

CONTROLLERS FOR NLV-CN COMPRESSORS



105N4760 Multi Voltage · 100–240 V | 50/60 Hz
105N4710 Standard · 220–240V | 50/60 Hz



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1

INTRODUCTION

Compressors are a vital element in cooling appliances, ensuring that the entire system runs smoothly and efficiently. Looking into the core of any machine, the effectiveness of a compressor is the optimization of all components, including motor type, pump type, and controller type.

When it comes down to compressors, a variable speed drive control is almost exactly the same as a variable frequency drive (VFD) in the way it controls a DC motor. However, variable speed compressors utilize a brush-less permanent magnet motor for improved efficiency and longevity.

Full load operation is rare in most cooling applications, restricted to a few days per year.

Since a compressor must fulfill the full load operation, a standard compressor is far too big for normal conditions, leading to poor energy efficiency.

The variable speed technology makes capacity adapt to your actual requirement. The compressor runs at low speed most of the time, minimizing energy consumption.

In addition to this, system efficiency is greatly improved thanks to reduced loss when less heat is transferred via the evaporator and condenser. Altogether, substantial energy savings can be achieved.

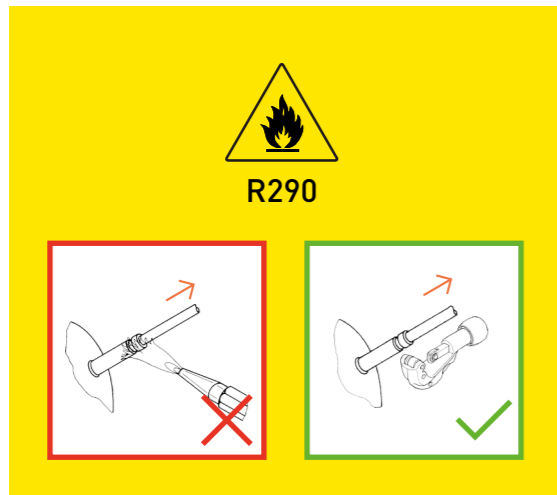
Secop NLV variable-speed compressors are designed for refrigeration systems using the designated refrigerants R290 (propane).



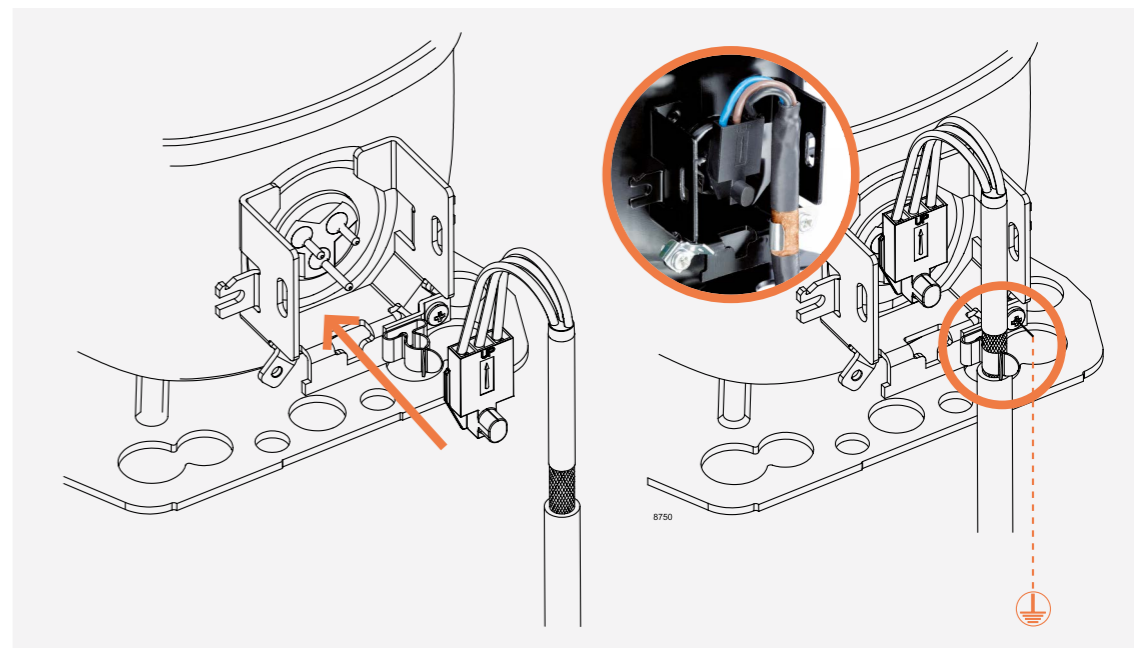
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INSTALLATION

WARNING!

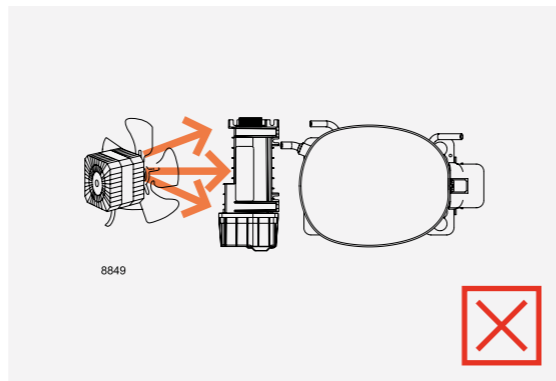
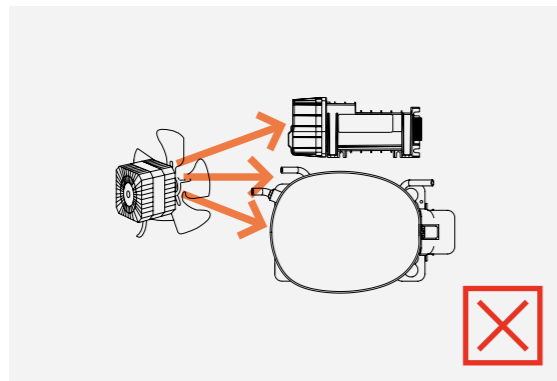
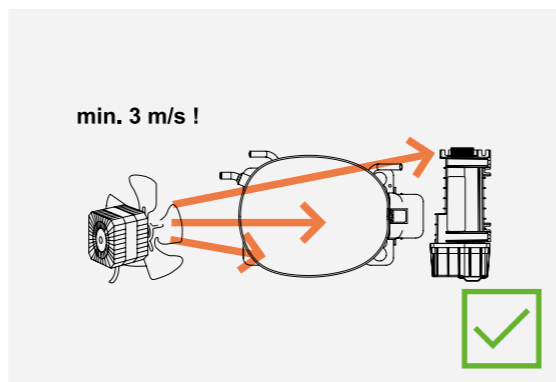
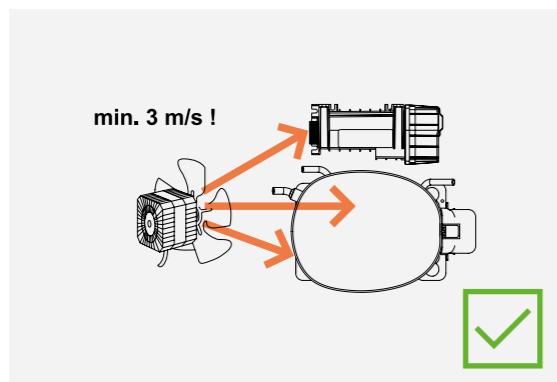


