



# Part-turn actuators

SGC 04.1 - SGC 12.1

SGCR 04.1 - SGCR 12.1

with integral actuator controls

# Control

Parallel

Profibus DP

 $\to \mathsf{Modbus}\;\mathsf{RTU}$ 



# Read operation instructions first.

- Observe safety instructions.
- These operation instructions are part of the product.
- Retain operation instructions during product life.
- Pass on instructions to any subsequent user or owner of the product.

### Purpose of the document:

This document contains information for installation, commissioning, operation and maintenance staff. It is intended to support device installation and commissioning.

### Reference documents:

Manual (Device integration Fieldbus) SGC(R)/SVC(R)/SGM(R)/SVM(R) Modbus

Reference documents can be downloaded from the Internet (www.auma.com) or ordered directly from AUMA (refer to <Addresses>).

Table o	Table of contents	
1.	Safety instructions	5
1.1.	Basic information on safety	5
1.2.	Range of application	5
1.3.	Applications in Ex zone 22 (option)	6
1.4.	Warnings and notes	6
1.5.	References and symbols	7
2.	Identification	8
2.1.	Name plate	8
2.2.	Short description	9
3.	Transport, storage and packaging	11
3.1.	Transport	11
3.2.	Storage	11
3.3.	Packaging	11
4.	Assembly	12
4.1.	Mounting position	12
4.2.	Ball handle to handwheel: fit	12
4.3.	Actuator: mount to valve	12
4.3.1.	Actuator for assembly: prepare	12
4.3.2.	Output drive for coupling	12
4.3.2.1.	Mounting with coupling	13
5.	Electrical connection	15
5.1.	Basic information	15
5.2.	Connection via screw-type connector	17
5.2.1.	Mains and bus cables: connect	17
5.3.	Connection via bayonet connector	20
5.3.1.	Mains and bus cables: connect	20
5.4.	Connection with AUMA plug/socket connector	22
5.4.1.	Terminal compartment: open	23
5.4.2.	Mains and bus cables: connect	23
5.4.3.	Terminal compartment: close	25
5.5.	Earth connection, external	26

5.6. 5.6.1.	Accessories for electrical connection  Local controls mounted on wall bracket
<b>6.</b> 6.1.	Indications  Mechanical position indicator/running indication
6.1. 6.2.	·
0.2.	Indication lights
7.	Signals
7.1.	Signals via fieldbus
8.	Operation
8.1.	Manual operation
8.2.	Motor operation
8.2.1.	Local actuator operation
8.2.2.	Actuator operation from remote
9.	Commissioning (basic settings of controls)
9.1.	Cover to controls: open
9.2.	Setting via hardware (switches) or via software
9.3.	Type of seating: set
9.4.	Torque switching: set
9.5.	Bus address (slave address), baud rate, parity and monitoring time: set
9.6.	Termination resistor: connect
9.7.	Operating time: set
9.8.	Cover to controls: close
10.	Commissioning (basic settings at actuator)
10.1.	End stops in part-turn actuator
10.1.1.	End stop CLOSED: set
10.1.2.	End stop OPEN: set
10.2.	End position detection: verify setting
10.3.	End position detection: set again via local controls
10.3.1.	End position CLOSED: set again
10.3.2.	End position OPEN: set again
10.4.	Switch compartment: open
10.5.	Mechanical position indicator: set
10.6.	Switch compartment: close
11.	AUMA CDT software (accessories)
12.	Corrective action
1 <b>2.</b> 12.1.	Fault indications and warning indications
12.1. 12.2.	Fuses
12.2.1.	Fuses within the actuator controls
12.2.1.	Motor protection (thermal monitoring)
13.	Servicing and maintenance
13.1.	Preventive measures for servicing and safe operation
13.2.	Maintenance
13.3.	Disposal and recycling
14.	Technical data Part-turn actuator
15.	Spare parts
15.1.	Part-turn actuator SGC 04.1 – SGC 10.1/SGCR 04.1 – SGCR 10.1
15.2.	Part-turn actuator SGC/SGCR 12.1

# Table of contents

<b>16.</b> 16.1.	Certificates  Declaration of Incorporation and EC Declaration of Conformity	<b>61</b> 61
	Index	64
	Addresses	66

# 1. Safety instructions

# 1.1. Basic information on safety

#### Standards/directives

AUMA products are designed and manufactured in compliance with recognised standards and directives. This is certified in a Declaration of Incorporation and an EC Declaration of Conformity.

The end user or the contractor must ensure that all legal requirements, directives, guidelines, national regulations and recommendations with respect to assembly, electrical connection, commissioning and operation are met at the place of installation.

They include among others applicable configuration guidelines for fieldbus applications.

### Safety instructions/warnings

All personnel working with this device must be familiar with the safety and warning instructions in this manual and observe the instructions given. Safety instructions and warning signs on the device must be observed to avoid personal injury or property damage.

#### Qualification of staff

Assembly, electrical connection, commissioning, operation, and maintenance must be carried out exclusively by suitably qualified personnel having been authorised by the end user or contractor of the plant only.

Prior to working on this product, the staff must have thoroughly read and understood these instructions and, furthermore, know and observe officially recognised rules regarding occupational health and safety.

### Commissioning

Prior to commissioning, it is important to check that all settings meet the requirements of the application. Incorrect settings might present a danger to the application, e.g. cause damage to the valve or the installation. The manufacturer will not be held liable for any consequential damage. Such risk lies entirely with the user.

### Operation

Prerequisites for safe and smooth operation:

- Correct transport, proper storage, mounting and installation, as well as careful commissioning.
- Only operate the device if it is in perfect condition while observing these instructions.
- Immediately report any faults and damage and allow for corrective measures.
- Observe recognised rules for occupational health and safety.
- Observe the national regulations.
- During operation, the housing warms up and surface temperatures > 60 °C may occur. To prevent possible burns, we recommend checking the surface temperature using an appropriate thermometer and wearing protective gloves, if required, prior to working on the device.

#### Protective measures

The end user or the contractor are responsible for implementing required protective measures on site, such as enclosures, barriers, or personal protective equipment for the staff.

### Maintenance

To ensure safe device operation, the maintenance instructions included in this manual must be observed.

Any device modification requires prior consent of the manufacturer.

# 1.2. Range of application

AUMA part-turn actuators are designed for the operation of valves, e.g. butterfly valves and ball valves.

Other applications require explicit (written) confirmation by the manufacturer.

The following applications are not permitted, e.g.:

- Industrial trucks according to EN ISO 3691
- Lifting appliances according to EN 14502

- Passenger lifts according to DIN 15306 and 15309
- Service lifts according to EN 81-1/A1
- Escalators
- Buried service
- Continuous submersion (observe enclosure protection)
- Potentially explosive atmospheres
- Radiation exposed areas in nuclear power plants

No liability can be assumed for inappropriate or unintended use.

Observance of these operation instructions is considered as part of the device's designated use.

#### Information

These operation instructions are only valid for the "clockwise closing" standard version, i.e. driven shaft turns clockwise to close the valve.

# 1.3. Applications in Ex zone 22 (option)

Actuators of category Ex II3D basically meet the requirements for applications in dust hazardous locations of ZONE 22 in compliance with the ATEX directive 94/9/EC.

Actuators for zone 22 are at least designed in enclosure protection IP65 and comply with the provisions of IEC 60079-0 - Explosive atmospheres - Part 0: Equipment - General requirements.

To comply with all requirements of IEC 60079-0, it is imperative that the following points are observed:

- In compliance with the ATEX directive 94/9/EC, the actuators must be equipped with an additional identification – II3D IP6X T150 °C.
- The maximum surface temperature of the actuators, based on an ambient temperature of +70 °C in accordance with IEC 60079-0 section 5.3, is +150 °C.
   In accordance with section 5.3.2, an increased dust deposit on the equipment was not considered for the determination of the maximum surface temperature.
- Fulfilling the requirements of the duty type and the technical data are prerequisites for compliance with the maximum surface temperature of devices.
- The connectors may only be connected or disconnected when not live.
- The cable glands used also have to meet the requirements of category II3 D and must at least comply with enclosure protection IP67.
- The actuators must be connected by means of an external earth connection to the equipotential earth bonding or integrated into an earthed piping system.
- As a general rule, the requirements of IEC 60079-0 and EN 13463-1 must be respected in dust hazardous locations. During commissioning, service, and maintenance, special care as well as qualified and trained personnel are required for the safe operation of actuators.
- Connectors and components remaining live when not connected to a socket are not permissible.

### 1.4. Warnings and notes

The following warnings draw special attention to safety-relevant procedures in these operation instructions, each marked by the appropriate signal word (DANGER, WARNING, CAUTION, NOTICE).

**⚠** DANGER

Indicates an imminently hazardous situation with a high level of risk. Failure to observe this warning could result in death or serious injury.

**⚠** WARNING

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation with a medium level of risk. Failure to observe this warning could result in death or serious injury.

**⚠** CAUTION

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation with a low level of risk. Failure to observe this warning may result in minor or moderate injury. May also be used with property damage.

### NOTICE

Potentially hazardous situation. Failure to observe this warning may result in property damage. Is not used for personal injury.

### Arrangement and typographic structure of the warnings

# **⚠** DANGER

### Type of hazard and respective source!

Potential consequence(s) in case of non-observance (option)

- → Measures to avoid the danger
- → Further measure(s)

Safety alert symbol  $\triangle$  warns of a potential personal injury hazard.

The signal word (here: DANGER) indicates the level of hazard.

### 1.5. References and symbols

The following references and symbols are used in these instructions:

### Information

The term **Information** preceding the text indicates important notes and information.

- Symbol for CLOSED (valve closed)
- Symbol for OPEN (valve open)
- Important information before the next step. This symbol indicates what is required for the next step or what has to be prepared or observed.

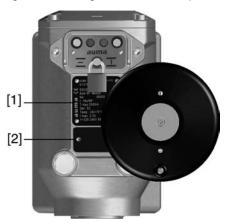
### <> Reference to other sections

Terms in brackets shown above refer to other sections of the document which provide further information on this topic. These terms are either listed in the index, a heading or in the table of contents and may quickly be found.

# 2. Identification

# 2.1. Name plate

Figure 1: Arrangement of name plates



- [1] Actuator name plate
- [2] Additional plate, e.g. KKS plate (Power Plant Classification System)

# **Description of actuator name plate**

Figure 2: Actuator name plate (example)



- [1] Name of manufacturer
- [2] Address of manufacturer
- [3] Type designation
- [4] Order number
- [5] Actuator serial number
- [6] Operating time
- [7] Torque range
- [8] Current type, mains voltage, mains frequency
- [9] Electric power (motor)
- [10] Wiring diagram number
- [11] Control
- [12] Can be assigned as an option upon customer request
- [13] Enclosure protection
- [14] Type of lubricant
- [15] Setting range of swing angle
- [16] Permissible ambient temperature
- [17] Rated current
- [18] Type of duty
- [19] Data Matrix code

### Type designation

Figure 3: Type designation (example)



- 1. Type and size of actuator
- 2. Flange size

### Type and size

These instructions apply to the following devices types and sizes:

Part-turn actuators for open-close duty: SGC 04.1, 05.1, 07.1, 10.1, 12.1

Part-turn actuators for modulating duty: SGCR 04.1, 05.1, 07.1, 10.1, 12.1

### Order number

The product can be identified using this number and the technical data as well as order-related data pertaining to the device can be compiled.

Please always state this number for any product inquiries.

On the Internet at http://www.auma.com, we offer a service allowing authorised users to download order-related documents such as wiring diagrams and technical data (both in German and English), inspection certificates and the operation instructions when entering the order number.

### **Actuator serial number**

Table 1: Description of serial number (with example)

05		NS12345				
1 <sup>st</sup> -	1 <sup>st</sup> + 2 <sup>nd</sup> position: Assembly in week					
05	05 Week 05					
3 <sup>rd</sup> ·	3 <sup>rd</sup> + 4 <sup>th</sup> position: Year of manufacture					
	14 Year of manufacture: 2014					
All	All other positions					
		NS12345	Internal number for unambiguous product identification			

#### Control

**Modbus RTU** = Control via Modbus RTU interface.

### **Data Matrix code**

When registered as authorised user, you may use the **AUMA Support App** to scan the Data Matrix code and directly access the order-related product documents without having to enter order number of serial number.

