

Data Sheet

Evaporator pressure regulator
Type **KVP**

Maintains a constant evaporating pressure



The KVP is mounted in the suction line after the evaporator and is used to:

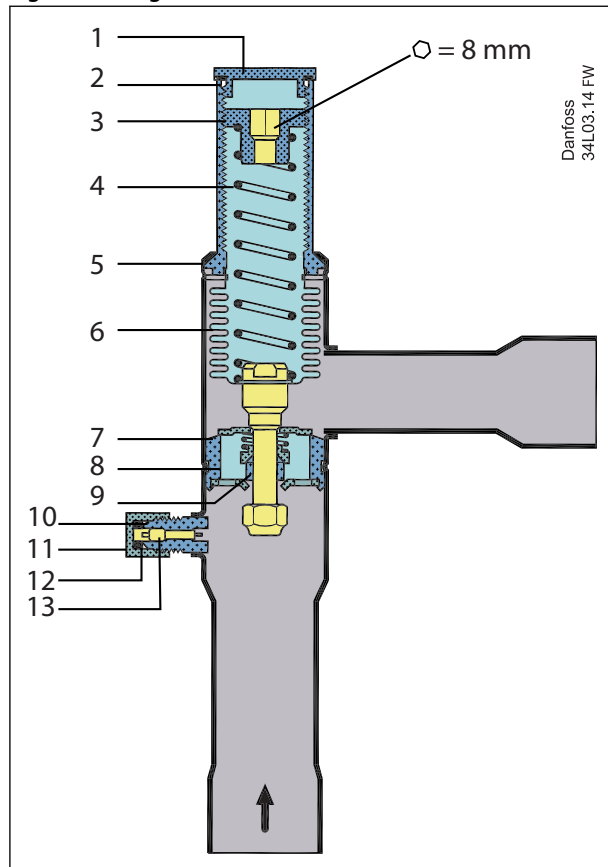
1. Maintain a constant evaporating pressure and thereby a constant surface temperature on the evaporator. The regulation is modulating. By throttling in the suction line, the amount of refrigerant gas is matched to the evaporator load.
2. Protect against an evaporating pressure that is too low (e.g. as protection against freezing in a water chiller). The regulator closes when the pressure in the evaporator falls below the set value.
3. Differentiate between the evaporating pressures in two or more evaporators in systems with one compressor.

Features

- Accurate, adjustable pressure regulation
- Wide capacity and operating range
- Pulsation damping design
- Stainless steel bellows
- Compact angle design for easy installation in any position
- "Hermetic" brazed construction
- 1/4 in. Schrader valve for pressure testing
- Available with flare and ODF solder connections
- KVP 12 – KVL 22: may be used in the following EX range: Category 3 (Zone 2)

Functions

Figure 1: Design/Function for KVP



| | |
|----|---------------------------|
| 1 | Protective cap |
| 2 | Gasket |
| 3 | Setting screw |
| 4 | Main spring |
| 5 | Valve body |
| 6 | Equalization bellows |
| 7 | Valve plate |
| 8 | Valve seat |
| 9 | Damping device |
| 10 | Pressure gauge connection |
| 11 | Cap |
| 12 | Gasket |
| 13 | Insert |

The evaporator pressure regulator, type KVP opens on a rise in pressure on the inlet side, i.e. when the pressure in the evaporator exceeds the set value.

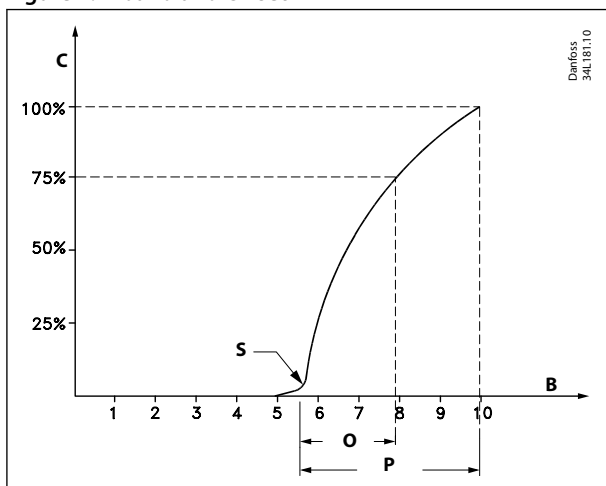
Type KVP regulates inlet pressure only. Pressure variations on the outlet side of the regulator do not affect the degree of opening as the valve is equipped with equalization bellows (6).

