

# MCx-AC-xxxAx-8.09

(110-240 VAC; 4-20 mA Control)

## USER MANUAL

### Contents

<b>INSTALLATION</b>	<b>2</b>
Mounting	2
Wiring	2
Power Supply and Current Draw	3
Control Signal and Feedback	4
<b>OPERATION</b>	<b>5</b>
DIP Switches	5
Controlling the Actuator	6
<i>Changing the number of turns</i>	6
Torque Settings	7
<i>Speed and Torque Details</i>	7
Signal Loss and Calibration	9
Troubleshooting	10
<b>ACTUATOR DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>PART NUMBER BREAKDOWN</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>LABEL BREAKDOWN</b>	<b>15</b>

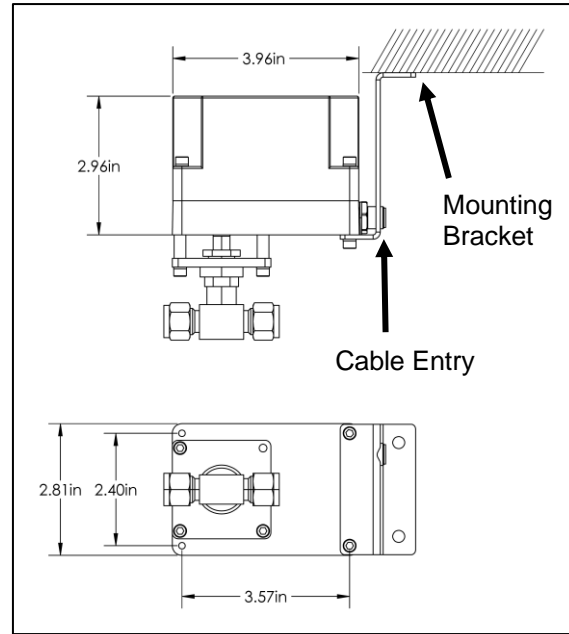


## INSTALLATION

### Mounting

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

Exceptionally, the actuator may be suspended on the tubing itself but **ONLY** if the application is vibration free and the tubing is minimum ¼" dia. stainless.



### Wiring

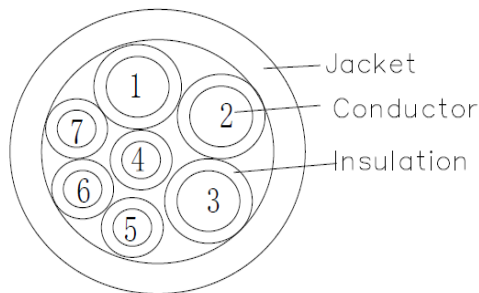
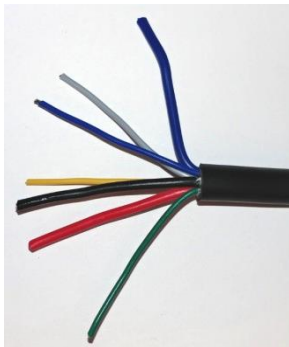
The actuator comes standard with a cable gland and a 10' cable. Cut the cable to the length required and then connect according to the following wire color schematic:

#### Wire color schematic for cable:

Colour	Function
Red (1)	Live 110-240 VAC (16 AWG)
Black (2)	Neutral 110-240 VAC (16 AWG)
Blue (3)	Ground $\perp$ (16 AWG)
Green (4)	<i>Not connected</i>
Grey (5)	Feedback* signal (20 AWG)
Yellow (6)	Isolated** input signal gnd. (20 AWG)
Blue (7)	Isolated** input signal 4-20 mA (20 AWG)

\* "feedback" available in MCx-AC-xxxAF version of actuator only.

\*\* "isolated" available in MCx-AC-xxxAI and xxxAF versions of actuator only.