Figure 4: Link to the App store:



# 2.2. Short description

# Part-turn actuator

Definition in compliance with EN ISO 5211:

A part-turn actuator is an actuator which transmits a torque to the valve for less than one full revolution. It need not be capable of withstanding thrust.

AUMA part-turn actuators are driven by an electric motor. For control in motor operation and for processing the actuator signals, controls are integrated within the housing. The actuator can be operated easily on site via the local controls. A handwheel or crank is provided for manual operation. Manual operation is possible without change-over.

The swing angle is limited by internal end stops. Switching off in end positions may be either by limit or torque seating.

### **AUMA CDT**

The AUMA CDT software (accessories) can be used to establish a connection to a computer (PC, laptop or PDA). Among others, the software can be used to read in and out data and to save and modify settings.

The connection between computer and the integral actuator controls is made using a service cable.

# 3. Transport, storage and packaging

### 3.1. Transport

For transport to place of installation, use sturdy packaging.

# **⚠** DANGER

#### **Hovering load!**

Risk of death or serious injury.

- ightarrow Do NOT stand below hovering load.
- → Attach ropes or hooks for the purpose of lifting by hoist only to housing and NOT to handwheel.
- → Actuators mounted on valves: Attach ropes or hooks for the purpose of lifting by hoist to valve and NOT to actuator.

### 3.2. Storage

### NOTICE

# Danger of corrosion due to inappropriate storage!

- → Store in a well-ventilated, dry room.
- → Protect against floor dampness by storage on a shelf or on a wooden pallet.
- → Cover to protect against dust and dirt.
- → Apply suitable corrosion protection agent to uncoated surfaces.

### Long-term storage

If the device must be stored for a long period (more than 6 months) the following points must be observed in addition:

- Prior to storage:
  - Protect uncoated surfaces, in particular the output drive parts and mounting surface, with long-term corrosion protection agent.
- At an interval of approx. 6 months: Check for corrosion. If first signs of corrosion show, apply new corrosion protection.

Plastic protective caps supplied when leaving the factory are for transport protection only. They have to be replaced for long-term storage. (Heed protection type indicated on name plate.)

# 3.3. Packaging

Our products are protected by special packaging for transport when leaving the factory. The packaging consists of environmentally friendly materials which can easily be separated and recycled. We use the following packaging materials: wood, cardboard, paper, and PE foil. For the disposal of the packaging material, we recommend recycling and collection centres.

# 4. Assembly

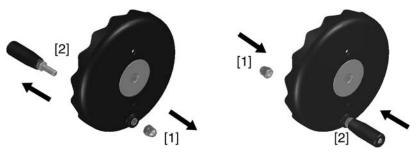
### 4.1. Mounting position

AUMA actuators can be operated without restriction in any mounting position.

### 4.2. Ball handle to handwheel: fit

To avoid damage during transport, the ball handle is fitted at the rear of the handwheel.

Prior to commissioning, mount the ball handle into correct position:



- 1. Remove cap nut [1] and pull out ball handle [2].
- 2. Insert ball handle [2] in correct position and fasten with cap nut [1].

#### 4.3. Actuator: mount to valve

### 4.3.1. Actuator for assembly: prepare

Prior to mounting, both valve and actuator must be in the same end position!

- For butterfly valves, the recommended mounting position is end position CLOSED.
- For ball valves, the recommended mounting position is end position OPEN. In compliance with the order, the actuator is supplied either in position CLOSED or position OPEN. The mechanical position indicator supplies information on the set position.

If the actuator position was not modified and agrees with the valve position, the actuator can be mounted in the supplied position.

### In case the actuator is in an incorrect position:

- Operate the actuator into the same position as the valve via push buttons OPEN, STOP, CLOSE while in motor operation. For motor operation, please refer to <Actuator operation at the local controls> chapter.
- 2. Should the electrical connection not be available at the time of assembly, the actuator can be operated into the required end position using the handwheel.
  - 2.1 Turn the handwheel or the crank handle until reaching the internal end stop of part-turn actuator (same end position OPEN or CLOSED as valve).
  - 2.2 Turn handwheel by approximately two turns (overrun) in the opposite direction.

After this procedure, the actuator can be mounted to the valve.

### 4.3.2. Output drive for coupling

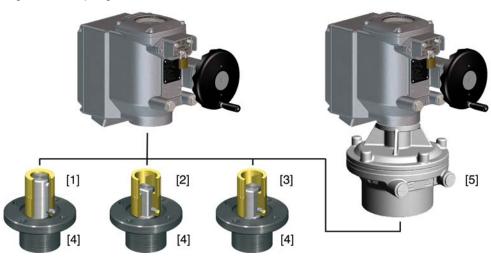
**Application** 

- For valves with output drive types according to EN ISO 5211
- Capable of withstanding thrust

**Assembly** 

- The actuator is mounted to the valve using a coupling placed onto the valve shaft.
- Unbored couplings must be adapted and machined to match the valve shaft prior to mounting (e.g. with bore and keyway, two-flat or square bore)

Figure 5: Coupling variants

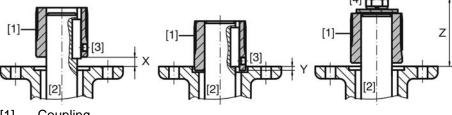


- [1] Bore with keyway
- [2] Square bore
- [3] Bore with two-flats
- [4] Valve shaft
- [5] Output drive flange (size 12.1)

### 4.3.2.1. Mounting with coupling

Condition: Valve and actuator are in the same end position.

Figure 6: Coupling fitting dimensions



- [1] Coupling
- [2] Valve shaft
- [3] Grub screw
- [4] Screw

Table 2: Coupling fitting dimensions

Type, size - output mounting flange	X max [mm]	Y max [mm]	Z max [mm]
SGC/SGCR 04.1-F07	2.5	6	40
SGC/SGCR 05.1-F07	2.5	6	40
SGC/SGCR 07.1-F07	2.5	6	50
SGC/SGCR 10.1-F10	3.5	10	60
SGC/SGCR 12.1-F12	5	10	62

- 1. Thoroughly degrease mounting faces of output mounting flanges.
- 2. Apply a small quantity of grease to the valve shaft [2].
- 3. Place coupling [1] onto valve shaft [2] and secure against axial slipping by using a grub screw [3], a circlip or a screw [4]. Thereby, ensure that dimensions X, Y or Z are observed (refer to figure and table <Coupling fitting dimensions>).
- 4. Apply non-acidic grease at splines of coupling.
- 5. Fit actuator.

**Information:** Ensure that the spigot (if provided) fits uniformly in the recess and that the flanges are in complete contact.

- 6. If flange bores do not match thread:
  - 6.1 Slightly rotate handwheel until bores line up.
  - 6.2 If required, shift actuator position by one tooth on the coupling.
- 7. Fasten actuator with screws [4].

**Information:** We recommend applying liquid thread sealing material to the screws to avoid contact corrosion.

→ Fasten screws [4] crosswise with a torque according to table.

Table 3: Tightening torques for screws

Screws	Tightening torque T <sub>A</sub> [Nm]
Threads	Strength class 8.8
M8	24
M10	48

### 5. Electrical connection

### 5.1. Basic information

# **↑** WARNING

### Danger due to incorrect electrical connection

Failure to observe this warning can result in death, serious injury, or property damage.

- → The electrical connection must be carried out exclusively by suitably qualified personnel.
- → Prior to connection, observe basic information contained in this chapter.
- → After connection but prior to applying the voltage, observe the <Commissioning> and <Test run> chapters.

# Wiring diagram/terminal plan

The pertaining wiring diagram/terminal plan (both in German and English) is attached to the device in a weather-proof bag, together with these operation instructions. It can also be requested from AUMA (state order number, refer to name plate) or downloaded directly from the Internet (http://www.auma.com).

# Permissible networks (supply networks)

The actuators are suitable for use in TN and TT networks with directly earthed star point. Use in IT networks is permitted while observing the respective <Protection on site>.

### Protection on site

For short-circuit protection and for disconnecting the actuator from the mains, fuses and disconnect switches have to be provided by the customer.

The current value for respective sizing is derived from the current consumption of the actuator (refer to electrical data sheet).

The actuators are suitable for use in current circuits with a maximum short-circuit 1-phase AC current value of 5,000 A root-mean-square (R.M.S). The output data of the fuses to be provided on site must not exceed the following values: 15 A/250 V at a maximum mains current of 5,000 A AC.

Use appropriate insulation monitors when working in power installations, for example an insulation monitor measuring the pulse code.

We recommend refraining from using residual current devices (RCD). However, if an RCD is used within the mains, the residual current device must be of type B.

# Power supply for the controls (electronics)

In case of external supply of the controls (electronics): The external power supply must have a reinforced insulation against the mains voltage in accordance with IEC 61800-5-1 and may only be supplied by a circuit limited to 150 VA in accordance with IEC 61800-5-1.

# Safety standards

All externally connected devices shall comply with the relevant safety standards.

All connected electric circuits shall comply with the requirements for protective separation.

### Cable installation in accordance with EMC

Signal and bus cables are susceptible to interference.

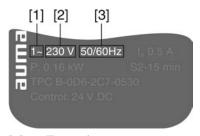
Motor cables are interference sources.

- Lay cables being susceptible to interference or sources of interference at the highest possible distance from each other.
- The interference immunity of signal and bus cables increases if the cables are laid close to the earth potential.
- If possible, avoid laying long cables and make sure that they are installed in areas being subject to low interference.
- Avoid long parallel paths with cables being either susceptible to interference or interference sources.
- For the connection of remote position transmitters, screened cables must be used.

# Type of current, mains voltage and mains frequency

Type of current, mains voltage and mains frequency must match the data on the motor name plate.

Figure 7: Name plate (example)



- [1] Type of current
- [2] Mains voltage
- [3] Mains frequency (for 1-ph AC motors)

### **Connecting cables**

- For device insulation, appropriate (voltage-proof) cables must be used. Specify cables for the highest occurring rated voltage.
- Use connecting cable with appropriate minimum rated temperature.
- For connecting cables exposed to UV radiation (outdoor installation), use UV resistant cables.
- The cross-sectional area of every protective earthing conductor which does not form not part of the supply cable or the cable enclosure, shall, in any case, not be less than:
  - With mechanical protection: minimum 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup>
  - Without mechanical protection: minimum 4 mm²

#### **Bus cables**

Only cables complying with the recommendations of EIA 485 specifications should be used for Modbus wiring.

### Cable recommendation:

Impedance: 135 to 165 Ohm, at a measurement frequency

between 3 and 20 MHz

Cable capacity: < 30 pF per metre

Wire diameter > 0.64 mm

Wire cross section: 0.34 mm², corresponds to AWG 22

Loop resistance: < 110 Ohm per km

Screening: CU shielding braid or shielding braid and shielding

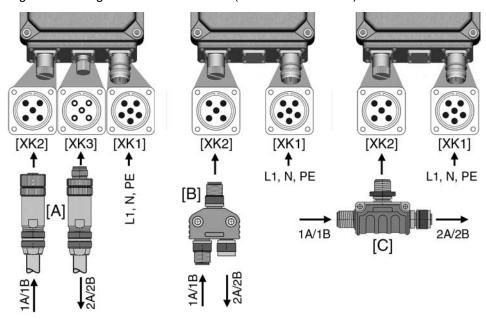
foil

### Prior to installation, please note:

- Connect maximum 32 devices to one segment.
- If more devices are to be connected:
  - Connect several segments using repeaters.
- Respect a distance of minimum 20 cm between the bus cable and other cables.
- If possible, bus cables should be laid in a separate, conductive, and earthed cable tray.
- Make sure to avoid potential differences between the individual devices on the bus (perform an equipotential earth bonding).

