

Corrosion Resistant Positioner Instructions Models 4700P and 4700E

For complete listing of spare parts, refer to Masoneilan publication FS2007



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Use of **DANGER**, **WARNING**, **CAUTION**, and **NOTE**.

These instructions contain **DANGER**, **WARNING**, **CAUTION**, and **NOTE** where necessary to alert you to safety related or other important information.

DANGER - Hazards which result in severe personal injury or death.

WARNING - Hazards which could result in personal injury.

CAUTION - Hazards which could result in equipment or property damage.

NOTE - Alerts you to pertinent facts and conditions.

Although **DANGER** and **WARNING** hazards are related to personal injury, and the **CAUTION** hazards involve equipment or property damage, it should be understood that operation of damaged equipment could, under certain operational conditions, result in degraded process system performance which may lead to personal injury or death. Therefore, comply fully with all **DANGER**, **WARNING**, and **CAUTION** notices.

IMPORTANT: SAFETY WARNING

Please read these instructions carefully BEFORE this instrument is installed or maintained.

These transducers are intended for use in industrial compressed air systems only. Ensure that adequate pressure relief provision is installed if application of system supply pressure could cause downstream equipment to malfunction. Installation should be in accordance with local and national compressed air and instrumentation codes.

Products certified for use in explosionproof/flameproof or intrinsically safe installations MUST

- Be installed in accordance with local and national codes for hazardous area installations.
- Only be used in situations which comply with the certification conditions stated in this handbook.

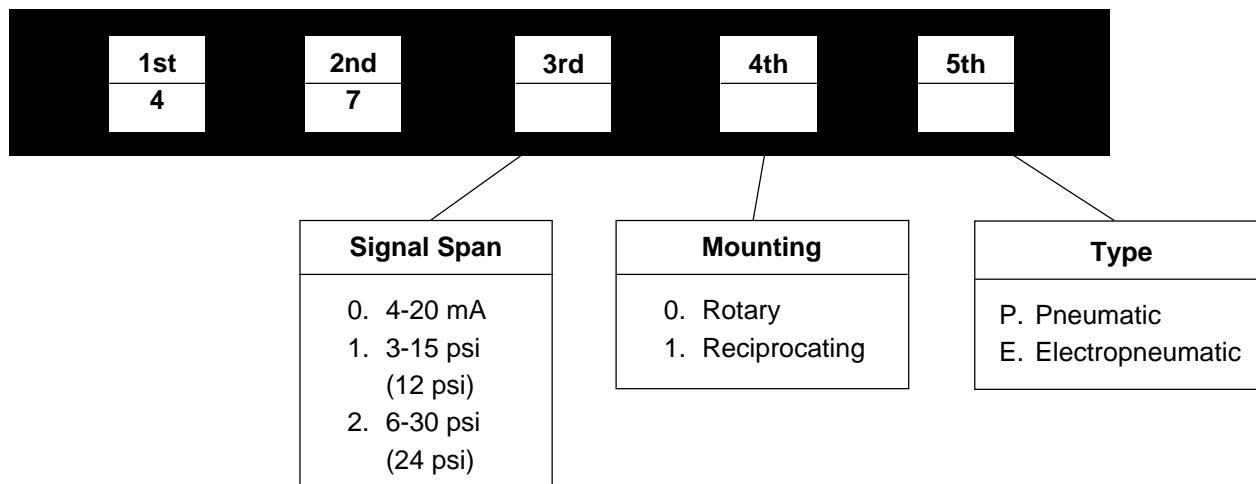
- Only be maintained by qualified personnel with adequate training on hazardous area instrumentation.

Before using these products with fluids other than air or for nonindustrial applications consult Dresser Masoneilan. Not intended for use in life support systems.

Items sold by Dresser Masoneilan are warranted to be free from defects in materials and workmanship for a period of one year from the date of manufacture, provided said items are used according to Dresser Masoneilan's recommended usages.

Dresser Masoneilan reserves the right to discontinue manufacture of any product or change product materials, design, or specifications without notice.

Model 4700P and 4700E Positioner Numbering System



General Description and Operation

The 4700P and 4700E positioners function to make a valve stroke proportional to a pneumatic or electrical control signal from a controller, or to modify the natural flow characteristic of the valve itself through the use of a characterized cam. They can be configured to provide split-ranging of valves and may be used with supplemental air supplies to achieve greater valve pressure drop. The 4700P Pneumatic positioner can also be configured to reverse valve response to a control signal (i.e. control signal can either open or close valve). The 4700E Electropneumatic Positioner is not available with reverse action.

The Model 4700P and 4700E pneumatic positioner design is based on the force-balance principle: the signal pressure exerted on a diaphragm is opposed by a feedback spring. In the balanced state, when the pneumatic signal varies, the diaphragm assembly moves. This movement is followed by the pilot plug which is opposed by the pilot spring.

Movement of the pilot plug alternately connects the output circuit to the supply circuit or the exhaust port, thus modifying air pressure to the actuator. The cam transmits valve plug movement to the feedback spring. The valve plug continues to move until the spring force exactly balances the force of the instrument signal on the diaphragm. In the new balanced state, the valve plug is positioned in a programmed relationship to the instrument signal.

Pilot

The pilot is essentially a three-way sliding valve. The plug regulates supply air flow to and from the actuator to the

exhaust port. The position of this plug, governed by the diaphragm, determines the output pressure of the positioner. The 4700P Pneumatic positioner action may be reversed by interchanging the supply and exhaust connections and changing cam lobe and lever arm orientation.

Direct Action

Increasing instrument signal pressure produces an increase in output pressure.

Reverse Action

Increasing instrument signal pressure produces a decrease in output pressure.

Cam

The cam is the intermediate element in the feedback mechanism between the actuator and the feedback spring. Its profile determines the relationship between the valve plug position and the control signal. "Linear", "Split Linear", or "Percentage Control" characteristics are available by selection of proper lobe on cams supplied for Camflex II, Varimax, 87/88, and 87U/88U, actuators. Cams supplied on Ball and Butterfly valves maintain the inherent valve characteristic. Custom characteristics are available on special order.

Optional Bypass Valve (4700P, Direct Acting Model only)

During normal operation, the instrument signal is applied directly to the positioner diaphragm and the regulated supply pressure flows through the pilot valve to or from the actuator.

The bypass valve module permits the positioner to be isolated for maintenance while operating the valve directly with the instrument signal. By turning the nylon bypass valve to the bypass position (the raised arrow on the bypass valve aligned with the word "Bypass" on the face positioner body indicates this position), the normal positioner "output" pressure to the actuator is blocked and the instrument signal is applied both to the positioner diaphragm and the actuator. The bypass valve does not block supply pressure to the pilot. Therefore, the supply line should be shut off before disassembling the positioner.

WARNING: When a valve (because of high pressure drop) uses a supply pressure higher than 20 psig, the 3-15 psig instrument signal may not be sufficient to operate the valve when the positioner is bypassed. Moreover, if the positioner with a high supply pressure is bypassed suddenly, the high pressure in the actuator may damage the diaphragm and/or the control instrument. Therefore, the bypass valve should be used only if the positioner supply pressure is 20 psig (140 kPa or 1, 4 bar), or at most 35 psig (240 kPa, or 2, 4 bar), or if the controller is capable of operating the valve directly. When bypassing a positioner, ensure that the controller output is equal to supply required to operate valve.

Installation

Mounting and Orientation (Figures 2-10)

The valve is installed in the pipeline to operate in one of two ways:

Air to Open
Close on air failure
(Reverse Action)

Air to Close
Open on air failure
(Direct Action)

The choice depends on the desired air failure action. This subject is dealt with in separate actuator instructions. The positioner can operate either by direct action (increasing instrument signal produces an increase in output pressure)

or reverse action (increasing instrument signal produces a decrease in output pressure). See Figures 2 and 3.

Note that the 4700E is not available with reverse action, hence if the application demands reverse action, a 4700P with an external I/P Transducer is required.

CAUTION: When installing a positioner on a valve, it is necessary to choose the proper valve action and positioner action. It is absolutely necessary to place valve travel at the point corresponding to the low end of the signal range when removing or installing a cam. At this point, feedback spring compression is at lowest value and will facilitate cam removal or installation. Prior to performing any work, read and understand all items under "General Description and Operation" and under "Mounting and Orientation." Define the scope of work to be performed and find the appropriate section that should be followed.

The 4700 series Positioners have the same mounting and linkage attachment dimensions as the 4600, 4600A, 4600B and 4700B series Positioners but have a different layout of pneumatic connections. They can replace the older models if operational requirements are identical and pneumatic connections are changed. The mounting details in this instruction cover only the more widely used valves and actuators.

Cover Removal

The snap-on cover must be removed to access the zero and span adjustments and to mount the positioner on the valve.

To remove the cover, depress the latch bar inward as shown in the figure below, pull cover away from body until latch tab is clear, then pull along body axis to free the two top locking tabs.

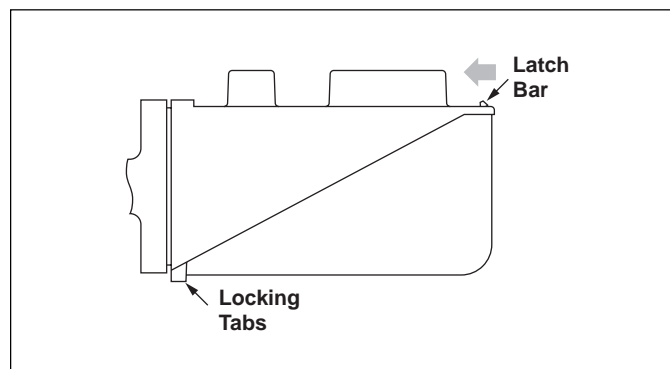
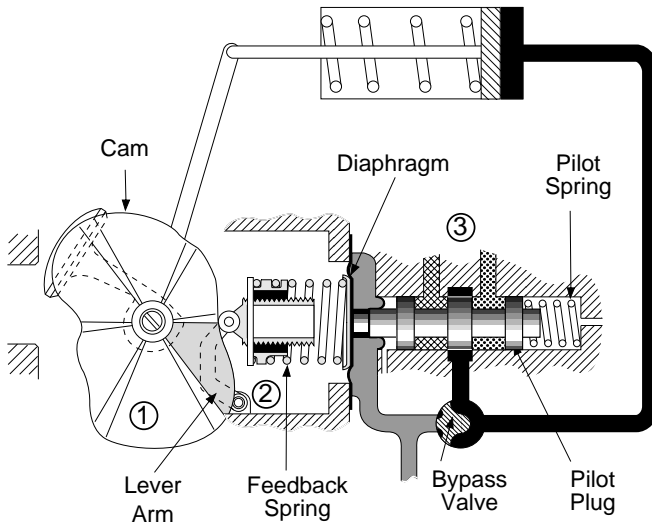


Figure 1 - Cover Removal

Direct Positioner Action



Reverse Positioner Action 4700P Only

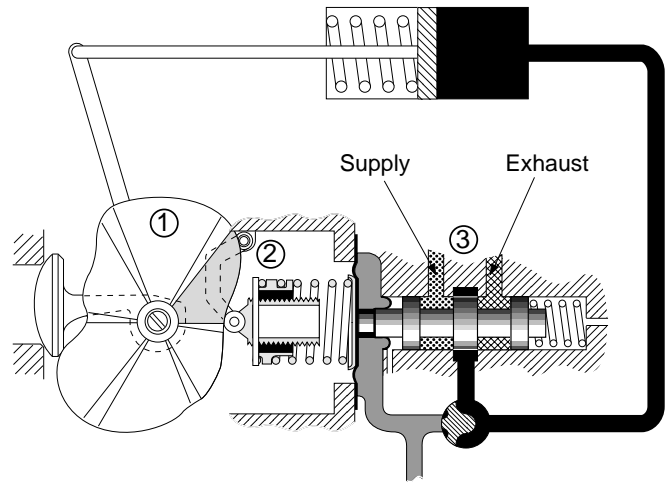
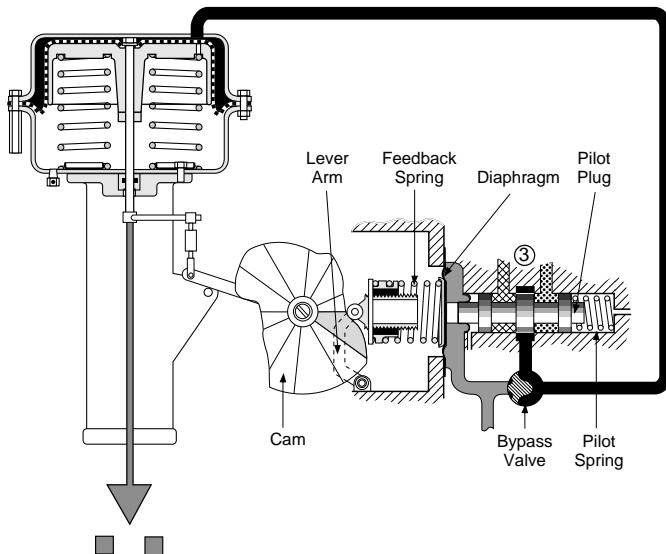


Figure 2 - Rotary

Direct Positioner Action



Reverse Positioner Action 4700P Only

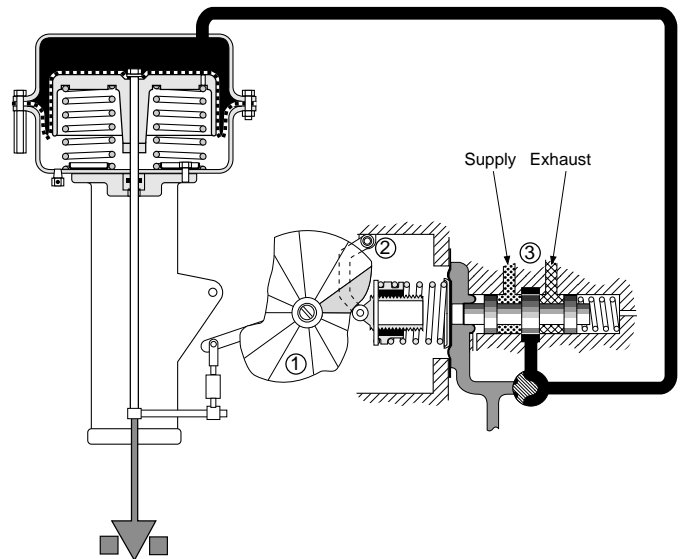
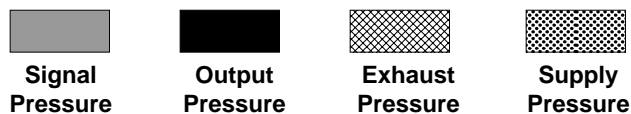