2.2 EARTHING THE COMPRESSOR AND CONTROLLER



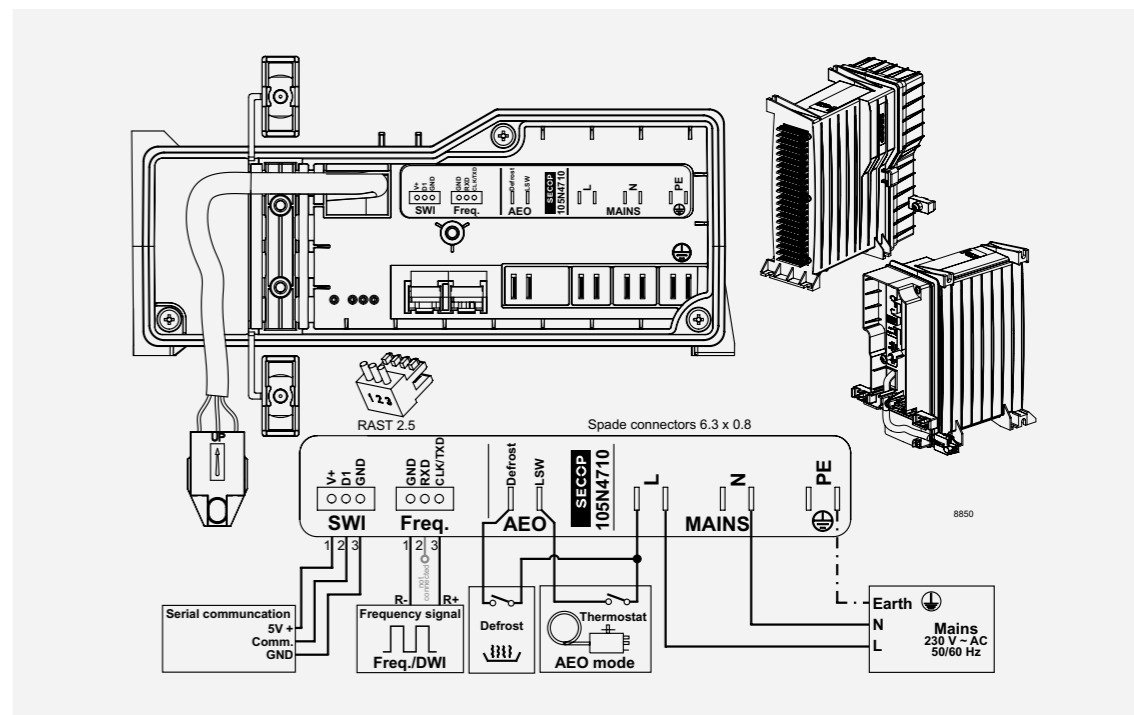
- For optimum EMC performance, the copper shield of the controller cable must be fastened properly in the clip at the compressor.
- Compressor and controller must be connected to PE (Protective Earth) to avoid risk of electrical hazard.
- All protective earth lines, PE, in the application must be collected to one star point. This prevents loop currents which could cause problems concerning the electronic components, communication lines and sensors. The star-point is normally a screwed terminal on the chassis

2.1 AIRFLOW



Ensure proper airflow of 3 m/s at both compressor and electronic unit.

2.3 WIRING DIAGRAM



- Installation must only be done by trained personal.
- Do not remove cover of the controller when the unit is powered on.
- Disconnect from power and wait 30 seconds before accessing terminals.
- The maximum cable length should not exceed 3 meters for signal connections. A cable length of more than 3 m could alter the EMI performance.
- Signal lines must be separated from power lines.

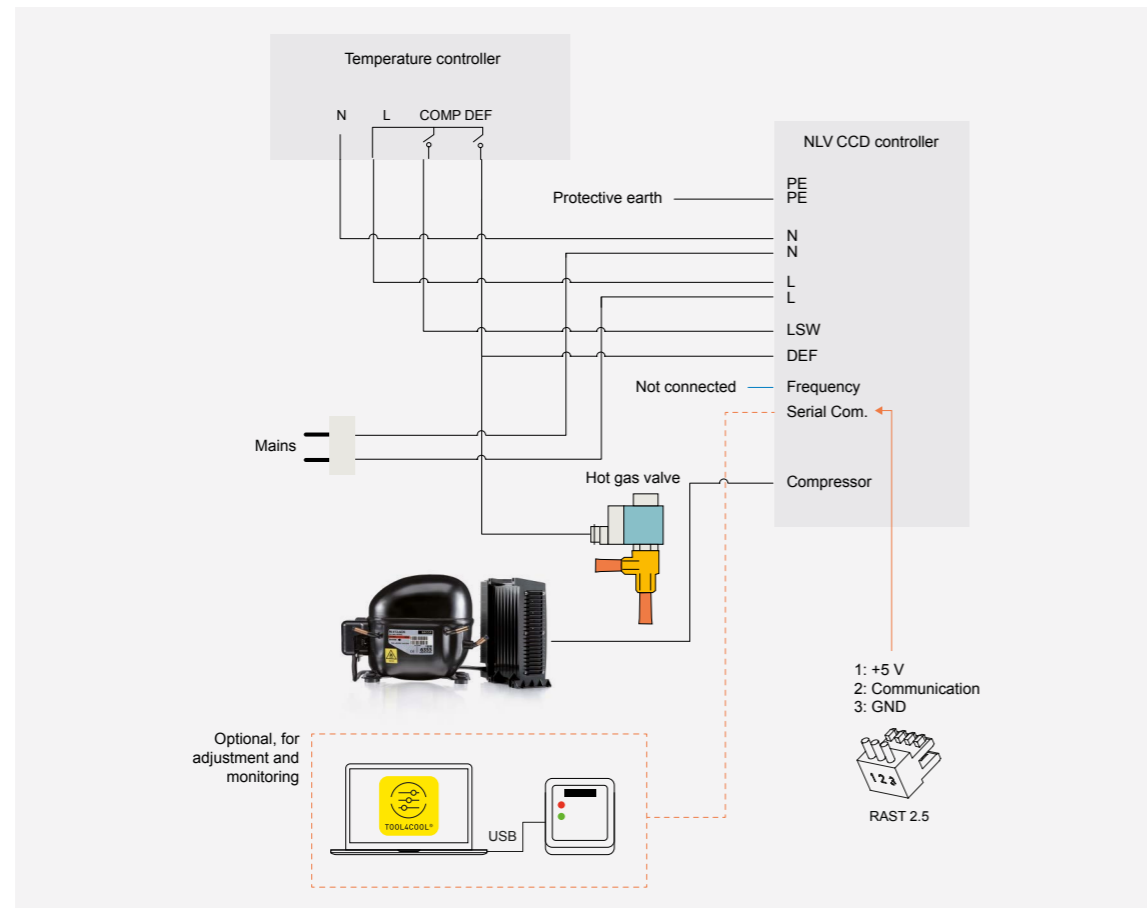
2.4 CONNECTIONS



- ① 2x Protective Earth
- ② 2x Neutral
- ③ 2x Line
- ④ Thermostat/AEO
- ⑤ Defrost
- ⑥ Frequency and DWI Communication Input
- ⑦ SWI Serial Communication

