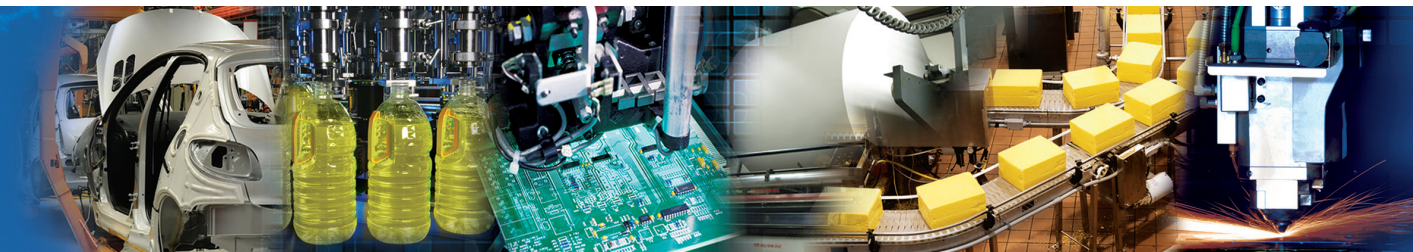
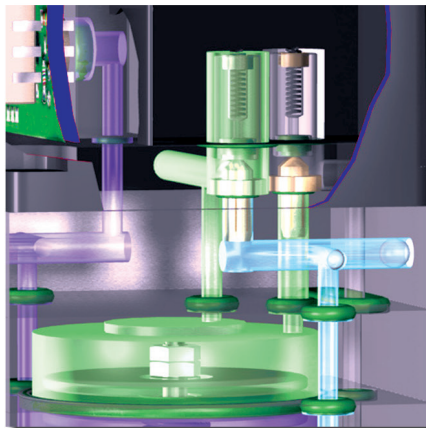
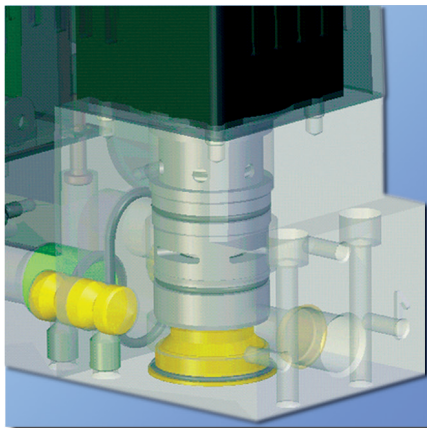
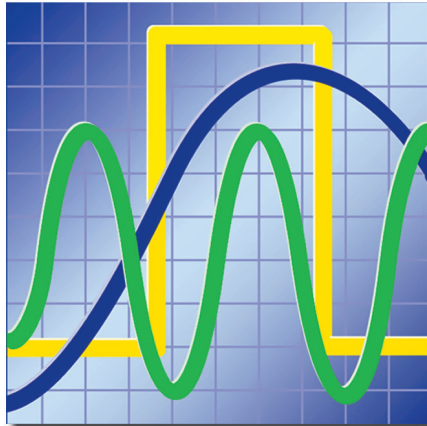


numatics®

Proportional Technology

Precise Control of Pressure and Flow



www.numatics.com

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.



Introduction to Control Technology

Glossary of Terms	2-3
Control Systems / Control Methods	4
Types of Controllers	5

Applications for Proportional Valves

For Economical Quality and Control	6
Application Examples	7-9

Selection of Proportional Valves

Technical Characteristics	10
Choice of Equipment	11

Pressure Control

608/609 Series SENTRONIC ^P / Technical Characteristics	12-18
614 Series SENTRONIC ^{PLUS} / Technical Characteristics	19-23
616 Series SENTRONIC ^{HD} / Technical Characteristics	24-27
605 Series PULSTRONIC II	28-31
615 Series SERVOTRONIC ^{DIGITAL}	32-35
E Series / Technical Characteristics	36-41



Flow Control

607 Series FLOWTRONIC ^P / Technical Characteristics	42-47
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Accessories

603 Series CONTROL ^D / Technical Characteristics	48-52
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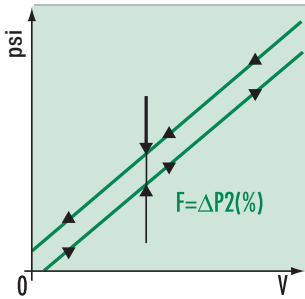
G3 Fieldbus High Current Analog Module Information



Symbols and Terminology

Glossary of Terms

Hysteresis



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

Symbols

P = Pressure sensor

F = Force sensor

S = Distance sensor

∠ = Angle sensor

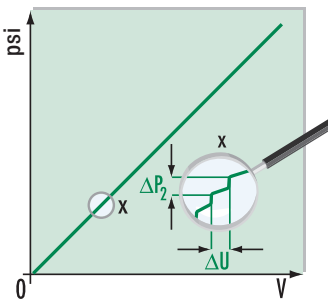
Q = Flow sensor

T = Temperature sensor

Potentiometer

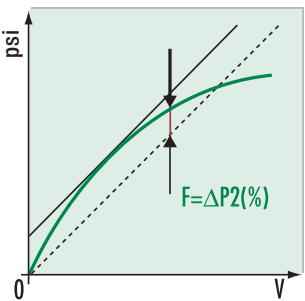
Cylinder

Sensitivity



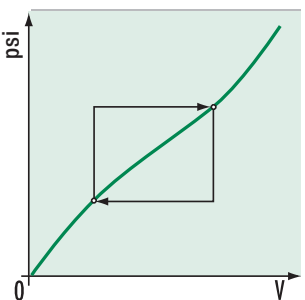
The smallest change in command signal which leads to a change in the outlet pressure is called sensitivity. Expressed as a percentage of the maximum outlet pressure.