Figure 3 - Reciprocating



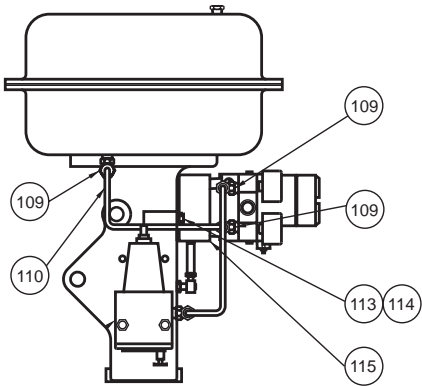
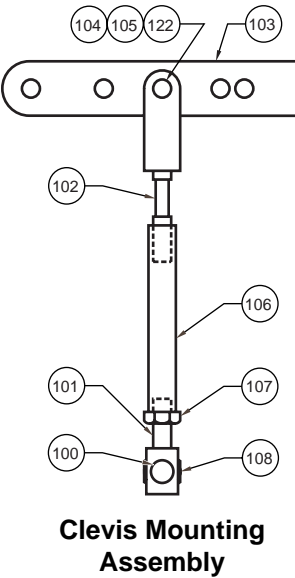
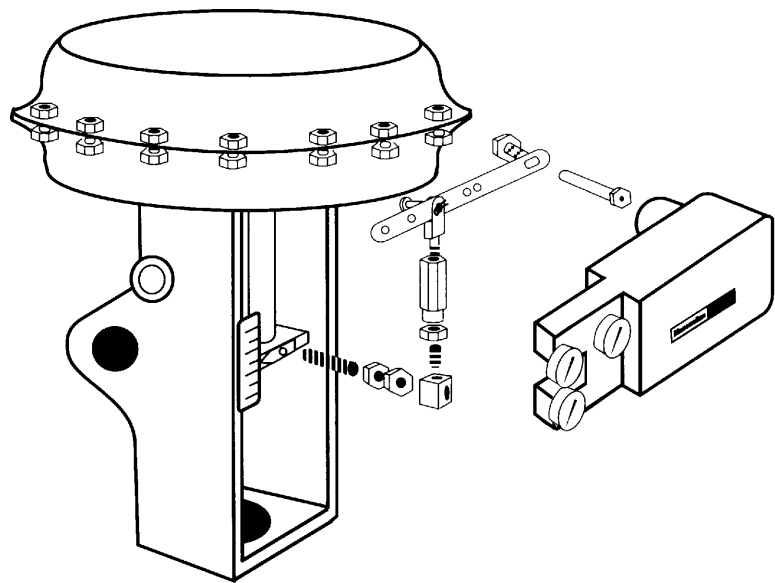
For 4700P model only, positioner action can be reversed by simply engaging the proper lobe on the cam and reversing the follower arm (numbers 1 and 2 above), and the supply and exhaust ports (number 3 above).

87/88 Actuator

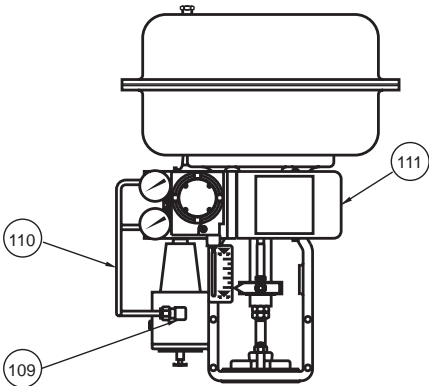
Mounting Parts Reference 87/88

Ref. No.	Description	Ref. No.	Description	Ref. No.	Description
100	Clamp Rod	110	Tubing	29	Screw, .312-18 x 1.25
101	Turnbuckle Screw	111	Positioner	30	Washer, Shakeproof
102	Clevis	112	Male Connector	37	Ring, Retaining
103	Back Lever	113	Cap Screw	38	Cap Screw
104	Clevis Pin	114	Lockwasher	39	Lockwasher
105	Retaining Clip	115	Mounting Bracket	40	Washer, .531 ID
106	Turnbuckle	122	Washer	41	Post Hub
107	Locknut	26	Cam	42	Input Shaft
108	Locknut	27	Washer	135	Instruction Plate
109	Elbow	28	Pan Head Screw		

Ref. Nos 109, 110, and 112 are not included in the mounting kit.



Model 88



Model 87

Figure 4

87/88 Actuator

Mounting 4700P and 4700E on Series 87/88 Actuators.

1. Using screws (113) and lockwashers (114), mount bracket (115) on actuator with opening located to the right side of the bracket.
2. Install input shaft (42) in post hub with a washer (40) on each side of the hub and retaining ring (37) on cam end.
3. Mount back lever (103) to input shaft using screw (38) and lockwasher (39).
4. Install clevis (102), clevis pin (104), washer (122), and retaining clip (105) in the proper location on the back lever. Location is based on valve stroke required.

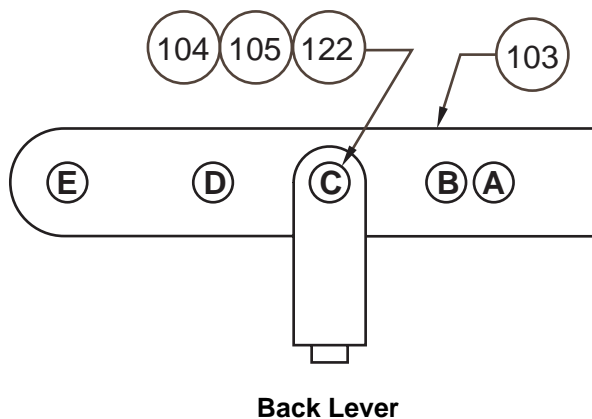
5. Check Figure 5 for proper mounting location for positioner on bracket.

6. Mount positioner on bracket using socket head screws (29) and lockwashers (30).

Note: Back lever must be behind bracket.

7. Mount cam (26) on input shaft using washer (27) and screw (28) with desired lobe against cam follower. (Do not mount cam if positioner is reverse action)

8. Connect turnbuckle (106), locknut (107), turnbuckle screw (101), locknut (108), and clamp rod (100).



Travel (in.)	Hole Location
.8	A
1.0	B
1.5	C
2.0	D
2.5	E

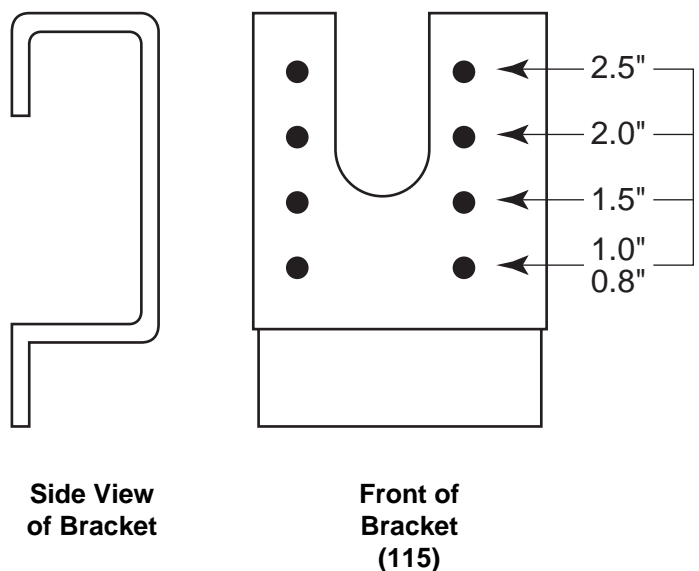
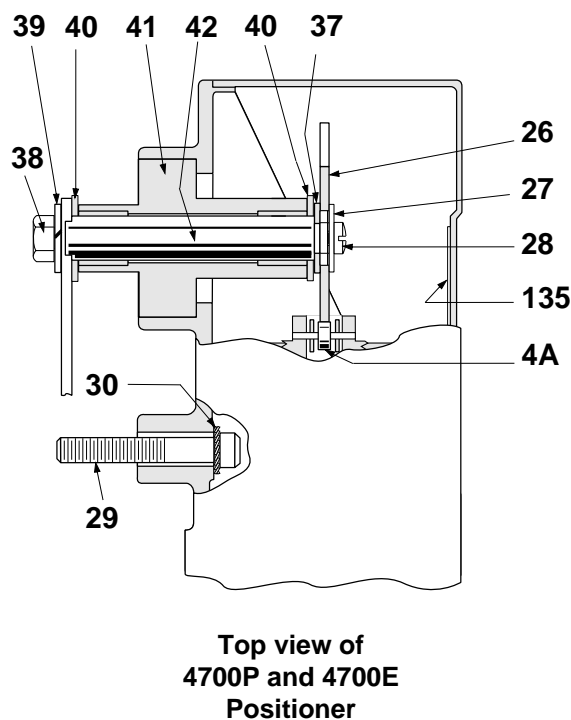
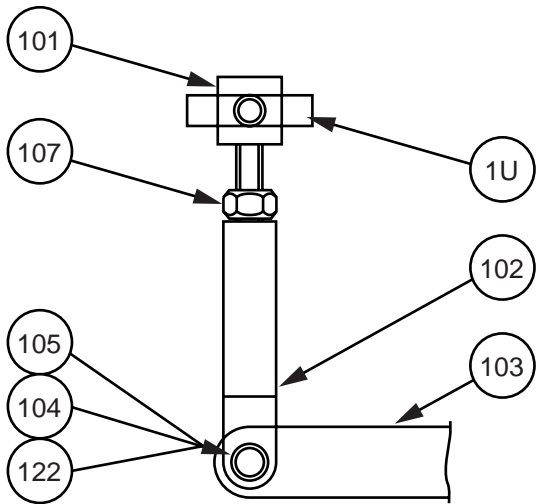
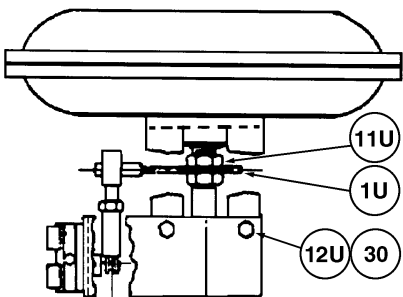
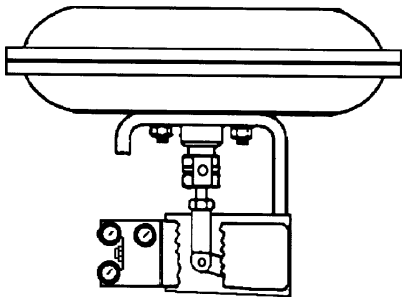
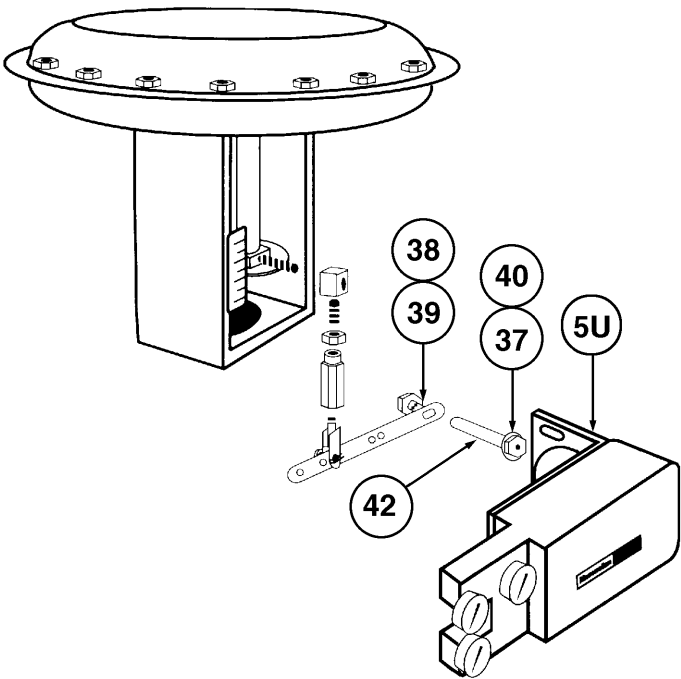


Figure 5

87U/88U Actuator

Mounting 4700P and 4700E on Series 87U/88U Actuators.

1. Mount lever (1U) between two jam nuts (11U) on valve stem.
2. Attach turnbuckle screw (101) to lever (1U).
3. Assemble jam nut (107) to clevis (102). Assemble clevis to turnbuckle screw (101).
4. Install input shaft (42) in post hub with a washer (40) on each side of hub and retaining ring (37) on cam end.
5. Attach back lever (103) to shaft with hex head screw (38) and lockwasher (39).
6. Attach bracket (5U) to positioner with screws (29) and lockwashers (30).
7. Mount positioner and bracket assembly to actuator yoke using cap screws (12U) and lockwashers (30).
8. Attach clevis (102) to back lever (103) using clevis pin (104), retaining clip (105), and washer (122).
9. Mount cam (26) on input shaft with desired lobe against cam follower using screw (28) and washer (27).