# 5.2. Connection via screw-type connector

Figure 8: Arrangement of connections (connection variants)



- [XK1] Power terminals (mains cables)
- [XK2] Control contacts/bus cables ↑ from previous device
- [XK3] Control contacts/bus cables ↓ to next device
- [A] Single connector
- [B] Y-connector
- [C] T-connector

Connection of mains cable [XK1] is performed via a 6-pin single connector.

Bus connection [XK2 or XK3] can be made via two single connectors [A], via a Y-connector [B] or via a T-connector [C].

The single connectors [A] are available either as straight (standard) or angled (90°) version.

### **Cross sections:**

- Power terminals: 1.0 1.5 mm² flexible
- Control contacts: 0.75 1.0 mm² flexible



# Hazardous voltage at open connector (capacitor discharge)!

Risk of electric shock.

→ After disconnecting the power supply (removing connector for power terminals), wait at least 5 seconds before touching the pins/sockets.

# 5.2.1. Mains and bus cables: connect

# Observe prior to connection

- Observe permissible cross sections of connectors used.
- Use suitable crimping tools to connect wires:
  - For screw-type connectors:
     e.g. Phoenix 4-arbor crimping pliers
- Observe operation instructions of the connector manufacturer.
- Upon request, AUMA provide suitable connection sets.
- For further information refer to separate "Technical data Connector".
- Size SGC 12.1 for use in Ex zone 22 is only available in combination with an I/O interface (parallel control) but not with fieldbus interface.

 Use in Ex zone 22 is only possible with straight single connectors and protective sleeves.

Figure 9: Fitting the protective sleeve (option)

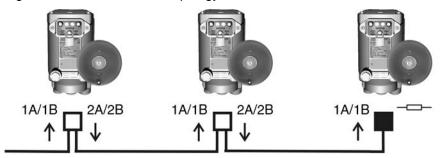




### Explosion hazard when used in Ex zone 22!

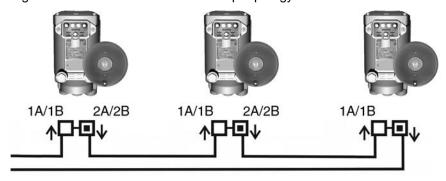
- → For use in Ex zone 22: Only mount connector with protection sleeves. The protection sleeves are enclosed with the delivery.
- The outer diameters of the connecting cables have to meet the requirements of the connectors used.
- Observe characteristics of network topology used.

Figure 10: Structure for line topology



	]	further bus devices will follow
•	1	last bus device, termination must be activated
1		from the previous device
	,	to the next device

Figure 11: Structure for redundant loop topology



	Input
•	Output
1	from the previous device
<b>1</b>	to the next device

### Information

- For loop topology, automatic termination is performed as soon as the actuator is connected to the power supply.
- In case of a power failure, the two RS-485 loop segments will be automatically connected so that the actuators following these segments remain available.
- Redundant loop topology may only be established when using a SIMA Master Station.

**Steps** 1. Connect mains and bus cables according to the order related wiring diagram.

Table 4: Assignment of bus cables

Plug/socket connector	Pin	Assignment	Colour
XK2 (socket)	1	Not used	
<b>→</b>	2	1A	Green
	3	Not used	
5 1	4	1B	Red
4 600 2	5 (1)		
3	Screw connection	Shield	
XK3 (plug)	1	Not used	
	2	2A	Green
	3	Not used	
5 1	4	2B	Red
<b>→</b>   2 <b>→</b> 4	5 (1)		
3	Screw connection	Shield	

1) As an option, pin 5 can be connected to the shielding. This is, however, not recommended.



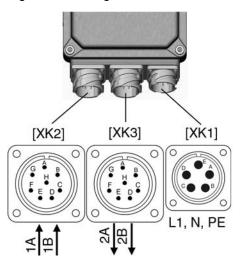
# In case of a fault: Hazardous voltage while protective earth conductor is NOT connected!

Risk of electric shock.

- → Connect all protective earth conductors.
- $\rightarrow\,$  Connect PE connection to external protective earth conductor of connecting cables.
- ightarrow Start running the device only after having connected the protective earth conductor.
- 2. Connect protective earth conductor according to wiring diagram, symbol: 
  anschließen.
- 3. If the actuator is the last bus device, seal open connector [XK3] with protective cap. Heed protection type indicated on name plate. Plastic protective caps supplied when leaving the factory are for transport protection only. They are not appropriate for permanent use.

# 5.3. Connection via bayonet connector

Figure 12: Arrangement of connections



[XK1] Power terminals (mains cables)

[XK2] Control contacts/bus cables ↑ from previous device

[XK3] Control contacts/bus cables ↓ to next device

#### **Cross sections:**

Power terminals: max. 1.5 mm² flexible

• Control contacts: max. 1.5 mm² flexible



# Hazardous voltage at open connector (capacitor discharge)!

Risk of electric shock.

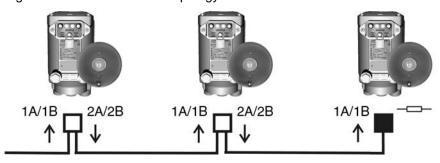
→ After disconnecting the power supply (removing connector for power terminals), wait at least 5 seconds before touching the pins/sockets.

# 5.3.1. Mains and bus cables: connect

# Observe prior to connection

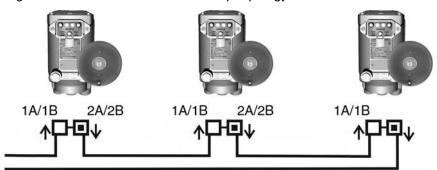
- Observe permissible cross sections of connectors used.
- Use suitable crimping tools to connect wires:
  - For bayonet connectors:
     e.g. Cannon four indent crimping tool
- Observe operation instructions of the connector manufacturer.
- Upon request, AUMA provide suitable connection sets.
- For further information refer to separate "Technical data Connector".
- Observe characteristics of network topology used.

Figure 13: Structure for line topology



	further bus devices will follow
	last bus device, termination must be activated
1	from the previous device
<b>↓</b>	to the next device

Figure 14: Structure for redundant loop topology



	Input
	Output
<b>↑</b>	from the previous device
<b>\</b>	to the next device

### Information

- For loop topology, automatic termination is performed as soon as the actuator is connected to the power supply.
- In case of a power failure, the two RS-485 loop segments will be automatically connected so that the actuators following these segments remain available.
- Redundant loop topology may only be established when using a SIMA Master Station.

# Steps 1.

1. Connect mains and bus cables according to the order related wiring diagram.

Table 5: Assignment of bus cables

Plug/socket connector	Pin	Assignment	Colour
XK2 (socket)	A	1A	Green
	В	1B	Red
	E (1)		
B G F E	Screw connection	Shield	
XK3 (socket)	A	2A	Green
	В	2B	Red
	E ⊕ 1)		
B A H G F	Screw connection	Shield	

1) As an option, pin E can be connected to the shielding. This is, however, not recommended.

# 

# In case of a fault: Hazardous voltage while protective earth conductor is NOT connected!

Risk of electric shock.

- → Connect all protective earth conductors.
- ightarrow Connect PE connection to external protective earth conductor of connecting cables.
- → Start running the device only after having connected the protective earth conductor.
- 2. Connect protective earth conductor according to wiring diagram, symbol: ①.
- If the actuator is the last bus device, seal open connector [XK3] with protective cap. Heed protection type indicated on name plate. Plastic protective caps supplied when leaving the factory are for transport protection only. They are not appropriate for permanent use.

### 5.4. Connection with AUMA plug/socket connector

Figure 15: Connection with AUMA plug/socket connector

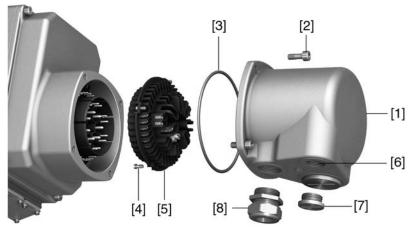


### Cross sections AUMA plug/socket connector:

- Power terminals (U1, V1, W1, U2, V2, W2): max. 6 mm² flexible/10 mm² solid
- PE connection ⊕: max. 6 mm² flexible/10 mm² solid
- Control contacts (1 to 50): max. 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup>

# 5.4.1. Terminal compartment: open

Figure 16: Connection AUMA plug/socket connector, version S



- [1] Cover
- [2] Screws for cover
- [3] O-ring
- [4] Screws for socket carrier
- [5] Socket carrier
- [6] Cable entry
- [7] Blanking plugs
- [8] Cable gland (not included in delivery)

### Information

Bus operation is **not** interrupted when removing the connection housing [1].



# Hazardous voltage!

Risk of electric shock.

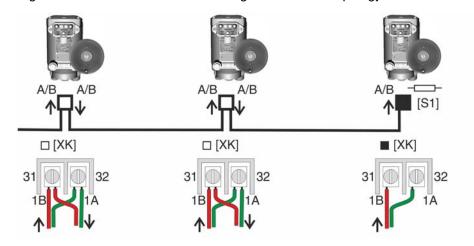
- → Disconnect device from the mains before opening.
- 1. Loosen screws [2] and remove cover [1].
- 2. Loosen screws [4] and remove socket carrier [5] from cover [1].
- 3. Insert cable glands [8] suitable for connecting cables.
- The enclosure protection IP... stated on the name plate is only ensured if suitable cable glands are used.
- 4. Seal unused cable entries [6] with suitable blanking plugs [7].
- 5. Insert the cables into the cable glands [8].

### 5.4.2. Mains and bus cables: connect

✓ Observe permissible cross sections.

- 1. Remove cable sheathing.
- 2. Strip wires.
- 3. For flexible cables: Use end sleeves according to DIN 46228.
- 4. Connect cables according to order-related wiring diagram.

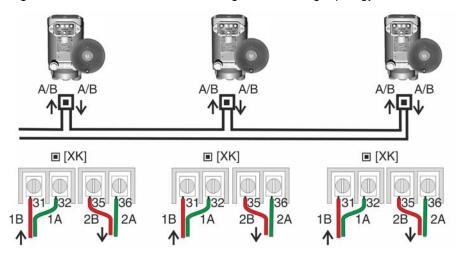
 Observe characteristics of network topology used. (When connecting several field devices (actuators) in a network, the structure is called network topology.)
 Figure 17: Structure and terminal assignment for line topology



	further bus devices will follow
•	last bus device
1	from the previous device
<b>\</b>	to the next device
[XK]	Terminal assignment according to wiring diagram (customer connection)
[S1]	Switch for terminal resistor (setting within controls)

-

Figure 18: Structure and terminal assignment for ring topology



	Input/output
1	from previous device (input via channel 1)
<b>\</b>	to next device (input via channel 2)
[XK]	Terminal assignment according to wiring diagram (customer connection)

### Information

- For loop topology, automatic termination is performed as soon as the actuator is connected to the power supply.
- In case of a power failure, the two RS-485 loop segments will be automatically connected so that the actuators following these segments remain available.
- When using a SIMA master station, a redundant loop topology may be established.

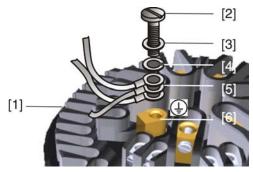
# **⚠** WARNING

# In case of a fault: Hazardous voltage while protective earth conductor is NOT connected!

Risk of electric shock.

- → Connect all protective earth conductors.
- $\rightarrow\,$  Connect PE connection to external protective earth conductor of connecting cables.
- → Start running the device only after having connected the protective earth conductor.
- 6. Tighten PE conductors firmly to PE connection using ring lugs (flexible cables) or loops (rigid cables).