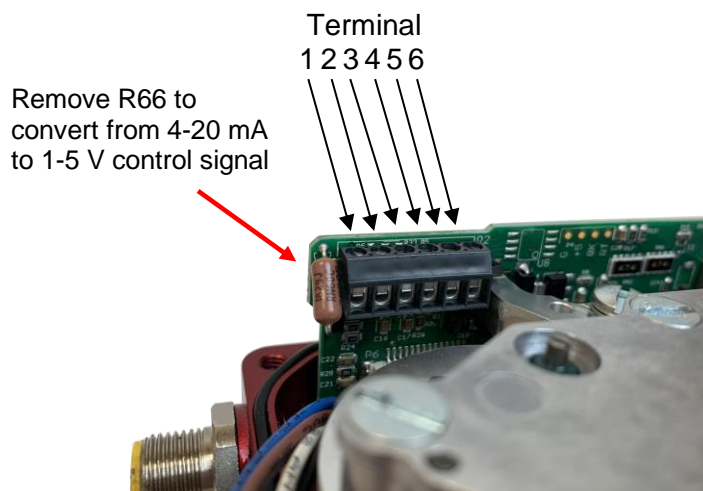


If the cable is not included with your actuator, connect the wires according to the chart below:

Pin	Function
6	<i>Already connected to power supply</i> (connect live wire to loose red cable with, see bottom of page)
5	<i>Already connected to power supply</i> (connect neutral wire to loose black cable, see bottom of page)
4	Feedback* gnd.
3	Feedback* 4-20 mA
2	Isolated** input signal gnd.
1	Isolated** input + signal (4-20 mA)

\* "feedback" available in MCx-AC-xxxAF version of actuator only.

\*\* "isolated" available in MCx-AC-xxxAI and xxxAF versions of actuator only.



## Power Supply and Current Draw

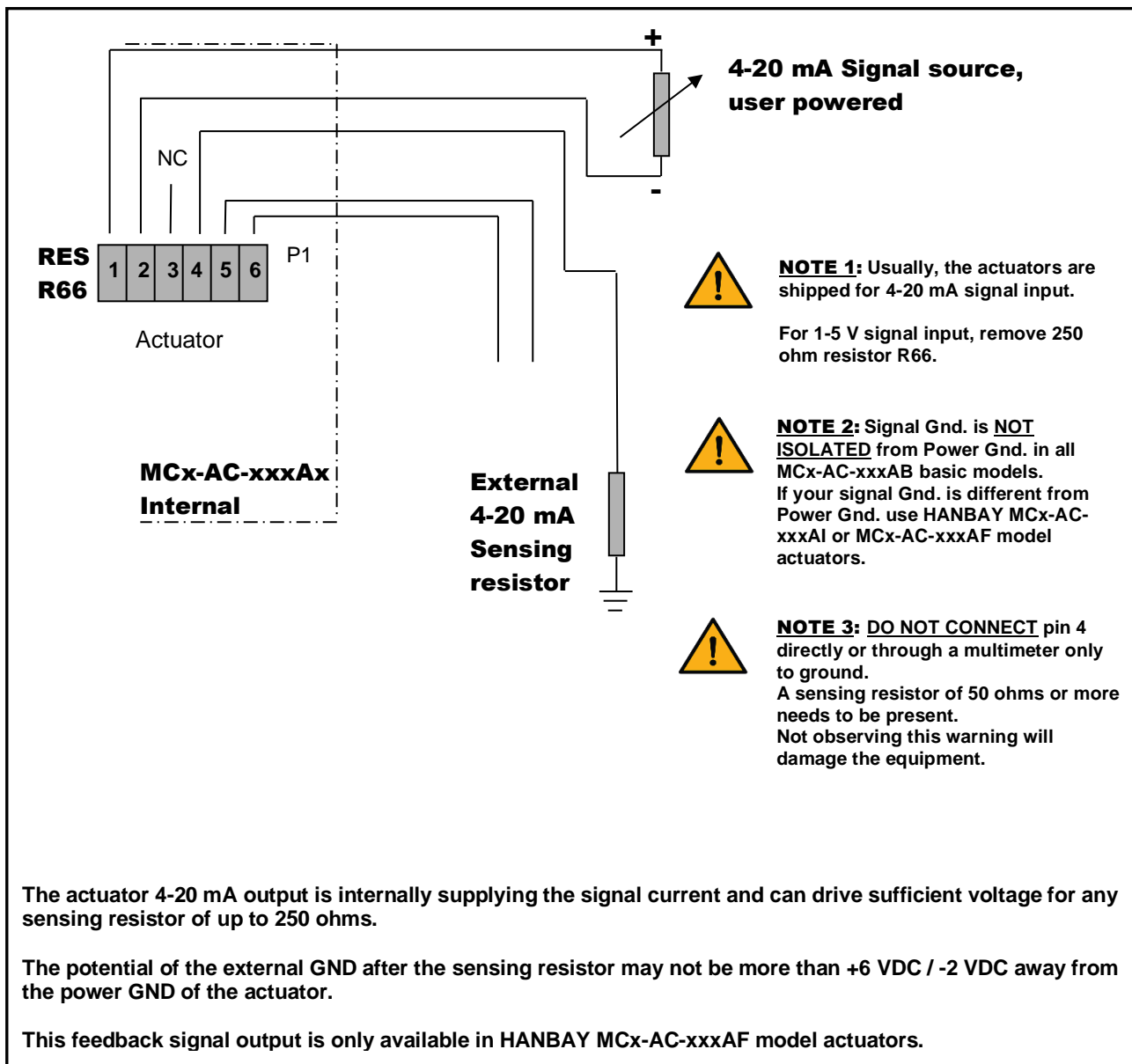
The **MCx-AC-xxxAx** may be connected to voltages ranging within 110-240 VAC.

