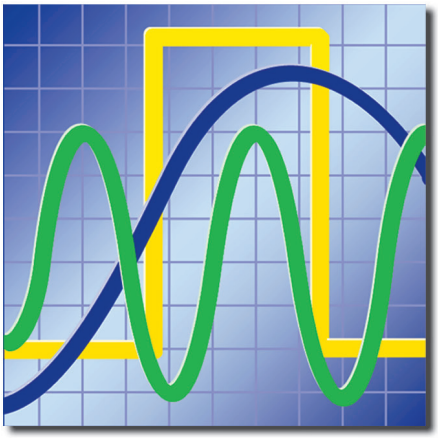
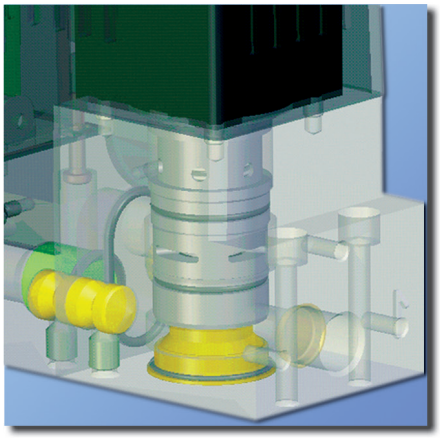
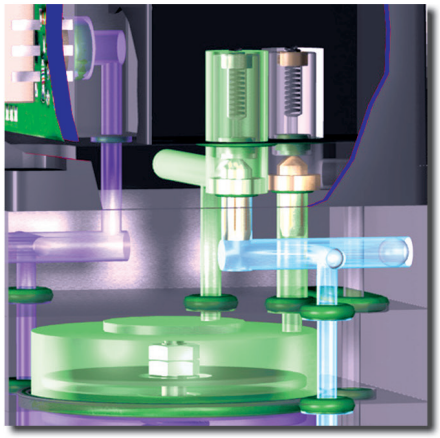
numatics®

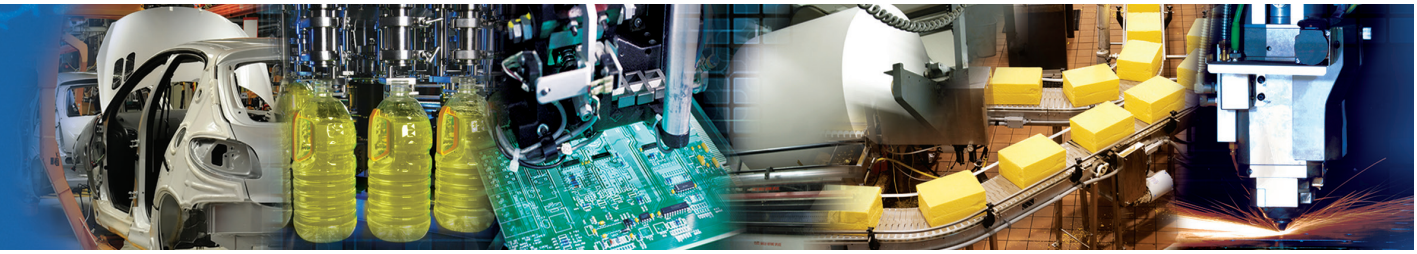
Proportional Technology

Precise Control of Pressure and Flow









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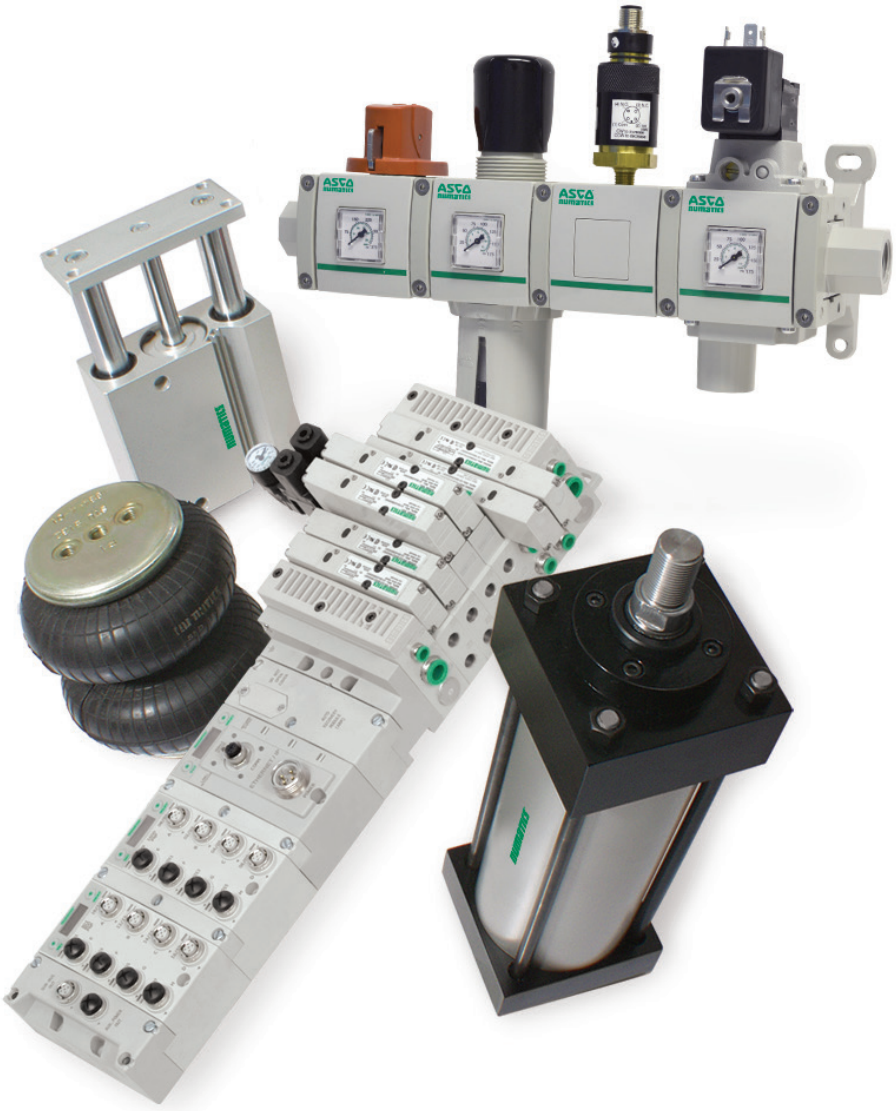
Industrial Automation

numatics

Numatics, Inc. is a leading manufacturer of pneumatic products and motion control products. Our broad spectrum of standard, custom developed products and application components have made a significant impact on pneumatic innovation as well as pneumatic and motion control technology. Our company has an extensive history of generating innovative concepts and technological breakthroughs. Many of today's standard features in pneumatic technology were industry firsts from Numatics. We continue our innovative approach to product development by developing electric motion control solutions and enhancing our embedded Fieldbus and I/O products to continually meet and solve our customer's application requirements.



