## rotork

Keeping the World Flowing for Future Generations


## M series

MCx-xxxAx-8.09 user manual


## MCx-xxxAx-8.09

(12-24 VDC; 4-20 mA Control)
USER MANUAL

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## MEANING OF SYMBOLS

The exclamation point within an equilateral triangle is intended to alert the user to the presence of important operating and maintenance (servicing) instructions in the literature accompanying the product.

The Lightning Flash with arrowhead symbol within an equilateral triangle, is intended to alert the user to the presence of un-insulated "dangerous voltage" within the product enclosure that may be of sufficient magnitude to constitute a risk of shock to persons.

## INSTALLATION

The safety of any system incorporating the equipment is the responsibility of the assembler of the system.

## Environmental Conditions

The M-Series actuator has an IP66 rating but is recommended for indoor use in environments with a relative humidity below $80 \%$. For outdoor use, or for use in higher humidity environments, please consider the equivalent R-Series actuator with its IP68 rating.

The ambient temperature range for the standard M-Series is -20 to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-4\right.$ to $\left.104{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$.
The internal heater option shifts the temperatures to a lower range of -40 to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-40\right.$ to $\left.104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$.
The standard M-Series has been approved for use at altitudes of up to 2000 m .

## Mounting

In most cases, the actuator must be mounted and supported as shown in the image to the right. The mounting bracket is not supplied by Rotork.

Exceptionally, the actuator may be suspended on the tubing itself but ONLY if the application is vibration free and the tubing is minimum $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ dia. stainless.


## Wiring

The actuator comes standard with a Turck 5 position connector and a $20^{\prime}$ cable with plug. Cut the cable to the length required and then connect according to the following wire color schematic:

## Wire color schematic for "Turck5" cable:

| Pin | Colour | Function |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 | White | +24 VDC |
| 5 | Black | Power Gnd. |
| 4 | Grey | Output Signal (4-20 mA)* |
| 3 |  | Not connected |
| 2 | Brown | Isolated** Input Signal Gnd. |
| 1 | Blue | Isolated** Input + Signal (4-20 mA) |

* "feedback" available in MCx-Lx-xxxAF version of actuator only.
** "isolated" available in MCx-Lx-xxxAI and xxxAF versions of actuator only.
Terminal

If the Turck cable is not included in your actuator, connect the wires to the corresponding pins on the terminal block as indicated in the schematic:

Remove R66 to convert from 4-20 mA to $1-5 \mathrm{~V}$ input signal


## Power Supply and Current Draw

The MCx-xxxAx may be connected to voltages ranging within 12-24 VDC. The DC supply to the actuator must be limited by a 4 A fuse or circuit breaker; it is recommended to have this installed near the actuator.

The current draw will range from minimum 100 mA to maximum 3 A while the actuator is active. When not moving, the actuator draws approx. 50 mA .


Note: Digital potentiometer functionality is disabled for supply voltages below 18 VDC, so the actuator position will not be retained on power-loss, on power-up the actuator will need to be re-zeroed every time.

## Control Signal and Feedback

Locate the correct connection terminals/wires as shown on the previous page, then connect your input signal on positions 1 and 2 (blue and brown wires) as shown below. Feedback, if applicable is connected to position 4 (grey wire).


NOTE 1: Usually, the actuators are shipped for 4-20 mA signal input.

For 1-5 V signal input, remove 250 ohm resistor R66.

NOTE 2: Signal gnd. is NOT ISOLATED from power gnd. in all MCx-xxxAB basic models.

If your signal gnd. is different from power gnd. use MCx-xxxAI or MCx-xxxAF model actuators.

NOTE 3: DO NOT CONNECT pin 4 directly or through a multimeter only to ground.
A sensing resistor of 50 ohms or more needs to be present.
Not observing this warning will damage the equipment.

The actuator 4-20 mA output is internally supplying the signal current and can drive sufficient voltage for any sensing resistor of up to $\mathbf{2 5 0}$ ohms.