Mounting Parts Reference 87U/88U

Ref. No.	Description	Ref. No.	Description
1U	Lever	39	Lockwasher
5U	Bracket	40	Washer, .531 ID
11U	Nut	42	Input Shaft
12U	Cap Screw	101	Turnbuckle Screw
26	Cam	102	Clevis
27	Washer	103	Back Lever
28	Pan Head Screw	104	Clevis Pin
29	Screw	105	Retaining Clip
30	Lockwasher	107	Locknut
37	Ring, Retaining	122	Washer
38	Cap Screw	135	Inst. Plate

Figure 6

Positioner Mounting and Orientation

Camflex® II, Varimax™, MiniTork® II, Ball II, and HPBV (Figures 7, 8, 9, and 10)

The positioner is mounted to an intermediate plate (171) by two screws (29) and lockwashers (30) with the gauges nearest the actuator on Camflex and Varimax and with gauges away from actuator on Ball II, MiniTork II, and HPBV. The intermediate mounting plate (171) is held by two flat-head screws (172) to the bracket.

Note: The cam take-off hole must be centered about the shaft before tightening mounting screws.

Camflex II

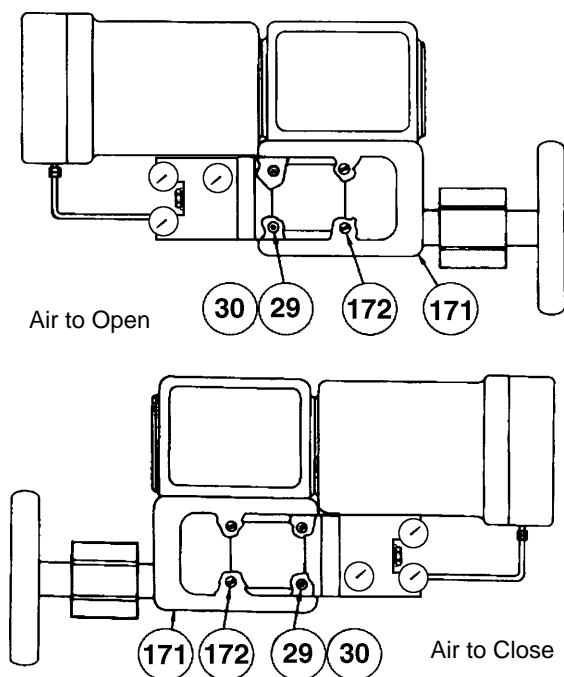


Figure 7

Varimax

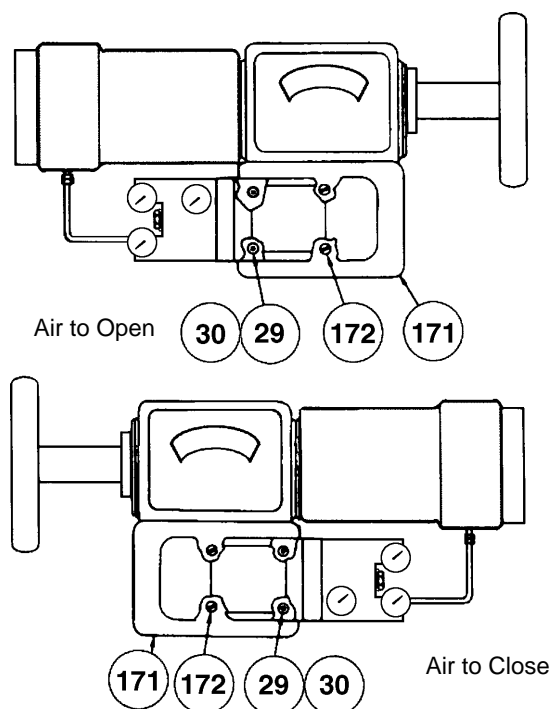


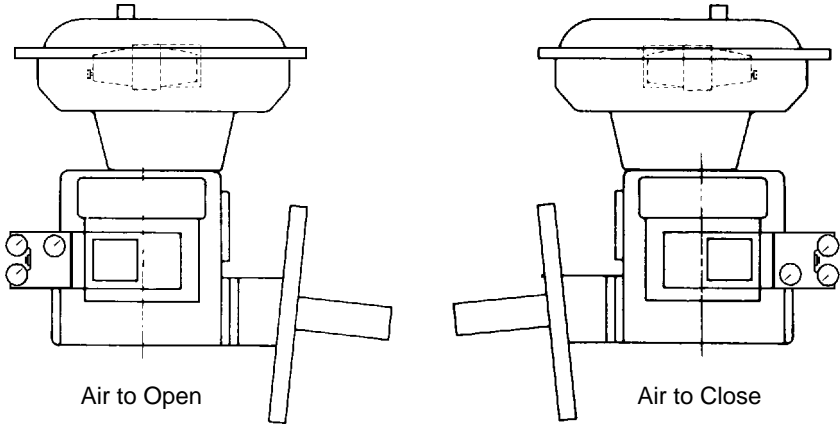
Figure 8

Mounting Parts Reference

Ref. No.	Description	Ref. No.	Description
29	Socket Head Screw	172	Mounting Plate Screws
171	Mounting Plate	30	Lockwashers

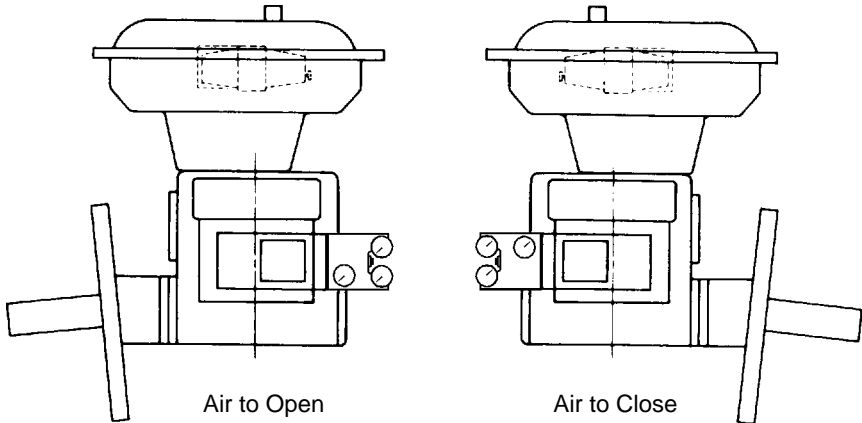
Note: The remainder of the mounting kit parts are used to assemble the cam to the actuator. See section "Mounting Cam Coupling" on page 18.

Ball II and MiniTork II



(For detail of Positioner Mounting, see Figure 7)
Figure 9

High Performance Butterfly Valve (HPBV)



(For detail of Positioner Mounting, see Figure 7)
Figure 10

Pneumatic Installation

Note: The output and supply connections for the 4700E/P are different from those on the 4600A.

These positioners are designed to operate only with clean, dry, oil-free, instrument grade air to ANSI/ASA-57.3 1975 (R1981) or ISA-S7.3-1075 (R1981).

Dew point:	At least 18°F (10°C) below minimum anticipated ambient temperature
Particulate matter:	Filtered to below 5 microns
Oil content:	Less than 1 ppm w/w or v/v
Contaminants:	Free of all corrosive contaminants and hazardous gasses, flammable or toxic

The supply, output, and signal connections, at the back of the manifold, are tapped 1/4" NPT. There is also an exhaust connection with a plastic square head plug in it. If the action of the positioner is reversed, 4700 only, then the supply and exhaust connections must be interchanged. With reverse action, the "Supply" gauge must be removed and replaced by a 1/8" NPT plug installed in the supply connection. Since the new supply connection has no gauge port, connect the removed "Supply" gauge to the filter regulator to indicate regulator output pressure.

Figure 11 shows pneumatic connections for both the 4700P and 4700E Positioners. Note that the 4700E has the "Instrument" port sealed by a 1/4" NPT Plug. Do not remove plug or make any other connections to this port.

The use of a Masoneilan filter regulator with a 5 micron filter is recommended for the air supply. Tubing used for piping between filter regulator, positioner, and actuator should be 1/4" minimum, with 3/8" used for larger actuators.

Caution: Do not use pipe thread sealant tapes on pneumatic fittings, as it tends to shred small particles which can cause instrument malfunction.

The use of soft setting anaerobic hydraulic seal, such as Loctite Hydraulic Seal 542, is recommended. Follow manufacturer's instructions.

Caution: Do not use an excessive amount, as it will not set and may migrate into the instrument.

The pneumatic input signal ranges are 3-15 psig (20-100 kPa or 207-1034 mbar), 6-30 psig (40-200 kPa or 414-2068 mbar), and 3-27 psig (20-180 kPa or 207-1862 mbar). Split ranges are available. Positioners with 24 psig signal span (i.e., 6-30 psig and 3-27 psig) require a different diaphragm assembly as shown in Figure 19 on page 30.

Maximum allowable air supply pressure to the positioner varies according to actuator, valve size, and type. See pressure drop tables in valve catalog to determine correct positioner supply pressure.

DANGER: Never exceed actuator or positioner maximum supply pressure. Damage to equipment or injury to personnel may result.

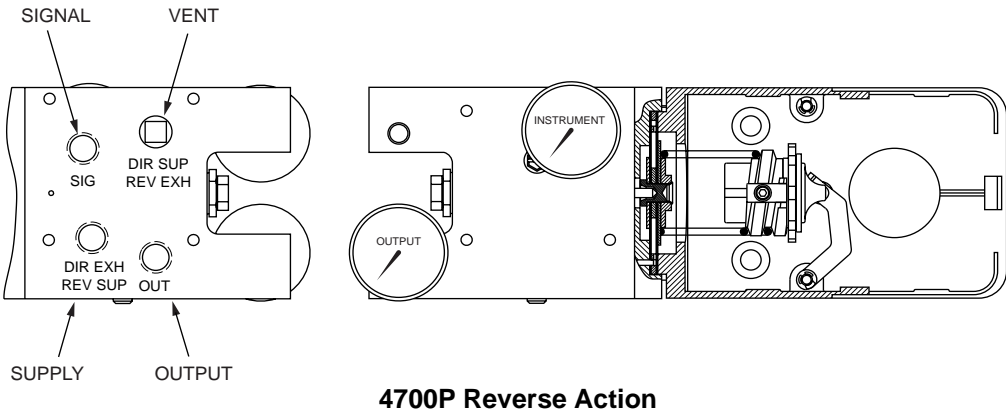
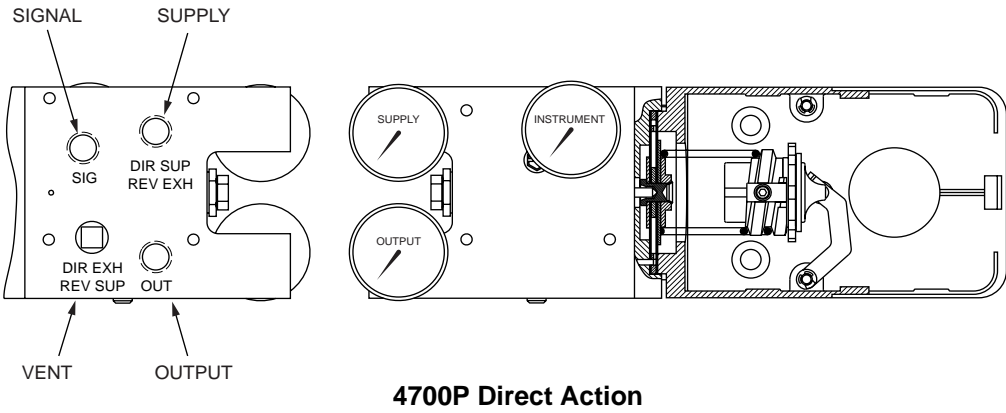
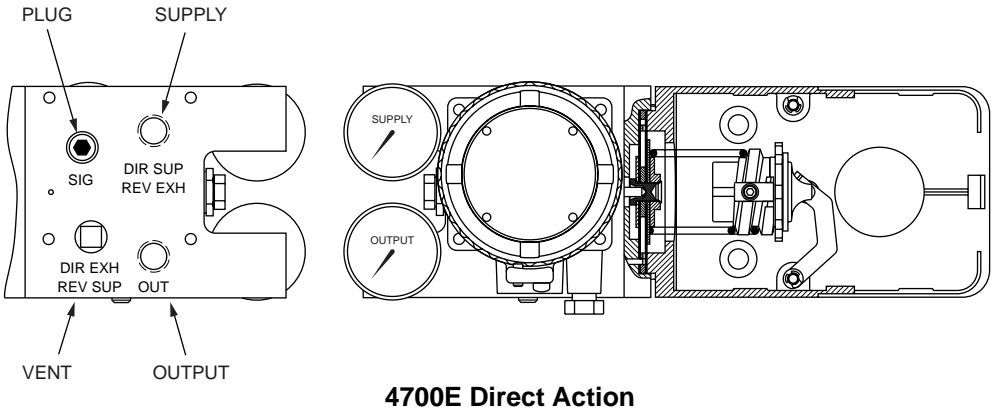


Figure 11

Electrical Installation of 4700E

Electrical connections should be made as shown in Figure 12. The terminals will accept wire sizes up to AWG 14.

The loop controller driving the positioner must be capable of supplying 4-20 mA with an output voltage compliance of at least 5 volts.

The available output voltage of a current source will be reduced by loop wiring resistance. This can be checked by connecting a resistor of value (250 ohms + Loop Resistance) across the output of the controller and verifying that at 100% controller output 20 mA is obtainable.

CAUTION: Do not use a voltage source to drive the positioner as it may cause permanent damage.

WARNING: The positioner must be installed in accordance with local and national codes of practice in both general purpose and hazardous area locations. The electrical components are fully isolated from ground and therefore grounding is unnecessary for functional purposes. Grounding may be necessary to conform to installation codes.

The positioner is normally supplied with a 1/2" NPT conduit entry. (M20 is optional) Internal and external ground terminals are provided for use if grounding is required.