Today Numatics is proud to be a part of the Industrial Automation Division of Emerson Electric Co.
Emerson (NYSE:EMR), based in St. Louis, Missouri (USA), is a global leader in bringing technology and engineering together to provide innovative solutions for customers in industrial, commercial, and consumer markets through its network power, process management, industrial automation, climate technologies, and appliance and tools businesses. For more information, visit www.Emerson.com.

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Industrial Automation

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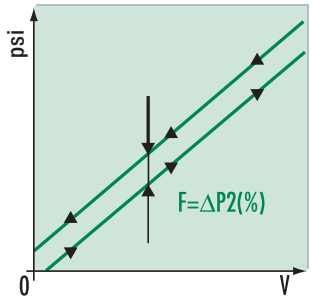
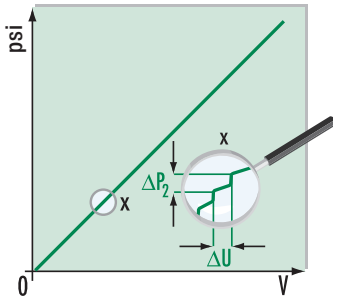


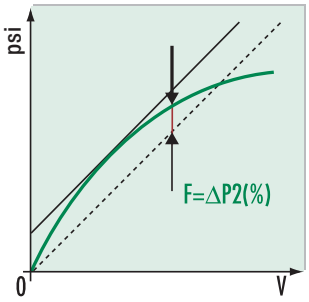
Hysteresis is the tolerance of the outlet pressure for a given command signal depending on whether the previous pressure was higher or lower.

Sensitivity



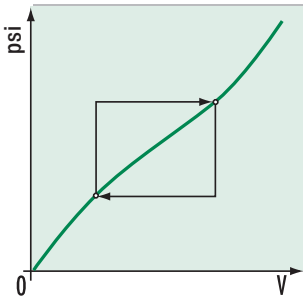
The smallest change in command signal which leads to a change in the outlet pressure is called sensitivity. Expressed as a percentage of the maximum outlet pressure.

Linearity



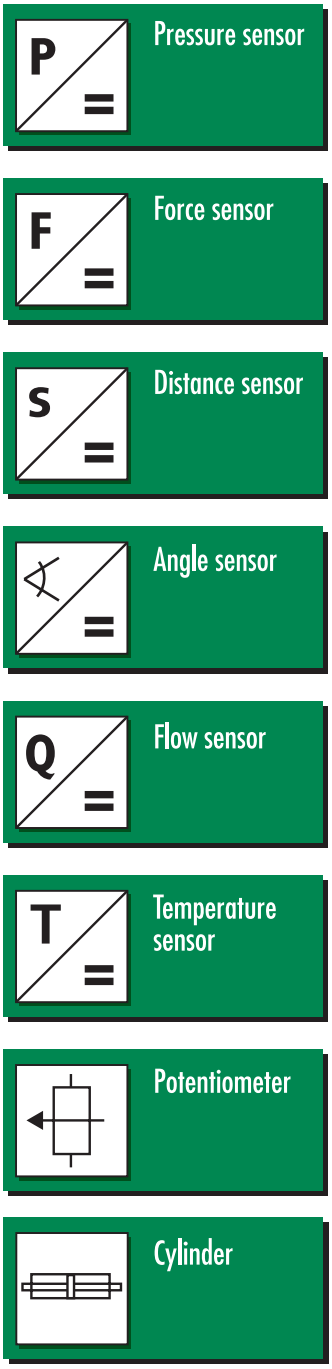
The ideal relationship between command signal and outlet pressure is linear, and when plotted results in a straight line (dotted line). Linearity is a measure of the maximum deviation between the actual outlet pressure and commanded pressure.

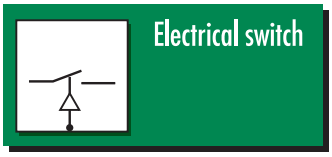
Repeatability

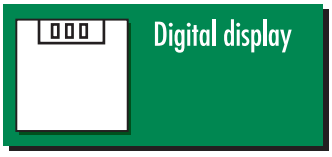


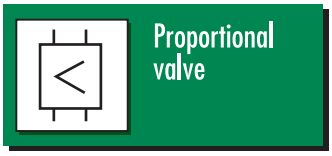
Repeatability is the tolerance of the outlet pressure for the same command signal given multiple times.

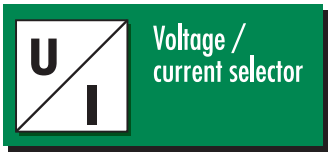
Symbols





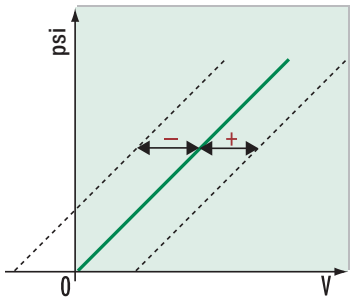






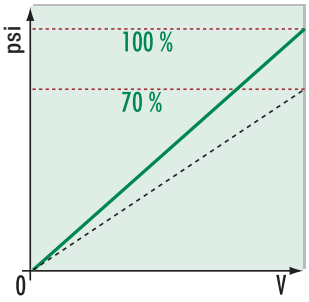
Zero Adjustment

The pressure or flow that corresponds with the lowest command signal.



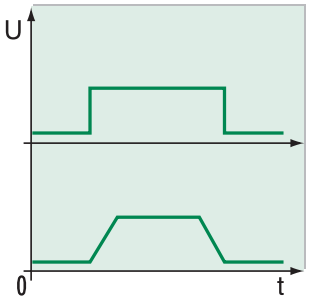
Span Adjustment

The valve's output pressure or flow range can be reduced to match the application's needs, providing the highest possible resolution.



Ramp Function

The ramp function transforms a command signal step into an internal gradual increase. This allows slow opening and closing of proportional valves.



Ripple Frequency

Modulation voltage to minimize friction (slip-stick) in a valve.

Feedback Value

Actual electrical value of a physical variable. (Pressure, force, temperature, flow, etc.)

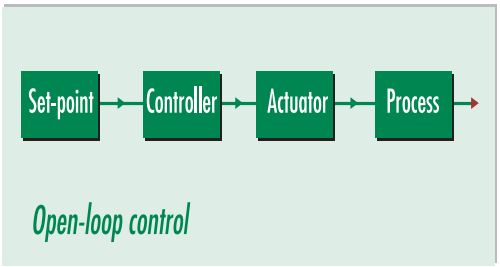
Control Systems

Within industrial automation, the goal of a control system is to move a physical variable such as temperature, pressure, force or displacement to a predetermined value. The complexity of the system, impact of external variables and required accuracy will dictate whether the control system needs some type of feedback measurement in order to ensure that the desired value (or setpoint) is reached. The difference between open-loop and closed-loop control is that the feedback allows the control system, or control loop, to compare the output to the commanded value and adjust as needed.

