Proportional Pressure Regulator with Flapper-Nozzle Control, Type 100X 53.40...53.57

Description

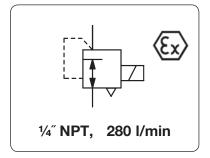
The pneumatic proportional valve translates an electrical command signal into a proportional pneumatic outlet signal (I/P or E/P converter). The transducer works on the flapper-nozzle principle. The electrical command signal generates a magnetic field in the coil. At the lower end of the coil there is a flapper valve which operates against a precision ground nozzle to create back pressure on the control diaphragm of a booster relay. The current flowing through the coil produces a force which proportionately controls the nozzle back pressure. This control pressure is applied to a servo mechanism which operates the high flow inlet and exhaust valves. An integral volume booster provides excellent flow capacity to give fast response in the majority of applications, including dead end service.

Two-wire system

For the two-wire system no additional supply voltage is necessary. The current consumption is 20 mA in the 1 bar range and 60 mA in the 8 bar range. Also available with declining characteristic curve.

Additional supply voltage of 12 to 28 V necessary for the amplifier. Thereby the signal input is high-impedance (10 kΩ). The current consumption is only 1 mA at 10 V. Three-wire system

Atex version intrinsically safe according to Atex II 1 G Ex ia IIC T4 Mounting position upright, protection against vibration is necessary



General features

Description Flapper-nozzle principle: The electromagnetic field changes the space between flapper and

nozzle and thus generates a proportional pressure variation.

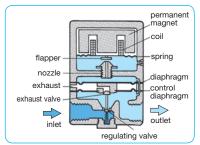
Mounting position upright ± 15° Protection class IP 65

Temperature range -10 °C to 60 °C / 14 °F to 140 °F

protection against vibration is necessary

Material NBR/Buna-N zinc die-cast and plastic

Magnet: Magloy Flapper and nozzle: plastic and copper



cross section

Pneumatic features

Media dry, unlubricated and 5 µm filtered compressed air or non-corrosive gases

max. 1.4 bar at pressure range 0.2 ... 1 bar, max. 6 bar for 0.14... 4 bar, max. 10 bar for 0.14 ... 8 bar Supply pressure

280 I/min*1 Flow rate

Exhaust The exhaust valve's diameter is three times greater than the regulating valve's diameter.

Air consumption max. 2 l/min. max. 1% of volume flow

supply pressure 8 bar outlet pressure [bar] 10 120 180 240 flow rate[1/min]

Electrical features

Supply voltage

12 ... 28 V DC \pm 10%, necessary for three-wire systems only. current consumption 25 mA (100X) or current consumption 64 mA (101X) at 12 V supply voltage

< 1% FS at type 101X

< 0.5% FS at type 101X

< 0.3% FS at type 101X

< 1% FS at type 101X

Command signal 4...20 mA / 0...60 mA / 1...10 V. adjustable to 0...10 mA / 0...20 mA / 1...5 V

optionally declining characteristic curve

Ex ATEX version ATEX II 1 G Ex ia IIC T4 Impedance

10 kΩ at voltage signal 150 Ω or 200 Ω at current signal

square connector according to DIN 43650, size 30 x 30 mm Electrical connector

< 0.5 % FS at type 100X

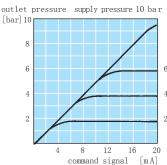
< 0.3 % FS at type 100X

< 0.07% FS at type 100X

< 0.5 % FS at type 100X

Note For long connection lines shielding is to be used. Pay attention to voltage drops.

As the case may be, current signal is preferable.



command signal outlet pressure [bar accuracy 10 linearity 0.5%

hysteresk 0.5%

4 5 6 7 8

command signal [V

Adjustment

Response sensitivity

Accuracy

Linearity

Hysteresis

Repeatability

Regulating time

Zero point The zero point can be considerably increased, e.g. from 0.2 bar to 0.6 bar.

External adjustment via potentiometer "ZERO".

< 1 s over pressure range and 0.1 I volume flow

The maximum pressure value of the control range can be reduced by up to 20%, Range

e.g. from 1 to 0.8 bar. External adjustment via potentiometer "RANGE".

at 7 bar supply pressure and 1.4 bar outlet pressure





2 3

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Technical features

• Pressure range $0.2\dots 1$ bar and $0.14\dots 4$ / 6 or 8 bar 4 ... 20 mA, 1...10 V and 0...60 mA Command signal Hysteresis

Exhaust nominal size 3x larger than on the main valve

 ATEX version up to 3 bar

 Adjustment zero point and range

 Flow rate 280 l/min Linearity < 0.5% or < 1%

< 0.3% or < 0.5%

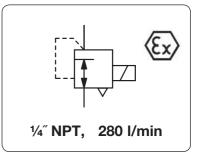
 Response sensitivity $<0.07\% \ or <0.3\%$

 Repeatability < 0.05% or < 0.1%

 Regulating time < 1 s

 Air consumption < 2 l/min, max. 1%

of volume flow



Туре	Supply voltage	Two-/Three- wire system	Impedance	Command signal	Pressure range	Order number	
	VDC		$\Omega/k\Omega$	mA/V	bar		

Proport	tional press	ure valve	1/4" NPT, 280 I/min*1, with mounting bracket			Type 100X
100X	-	2	100 Ω	4 20 mA	0.2 1	53.4021.00
100XS	-	2	200 Ω	1 10 V	0.2 1	53.4421.00
100X-IS	version	2	200 Ω	4 20 mA	0.2 1	53.4921.00
101XA	1228	3	10 kΩ	1 10 V	0.144	53.5600.3X
100X	-	2	150 Ω	4 20 mA	0.144	53.4000.5X
101XA	1228	3	200 Ω	4 20 mA	0.146	53.5701.2X
101X	-	2	150 Ω	060 mA	0.148	53.5024.00
101XS	-	2	150 Ω	1 10 V	0.148	53.5424.00
101XA	1228	3	200 Ω	420 mA	0.148	53.5724.00
101XA	1228	3	10 kΩ	1 10 V	0.148	53.5624.00



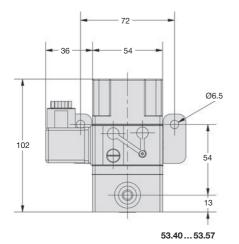
53.4021.00

Special options, add the appropriate letter

G1/4	connection thread	53	. B
declining characteristic curve	inverted outlet	53	. X59
deviant pressure range	to be indicated in clear text	53	. XX
mounting clips	for DIN rail	53	. C

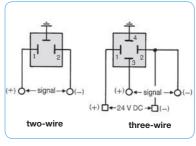


with mounting clips



*1 at 7 bar supply pressure and 1.4 bar outlet pressure





connection diagram