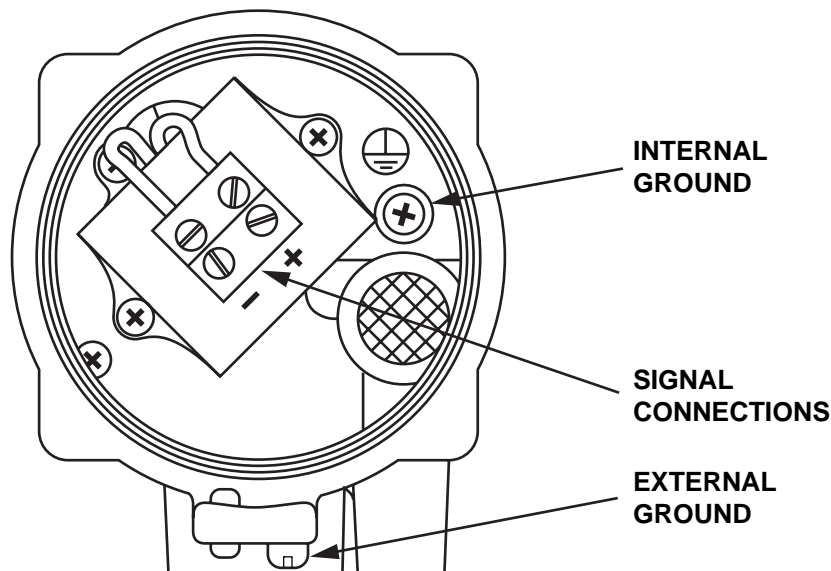


Figure 12 - Electrical Connections

Hazardous Area Installations

The positioner is available in versions suitable for use in hazardous areas. The labeling on the positioner indicates correct areas of use.

WARNING: *Installation of any hazardous area equipment must be made in accordance with the appropriate hazardous area installation codes and the manufacturer's installation and operating instructions. The user must make no changes or attempt any repairs of a certified instrument since this will invalidate the certified design. If a certified instrument should fail it must be returned to the manufacturer for repair.*

Factory Mutual approved version

Explosionproof: Class I, Division 1, Groups B, C, and D. Temperature classification T6 @ 75°C ambient, T5 @ 85°C ambient, indoor and outdoor (NEMA Type 4X) hazardous (classified) locations.

Dust-Ignitionproof: Class II / III, Division 1, Groups E, F, and G.

Non-Incendive: Class I / II / III, Division 2 Groups A, B, C, D, F, and G.

Installation must be in accordance with the current edition of the National Electrical Code ANSI / NFPA-70, any applicable local codes, and manufacturer's instructions.

Intrinsically Safe: Class I / II / III, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, D, E, F, and G hazardous indoor/outdoor NEMA 4X locations. Temperature Classification T4 @ 40°C ambient, T3B @ 70°C ambient, T3A @ 85°C ambient.

Installation must be in accordance with the current edition of the National Electrical Code ANSI / NFPA-70, ANSI / ISA RP 12.6 "Installation of Intrinsically Safe Instrument Systems in Class I Hazardous (Classified) Locations," Figure 14, Installation Drawing 96-115 on page 15, and manufacturer's instructions.

CSA (Canadian Standards Association) approved version

Explosionproof: Class I, Groups B, C, and D Class II, Groups E, F, and G and Class III rated at 30 mA maximum, 28 Vdc maximum, with a temperature code T6 @ 75°C, T5 @ 85°C, Type 4X enclosure.

Division 2: Class 1, Division 2, Groups A, B, C, and D rated 30 mA maximum and 28Vdc maximum.

Installation must be in accordance with the current edition of the Canadian National Electrical Code Part I, any applicable local codes and manufacturer's instructions.

Intrinsically Safe: Class I, Groups A, B, C, and D, Class II, Groups E, F, and G, Class III rated at 30 mA maximum 28 Vdc maximum. Temperature code T6 @ 55°C, T4A @ 85°C, Type 4X enclosure.

Installation must be in accordance with the current edition of the Canadian National Electrical Code Part I, Figure 15, Installation Drawing 96-112 on page 16, and manufacturer's instructions.

CENELEC Approved Version

Flameproof: Coded as EEx d IIB + H₂
T5 @ Tamb = 70°C
T4 @ Tamb = 85°C

Type N: Coded as Ex N IIC
T4 @ Tamb = -40°C to 80°C

Installation must be in accordance with current editions of applicable country codes and manufacturer's instructions.

Intrinsically Safe: Coded as EEx ia IIC T4 @ 80°C.

Installation must be in accordance with current editions of applicable country codes, Figure 16, Installation Drawing 96-109 on page 17, and manufacturer's instructions.

Housing Protection Rating IP 66

Split Range Operation

Split ranging permits operation of two valves in sequence from one 4-20 mA control signal. To accomplish this with the 4700E, the two positioners are connected in series as shown in Figure 13, with the actual split ranging done by proper cam segment selection per tables on pages 27 - 29.

Note: *With this configuration, the voltage burden of the 4-20 mA controller is 10 V instead of 5 V.*

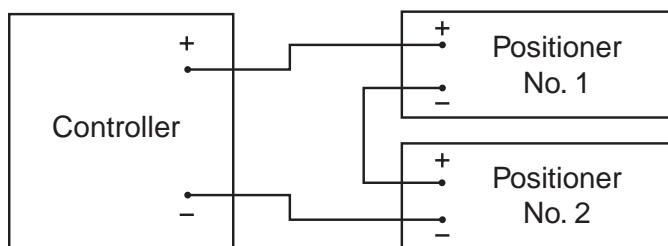
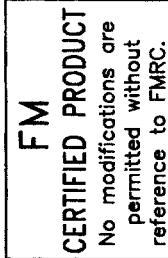


Figure 13 - Split Range



NOTES

1. THE ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT IN THE HAZARDOUS AREA MUST BE CAPABLE OF WITHSTANDING AN A.C. TEST VOLTAGE OF 500 VOLTS R.M.S. TO EARTH OR FRAME OF THE APPARATUS FOR 1 MINUTE.
2. CABLE CAPACITANCE AND INDUCTANCE PLUS THE I.S. APPARATUS UNPROTECTED CAPACITANCE (Ci) AND INDUCTANCE (Li) MUST NOT EXCEED THE ALLOWED CAPACITANCE (Ca) AND INDUCTANCE (La) INDICATED ON THE ASSOCIATED APPARATUS.

3. ANY POSITIVE POLARITY SAFETY BARRIER APPROVED BY FMRC FOR GROUPS A,B,C AND D WHOSE OUTPUT PARAMETERS ARE :-

Voc or Vt \geq 12V and \leq 30V
 Isc or It \leq 96mA
 Pmax \leq 0.8W
 eg. MTL 728
 P & F Z428/Ex

THE OUTPUT CURRENT MUST BE LIMITED BY A RESISTOR R SUCH THAT $R \geq V_{oc} / I_{sc}$

4. THE INSTALLATION INCLUDING THE BARRIER EARTHING ARRANGEMENTS MUST COMPLY WITH THE INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE COUNTRY OF USE, ie ANSI/ISA RP12.6 (INSTALLATION OF INTRINSICALLY SAFE SYSTEMS FOR HAZARDOUS (CLASSIFIED) LOCATIONS) AND THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE. INSTALLATION MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURERS GUIDELINES.