The potential of the external GND after the sensing resistor may not be more than +6 VDC / -2 VDC away from the power GND of the actuator.

This feedback signal output is only available in MCx-xxxAF model actuators.

## OPERATION

## DIP switches

The DIP switches allow you to change the settings on your actuator. To flip a switch, gently use a small flat-head screwdriver.

See the table below for DIP switch functionality.


In this example DIPs 1, 2, 5 and 12 are on.

## DIP Function

1 Speed: Choose how quickly the actuator will turn the drive wheel. See p.8.
3 Only in the ON position for actuator model MCH (with external gear stage).
4 Turns: The actuator usually ships from the factory with the recommended number of turns for the 5 valve. However, this number can be changed. Turning on a switch will add a specific number of 6 turns to the actuator's movement.
7 See p. 8 for relation between positions of the DIP switches and number of turns.
8 Example: Turning on DIP 6 adds four turns, turning on DIP 8 adds one turn. If both DIP 6 and 8 are on, then the total turns of the actuator would be five.
$9 \quad$ Signal loss: See p. 9
10 Seating torque: Set how much torque the actuator exerts on the valve lever during the calibration 11 (finding valve seat) procedure. See p. 8
12 Direction/Calibration: Toggle switch on and off while powered to re-calibrate actuator (find valve seat). Also sets direction in which the actuator will open and close. See p. 9

Example: The MCM model actuator turns clockwise when the signal is decreased with DIP 12 in the OFF position. Putting DIP 12 in the ON position will cause counterclockwise turning for a decrease in signal. For changes in DIP 12 position to take effect, the power to the actuator must be cycled.

## Controlling the Actuator

The 4-20 mA (or 1-5 V/1-10 V) input signal represents a total span of a number of turns.
I.e.: If you set the number of turns to 2 , then a signal of 12 mA will set the actuator to exactly 1 turn from the fully closed position. 15 mA will give: $(15-4) / 16=0.6875 \Rightarrow 68.75 \%$ of 2 turns $\Rightarrow 1.375$ turns from closed.

## Changing the number of turns

With the DIP switch settings, you can adjust anything between 1 and 31 turns to represent the full signal range of 4-20 mA. Check in the table below. ( $1=$ "On", $0=$ "Off")

| Total Turns <br> Dip4=0 | DIP 5 | DIP 6 | DIP 7 | DIP 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| reserved | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| $\mathbf{1 1}$ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| $\mathbf{1 2}$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| $\mathbf{1 3}$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| $\mathbf{1 4}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| $\mathbf{1 5}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

For more turns, set DIP 4 to the ON position.
This will add 16 turns to the number set by DIPs 5 through 8, as shown in the table.

| DIP 4=0 | +0 turns |
| :--- | :--- |
| DIP 4=1 | +16 turns |



WARNING: Be sure that the number of turns the actuator is set for is LESS than the number of turns for the valve. The actuator should not stop itself on a fully opened valve. It can damage the valve, and the actuator will lose its position.

## Torque Settings

To accommodate different valves and other applications with different torque requirements, the actuator can be set to apply different torque on the valve stem when in the seating mode.

During normal operation, the actuator will try to reach the speed set by DIP 1 and DIP 2. It will use $100 \%$ torque to try and reach the selected speed, regardless of the positions of DIP 10 and DIP 11. Current draw is limited to 3 A regardless of settings.

Please see the box to the right and the tables below to select the power setting that is right for your application.

## Seating power settings:

 (when operating at 24 VDC)| DIP 10 | DIP 11 | Power |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OFF | OFF | $16 \%$ |
| OFF | ON | $33 \%$ |
| ON | OFF | $66 \%$ |
| ON | ON | $100 \%$ |

To deal with sticking valves, at the beginning of the first reversing movement after the seating ("zeroing") of the valve, the actuator will apply double the power set by DIP 10 and DIP 11 (up to 100\% power.) This "pull out" function is always enabled.