The bellows have an effective area corresponding to that of the valve seat neutralising any affect to the setting.

The KVP is also equipped with a damping device (9) providing protection against pulsations which can normally arise in a refrigeration system.

The damping device helps to ensure long life for the regulator without impairing regulation accuracy.

Figure 2: P-band and Offset



| | |
|----------|----------|
| C | Capacity |
| B | bar |
| S | Setting |
| O | offset |
| P | P- band |

Proportional band

The proportional band or P-band is defined as the amount of pressure required to move the valve plate from a closed to a fully open position

Example

If the valve is set to open at 4 bar and the valve P-band is 1.7, the valve will provide maximum capacity when the inlet pressure reaches 5.7 bar.

Offset

The offset is defined as the permissible pressure variation in evaporator pressure (temperature). It is calculated as the difference between the required working pressure and the minimum allowable pressure.

The offset is always a part of the P-band.

Example with R22

A working temperature of 5 °C ~ 4.9 bar is required, and the temperature must not drop below 0.5 °C ~ 4.1 bar. The offset will then be 0.8 bar.

When selecting a valve, be sure to correct the evaporator capacity based on the required offset.

Product specification

Technical data

Table 1: Technical data for KVP

| Features | Description |
|--|--|
| Refrigerants | R22, R134a, R290 ⁽¹⁾ , R404A, R407A, R407C, R407F, R407H, R448A, R449A, R449B, R450A, R452A, R454A ⁽¹⁾ , R454C ⁽¹⁾ , R455A ⁽¹⁾ , R507, R513A, R515B, R516A, R600 ⁽¹⁾ , R600a ⁽¹⁾ , R1234ze(E) ⁽¹⁾ , R1234yf ⁽¹⁾ , R1270 ⁽¹⁾ |
| Regulating range | 0 – 5.5 bar Factory setting = 2 bar |
| Max. working pressure | PS/MWP PS = 18 bar |
| Max. test pressure | Pe = PS × 1.1 = 19.8 bar |
| Medium temperature range | -45 – 130 °C |
| Maximum P-band | KVP 12 – 22: 1.7 bar KVP 28 – 35: 2.8 bar |
| K _v -value ⁽²⁾ with offset 0.6 bar | KVP 12 – 22: 1.7 m ³ / h KVP 28 – 35: 2.8 m ³ / h |
| K _v -value ⁽²⁾ with maximum P-band | KVP 12 – 22: 2.5 m ³ / h KVP 28 – 35: 8.0 m ³ / h |

⁽¹⁾ KVP 12 – KVP 22 only

⁽²⁾ The K_v value is the flow of water in [m³ / h] at a pressure drop across valve of 1 bar, ρ = 1000 kg / m³.

This product (KVP 12 – KVP 22) is evaluated for R290, R454A, R454C, R455A, R600, R600a, R1234ze(E), R1234yf, R2170 by ignition source assessment in accordance with standard EN ISO80079-36. Flare connections are only approved for A1 and A2L refrigerants.

For complete list of approved refrigerants, visit store.danfoss.com and search for individual code numbers, where refrigerants are listed as part of technical data.

Sizing

For optimum performance, it is important to select a KVP valve according to system conditions and applications.

The following data must be used when sizing a KVP valve:

- Refrigerant
- Evaporator capacity: Q_e in [kW]
- Evaporating temperature (required temperature): t_e in [°C]
- Minimum evaporating temperature: t_e in [°C]
- Liquid temperature ahead of expansion valve: t_l in [°C]
- Connection type: flare or solder
- Connection size in [in.]