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Figure 14 - FM Installation

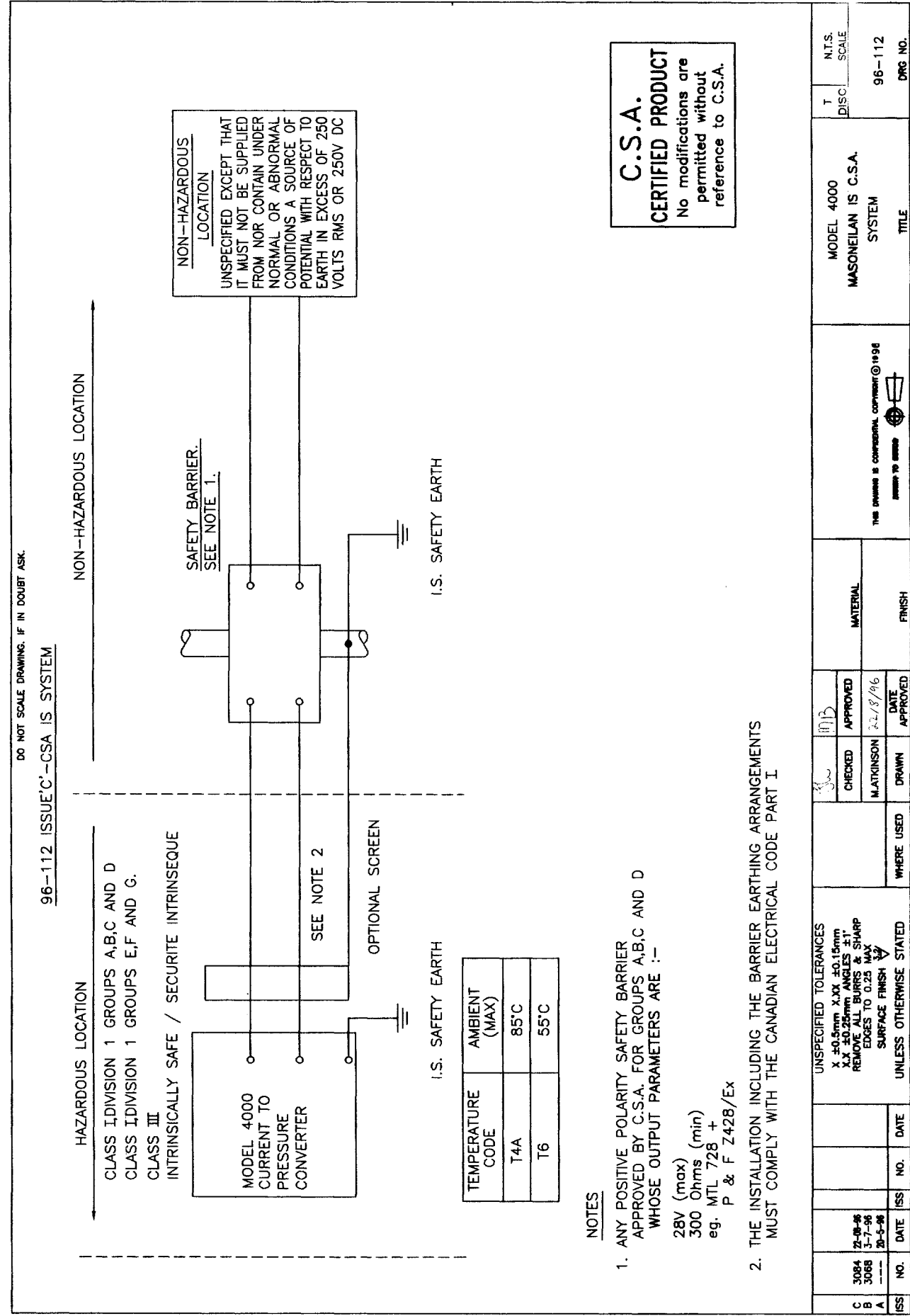


Figure 15 - CSA Installation

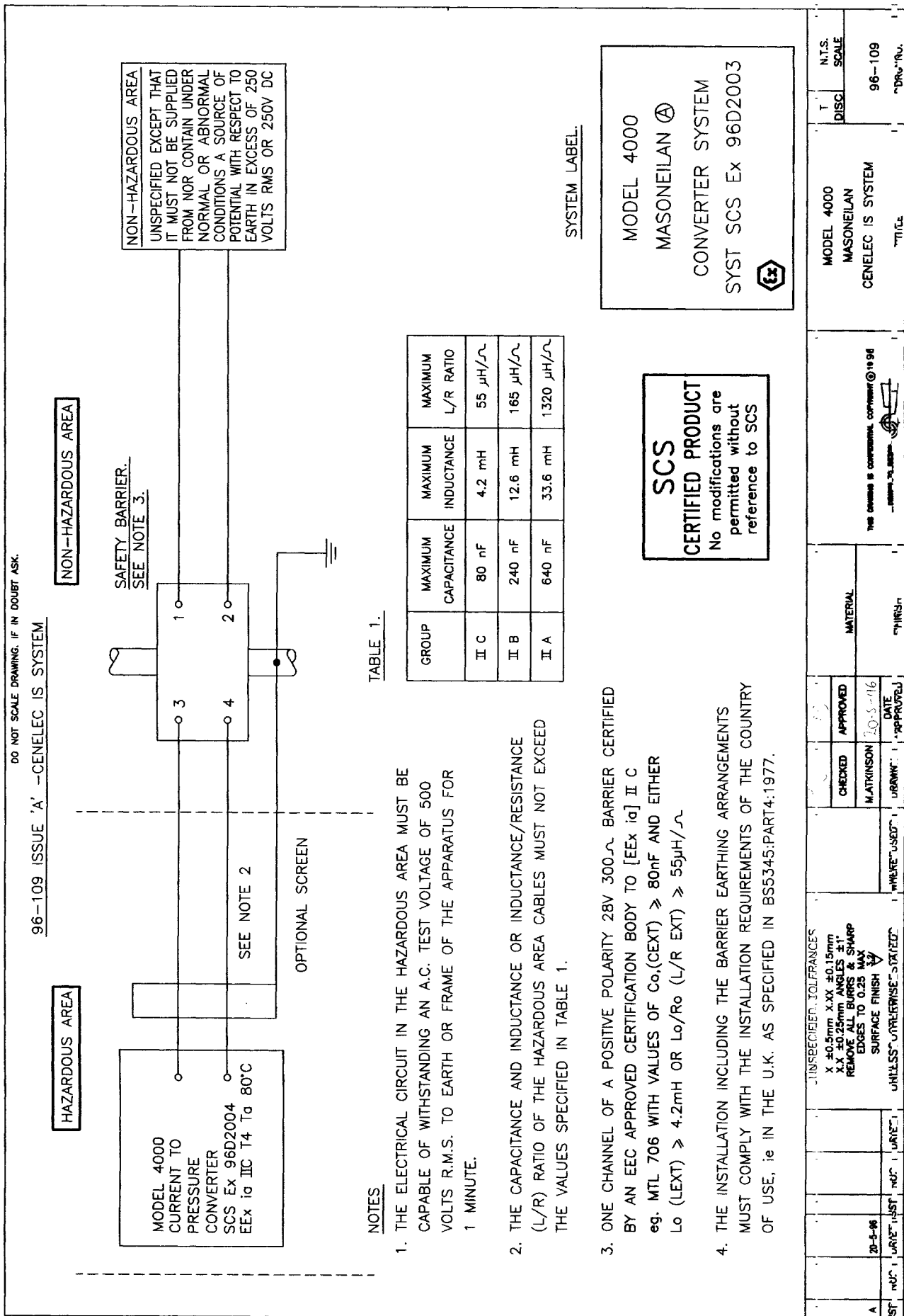


Figure 16 - CENELEC Installation

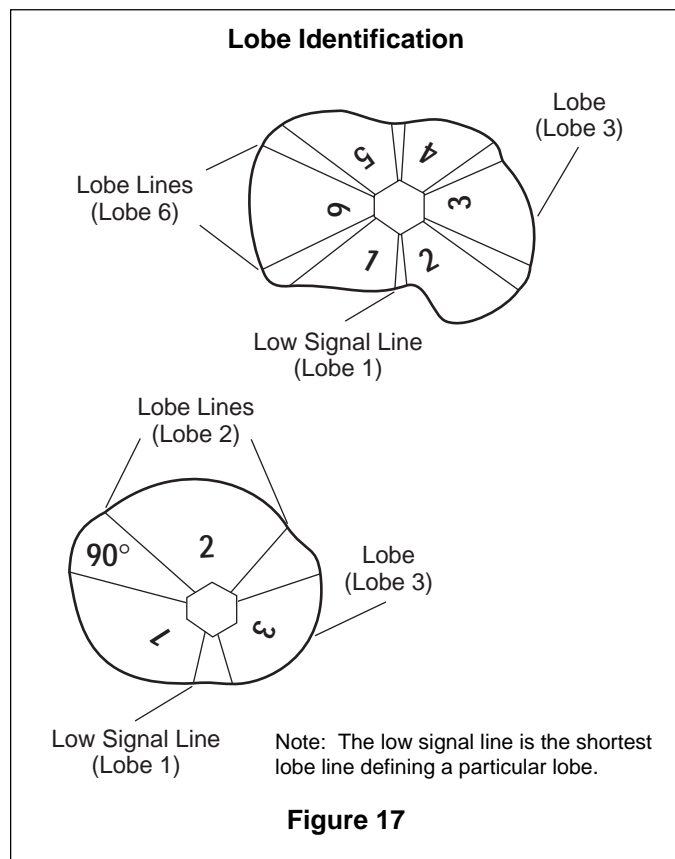
Mounting Cam Coupling (Figure 19 & 20)

The cam coupling (34), used on rotary actuators, is positioned on the shaft with the key engaged in the shaft slot and the set screws (35) to the top and side. The coupling hold-down screw (32) with the lockwasher (33) is torqued to 125 inch-lbs.

Mounting Cam

The cam holder (36) and cam (26) are positioned on the cam coupling (34) so that the desired cam lobe's low signal line is properly adjusted on the cam follower (4A). Proper adjustment is achieved when:

1. The desired cam lobe's low signal line is in alignment with the "raised reference line" on the positioner (Figure 19).
2. The cam is centered between the two arms of the cam lever S/A (3) (Figure 19).



Lever S/A Orientation (see pages 27 - 29)

The relative position of the lever S/A (3) for a selected cam lobe must be correct. The lever S/A can be mounted with its pivot post to the left or right of the cam center.

Changing Lever S/A Orientation (see pages 27 - 29)

If lever S/A (3) must be changed, remove screw (28) and washer (27), and cam (26) from cam shaft. Remove retaining ring (17) and flat washer (16). Remove lever S/A (3) from pivot post. Lift and rotate lever S/A (3) on spring end 180° to desired position. (Do not rotate spring end; socket head screw on spring must face outward.) Replace flat washer (16) and retaining ring (17) on pivot post.

Calibration

Warning: Before commencing any calibration or maintenance procedure on these positioners, ensure that the valves under control are isolated from the controlled process and that the area is verified as nonhazardous.

General

The Model 4700P and 4700E positioner, when factory mounted, has been calibrated for the proper valve, valve action, and positioner action. If, for any reason, the cam holder (36) setting has been disturbed (i.e., a change of positioner action, field mounting, maintenance, etc.), it is necessary to follow all steps of the calibration instructions, according to desired actuator action and positioner action.

Calibration may entail just a simple adjustment or a complete field mount. Define the scope of work and follow the applicable sections.

Caution: Do not attempt to remove cam if cam is not at low signal line of lobe (low end of range). Refer to calibration instruction for proper valve action and positioner action before removing or replacing cam and tightening set screws (35) to proper torque.

Zero Adjustment (Figure 19 & 20)

The zero adjustment is made with the zero nut (4B). When the positioner is installed and the pneumatic circuits are connected apply low instrument signal (i.e., 3 psi for 4700P, 4 mA for 4700E), release locknut (4C) and turn zero nut (4B) to adjust valve plug to proper position (open or closed). Then tighten zero lock nut (4C).

Note: Do not attempt to adjust zero nut with signal above low end of signal range. If valve is seated at low

end of signal range, after making zero adjustment, decrease signal below low end of signal range and slowly increase signal to ensure valve plug lifts off seat at desired signal. If valve is open at low end of signal range, adjust zero so valve indicates "Open" on travel indicator scale.

Read field mounting and complete calibration instruction (ΣF or rotary valves) before attempting to adjust zero.

Span Adjustment (Figure 19 & 20)

If the valve does not fully stroke for a full signal span, the feedback spring rate is too high. Loosen screw (8) and turn spring (5) on the spring end (4) to increase the number of active coils and decrease the spring rate. Conversely, if full stroke is reached prior to full signal span, turn the spring to decrease the number of active coils and increase the spring rate.

Adjustment of $\pm 1/4$ turn of the spring changes its rate by approximately $\pm 10\%$.

After making a spring adjustment, it will be necessary to reset the zero. This is done by turning the zero adjustment (4B), and tightening zero locknut (4C).

Example: If the number of active coils is increased making the spring longer, it will be necessary to readjust the zero nut to compensate for the increased spring length.

When span adjustment has been completed, retighten the spring locking socket head screw (8).

Caution: When installing positioner with cam in place, check the position of the spring (5) on diaphragm S/A (9) to ensure that it is centered on the diaphragm.

Cam Lobe Change

If it is necessary to change the cam lobe only (without changing actuator action or positioner action) then proceed as follows:

Note: Do not disturb cam holder (36) setting on rotary actuators. [i.e. do not touch set screws (35)]

Caution: If cam is not at low signal line on lobe (low end of range), do not attempt to remove cam. The cam must be at low signal line. Select correct actuator and positioner action and proceed as follows.

Air to Open/Direct Acting Positioner (Figure 19 & 20)

1. Shut off supply pressure and signal to positioner. Valve is now closed and cam (26) is at low signal line on lobe.
2. With cam at low signal line remove screw (28) and washer (27). Note the relative position of the cam lobe being changed and then remove the cam (26).
3. Select the desired cam lobe and replace cam (26) on cam shaft with low signal line of desired lobe against cam follower. Ensure the newly selected cam lobe is in the same relative position as the lobe noted in Step 2.
4. Replace washer (27) and screw (28). Turn on supply pressure and signal to positioner. Check zero and span adjustment. (Refer to zero and span adjustment section.)

Air to Open/Reverse Acting Positioner (Figure 19)

1. Shut off supply pressure and signal to positioner. Valve is now closed and cam (26) is at high signal line on lobe. **Do not remove.**
2. Run an independent regulated air line to the valve actuator in place of positioner output line. Slowly apply proper air pressure through the regulator to open the valve. Do not exceed designated supply pressure. (Handwheel may be used to open the valve in place of regulated air line). Align the travel indicator with the "open" end of travel scale. Do not over travel. Cam is now at low signal line on lobe.
3. With cam at low signal line remove screw (28) and washer (27). Note the relative position of the cam lobe being changed and then remove the cam (26).
4. Select the desired cam lobe and replace cam (26) on cam shaft with low signal line of desired lobe against cam follower. Ensure that the newly selected cam lobe is in the same relative position as the lobe in Step 3.
5. Replace washer (27) and screw (28). Reduce pressure applied in Step 2 to zero (back off the handwheel if handwheel was used). Disconnect the independent regulated air line to actuator and connect positioner output line. Connect supply pressure and signal to positioner. Check zero and span adjustment. (Refer to zero and span adjustment section.)

Air to Close/Direct Acting Positioner (Figure 19 & 20)

1. Shut off supply pressure and signal to positioner. Valve is now open and cam (26) is at low signal line on lobe.

2. With cam at low signal line remove screw (28) and washer (27). Note the relative position of the cam lobe being changed and then remove the cam (26).
3. Select the desired cam lobe and replace cam (26) on cam shaft with low signal line of desired lobe against cam follower. Ensure the newly selected cam lobe is in the same relative position as the lobe noted in Step 2.
4. Replace washer (27) and screw (28). Check zero and span adjustment. (Refer to zero and span adjustment section).

Air to Close/Reverse Acting Positioner (Figure 19)

1. Shut off supply pressure and signal to positioner. Valve is now open and cam (26) is at high signal line on lobe. **Do not remove.**
2. Run an independent regulated air line to the valve actuator in place of positioner output line.

Slowly apply proper air pressure through the regulator to shut the valve. Do not exceed designated supply pressure. (Handwheel may be used to close the valve in place of regulated air line.) Align the travel indicator with the "closed" end of travel scale. Cam is now at low signal line on lobe.
3. With cam at low signal line remove screw (28) and washer (27). Note the relative position of the cam lobe being changed and then remove the cam (26).
4. Select the desired cam lobe and replace cam (26) on cam shaft with low signal line of desired lobe against cam follower (4A). Ensure the newly selected cam lobe is in the same relative position as the lobe noted in Step 3.
5. Replace washer (27) and screw (28). Reduce pressure applied in Step 2 to zero (back off the handwheel if handwheel was used). Disconnect the independent regulated air line to actuator and connect positioner output line. Connect supply pressure and signal to positioner. Check zero and span adjustment. (Refer to zero and span adjustment section.)

Field Mounting and Complete Calibration, Rotary Actuators

The following instructions are to be followed for mounting and calibration of the 4700P and 4700E positioner. Define the proper valve action and positioner action. If the positioner is not on the valve, see Figure 20 to mount positioner and cam coupling. Once the positioner body is assembled on the valve and the coupling is on the valve shaft, proceed to the proper section below.

Air to Open/Direct Acting Positioner (Figure 19 & 20)

1. Do not connect air supply or signal to the positioner. Valve is closed.
2. Place lever S/A (3) to proper side (left or right) as designated by the appropriate cam selection table for valve in question.
3. With valve closed, place cam holder (36) with truarc ring (37) into cam coupling (34).
4. Place the cam (26) onto the cam holder (36) so that the selected cam lobe is facing forward and will rest on the cam follower. (See appropriate table for cam selection.) Secure cam to cam holder with washer (27) and screw (28). Tighten the screw (28) while holding the cam (26).
5. With the valve closed, place the desired cam lobe's low signal line on the cam follower (4A). With the low signal line resting on the cam follower, sight across the face of the cam to the raised reference line on the positioner case and align. (Low signal line and reference line.) Center cam between the two arms of the lever S/A (3), then tighten set screws (35) to 87 inch-lbs torque. (See Figure 19 for cam mounting.)
6. Connect air supply and signal to positioner. Connect positioner output to valve actuator. Refer to connection diagram. Adjust signal to low end of signal (i.e., 3 psig for a 3-15 psig range 4700P; 4 mA for 4-20 mA 4700E).
7. Adjust zero and span. (Refer to zero and span adjustment section.)

Air to Open/Reverse Acting Positioner (Figure 19)

1. Do not connect air supply or signal to the positioner. Valve is closed.
2. Place lever S/A (3) to proper side (left or right) as designated by the appropriate cam selection table for valve in question.
3. Run an independent regulated air line to the valve actuator in place of positioner output line. Slowly apply proper air pressure through the regulator to open the valve. (Handwheel may be used to open the valve in place of regulated air line.) Align the travel indicator with the "open" end of travel scale. Do not over travel.
4. Place cam holder (36) with truarc ring (37) into cam coupling (34).
5. Place the cam (26) onto the cam holder (36) so that the selected cam lobe is facing forward and will rest on the cam follower. See appropriate table for cam

selection. Secure cam (26) to cam holder (36) with washer (27) and screw (28). Tighten screw (28) while holding the cam (26).

6. With the valve open, place the desired cam lobe's low signal line on the cam follower (4A). With the low signal line resting on the cam follower sight across the face of the cam to the raised reference line on the positioner case and align. (Low signal line and reference line.) Center cam between the two arms of the lever S/A (3) then tighten set screws (35) to 87 inch-lbs. torque. (See Figure 19 for cam mounting.)
7. Slowly reduce pressure applied to actuator in Step 3 to zero. (If handwheel was used to place valve in open position, back it off completely.) Cam is at high signal line on lobe.
8. Disconnect the independent regulated air line to actuator and connect positioner output line. Connect supply pressure and signal to positioner.
9. Adjust signal to low end of signal (i.e., 3 psig for a 3-15 psig range 4700P). Adjust zero and span. (Refer to zero and span adjustment section.)

Air to Close/Direct Acting Positioner (Figure 19 & 20)

1. Do not connect air supply or signal to the positioner. Valve is now open.
 2. Note the valve position. The travel indicator should be approximately aligned with the "open" end of the travel scale. If not aligned, consult proper valve instruction for travel adjustment.
 3. With valve open, place lever S/A (3) to proper side (left or right) as designated by the appropriate cam selection table for valve in question.
 4. With valve open, place cam holder (36) with truarc ring (37) into cam coupling (34).
 5. Place the cam (26) onto the cam holder (36) so that the selected cam lobe is facing forward and will rest on the cam follower. Secure cam to cam holder with washer (27) and screw (28). Tighten screw (28) while holding the cam (26).
 6. With the valve open, place the desired cam lobe's low signal line on the cam follower. With the low signal line resting on the cam follower sight across the face of the cam to the raised reference line on the positioner case and align. (Low signal and reference line.) Center cam between the two arms of the lever S/A (3), then tighten set screws (35) to 87 inch-lbs. torque. (See Figure 19 for cam mounting.)
7. Connect air supply and signal to positioner. Connect positioner output to valve actuator. Refer to connection diagram for valve in question. Adjust signal to low end of signal (i.e., 3 psig for a 3-15 psig range 4700P; 4 mA for 4-20 mA 4700E). Adjust zero and span. (Refer to zero and span adjustment section.)

