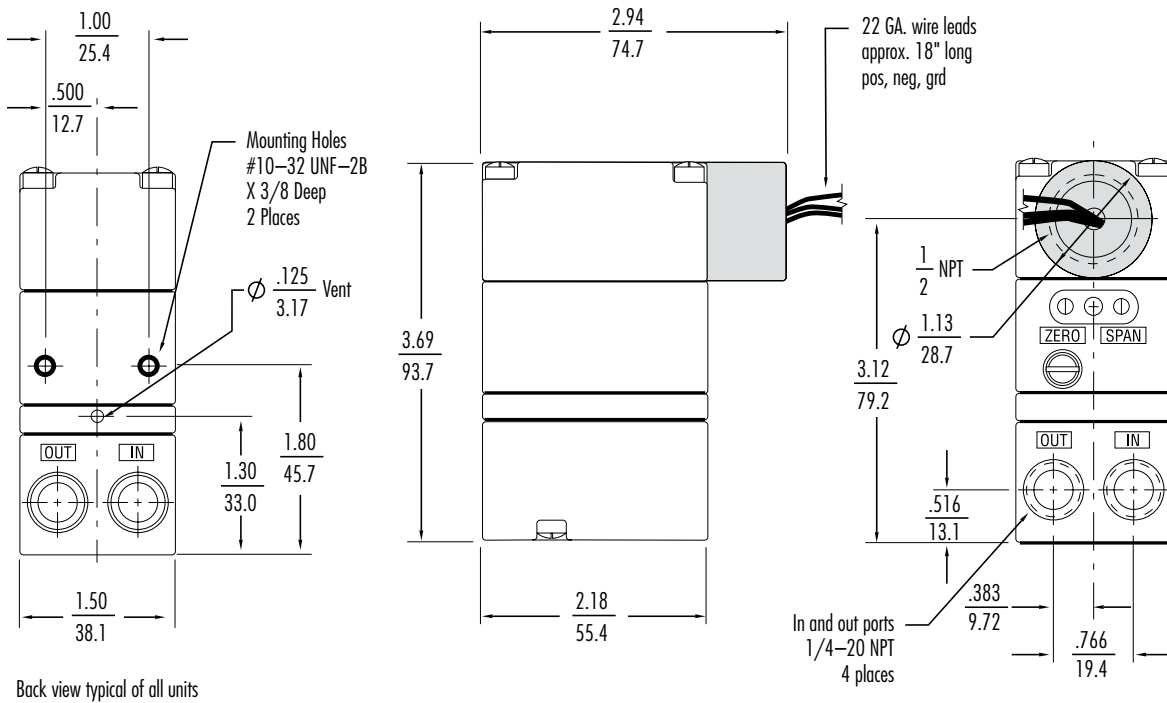


# Type 900X

## Miniature I/P, E/P Transducer

### Installation, Operation and Maintenance Instructions



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8 Columbia Drive  
 Amherst, NH 03031 USA  
 603-886-9400  
 Fax: 603-889-1844  
 www.controlair.com  
 sales@controlair.com



## DANGER, WARNING, CAUTION and NOTE statements

**DANGER** Refers to conditions or hazards which could result in serious personal injury or death.

**WARNING** Refers to conditions or hazards which could result in personal injury.

**CAUTION** Refers to conditions or hazards which could result in equipment or property damage.

**NOTE** Alerts you to facts or special instructions.

**ALL DANGER, WARNING, AND CAUTION NOTICES MUST BE COMPLIED WITH IN FULL**

## SPECIFICATIONS

### Functional Specifications

Inputs	4-20 mA	0-10 v DC 0-5 v DC
Outputs	3-15 psig 3-27 psig 2-60 psig 2-100 psig	0.20-1.00 BAR 0.20-1.80 BAR 0.14-4.00 BAR 0.14-6.70 BAR
Air Consumption	3.0 scfh (0.11 m <sup>3</sup> /hr) at mid range typical	
Supply Pressure	130 psig (7.0 BAR) maximum Note: Supply pressure must be a minimum of 5 psig above maximum output	
Flow Capacity at mid-range	4.5 scfm (7.6 m <sup>3</sup> /hr) at 25 psig (1.70 BAR) supply 12.0 scfm (20.0 m <sup>3</sup> /hr) at 100 psig (7.0 BAR) supply	
Temperature Limits	Operating: -40 to + 160 F (-40 to +71 C) Storage: -40 to +120 F (-40 to +93 C)	
Loop Load, I/P Transducer	9.5 v DC @ 20mA	
Supply Voltage, E/P Transducer	7-30 v DC, less than 3mA	
Signal Impedance, E/P Transducer	10 Kilohms	

