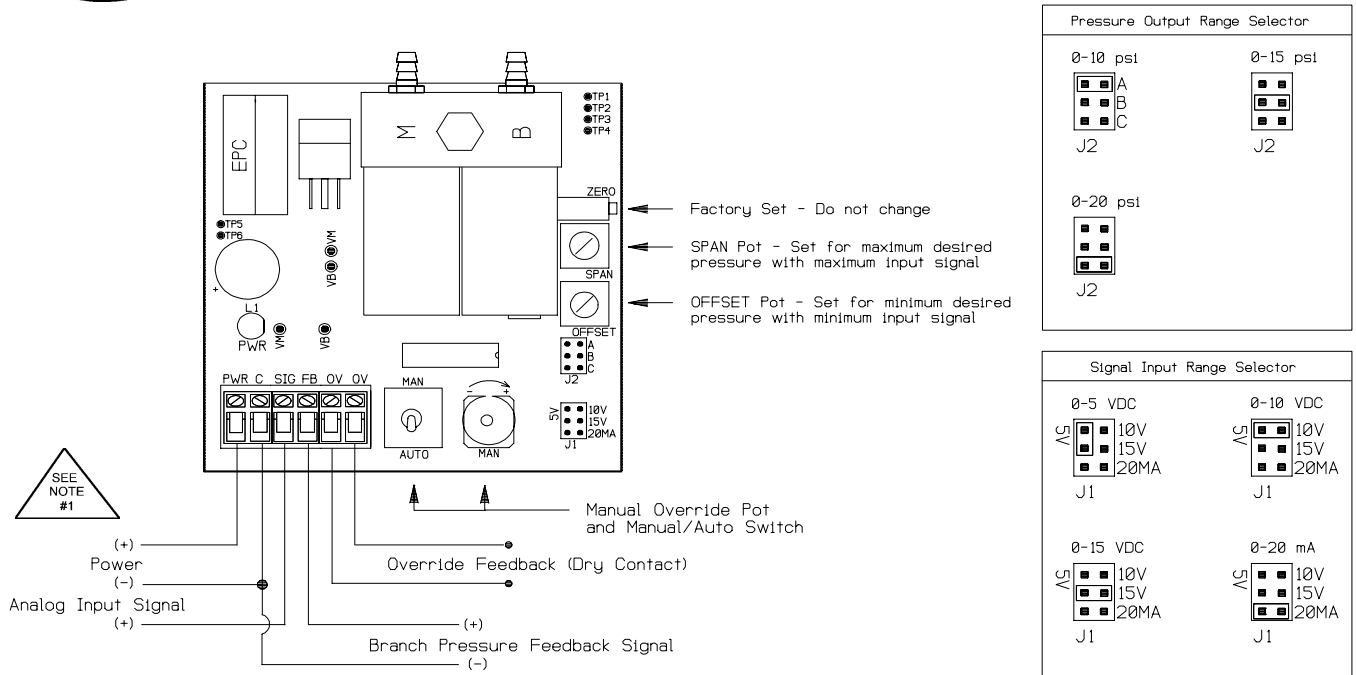


EPC2/EPC2FS

Analog Current or Voltage to Modulated Pressure Output
Dual Valve and Dual Valve Fail Safe



INSTALLATION

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE YOU BEGIN INSTALLATION.

Ground yourself before touching board. Some components are static sensitive.

MOUNTING:

Circuit board may be mounted in any position. If circuit board slides out of snap track, a nonconductive "stop" may be required.

Use only fingers to remove board from snap track. Slide out of snap track or push against side of snap track and lift that side of the circuit board to remove. Do not flex board. Use no tools.

POWER CONNECTIONS:

1) **24 VDC** - with power off, connect 24 volt DC power supply to "PWR" (+) and "C" (-) or common terminals on the board.

24 VAC - with power off, connect one transformer secondary leg to "PWR" (+) and the other to "C" (-) or common terminals on the board.

Check the wiring configuration of any other loads that may be connected to this transformer. Any field device connected to this transformer must use the same common. If you are not sure of other field device configuration, use separate transformers.

2) **If the 24 volt AC power is shared** with devices that have coils such as relays, solenoids, or other inductors, each coil must have an MOV, AC Transorb, or other spike snubbing device across each of the shared coils. Without these snubbers, coils produce very large voltage spikes when de-energizing that can cause malfunction or destruction of electronic circuits.

3) **If the 24 volt DC power is shared** with devices that have coils such as relays, solenoids, or other inductors, each coil must have an MOV, DC Transorb, or a diode placed across the coil or inductor. The cathode or banded side of the diode (or DC Transorb) connects to the positive side of the power supply. *Do not power without main air supply provided.*

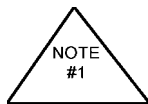
4) The secondary voltage should be isolated from earth ground, chassis ground, and neutral leg of the primary winding. Grounding should be to the system common only. Failure to follow these procedures can result in improper operation.