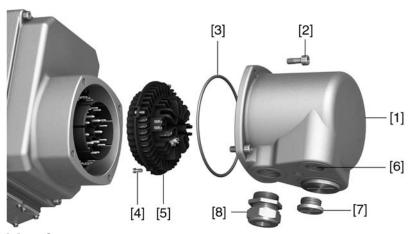
Figure 19: Protective earthing



- [1] Socket carrier
- [2] Screw
- [3] Washer
- [4] Lock washer
- [5] PE conduction with ring lugs/loops
- [6] Protective earthing, symbol: ①

# 5.4.3. Terminal compartment: close

Figure 20: Example: Version S



- [1] Cover
- [2] Screws for cover
- [3] O-ring
- [4] Screws for socket carrier
- [5] Socket carrier
- [6] Cable entry
- [7] Blanking plugs
- [8] Cable gland (not included in delivery)

# 

### Short-circuit due to pinching of cables!

Risk of electric shock and functional failures.

- → Carefully fit socket carrier to avoid pinching the cables.
- 1. Insert the socket carrier [5] into the cover [1] and fasten with screws [4].
- 2. Clean sealing faces of cover [1] and housing.
- 3. Check whether O-ring [3] is in good condition, replace if damaged.
- 4. Apply a thin film of non-acidic grease (e.g. petroleum jelly) to the O-ring and insert it correctly.
- 5. Fit cover [1] and fasten screws [2] evenly crosswise.
- 6. Fasten cable glands [8] applying the specified torque to ensure the required enclosure protection.

### 5.5. Earth connection, external

The housing is equipped with an external earth connection (U-bracket) to integrate the device in equipotential earth bonding.

Figure 21: Earth connection



Earth connection (U-bracket), external

# 5.6. Accessories for electrical connection

### 5.6.1. Local controls mounted on wall bracket

### - Option -

The wall bracket allows separate mounting of local controls and actuator.

**Application** If the actuator cannot be accessed safely.

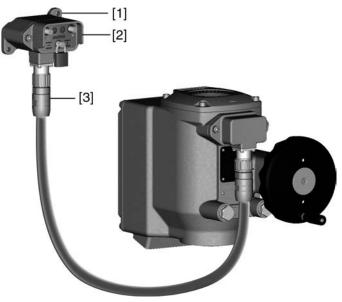


Figure 22: Actuator with local controls on wall bracket

- [1] Wall bracket
- [2] Local controls
- [3] Phoenix connector with connecting cable

# Observe prior to connection

- Permissible length of connecting cables: max. 30 m.
- We recommend: AUMA cable set K008.218 (5 m).
- A retrofit kit is available for actuators without wall bracket.
- Local controls on wall bracket are not approved for use in Ex zone 22.
- Establish cable connection via plug/socket connector as illustrated.

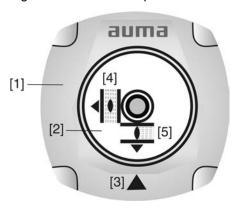
# 6. Indications

# 6.1. Mechanical position indicator/running indication

Mechanical position indicator:

- Continuously indicates the valve position (For a swing angle of 90°, the indicator disc [2] rotates by approximately 90°.)
- Indicates whether the actuator is running (running indication)
- Indicates that the end positions are reached (via indicator mark [3])

Figure 23: Mechanical position indicator



- [1] Cover
- [2] Indicator disc
- [3] Mark
- [4] Symbol for position OPEN
- [5] Symbol for position CLOSED

# 6.2. Indication lights

Figure 24: Indication lights on local controls



- [1] Indication light OPEN/warning/fault (green/yellow/red)
- [2] Indication light CLOSE/LOCAL/set end position (yellow/blue)

Table 6: Indication light [1] (default setting)

Colour/state	Signification	Description
illuminated in green	OPEN	Actuator is in end position OPEN.
blinking in yellow	Warning	Stroke between selected end positions (OPEN/CLOSED) is below the preset minimum stroke (factory setting 60 % of maximum rotation). Refer to <corrective action=""> chapter.</corrective>
blinking in red	Fault	The number of blinking signals indicates the number of fault signal. Refer to <corrective action=""> chapter.</corrective>

Table 7: Indication light [2] (default setting)

Colour/state	Signification	Description		
illuminated in yel-	CLOSE	Actuator is in end position CLOSED.		
low				

Colour/state	Signification	Description
blinking in blue (1 Hz)		Operation mode LOCAL is active. The actuator can be operated via push buttons.
blinking in blue (5 Hz)	Set end position	Setting mode for end position setting is active.

# 7. Signals

# 7.1. Signals via fieldbus

The feedback signals via Modbus RTU can be read using the appropriate Modbus function codes.

For further information, please refer to the Manual (Device integration fieldbus) Modbus.

# 8. Operation

### 8.1. Manual operation

For purposes of setting and commissioning, in case of motor failure or power failure, the actuator may be operated manually.

The handwheel does not rotate during motor operation. Change-over from motor operation to manual operation is not required.

1. Close valve: Turn crank handle/handwheel clockwise.



- → Drive shaft (valve) turns clockwise in direction CLOSE.
- 2. Open valve: Turn crank handle/handwheel counterclockwise.



Drive shaft (valve) turns counterclockwise in direction OPEN.

### Information

Turning the handwheel during motor operation extends or reduces the operating time, depending on the direction of rotation.

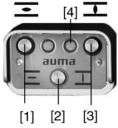
# 8.2. Motor operation

✔ Perform all commissioning settings and the test run prior to motor operation.

# 8.2.1. Local actuator operation

The actuator can be locally operated by means of push buttons.

Figure 25: Local controls



- [1] Push button OPEN
- [2] Push button STOP operation mode LOCAL/REMOTE
- [3] Push button CLOSE
- [4] Indication light for operation mode LOCAL (blue)



# Hot surfaces, e.g. possibly caused by high ambient temperatures or strong direct sunlight!

Danger of burns

→ Check surface temperature and wear protective gloves, if required.

### **Activate operation mode LOCAL:**

- → Hold down push button [2] for approx. 3 seconds until the indication light [4] is blinking in blue.
- If the right indication light is blinking in blue, the actuator can be operated via push buttons [1 3]:
- Run actuator in direction OPEN: Press push button OPEN [1].
- Stop actuator: Press push button STOP [2].
- Run actuator in direction CLOSE: Press push button CLOSE [3].

### Information

OPEN - CLOSE operation commands can be given either in **push-to-run** or in **self-retaining** operation mode. In self-retaining mode, the actuator runs to the defined end position after pressing the button, unless another command has been received beforehand.

Push-to-run operation or self-retaining is set via the controls software. Refer to <AUMA CDT software (accessories)> chapter. It is possible to temporarily (for one operation command) activate self-retaining by means of the push buttons:

 $\rightarrow$  Press and hold down push buttons OPEN [1] or CLOSE [3] for more than 3 seconds.

During this procedure, self-retaining is not saved. The setting programmed within the software is taken over for the subsequent operation command.

### 8.2.2. Actuator operation from remote

Operation mode Remote can be activated via local controls.

Figure 26: Local controls



- [2] Operation mode LOCAL/REMOTE
- [4] Indication light for operation mode LOCAL (blue)

### Activate operation mode Remote by means of local controls:

- → If indication light [4] is blinking in blue: Hold down push button [2] for approx. 3 seconds until the blue indication light goes out.
- Now, the actuator can be remote-controlled via fieldbus.

### Change-over between OPEN - CLOSE control and setpoint control:

For actuators equipped with a positioner, it is possible to select between **OPEN CLOSE control** (Fieldbus REMOTE/Fieldbus CLOSE) and **setpoint control** (Fieldbus SETPOINT).

### **EMERGENCY** operation:

- An EMERGENCY operation is initiated by the Fieldbus EMERGENCY command bit.
- The actuator moves to a predefined EMERGENCY position (i.e. end position OPEN or end position CLOSED).
- During EMERGENCY operation, the actuator does not react on other operation commands such as Fieldbus/OPEN/Fieldbus/CLOSE or Fieldbus SETPOINT.

# 9. Commissioning (basic settings of controls)

To prevent valve damage and disturbances during commissioning, the basic settings of controls must be verified prior to electrical actuator operation (motor operation) and adapted in compliance with the requirements of both valve and application.

Basic settings of controls comprise:

- Setting the type of seating
- Setting the torque switches
- Setting the bus address (slave address)
- Setting the termination resistor
- Setting the operating time

To perform basic settings, proceed as follows:

- via switches (directly at the device);
   For switch setting, open controls cover.
- via AUMA CDT software (accessories);
   By connecting a PC, laptop or PDA.
   Also refer to <AUMA CDT software (accessories)> chapter.
- by means of commands via **fieldbus**;
   (Except the termination resistor this item can only be selected via a switch within the device.)
   For fieldbus configuration, please also refer to the Manual (Device integration Fieldbus).

Please also refer to <AUMA CDT software (accessories)> chapter for further settings.

### 9.1. Cover to controls: open

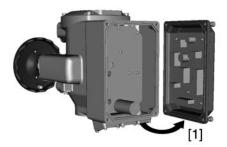
The cover to the integral controls must be opened to perform the following settings (options).



### Hazardous voltage!

Risk of electric shock.

- → Disconnect device from the mains before opening.
- → Loosen 4 screws and remove cover [1] to controls.



# 9.2. Setting via hardware (switches) or via software

The switch [S5] position determines whether the hardware settings (switches) or the software settings (via AUMA CDT software) are currently active.

Figure 27: Switch [S5] = Hardware/software mode

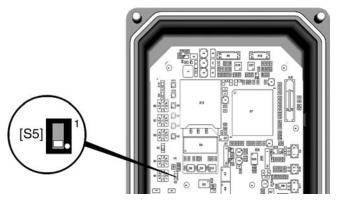


Table 8: Switch [S5] functions

OFF	Hardware mode (Factory setting on delivery for line topology) Settings of switches [S2] through [S4] and [S6] through [S10] are valid. The values cannot be changed via AUMA CDT software.
ON	Software mode (sliding switch at white dot) (Factory setting on delivery for loop topology) Settings of switches [S2] through [S4] and [S6] through [S10] are NOT relevant. Settings are defined via software parameters.

# 9.3. Type of seating: set

# NOTICE

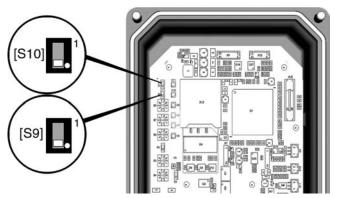
# Valve damage due to incorrect setting!

- $\rightarrow$  The type of seating must suit the valve.
- ightarrow Only change the setting with the consent of the valve manufacturer.

# Setting via switches

Condition: Switch [S5] in position OFF (hardware mode).

Figure 28: Switches for type of seating



[S9] End position OPEN[S10] End position CLOSED

Table 9: Function of switches [S9], [S10]

ON	 Limit seating, sliding switch at white dot
OFF	Torque seating

# **Setting via software parameters (AUMA CDT)**

Condition: Switch [S5] is in position ON (software mode).

### **Setting parameters**

M ▶ Customer settings

Type of seating

End position CLOSED End position OPEN

Default value: Limit

Limit Limit seating in end positions.

**Setting values:** 

Torque Torque seating in end positions.

# 9.4. Torque switching: set

### **NOTICE**

### Valve damage due to excessive tripping torque limit setting!

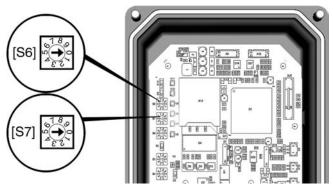
- → The tripping torque must suit the valve.
- ightarrow Only change the setting with the consent of the valve manufacturer.

Once the set tripping torque is reached, the controls automatically switch off the actuator (overload protection of the valve).

### Setting via switches

Condition: Switch [S5] is in position OFF (hardware mode).