Linearity

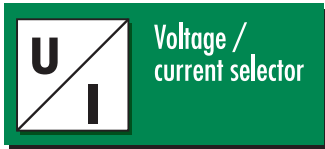
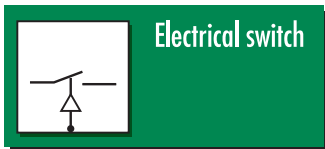


The ideal relationship between command signal and outlet pressure is linear, and when plotted results in a straight line (dotted line). Linearity is a measure of the maximum deviation between the actual outlet pressure and commanded pressure.

Repeatability

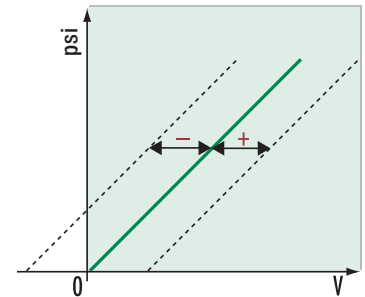


Repeatability is the tolerance of the outlet pressure for the same command signal given multiple times.



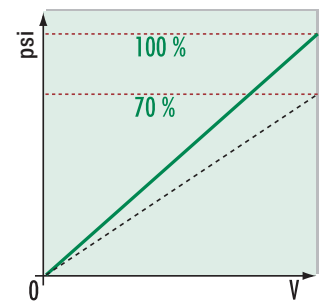
Zero Adjustment

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



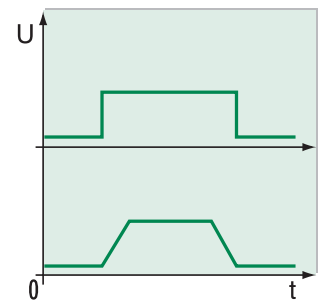
Span Adjustment

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.)

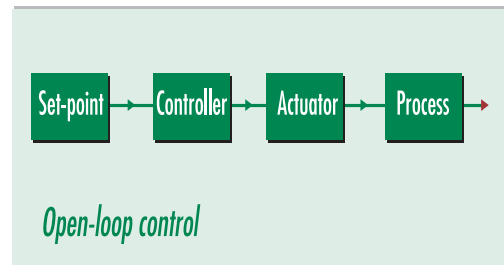
Control Systems

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.

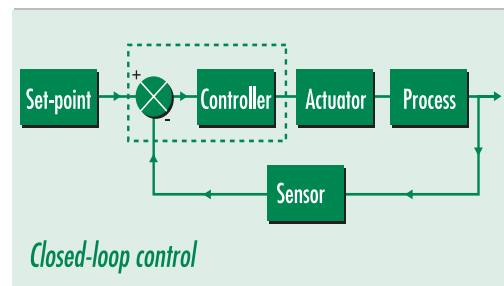
An open sequence of actions where there is no comparison of the end result to the desired result is the primary characteristic of open-loop control.



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.

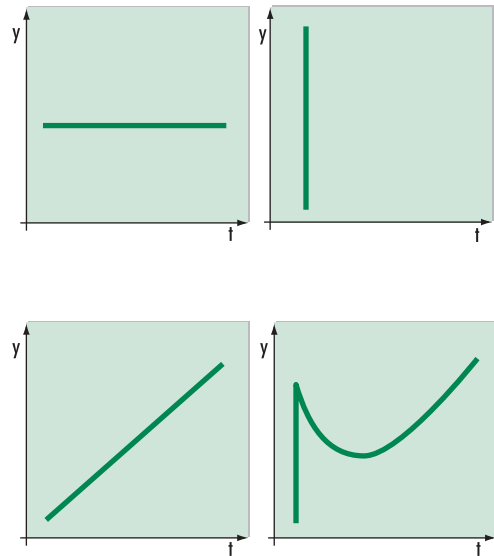


Types of Controllers

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.

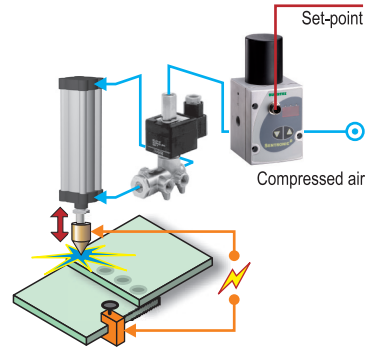


Application	Types of controllers		
	P	PI	PID
Pressure	low profile	suitable	suitable
Flow	unsuitable	suitable	less suitable
Temperature	low profile	suitable	suitable
Level	suitable	unsuitable	unsuitable
Speed	suitable	suitable	suitable

For Economical Quality and Control...

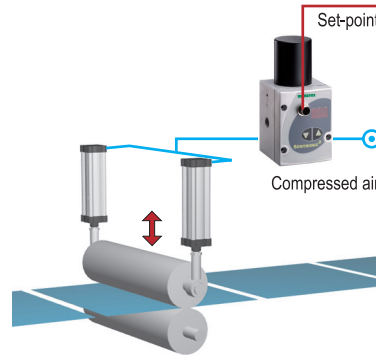
Proportional valves maximize production processes in many industries including food processing, textiles, industrial plant engineering, medical technology, pharmaceutical, semiconductor, and automobile. These valves create many innovative solutions when incorporated into a programmable control system. 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



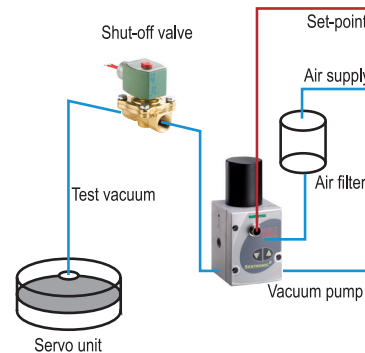
The proportional pressure regulator controls the clamping force of the welding head depending on the material to be welded and its thickness.