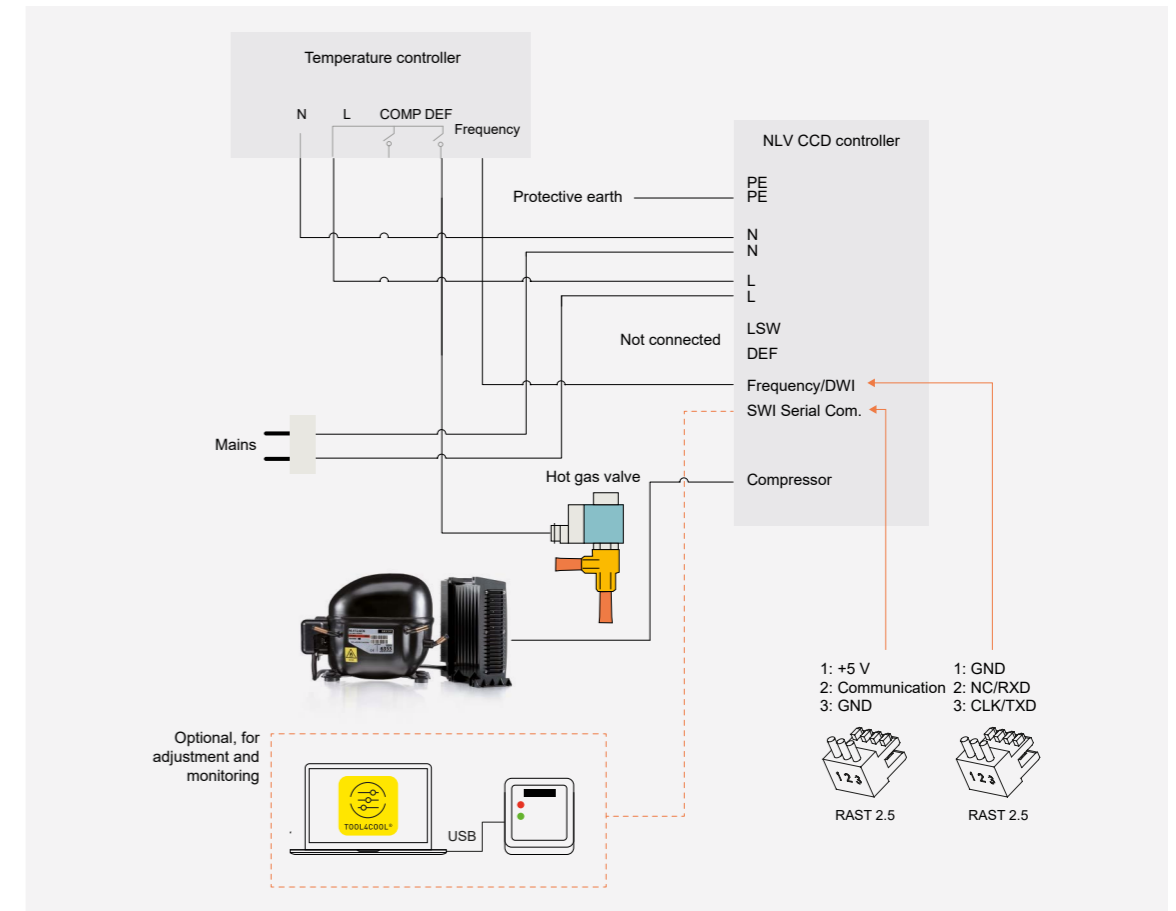
| No. | Description | Type | Note |
|-----|------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Protective Earth | FASTON 6.3 mm x 0.8 mm | Mandatory. Must be connected. |
| 2 | Neutral | FASTON 6.3 mm x 0.8 mm | Mandatory. Must be connected. |
| 3 | Line | FASTON 6.3 mm x 0.8 mm | Mandatory. Must be connected. |
| 4 | Thermostat | FASTON 6.3 mm x 0.8 mm | For AEO only [see chapter 2.5 , 3.1] |
| 5 | Defrost | FASTON 6.3 mm x 0.8 mm | For AEO and defrost only [see chapter 2.5 ,3.2] |
| 6 | Frequency/DWI | RAST-2. 5, Ex: Lumberg 3521 03 K00 | For frequency or DWI only [see chapter 2.6, 3.3, 3.4] |
| 7 | SWI Serial comm. | RAST-2. 5, Ex: Lumberg 3521 03 K00 | For Tool4Cool®, or SWI only [see chapter 2.7, 3.5] |

2.5 WIRING FOR THERMOSTATIC OPERATION

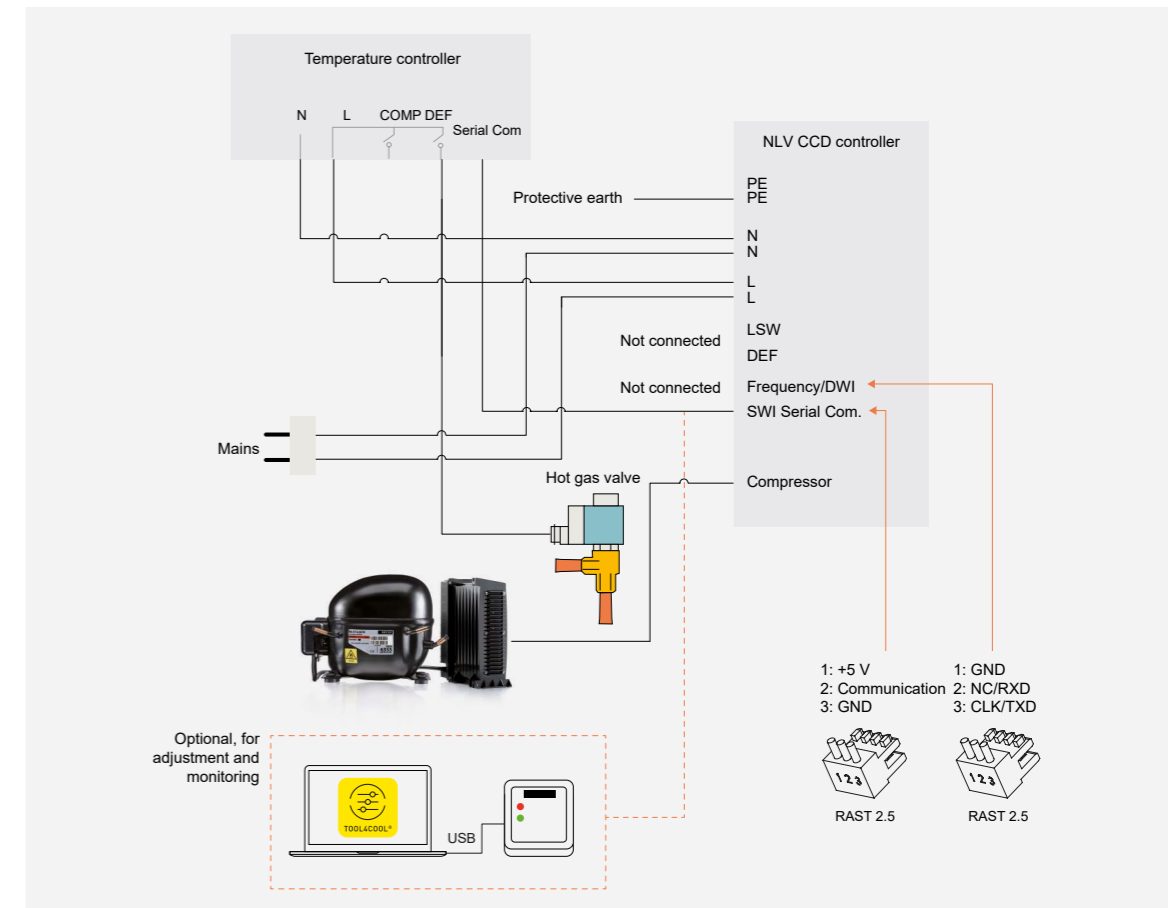


For optimal hot-gas defrost performance, the relay output of the controller should be connected to the DEF input of the controller. This ensures that the compressor operates at full speed when the hot-gas valve is activated.