Open-Loop Control

An example of an open control loop is a timer for a sprinkler system. When the timer is activated, the sprinkler goes on for a set amount of time. This is open-loop control because the system does not monitor, for instance, the moisture content of the soil. The system will turn the sprinklers on in the middle of a rainstorm. The desired outcome of the controlled action is not monitored.

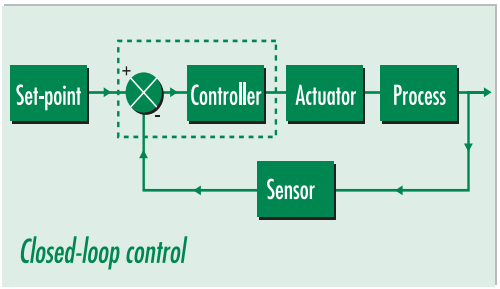
An open sequence of actions where there is no comparison of the end result to the desired result is the primary characteristic of open-loop control.



Closed-Loop Control

In a closed loop, the desired value or setpoint is constantly compared to the actual value. DIN standard 19226 defines the terms “Control and Adjustment” as follows: “Control and adjustment is an operation in which a physical variable (e.g. temperature, pressure etc.) is continuously measured and compared to a previously specified value of the variable with the aim of matching the two. The resulting closed sequence of actions occurs in a closed loop, the closed-control loop.”

In the example of the sprinkler system, the actual moisture content of the soil could be measured with a sensor and compared to the desired moisture level. As soon as there is a difference between the desired value and measured value, a signal can be sent to either open the water valve (if the soil is dryer than specified) or close the valve (if the soil is wetter than specified). The feedback, provided by the sensor in this case, that is used to compare and adjust the actual value to the desired value is the primary characteristic of a closed-loop system.

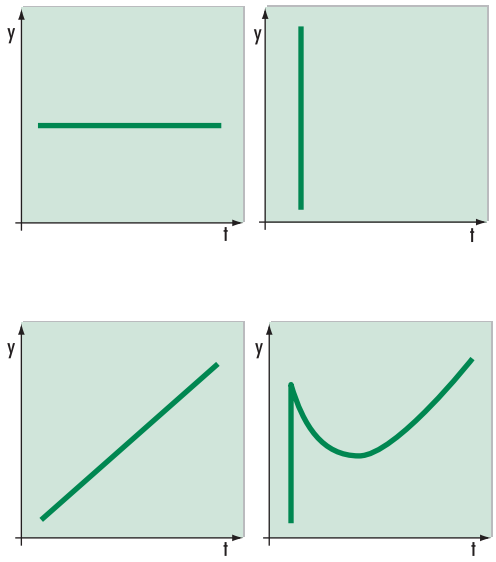


Types of Controllers

A controller is a transfer element which compares the feedback value received from a transducer (sensor) to a predetermined value (i.e. setpoint) and processes it in such a way that a control signal is transmitted to the actuating element (e.g. a proportional valve). The controller should control this transmission in such a way that the dynamic qualities of the controlled process are balanced. The setpoint should be reached quickly while the feedback value should fluctuate as little as possible around the setpoint.

Numatics' proportional valves use a common controller called a proportional-integral-derivative (PID) controller. The P, I and D terms can easily be modified with each product's software to achieve various types of control based upon the needs of a given application. The most basic controller is the P controller. P, PI and PID control are best suited to a wide range of applications.

The charts to the right show graphical representations of the various PID terms and the table below shows the types of controllers that are most often successful by application.

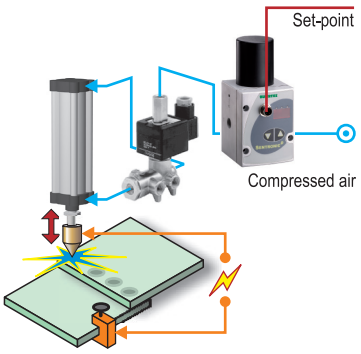


Application	Types of controllers		
	P	PI	PID
Pressure	low profile	suitable	suitable
Flow	unsuitable	suitable	less suitable
Temperature	low profile	suitable	suitable
Level	suitable	unsuitable	unsuitable
Speed	suitable	suitable	suitable

For Economical Quality and Control…

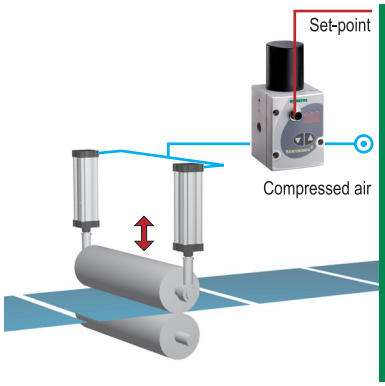
Proportional valves maximize production processes in many industries including food processing, textiles, industrial plant engineering, medical technology, pharmaceutical, semiconductor, and automobile. These valves create many innovative solutions when incorporated into a programmable control system. The combination of electronics and mechanics in proportional valves provides ideal performance for many industrial applications. Numatics' proportional pressure regulators and flow control valves are highly customizable to specific applications. Numatics continually develops customized components and solutions for specific customer requirements. Please do not hesitate to contact Numatics' technical support team.

Spot Welding



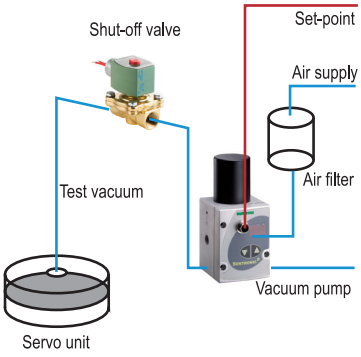
The proportional pressure regulator controls the clamping force of the welding head depending on the material to be welded and its thickness.

Compensation of Thickness



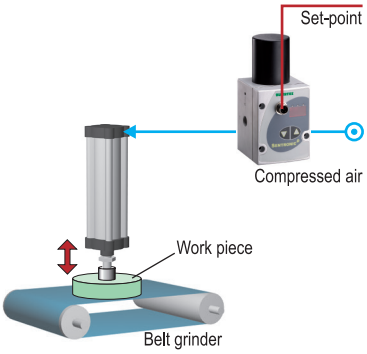
The pressure acting against the roller is controlled with a proportional pressure regulator. Different thickness in the materials is offset.