Figure 29: Switches for tripping torque



[S6] Tripping torque in direction OPEN

[S7] Tripping torque in direction CLOSE

Default value: depending on the order

**Setting range:** in 8 steps (refer to tables), linear from 40 - 100 % of the maximum tripping torque.

Table 10:

Switch steps	Tripping torques [Nm]				
	SGC/SGCR 04.1	SGC/SGCR 05.1	SGC/SGCR 07.1	SGC/SGCR 10.1	SGC/SGCR 12.1
0	25	50	100	200	400
1	25	50	100	200	400
2	30	60	120	240	500
3	35	70	140	280	550
4	40	80	160	320	650
5	45	90	180	360	700
6	50	100	200	400	800

Switch steps		Tripping torques [Nm]				
	SGC/SGCR 04.1	SGC/SGCR 05.1	SGC/SGCR 07.1	SGC/SGCR 10.1	SGC/SGCR 12.1	
7	55	110	220	440	900	
8	63	125	250	500	1,000	
9	63	125	250	500	1,000	

## Setting via software parameters (AUMA CDT)

Condition: Switch [S5] is in position ON (software mode).

#### **Setting parameters**

#### M ▶ Customer settings

Torque switching

Tripping torque CLOSE (S7)
Tripping torque OPEN (S6)

Default value: depending on the order

**Setting ranges:** adjustable between 40 – 100 % of the maximum tripping torque

## 9.5. Bus address (slave address), baud rate, parity and monitoring time: set

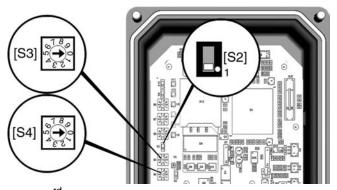
## Setting the bus address via switches

Condition: Switch [S5] is in position OFF (hardware mode).

#### Information

Baud rate, parity and Modbus connection monitoring time can only be set via software parameters (AUMA CDT).

Figure 30: Switch for bus address



[S2] 3<sup>rd</sup> position before decimal point

[S3] 2<sup>nd</sup> position before decimal point

[S4] 1<sup>st</sup> position before decimal point

Default value: 200<sup>1)</sup>
Setting range: 1 – 200

Table 11: Examples

	Setting value		
Address	[S2]	[S3]	[S4]
1	OFF	0	1
2	OFF	0	2
10	OFF	1	0
12	OFF	1	2
100	ON	0	0

<sup>1)</sup> For Modbus loop topology, sliding switches [S2 – S4] are deactivated in the factory. In this case, the default value is 247, set via software parameters (AUMA CDT).

		Setting value		
Address	[S2]	[S3]	[S4]	
110	ON	1	0	
111	ON	1	1	
200	OFF	0	0	

Switch position [S2]: ON = sliding switch at white dot (pin 1)

#### Information

## **Setting via software parameters (AUMA CDT)**

Condition for setting the bus address via software parameters: Switch [S5] is in position ON (software mode).

## **Setting parameters**

## M ▶ Customer settings

Modbus

MD1 slave address

Baud rate

Parity/stop bit

Monitoring time

#### **Default values:**

MD1 slave address = 247

Baud rate = Auto

Parity/stop bit = Even, 1 stop bit

Monitoring time = 15.0 seconds

**Setting ranges:** The setting ranges are indicated in the AUMA CDT software.

#### 9.6. Termination resistor: connect

- ✓ Switch [S1] is only available for line topology. For loop topology, termination is done automatically; therefore a switch for the termination resistor is not required.
- ✓ This setting is only required if the actuator is the last bus device.
- ✓ The termination resistor can only be set via switch [S1] and not via the software.
- → Switch on the termination resistor for channel 1 using switch [S1] (standard). Information: As soon as the termination resistors are switched on, the connection to the next fieldbus device (via bus cable XK3) is automatically interrupted to avoid multiple terminations.

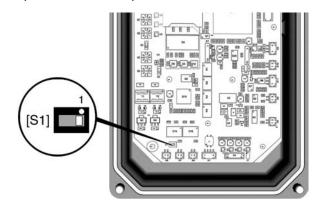


Table 12: Switch [S1] functions

OFF	Bus termination OFF; sliding switch at white dot (pin 1) (delivery state)
ON	Bus termination ON

## 9.7. Operating time: set

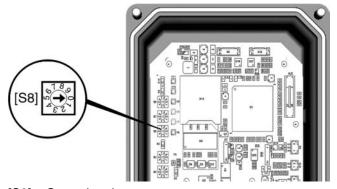
Operating time is defined by the motor speed.

## **Setting via switches**

Switch [S8] is used to change the motor speed and thus the actuator operating time. The preset operating time is valid for both operation modes (Local **and** Remote).

Condition: Switch [S5] is in position OFF (hardware mode).

Figure 31: Switch for operating time



[S8] Operating time

**Default value:** depending on the order **Setting range:** 9 steps (refer to table)

Table 13:

Switch [S8]	Operating times for 90° in [s]				
Step	SGC/SGCR 04.1/05.1/07.1	SGC/SGCR 10.1	SGC/SGCR 12.1		
1	63 <sup>1)</sup>	90 <sup>1)</sup>	275		
2	45 <sup>1)</sup>	63 <sup>1)</sup>	206		
3	32 <sup>1)</sup>	45 <sup>1)</sup>	150		
4	22	32	103		
5	16	22	75		
6	11	16	52		
7	8	11	41		
8	5.6	8	30		
9	4 5.6 20				
0	impermissible switch position				

<sup>1)</sup> Motor is operating in stepping mode

## **Setting via software parameters (AUMA CDT)**

Motor speed and thus actuator operating time can be modified by means of the software parameters described below. Contrary to operating time setting using switch [S8], setting via software parameter offers the following additional possibilities:

- Different motor speeds for operation modes Local and Remote
- Adjustable motor speed setting (operating times)
- Motor speed setting (target speed) for operation mode Remote by an external signal (fieldbus command)

## **Setting parameters**

Condition: Switch [S5] is in position ON (software mode).

#### M > Device configuration

Motor speed

Speed LOCAL

Speed REMOTE

Speed fieldbus

#### **Description of parameters:**

#### Speed LOCAL

Output speed for operation via local controls (operation mode Local); Setting range: linear between 0 – 100 % of max. motor speed; Default value = 50.0 %

#### Speed REMOTE

Output speed in operation mode Remote for setting the Speed fieldbus = Internal parameter; Setting range: linear between 0 - 100 % (0 % = min. motor speed, 100 % = max. motor speed); Default value = 50.0 %

#### Speed fieldbus

External

In operation mode Remote, the output speed is defined via fieldbus.

#### = Internal

In operation mode Remote, the output speed is not defined via fieldbus but by means of the Speed REMOTE software parameter.

Table 14: Example values of type range settings SGC/SGCR 04.1/05.1/07.1/10.1

SGC/SGCR 04	.1/05.1/07.1		SGC/SGC	R 10.1	
Output speed via parameter:	Speed	Operating	Output speed via parameter:	Speed	Operating
Speed LOCAL	Motor	time	Speed LOCAL	Motor	time
Speed REMOTE	[rpm]	Output drive	Speed REMOTE	[rpm]	Output drive
or via fieldbus:		[s]	or via fieldbus:		[s]
(Speed fieldbus = External)			(Speed fieldbus = External)		
0.0 %	133	52	0.0 %	133	81
9.0 %	314	22	10.0 %	338	32
14.0 %	431	16	17.0 %	491	22
23.0 %	627	11	26.0 %	675	16
34.0 %	863	8	40.0 %	928	11
52.0 %	1 232	5.6	57.0 %	1,350	8
75.0 %	1,725	4	85.0 %	1,929	5.6
100.0 %	2,250	3.1	100.0 %	2,250	4.8

Table 15: Example values of type range settings SGC/SGCR 12.1

	SGC/SGCR 12.1					
Output speed via parameter: Speed LOCAL Speed REMOTE or via fieldbus: (Speed fieldbus = External)	Speed Motor [rpm]	Operating time Output drive [s]				
0.0 %	133	275				
2.0 %	186	206				
6.0 %	255	150				
11.0 %	371	103				
18.0 %	510	75				
29.0 %	742	52				
38.0 %	928	41				
55.0 %	1,299	30				
81.0 %	1,856	20				
100.0 %	2,250	17				

## 9.8. Cover to controls: close

- 1. Clean sealing faces of housing and cover.
- 2. Apply a thin film of non-acidic grease (e.g. petroleum jelly) to the sealing faces.
- 3. Check whether seal is in good condition, replace seal if damaged.
- 4. Apply a thin film of non-acidic grease (e.g. petroleum jelly) to the seal and insert it correctly.



- 5. Place cover [1].
- 6. Fasten screws evenly crosswise.

## 10. Commissioning (basic settings at actuator)

## 10.1. End stops in part-turn actuator

The internal end stops limit the swing angle. They protect the valve in the event of limit switching failure.

End stop setting is generally performed by the valve manufacturer **prior** to installing the valve into the pipework.



## Exposed, rotating parts (discs/balls) at the valve!

Pinching and damage by valve or actuator.

- → End stops may be set by suitably qualified personnel only.
- → Never completely remove the setting screws [2] and [4] to avoid oil leakage.
- → Observe dimension T<sub>min.</sub>

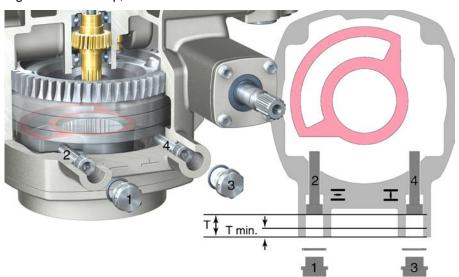
#### Information

The swing angle set in the factory is indicated on the name plate:



- The setting sequence depends on the valve:
  - Recommendations for **butterfly valves**: Set end stop CLOSED first.
  - Recommendations for ball valves: Set end stop OPEN first.

Figure 32: End stop, sizes SGC 04.1 - 10.1



- [1] Screw plug for end stop OPEN
- [2] Setting screw for end stop OPEN
- [3] Screw plug for end stop CLOSED
- [4] Setting screw for end stop CLOSED

Figure 33: End stop, size SGC 12.1

- [1] Screw plug for end stop OPEN
- [2] Setting screw for end stop OPEN
- [3] Screw plug for end stop CLOSED
- [4] Setting screw for end stop CLOSED

Dimen- sions/sizes	04.1	05.1	07.1	10.1	12.1
T (for 90°) [mm]	13	13	16	19	23
T <sub>min.</sub> [mm]	9	9	9	9	13

## 10.1.1. End stop CLOSED: set

- 1. Remove screw plug [3].
- 2. Move valve to end position CLOSED with handwheel.
- 3. If the valve end position is not reached:
  - → Slightly turn setting screw [4] counterclockwise until valve end position CLOSED can be safely set.
  - → Turning the setting screw [4] clockwise results in a smaller swing angle.
  - Turning the setting screw [4] counterclockwise results in a larger swing angle.



- 4. Turn setting screw [4] clockwise to the stop.
- This completes the setting of end stop CLOSED.
- 5. Check O-ring in screw plug [3] and replace if damaged.
- 6. Fasten and tighten screw plug [3].

Having completed this procedure, the end position detection CLOSED can be set immediately.

## 10.1.2. End stop OPEN: set

**Information** In general, the end stop OPEN does not have to be set.

- 1. Remove screw plug [1].
- 2. Move valve to end position OPEN with handwheel.

- 3. If the valve end position is not reached:
  - → Slightly turn setting screw [2] counterclockwise until valve end position OPEN can be safely set.
  - → Turning the setting screw [2] clockwise results in a smaller swing angle.
  - → Turning the setting screw [2] counterclockwise results in a larger swing angle.



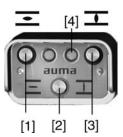


- 4. Turn setting screw [2] clockwise to the stop.
- This completes the setting of end stop OPEN.
- 5. Check O-ring in screw plug [3] and replace if damaged.
- 6. Fasten and tighten screw plug [1].

Having completed this procedure, the end position detection OPEN can be set immediately.

