## ADM 322S: Rotary actuator with positioner

## How energy efficiency is improved

Best operating convenience, precision activation and high energy efficiency with minimal operating noise.

## Features

- For operating control units such as control valves, butterfly valves etc.
- For controllers with a continuous output
- 15 Nm nominal torque and holding torque
- ADM322SF122: Synchronous motor with electronic control unit and load-dependent cut-off
- ADM322SF152: Brushless DC motor with SUT (SAUTER Universal Technology) electronic control unit and electronic, load-dependent cut-off
- Low operating noise
- Automatic recognition of applied control signal
- With the built-in absolute distance measurement system, the position is always maintained in the case of power failure
- The direction of operation, running time and control signal (voltage/current) can be adjusted via coding switches
- High-speed variant ADM322SF152 with 30 s or 60 s for angle of rotation $90^{\circ}$
- Gear unit can be disengaged for manual adjustment
- Easy re-initialisation using a coding switch
- Electrical parallel operation of up to five actuators possible
- Numerous adapters enable the unit to be fitted onto defined non-SAUTER control valves
- ADM322SF152: Integrated forced operation can be set via coding switches (with selectable direction of operation)
- Maintenance-free gearbox made of plastic and steel, and gearbox base-plates made of steel
- Mounting columns made of aluminium


## Technical data

| Power supply |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Power supply $24 \mathrm{~V} \sim$ | $\pm 20 \%, 50 \ldots 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
|  | Power supply $24 \mathrm{~V}=$ | -10\%...20\% |
|  | Connections (screw terminals) | Max. $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
| ADM322SF122 | Power consumption | <2.5 W |
| ADM322SF152 | Power consumption | <2.3 W |
| Parameters |  |  |
|  | Operating noise ${ }^{1)}$ | $<30 \mathrm{~dB}(\mathrm{~A})$ (loaded) |
|  | Response time | < 200 ms |
|  | Angle of rotation | Maximum $95^{\circ}$ |
|  | Torque and holding torque | 15 Nm |
| ADM322SF122 positioner | Control signal y | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{i}} \geq 50 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{i}} \leq 50 \Omega \\ & 2 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}(4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Positional feedback signal yo | $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}$; load $\geq 5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  | Starting point $\mathrm{U}_{0}$ | 0 or 10 V |
|  | Starting point $\mathrm{I}_{0}$ | 0 or 20 mA |
|  | Control span $\Delta U$ | 10 V |
|  | Switching range $\mathrm{X}_{\text {sh }}$ | $130 \mathrm{mV}, 0.26 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
|  | Control span $\Delta I$ | 20 mA |
|  | Max. admissible line resistance | $3 \Omega$ |
| ADM332SF152 positioner | Control signal y | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{i}} \geq 50 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{i}} \leq 50 \Omega \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Positional feedback signal yo | $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$; load $\geq 5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  | Starting point $\mathrm{U}_{0}$ | 0 or 10 V |
|  | Starting point $\mathrm{I}_{0}$ | 4 or 20 mA |
|  | Control span $\Delta \mathrm{U}$ | 10 V |

[^0]


## Intended use

This product is only suitable for the purpose intended by the manufacturer, as described in the "Operation of ADM32SF1*2" section.
All related product documents must also be adhered to. Modifying or converting the product is not admissible.

## Operation of ADM322SF122

In the end positions (control valve limit stop or when the maximum angle of rotation is reached) or upon overload, the (mechanical) load-dependent cut-off responds before the electronic control unit turns off the motor.
The manual adjustment is performed by releasing the gear unit (button on top of housing) and simultaneously adjusting the spindle adapter. This enables the manual positional setting. When the button is released, the gear unit is automatically coupled in and the target position assumed (without initialisation).

## Connection to a control voltage ( $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ or $0 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ )

The built-in positioner controls the actuator depending on controller's control signal Y .
A voltage signal ( $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}=$ ) at terminal 03 serves as the control signal.
Coding switch S 2 can be used to switch a control signal $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}=$ to $2 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}=$.
Coding switch S 3 can be used to switch voltage signal $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ to current signal $0 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ (or to 4 4... 20 mA with coding switch S 2 ).
If there is voltage on terminals MM/01 and a rising control signal, the adapter rotates in the anti-clockwise direction. The direction of operation can be reversed with coding switch S1.
The starting point and control span are fixed. For setting partial ranges (only for voltage input), a splitrange unit is available as an accessory (see split-range unit function).
After the connection of the power supply, the actuator moves to every angle of rotation between 0\% and $100 \%$, depending on the control signal. Due to the absolute distance measurement system, no angle of rotation is left out, and the actuator does not require periodic re-initialisation.
When the end positions are reached, the position is checked, corrected if necessary, and saved again.
If the control signal $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$ is interrupted in the direction of operation 1 (coding switch position OFF), the actuator moves to $0 \%$ angle of rotation.
If the control signal $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$ is interrupted in the direction of operation 2 (coding switch position ON ), the actuator moves to $100 \%$ angle of rotation.