Capacity tables

Table 2: Regulator capacity Q_e¹⁾ [kW] with offset = 0.6 bar, R134a

| Type | Pressure drop in regulator Δp [bar] | Evaporating temperature t _e [°C] | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | -15 | -10 | -5 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| KVP 12 KVP 15 KVP 22 | 0.1 | 2 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4 | 4.4 |
| | 0.2 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 4 | 4.5 | 5 | 5.5 | 6.1 |
| | 0.3 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 6 | 6.7 | 7.4 |
| | 0.4 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 8.4 |
| | 0.5 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 9.3 |
| | 0.6 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 9 | 10 |

Evaporator pressure regulator, type KVP

| Type | Pressure drop in regulator Δp | Evaporating temperature t_e [°C] | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | [bar] | -15 | -10 | -5 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| KVP 28 KVP 35 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 8.7 |
| | 0.2 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11.1 | 12.2 |
| | 0.3 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 9.6 | 10.8 | 12 | 13.4 | 14.8 |
| | 0.4 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 9.5 | 10.8 | 12.2 | 13.7 | 15.2 | 16.9 |
| | 0.5 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 10.3 | 11.8 | 13.4 | 15 | 16.8 | 18.6 |
| | 0.6 | 7.9 | 9.4 | 11 | 12.6 | 14.3 | 16.2 | 18.1 | 20.2 |

1) The capacities are based on liquid temperature ahead of expansion valve $t_l = 25$ °C regulator offset = 0.6 bar
Dry saturated gas ahead of regulator

Table 3: Regulator capacity Q_e ¹⁾ [kW] with offset = 0.6 bar, R404A/R507

| Type | Pressure drop in regulator Δp | Evaporating temperature t_e [°C] | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|
| | | [bar] | -35 | -30 | -25 | -20 | -15 | -10 | -5 |
| KVP 12 KVP 15 KVP 22 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3 | 3.4 |
| | 0.2 | 2 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| | 0.3 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.7 |
| | 0.4 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| | 0.5 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 7.2 |
| | 0.6 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 7 | 7.8 |
| KVP 28 KVP 35 | 0.1 | 3 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 6.8 |
| | 0.2 | 4 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 9.5 |
| | 0.3 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 11.5 |
| | 0.4 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 10.5 | 11.7 | 13.1 |
| | 0.5 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 8.9 | 10.2 | 11.5 | 13 | 14.5 |
| | 0.6 | 5.8 | 7 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 10.9 | 12.4 | 14 | 15.7 |

1) The capacities are based on liquid temperature ahead of expansion valve $t_l = 25$ °C regulator offset = 0.6 bar
Dry saturated gas ahead of regulator

Table 4: Regulator capacity Q_e ¹⁾ [kW] with offset = 0.6 bar, R407C

| Type | Pressure drop in regulator Δp | Evaporating temperature t_e [°C] | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | [bar] | -25 | -20 | -15 | -10 | -5 | 0 | 5 |
| KVP 12 KVP 15 KVP 22 | 0.1 | 2 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4 | 4.4 |
| | 0.2 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4 | 4.5 | 5 | 5.6 | 6.1 |
| | 0.3 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 7.4 |
| | 0.4 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 8.5 |
| | 0.5 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 6 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 9.4 |
| | 0.6 | 4 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 9.2 | 10.2 |
| KVP 28 KVP 35 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 8 | 8.8 |
| | 0.2 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 10.1 | 11.2 | 12.3 |
| | 0.3 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 10.9 | 12.2 | 13.5 | 14.9 |
| | 0.4 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 9.7 | 11 | 12.4 | 13.8 | 15.4 | 17 |
| | 0.5 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 12 | 13.6 | 15.2 | 17 | 18.8 |
| | 0.6 | 8.1 | 9.6 | 11.2 | 12.8 | 14.6 | 16.4 | 18.4 | 20.4 |

1) The capacities are based on liquid temperature ahead of expansion valve $t_l = 25$ °C regulator offset = 0.6 bar
Dry saturated gas ahead of regulator