The power consumption will range from minimum 30 mA when the actuator is not moving up to maximum 400 mA when active.



## Control Signal and Feedback

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

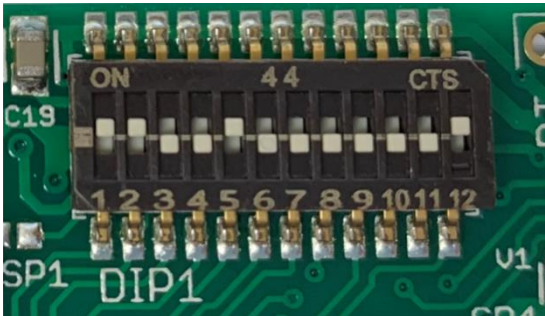


# OPERATION

## DIP Switches

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

See table below for DIP switch functionality.



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

DIP	Function
1	<b>Speed:</b> Choose how quickly the actuator will turn the valve. See p.6.
2	
3	Only in the ON position for actuator model MCH (with external gear stage).
4	<b>Turns:</b> The actuator usually ships from the factory with the recommended number of turns for the valve. However, this number can be changed. Turning on a switch will add a specific number of
5	turns to the actuator's movement.
6	
7	See p.6 for relation between positions of the DIP switches and number of turns.
8	Example: Turning on DIP 6 adds four turns, turning on DIP 8 adds one turn. If both DIP 6 and 8 are on, then the total turns of the actuator would be five.
9	<b>Signal loss:</b> See p.9.
10	<b>Seating torque:</b> Set how much torque the actuator exerts on the valve lever during the calibration
11	(finding valve seat) procedure. See p.7.
12	<b>Direction/Calibration:</b> Toggle switch on and off while powered to re-calibrate actuator (find valve seat). Also sets direction in which the actuator will open and close. See p.9.

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

## Controlling the Actuator

The 4-20 mA (or 1-5 V / 1-10 V) input signal represents a total span of a number of turns.

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

## Changing the number of turns

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

Total Turns Dip4=0	DIP 5	DIP 6	DIP 7	DIP 8
reserved	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	1	0
3	0	0	1	1
4	0	1	0	0
5	0	1	0	1
6	0	1	1	0
7	0	1	1	1
8	1	0	0	0
9	1	0	0	1
10	1	0	1	0
11	1	0	1	1
12	1	1	0	0
13	1	1	0	1
14	1	1	1	0
15	1	1	1	1

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

DIP 4=0	+0 turns
DIP 4=1	+16 turns



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

## Torque Settings

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

During normal operation, the actuator will try to reach the speed set by DIP 1 and DIP 2. It will use 100% torque to try and reach the selected speed, regardless of the positions of DIP 10 and DIP 11. Current draw is limited to 1.5 A regardless of settings.

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

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

### Seating power settings:

DIP 10	DIP 11	Power
OFF	OFF	16%
OFF	ON	33%
ON	OFF	66%
ON	ON	100%



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

## Speed and Torque Details

**The maximum speed of the actuator can be set** by using the first two positions of the **DIP switch selector**. As a result of this setting, the actuator will limit the maximum speed. The tables below show the time required to complete one turn.