Servo Unit for Brakes



The proportional pressure regulator is incorporated in the bypass of a vacuum pump. The brake booster is checked against the setpoint.

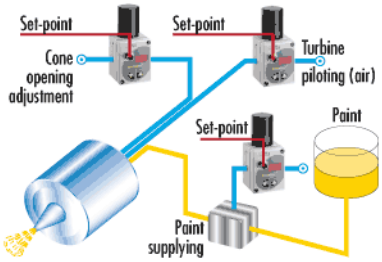
Force



The proportional valve controls the force acting against work pieces on grinding belts, pneumatic presses etc.

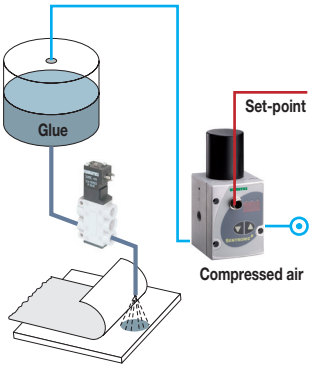
Control of Pressure and Flow

Paint Spray Gun Application



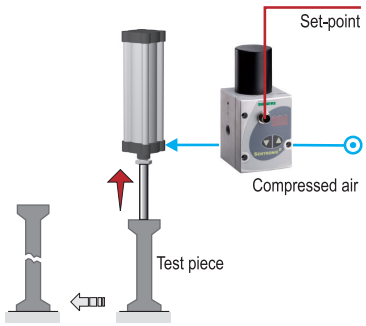
Spray gun control: Control of paint flow and spray density, and of the surface of the part of being painted.

Glue Dosing



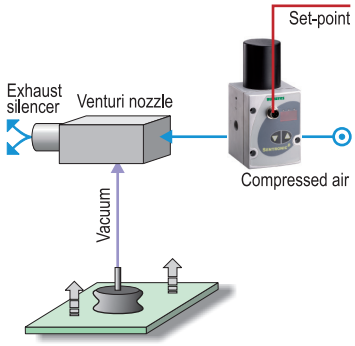
The proportional pressure regulator maintains system pressure as the level of glue in the container decreases. Glue is dosed accordingly.

Material Testing



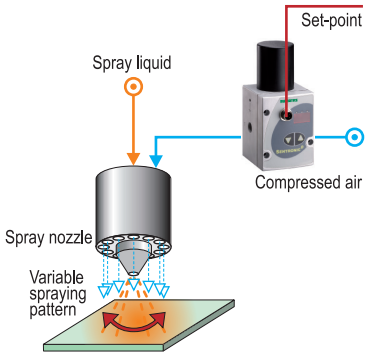
The force acting against the test piece is continuously increased until the test piece is destroyed.

Vacuum Generation



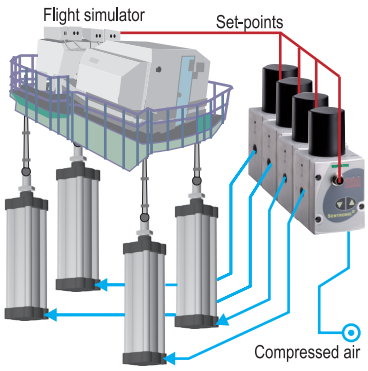
A change of pressure into the venturi nozzle via the proportional valve changes the vacuum generated.

Fluid Coating



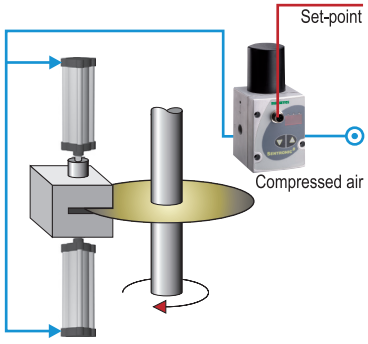
The spray pattern, i.e. the coating width, is adjusted by controlling the air supply through fan adjusting nozzles.

Flight Simulator



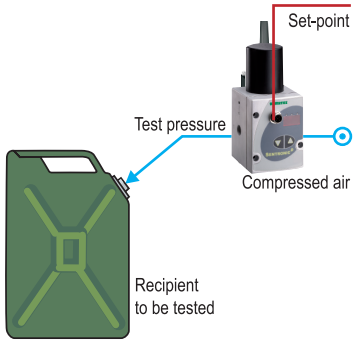
The movements of an aircraft are simulated by applying different pilot pressures to the cylinders.

Brake Pressure



A command signal is used to gradually brake and slow down a rotating mass in accordance with the controller's speed profile.

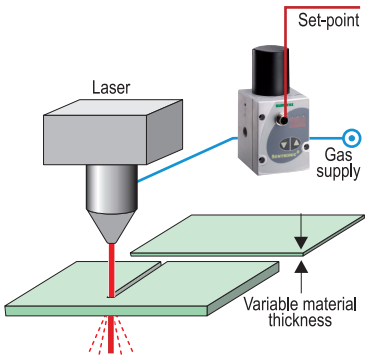
Leak Test



The proportional pressure regulator precisely adjusts the test pressure for different leak tests.

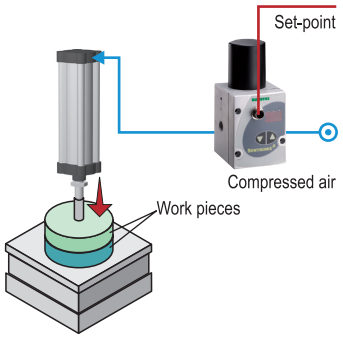
Control of Pressure and Flow

Laser Cutting



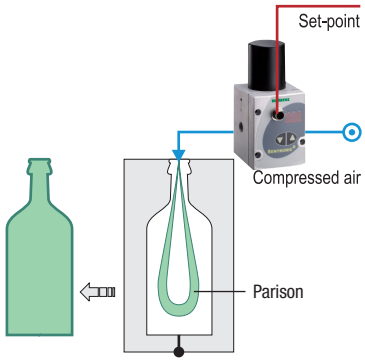
The gas pressure is adjusted in accordance with the material and its thickness.

Ultrasonic Welding



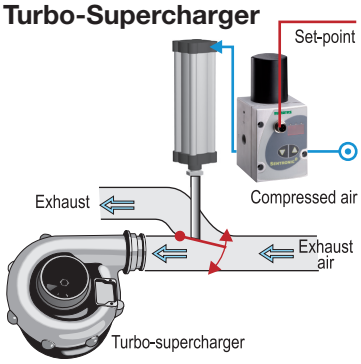
The proportional pressure regulator adjusts the frictional pressure of ultrasonic welding machines.

Bottle Molding



The parison is inflated at a varying rate using a proportional valve.

