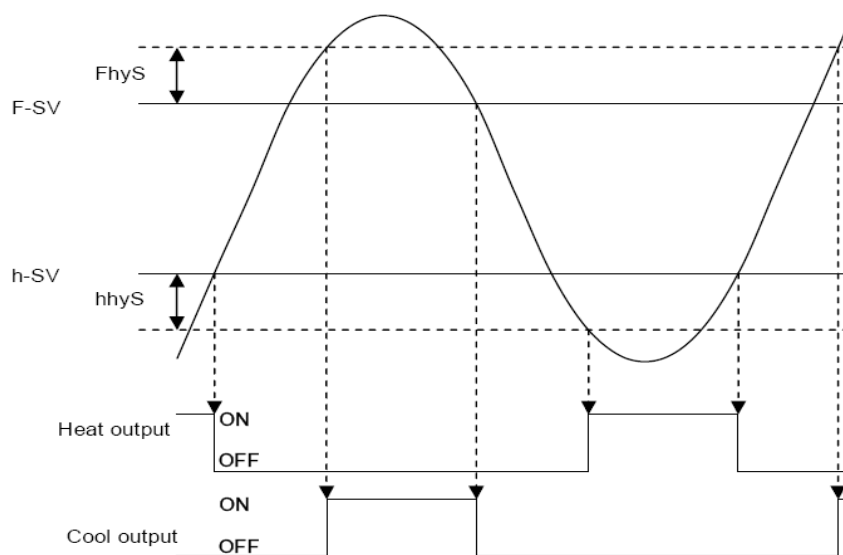
Simple Set Value type or Double Set Value type of control can be selected by parameter (CFG ch.13 ModE)

Control pattern of the each mode is shown as below.

1) Simple Set Value type



2) Double Set Value type



[2] Remounting Function

Output for remounting control is allocated for Do1.
ON time, OFF time or Cycle time is set by parameters.

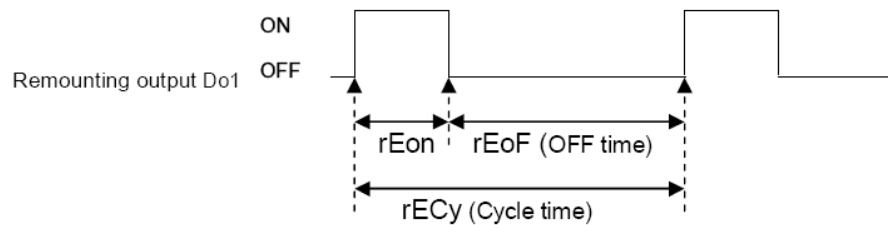
<ON time and OFF time setting>

rEon = on time [hh.mm]
rEoF = off time [hh.mm] ($\neq 0$)
rECy = 00.00

<Cycle time setting>

rEon = on time [hh.mm]
rEoF = 00.00
rECy = cycle time [hh.mm] ($\neq 0$)

If "rEoF=0" and "rECy =0", Output becomes OFF.



[3] ON/OFF control of oxygen valve

Output for oxygen valve control is allocated for DO2.
ON time, OFF time or Cycle time is set by parameters.