### Performance Specifications

Accuracy, Hysteresis and Repeatability	±0.10% of span guaranteed
Deadband	0.02% of span
Position Effect	No measurable effect
Vibration Effect	Less than ±1.0% of span under the following conditions: 5-15Hz @ 0.8 inches constant displacement 15-500Hz @ 10g s
Supply Pressure Effect	No measurable effect
Temperature Effect	±0.045%/F (0.07%/C) of span
Reverse Polarity Effect	No damage occurs from reversal of normal supply current (4-20mA) or from misapplication of up to 60mA
RFI/EMI Effect	Pending

### Physical Specifications

Port Sizes	Pneumatic: 1/4" NPT
Media	Clean, dry, oil-free air-filtered to 40 micron
Mounting	Wall, panel, 2" pipe, or DIN rail (optional)
Materials	Housing: Chromate-treated aluminum with baked paint, NEMA 4X (IP65) Elastomers: Buna-N Trim: Stainless steel; brass; zinc-plated steel
Weight	13.0 oz. (0.4 kg)

# 1. DESCRIPTION and INSTALLATION

## 1.1 Description

- 1.1.1 The ControlAir Type 900 converts a current or voltage input signal to a linearly proportional pneumatic output pressure. This unit utilizes a closed loop pressure feedback system that closely controls output and compensates for vibration, mounting angle, temperature and supply pressure variations. The control mechanism is a piezoceramic actuator. The unique properties of this actuator protect it against moisture and breakage associated with similar competitive technologies.

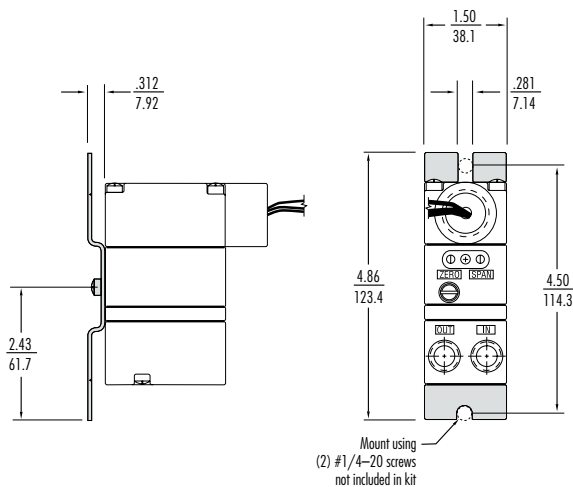
## 1.2 Principle of Operation

- 1.2.1 The Type 900 transducer is a force balance device in which the piezo actuator is positioned in relation to a nozzle as the input signal is varied. The application of an electrical signal causes axial movement of the actuator. The actuator moves toward the nozzle and creates back pressure which acts as a pilot pressure to an integral booster relay.

## 1.3 Mounting

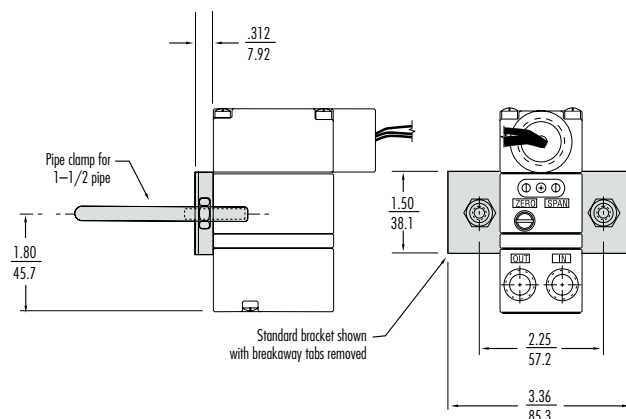
- 1.3.1 Each Type 900 comes with a mounting kit which enables pipe, panel or wall mounting of the unit. An optional mounting kit is available for DIN-rail mountings. The Type 900 may be mounted at any angle.
- 1.3.2 Panel: With access to rear of panel, attach transducer to panel using two 10-32 screws and the two threaded mounting holes on the back of the unit. With no access to the rear of a panel, attach bracket to transducer using two 10-32 holes on the back of the unit and mount bracket to panel using four 10-32 screws (see figure 1).