## 10.2. End position detection: verify setting

- Activate operation mode LOCAL:
  - → If indication light [4] is blinking in blue: Operation mode LOCAL is already active.
  - Indication light [4] is NOT blinking in blue: → Hold down push button
     [2] for approx. 3 seconds until the indication light is blinking in blue.
- $\rightarrow$  The actuator can be operated using the push buttons [1 3]:



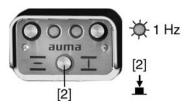
- 2. Operate actuator using push buttons OPEN, STOP, CLOSE.
- → The end position detection is set correctly if (default indication):
- the right indication light [3] is illuminated in yellow in end position CLOSED
- the left indication light [1] is illuminated in green in end position OPEN
- the indication lights go out after travelling into opposite direction.
- → The end position detection is set incorrectly, if:
- the actuator comes to a standstill before reaching the end position
- the left indication light is blinking in red
- 3. If the end position setting is incorrect or not precise: <End position detection: set again via local controls>.

#### 10.3. End position detection: set again via local controls

Operation mode LOCAL must be activated for end position setting.

## **Activate operation mode LOCAL:**

→ Hold down push button [2] for approx. 3 seconds until right indication light is blinking in blue.



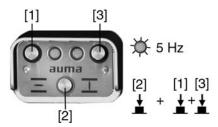
Information

If the local controls are not provided on site, it is possible to connect an external control module. The setting is then performed in the same way as described below.

## 10.3.1. End position CLOSED: set again

## Activate setting mode "end position setting":

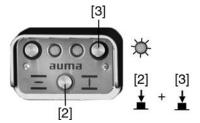
1. Press push button [2] – hold down and press push buttons [1] and [3] at the same time.



Now, the right indication light is blinking faster (5 Hz).

#### **Set end position CLOSED:**

- 2. Use crank handle/handwheel or push button [3] for running the actuator to end position CLOSED. (Actuator runs at reduced output speed in setting mode.)
- 3. Press push button [2] hold it down and press push button [3]. Hold both push buttons down until the right indication light is blinking alternately in yellow and blue (default).

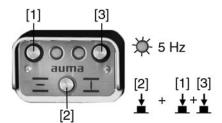


→ If the right indication light is blinking in yellow/blue, end position CLOSED setting is complete.

## 10.3.2. End position OPEN: set again

## Activate setting mode "end position setting":

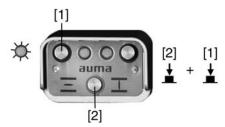
1. Press push button [2] – hold down and press push buttons [1] and [3] at the same time.



Now, the right indication light is blinking faster (5 Hz).

#### Set end position OPEN:

- 2. Use crank handle/handwheel or push button [1] for running actuator to end position OPEN. (Actuator runs at reduced output speed in setting mode.)
- 3. Press push button [2] hold it down and press push button [1]. Hold both push buttons down until the left indication light is blinking in green (default).



- Once the left indication light is illuminated in green (default), end position OPEN setting is complete.
- 4. Once both end positions are set, perform a reference operation, i.e. both end positions must be approached again either via push buttons [1]/[3] (in operation mode Local) or from Remote (deactivate operation mode Local).

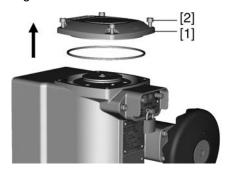
#### **Deactivate operation mode Local:**

- Hold down push button [2] for approx. 3 seconds until blue indication light goes
- Now, the actuator can be controlled from Remote:
- via operation commands (OPEN STOP CLOSE) in positions OPEN or CLOSED.
- via setpoint indication in defined positions between 0 % and 100 % of setting range.

## 10.4. Switch compartment: open

The switch compartment must be opened to perform the following settings (options).

→ Loosen screws [2] and remove cover [1] from the switch compartment.
Figure 34:



## 10.5. Mechanical position indicator: set

- 1. Move valve to end position CLOSED.
- Turn lower indicator disc until symbol 

   (CLOSED) is in alignment with the 

   mark on the cover.



- 3. Move actuator to end position OPEN.

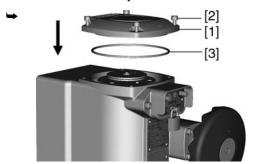


- 5. Move valve to end position CLOSED again.
- 6. Check settings:

If the symbol  $\underline{T}$  (CLOSED) s no longer in alignment with  $\underline{\blacktriangle}$  mark on the cover:  $\rightarrow$  Repeat setting procedure.

## 10.6. Switch compartment: close

- 1. Clean sealing faces of housing and cover.
- 2. Apply a thin film of non-acidic grease (e.g. petroleum jelly) to the sealing faces.
- 3. Check whether O-ring [3] is in good condition, replace if damaged.
- 4. Apply a thin film of non-acidic grease (e.g. petroleum jelly) to the O-ring and insert it correctly.



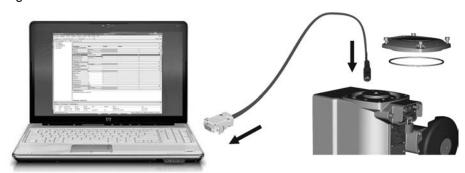
- 5. Place cover [1] on switch compartment.
- 6. Fasten screws [2] evenly crosswise.

## 11. AUMA CDT software (accessories)

The AUMA CDT software (accessories) can be used to establish a connection to a computer (PC, laptop or PDA).

It can be downloaded free of charge from our web site www.auma.com.

Figure 35: Connection with service cable



For connecting the computer to the integral actuator controls, a service cable (AUMA article no.: Z100.999) is required.

#### Read/perform basic settings via AUMA CDT

Basic settings at the device (in controls) made via switches are read only via AUMA CDT on delivery and cannot be modified. To be able to change these parameters via software, position switch [S5] in controls to "Software mode". Refer to <Settings via hardware (switches) or via software> chapter.

Switches and software parameters are set to the same values upon delivery (factory settings).

## **Further settings via AUMA CDT**

Apart from basic settings, the following functions may additionally be set via AUMA CDT software:

- Torque by-pass
   Allows suspending torque monitoring at actuator start-up. Duration for torque by-pass is adjustable.
- Electronic positioner (option)
- Failure behaviour (on loss of signal)
- EMERGENCY behaviour (option)
- Timer function (option)
- Motion detector
- Type of duty monitoring (motor starts and running time)
- Operating time monitoring
- Self-retaining local

For detailed information on these functions, refer to the online help of the AUMA CDT software.

## 12. Corrective action

#### 12.1. Fault indications and warning indications

**Faults** interrupt or prevent the electrical actuator operation.

Faults and warnings can be signalled via the fieldbus and/or via the local controls.

Should local controls be available, the fault and warning signals are indicated by the left indication light [1].

Figure 36: Fault indications and RESET



- [1] Red indication light: Fault, yellow: Warning
- [2] Push button RESET

In operation mode LOCAL (right indication light is blinking in blue), stored faults (cause does no longer exist), may be reset using the push button RESET [2] (hold it down for more than 1 second).

**Warnings** have no influence on the electrical actuator operation. They only serve for information purposes.

The tables below show the fault signalling via the indication lights of the local controls.

Table 16: Fault signalling via the red indication light

Indication	Signal	Signification (default)
1 blink	Fault indication 1	Torque fault  → Press push buttons OPEN or CLOSE to reset the fault (indication light) by operating the device in the opposite direction.
2 blinks	Fault indication 2	Thermal fault (motor protection tripped)  → Cool down, wait.
3 blinks	Fault indication 3	Signal loss of analogue input (4 – 20 mA)
4 blinks	Fault indication 4	Operation mode DISABLED: Operation via the local controls is disabled (Enable local controls function).
5 blinks	Fault indication 5	Fault E2 (actual value of positioner)  → Check wiring (for possible loss of signal) of E2.  → Read detailed fault indication via AUMA CDT software (accessories).
6 blinks	Fault indication 6	Actuator is outside the permissible position (potentiometer signal).  → Set potentiometer again.
7 blinks	Fault indication 7	Fault of controls temperature
8 blinks	Fault indication 8	Collective signal: Internal error has occurred.  → Read detailed fault indication via AUMA CDT software (accessories) and contact AUMA service.
9 blinks	Fault indication 9	Collective signal for all other faults

In case several faults have occurred, only the fault with the highest priority will be signalled. Fault indication 1 has the highest, fault indication 9 the lowest priority.

Table 17: Warning signalling via yellow indication light

Indication	Signal	Signification (default)
Blinking	J	For reasons of accuracy, we recommend selection of the stroke higher than 60 % of the maximum turn range.  → Abort warning: Set again Low limit Uspan parameter via AUMA CDT software within the Position transmitter potentiometer sub-menu.

## 12.2. Fuses

#### 12.2.1. Fuses within the actuator controls

The primary fuse F1 is located on the power board (device protection fuse). It becomes visible when removing the cover to the controls. The fuse cannot be replaced. Only by replacing the entire power board can the fuse be exchanged.

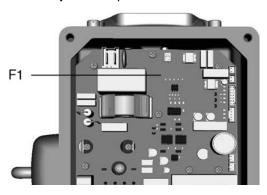


## Hazardous voltage!

Risk of electric shock.

→ Disconnect device from the mains before opening.

Figure 37: Primary fuse on power board



## 12.2.2. Motor protection (thermal monitoring)

In order to protect against overheating and impermissible high surface temperatures at the actuator, a PTC thermistor is embedded in the motor winding. Motor protection trips as soon as the max. permissible winding temperature has been reached.

The actuator is stopped and controls signals a fault. The left indication light of the local controls is blinking in red.

The motor has to cool down before operation can be resumed. Depending on the parameter setting, the fault signal is either automatically reset or the fault signal has to be acknowledged.

The acknowledgement is made:

 via push button [2] in operation mode LOCAL (press and hold down push button more than 1 second)



or with the reset command via fieldbus.

## 13. Servicing and maintenance

## **⚠** CAUTION

## Damage caused by inappropriate maintenance!

- → Servicing and maintenance must be carried out exclusively by suitably qualified personnel having been authorised by the end user or the contractor of the plant. Therefore, we recommend contacting our service.
- ightarrow Only perform servicing and maintenance tasks when the device is switched off.

## AUMA Service & Support

AUMA offer extensive service such as servicing and maintenance as well as customer product training. For the relevant contact addresses, please refer to <Addresses> in this document or to the Internet (www.auma.com).

## 13.1. Preventive measures for servicing and safe operation

The following measures are required to ensure safe device operation:

## 6 months after commissioning and then every year

- Check fastening screws between actuator and gearbox/valve for tightness. If required, fasten screws while applying the tightening torques as indicated in chapter <Assembly>.
- When rarely operated: Perform test run.

## For enclosure protection IP68

After continuous immersion:

- Check actuator.
- In case of ingress of water, locate leaks and repair, dry device correctly and check for proper function.

#### 13.2. Maintenance

#### **Maintenance intervals**

The maintenance intervals depend on load and application conditions having a major influence on the lubricating characteristics of the oil. Maintenance (incl. oil change/seal replacement) may only be carried out by the AUMA service.

## **Recommendations for maintenance:**

- Generally after 4 to 6 years for modulating duty.
- Generally after 6 to 8 years if operated frequently (open-close duty).
- Generally after 10 to 12 years if operated rarely (open-close duty).

No additional lubrication of the gear housing is required during operation.

#### 13.3. Disposal and recycling

Our devices have a long lifetime. However, they have to be replaced at one point in time. The devices have a modular design and may, therefore, easily be separated and sorted according to materials used, i.e.:

- electronic scrap
- various metals
- plastics
- greases and oils

The following generally applies:

- Greases and oils are hazardous to water and must not be released into the environment.
- Arrange for controlled waste disposal of the disassembled material or for separate recycling according to materials.
- Observe the national regulations for waste disposal.