5) You should measure the actual voltage output of the secondary. If the output is not fully loaded you may read a higher voltage than the circuit board can handle.

The gauge port will accept a miniature 1/8"-27 FNPT back-ported pressure gauge to allow direct reading of branch line pressure. The gauge should be sealed by teflon sealing tape, and should be tightened just snug, using a backup wrench to hold the manifold.

ADJUSTMENT OF INSTALLED GAUGES. If installation requires adjustment of the gauge for proper reading of the face, turn the gauge no more than 1/2 turn in either direction. O rings in the bottom of the gauge port will allow this without leakage.

Warranty does not include malfunction due to clogged valve. Main air port is filtered with the supplied 80-100 micron



integral-in-barb filter. Periodically check the filter for contamination and flow reduction. Replace if needed (Part # PN004).

The surface between the manifold and pressure transducer is a pressure seal. Minimize stress between the circuit board and the manifold by holding the manifold in one hand while installing pneumatic tubing onto the fittings, and use care when removing tubing to avoid damaging fittings or moving manifold.

This unit requires at least two cubic inches (minimum) of branch air line capacity to operate without oscillation.

CHECKOUT

Select one of the four input signal combinations by moving the jumper shunt J1 identified as "Input Signal Range Selector". Select a preset pressure output range by moving jumper shunt J2 identified as "Pressure Output Range Selector", or set custom range as described below.

Verify the MAN/AUTO switch is in the AUTO position. In AUTO, the manual override pot is inactive, the override contacts are open, and the analog input signal is supplying the set-point. The offset pot may be adjusted to any desired offset between 0 and 14 psig. When in the MAN position, the override contacts are closed, the offset pot is inactive and the manual override pot is supplying the set point (the analog input signal is locked out). Supply power and the LED power indicator will light, but only measurement will verify proper voltage

1. Setting the minimum pressure. Make sure the signal connections are made and input is at minimum. Place the OVERRIDE switch to the AUTO position. Adjust the OFFSET pot to the desired pressure output, or until the actuator just starts to move. The adjustment range of the OFFset pot is 0 to 9 (62.05 kPa), 0 to 14 (96.53 kPa), or 0 to 19 psig (131kPa) depending on range selected.

2. Setting the maximum pressure. Now place the OVERRIDE switch to the MAN position. Turn the MANual pot to produce the maximum branch line pressure available. Turn the SPAN pot for the maximum desired output pressure, or until the actuator just stops. **Be sure the MAIN air pressure is at least 2 psig greater than the desired maximum branch output pressure.**

3. Repeat. Because the OFFset and SPAN pots are slightly interactive, steps 1 and 2 must be repeated until the desired minimum and maximum pressures are repeatable. Since the OVERRIDE pot is set for maximum pressure, it is only required that you switch the manual override switch back and forth from MAN to AUTO when repeating steps 1 and 2. Calibration is usually accomplished in less than 3 iterations. Apply minimum and maximum input signals and measure response. Response between the minimum and maximum values will be linear, therefore software algorithms are easy to derive.

The feedback signal range on all selections is 0-5 VDC and is proportional to the output pressure range selected.

The output and feedback signal will continue to vary proportionally if the input signal is increased beyond its upper limit (if enough main air pressure is available).

The EPC2 incorporates two valves and is not a constant bleed controller. Its branch exhaust flow and response time is not limited by any internal restrictor and is similar to its load rate. The EPC2 is ideal for long branch line runs, multiple actuators, and outside air dampers because of its 750 scim capacity.

Note: If power to the EPC2 is lost, the branch line control valve will close and branch line pressure will be maintained (assuming no branch line leaks).

If power to the **EPC2FS (Fail-Safe)** is lost, the branch line 3-way control valve will open and branch line pressure will go to 0 psig (0 kPa).

Power Supply Voltage:

24 VDC (+10%/-5%)
24 VAC (+/-10%) 50/60 Hz at EPC2 terminals

Supply Current:

180 mA max. (200 mA max. FS model)

Feedback Signal Output:

Factory Calibrated 0-5 VDC = range selected

Input Signal Ranges:

0-5 VDC@ Infinite ohms
0-10 VDC@ Infinite ohms
0-10 VDC@ Infinite ohms
0-20 VDC @ 250 ohms

Air Supply:

Maximum 25 psig 172.38 kPa, minimum 18 (124.11 kPa)
main air supply, 0-10 (68.95 kPa), 0-15 (103.43), and 0-20
psig (137.9 kPa) jumper selectable output pressure ranges.
Air Flow, @ 20 psig (137.9 kPa) main/15 psig (103.43 kPa)
Out, 750 scim
Exhaust rate: EPC2 and EPC2FS - 750 scim

Accuracy: 1% full scale at room temperature, 2% full
scale @ 32 to 120°F (0 to 48.8°C)

Override Contact Rating: 24 VAC or 24 VDC, 1 A maximum