2.6 WIRING FOR FREQUENCY OPERATION/DWI COMMUNICATION



2.7 WIRING FOR SWI COMMUNICATION



3

SPEED CONTROL

The Secop °CCD® controller is equipped with four different inputs for speed control to ensure easy integration.

Almost any temperature controller can be used to control the speed without needing to change the setup.

The °CCD® controller has automatic input detection and will automatically select the input which is active.

1. DWI, Dual Wire Interface with separated RX and TX lines
2. Frequency signal
3. Thermostatic operation with AEO, Adaptive Energy Optimization.
4. SWI, Single Wire Interface w. Modbus protocol

→ If more signals are connected, the input with highest priority (1–4) will be used.

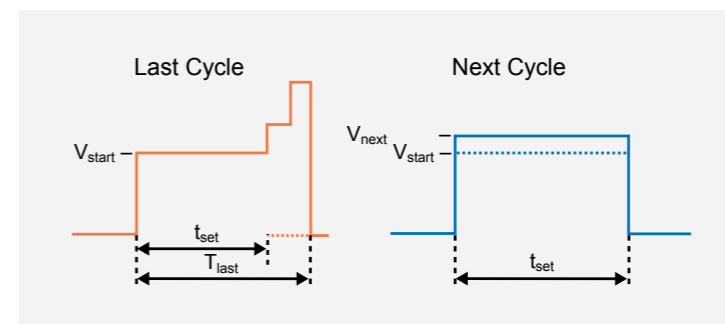
→ Modbus input has the lowest priority and can be used for monitoring in combination with the other inputs.

→ If Tool4Cool® sends an active start command, the Modbus input will change priority to 1 and overrule all other input signals. The Modbus input will then remain selected until Tool4Cool® is closed.



°CCD®
VARIABLE
SPEED DRIVE

3.1 THERMOSTATIC OPERATION WITH AEO



| % Runtime | % Speed |
|-----------|---------|
| 100 | 105 |
| 110 | 110 |
| 120 | 120 |
| 140 | 130 |
| 160 | 140 |
| 190 | 180 |
| 220 | 225 |

AEO is the only control mode where there is no direct relation between speed and input signal. The speed is automatically calculated based on the runtime (time between cut-in and cut-out).

The AEO can be interfaced by a normal thermostat or relay.

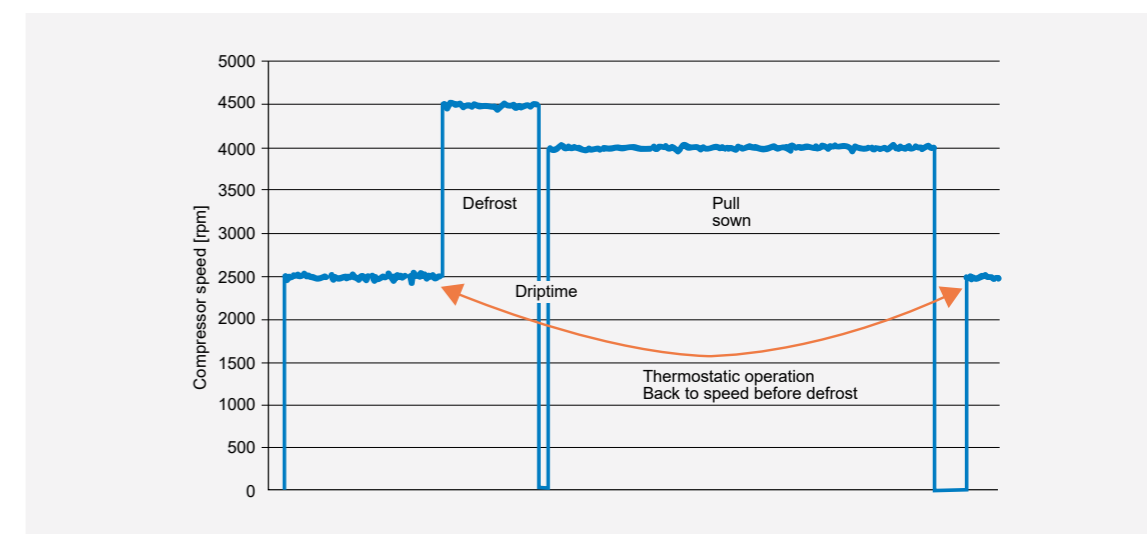
Advantages of the AEO:

- Easy to interface
- Electromechanical thermostat
- Electronic control with relay output
- Perfect for applications with stable conditions, such as freezers, catering equipment

The AEO operates with a target runtime and will automatically adapt the speed until the target runtime is met.

- If the compressor runtime is shorter than the target time, the speed in the next cycle will be reduced
- If the runtime is longer than the target time, the speed in the current cycle will be increased until the cut-out is reached. The next cycle is calculated as the average speed for the last cycle.
- Settings can be changed by Tool4Cool®

3.2 DEFROST CONTROL WITH AEO

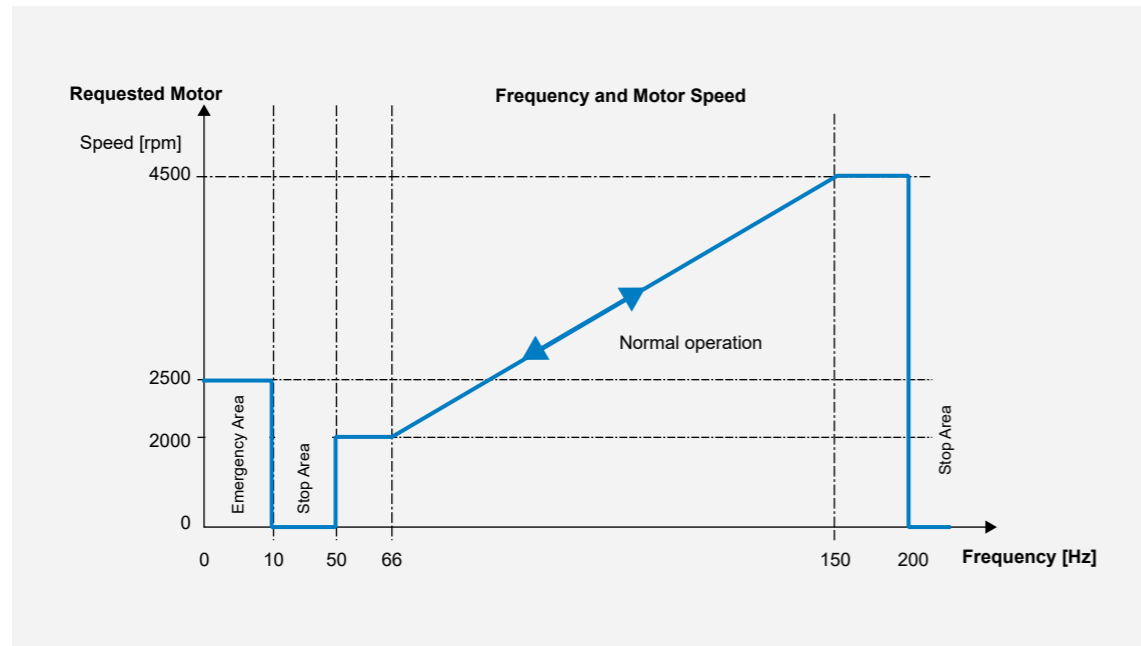


When variable speed compressors are used in self-adapting capacity modes, defrosting might not work properly since the compressor speed cannot be controlled during defrost: The compressor lacks capacity for hot gas and the following pull-down.