#### 14. **Technical data Part-turn actuator**

Туре	Operating time for 90° in seconds (adjustable in 9 steps)	Torque range	Run torque <sup>1)</sup> / modulating torque <sup>2)</sup>			Valve shaft		wheel	Weight <sup>3)</sup>	
SGC/ SGCR	50 Hz/60 Hz	Max. [Nm]	Max. [Nm]	Standard EN ISO 5211	Cyl. [mm]	Square [mm]	Two- flat [mm]	Ø [mm]	Turns for 90°	approx. [kg]
04.1	4 – 63	25 – 63	32	F05/F07	20	17	17	100	13.5	7.0
05.1	4 – 63	50 – 125	63	F05/F07	20	17	17	100	13.5	7.0
07.1	4 – 63	100 – 250	125	F07	25.4	22	22	125	13.5	10
10.1	5.6 – 90	200 – 500	250	F10	38	30	27	160	13.5	15
12.1	20 – 275	400 – 1 000	500	F12	50	36	41	125	35	25

- 1) 2) 3)
- Permissible average torque in open-close duty S2 15 min
  Torque in modulating duty S4 40 %
  Indicated weight includes part-turn actuator with controls, electrical connection in standard version, unbored coupling and handwheel

Features and functions of ac	ctuator				
Type of duty	Open-close duty SGC:	Short-time duty S2 - 15 min, classes A and B according to EN 15714-2			
	Modulating duty SGCR:	Intermittent duty S4 - 40 % class C in compliance with EN 15714-2 w maximum number of starts of 1,800 cycles per hour (option)			
		ge and 40 °C ambient temperature and at average running or modulating upe of duty must not be exceeded.			
Motor	Variable speed, b	rushless motor			
Insulation class	F, tropicalized				
Motor protection	PTC thermistors (	(according to DIN 44081)			
Self-locking	Yes				
Swing angle	Standard:	SGC/SGCR 04.1 – 10.1: 82° – 98° adjustable between min. and max. values SGC/SGCR 12.1: 75° – 105°			
	Options:	Available swing angles on request			
Limit switching	Via position transmitter potentiometer status signals for directions OPEN and CLOSE Signalling via fieldbus interface				
Torque switching	Via electronic curre in 8 steps Signalling via field	ent measurement status signals for directions OPEN and CLOSE, adjustable			
Mechanical position indicator	Continuous indica	ation, adjustable indicator disc with symbols OPEN and CLOSED			
Manual operation	Manual drive for strical operation	setting and emergency operation, handwheel does not rotate during elec-			
Coupling	Standard:	Coupling unbored			
	Options:	Coupling unbored extended			
		Finish machining of coupling (standard or extended)     Bore according to EN ISO 5211 with 1 keyway according to DIN 6885-1     Square bore according to EN ISO 5211     Two-flat according to EN ISO 5211			
Valve attachment	Dimensions accor	Dimensions according to EN ISO 5211			

Power supply	Standard voltages	S:				
	1-phase AC current (voltages/frequencies)					
	Volt	115	230			
	Hz	50/60	50/60			
		tion of mains voltage: ±10 % tion of mains frequency: ±5 %				
		For current consumption, current type, mains voltage and frequency, refer to the name plate				
External supply of the electronics (option)	24 V DC +20 %/–15 % Current consumption: With options up to 200 mA The external power supply must have a reinforced insulation against mains voltage in accordance with IEC 61800-5-1 and may only be supplied by a circuit limited to 150 VA in accordance with IEC 61800-5-1.					
Overvoltage category	Category III accor	rding to IEC 60364-4-443				
Power electronics	Power electronics	with integral motor controller				
Rated power	The controls are	designed for the rated motor power, r	efer to name plate			
Control (input signals)	Operation commands and setpoint via Modbus RTU interface					
Status signals (output signals)	Via Modbus RTU interface					
Local controls	<ul> <li>Push buttons OPEN, STOP (LOCAL - REMOTE), CLOSE</li> <li>2 multi-colour programmable indication lights:         <ul> <li>End position CLOSED (yellow), fault/failure (red), end position</li> <li>OPEN (green), operation mode LOCAL (blue)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>					
	Option:	Local controls mounted separately	on wall bracket			
Functions	<ul> <li>Switch-off mode adjustable:         <ul> <li>Limit or torque seating for end position OPEN and end position CLOSED</li> </ul> </li> <li>Torque monitoring across the whole travel</li> <li>Torque by-pass</li> </ul>					
	<ul> <li>Programmable EMERGENCY behaviour</li> <li>via Modbus RTU interface</li> <li>Reaction can be selected: Stop, run to end position CLOSED, run to end position OPEN</li> </ul>					
	<ul> <li>Positioner:         <ul> <li>Position setpoint via Modbus RTU interface</li> <li>Programmable behaviour on loss of signal</li> <li>Automatic adaptation of the dead band (adaptive behaviour selectable)</li> <li>Switch-over between OPEN - CLOSE control (REMOTE OPEN-CLOSE) and setpoint control (REMOTE SETPOINT) via Modbus RTU interface</li> </ul> </li> </ul>					
Electrical connection	Standard:	Plug/socket connector with crimp co				
	Option:	Option: AUMA plug/socket connector with screw-type connection				
Wiring diagram	Refer to name pla	ate				

Settings/programming the Modbus RTU interface			
face	The Modbus address is set via switches (DIP switches in the actuator), alternatively also via parameters (using AUMA Software CDT and AUMA service cable Z100.999). Parity and baud rate are set via parameters.		

Commands and signals of the	e Modbus RTU interface			
Process representation output (command signals)	OPEN, STOP, CLOSE, position setpoint, RESET, EMERGENCY operation command			
Process representation input	End position OPEN, CLOSED			
(feedback signals)	Actual position value			
	Selector switch in position LOCAL/REMOTE			
	Torque switch OPEN, CLOSED			
	Limit switch OPEN, CLOSED			
Process representation input	Motor protection tripped			
(fault signals)	Torque switch tripped in mid-travel			
Behaviour on loss of communication	The behaviour of the actuator is programmable:  • Stop in current position			
	Travel to end position OPEN or CLOSED			
	Travel to any intermediate position			
	Execute last received operation command			

General data of the Modbus F	RTU interface				
Communication protocol	Modbus RTU according to IEC 61158 and IEC 61784				
Network topology	Line (bus) structure. When using repeaters, tree structures can also be implemented. Coupling and uncoupling of devices during operation without affecting other devices is possible.				
Transmission medium	Twisted, screened copper cab	ole according to IEC 61158			
Fieldbus interface	EIA-485 (RS485)				
Transmission rate/cable length	Line topology:				
	Baud rate (kbit/s)	Max. cable length (segment length) without repeater	Possible cable length with repeater (total network cable length):		
	9.6 – 38.4 1,200 m approx. 10 km				
	Redundant loop topology:				
	Baud rate (kbit/s)	Max. cable length between actuators (without repeater)	Max. possible cable length of redundant loop		
	9.6 – 38.4	1,200 m	approx. 290 km		
Device types	Modbus slave, e.g. devices wi sensors	th digital and/or analogue input	ts/outputs such as actuators,		
Number of devices	32 devices without repeater, with repeater expandable to 247				
Fieldbus access	Polling between master and slaves (query response)				

General data of the Modbus R	ous RTU interface			
Supported fieldbus functions	01	Read Coil Status		
	02	Read Input Status		
	03	Read Holding Registers		
	04	Read Input Registers		
	05	Force Single Coil		
	15 (0FHex)	Force Multiple Coils		
	06	Preset Single Register		
	16 (10Hex)	Preset Multiple Registers		
	17 (11Hex)	Report Slave ID		
	08	Diagnostics:		
		00 00 Loopback		
		00 10 (0AHex) Clear Counters and Diagnostic Register		
		00 11 (0BHex) Return Bus Message Count		
		00 12 (0CHex) Return Bus Communication Error Count		
		00 13 (0DHex) Return Bus Exception Error Count		
		00 14 (0EHex) Return Slave Message Count		
		00 15 (0FHex) Return Slave No Response Count		
		00 16 (10Hex) Return Slave NAK Count		
		00 17 (11Hex) Return Slave Busy Count		
		00 18 (12Hex) Return Character Overrun Count		

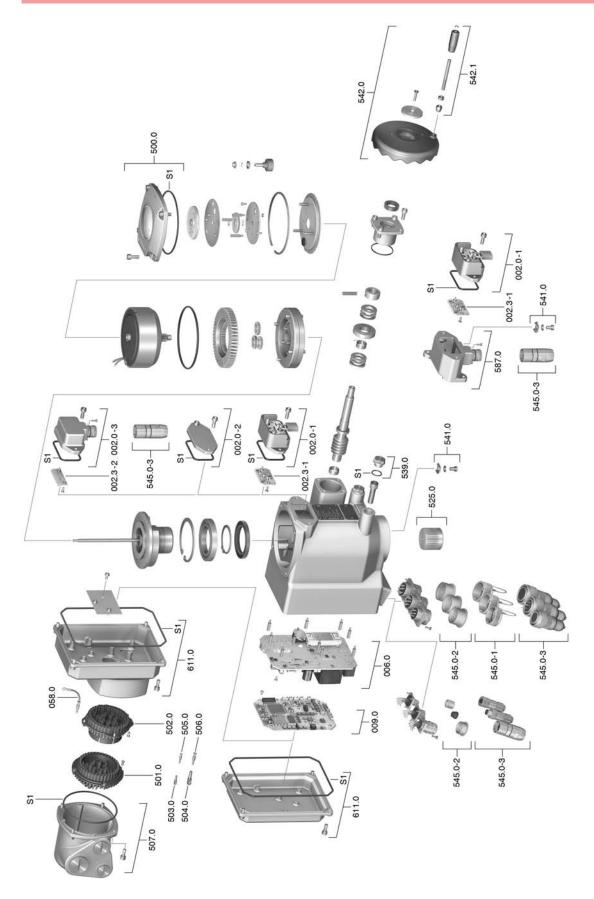
Service conditions				
Mounting position	Any position	Any position		
Installation altitude	\( \leq 2 000 \text{ m above s} \)     \( > 2,000 \text{ m above s} \)			
Ambient temperature	Refer to name pla Standard: –25 °C		)°C	
Humidity	Up to 100 % relati	ve hur	midity across the entire permissible temperature range	
Enclosure protection according to EN 60529	IP68 According to AUM Depth of water Duration of cor Up to 10 opera	A defi :: maxi ntinuo ations	nition, enclosure protection IP68 meets the following requirements: imum 8 m head of water us immersion in water: Max. 96 hours during continuous immersion of possible during continuous immersion	
Pollution degree	Pollution degree 4 (when closed) according to IEC 61800-5-1			
Vibration resistance according to EN 60068-2-6	2 g, from 10 to 200 Hz Resistant to vibration during start-up or for failures of the plant. However, a fatigue strength may not be derived from this.			
GL approval (option)	Environmental cat	egorie	es D, G, EMC2	
Corrosion protection	Standard:	KS:	Suitable for use in areas with high salinity, almost permanent condensation, and high pollution.	
	Option:	KX:	Suitable for use in areas with extremely high salinity, permanent condensation, and high pollution.	
Finish coating	Two-component iron-mica combination			
Colour	Standard: AUMA silver-grey (similar to RAL 7037)			
	Option Available colours on request			

Service conditions		
Lifetime	Open-close duty:	20,000 operating cycles OPEN - CLOSE - OPEN An operating cycle is based on an operation from CLOSED to OPEN and back to CLOSED, at a respective rotary movement of 90°.
	Modulating duty:	5 million modulating steps
	rarely improve the	nds on the load and the number of starts. A high starting frequency will modulating accuracy. To reach the longest possible maintenance and time, the number of starts per hour chosen should be as low as permissible

Further information	
	Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC): (2004/108/EC) Low Voltage Directive: (2006/95/EC) Machinery Directive: (2006/42/EC)

## 15. Spare parts

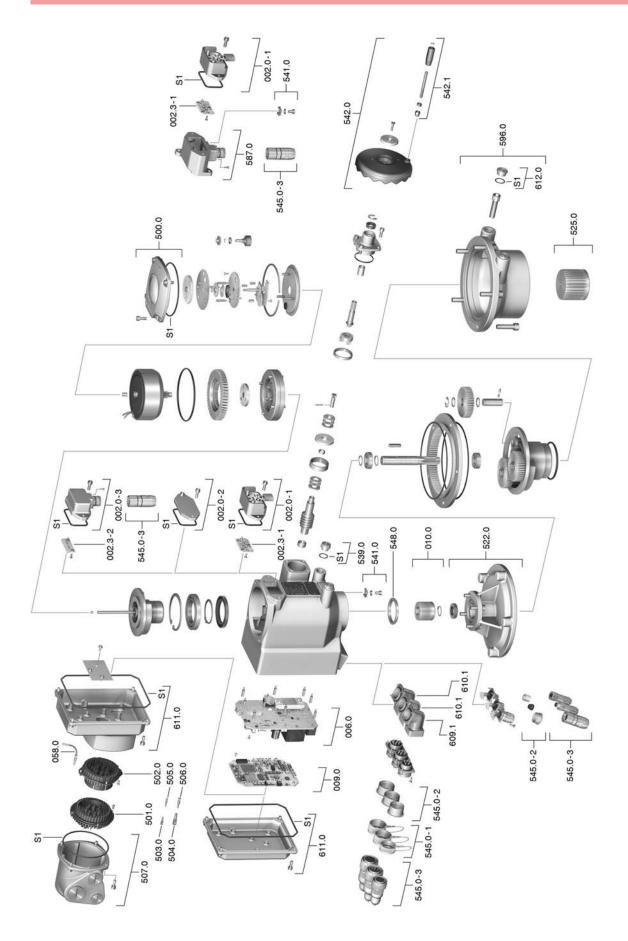
## 15.1. Part-turn actuator SGC 04.1 – SGC 10.1/SGCR 04.1 – SGCR 10.1



**Information:** Please state type and order number. of the device (see name plate) when ordering spare parts. Only original AUMA spare parts should be used. Failure to use original spare parts voids the warranty and exempts AUMA from any liability. Delivered spare parts may slightly vary from the representation in these instructions.