Air to Close/Reverse Acting Positioner (Figure 19)

1. Do not connect air supply or signal to the positioner. Valve is now open.
2. Note the valve position. The travel indicator should be approximately aligned with the "open" end of the travel scale. If not aligned, consult proper valve instructions for travel adjustment.
3. Place lever S/A (3) to proper side (left or right) as designated by the appropriate cam selection table for valve in question.
4. Run an independent regulated air line to the valve actuator in place of positioner output line. Slowly apply proper air pressure through the regulator to shut the valve. Do not exceed designated supply pressure. (Handwheel may be used to close the valve in place of regulated air line.)
5. With valve closed, place cam holder (36) with truarc ring (37) into cam coupling (34).
6. Place the cam (26) into the cam holder (36) so that the selected cam lobe is facing forward and will rest on the cam follower. Secure cam to cam holder with washer (27) and screw (28). Tighten screw (28) while holding the cam (26).
7. With the valve closed, place the desired cam lobe's low signal line on the cam follower. With the low signal line resting on the cam follower sight across the face of the cam to the raised reference line on the positioner case and align. (Low signal line and reference line.) Center cam between the two arms of the lever S/A (3), then tighten set screws (35) to 87 inch-lbs. torque. (See Figure 19 for cam mounting.)
8. Slowly reduce pressure applied to actuator in Step 4 to zero. (If handwheel was used to place valve in closed position, back it off completely.) Valve is now open. Cam is at high signal line on lobe.
9. Disconnect the independent regulated air line to actuator and connect positioner output line. Connect supply pressure and signal to positioner.
10. Adjust signal to low end of signal (i.e., 3 psig for a 3-15 psig range 4700P). Adjust zero and span. (Refer to zero and span adjustment section.)

Field Mounting and Complete Calibration Reciprocating Valves using 87/88 Actuators

Define valve action and positioner action. (4700E is direct action only) If lever S/A (3) is not on proper side (Left or Right) as determined from data on pages 27-29, change to correct position. Refer to "Changing lever S/A Orientation" section. If positioner is not on valve refer to Figures 4-10 for mounting and linkage connection procedures. If positioner is reverse acting (4700P only) do not assemble cam to shaft at this time. Make pneumatic connections per Figure 11 for action desired (4700P), or electrical and pneumatic connections for 4700E (direct action only) Proceed to proper section below.

Air to Open/Direct Acting Positioner (Figure 19 & 20)

1. Apply lower value of instrument signal. (i.e. 3 psi if 3-15 psi 4700P or 4 mA if 4-20 mA 4700E)
2. Unlock zero locknut (4C) and turnbuckle locknut (107). Adjust zero by turning both the zero nut (4B) and turnbuckle (106) until the low signal line of the cam is aligned with the positioner case raised reference line and the travel indicator shows "closed" position. Refer to Figures 4 and 19. Retighten both locknuts.
3. Apply full scale value of instrument signal (i.e. 15 psi or 20 mA.) and note position of travel indicator. If travel is not correct, perform span adjustment. (Refer to "Span Adjustment" section)
4. Repeat zero and span adjustments per "Zero Adjustment" and "Span Adjustment" sections until travel range is correct. After adjustments are satisfactory, retighten the spring locking screw (8), zero locknut (4C), and turnbuckle locknut (107).

Air to Open/Reverse Acting Positioner (4700P only) (Figure 19)

1. Disconnect air line from positioner to actuator at actuator. Run an independent regulated air line to the actuator. Slowly apply proper air pressure through the regulator to open the valve. (Handwheel may be used to open valve instead of regulated air line.) Align the travel indicator with the "open" end of travel scale. Do not overtravel.
2. Place cam (26) on to cam shaft with selected cam lobe facing forward and low signal line approximately aligned with positioner case raised reference line. Secure cam to shaft using washer (27) and screw (28).
3. Slowly reduce pressure applied to actuator to zero (If handwheel was used, back it off fully). Cam will now be at high signal line.

4. Disconnect the independent regulated air line and connect the positioner output line to the actuator. Connect supply pressure and signal to the positioner.
5. Apply low value of instrument signal. (3 psi if 3-15 psi signal range) Unlock zero locknut (4C) and turnbuckle locknut (107). Adjust zero by turning both the zero nut (4B) and turnbuckle (106) until the low signal line of the cam is aligned with the positioner case raised reference line and the travel indicator shows "opened" position. Refer to Figures 4 and 19. Retighten both locknuts.
6. Apply full scale value of instrument signal (i.e. 15 psi) and note position of stroke scale indicator. If travel is not correct, perform span adjustment. (Refer to "Span Adjustment" section)
7. Repeat zero and span adjustments per "Zero Adjustment" and "Span Adjustment" sections until travel range is correct. After adjustments are satisfactory, retighten the spring locking screw (8), zero locknut (4C), and turnbuckle locknut (107).

Air to Close/Direct Acting Positioner (Figure 19 & 20)

1. Apply lower value of instrument signal. (i.e. 3 psi if 3-15 psi 4700P or 4 mA if 4-20 mA 4700E)
2. Unlock zero locknut (4C) and turnbuckle locknut (107). Adjust zero by turning both the zero nut (4B) and turnbuckle (106) until the low signal line of the cam is aligned with the positioner case raised reference line and the travel indicator shows "opened" position. Refer to Figures 4 and 19. Retighten both locknuts.
3. Apply full scale value of instrument signal (i.e. 15 psi or 20 mA.) and note position of travel indicator. If travel is not correct, perform span adjustment. (Refer to "Span Adjustment" section)
4. Repeat zero and span adjustments per "Zero Adjustment" and "Span Adjustment" sections until travel range is correct. After adjustments are satisfactory, retighten the spring locking screw (8), zero locknut (4C), and turnbuckle locknut (107).

Air to Close/Reverse Acting Positioner (4700P only) (Figure 19)

1. Disconnect air line from positioner to actuator at actuator. Run an independent regulated air line to the actuator. Slowly apply proper air pressure through the regulator to close the valve. (Handwheel may be used to open valve instead of regulated air line.) Align the travel indicator with the "closed" end of travel scale. Do not overtravel.
2. Place cam (26) on to cam shaft with selected cam lobe facing forward and low signal line

approximately aligned with positioner case raised reference line. Secure cam to shaft using washer (27) and screw (28).

3. Slowly reduce pressure applied to actuator to zero (If handwheel was used, back it off fully). Cam will now be at high signal line.
4. Disconnect the independent regulated air line and connect the positioner output line to the actuator. Connect supply pressure and signal to the positioner.
5. Apply low value of instrument signal. (3 psi if 3-15 psi signal range) Unlock zero locknut (4C) and turnbuckle locknut (107). Adjust zero by turning both the zero nut (4B) and turnbuckle (106) until the low signal line of the cam is aligned with the positioner case raised reference line and the travel indicator shows "closed" position. Refer to Figures 4 and 19. Retighten both locknuts.
6. Apply full scale value of instrument signal (i.e. 15 psi) and note position of stroke scale indicator. If travel is not correct, perform span adjustment. (Refer to "Span Adjustment" section)
7. Repeat zero and span adjustments per "Zero Adjustment" and "Span Adjustment" sections until travel range is correct. After adjustments are satisfactory, retighten the spring locking screw (8), zero locknut (4C), and turnbuckle locknut (107).

Note: Although this procedure is written for 87/88 Actuators, it is, in general, applicable to calibration of any reciprocating actuator.

Damping Adjustment

The airflow to the actuator may be reduced by turning screw (20) clockwise. This adjustment may be required for smaller volume actuators if instability is observed. Turn clockwise until desired stability is obtained.

Caution: Screw must never be backed out further than top flush with housing.

Positioner Action Change (4700P Only)

Whenever it becomes necessary to change positioner action from direct to reverse or vice versa, it is important to be familiar with the following steps.

To remove or install the cam safely, the valve position must correspond to the low signal line on lobe.

The positioner supply line, the vent and the lever S/A must be reversed.

From Air to Open/Direct to Air to Open/Reverse

1. Perform Steps 1 and 2 from "Cam Lobe Change" section for "Air to Open/Direct Acting Positioner." Cam is now removed.
2. Proceed to "Field Mounting and Calibration" section for "Air to Open/Reverse Acting Positioner" and proceed as stated.

From Air to Open/Reverse to Air to Open/Direct

1. Perform Steps 1, 2 and 3 from "Cam Lobe Change" section for "Air to Open/Reverse Positioner." Cam is now removed.
2. Slowly reduce pressure applied to actuator to zero. (If handwheel was used to place valve in open position back it off completely.) Valve is now closed. Remove independent regulated air line from actuator.
3. Proceed to "Field Mounting and Calibration" section for "Air to Open/Direct Acting Positioner" and proceed as stated.

From Air to Close/Direct to Air to Close/Reverse

1. Perform Steps 1 and 2 from "Cam Lobe Change" section "Air to Close/Direct Acting Positioner." Cam is now removed.
2. Proceed to "Field Mounting and Calibration" section for "Air to Close/Reverse Acting Positioner" and proceed as stated.

From Air to Close/Reverse to Air to Close/Direct

1. Perform Steps 1, 2 and 3 from "Cam Lobe Change" section for "Air to Close/Reverse Acting Positioner." Cam is now removed.
2. Slowly reduce pressure applied to actuator to zero. (If handwheel was used to place valve in closed position back it off completely.) Valve is now open. Remove independent regulated air line from actuator.
3. Proceed to "Field Mounting and Calibration" section for "Air to Close/Direct Acting Positioner" and proceed as stated.

Maintenance

Warning: Before commencing any calibration or maintenance procedure on these positioners, ensure that the valves under control are isolated from the controlled process and that the area is verified as nonhazardous.

Pilot (Figure 18)

To clean or replace deteriorated parts, the valve must be isolated from process. Shut off air supply. To minimize maintenance time, it is recommended that the entire pilot subassembly (11) be replaced by a new subassembly, so that the old unit can be worked on when time permits.

Disassembly

1. Unscrew the pilot subassembly (11) and disengage it from the body (1). **Note: Turn the pilot subassembly while removing it to prevent damage to the O-rings.**
2. Remove end plug and withdraw the spring, plug and extension pin. If necessary, use a penetrating oil to free parts. Do not disassemble or adjust extension pin.
3. Wipe the parts with a clean soft cloth and blow compressed air through the orifices. Use isopropyl alcohol to clean. Do not use chloride based solvents.

Reassembly

1. Install three new O-rings on the pilot spool. Put a light coating of silicone grease on each O-ring.
2. Replace the extension pin and the plug, countersunk end first into the pilot spool. The plug should slide into the pilot spool by its own weight.
3. Install the spring in the pilot spool. The end having the smallest diameter must be in contact with the plug. Screw the pilot end plug into the pilot spool.
4. Install the pilot subassembly (11) into the body (1).

Body

Shut off the air supply. Disconnect air lines, linkage if reciprocating, and electrical connections if 4700E. If positioner is reverse acting, refer to applicable section under "Cam Lobe Change" to safely remove cam. Remove screw (28), washer (27), cam (26). Separate positioner from actuator by removing screws (29) and washers (30).

Disassembly (Figure 19- 4700P, or Figure 20- 4700E)

1. Remove pressure gauges (12) (13), and on 4700P only (14).
2. Remove the pilot subassembly (11).
3. Remove retaining ring (17), washer (16), lever S/A (3), and spring (5).
4. On 4700E only, remove 4 screws (21) to separate I/P module from body.

Caution: Do not damage or lose the three O-rings on bottom of module.

5. Remove cap screws (10) and separate body S/A from the case S/A.
6. Remove the diaphragm assembly (9), and reducer plate if 6-30 psi range 4700P.
7. Clean the body (1). Avoid the use of detergents that might deteriorate the diaphragm S/A. Use isopropyl alcohol. Do not use chloride-based solvents.
8. On 4700E, carefully remove the three O-rings from the bottom of the module. Inspect for any nicks or deterioration. Replace if necessary. Clean bottom of module using isopropyl alcohol. Carefully reassemble O-rings into grooves. Make sure they are seated in bottom of groove.

Caution: Do not use any lubrication on O-rings or base.

Reassembly (Figure 19 - 4700P, or Figure 20 - 4700E)

1. Position the diaphragm assembly (9) on the case subassembly. If positioner is 6-30 psi range, install reducer plate per Figure 19. Secure the body subassembly to the case subassembly with cap screws (10). Tighten evenly to 60 inch-lbs of torque.
2. Replace spring (5), lever S/A (3), washer (16), and retaining ring (17).
3. On 4700E, carefully place module in position against body making sure that O-rings do not come out of grooves. Secure to body using screws (21).
4. Install the pilot assembly (11) and pressure gauges.
5. Install the positioner on the actuator. Reconnect air lines, electrical leads if 4700E, and coupling linkage if mounted on reciprocating valve.
6. Assemble cam to shaft per procedure under "Cam Lobe Change". Recalibrate per appropriate Valve Action/Positioner Action calibration section.

Diaphragm

If the diaphragm has deteriorated, the diaphragm assembly should be replaced. This requires separation of the body and case subassemblies as outlined under Body Disassembly, page 24.

I/P Module

Replacement of the I/P module requires removal of electrical connections, including conduit if used. Remove positioner from valve if module mounting screws are not accessible. Remove and replace module as outlined under Body Disassembly, page 24.

Note that there are no adjustments in the I/P module.

Bypass Valve Option (4700P Only)

Assembly to Positioner (Figure 21)

Note: It may be necessary to remove positioner from valve to assemble bypass.

1. Remove air connections, vent plug, and instrument gauge.
2. Clean surface of body and remove any thread sealant left in threaded ports.
3. Install O-rings (50) in each of the four recesses on the rear surface of the module (45), making sure they are seated in the bottom of the recess.
4. Assemble to positioner using four 8-32 x 1.25" long screws (21).

