FTSs		Fermenter Volume in Gallons											
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ambient Temperature in Deg F	40	68	63	60	58	56	54	53	52	51	50	49	49
	41	69	64	61	59	57	55	54	53	52	51	50	50
	42	70	65	62	60	58	56	55	54	53	52	51	51
	43	71	66	63	61	59	57	56	55	54	53	52	52
	44	72	67	64	62	60	58	57	56	55	54	53	53
	45	73	68	65	63	61	59	58	57	56	55	54	54
	46	74	69	66	64	62	60	59	58	57	56	55	55
	47	75	70	67	65	63	61	60	59	58	57	56	56
	48	76	71	68	66	64	62	61	60	59	58	57	57
	49	77	72	69	67	65	63	62	61	60	59	58	58
	50	78	73	70	68	66	64	63	62	61	60	59	59
	51	79	74	71	69	67	65	64	63	62	61	60	60
	52	80	75	72	70	68	66	65	64	63	62	61	61
	53	81	76	73	71	69	67	66	65	64	63	62	62
	54	82	77	74	72	70	68	67	66	65	64	63	63
	55	83	78	75	73	71	69	68	67	66	65	64	64
	56	84	79	76	74	72	70	69	68	67	66	65	65
	57	85	80	77	75	73	71	70	69	68	67	66	66
	58	86	81	78	76	74	72	71	70	69	68	67	67
	59	87	82	79	77	75	73	72	71	70	69	68	68
	60	88	83	80	78	76	74	73	72	71	70	69	69

Notes:

1) How to use this Table: Starting with the Volume of your Wort, read down the coresponding column to locate your desired Fermentation Temperature. Next read across to the Coreponding Ambient Temperature. This Ambient Temperature is the Minimum Temperature the system can be exposed to and still maintaining your desired fermentation temperature.

Example: If you have 7gals of wort, and desire to maintain it at 68F, the lowest ambient temperature would be 48F. Place your Chronical in an area where the temperature will be above 48F and let the controller do the rest.

2) The system is not designed to significanly "heat" your wort. You should always pitch yeast at the recommended pitch temperatures and set the system to the desired fermentation temperature.

Example: If you are producing a Westvleteren 8 clone, you would pitch your yeast at 68F, then set your controller to 72F for day one, 74F for day 2, 78F for day 3 and 82F for days 4 through day 6. You can see from the Table above, your ambient temperature would need to be above 59F to achieve this profile. After the 6th day, you would use the Chilling side of the FTSs to reduce the temperature to 50F and hold that for upto 4 weeks. The options are limitless.

3) The temperatures noted above are Steady-State values, if your temperature changes at a rate greater than 2Deg/5gals per Hour, you will experience a lag in balancing to the Steady-State Temperature.

4) This system is intended to Maintain Temperature, as opposed to increasing temperature. However, it is capable of increasing temperature at the rate of approximatly 2Deg/5Gal per Hour withing the ranges shown above

5) Note this chart is based on typical and Steady-State situations, your results will likely vary from this.