

## **Principal of Operation**

## V100E Electropneumatic Positioner

A simple design and concept equals a simple operation of these components: A pneumatic positioner A close-coupled I/P converter

Note: Principal of operation assumes proper calibration of the unit has been made.

Supply pressure up to 145 PSI is connected to the supply port of the unit (marked S on the gauge block side), and the actuator ports (marked C+ and C-) are connected to either a double or single acting (spring return actuatorrotary or linear) actuator. The C+ port is the opening port. An instrument signal (generally 4-20 mA) is then connected to the I/P connection block. The pneumatic lp port should be plugged. With no electronic signal on the unit, the positioner is stable, but no actuator movement has occurred. The I/P is directly coupled with the pneumatic positioner. Air supply for the I/P (up to 145) psi) is provided and internally regulated from the positioner and filtered by two 30 micron filters. The I/P converter will convert the 4/20 mA signal to a 3-15 psi signal to the positioner diaphragm. A milliamp change causes the I/P to respond and sends a pneumatic signal (internally) to the positioner diaphragm, causing the diaphragm to move and the spool valve (air shuttle valve) to move. sending air to the actuator. As the actuator moves, feedback to the positioner is provided through the actuator linkage and the positioner spindle/cam assembly. As the actuator moves the spindle/cam rotate and turn to the desired "set point" based on the mA input signal. Once the set point is achieved a steady state position is maintained.

Principal of operation V100 P Pneumatic Positioner

A pneumatic positioner works very much like the above electropneumatic positioner, with the exception that the 3-15 psi instrument signal comes to the positioner from a remote mounted I/P converter. This input signal would be connected on the units gauge block (1/4") connection marked Ip. This instrument signal is fed directly into the positioner control signal diaphragm, and thus causes the positioner to respond to a signal change.