## Re-initialisation and feedback signal

As delivered ex works, the actuator is already initialised to an angle of rotation of $90^{\circ}$.
If the angle of rotation of the control valve or butterfly valve is less than $90^{\circ}$, the actuator must be reinitialised after fitting. A re-initialisation is triggered by switching coding switch S4 from OFF to ON or vice versa. During initialisation, the feedback signal corresponds to the input signal. The re-initialisation is only valid when the whole process is complete.
If the angle of rotation is changed (e.g. by using a different control valve), a re-initialisation must be triggered so that the new angle of rotation can be adapted.
If the rotary actuator detects jamming during normal operation, it reports this by setting the feedback signal to 0 V after approx. 90 s . During this time, the actuator continues to try to overcome the jamming. If the jamming can be overcome, the normal control function is activated again and the feedback signal is restored.

## Operation of ADM322SF152

Depending on the type of connection (see connection diagram), the actuator can be used as a continuous ( $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ or $4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ ), 2-point (OPEN/CLOSE) or a 3-point actuator (OPEN/STOP/CLOSE). The positioning time of the actuator can be set with coding switch S1 according to the respective requirements.
Using switch S2, the direction of operation can be changed.
In the end positions (limit stop or when the maximum angle of rotation is reached) or upon overload, the electronic motor cut-off (no limit switch) responds and turns off the motor.
The manual adjustment is performed by releasing the gear unit (button on top of housing) and simultaneously adjusting the spindle adapter. This enables the manual positional setting. When the button is released, the gear unit is automatically coupled in and the target position assumed (without initialisation).

## Connection as 2-point valve actuator ( 24 V )

The OPEN/CLOSE activation is via two wires.
The actuator is connected to a permanent voltage via terminal MM and terminal 02.
When voltage $(24 \mathrm{~V})$ is applied to terminal 01, the actuator moves in the clockwise direction to the end position (0\%). After the voltage is switched off at terminal 01, the actuator automatically retracts into the base position (100\%).
Terminal 03 must not be connected or touch other contacts. We recommend that you insulate these.

## Connection as 3-point valve actuator (24 V)

If voltage is applied to terminals MM and 01 (or 02 ), the control valve or butterfly valve can be moved to any position. If voltage is applied to terminals MM and 01 , the actuator moves in the clockwise direction. If the electrical circuit is closed on terminal MM and 02 , the actuator moves in the anti-clockwise direction. If there is no voltage on terminals 01 and 02 , the actuator remains in the respective position until voltage is applied again. Terminal 03 must not be connected or touch other contacts. We recommend that you insulate these.

## Connection to a control voltage ( $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}=$ or $4 . . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ )

The built-in positioner controls the actuator depending on controller's output signal Y. A voltage signal ( $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}=$ ) at terminal 03 serves as the control signal. Coding switch S 4 can be used to switch to a current input signal ( $4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ ). If there is voltage on terminals MM and 01 and a rising control signal, the actuator moves in the anti-clockwise direction. The direction of operation can be reversed with coding switch S2. The starting point and control span are fixed. For setting partial ranges (only for voltage input), a split-range unit is available as an accessory (see split-range unit function). After the connection of the power supply and the initialisation, the actuator moves to every angle of rotation between $0 \%$ and $100 \%$, depending on the control signal. Due to the absolute distance measurement system, no angle of rotation is left out, and the actuator does not require periodic re-initialisation. If the control signal $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$ is interrupted in the direction of operation 1 (coding switch OFF), the actuator moves in the anti-clockwise direction to the end position. If the control signal $0 . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ is interrupted in the direction of operation 2 (coding switch position ON), the actuator moves in the clockwise direction to the end position. This is true if the forced operation is switched off. (Coding switch S5 OFF)