The seating torque depends on the voltage provided in the power connection and on the seating power settings on DIP 10, 11 as shown below.

### MCL-AC-xxxAx Actuators

Speed:		
DIP 1	DIP 2	Time for 1 turn (sec)
OFF	OFF	7
OFF	ON	3
ON	OFF	2
ON	ON	1

Torque:			
DIP 10	DIP 11	Seating Torque (in-lbs)	Operating torque is 100%
OFF	OFF	12	
OFF	ON	20	
ON	OFF	38	
ON	ON	48	
<b>NOTE:</b> If actuator is MCJ-AC-xxxAx, divide torque values by 3. <b>To convert in-lbs to Nm, divide by 9.</b>			

## MCM-AC-xxxAx Actuators

Speed:		
DIP 1	DIP 2	Time for 1 turn (sec)
OFF	OFF	23
OFF	ON	11
ON	OFF	7
ON	ON	4

Torque:			
DIP 10	DIP 11	Seating Torque (in-lbs)	Operating torque is 100%
OFF	OFF	35	
OFF	ON	60	
ON	OFF	115	
ON	ON	145	
<b>NOTE:</b> If actuator is MCK-AC-xxxAx, divide torque values by 3. <b>To convert in-lbs to Nm, divide by 9.</b>			

## MCH-AC-xxxAx Actuators

Speed:		
DIP 1	DIP 2	Time for 1 turn (sec)
OFF	OFF	90
OFF	ON	45
ON	OFF	30
ON	ON	18

Torque:			
DIP 10	DIP 11	Seating Torque (in-lbs)	Operating torque is 100%
OFF	OFF	120	
OFF	ON	205	
ON	OFF	400	
ON	ON	497	
To convert in-lbs to Nm, divide by 9.			

## MCF-AC-xxxAx Actuators

Speed:		
DIP 1	DIP 2	Time for 1 turn (sec)
OFF	OFF	186
OFF	ON	94
ON	OFF	56
ON	ON	38

Torque:			
DIP 10	DIP 11	Seating Torque (in-lbs)	Operating torque is 100%
OFF	OFF	230	
OFF	ON	380	
ON	OFF	720	
ON	ON	915	
To convert in-lbs to Nm, divide by 9.			



## Signal Loss and Calibration

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



**IF YOU HAVE TO** turn the actuator manually when its power is turned off, it will lose its position, and it will need to be re-zeroed (as described in sub-section 3).

2. **For actuators that are connected to a UPS** the behavior on signal loss can be set as follows:

### Normal position of DIP 9: OFF

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

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

### Predetermined signal loss position DIP 9: ON

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

Setting of the predetermined signal loss position:

- a.- turn DIP 9 to the “off” position
- b.- re-zero the actuator by sending and holding an input signal between 2.80 and 4.16 mA (0.700 and 1.04 V) wait until the device is re-zeroed, (i.e.: valve is closed)
- c.- by varying the input signal, move the actuator to the position that is going to be the predetermined signal loss position.
- d.- switch DIP 9 to the “on” position. The current actuator position will be saved as the default signal loss position. (The default signal position is an absolute actuator position, not a signal value.)

3. **Re-zeroing the actuator and initiating calibration routine:**

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

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

**If you need to re-zero in the opposite direction** (i.e.: for pressure regulators, which typically go to the “top” fully open position at 4 mA) change the setting of DIP 12 and cycle power.

4. **Feedback calibration: [RCx-AC-xxxAF model actuators only]**

The current feedback will be calibrated from the factory.

### To re-calibrate the feedback:

- a.- Turn off the actuator and disconnect the feedback and input signals. If possible, remove the actuator from the valve.
- b.- Connect the feedback signal to the signal input. Also connect the power and signal grounds.
- c.- Power up the actuator with this “signal loop-back” setup.
- d.- Short SP1. It will automatically run a special routine to calibrate the feedback signal to the signal input. The whole process takes about 1.5 seconds.
- e.- Turn off the power and reconnect the actuator as normal.