To improve defrost when AEO is used, the °CCD® controller has an extra input that can be connected to the defrost relay output of the temperature controller.

- Hot-gas defrosting: When the defrost and AEO input are activated simultaneously, the °CCD® controller switches to a defined fixed speed, maximum 4500 rpm
- Electrical defrosting: When only the defrost input is activated, the compressor will remain stopped, but the information is used to trigger pull-down after defrosting.
- After defrosting, the °CCD® controller will run the first cycle at high speed to ensure that the heat is removed as fast as possible.
- After the pull-down it reverts to the speed it had before defrost.
- Settings can be changed by Tool4Cool®

3.3 FREQUENCY SPEED CONTROL

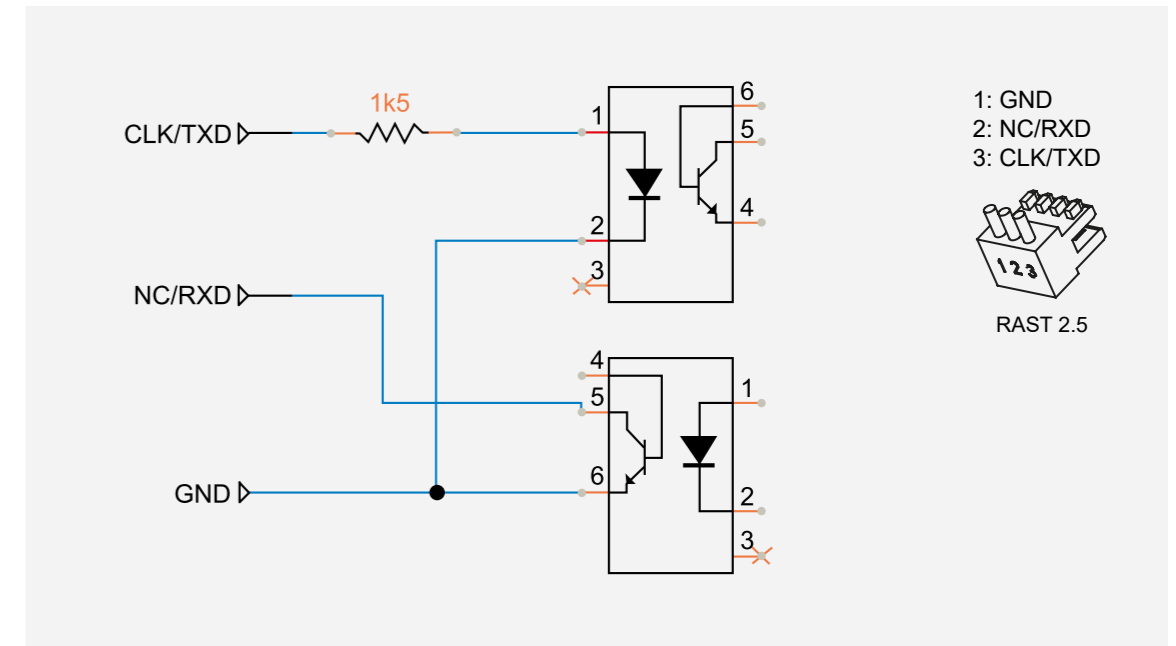


| Parameter/Limiting values | Min. | Max. | Typical | Unit |
|--------------------------------|------|------|---------|------|
| Signal Amplitude (high level) | 4.5 | 12 | 5 | V DC |
| Signal Amplitude (low level) | -5 | 1 | 0 | V DC |
| Signal Current | 2.5 | 8 | 3 | mA |
| Signal Max. Rise and Fall Time | 0 | 50 | — | μs |
| Minimum Pulse Length | 1.5 | — | — | ms |

The speed can be controlled by applying a low voltage frequency signal to the frequency input

- The speed is changed linearly between 66 Hz and 150 Hz.
- 66 Hz corresponds to 2000 rpm, 150 Hz to 4500 rpm
- If the frequency is below 50 Hz, the compressor stops.
- A frequency of 25-30 Hz must be applied during stop.
- If the frequency is lower than 10 Hz, the signal is considered faulty and the compressor will go into emergency mode and operate at a fixed speed or switch to AEO (default disabled)
- The parameters for the frequency are fully programmable and can easily be changed by Tool4Cool®

3.4 DWI SERIAL COMMUNICATION



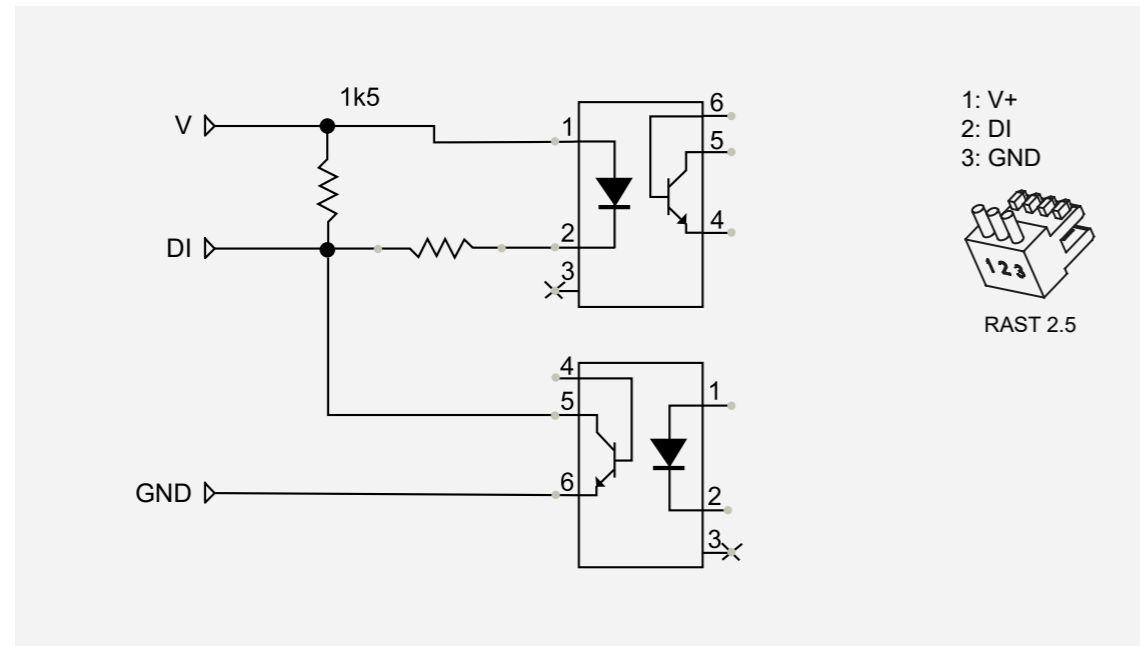
| Communication Specification | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Baud Rate: | 600 Baud |
| Start Bits: | 1 |
| Data Bits: | 8 |
| Stop Bits: | 1 |
| Parity: | No |
| Frame Size: | 5 Bytes |
| Appliance Controller: | Master |
| Compressor Controller: | Slave |
| Start Bit: | 1 → 0 (logic level) |
| Data Bits: | Inverted logic (0V → "1") |
| Stop Bit: | 0 → 1 (logic level) |
| Control Mode: | Half duplex |

The DWI, Dual Wire interface, is a bidirectional communication protocol that allows the temperature controller to communicate with the compressor controller.