WARNING: High power settings can supply enough torque to damage your valve.
Please be cautious, especially when using the $100 \%$ power setting.


Note: $66 \%$ setting and $100 \%$ setting require voltage supply minimum values as follows:

- Supply voltage needs to be min 14 VDC for $66 \%$ setting
- Supply voltage needs to be 16 VDC for $100 \%$ setting
- When operating above 20 VDC and 66\% power, Duty cycle is reduced to $50 \%-25 \%$ maximum. At these levels, the electronics produce more heat which must be dissipated (depending on environmental temperature)


## Speed and Torgue Details

The maximum speed of the actuator can be set by using the first two positions of the DIP switch selector. As a result of this setting, the actuator will limit the maximum speed. The tables below show the time required to complete one turn.
The seating torque depends on the voltage provided in the power connection and on the seating power settings on DIP 10, 11 as shown below.

MCL-xxxAx Actuators

| Speed: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DIP 1 | DIP 2 | Time for <br> 1 turn (sec) |
| OFF | OFF | 7 |
| OFF | ON | 3 |
| ON | OFF | 2 |
| ON | ON | 1 |


| Torque: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DIP 10 | DIP 11 | Seating Torque (in-Ibs) |  | Operating torque is 100\% |
|  |  | 12VDC | 24VDC |  |
| OFF | OFF | 6 | 12 |  |
| OFF | ON | 10 | 20 |  |
| ON | OFF | 19 | 38 |  |
| ON | ON | 24 | 48 |  |

NOTE: If actuator is MCJ-xxxAx, divide torque values by 3.
To convert in-lbs to Nm, divide by 9 .

MCM-xxxAx Actuators

| Speed: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DIP 1 | DIP 2 | Time for <br> 1 turn (sec) |
| OFF | OFF | 23 |
| OFF | ON | 11 |
| ON | OFF | 7 |
| ON | ON | 4 |


| Torque: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DIP 10 | DIP 11 | Seating Torque (in-Ibs) |  |  |
|  |  | 12VDC | 24VDC | Operating <br> torque is <br> 100 |
| OFF | OFF | 17 | 35 |  |
| OFF | ON | 30 | 115 |  |
| ON | OFF | 55 | 145 |  |
| ON | ON | 70 |  |  |
| NOTE: If actuator is MCK-xxxAx, divide torque values by 3. <br> To convert in-Ibs to Nm, divide by 9. |  |  |  |  |


| Torque: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DIP 10 | DIP 11 | Seating T | (in-Ibs) | Operating torque is 100\% |
|  |  | 12VDC | 24VDC |  |
| OFF | OFF | 60 | 120 |  |
| OFF | ON | 102 | 205 |  |
| ON | OFF | 200 | 400 |  |
| ON | ON | 248 | 497 |  |
| To convert in-lbs to Nm, divide by 9. |  |  |  |  |


| Torque: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DIP 10 | DIP 11 | Seating Torque (in-Ibs) |  | Operating torque is 100\% |
|  |  | 12VDC | 24VDC |  |
| OFF | OFF | 115 | 230 |  |
| OFF | ON | 190 | 380 |  |
| ON | OFF | 360 | 720 |  |
| ON | ON | 457 | 915 |  |
| To convert in-Ibs to Nm, divide by 9. |  |  |  |  |

## Signal Loss and Calibration

1. For actuators that are not connected to a UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply), the loss of signal will be simultaneous with power loss. Consequently, the actuator will not be able to move anywhere. In the shutdown process, the actual position is automatically saved to the internal EEPROM. [This saving of the position only happens for min. 18 VDC supplies] When power is restored, the actuator will "know" its location and will simply start to follow the signal as received.