## Troubleshooting

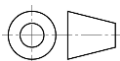
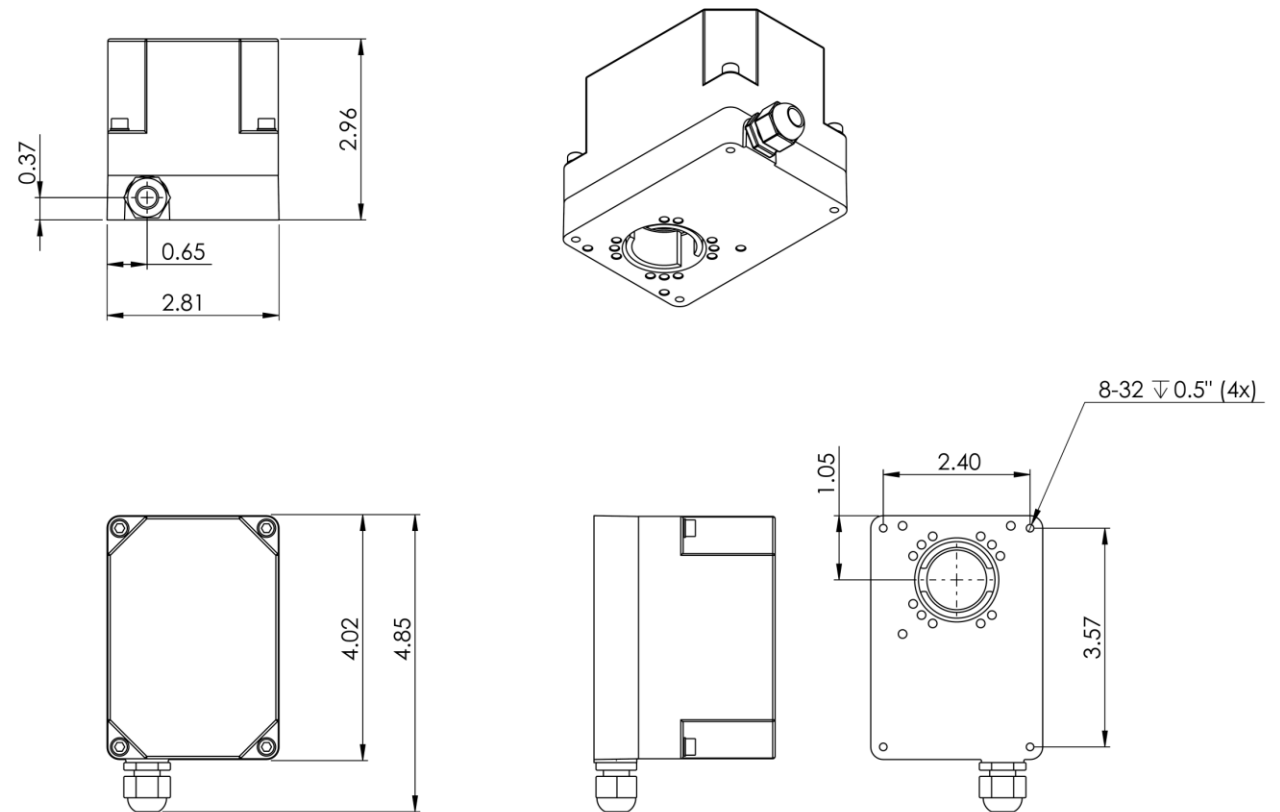
Upon noticing a problem, your first step should almost always be to recalibrate the actuator by toggling DIP 12 while the actuator is powered. This alone can solve basic problems. See sub-section 3 above for more details.