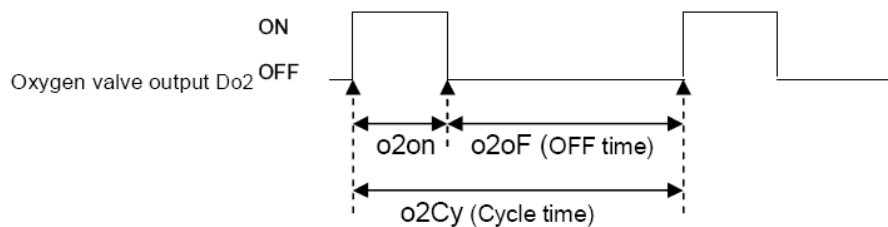
<ON time and OFF time setting>

o2on = on time [hh.mm]
o2oF = off time [hh.mm] ($\neq 0$)
o2Cy = 00.00

<Cycle time setting>

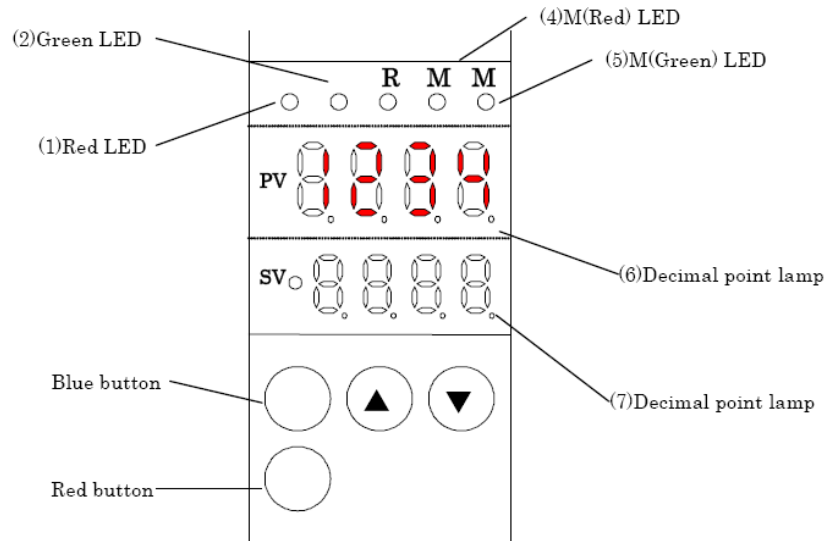
o2on = on time [hh.mm]
o2oF = 00.00
o2Cy = cycle time [hh.mm] ($\neq 0$)

If "o2oF=0" and "o2Cy =0", Output becomes OFF



[4] Front face configuration

- (1)Red LED : Heat control output ON/OFF(ON=lighting)
- (2)Green LED : Cool control output ON/OFF(ON=lighting)
- (3)R lamp : Remount control output ON/OFF(ON=lighting)
- (4)M(Red) LED : Heat control mode
- (5)M(Green) LED : Cool control mode
- (6)PV right decimal point lamp: Remount control ON
- (7)SV right decimal point lamp: Oxygen valve control ON



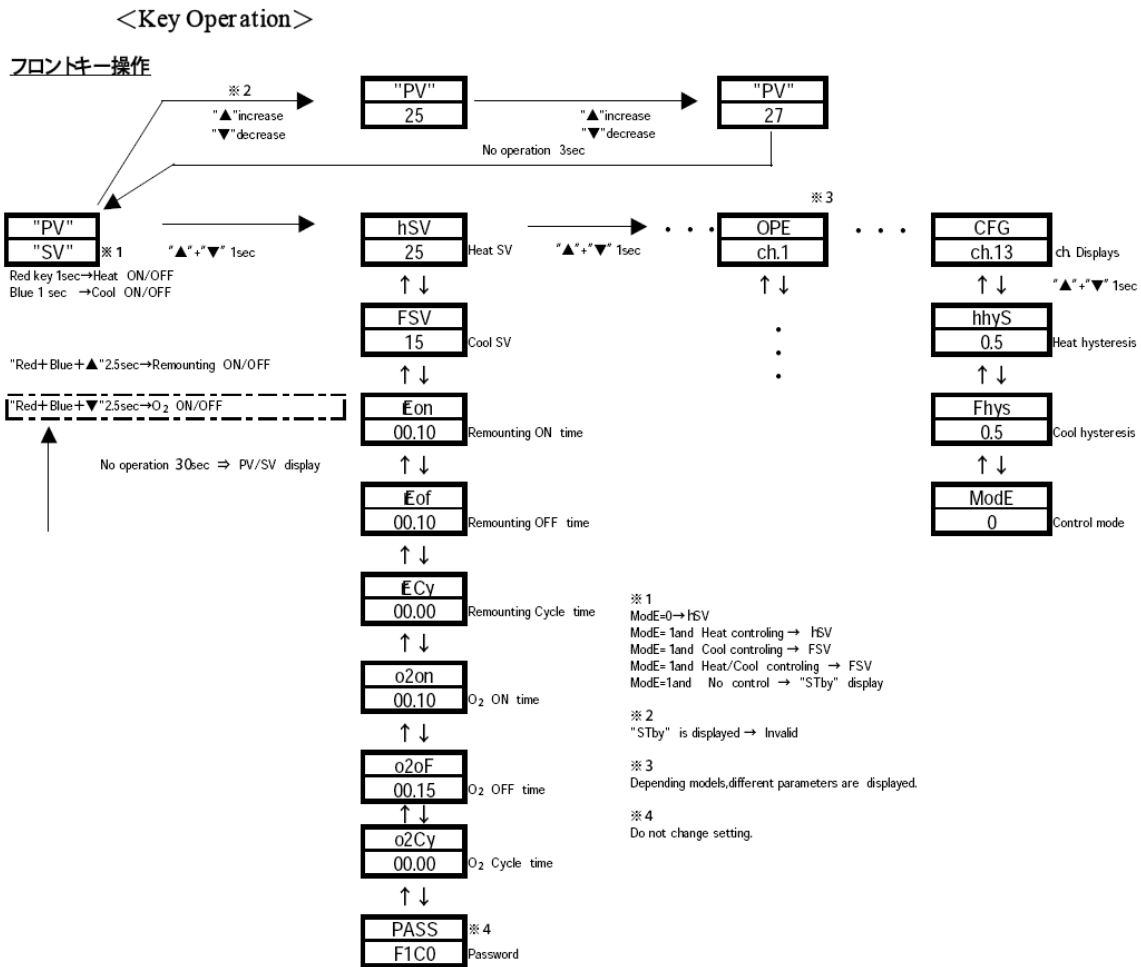
[5] SV display

- (1) Simple Set Value type (Mode:0) SV is displayed.
- (2) Double Set Value type (Mode:1)
 - Cool control mode Cool SV (FSV) is displayed.
 - Heat control mode Heat SV(hSV) is displayed.
 - Heat/Cool control mode Cool SV (FSV) is displayed
 - Heat/Cool control is OFF (No control) “STby” is displayed.