Compensation of Thickness



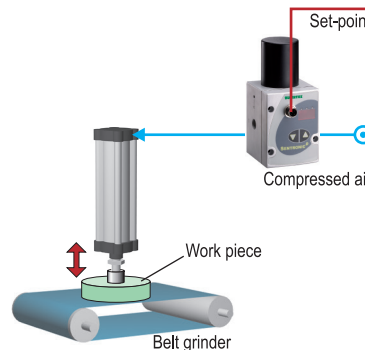
The pressure acting against the roller is controlled with a proportional pressure regulator. Different thickness in the materials is offset.

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.

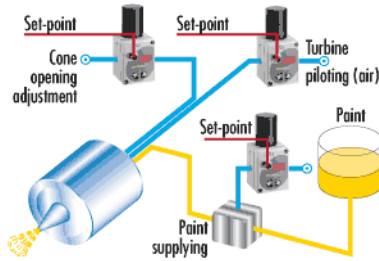
Force



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

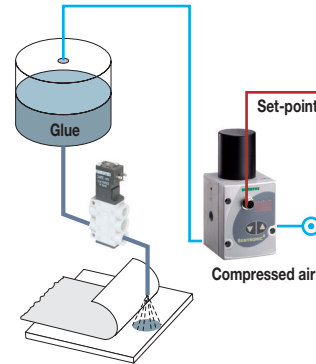
Control of Pressure and Flow

Paint Spray Gun Application



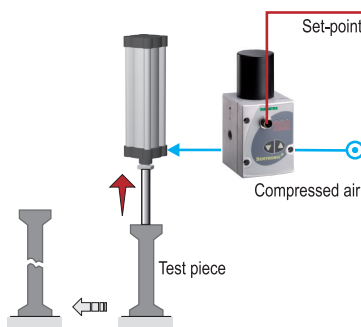
Spray gun control: Control of paint flow and spray density, and of the surface of the part of being painted.

Glue Dosing



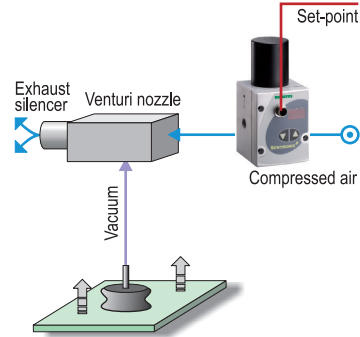
The proportional pressure regulator maintains system pressure as the level of glue in the container decreases. Glue is dosed accordingly.

Material Testing



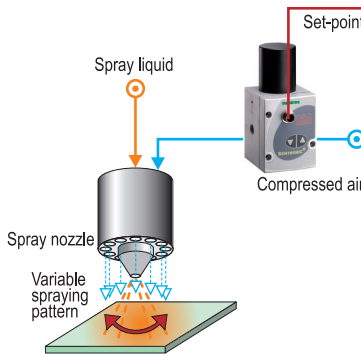
The force acting against the test piece is continuously increased until the test piece is destroyed.

Vacuum Generation



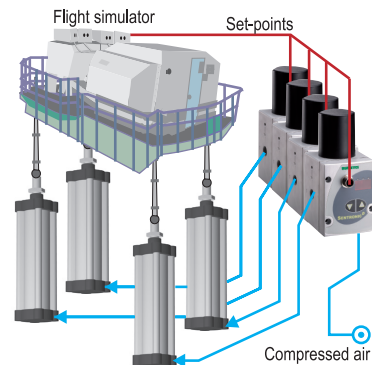
A change of pressure into the venturi nozzle via the proportional valve changes the vacuum generated.

Fluid Coating



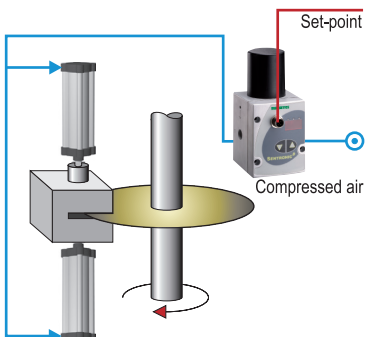
The spray pattern, i.e. the coating width, is adjusted by controlling the air supply through fan adjusting nozzles.

Flight Simulator



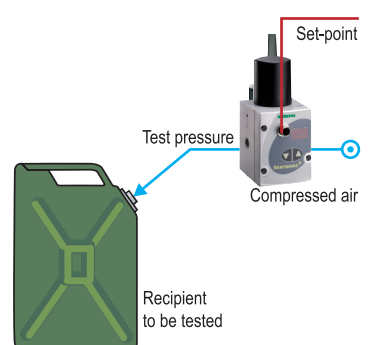
The movements of an aircraft are simulated by applying different pilot pressures to the cylinders.