**Figure 1 - Standard Panel Mount**

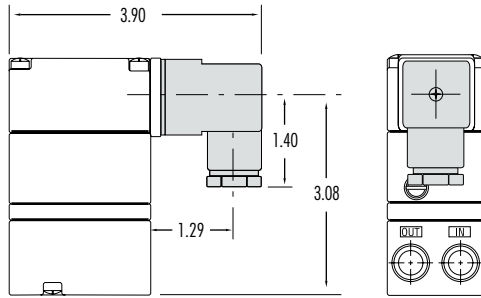


- 1.3.3 **In- Line:** Due to its light weight, the Type 900 may be supported by the piping used for supply and output.
- 1.3.4 **1 1/2" Pipe:** Attach bracket to transducer using two 10-32 holes on the back of unit. Place U-bolt around pipe and through bracket. Place nuts on U-bolt and tighten (see figure 2).

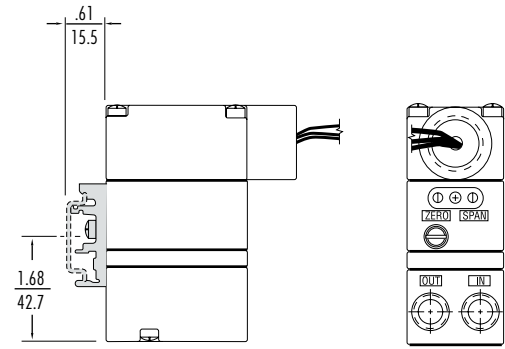
**Figure 2 - Standard 1 1/2" Pipe Mount**



**Figure 3 - DIN 43650 Connector**



**DIN Rail mounting kit 445-766-024**



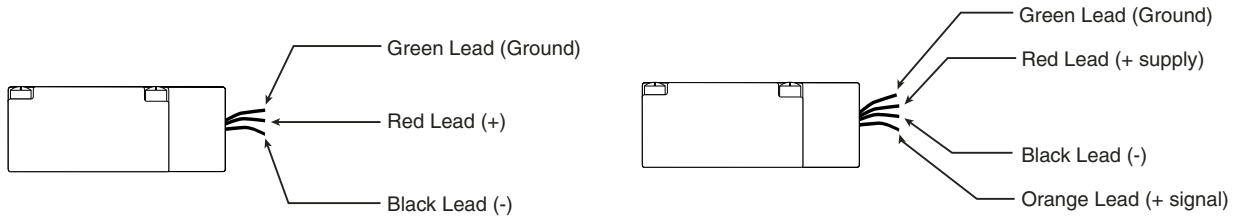
DIN Rail Kit suitable for EN-50035, EN-50045 and EN-50022 Rails

## 1.4 Pneumatic Connections

- 1.4.1 Clean all pipe lines to remove dirt and scale before installation.
- 1.4.2 Supply air must be filtered to 40 microns and free of moisture and lubricants.
- 1.4.3 The 1/4" NPT inlet and outlet connections are labeled on the body. Plug all unused ports with pipe plugs supplied with the unit. Avoid getting pipe sealant inside the piping or transducer.

## 1.5 Electrical Connections

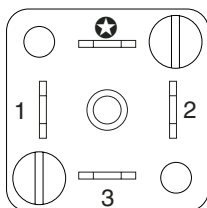
- 1.5.1 **Conduit Connection (current to pressure)** Electrical connections are made to the red (+) and black (-) leads. The green lead is furnished for case ground (see figure 4).
- 1.5.2 **Conduit Connection (voltage to pressure)** Electrical connections are made to the red (+, supply), black (-), and orange (+ signal) leads. The green lead is furnished for case ground (see figure 4).