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

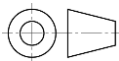
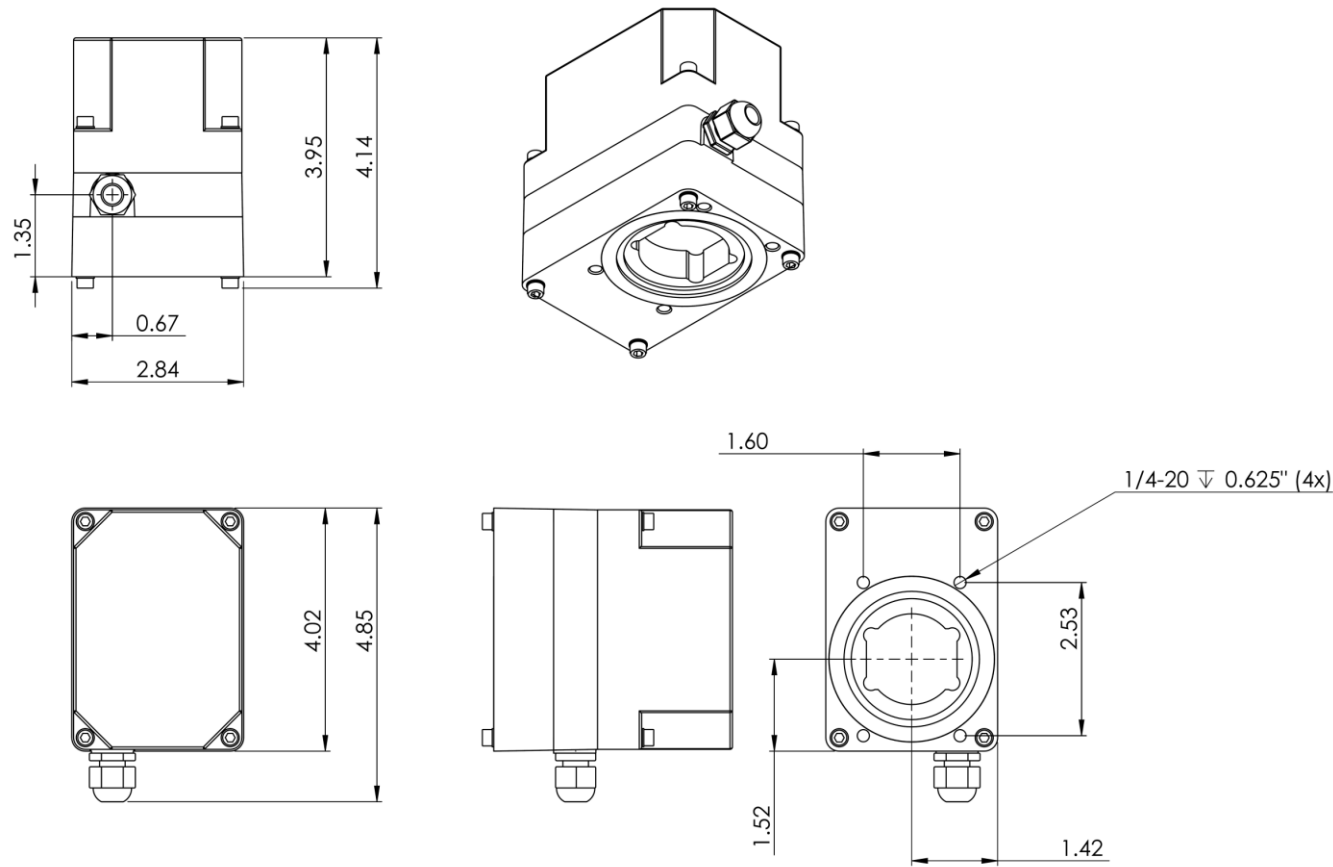
- 1) Re-calibrate the actuator. This will move the actuator regardless of what signal it is receiving.
- 2) A sticking valve may be the problem. Remove the valve from the actuator, and re-test the actuator.
- 3) Remove power. Re-check the wiring and the power/signal apparatus. Power actuator and re-calibrate.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