Brake Pressure



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

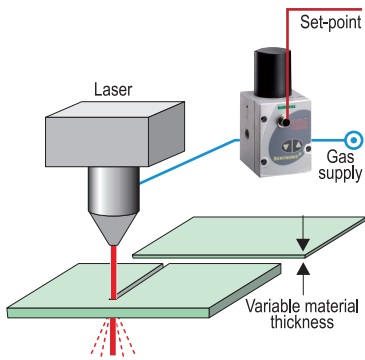
Leak Test



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

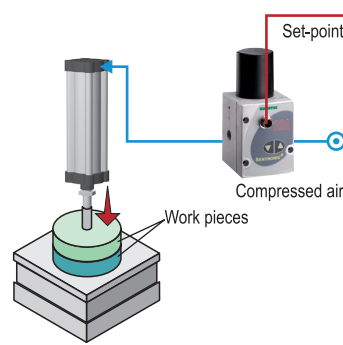
Control of Pressure and Flow

Laser Cutting



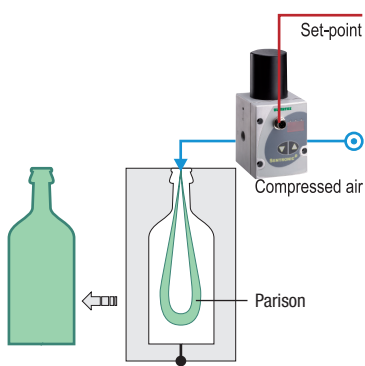
The gas pressure is adjusted in accordance with the material and its thickness.

Ultrasonic Welding



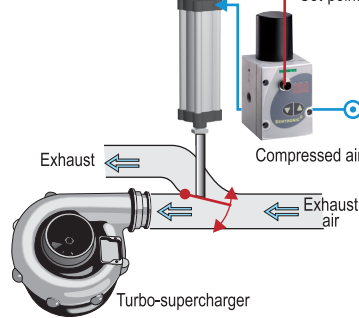
The proportional pressure regulator adjusts the frictional pressure of ultrasonic welding machines.

Bottle Molding



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

Turbo-Supercharger

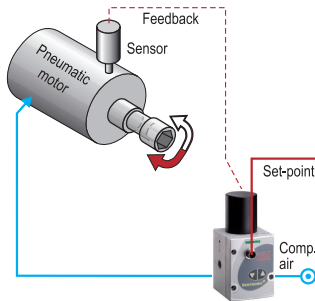


Exhaust gas flow is adjusted to the turbo-supercharger depending on the engine speed to maintain the charging pressure at a constant level.

Dual Loop Control

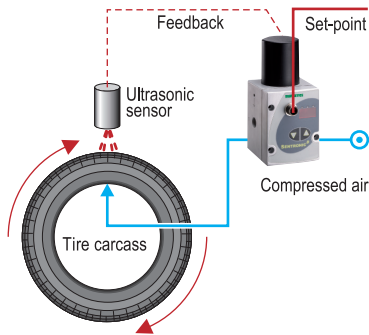
Sentronic^D, Sentronic^{PLUS} and Flowtronic^D can be configured for dual loop control. Process variables such as pressure, flow, force, speed, RPM, and temperature can be controlled. Dual loop control requires no additional components other than a process sensor to provide an analog feedback input.

Control of Speed and Torque



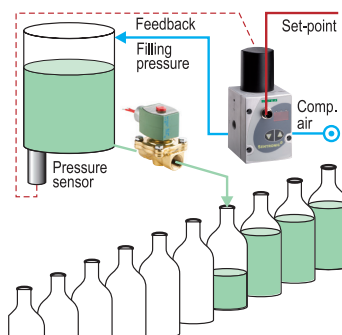
Speed and torque are controlled by changing the pilot pressure.

Tire Making



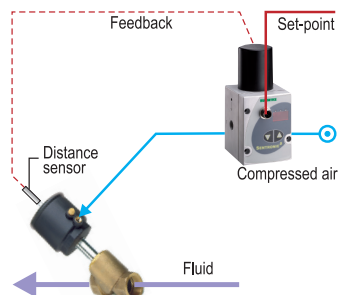
Controlled by the proportional pressure regulator with a dependence on the tire's diameter, the individual plies of the tires are built up and a constant tire quality is ensured.

Filling Pressure



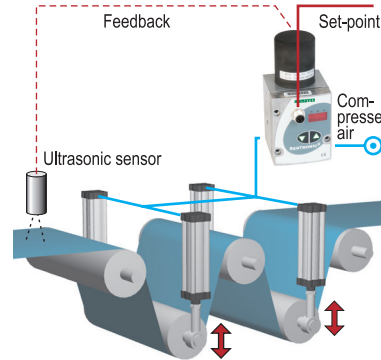
The liquid flows to the valve at a constant pressure irrespective of the fluid level in the storage tank. The filling volume remains constant.

Flow Control



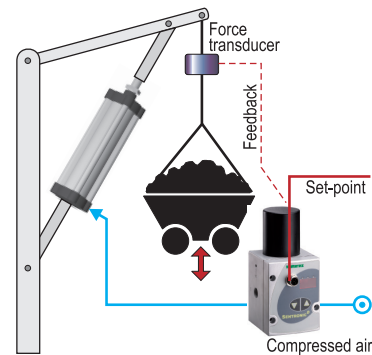
The flow of liquids is varied by continually adjusting the orifice of the fluid valve by measuring the valve's travel (distance sensor).

Compensation of Lengths in Winding



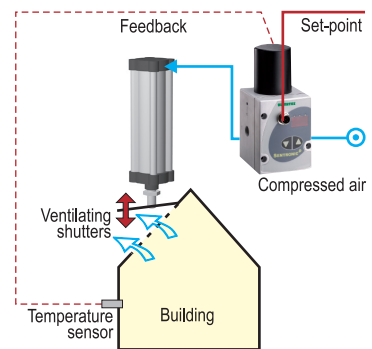
Different lengths of winding material are offset with cylinders controlled by proportional pressure regulators, which controls the tensile stress.