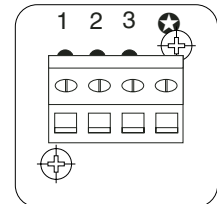
**Figure 4**  
**I/P Conduit Connection**

**E/P Conduit Connection**

**Figure 5 - DIN 43650 Connector**



Terminal	I/P Connection	E/P Connection
1	Positive (+)	Positive (+)
2	Negative (-)	Negative (-)
3	Unused	Supply (+)
⊕	Ground (+)	Ground (+)



## 2. OPERATION

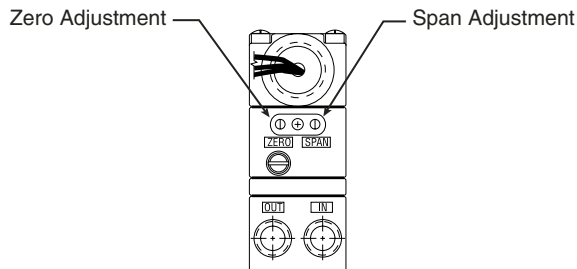
### 2.1 Calibration

- 2.1.1 All units are shipped from the factory calibrated, direct acting.
- 2.1.2 If the user requires a different mode of operation (i.e. reverse acting, split range) it is necessary to reposition internal electrical switches as indicated below. Though the units are factory calibrated for direct acting it is suggested that the user check the calibration.
- 2.1.3 It is not necessary to remove the cover of the unit for calibration if the direct acting mode is desired.

### 2.2 Direct Acting Calibration

- 2.2.1 In direct acting operation the unit is calibrated so that minimum input signal corresponds to minimum output pressure and increasing input signal results in increasing output pressure.
- 2.2.2 Apply the minimum input signal of the range being used (e.g. 4mA for a 4-20mA unit) (see figure 6).
- 2.2.3 Observe the output pressure. If necessary, adjust the zero screw until reaching minimum output pressure setting. Turn zero screw clockwise to decrease and counter clockwise to increase.
- 2.2.4 Apply the maximum input signal of the range being used (e.g. 20mA for a 4-20mA unit).
- 2.2.5 Observe the output pressure. If necessary, adjust the span screw until reaching maximum output pressure setting. Turn span screw clockwise to decrease and counter clockwise to increase.
- 2.2.6 After setting the span it will be necessary to recheck the zero. Repeat steps 1-4 until both end points are at required values.

**Figure 6 - Zero Adjustment and Span Adjustment**



**Figure 7 - Direct Acting - Position of switches for forward acting operation (all output ranges).**

Standard setting as supplied by factory.

Signal	SWITCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4-20 mA/0-5V/1-5V	ON			■		■		■		■		■	■
	OFF	■	■		■		■		■		■		■

Signal	SWITCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0-10V/1-9V	ON		■	■		■		■		■		■	■
	OFF	■			■		■		■		■		■

## 2.3 Reverse Acting Calibration

2.3.1 When calibrated to operate in the reverse acting mode the minimum input signal produces the maximum output pressure and increasing the input signal results in decreasing the output pressure. Setting the unit to operate in the reverse acting mode is accomplished by positioning internal electrical switches.

**CAUTION** Do not reverse the input leads.

2.3.2 Disconnect input signal and supply pressure. Take off the top cover by removing the four screws.

**CAUTION** Avoid touching circuit board. Shorting possible.

2.3.3 Position switches as illustrated in figure 8. Replace cover.

2.3.4 Set the input signal to the minimum valve being used. Turn the zero screw to set the maximum output pressure.

2.3.5 Set the span by applying the maximum input signal. Turn the span screw to set the minimum output pressure.

2.3.6 It may be necessary to repeat steps 2.3.4 – 2.3.5 until both end points are at desired values.

SWITCH	3	4	5	6	7	10
ON		■		■		■
OFF	■		■		■	

**Figure 8 - Position of switches for Reverse Acting Operation**

Note: Switches not shown match Direct Acting Settings (see figure 7).

## 2.4 Split Range

2.4.1 When calibrated to operate in the split range mode, a full input signal (i.e. 4-20mA) will operate the unit at one half the normal output span (i.e. 3-9 psig, 9-15 psig). Setting the unit to operate in the split range mode is accomplished by positioning internal electrical switches.

2.4.2 Disconnect input signal and supply pressure. Take off the top cover of the unit by removing the four screws.

**CAUTION** Avoid touching circuit board. Shorting possible.

2.4.3 Position switches as illustrated in figure 9. Replace cover

2.4.4 After setting switches, refer to the appropriate calibration procedure (Direct Acting or Reverse Acting) to get to desired output range (i.e. 3-9 psig, 9-15 psig).