ACTUATOR DIMENSIONS

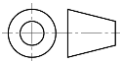
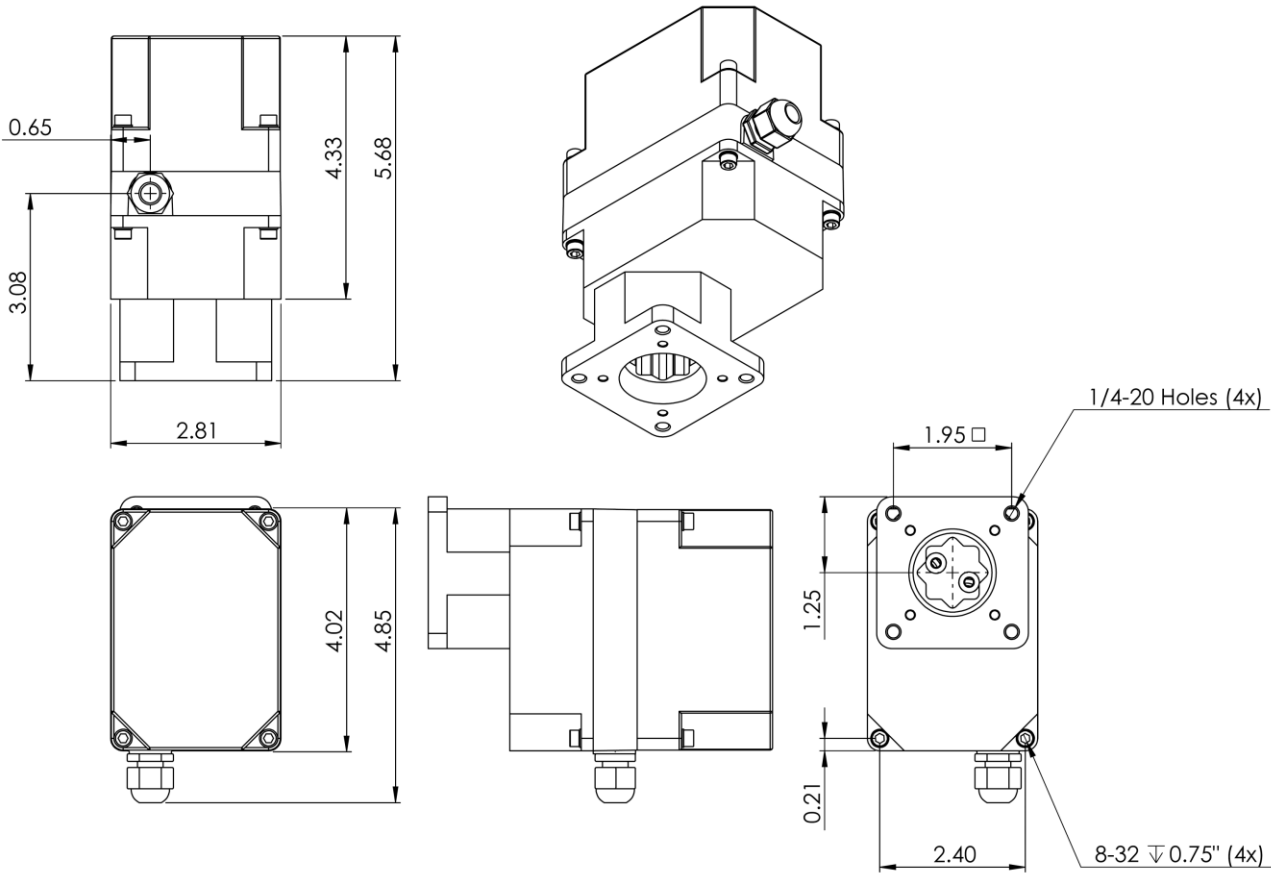
MCJ/ MCL/ MCM -AC-xxxAx models



**MCH-AC-xxxAx models**



**MCF-AC-xxxAx models**



## PART NUMBER BREAKDOWN

Full Hanbay Part Number: **M** **C** - **AC** - **Ax** - -

Base Enclosure		Continuous or Discrete		Gear Train		Special Options		Enclosure Options		Wiring		Thermal Management		PCB		Mounting Kit		Valve Part Number		
M			-		-						-			-		Valve Manufacturer's Part # / CU #				

## LABEL BREAKDOWN

### Firmware Version

AF-1.05 | MM = Multiturn  
 AB-1.05 | MML = Multiturn Low Torque  
 AS-1.05 | MMUL = Multiturn Extra Low Torque  
           | QM = Quarter turn  
           | QM97 = Quarter turn 97°

DT-2.01

DC-2.01

DT-4.06 (Obsolete since 2019)

M-Dx V2.31

### Actuator Supply Voltage

12-24 VDC @ 3.0 A or  
 110-240 VAC @ 1.5 A

### Circuit Board Version

Ax-8.09

Dx-10.31

Dx-4.10 (Obsolete since 2019)

Px-10.3

### Actuator Series

M-Series or R-Series



### Actuator Part Number

Refer to part number breakdown for available options.

### QR Code

Scan this QR code for a direct link to the user manual for your unit!

### Actuator Serial Number

This serial number is unique for each individual unit and is directly tied to your order/invoice number.