Balancer



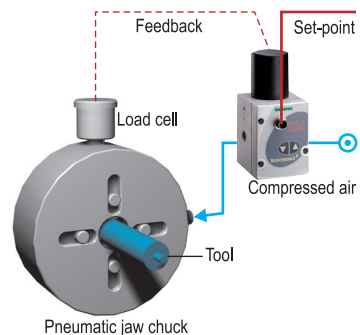
The proportional valve pneumatically balances the weight over the cylinder pressure. Heavy loads can easily be lifted and lowered by hand.

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 NI/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 NI/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 NI/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 NI/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 NI/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 NI/min	50 µm	< 3%	33 to 44 W	Poppet valve	Pressure released

Choice of Equipment



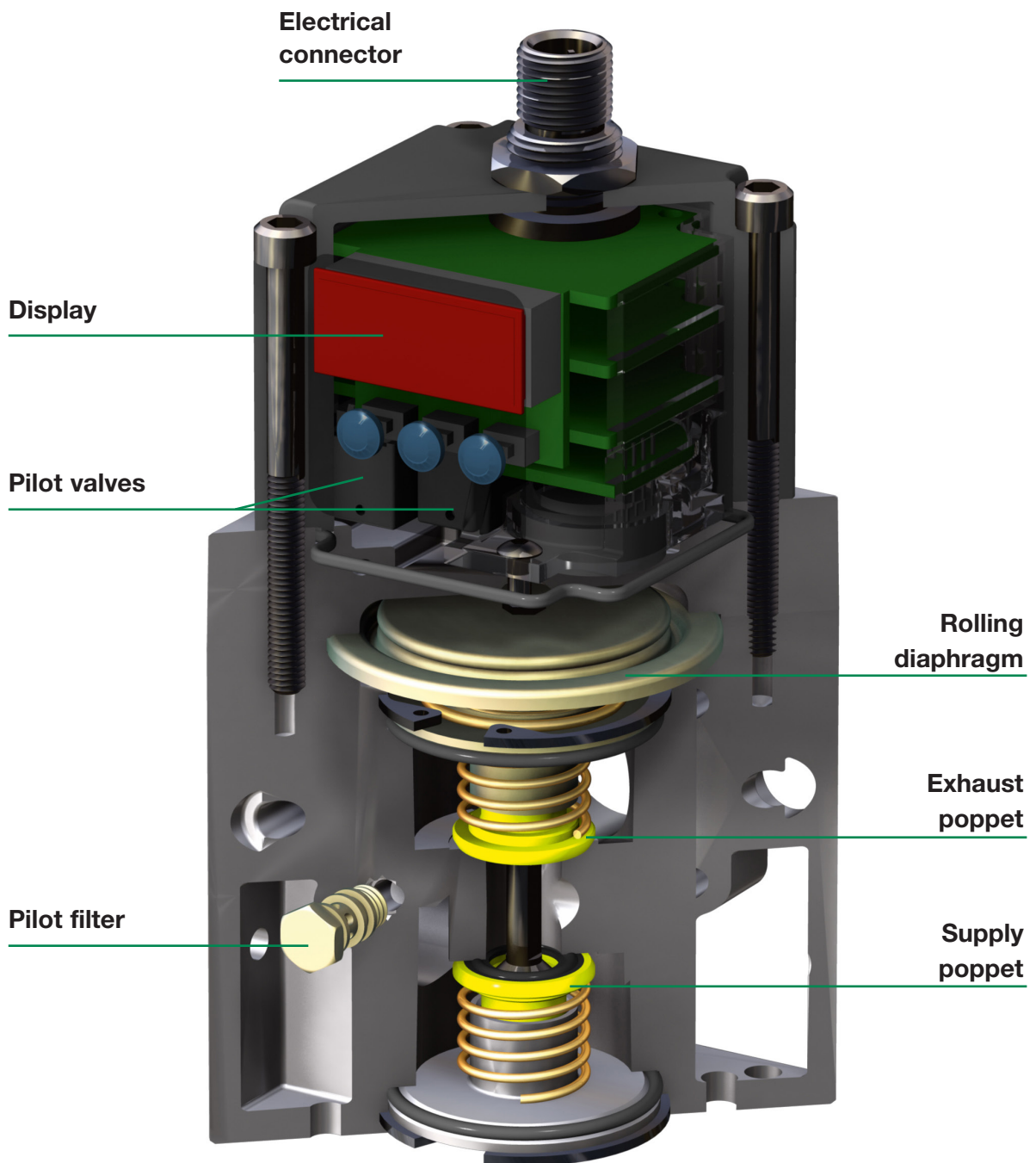
	Control		Fluids				Control loop		Actuation		Application		Special features
	Pressure	Flow	Vacuum	Air/neutral gases	Liquids	Steam	open	closed	electrical	air piloted	static	dynamic	
SENTRONIC ^D	●	○		●				●	●		■	▲	Digital control with or without display, controller adaptation
SENTRONIC ^{PLUS}	●	○	●	●				●	●		■	▲	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