Beside speed, the temperature controller can get different information from the controller, like power-consumption, actual speed, electronic temperature, and fault status.

The communication interface is shared with the frequency interface. A full description of the interface and a list of supported commands can be requested at Secop.

3.5 SWI SERIAL COMMUNICATION



The serial communication is implemented as a single wire half-duplex line—transmitting and receiving on the same line.

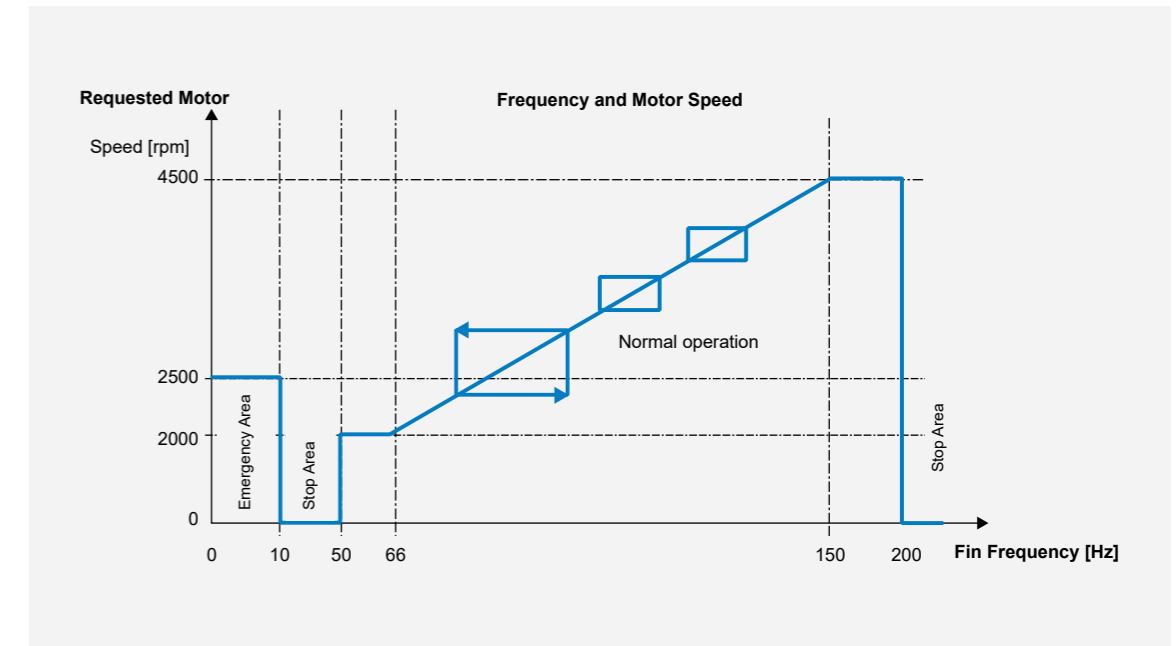
The input port is galvanic isolated from the controller and must be supplied from the application board by a 5 V to 12 V DC. The signal level follows the supply voltage.

Up to 3 units can be wired in parallel for multi-compressor systems, but it must be ensured that the controller has sufficient drive capability.

- The communication is based on the MODBUS Serial Line protocol.
- The °CCD® controller operates as a slave. A slave node will never transmit data without receiving a request from the master node.
- Only one master can be connected to the bus, and up to 3 °CCD® controllers' slave nodes can be connected to the same serial bus.
- Each °CCD® controller must have an individual address which is unique. The °CCD® controllers will never communicate with each other.
- The master must always send a message which includes an address – even if only one unit is connected to the bus.
- The slave will always return a reply message to the master (unless it is a broad cast message).
- All Modbus transactions consist therefore of two messages—a request from the master and a reply from the °CCD® controllers.
- The communication must be refreshed every 10 seconds for safety reasons. If this is not done, the communication is considered lost and the compressor will stop or go into emergency mode where it will run with a preset capacity.

A full description of the interface and a list of supported commands can be requested from Secop.

3.6 AVOIDING RESONANCE



- In some situations vibration at certain speeds can make the tubes and plates rattle and vibrate
- Those speeds can be blocked by defining "forbidden speeds" at which the compressor is not allowed to operate.
- If the tubes have a resonance point at 2500 rpm, a minimum speed and a maximum speed must be defined for the area. For instance from 2400 to 2600 rpm.
- Up to 3 speeds can be programmed.

4

TECHNICAL DATA

4.1 CONTROLLER DATA

| | Electronic unit | 105N4760 | 105N4710 |
|------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Power supply | Nominal voltage | 100 - 240 V AC | 220 - 240 V AC |
| | Minimum operating voltage | 80 V AC | 160 V AC |
| | Minimum starting voltage | 90 V AC | 180 V AC |
| | Maximum voltage | 270 V AC | |
| | Frequency | 50-60 Hz | |
| | Max power input | 1000 W | |
| | Power Factor Corrector | Yes, active, PF ≥ 0.95 | |
| | Motor cable length | 700±20 mm / 26.8-28.3 in. | |
| Environment | IP class | IP54 | |
| | Humidity | 30-90 % rH | |
| | Maximum operating temperature | 50 °C / 120 °F | |
| | Minimum operating temperature | 0 °C / 32 °F | |
| | Storage temperature | - 30 to 70 °C / -22 °F to 158 °F | |
| Approvals/Safety | Compressor protection | Internal in compressor | |
| | Safety Approval | UL 60335-2-34 with Annex AA, CB IEC 60335-2-34 | EN 60335-2-34 with Annex AA, CCC |
| | EMC conformity | According to 2004/104/EC | |
| | RoHs Conformity | 2011/65/EU | |
| Speed-Control | Frequency input | 5-12 V, max. 8 mA, 0-200 Hz Galvanic isolated, short and reverse protected | |
| | AEO Thermostat input (Lsw) | 80-264 V AC, non-isolated | 150-264 V AC, non-isolated |
| | AEO Defrost input (Def) | 80-264 V AC, non-isolated | 150-264 V AC, non-isolated |
| | RX/TX interface (DWI) | 5-12 V, max. 8 mA, 600 baud galvanic isolated | |
| | Single Wire Interface (SWI) | Modbus Communication port , 9600 Baud galvanic isolated | |

4.2 COMPRESSOR DATA

| | NLV8.0CN / NLV 10CN / NLV12.6CN | Multi Voltage | Standard |
|------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Compressor | Application | LBP/MBP | LBP/MBP |
| | Evaporating temperature °C (°F) | -40 to 7.2 (-40 to 45) | -40 to 7.2 (-40 to 45) |
| | Voltage range/frequency | V/Hz 90-270/50/60 | 180-270/50/60 |
| | Speed range | rpm 2000-4500 | 2000-4500 |