## Initialisation and feedback signal

The actuator initialises itself automatically when it is connected as a continuous actuator (not in 2-/3point mode without a feedback signal). When a voltage is applied to the actuator for the first time, the actuator first moves to the first and then to the second limit stop, or to the internal actuator stop. The two values are recorded and stored by the absolute distance measurement system. The control signal and the feedback are adapted to this effective angle of rotation. After initialisation, the actuator goes to every angle of rotation between $0 \%$ and $100 \%$, depending on the control voltage. In case of a power failure or the removal of the power supply, no re-initialisation needs to be carried out. The values remain saved. If the initialisation is interrupted, the initialisation is started again when the voltage is re-applied. You trigger a re-initialisation by switching coding switch S8 from OFF to ON or vice versa. After this is triggered, the LED flashes green. During initialisation, the feedback signal corresponds to the input signal. The initialisation is carried out with the fastest positioning time. The reinitialisation is only valid when the whole process is complete. If an angle of rotation change is carried out, a re-initialisation must be triggered so that the new angle of rotation can be adapted. If the rotary actuator detects jamming during normal operation, the feedback signal is set to 0 V after approx. 90 s . During this time, the actuator continues to try to overcome the jamming. If the jamming can be overcome, the normal control function is activated again and the feedback signal is restored. With 2point or 3-point control without a feedback signal, no initialisation is performed. Continuous control can also be implemented with a $230 \mathrm{~V} \sim$ power supply with the external accessory 0500570003 "230 $\mathrm{V} \sim$ module". You must ensure that the neutral wire of the controller is connected to the control voltage. The neutral wire of the power supply may only be used for the 230 V module.

## Coding switch

## ADM322SSF152



ADM322SF122


LED
ADM322SF152
de Funktion LED
en LED functions
fr Function LED


| LED | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| Flashes green | Initialisation |
| Lights up green | Spindle adapter turns left/right |
| Flashes red | Actuator jammed |

Split-range unit, accessory 0313529001
Starting point $U_{0}$ and control span $U$ can be set with the potentiometer. In this way, several control units can be operated in sequence or cascade by the control signal of the controller. The input signal (partial range) is amplified into an output signal of $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}$.
This accessory cannot be built into the actuator but must be externally housed in an electrical junction box.

## ADM322SF152 forced operation (in continuous mode)

Forced operation is activated via coding switch S5.
To use this function, an external 2-point controller must be attached to terminal 6.
The 2-point controller functions as a normally-closed contact. If the 2-point controller opens the electrical circuit, the actuator moves to the end position defined by coding switch S6.
Forced operation can be used only in continuous mode.

## Engineering and fitting notes

The concept ensures electrical parallel operation of up to five rotary actuators of the same type. The housing has two break-out cable inlets for metric screw fittings $\mathrm{M} 20 \times 1.5$. When the screw fittings are being screwed in, these cable inlets are broken out automatically.

The cross-section of the power cable must be selected based on the cable length and the number of actuators. With five actuators wired in parallel and a cable length of 50 m , we recommend a cable cross-section of $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (power consumption of the actuator $\times 5$ ). According to building installation regulations, the lines must be protected from overload or short circuit.
The rotary actuator is fitted on the control valve or the butterfly valve using the adapter (see accessory list).
The coding switches are accessible via an opening in the connection area of the actuator. Before the conversion, the equipment must be disconnected from the electricity supply.

Warning
Electric shock!
-Always ensure that the device is disconnected from the mains before removing the plastic cover for the connection area.

The actuators are not suitable for use in potentially explosive environments, on ships, in vehicles, in plants or in machinery where functional safety is required.
Specific standards such as IEC/EN 61508, IEC/EN 61511, EN ISO13849 and the like have not been taken into account.
Local requirements regarding installation, usage, access, access rights, accident prevention, safety, dismantling and disposal must be taken into account.

Important
Damage to property!
Do not open the housing as otherwise the product will be damaged.

## Outdoor installation

In case of installation outside buildings, the devices must also be protected from the weather!

## Additional information

| Document |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Fitting instructions | P100012579 |
| Declaration on materials and the environment | MD 51.333 |

Power consumption at nominal voltage

| Type | Running time for $90^{\circ}(\mathbf{s})$ | Status | Active power $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{W})$ | Apparent power S (VA) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ADM322SF122 | 120 | Operation | $<2.5$ | 5.0 |
|  |  | Standstill | $<0.3$ |  |
|  | Sizing | 3.0 | 6.0 |  |
| ADM322F152 |  | Operation | $<2.3$ | 4.5 |
|  | Standstill | $<0.5$ |  |  |
|  | Sizing | 3.0 | 6.0 |  |

## Additional information

## Disposal

When disposing of the product, observe the currently applicable local laws.
More information on materials can be found in the Declaration on materials and the environment for this product.

## Dimension drawing



## Connection diagram

## ADM322SF152

## Modulating action



2pt/3pt Multi-position action with feedback signal


## ADM322SF152

Modulating action with forced operation


ADM322SF122
Modulating action


Fr. Sauter AG
Im Surinam 55


[^0]:    1) Operating noise with the slowest running time