Turbo-Supercharger

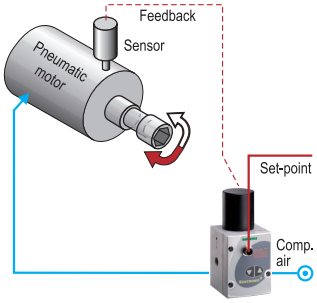


Exhaust gas flow is adjusted to the turbo-supercharger depending on the engine speed to maintain the charging pressure at a constant level.

Dual Loop Control

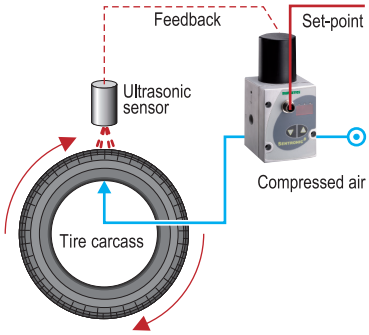
Sentronic^{D}, Sentronic^{PLUS} and Flowtronic^{D} can be configured for dual loop control. Process variables such as pressure, flow, force, speed, RPM, and temperature can be controlled. Dual loop control requires no additional components other than a process sensor to provide an analog feedback input.

Control of Speed and Torque



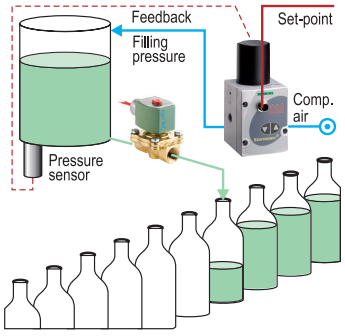
Speed and torque are controlled by changing the pilot pressure.

Tire Making



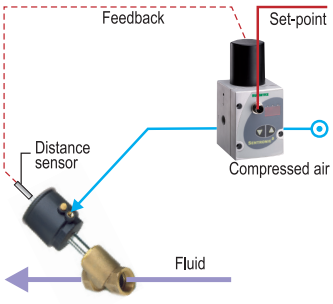
Controlled by the proportional pressure regulator with a dependence on the tire's diameter, the individual plies of the tires are built up and a constant tire quality is ensured.

Filling Pressure



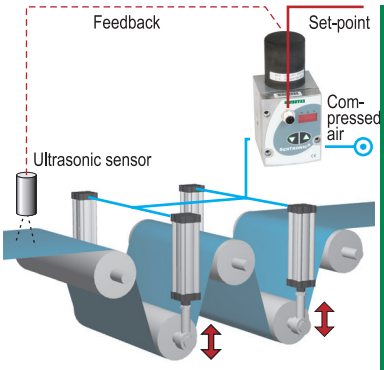
The liquid flows to the valve at a constant pressure irrespective of the fluid level in the storage tank. The filling volume remains constant.

Flow Control



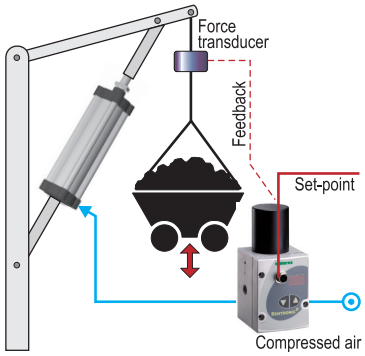
The flow of liquids is varied by continually adjusting the orifice of the fluid valve by measuring the valve's travel (distance sensor).

Compensation of Lengths in Winding



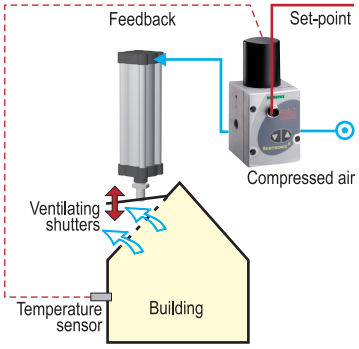
Different lengths of winding material are offset with cylinders controlled by proportional pressure regulators, which controls the tensile stress.

Balancer



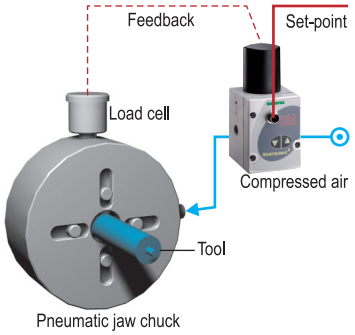
The proportional valve pneumatically balances the weight over the cylinder pressure. Heavy loads can easily be lifted and lowered by hand.

Temperature Control



The room temperature is held at a constant level by opening or closing ventilating shutters.

Clamping Pressure Control



The clamping pressure of machine tools is adjusted in accordance with the tool's material (steel, synthetic material, etc.).

Technical Characteristics

	Port size	Pilot pressure	Pressure range	Flow	Filtration	Hysteresis	Power rating	Type of construction	Loss of power behavior
SENTRONIC^{D}	1/8, 1/4, 3/8 NPT or GTap	-	0 to 150 psi 0 to 10 bar	up to 45.9 SCFM 1300 Nl/min	50 µm	< 1%	21 to 40 W	Poppet valve	Pressure released
SENTRONIC^{PLUS}	1/8, 1/4, 1/2, 1 NPT or GTap	-	0 to 725 psi 0 to 50 bar	up to 197.8 SCFM 5600 Nl/min	50 µm	< 1%	33 to 44 W	Poppet valve	Pressure released
PULSTRONIC II	1/4 NPT or GTap	-	0 to 150 psi 0 to 10 bar	17 SCFM 470 Nl/min	50 µm	< 1%	3.6 W	Pilot + Poppet valve	Pressure held
E22	1/4, 3/8, 1/2, NPT, GTap or BSPT	-	0 to 150 psi 0 to 10.2 bar	up to 100 SCFM 2800 Nl/min	5 µm	< 1%	1 W	Pilot + Poppet valve	Pressure held
SERVTRONIC^{DIGITAL}	G 3/8	-	0 to 580 psi 0 to 40 bar	60 SCFM 1700 Nl/min	5 µm	< 0.5%	28 W	Spool-Sleeve Assembly	Pressure released
FLOWTRONIC^{D}	1/4, 3/8, 1/2 NPT or GTap	-	58 to 116 psi 4 to 8 bar	0.4 to 35.3 SCFM 10 to 1000 Nl/min	50 µm	< 3%	33 to 44 W	Poppet valve	Pressure released