Table 5: Regulator capacity Q_e ¹⁾ [kW] with offset =0.6 bar, R448A

| Type | Pressure drop in regulator Δp | Evaporating temperature t_e [°C] | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | [bar] | -25 | -20 | -15 | -10 | -5 | 0 | 5 |
| KVP 12 KVP 15 KVP 22 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4 |
| | 0.2 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.6 |
| | 0.3 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 6.8 |
| | 0.4 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 7 | 7.8 |
| | 0.5 | 4 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 8.6 |
| | 0.6 | 4.3 | 5 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 9.3 |
| KVP 28 KVP 35 | 0.1 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 8.1 |
| | 0.2 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| | 0.3 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 9.9 | 11.1 | 12.4 | 13.7 |
| | 0.4 | 7.5 | 8.7 | 9.9 | 11.2 | 12.6 | 14.1 | 15.6 |
| | 0.5 | 8.1 | 9.4 | 10.8 | 12.3 | 13.9 | 15.5 | 17.3 |
| | 0.6 | 8.5 | 10.0 | 11.6 | 13.2 | 14.9 | 16.8 | 18.7 |

¹⁾ The capacities are based on liquid temperature ahead of expansion valve $t_l = 25$ °C regulator offset = 0.6 bar
Dry saturated gas ahead of regulator

Table 6: Correction factors for liquid temperature t_l

| t_l [°C] | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 |
|------------|------|------|------|----|------|------|------|------|------|
| R134a | 0.86 | 0.9 | 0.95 | 1 | 1.06 | 1.12 | 1.19 | 1.28 | 1.37 |
| R404A/R507 | 0.82 | 0.87 | 0.93 | 1 | 1.08 | 1.17 | 1.29 | 1.43 | 1.61 |
| R407C | 0.86 | 0.9 | 0.95 | 1 | 1.06 | 1.13 | 1.2 | 1.29 | 1.4 |
| R448A | 0.85 | 0.9 | 0.94 | 1 | 1.06 | 1.13 | 1.22 | 1.32 | 1.44 |

Table 7: Correction factors for offset

| Offset [bar] | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|
| KVP 12 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1 | 0.77 | 0.67 | 0.59 | – |
| KVP 15 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1 | 0.77 | 0.67 | 0.59 | – |
| KVP 22 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1 | 0.77 | 0.67 | 0.59 | – |
| KVP 28 | – | 1.4 | 1 | 0.77 | 0.67 | 0.59 | 0.53 |
| KVP 35 | – | 1.4 | 1 | 0.77 | 0.67 | 0.59 | 0.53 |

Valve selection

Example

When selecting the appropriate valve it may be necessary to convert the actual evaporator capacity using a correction factor. This is required when your system conditions are different than the table conditions. The selection is also dependant on the acceptable pressure drop across the valve.

The following example illustrates how this is done:

- Refrigerant: R134a
- Evaporator capacity: $Q_e = 4.2$ kW
- Evaporating temperature: $t_e = 5$ °C ~ 2.5 bar
- Minimum evaporating temperature: 1.4 °C ~ 2.1 bar
- Liquid temperature ahead of expansion valve: $t_l = 30$ °C
- Connection type: Solder
- Connection size: 5/8 in.

Step 1

Determine the correction factor for liquid temperature t_l ahead of expansion valve. From the Table 8: Correction factors for liquid temperature t_l a liquid temperature of 30 °C, R134a corresponds to a factor of 1.06.

Table 8: Correction factors for liquid temperature t_l

| t_l [°C] | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 |
|---------------|------|------|------|----|------|------|------|------|------|
| R134a | 0.86 | 0.9 | 0.95 | 1 | 1.06 | 1.12 | 1.19 | 1.28 | 1.37 |
| R404A/R507 | 0.82 | 0.87 | 0.93 | 1 | 1.08 | 1.17 | 1.29 | 1.43 | 1.61 |
| R407C | 0.86 | 0.9 | 0.95 | 1 | 1.06 | 1.13 | 1.2 | 1.29 | 1.4 |
| R448A | 0.85 | 0.9 | 0.94 | 1 | 1.06 | 1.13 | 1.22 | 1.32 | 1.44 |

Step 2

Determine the correction factor for the valve offset.