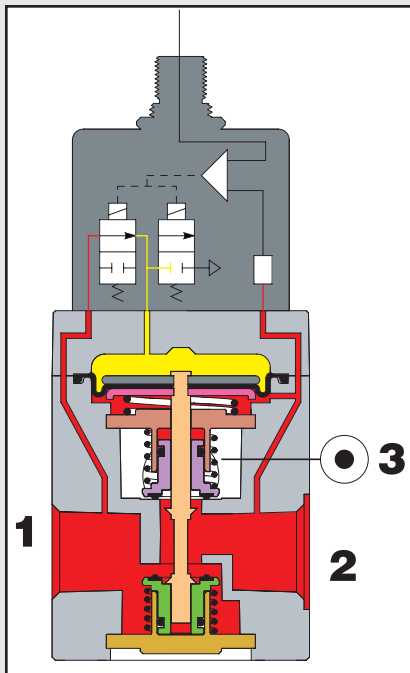
E22 Series

Unlike SENTRONIC valves, E-Series valves operate with pulsed pilot valves which change the pressure in a control chamber. A pressure booster converts the pilot pressure into an outlet pressure with increased flow. The outlet pressure is measured with a pressure sensor and fed into the internal control loop. The setpoint is established over the electrical plug-in connector as a standard signal [0 to 5 (10) V, 4 to 20 mA].

E-Series is particularly suited for pressure control applications with a constant flow, e.g. flow control over nozzles, turbine speed control, glue and lacquer dosing, or pressure control of welding equipment.

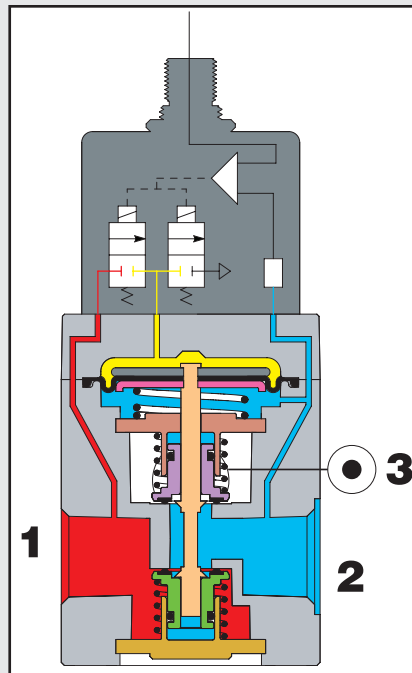


Operating Principle



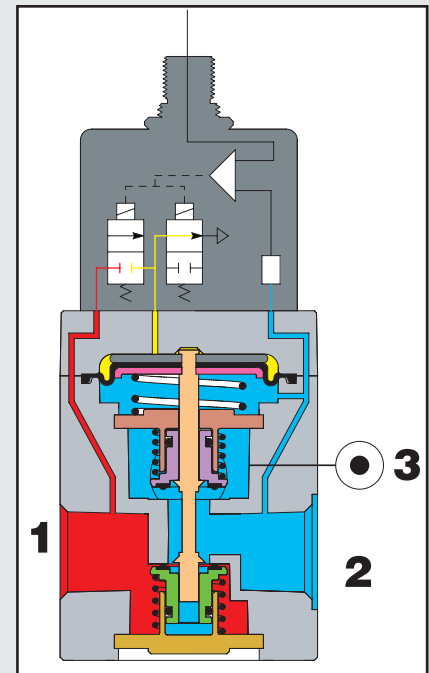
Increasing pressure

The inlet poppet is operated and air flows from port 1 to port 2.



Maintaining pressure

The poppets are in their central position: the flow between port 2 and port 1 or port 3 is blocked.



Exhausting pressure

The exhaust poppet is lifted and air flows from port 2 to port 3.

Specifications

Fluids: Air, neutral gases

Pressure range: 0 to 150 psi (10.2 bar)

Ports: (directly operated) 1/4, 3/8, 1/2, (NPT, GTap or BSPT)

Construction: Poppet valve

Actuation: 2 control valves

Setpoint: 0 – 10 V, 4 – 20 mA, 0 – 5 V

Options: Internal pressure switch

Analog output (feedback)

Introducing the E22 Series

The E22 Series electronic proportional regulators quickly and accurately adjust output pressure in relation to an electrical control signal. They meet requirements of industrial environments including rapid cycling, quick response, and repeatability, which are found in paint, welding, packaging, textile, medical, and many other process applications.

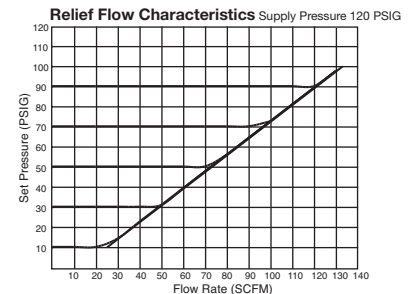
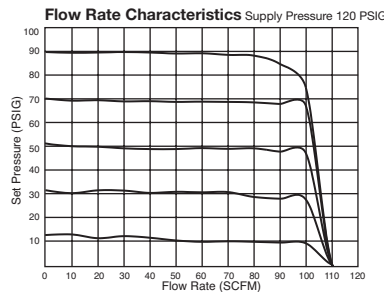
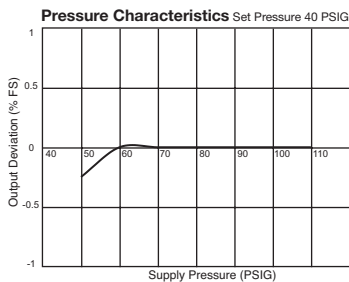
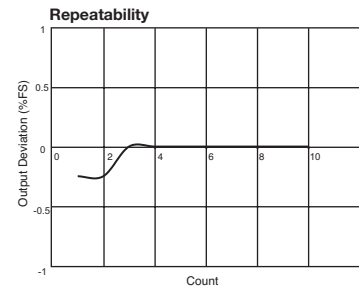
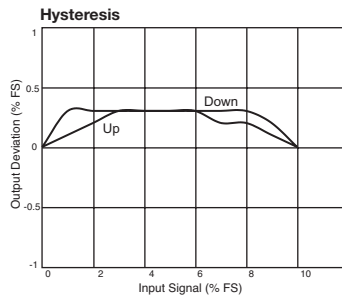
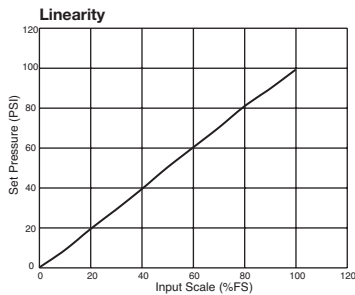
The electrical control signal can be either analog or digital. The analog unit controls any pressure setting directly proportional to the command signal of 4-20mA, 0-10VDC, or 0-5VDC. The optional digital unit uses a 2 bit binary signal to control four user defined pressures eliminating the need for an analog I/O card.