IF YOU HAVE TO turn the actuator manually when its power is turned off, it will lose its position, and it will need to be re-zeroed (as described in sub-section 3)
2. For actuators that are connected to a UPS the behavior on signal loss can be set as follows:

## Normal position of DIP 9: OFF

With DIP 9 in the off position, the actuator will ignore the signal if it is lost (i.e.: if the signal falls below 0.700 V or 2.80 mA ) and simply remain in its current position.

Note: if the sensing resistor R66 is removed (for $1-5 \mathrm{~V}$ input signals), we recommend placing a 10 K resistor between signal and signal GND.

## Predetermined signal loss position DIP 9: ON

With DIP 9 in the on position, the actuator will move to a predetermined position when the signal is lost (i.e.: if the signal falls below 2.80 mA or 0.700 V ).

Setting of the predetermined signal loss position:
a.- turn DIP 9 to the "off" position
b.- re-zero the actuator by sending and holding an input signal between 2.80 and $4.16 \mathrm{~mA}(0.700$ and 1.04 V$)$ wait until the device is re-zeroed, (i.e.: valve is closed)
c.- by varying the input signal, move the actuator to the position that is going to be the
predetermined signal loss position.
d.- $\quad$ switch DIP 9 to the "on" position. The current actuator position will be saved as the default signal loss position. (The default signal position is an absolute actuator position, not a signal value.)
3. Re-zeroing the actuator and initiating calibration routine:

The actuator will re-zero when the input signal is between 2.80 and $4.16 \mathrm{~mA}(0.700$ and 1.04 V ). It will turn clockwise until the actuator has reached the fully closed position of the valve.

If the valve is removed for any reason, the calibration routine must be initiated on the actuator manually. This is done by toggling DIP 12 (switch position, then back to the original position) while the actuator is powered. This will prevent damage to the valve.

If you need to re-zero in the opposite direction (i.e.: for pressure regulators, which typically go to the "top" fully open position at 4 mA ) change the setting of DIP 12 and cycle power.
4. Feedback calibration: [MCx-xxxAF model actuators only]

The current feedback will be calibrated from the factory.
To re-calibrate the feedback:
a.- Turn off the actuator and disconnect the feedback and input signals. If possible, remove the actuator from the valve.
b.- Connect the feedback signal to the signal input. Also connect the power and signal grounds.
c.- Power up the actuator with this "signal loop-back" setup.
d.- $\quad$ Short SP1. It will automatically run a special routine to calibrate the feedback signal to the signal input. The whole process takes about 1.5 seconds.
e.- turn off the power and reconnect the actuator as normal.

## Troubleshooting

Upon noticing a problem, your first step should almost always be to recalibrate the actuator by toggling DIP 12 while the actuator is powered. This alone can solve the most basic problems. See sub-section 3 above for more details.

## If the actuator does not move, try following these steps:

1) Re-calibrate the actuator. This will move the actuator regardless of what signal it is receiving.
2) A sticking valve may be the problem. Remove the valve from the actuator, and re-test the actuator.
3) Remove power. Re-check the wiring and the power/signal apparatus. Power actuator and re-calibrate. If the problem persists, please call Rotork for technical support.

Any parts found to be defective should be examined and/or replaced by Rotork.

## ACTUATOR DIMENSIONS

MCJ, MCL \& MCM -xxxAx models

(0) $\square$

## MCH-xxxAx models



## MCF-xxxAx models


(0) $\square$

## PART NUMBER BREAKDOWN




## LABEL BREAKDOWN

## Firmware Version

| AF-1.05 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| AB-1.05 | MM $=$ Multiturn |
| MML $=$ Multiturn Low Torque |  |
| AS-1.05 | MMUL = Multiturn Extra Low Torque |
|  | QM $=$ Quarter turn |
| QM97 $=$ Quarter turn $97^{\circ}$ |  |

DT-2.01
DC-2.01
M-Dx V2.34

## Actuator Supply Voltage

12-24 VDC @ 3.0 A or

## Actuator Series

## M-Series or R-Series