**Figure 9 - Position of switches for Split Range Operation**

SWITCH	1	2
ON	■	■
OFF		

SWITCH	1	2
ON		■
OFF	■	

4-20 mA/0-10V/1-9V

0-5V/1-5V

Note: Switches not shown match Direct Acting Settings (see figure 7).

## 3. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

**NOTE** Under normal circumstances, no maintenance should be required.

### 3.1 Cleaning

- 3.1.1 If clean, dry air is not used the orifice can become blocked. To clean, first turn off supply air, then remove the screw located under the zero adjustment. Unplug the orifice by using a wire that has a smaller diameter than 0.012" (0.30mm).
- 3.1.2 Used compressed air to blow out any loose particles inside the orifice screw assembly.

### 3.2 Precautions

- 3.2.1 The bonnet should be removed only if a different operation mode is desired which requires a change in circuit board switch settings. In this case, precautions are necessary.
- 3.2.2 Never handle circuit board unless properly grounded to prevent ESD (Electro-static Discharge).
- 3.2.3 If ESD grounding equipment is not available, hold the T900 by its castings and adjust switches using a non-conductive device such as a pencil or a small rubber handled screwdriver.
- 3.2.4 Never remove circuit board for any reason. This will shift other components and possibly damage the pressure sensor, both cases resulting in malfunction.
- 3.2.5 Use caution when replacing bonnet. If any resistance is felt, remove bonnet and determine the interference. Typically it will be the strain relief grommet on the wires. The grommet should be oriented so it sits beside the switches.
- 3.2.6 Clean and dry air should be used with the T900. Foreign matter in the supply line can clog the orifice openings. (.013" for a 3-15 psig unit, smaller for higher range units.) Foreign matter can also collect on the actuator causing erratic operation. Moisture in the supply line can damage circuit board components.
- 3.2.7 The electrical specifications as outlined in the T900 instructions must be complied to. If more than one T900 mA unit is driven by the same PLC, there must be a minimum of 9.5 v DC available to each unit. For a T900 voltage unit, there must be a constant supply voltage of 7-30 v DC applied to the red wire. The variable control voltage is applied to the orange wire.
- 3.2.8 If difficulty is experienced during calibration or if turning the zero or span screw has no effect on the unit, a resetting technique can be taken. Turn both the zero and span screw a minimum of 30 revolutions in one direction. Then turn both screws exactly 15 revolutions in the opposite direction. This procedure will put the potentiometers at their midpoint of effective adjustability. Next, calibrate to desired settings starting with the zero screw.
- 3.2.9 Reverse Acting Mode: For reverse acting units, the zero adjustment refers to the minimum electrical signal and maximum output pressure. The span refers to the maximum signal and the minimum output pressure. For calibration in reverse mode the resetting technique can be taken if necessary and calibration should always begin with the zero screw.

## 4. TROUBLESHOOTING

<b>PROBLEM</b>	<b>CHECK</b>
Sluggish performance or reduced range	Blocked orifice Supply pressure
Leakage	Connections
Low or improper span	Supply pressure Connections
Erratic operation	Moisture in air supply Loose wires or connections

**NOTE** *If problems are not solved by troubleshooting procedures, contact a factory applications engineer at 603-886-9400 for further assistance.*

## 5. WARNING

**FAILURE MODES:** This device must not be used for protecting final control elements connected to the output port from the effect of pressure present at the supply port. If devices connected to the output port have a pressure rating less than the pressure present at the supply port, then pressure relieving or pressure limiting devices must be employed to protect the devices from over pressurization, possibly causing physical damage, personal injury and/or property damage.

## 6. WARRANTY & DISCLAIMER

ControlAir, Inc. products are warranted to be free from defects in materials and workmanship for a period of eighteen months from the date of sale, provided said products are used according to ControlAir, Inc. recommended usages. ControlAir, Inc.'s liability is limited to the repair, purchase price refund, or replacement in kind, at ControlAir, Inc.'s sole option, of any products proved defective. ControlAir, Inc. reserves the right to discontinue manufacture of any products or change products materials, designs or specifications without notice.

Before using these products with fluids other than air, for non-industrial application, life-support systems, or other applications not within published specifications, consult ControlAir, Inc.



8 Columbia Drive  
Amherst, NH 03031 USA  
603-886-9400  
Fax: 603-889-1844  
www.controlair.com  
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