E22 Series Features:

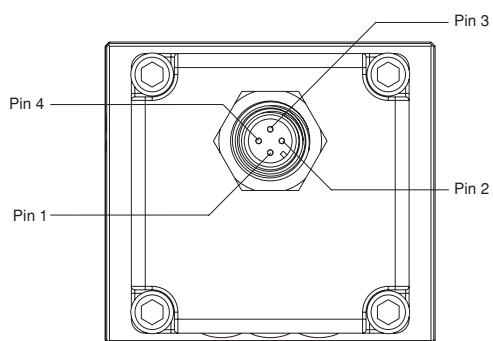
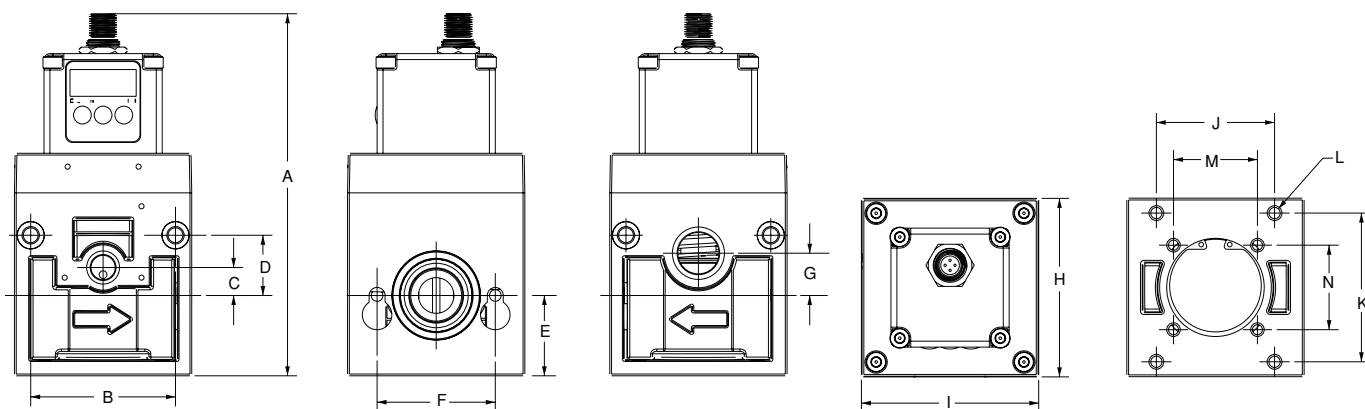
- Available in 1/4, 3/8, and 1/2 NPT, GTap or BSPT threads
- Capable of flow up to 100 SCFM
- Modular 22 Series Flexiblok design
- Fully ported 1/2 exhaust for optimal performance
- Three set performance modes in a single unit
- Large digital display for easy reading
- Locking feature prevents unwanted changes
- Designed to meet IP65 and NEMA 4 requirements

Performance Graphs for E22 Series



Dimensions: Inches (mm)

E22 Series



Pin Configuration		
Command Signal		
	Analog	Digital
Pin 1	+24VDC	
Pin 2	Command Signal	Input Signal 1
Pin 3	+0VDC common	
Pin 4	Monitor Output	Input Signal 2

Dimensions	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
E22	5.57 (141)	1.83 (46)	0.29 (7)	.70 (18)	1.00 (25)	1.58 (40)	0.70 (18)	2.17 (55)	2.38 (60)	1.70 (43)	1.80 (46)	0.19 (5)	1.42 (36)	1.42 (36)

Specifications



Specifications		E22
Minimum Supply Pressure		Set Pressure + 15 PSI (1 BAR)
Maximum Supply Pressure		Standard Pressure: 150 PSI (10 BAR) High Pressure: 190 PSI (13 BAR)
Regulating Pressure Ranges		Standard Pressure: 0-100 PSI (0-6.9 BAR) High Pressure: 0-150 PSI (0-10.2 BAR)
Power Supply	Voltage	24VDC \pm 10%
	Current Consumption	0.04 A
Input Signal	Current	4-20mA
	Voltage	0-5VDC, 0-10VDC
Input Impedance	0-5 VDC	10 K Ω
	0-10 VDC	20 K Ω
	4-20 mA	100 Ω
Output Signal	Analog Output	0-5VDC 0-10VDC 4-20mA
	Switch Output	24VDC (PNP or NPN)
Linearity		$\leq \pm 1\%$ of span
Hysteresis		$\leq \pm 0.5\%$ of span
Repeatability		$\leq \pm 0.5\%$ of span
Sensitivity		$\leq \pm 0.2\%$ of span
Temp Characteristics		$\pm 0.5\%$ of span / $^{\circ}$ C
Output Display	Accuracy	$\pm 3\%$ of span
	Minimum unit	PSI 0.1, BAR 0.01, kPa 001., kgf/cm 2 0.01
Temperature Range		40-120 $^{\circ}$ F 4-50 $^{\circ}$ C
Enclosure		IP65 and NEMA 4 Equivalent
Weight		1.4 lbs. (0.64kg)