5. Reinstall vent plug, instrument gauge, and air connections.

Disassembly

1. To remove from positioner, reverse assembly steps 5 and 4.
2. To replace valve (48) O-ring seals, remove retaining ring (49) and slide valve out of block. Remove O-rings (46) and (47), replace with new rings which have a thin coat of Krytox or other silicone-compatible lubricant.
Note: Do not use silicone grease on silicone O-rings. Replace valve in block and secure with retaining ring (49).
3. Reassemble bypass module to positioner.

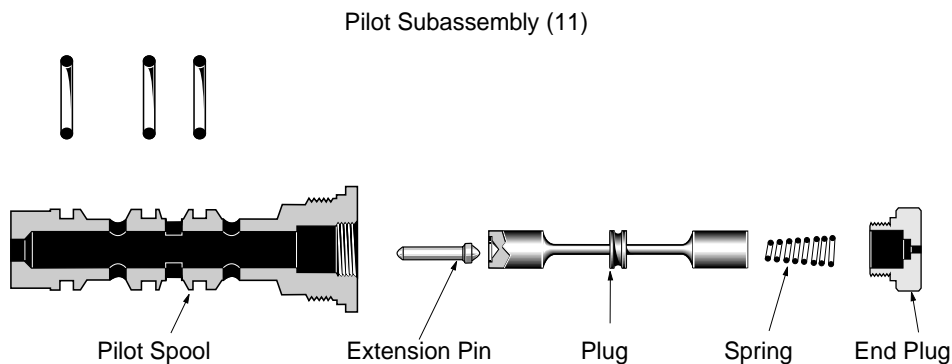


Figure 18

Troubleshooting

The following conditions must exist to ensure satisfactory operation of the positioner:

1. The valve must be properly mounted in the line so that the actuator counters the dynamic torque and the valve operates as desired on air failure.
2. Supply pressure is adequate for valve operation. See pressure drop tables in valve catalog.
3. Correct positioner installation.
4. Correct positioning of the feedback (cam, bearing lever, etc.).
5. Proper cam selection.
6. Supply, instrument signal and output connections must be correct for the positioner action (i.e., direct or reverse).
7. Air tight connections.
8. Correct position of the bypass.

In case of malfunction, check following in order given:

1. Check zero adjustment and adjust the zero nut (4B) if necessary. Lock with locknut (4C).
2. Check span adjustment and adjust if necessary.
3. Adjust instrument signal pressure from minimum to maximum and observe the corresponding gauge. If "Instrument" gauge reading does not respond to the signal, the diaphragm S/A may be broken. Replace the defective part.
4. Positioner insensitivity may be the result of a sticking pilot spool whose movement may be impeded by:
 - a. Foreign matter such as dirt, metal particles, etc.
 - b. Partial blockage of air passages caused by too much oil in the air lines.
 - c. Blocking of vent holes.

Split Range Operation - 4700P

(See page 14 for 4700E Split Range)

Split ranging permits the operation of two valves in sequence from one control instrument signal. The total stroking of each valve occurs with one half the signal (i.e.,

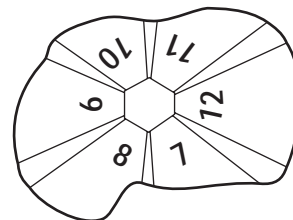
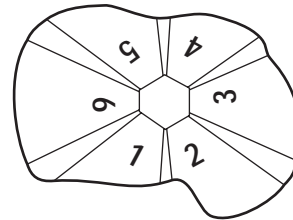
3-9 psig or 9-15 psig). The following table shows, for example, the plug positions of two valves (both air to close action, open on air failure operating in "split range") with a 3-15 psig instrument signal.

Instrument Signal		Air Signal to Close No. 1 Valve Plug Position (3-9 psig)	Air Signal to Close No. 2 Valve Plug Position (9-15 psig)
psig	mbar		
3	207	Full Open	Full Open
6	414	Half Open	Full Open
9	620	Closed	Full Open
12	827	Closed	Half Open
15	1034	Closed	Closed

Cam Lobe Selection and Lever Arm Orientation

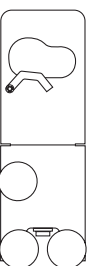
Camflex II and Varimax

Valve Action	Positioner Action	Range and Characteristic	Cam Lobe
Air to Open	Direct	0-100 % Lin	5
	Arm	0-100 % Perc	2
	Right	0-50 % Lin	10
		50-100 % Lin	9
	Reverse	0-100 % Lin	11
	Arm	0-100 % Perc	1
Air to Close	Arm	0-50 % Lin	4
	Left	50-100 % Lin	3
	Reverse	0-100 % Lin	5
	Arm	0-100 % Perc	2
	Right	0-50 % Lin	10
		50-100 % Lin	9

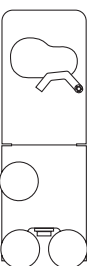


Camflex II Cam
Part No. 041126-181
Varimax Cam
Part No. 041126-183

ARM LEFT

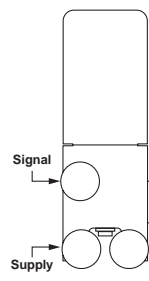


ARM RIGHT

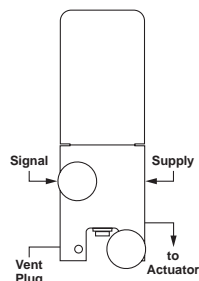


Lever S/A Orientation

DIRECT



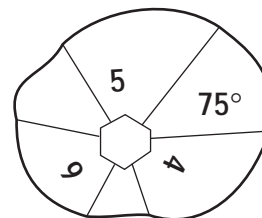
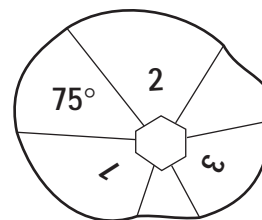
REVERSE



Pneumatic Circuit

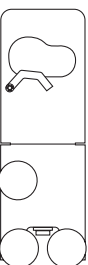
High Performance Butterfly Valve 39002 Series (HPBV)

Valve Action	Positioner Action	Range and Characteristic	Cam Lobe
Air to Close	Direct	0-100 % Perc	4
	Arm	0-50 % Perc	3
	Right	50-100 % Perc	2
	Reverse	0-100 % Perc	1
Air to Open	Arm	0-50 % Perc	6
	Left	50-100 % Perc	5
	Reverse	0-100 % Perc	4
	Arm	0-50 % Perc	3
	Right	50-100 % Perc	2

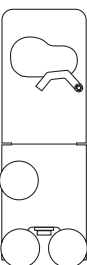


HPBV Cam
Part No. 021128-006

ARM LEFT

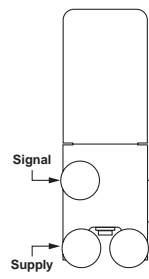


ARM RIGHT

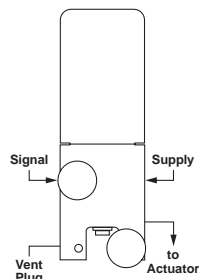


Lever S/A Orientation

DIRECT



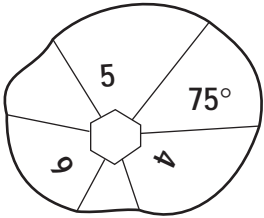
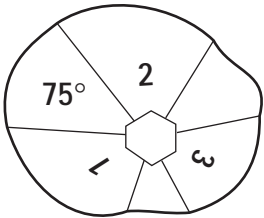
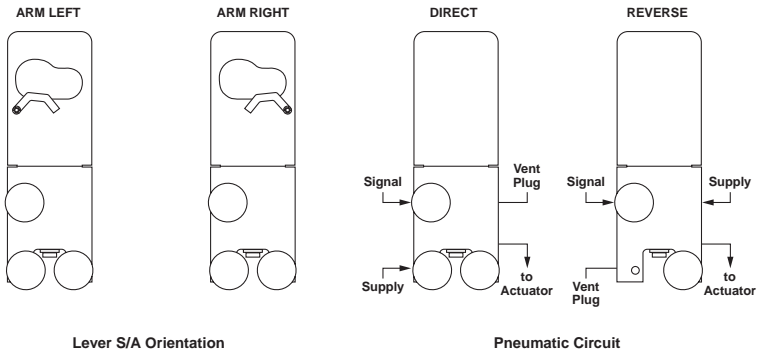
REVERSE



Pneumatic Circuit

MiniTork II

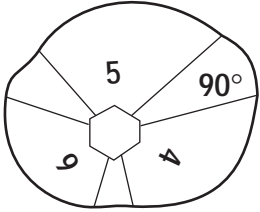
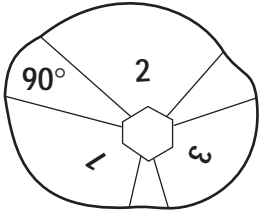
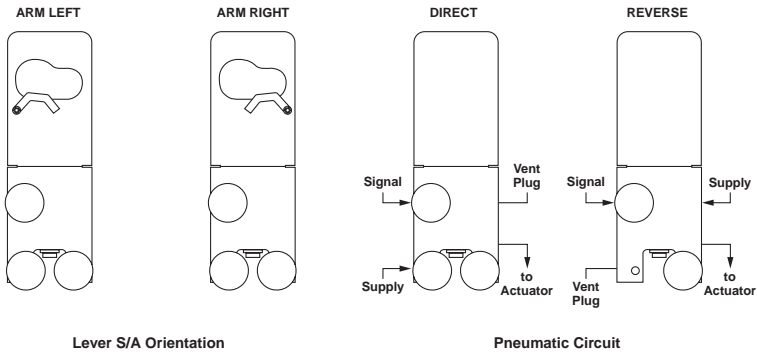
Valve Action	Positioner Action	Range and Characteristic	Cam Lobe
Air to Open	Direct Arm Right	0-100 % Perc	4
		0-50 % Perc	3
		50-100 % Perc	2
	Reverse Arm Left	0-100 % Perc	1
		0-50 % Perc	6
		50-100 % Perc	5
Air to Close	Direct Arm Left	0-100 % Perc	1
		0-50 % Perc	6
		50-100 % Perc	5
	Reverse Arm Right	0-100 % Perc	4
		0-50 % Perc	3
		50-100 % Perc	2



MiniTork II Cam
 Part No. 021128-006

Ball II

Valve Action	Positioner Action	Range and Characteristic	Cam Lobe
Air to Open	Direct Arm Right	0-100 % Perc	4
		0-50 % Perc	3
		50-100 % Perc	2
	Reverse Arm Left	0-100 % Perc	1
		0-50 % Perc	6
		50-100 % Perc	5
Air to Close	Direct Arm Left	0-100 % Perc	1
		0-50 % Perc	6
		50-100 % Perc	5
	Reverse Arm Right	0-100 % Perc	4
		0-50 % Perc	3
		50-100 % Perc	2

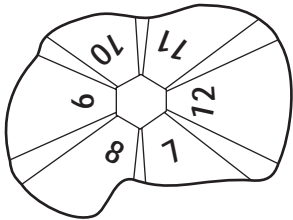
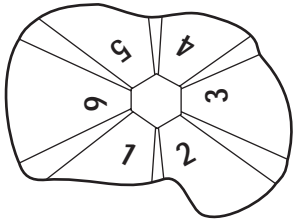


Ball II Cam
 Part No. 021128-007

87/88 Actuator and 87U/88U Actuator

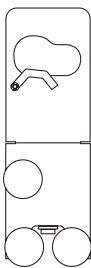
Valve Action	Positioner Action	Range and Characteristic	Cam Lobe
Air to Open	Direct	0-100 % Lin	5
	Arm	0-100 % Perc	2*
	Right	0-50 % Lin	10
		50-100 % Lin	9
	Reverse	0-100 % Lin	11
	Arm	0-100 % Perc	1*
Air to Close	Left	0-50 % Lin	4
		50-100 % Lin	3
	Direct	0-100 % Lin	11
	Arm	0-100 % Perc	1*
	Left	0-50 % Lin	4
		50-100 % Lin	3
Air to Close	Reverse	0-100 % Lin	5
	Arm	0-100 % Perc	2*
	Right	0-50 % Lin	10
		50-100 % Lin	9

*Do not use with % valve trim.