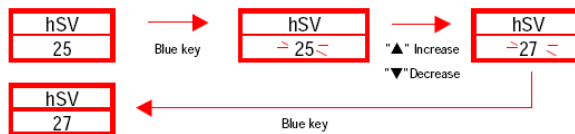
“hSV” and “FSV” on the display can be set by “▲” and “▼” keys.

[6] Front key operation

- Red key: **Press for 1sec** Heat control ON/OFF (toggle)
- Blue key: **Press for 1sec** Cool control ON/OFF (toggle)
- Red + Blue + ▲ key: **Press for 2.5sec** Remounting control ON/OFF (toggle)
- Red + Blue + ▼ key: **Press for 2.5sec** Oxygen valve control ON/OFF (toggle)
- ▲ (UP) key: Increase parameter Increase value of parameter when setting mode
- ▼ (DOWN) key: Decrease parameter Decrease value of parameter when setting mode
- ▲ + ▼ key: Press simultaneously To enter the parameters setting mode.



Parameter modify

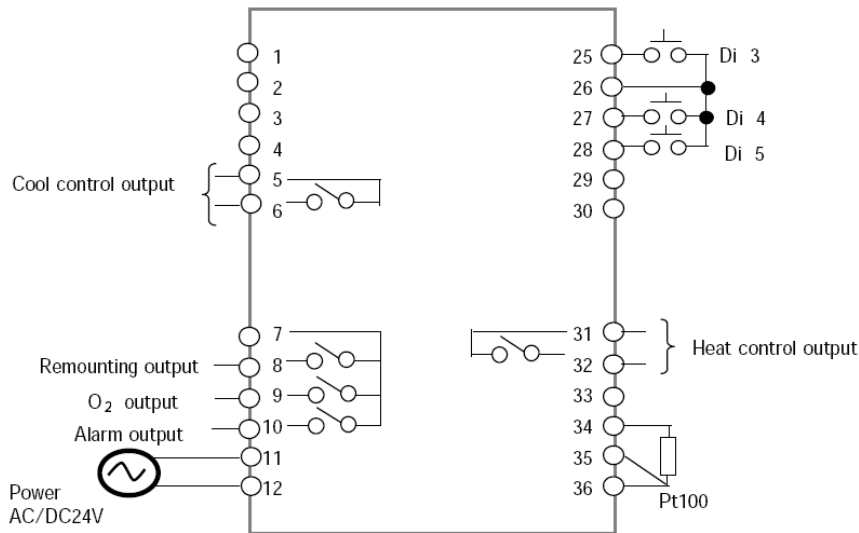


[7] Added parameters

| Block | Parameter | Meaning | DSP | Remarks |
|------------|-----------|--|------------|------------------------------|
| Monitoring | hSV | Heat SV (0 to 150 °C) | dP28-bit5 | |
| | FSV | Cool SV (0 to 150 °C) | dP28-bit6 | Not displayed when "ModE=0 " |
| | rEon | Remounting ON time | dP28-bit7 | |
| | rEof | Remounting OFF time | dP28-bit8 | |
| | rECy | Remounting cycle time | dP28-bit9 | |
| | o2on | O ₂ valve ON time (0 ~ 99hour59min) | dP28-bit10 | |
| | o2oF | O ₂ valve OFF time (0 ~ 99hour59min) | dP28-bit11 | |
| | o2Cy | O ₂ valve cycle time (0 ~ 99hour59min) | dP28-bit12 | |
| | PASS | Password | - | Do not change "FIC0" |
| CFG ch.13 | hhyS | Hysteresis of heat control (0 ~ 75 □) | dP26-bit11 | |
| | FhyS | Hysteresis of cool control (0 ~ 75 □) | dP26-bit12 | |
| | ModE | 0: Simple Set Value type 1: Double Set Value type | dP26-bit13 | |

Read/Write to the above parameters is possible through communication.

[8] Terminal allocation



[9] Additional Di Functions

Heat, Cool, Remounting and Oxygen valve control ON/OFF settings are added to DI function.

| | | |
|--------------|----------------------|--------|
| Di code 53 : | Remounting control | ON/OFF |
| Di code 54 : | Oxygen valve control | ON/OFF |
| Di code 55 : | Heat control | ON/OFF |
| Di code 56 : | Cool control | ON/OFF |

Each control can be ON/OFF by ON/OFF of DI input.