How to Order

E 22 3 - 04 3 H

Series

22 = 22 Series

Command Signal

- 1 = 4 - 20mA
- 2 = 0 - 5VDC
- 3 = 0 - 10VDC
- 9 = 2 bit, 4 pressure select (PNP Sourcing)
- 0 = 2 bit, 4 pressure select (NPN Sinking)

Thread Types

- = NPTF
- G = GTap (BSPP)
- R = PT (BSPT)

Options

H = 0 - 150 PSI (10 BAR) regulating pressure range
(For 0-100 PSI standard unit no suffix necessary)

Feedback Signal

- 1 = 4 - 20mA
- 2 = 0 - 5VDC
- 3 = 0 - 10VDC
- 8 = 24VDC Switched (PNP)
- 9 = 24VDC Switched (NPN)
- 0 = use with 2 bit, 4 pressure select
(type 9 or 0 command signal)

Port Tap Size

- 02 = 1/4
- 03 = 3/8
- 04 = 1/2

Accessories



Micro Female 4 Pole 90 Degree 22 AWG Euro Color Code

Unshielded	Shielded
2 Meter - TC0403MIE0000000	3 Meter - TC0403MME0000000
5 Meter - TC0405MIE0000000	5 Meter - TC0405MME0000000



Micro Female 4 Pole 90 Degree 22 AWG Euro Color Code

Unshielded	Shielded
2 Meter - TD0403MIE0000000	3 Meter - TD0403MME0000000
5 Meter - TD0405MIE0000000	5 Meter - TD0405MME0000000



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

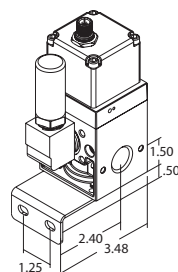


Micro F 90°/M Straight 22 AWG Euro Color Code

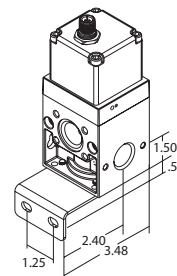
Unshielded	Shielded
2 Meter - TD0403MIETA04000	3 Meter - TD0403MMETA04000
5 Meter - TD0405MIETA04000	5 Meter - TD0405MMETA04000

Bracket/Muffler Kits

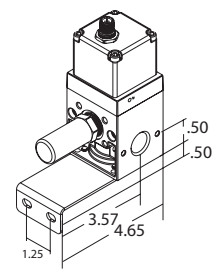
Model Number	Description
BRK-KIT	Includes (1) E02-10 Bracket, (4) E32-11 Screws, (1) M4MN Muffler, (1) E22-29 Elbow
BRK-KIT-WOEM	Includes (1) E02-10 Bracket, (4) E32-11 Screws
BRK-KIT-LWOE	Includes (1) E32-10 Bracket, (4) E32-11 Screws, (1) M4MN Muffler



BRK-KIT



BRK-KIT-WOEM



BRK-KIT-LWOE

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

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 1/2 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.



Highly Distributable



High Current Analog Module

Supported Protocols

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



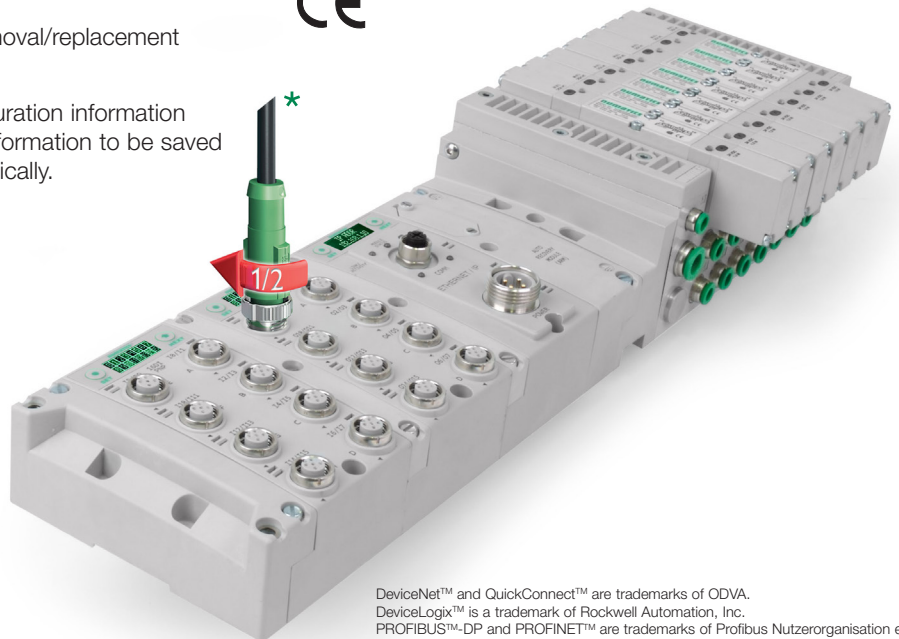
*** High current analog module**



Controls 2 proportional direct-operated high current valves

Auxiliary power connection

Simple connection for external sensor (one for each output)



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DeviceLogix™ is a trademark of Rockwell Automation, Inc.
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