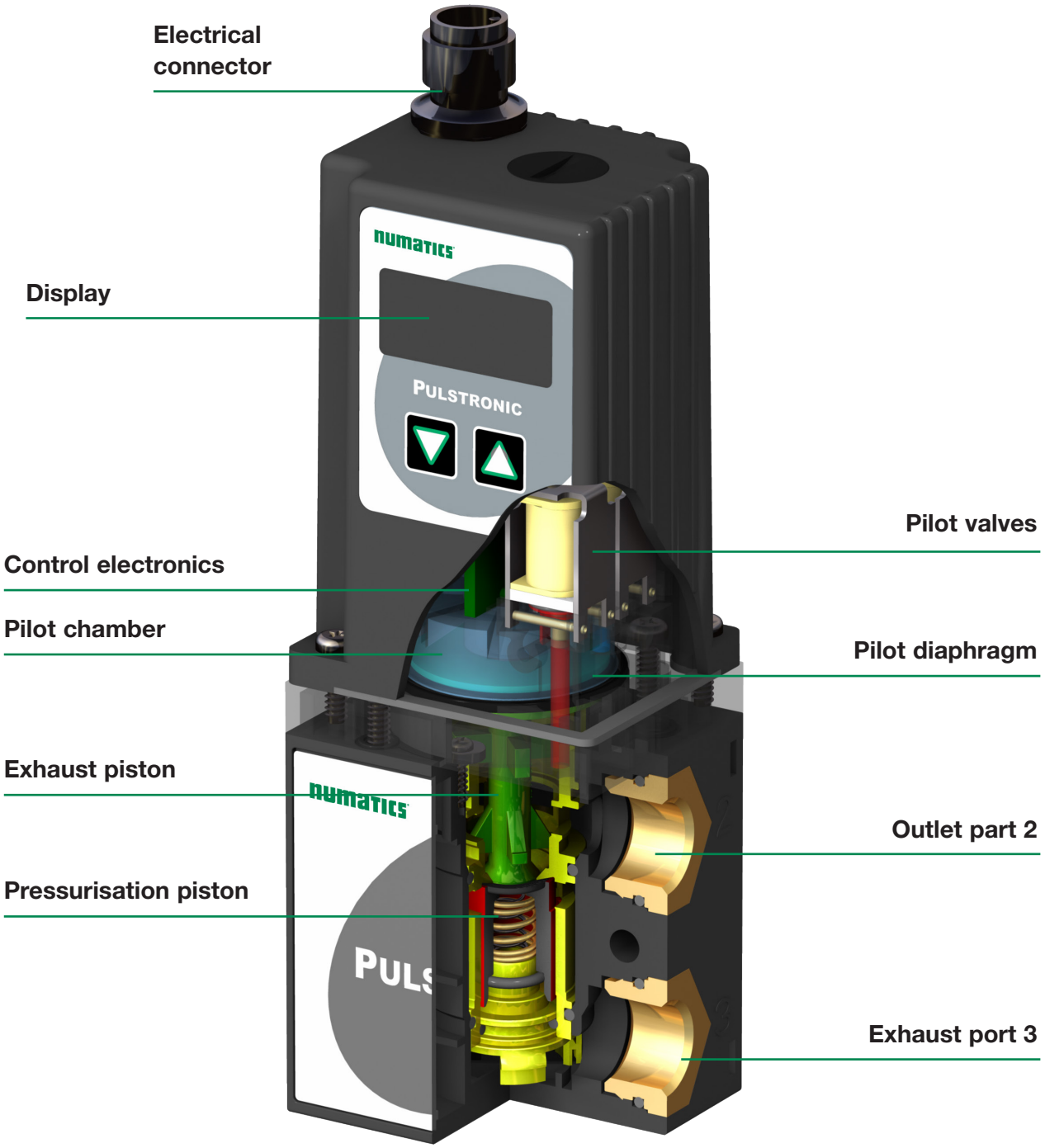
Choice of Equipment

	Control		Fluids				Control loop		Actuation		Application		Special features
	Pressure	Flow	Vacuum	Air/neutral gases	Liquids	Steam	open	closed	electrical	air piloted	static	dynamic	
SENTRONIC^{D}	●	○		●				●	●		■	▲	Digital control with or without display, controller adaptation
SENTRONIC^{PLUS}	●	○	●	●				●	●		■	▲	Digital control with or without display, controller adaptation
PULSTRONIC II	●	○		●				●		●	■		Digital control with or without display, controller adaptation
E SERIES	●	○		●				●		●	■		Optional 2 bit binary digital
SERVTRONIC^{DIGITAL}	●	○		●				●	●		■	▲	Digital control, controller adaptation
FLOWTRONIC^{D}		●		●				●	●		■	▲	Digital control with or without display, controller adaptation

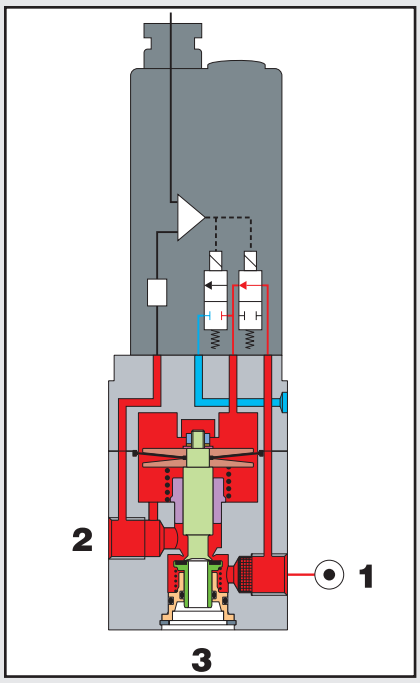
■
▲
●
○

Pulstronic II Series

The Pulstronic II valve operates with pulsed pilot valves which change the pressure in a control chamber. A downstream pressure booster converts the pilot pressure into an outlet pressure. The outlet pressure is measured with a pressure sensor and fed into the internal digital control loop. The setpoint is established over the electrical plug-in connector as a standard signal [0 to 10 V, 0(4) to 20 mA]. The Pulstronic II is particularly suited for pressure control applications requiring a constant pressure at different flow rates, such as air supply over nozzles or turbine speed control. The valve can be adjusted to a specific application using the DaS software (Data Acquisition Software).