4.3 CAPACITY AND PERFORMANCE DATA NLV12.6CN

| LBP: ASHRAE | 115/220V, 50/60Hz, fan cooling F ₂ | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Speed (rpm) | 2000 | 2250 | 2500 | 2750 | 3000 | 3500 | 4000 | 4500 |
| Capacity [W] | 422 | 481 | 541 | 597 | 653 | 748 | 843 | 938 |
| Capacity [BTU/h] | 1442 | 1644 | 1846 | 2039 | 2232 | 2556 | 2880 | 3204 |
| Power cons. [W] | 251 | 280 | 309 | 340 | 371 | 436 | 501 | 566 |
| Current cons. [A] | 1.23 | 1.36 | 1.49 | 1.63 | 1.77 | 2.06 | 2.35 | 2.64 |
| COP [W/W] | 1.68 | 1.72 | 1.75 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.72 | 1.68 | 1.66 |
| EER [BTU/Wh] | 5.75 | 5.87 | 5.97 | 5.99 | 6.02 | 5.86 | 5.75 | 5.66 |

| Test conditions | | |
|----------------------|---------|-------|
| Evaporation pressure | -23.3°C | -10°F |
| Condensing pressure | 54.4°C | 130°F |
| Liquid temperature | 32.2°C | 90°F |
| Return gas temp. | 32.2°C | 90°F |

| LBP: CECOMAF | 115/220V, 50/60Hz, fan cooling F ₂ | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Speed (rpm) | 2000 | 2250 | 2500 | 2750 | 3000 | 3500 | 4000 | 4500 |
| Capacity [W] | 316 | 360 | 404 | 448 | 492 | 562 | 633 | 703 |
| Capacity [BTU/h] | 1080 | 1230 | 1379 | 1529 | 1679 | 1920 | 2160 | 2401 |
| Power cons. [W] | 243 | 269 | 296 | 326 | 357 | 419 | 482 | 545 |
| Current cons. [A] | 1.19 | 1.31 | 1.43 | 1.57 | 1.70 | 1.99 | 2.27 | 2.55 |
| COP [W/W] | 1.30 | 1.34 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.38 | 1.34 | 1.31 | 1.29 |
| EER [BTU/Wh] | 4.45 | 4.57 | 4.67 | 4.69 | 4.71 | 4.58 | 4.48 | 4.41 |

| Test conditions | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|
| Evaporation pressure | -25°C | -13°F |
| Condensing pressure | 55°C | 131°F |
| Liquid temperature | 55°C | 131°F |
| Return gas temp. | 32°C | 90°F |

| LBP: EN12900 | 115/220V, 50/60Hz, fan cooling F ₂ | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Speed (rpm) | 2000 | 2250 | 2500 | 2750 | 3000 | 3500 | 4000 | 4500 |
| Capacity [W] | 253 | 278 | 302 | 329 | 355 | 424 | 494 | 563 |
| Capacity [BTU/h] | 865 | 948 | 1031 | 1122 | 1213 | 1449 | 1686 | 1922 |
| Power cons. [W] | 181 | 195 | 208 | 229 | 250 | 298 | 346 | 394 |
| Current cons. [A] | 0.91 | 0.98 | 1.04 | 1.13 | 1.22 | 1.44 | 1.66 | 1.87 |
| COP [W/W] | 1.40 | 1.43 | 1.45 | 1.44 | 1.42 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.43 |
| EER [BTU/Wh] | 4.77 | 4.87 | 4.96 | 4.90 | 4.85 | 4.87 | 4.87 | 4.88 |

| Test conditions | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|
| Evaporation pressure | -35°C | -31°F |
| Condensing pressure | 40°C | 104°F |
| Liquid temperature | 40°C | 104°F |
| Return gas temp. | 20°C | 68°F |

| MBP: ASHRAE | 115/220V, 50/60Hz, fan cooling F ₂ | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Speed (rpm) | 2000 | 2250 | 2500 | 2750 | 3000 | 3500 | 4000 | 4500 |
| Capacity [W] | 753 | 852 | 952 | 1044 | 1137 | 1316 | 1495 | 1675 |
| Capacity [BTU/h] | 2572 | 2911 | 3250 | 3566 | 3882 | 4495 | 5107 | 5719 |
| Power cons. [W] | 348 | 394 | 441 | 481 | 520 | 620 | 719 | 818 |
| Current cons. [A] | 1.66 | 1.87 | 2.08 | 2.26 | 2.44 | 2.89 | 3.33 | 3.78 |
| COP [W/W] | 2.17 | 2.16 | 2.16 | 2.17 | 2.19 | 2.12 | 2.08 | 2.05 |
| EER [BTU/Wh] | 7.40 | 7.39 | 7.37 | 7.42 | 7.46 | 7.25 | 7.10 | 6.99 |

| Test conditions | | |
|----------------------|--------|-------|
| Evaporation pressure | -6.7°C | 20°F |
| Condensing pressure | 54.4°C | 130°F |
| Liquid temperature | 46.1°C | 115°F |
| Return gas temp. | 35°C | 95°F |

| MBP: CECOMAF | 115/220V, 50/60Hz, fan cooling F ₂ | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Speed (rpm) | 2000 | 2250 | 2500 | 2750 | 3000 | 3500 | 4000 | 4500 |
| Capacity [W] | 598 | 679 | 760 | 832 | 905 | 1046 | 1188 | 1329 |
| Capacity [BTU/h] | 2041 | 2318 | 2595 | 2842 | 3089 | 3572 | 4056 | 4539 |
| Power cons. [W] | 330 | 375 | 419 | 456 | 493 | 585 | 677 | 769 |
| Current cons. [A] | 1.58 | 1.78 | 1.99 | 2.15 | 2.32 | 2.73 | 3.15 | 3.56 |
| COP [W/W] | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.79 | 1.75 | 1.73 |
| EER [BTU/Wh] | 6.19 | 6.19 | 6.19 | 6.23 | 6.26 | 6.11 | 5.99 | 5.90 |

| Test conditions | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|
| Evaporation pressure | -10°C | 14°F |
| Condensing pressure | 55°C | 131°F |
| Liquid temperature | 55°C | 131°F |
| Return gas temp. | 32°C | 90°F |

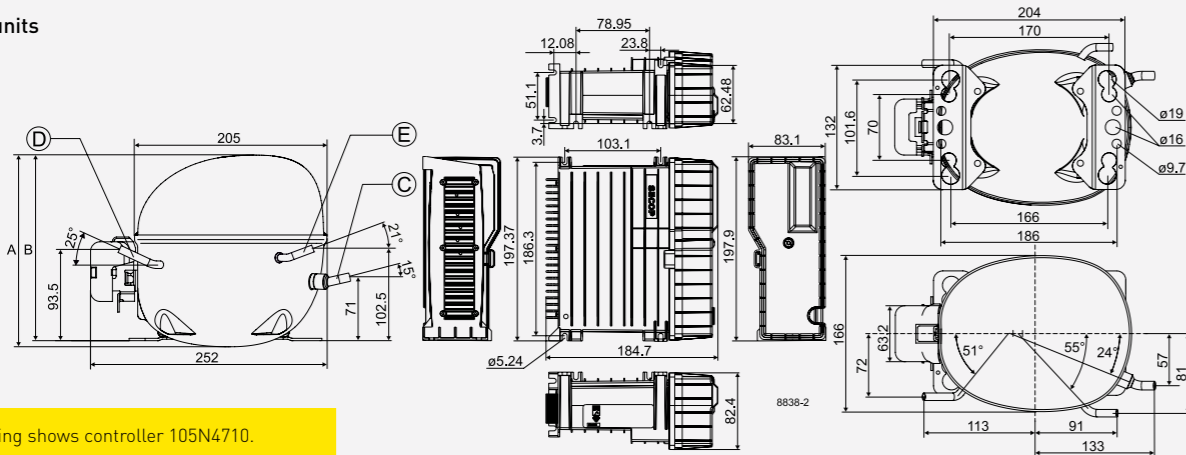
| MBP: EN12900 | 115/220V, 50/60Hz, fan cooling F ₂ | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Speed (rpm) | 2000 | 2250 | 2500 | 2750 | 3000 | 3500 | 4000 | 4500 |
| Capacity [W] | 673 | 755 | 836 | 914 | 992 | 1161 | 1329 | 1497 |
| Capacity [BTU/h] | 2299 | 2577 | 2855 | 3122 | 3389 | 3963 | 4538 | 5112 |
| Power cons. [W] | 305 | 342 | 378 | 413 | 448 | 532 | 616 | 700 |
| Current cons. [A] | 1.47 | 1.64 | 1.80 | 1.96 | 2.12 | 2.49 | 2.87 | 3.25 |
| COP [W/W] | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.22 | 2.18 | 2.16 | 2.14 |
| EER [BTU/Wh] | 7.54 | 7.54 | 7.54 | 7.56 | 7.57 | 7.45 | 7.37 | 7.30 |

| Test conditions | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|
| Evaporation pressure | -10°C | 14°F |
| Condensing pressure | 45°C | 113°F |
| Liquid temperature | 45°C | 113°F |
| Return gas temp. | 20°C | 90°F |