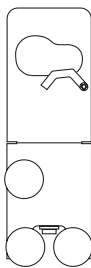


87/88 Cam
Part No. 041126-183

ARM LEFT

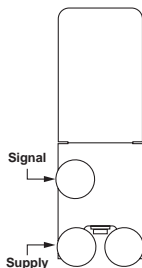


ARM RIGHT

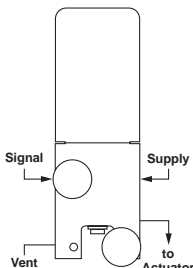


Lever S/A Orientation

DIRECT



REVERSE



Pneumatic Circuit

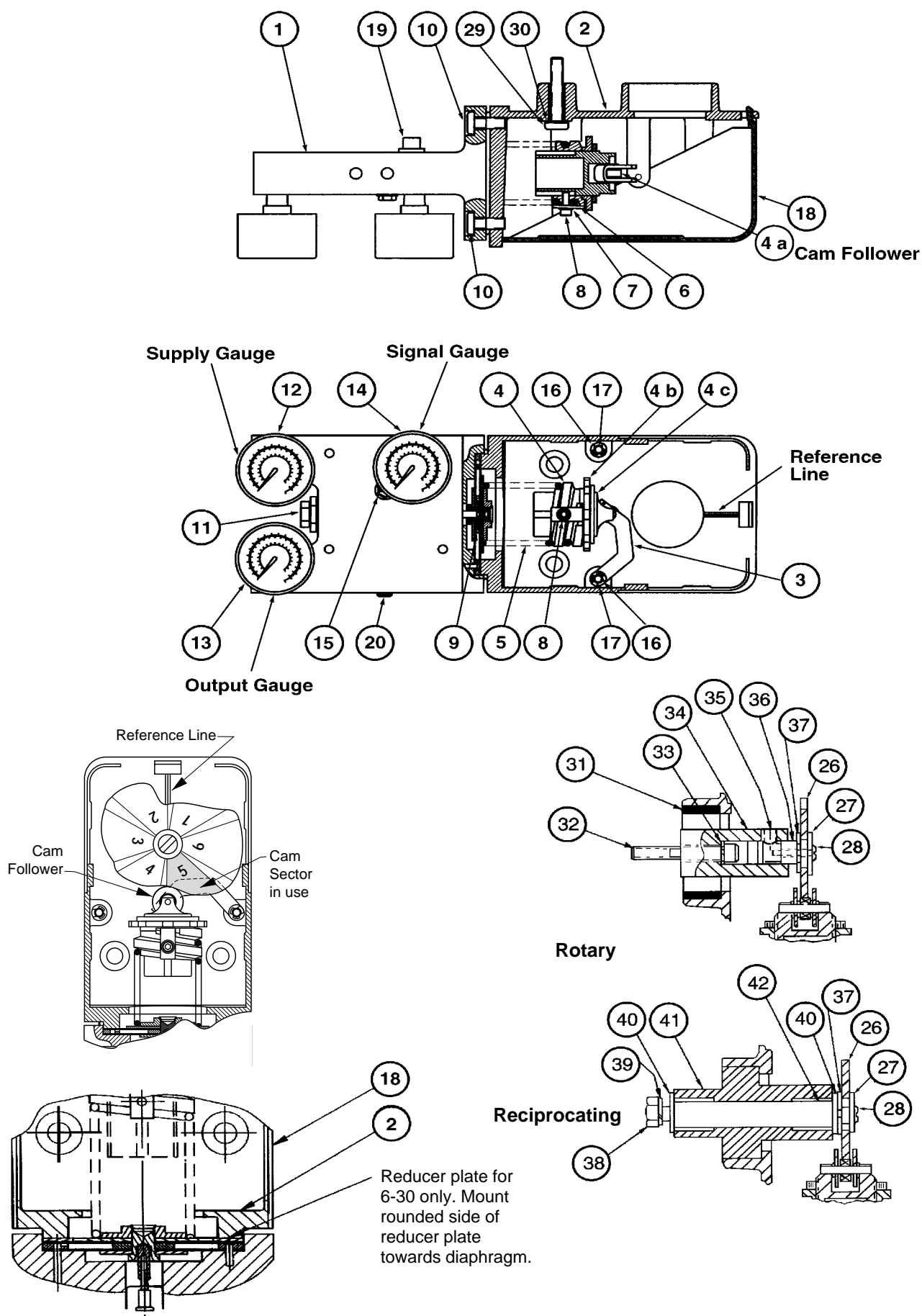


Figure 19 - 4700P 3-15 and 6-30 Ranges

Parts Reference
4700P 3-15 and 6-30 Range

Ref. No.	Description	Ref. No.	Description
1	Body S/A	26	Cam
2	Case S/A	27	Washer
3	Lever S/A	28	Pan Head Screw
4	Spring End	29	Socket Head Screw
4A	Cam Follower	30	Lockwasher
4B	Zero Nut	31	Gasket
4C	Zero Lock Nut	32	Socket Head Screw
5	Spring, Feedback	33	Lockwasher
6	Clamp	34	Coupling
7	Lockwasher	35	Socket Head Set Screw
8	Socket Head Screw	36	Cam Holder
9	Diaphragm S/A	37	Truarc Ring
10	Screw	38	Cap Screw
11	Pilot S/A	39	Lockwasher
12	Supply Gauge	40	Washer
13	Output Gauge	41	Post Hub S/A
14	Instrument Gauge	42	Input Shaft
15	Screw, Washer Head	43	
16	Washer	44	
17	Retaining Clip	45	
18	Cover, Case	46	
19	Vent Plug	47	
20	Screw, Sealing, Set 5/16-24 x .5	48	
21		49	
22		50	
23		51	
24		52	
25		53	

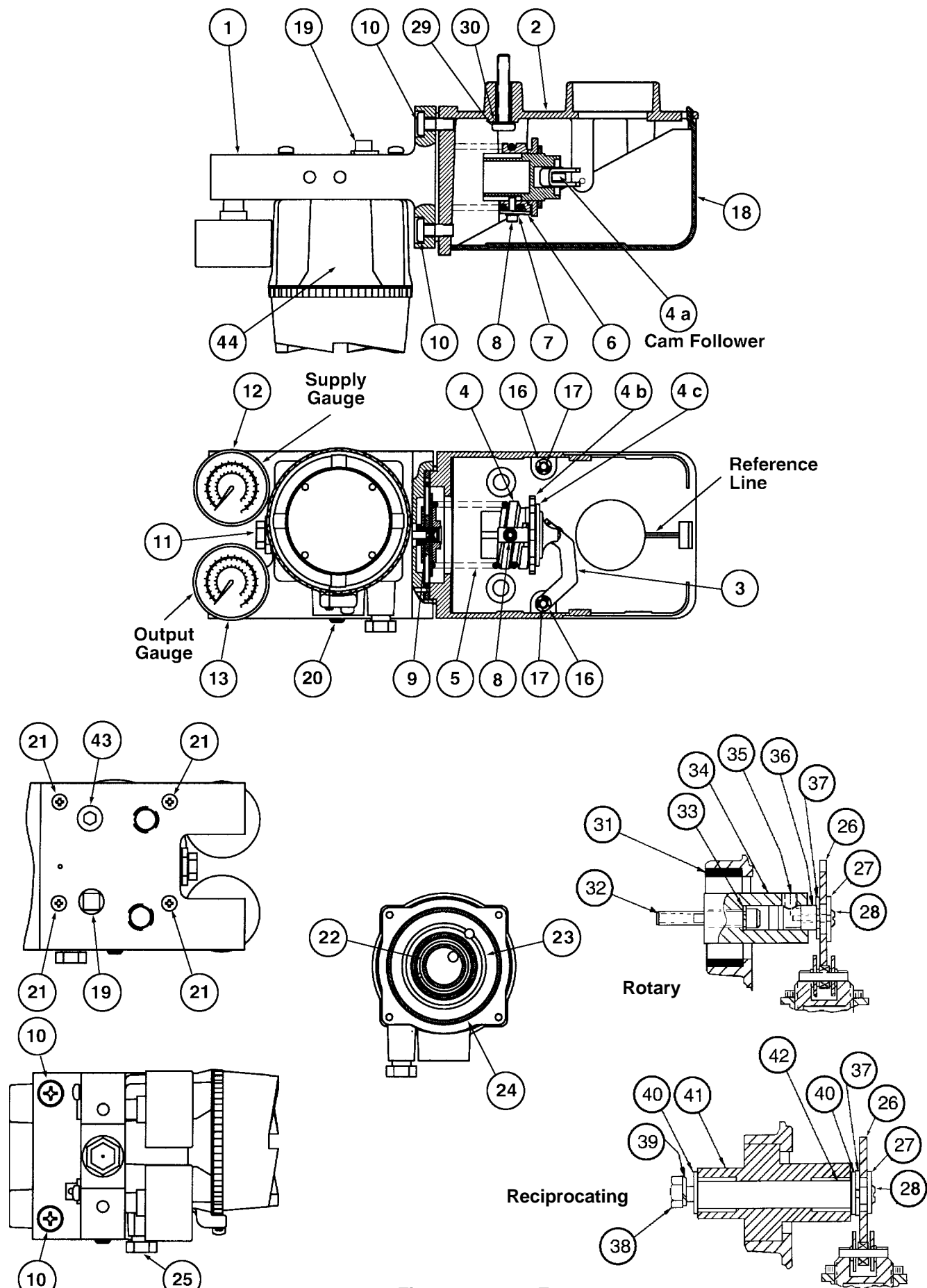
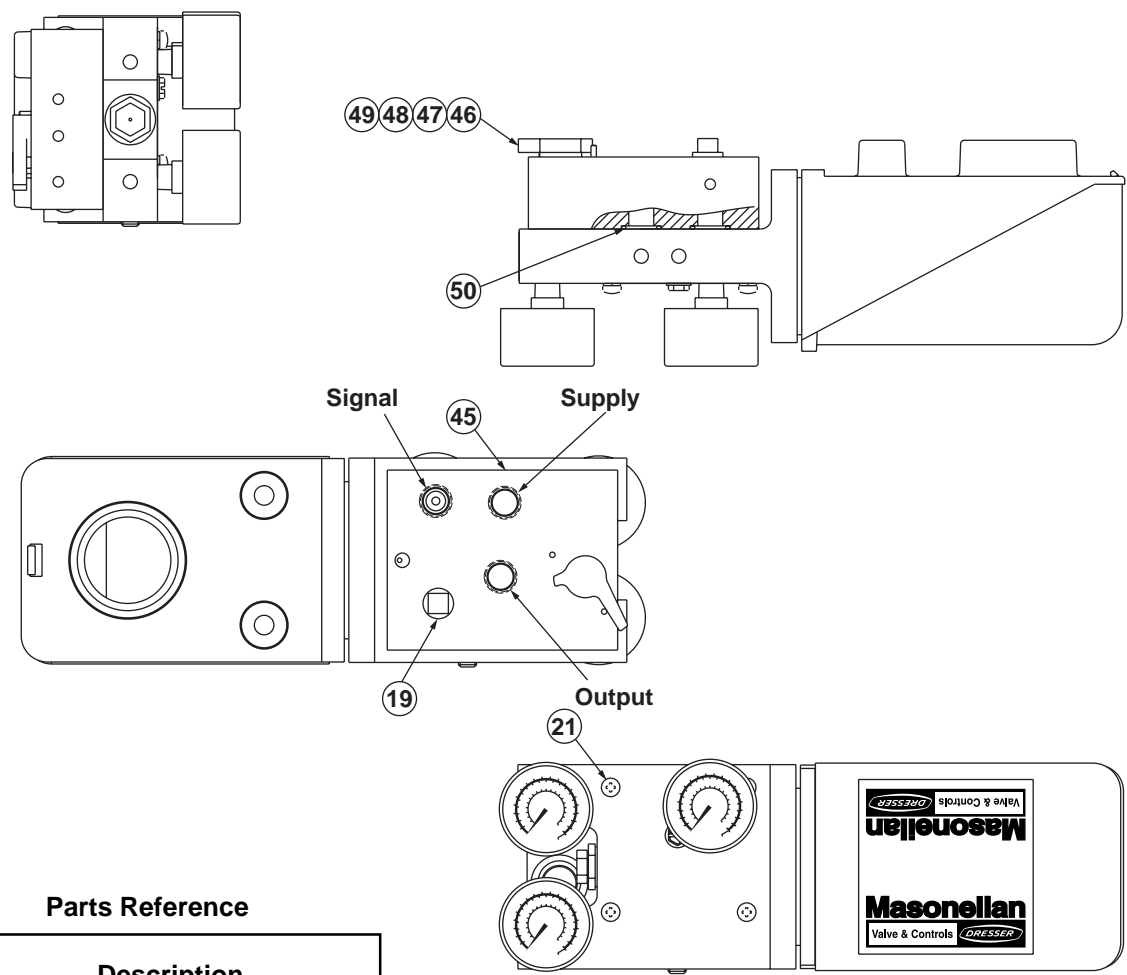


Figure 20 - 4700E

**Parts Reference
4700E**

Ref. No.	Description	Ref. No.	Description
1	Body S/A	26	Cam
2	Case S/A	27	Washer
3	Lever S/A	28	Pan Head Screw
4	Spring End	29	Socket Head Screw
4A	Cam Follower	30	Lockwasher
4B	Zero Nut	31	Gasket
4C	Zero Lock Nut	32	Socket Head Screw
5	Spring, Feedback	33	Lockwasher
6	Clamp	34	Coupling
7	Lock Washer	35	Socket Head Set Screw
8	Socket Head Screw	36	Cam Holder
9	3-15 Diaphragm S/A	37	Truarc Ring
10	Screw	38	Cap Screw
11	Pilot S/A	39	Lockwasher
12	Supply Gauge	40	Washer
13	Output Gauge	41	Post Hub S/A
14		42	Input Shaft
15		43	Plug, Pipe 1/4" NPT
16	Washer	44	I/P Module Assembly
17	Retaining Clip	45	
18	Cover, Case	46	
19	Vent Plug	47	
20	Screw, Sealing, Set 5/16-24 x .5	48	
21	Screw 8-32 x 1.25	49	
22	O-ring .81" ID	50	
23	O-ring 1.31" ID	51	
24	O-ring 2.38" ID	52	
25	Breather	53	



Parts Reference

Ref. No.	Description
19	Vent Plug
21	Screw 8-32 x 1.25 SEMS
45	Bypass S/A
46	O-ring
47	O-ring
48	Valve, Bypass
49	Ring, Retaining
50	O-ring

Figure 21 - Bypass Option

Specification Data

type	cam feedback, pneumatic, force balanced; electropneumatic positioner uses current to pneumatic converter to generate pneumatic operating signal		4700P	
action	direct:	increasing signal increases output	deadband	<0.2% of span
	reverse:	increasing signal decreases output	hysteresis	<0.2% of span
	Note: Reverse Action is available only on the 4700P Pneumatic Positioner		repeatability	within 0.2% of span
characteristics	linear		sensitivity	better than 0.2% of span
	equal percentage		conformity	±1% of span
	custom		input resistance	N/A
maximum air consumption	0.3 scfm - 25 psig supply		4-20 mA signal	
temperature effects	Temp Range °C	Error	4700E	
span error (typical)	-40 to -20	.31% per °C	deadband	<0.5% of span
	-20 to +60	.06% per °C	hysteresis	<0.5% of span
	+60 to +85	.11% per °C	repeatability	within 0.5% of span
supply pressure influence	less than 0.25% stroke change per psi supply change		sensitivity	better than 0.3% of span
maximum air supply rating	dictated by actuator, but never greater than 100 psig		conformity	±1% of span
connections			input resistance	170 ohms nominal
- pneumatic	1/4" NPT		4-20 mA signal	
- electrical	1/2" NPT or M20			
weight	4700P - 3.5 lbs			
	4700E - 4.7 lbs			

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