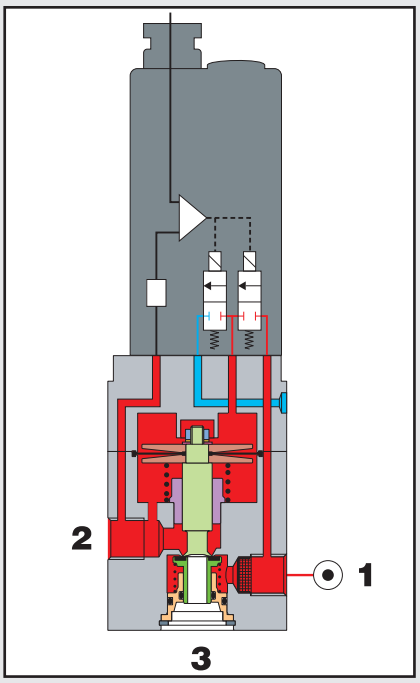


Operating Principle



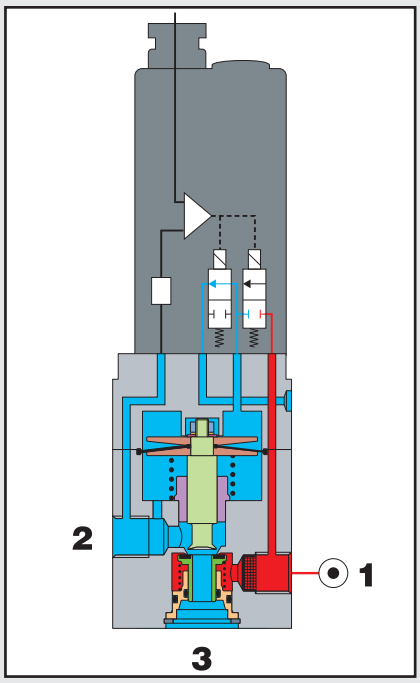
Applying pressure

The pressurisation piston is operated and the flow from port 1 to port 2 is released.



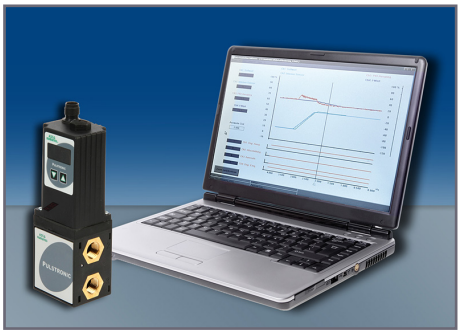
Maintaining pressure

The exhaust piston is in its central position: the flow between port 2 and port 1 or port 3 is blocked.



Exhausting pressure

The exhaust piston is lifted and the flow from port 3 to port 2 is released.



The Data Acquisition Software (DaS) and the RS232 interface allow the controller to be optimally adjusted to the control loop.

Advantages

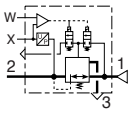
- Minimum hysteresis
- Quick pressure changes, low overshoot
- Standard 50 µm filtration
- No constant air consumption
- Stable pressure control at continuous flow
- Digital control
- Easy change of parameters
- Low current consumption
- Integrated display

Specifications

Fluids: Air and gases
Pressure range: 0 to 150 psi (10 bar)
Ports: 1/4 (NPT or GTap)
Construction: Poppet valve
Actuation: Pulsed 2/2-way valves
Setpoint: 0 – 10 V, 0 – 20 mA, 4 – 20 mA

Pressure Control: 605 Series Pulstronic II

Pulstronic II



Features

The PULSTRONIC II is a compact electropneumatic pressure regulator (E/P transducer) which converts an electrical signal into a pneumatic pressure. It is particularly suited for precise pressure regulation due to its integrated control loop with electronic pressure feedback.

General

Fluids: Air or neutral gases, filtered at 50 µm lubricated or unlubricated.
Connection:1/4 (NPT or GTap)
Pressure range: 0-3 bar, 0-6 bar, 0-10 bar
Temperature - Fluid: 0 ºC to +60 ºC
- Ambient: 0 ºC to +50 ºC

Construction

Body: See table below.
Internal parts: POM
Seals: FPM (fluoroelastomer) and NBR (nitrile)

Specifications

Fluids: Air or neutral gases, filtered at 50 µm, lubricated or unlubricated

Connection:	1/4 (NPT or GTap)
Pressure range:	0-50psi, 0-100psi, 0-150psi 0-3 bar, 0-6 bar, 0-10 bar.
Temperature / fluid:	32ºF - 140ºF (0ºC - 60°C)
Temperature / ambient:	32ºF - 122ºF (0ºC - 50°C)
Analog setpoint:	0 - 10 V, 0 - 20 mA, 4- 20 mA
Fallsafe behavior:	Pressure held on loss of power, without control
Hysteresis:	< 1 % of span
Repeatability:	± 0.5% of span

Electrical Characteristics

Voltage*	Max. Power (W)	Max. Current (mA)	Insulation Class	Degree of Protection	Electrical Connection
24 VDC ±10%	3.6	150	F	IP 65	5-pin M12 connector (to be ordered separately)

*Maximum ripple: 10%

Specifications

Ø Ports	Ø Orifice DN (mm)	Flow	
		C_v Flow Factor (K_v Nm^3/h)	at 6 Bar (l/min - ANR)
1/4	4	0.29 (0.25)	470

How to Order

605 A S O F P

Construction (connection)
D = G1/4 with display
E = G1/4 without display
F = 1/4 NPT without display
G = 1/4 NPT with display

Setpoint
0 = 0 ... 10 V
1 = 0 ... 20 mA
2 = 4 ... 20 mA

Options
1 = Feedback output 0 ... 10 Volt
2 = Feedback output 0 ... 20 mA
3 = Feedback output 4 ... 20 mA

Pressure Range

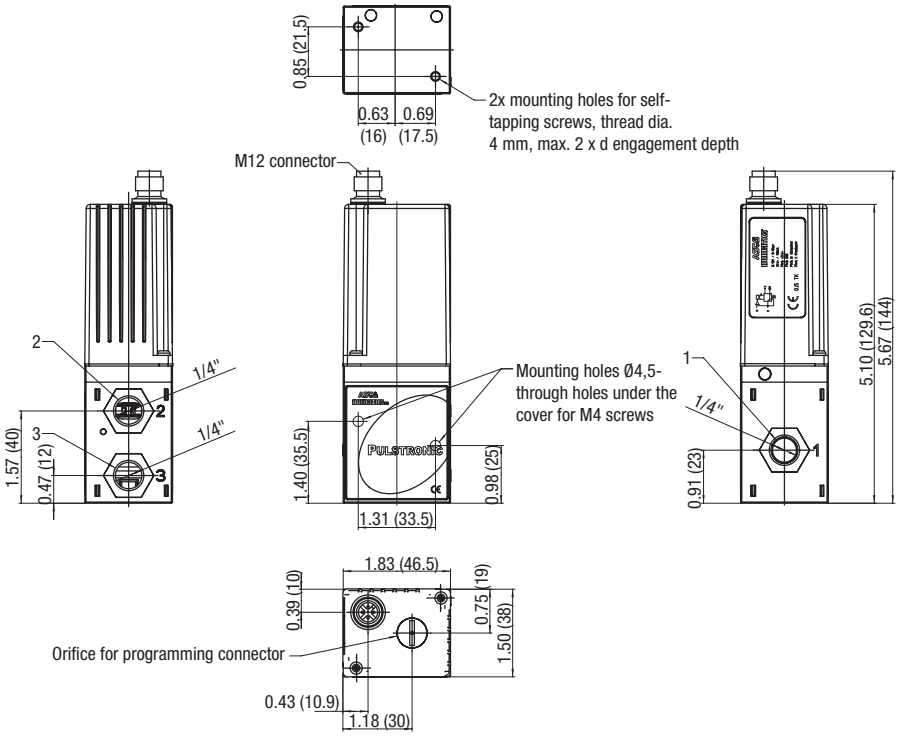
Related range	Min./Max. inlet pressure
A = 0 - 50 psi	65 - 80 psi
B = 0 - 100 psi	115 - 130 psi
C = 0 - 150 psi	165 - 180 psi
3 = 0 - 3 bar	4 - 5 bar
6 = 0 - 6 bar	7 - 8 bar
0 = 0 - 10 bar	11 - 12 bar