The offset is defined as the difference between the design evaporating pressure and the minimum evaporating pressure.

From the Table 9: Correction factors for offset, an offset of 0.4 bar (2.5 – 2.1) corresponds to a factor of 1.4.

Table 9: Correction factors for offset

| Offset [bar] | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|
| KVP 12 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1 | 0.77 | 0.67 | 0.59 | – |
| KVP 15 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1 | 0.77 | 0.67 | 0.59 | – |
| KVP 22 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1 | 0.77 | 0.67 | 0.59 | – |
| KVP 28 | – | 1.4 | 1 | 0.77 | 0.67 | 0.59 | 0.53 |
| KVP 35 | – | 1.4 | 1 | 0.77 | 0.67 | 0.59 | 0.53 |

Step 3

Corrected evaporator capacity is $Q_e = 1.06 \times 1.4 \times 4.2 = 6.2$ kW

Step 4

Now select the appropriate capacity table (R134a) and choose the column for an evaporating temperature of $t_e = 5$ °C.

Using the corrected evaporator capacity, select a valve that provides an equivalent or greater capacity at an acceptable pressure drop. KVP 12, KVP 15, KVP 22 delivers 6.4 kW at a 0.6 bar pressure drop across the valve.

KVP 28, KVP 35 delivers 6.2 kW at a 0.1 bar pressure drop across the valve.

Based on the required connection size of 5/8 in., the KVP 15 is the proper selection for this example.

Step 5

KVP 15, 5/8 in. solder connection: code no. 034L0029, see Table 11: Ordering for type KVP.

Valve selection based on capacity calculation

As for extended capacity calculations and valve selection based on capacities and refrigerants, please refer to Coolselector®2. Rated and extended capacities are calculated with the Coolselector®2 calculation engine to ARI standards with the ASEREP equations based on laboratory measurements of selected valves.

Dimensions and Weight

Figure 3: Dimensions for KVP

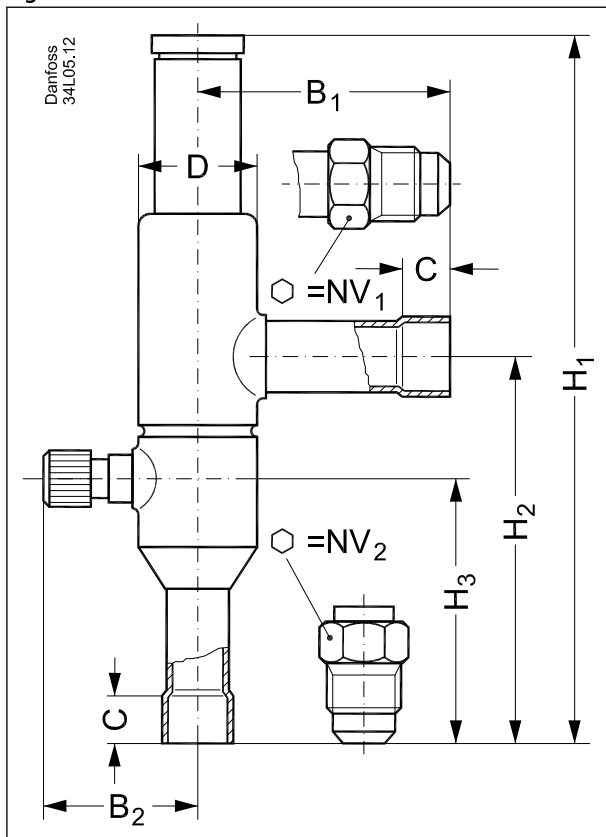
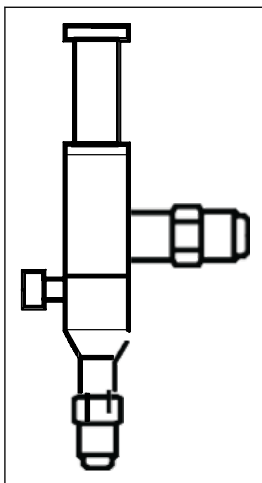
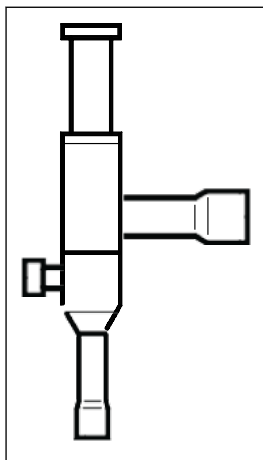


