

# Instructions

**EKC 366** 





# Display

The values will be shown with three digits, and with a setting you can determine whether they are to be shown in  $^\circ\text{C}$  or in  $^\circ\text{F}.$ 



### LED's on the front panel

There is one LED on the front panel which will light up when power is sent to the pilot valve.  $\blacksquare$ 

There are furthermore three LED's which will flash if there is an error in the regulation. In this situation you can show the error code on the display and cut out the alarm by giving the upper button a brief push.

The controller can give the following messages:			
E1	Errors in the controller		
E11	Valve's actuator temperature outside its range		
E12	Input signal outside its range		

# The buttons

When you want to change a setting, the two buttons will give you a higher or lower value depending on the button you are pushing. But before you change the value, you must have access to the menu. You obtain this by pushing the upper button for a couple of seconds - you will then enter the column with parameter codes. Find the parameter code you want to change and push the two buttons simultaneously. When you have changed the value, save the new value by once more pushing the two buttons simultaneously.

Gives access to the menu

Gives access to changes

Saves a change

# **Examples of operations**

Set the valve's basic temperature reference

- 1. Push the two buttons simultaneously
- 2. Push one of the buttons and select the new value
- 3. Push both buttons again to conclude the setting

#### Read the valve's regulating reference

1. Push the lower button

(After approx. 20 seconds the controller automatically returns to its setting, and it again shows the valve's actual temperature)

#### Set one of the other menus

- 1. Push the upper button until a parameter is shown
- 2. Push one of the buttons and find the parameter you want to change
- 3. Push both buttons simultaneously until the parameter value is shown
- 4. Push one of the buttons and select the new value
- 5. Push both buttons again to conclude the setting

Menu survey

Function	Para- meter	Min.	Max.		
Read valve's actual temperature (standard display)			°C		
Set valve's basic temperature reference	-	40.0°C	140°C		
Read valve's regulation reference			°C		
Select temperature unit (°C/°F)	r05	°C	°F		
Input signal's temperature influence	r06	-99.9 K	99.9 K		
Controller's address	o03*	1	60		
ON/OFF switch (service-pin message)	o04*	-	-		
Define input signal					
0: no signal	o10	0	4		
1: 4 - 20 mA					
2: 0 - 20 mA					
3: 0 - 10 V					
4: 2 - 10 V					
Language (0=English, 1=German, 2=french,	011*	0	6		
3=Danish, 4=Spanish, 6=Swedish)	011				
Set supply voltage frequency		50 Hz	60 Hz		
Service information					
Read value of external current signal		mA			
Read value of external voltage signal		V			

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\*) This setting will only be possible if a data communication module has been installed in the controller.

Factory setting

- If you need to return to the factory-set values, it can be done in this way:
- Cut out the supply voltage to the controller
- Keep both buttons depressed at the same time as you reconnect the supply voltage

RS.8A.D-.--RC.8A.C-.--

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7 p<sub>o</sub>bar eff

32 to °C R134a

9 to °C R404A

16 to °C R22

# Valve's working temperature

#### Without external signal

The working temperature must be set on the basis of one of the following curves. Find the actuator temperature corresponding to the required evaporating temperature (push). Set the value in the controller as mentioned under "Set the valve's basic temperature reference".

#### With external signal

If the valve is to be operated with an external signal, two settings have to be made. One is as mentioned to the left, and the other determines how much the signal must be able to raise the temperature in the valve. This value is also read on one of the following curves.

Set the value in the r06 menu.

If the set value is too low, the valve will not be able to close/open fully.





All the curves shown are approximate.

Example

CVQ type = 0-6 bar

Refrigerant = R<sub>717</sub>

A constant evaporating temperature or input pressure to the valve of -9°C (2 bar) is required.

According to the CVQ curve this will require a temperature in the actuator of  $80^{\circ}$ C. Set the valve's basic temperature reference at  $80^{\circ}$ C.

When the valve has reached its working temperature, it may be necessary to fine-adjust the setting from the system's manometer.



The two curves are shown with the valve's spring setting equal-ling the factory setting. If the spring setting is changed to a higher pressure, the curve will be displaced correspondingly to a higher temperature.