5 DIMENSIONS

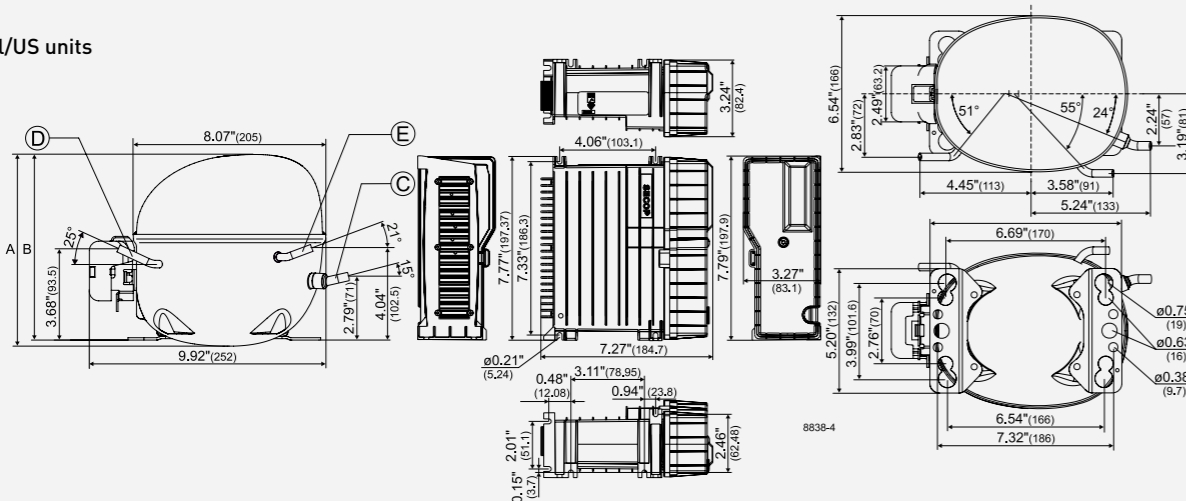
| Compressor dimensions NLV8.0CN / NLV10CN / NLV12.6CN | | 105H7800 / 105H7000 / 105H6355 (metric connectors) | 105H7801 / 105H7001 / 105H6356 (inch connectors) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Height | mm (in.) | A | 203 |
| | | B | 197 |
| Suction connector | location/I.D. mm (in.) angle material seal | C | 8.2 15° Copper Rubber plug |
| | | D | 6.2 25° Copper Rubber plug |
| Process connector | location/I.D. mm (in.) angle material seal | E | 6.2 21° Copper Rubber plug |
| | | | 6.5 0.252-0.259 21° Copper Rubber plug |
| Discharge connector | location/I.D. mm (in.) angle material seal | | 6.5 0.252-0.259 21° Copper Rubber plug |
| | | | |
| Connector tolerance | I.D. mm | ±0.09 | - |

Metric units



NOTE: Drawing shows controller 105N4710.
Controller 105N4760 has a slightly larger heatsink.

Imperial/US units



6 ORDERING

| | Item | Code No. | Comment |
|--------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| Controller | Electronic controller [°CCD®], 220-240 V AC | 105N4710 | single unit |
| | | 105N4711 | industrial pack |
| | Electronic controller [°CCD®], Multi Voltage, 100-240 V AC | 105N4760 | single unit |
| | | 105N4761 | industrial pack |
| Compressor/Accessories | NLV12.6CN compressor | 105H6355 | compressor w. metric connectors |
| | | 105H6356 | compressor w. inch connectors |
| | NLV10CN compressor | 105H7000 | compressor w. metric connectors |
| | | 105H7001 | compressor w. inch connectors |
| | NLV8.0CN compressor | 105H7800 | compressor w. metric connectors |
| | | 105H7801 | compressor w. inch connectors |
| | Cover for compressor | 103N2008 | |
| | Bolt joint for one compressor | 118-1917 | |
| Bolt joint in quantities | 118-1918 | | |
| Snap-on in quantities | 118-1919 | | |
| RAST-2.5 connector 1 pcs | 105B4232 | Lumberg 3521-03 | |
| Lab tool | Tool4Cool® (free of charge) | https://www.secop.com/tool4cool | |
| | Secop Gateway | 105N9518 | USB communication interface |
| Literature | Compressor data sheet | https://selector.secop.com/data-sheet-search | |
| | °CCD® interface description | on request | |
| | Tool4Cool® Operating Instructions | https://www.secop.com/tool4cool | |



SOFTWARE DOWNLOAD

Tool4Cool® Flexible Control Settings
www.secop.com/tool4cool

NLV WITH INTELLIGENT MULTI VOLTAGE CONTROLLER

Secop's variable speed NLV-CN propane compressor solution provides perfect cooling efficiency, tailor-made features, and easy integration within a single unit while ensuring considerable energy savings.

It is the right choice if you are looking for a green solution using the environmentally-friendly refrigerant propane (R290) with a low global warming potential (GWP 3).

The new °CCD® controller features a high IP54 protection class and easy integration by using speed control through Adaptive Energy Optimization (AEO), frequency signal or serial communication.

The controller also provides a high starting torque and can start against a differential pressure.

Only the variable speed design can obtain energy savings of up to 40% when compared to fixed speed compressors in on/off operation mode.

The new 105N4760 °CCD® controller with its wide operating voltage range can be used for all voltages and frequencies globally.



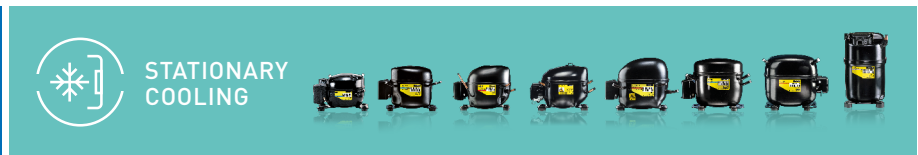
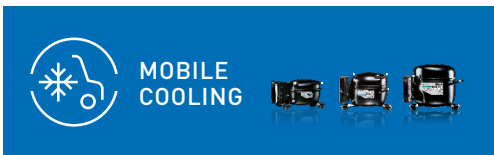
SECOP GROUP: AROUND THE WORLD



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- Atlanta:** Sales, R&D and Logistics

Secop is the expert for advanced hermetic compressor technologies and cooling solutions in commercial refrigeration. We develop high performance stationary and mobile cooling solutions for leading international commercial refrigeration manufacturers and are the first choice when it comes to leading hermetic compressors and electronic controls for refrigeration solutions for light commercial and DC-powered applications.

Secop has a long track record of successful projects to adopt energy efficient and green refrigerants that feature innovative solutions for both compressors and control electronics.



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