Table 10: Dimensions and Weight for KVP

| Type | Connection | | | | NV1 | NV2 | H1 | H2 | H3 | B1 | B2 | C solder | øD | Net weight |
|--------|------------|------|------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----------|----|------------|
| | Flare | | Solder ODF | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | [in.] | [mm] | [in.] | [mm] | | | | | | | | | | |
| KVP 12 | 1/2 | 12 | 1/2 | 12 | 19 | 19 | 179 | 99 | 66 | 64 | 41 | 10 | 30 | 0.4 |
| KVP 15 | 5/8 | 16 | 5/8 | 16 | 24 | 24 | 179 | 99 | 66 | 64 | 41 | 12 | 30 | 0.4 |
| KVP 22 | - | - | 7/8 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 179 | 99 | 66 | 64 | 41 | 17 | 30 | 0.4 |
| KVP 28 | - | - | 1 1/8 | 28 | 24 | 24 | 259 | 151 | 103 | 105 | 48 | 20 | 43 | 1 |
| KVP 35 | - | - | 1 3/8 | 35 | - | - | 259 | 151 | 103 | 105 | 48 | 25 | 43 | 1 |

Ordering

Figure 4: Flare connection

Figure 5: Solder connection

Table 11: Ordering for type KVP

| Type | Rated capacity ⁽¹⁾ | | | | Flare connection ⁽²⁾ | | | Code no. | Solder connection | | Code no. |
|--------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|------|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| | R134a | R404A/ R507 | R407C | R448A | [in] | [mm] | [in] | | [mm] | [in] | |
| KVP 12 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 4 | 4.1 | 1/2 | 12 | 034L0021 | 1/2 | – | 034L0023 | |
| | 3.1 | 3.8 | 4 | 4.1 | – | – | – | – | 12 | 034L0028 | |
| KVP 15 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 4 | 4.1 | 5/8 | 16 | 034L0022 | 5/8 | 16 | 034L0029 | |
| KVP 22 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 4 | 4.1 | – | – | – | 7/8 | 22 | 034L0025 | |
| KVP 28 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.2 | – | – | – | 1 1/8 | – | 034L0026 | |
| | 6.3 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.2 | – | – | – | – | 28 | 034L0031 | |
| KVP 35 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.2 | – | – | – | 1 3/8 | 35 | 034L0032 | |

⁽¹⁾ Rated capacity is the regulator capacity at

- evaporating temperature $t_e = -10\text{ °C}$
- condensing temperature $t_c = 30\text{ °C}$
- pressure drop in regulator $\Delta p = 0.2\text{ bar offset} = 0.6\text{ bar}$

To select the product for other conditions or refrigerants, use Danfoss Coolselector®

⁽²⁾ KVP supplied without flare nuts. Separate flare nuts can be supplied:

- 1/2 in / 12 mm, code no. 011L1103
- 5/8 in / 16 mm, code no. 011L1167

The connection dimensions chosen must not be too small, as gas velocities in excess of 40 m / s at the inlet of the regulator can result in flow noise.

Certificates, declarations, and approvals

The list contains all certificates, declarations, and approvals for this product type. Individual code number may have some or all of these approvals, and certain local approvals may not appear on the list.

Some approvals may change over time. You can check the most current status at danfoss.com or contact your local Danfoss representative if you have any questions.

Table 12: Certificates, declarations, and approvals

| Document name | Document type | Document topic | Approval authority |
|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| UL SA7200 | Mechanical - Safety Certificate | - | UL |
| 034R9541.AA | Manufacturers Declaration | China RoHS | Danfoss |
| 034L9630.AA | Manufacturers Declaration | ATEX | Danfoss |

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