Ref. no.	Designation	Туре
002.0-1	Local controls	Sub-assembly
002.0-2	Cover (for version without local controls)	Sub-assembly
002.0-3	Cover with socket for separately mounted local controls	Sub-assembly
002.3-1	Board for local controls 002.0-1	Sub-assembly
002.3-2	Board in connecting cover 002.0-3	Sub-assembly
006.0	Power supply unit/switchgear	Sub-assembly
009.0	Logic board	
058.0	Wire for protective earth	Sub-assembly
500.0	Cover	Sub-assembly
501.0	Socket carrier (complete with sockets)	Sub-assembly
502.0	Pin carrier without pins	Sub-assembly
503.0	Socket for control	Sub-assembly
504.0	Socket for motor	Sub-assembly
505.0	Pin for controls	Sub-assembly
506.0	Pin for motor	Sub-assembly
507.0	Cover for electrical connection	Sub-assembly
525.0	Coupling	Sub-assembly
544.0	Screw plug	
541.0	Protective earth connection	Sub-assembly
542.0	Handwheel	Sub-assembly
542.1	Ball handle	Sub-assembly
545.0-1	Protective cap with cord	Sub-assembly
545.0-2	Protective cap without cord	Sub-assembly
545.0-3	Mating plug	Sub-assembly
587.0	Wall bracket	
611.0	Cover	Sub-assembly
S1	Seal kit, small	Set

## 15.2. Part-turn actuator SGC/SGCR 12.1



**Information:** Please state device type and our order number (see name plate) when ordering spare parts. Only original AUMA spare parts should be used. Failure to use original spare parts voids the warranty and exempts AUMA from any liability. Delivered spare parts may slightly vary from the representation in these instructions.

Ref. no.	Designation	Туре
002.0-1	Local controls	Sub-assembly
002.0-2	Cover (for version without local controls)	Sub-assembly
002.0-3	Cover with socket for connecting separately mounted local controls	Sub-assembly
002.3-1	Local controls board for 022.0-1	Sub-assembly
002.3-2	Board in connecting cover for 022.0-3	Sub-assembly
006.0	Power supply unit/switchgear	
009.0	Logic board	Sub-assembly
010.0	Coupling	Sub-assembly
058.0	Wire for protective earth	Sub-assembly
500.0	Cover	Sub-assembly
501.0	Socket carrier (complete with sockets)	Sub-assembly
502.0	Pin carrier without pins	Sub-assembly
503.0	Socket for control	Sub-assembly
504.0	Socket for motor	Sub-assembly
505.0	Pin for controls	Sub-assembly
506.0	Pin for motor	Sub-assembly
507.0	Cover for electrical connection	Sub-assembly
522.0	Flange	Sub-assembly
525.0	Coupling	Sub-assembly
539.0	Screw plug	
541.0	Protective earthing	Sub-assembly
542.0	Handwheel	
542.1	Ball handle	Sub-assembly
545.0-1	Protective cap with cord	Sub-assembly
545.0-2	Protective cap without cord	Sub-assembly
545.0-3	Mating plug	Sub-assembly
548.0	Spigot ring	
587.0	Wall bracket	
596.0	Output drive flange	Sub-assembly
609.1	Angle adapter for mains cables	Sub-assembly
610.1	Angle adapter for control contacts	Sub-assembly
611.0	Cover	Sub-assembly
612.0	Screw plug for end stop	
S1	Seal kit, small	Set

## 16. Certificates

#### 16.1. Declaration of Incorporation and EC Declaration of Conformity

AUMA Riester GmbH & Co. KG Aumastr. 1 79379 Müllheim, Germany Tel +49 7631 809-0 Fax +49 7631 809-1250 Riester@auma.com



# Original Declaration of Incorporation of Partly Completed Machinery (EC Directive 2006/42/EC) and EC Declaration of Conformity in compliance with the Directives on EMC, Low Voltage and Explosion Protection

for electric AUMA part-turn actuators of the type ranges SGC 04.1 – SGC 12.1 and SGCR 04.1 – SGCR 12.1 with integral actuator controls.

AUMA Riester GmbH & Co. KG as manufacturer declares herewith, that the above mentioned part-turn actuators meet the following basic requirements of the EC Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC: Annex I, articles 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.5, 1.2.1; 1.2.6, 1.3.1, 1.3.7, 1.5.1, 1.6.3, 1.7.1, 1.7.3, 1.7.4

The following harmonised standards within the meaning of the Machinery Directive have been applied:

EN 12100-1: 2003

ISO 5211: 2001

EN 12100-2: 2003

EN 60204-1: 2006

With regard to the partly completed machinery, the manufacturer commits to submitting the documents to the competent national authority via electronic transmission upon request. The relevant technical documentation pertaining to the machinery described in Annex VII, part B has been prepared.

AUMA part-turn actuators are designed to be installed on industrial valves. AUMA part-turn actuators must not be put into service until the final machinery into which they are to be incorporated has been declared in conformity with the provisions of the EC Directive 2006/42/EC.

Authorised person for documentation: Peter Malus, Aumastrasse 1, D-79379 Muellheim

As partly completed machinery, the part-turn actuators further comply with the requirements of the following directives and the respective approximation of national laws as well as the respective harmonised standards as listed below:

(1) Equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (94/9/EC)

EN 60079-0: 2009

EN 13463-5: 2011

EN 61241-1: 2004

EN 1127-1: 2011

EN 13463-1: 2009

(2) Directive relating to Electromagnetic Compability (EMC) (2004/108/EC)

EN 61800-3: 2004 + A1: 2012

(3) Low Voltage Directive (2006/95/EC)

EN 61800-5-1: 2007 + AC: 2008

The above mentioned part-turn actuators are available as an option in a special version for applications in Zone 22 category II3D and are marked with the designation II3D IP6X T150 °C.

These part-turn actuators are available in enclosure protection IP67 or IP68 and fulfil the requirements of EN 61241-1:2004 – Electrical apparatus for use in presence of combustible dust.

To fulfil all requirements in compliance with EN 61241-1 – Electrical apparatus for use in presence of combustible dust according to procedure A, the indications contained in the operation instructions must imperatively be observed.

Muellheim, 201/3-07-01

H./Newerla, General Managemen

This declaration does not contain any guarantees. The safety instructions in product documentation supplied with the devices must be observed. Non-concerted modification of the devices voids this declaration.

Y005.223/002/en

		F	
Index		Failure behaviour	48
۸		Fault indications	49
Accessories (electrical con	26	Finish coating	55
Accessories (electrical con- nection)	20	Flange size	9
Actuator: mount to valve	12	Fuses	50
Ambient temperature	8, 55	•	
Ambient temperature Applications	5, 55	G Cl. communal	
Assembly	12	GL approval	55
AUMA CDT (accessories)	9, 48	Ground connection	26
Admin od i (accessories)	3, 40	н	
В		Handwheel	12
Basic setting	42, 48	Humidity	55
Basic settings for controls	34	,	
Baud rate	37	I	
Bus address	37	Identification	8
Bus cables	16	Indication lights	28
		Indications	28
C		Indicator disc	28, 47
CDT (accessories)	9,48	Inspection record	9
Certificates	61	Installation altitude	55
Change-over between OPEN - CLOSE control and setpoint	32	Insulation class	52
control		L	
Colour	55	LEDs (indication lights)	28
Commissioning	5	Lifetime	56
Commissioning (basic set-	42	Limit switching	52
tings)		Local controls	26, 31
Commissioning (controls)	34	Loop topology	24
Control	9	Loss of signal	48
Corrective action	49	Lubrication	51
Corrosion protection	11 , 55	М	
Coupling	52		9 16
Cross section	16	Mains frequency Mains voltage	8 , 16 8 , 16
Cross sections	22	Maintenance	5, 51, 51
Current consumption	15	Maintenance intervals	5, 51, 51
D		Manual operation	31, 52
Dota Matrix and	0	Mechanical position indicator	28, 47, 52
Data Matrix code	9	Modulating duty (REMOTE	32
Declaration of Incorporation	61 9	SETPOINT)	02
Device type Directives	5	Monitoring	48
	5 51	Monitoring time	37
Disposal	31	Motion detector	48
E		Motor	52
EC Declaration of Conformity	61	Motor operation	31
Electrical connection	15	Motor power	8
Electric power (motor)	8	Motor protection	52
EMC	15	Mounting position	55
EMERGENCY behaviour	48	meaning promon	
EMERGENCY operation	32	N	
Enclosure protection	8,55	Name plate	8, 16
End position detection setting	44	Network types	15
End position detection verific-	44		
ation			
End stops	42		

·			
0		Т	
OPEN - CLOSE control (Re-	32	Terminal cross sections	17, 20
mote OPEN - CLOSE)	<b>02</b>	Terminal plan	15
Open-close duty (REMOTE	32	Torque by-pass	48
OPEN-CLOSE)		Torque range	8
Operating time	8	Torque switching	36, 52
Operating time monitoring	48	Transport	11
Operating time setting	39	Type (device type)	9
Operation	5, 31	Type designation	8
Order number	8,8,9	Type of current	8, 16
P		Type of duty	8, 52
Packaging	11	Type of lubricant	8
Paint	55	Type of seating	35
Parity	37	V	
Pollution degree	55	Valve attachment	52
Positioner	48	Vibration resistance	55
Position indicator	47		
Power (motor)	8	W	
Power supply	15 , 16	Wall bracket	26
Programming mode	48	Wire diameter (bus cable)	16
Protection on site	15	Wiring diagram	9, 15
Protective measures	5	Wiring diagram number Works number	8
Push-to-run operation local	32, 48	vvorks number	9
Q		Υ	
Qualification of staff	5	Year of manufacture	9
		Year of production	9
R	_		
Range of application	5		
Rated current	8		
Recycling	51 32		
Remote actuator operation Running indication	28		
Running indication	20		
S			
Safety instructions	5		
Safety instructions/warnings	5		
Self-locking	52		
Self-retaining local	32, 48		
Serial number	8,9		
Service	51		
Servicing	51		
Setpoint control (Remote	32		
SETPOINT)	0		
Setting range of swing angle	8 34		
Settings for controls Short-circuit protection	3 <del>4</del> 15		
Signals	30		
Size	9		
Slave address	37		
Software	34, 48		
Spare parts	57		
Standards	5		
Storage	11		
Supply networks	15		
Support	51		
Support App	9, 9		
Swing angle	52		
Switch [S5] = MODE	48		

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