Failsafe Behavior
0 = Pressure held

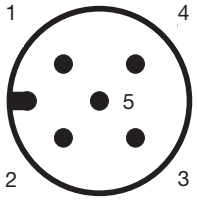
Dimensions: Inches (mm), Weight in lbs. (kg)

¼ NPT or GTap

Weight: 0.40lbs (0.182 kg)



Connector Pin Out



View from solder side

PIN	Description	5-wire cable
1	24V voltage supply	brown
2	Analog setpoint input	white
3	Supply ground	blue
	Analog ground*	yellow
4	Analog output (Feedback)	black
5	PE connection	grey
Cable shield	EMC shield	shield

* A 6-wire cable with separate analog ground is used for cable lengths over 2 m to set off the voltage drop for the setpoint.

Accessories

5 Pin 12mm FEMALE Straight Field Attachable Connectors	Model Number
PG 9 Cable Gland	TC05F20000000000

5 Pin 12mm FEMALE 90 DEGREE Field Attachable Connectors	
PG 9 Cable Gland	TD05F20000000000

Micro Female 5 Pole Straight 6 Wire 24 AWG, Shielded	
3 Meter	TC0503MMS000671Y
5 Meter	TC0505MMS000671Y

Micro Female 5 Pole 90 Degree 6 Wire 24 AWG Euro Color Code, Shielded	
3 Meter	TD0503MMS000671Y
5 Meter	TD0505MMS000671Y

Micro F/M 4 Pole Straight 22 AWG Euro Color Code	
Unshielded	Shielded
2 Meter - TC0403MIETA04000	3 Meter - TC0403MMETA04000
5 Meter - TC0405MIETA04000	5 Meter - TC0405MMETA04000

Micro F 90°/M Straight 22 AWG Euro Color Code	
Unshielded	Shielded
2 Meter - TD0403MIETA04000	3 Meter - TD0403MMETA04000
5 Meter - TD0405MIETA04000	5 Meter - TD0405MMETA04000

PC Software & Cable Connectors	Model Number
DaS Light: Data Acquisition Software for Sentronic^{D} - basic parameters - free download at Numatics.com	99100110
RS 232 cable converter; 2m cable with 9-pin Sub-D (plug connector)	88100732

G3 Fieldbus - Electronics Made Easy!

Innovative Graphic Display is used for easy commissioning, visual status & diagnostics.

Commissioning Capabilities

- Set network address (including IP & Subnet mask for Ethernet)
- Set baud rate
- Set auto or manual I/O sizes
- Set fault/idle output states
- Set brightness
- Set factory defaults

Visual Diagnostics

- Shorted and open load detection
- Shorted sensor/cable detection
- Low & missing power detection
- Missing module detection
- Self-test activation
- Log of network errors
- Distribution errors

Graphic Display for configuration & diagnostics

Auto Recovery Module

Highly Distributable

High Current Analog Module

G3 Fieldbus Communications Electronics

Why use Numatics Fieldbus communication electronics?

Modular Reality...

- No internal wiring simplifies assembly.
- SPEEDCON M12 connector technology allows for fast and efficient ½ turn I/O connector attachment.
- Power connector allows output power to be removed while inputs and communication are left active.
- IP65 & IP67 protection
- Up to 1200 Input / 1200 Output capability with one communication node! (Present physical I/O combinations allows 1200 I / 544 O)
- 32 valve solenoids per manifold up to 17 manifolds per communication node!
- One node supports 16 I/O modules – Analog I/O, Digital I/O (NPN & PNP) and Specialty
- Innovative clip design allows easy module removal/replacement without dismantling manifold
- Auto Recovery Module (ARM) protects configuration information during a critical failure. Allows configuration information to be saved and reloaded to replacement module automatically.

Supported Protocols

- DeviceNet™
- DeviceNet™ w/QuickConnect™
- DeviceNet™ w/DeviceLogix™
- Ethernet
- PROFIBUS®-DP
- CANopen®
- PROFINET®
- Ethernet POWERLINK®

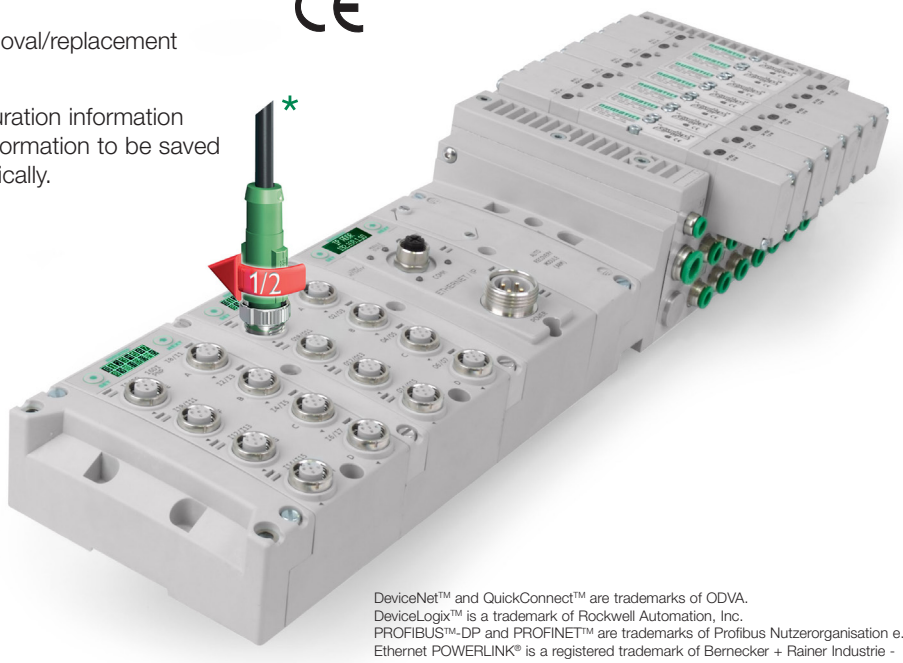
CE

*** High current analog module** NEW

Controls 2 proportional direct-operated high current valves

Auxiliary power connection

Simple connection for external sensor (one for each output)



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