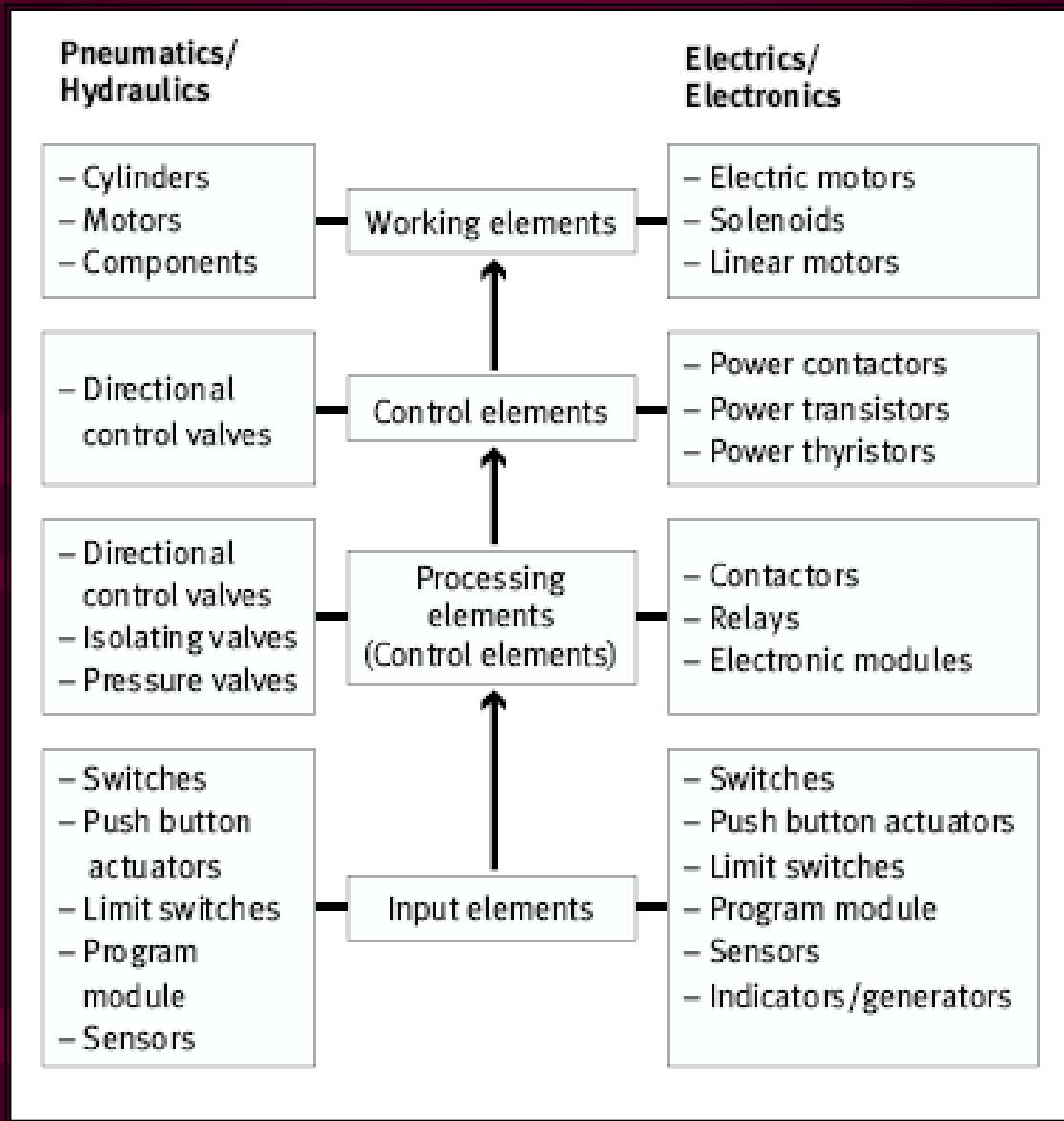


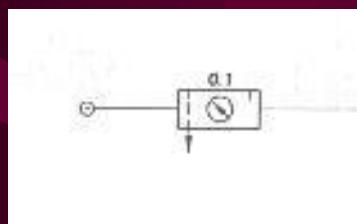
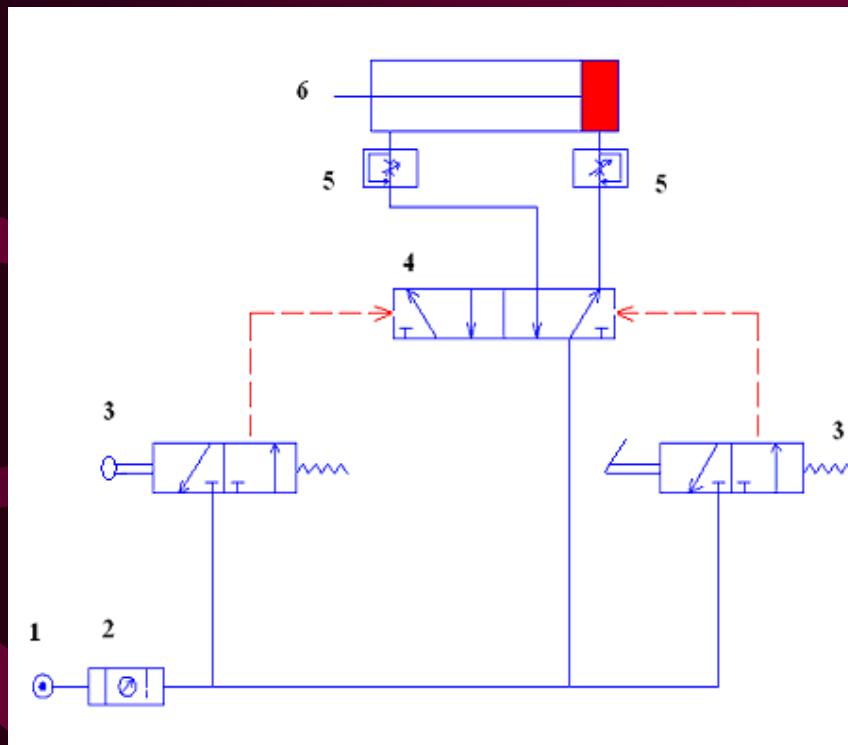
Pneumatic Control Circuit

Element of control chain



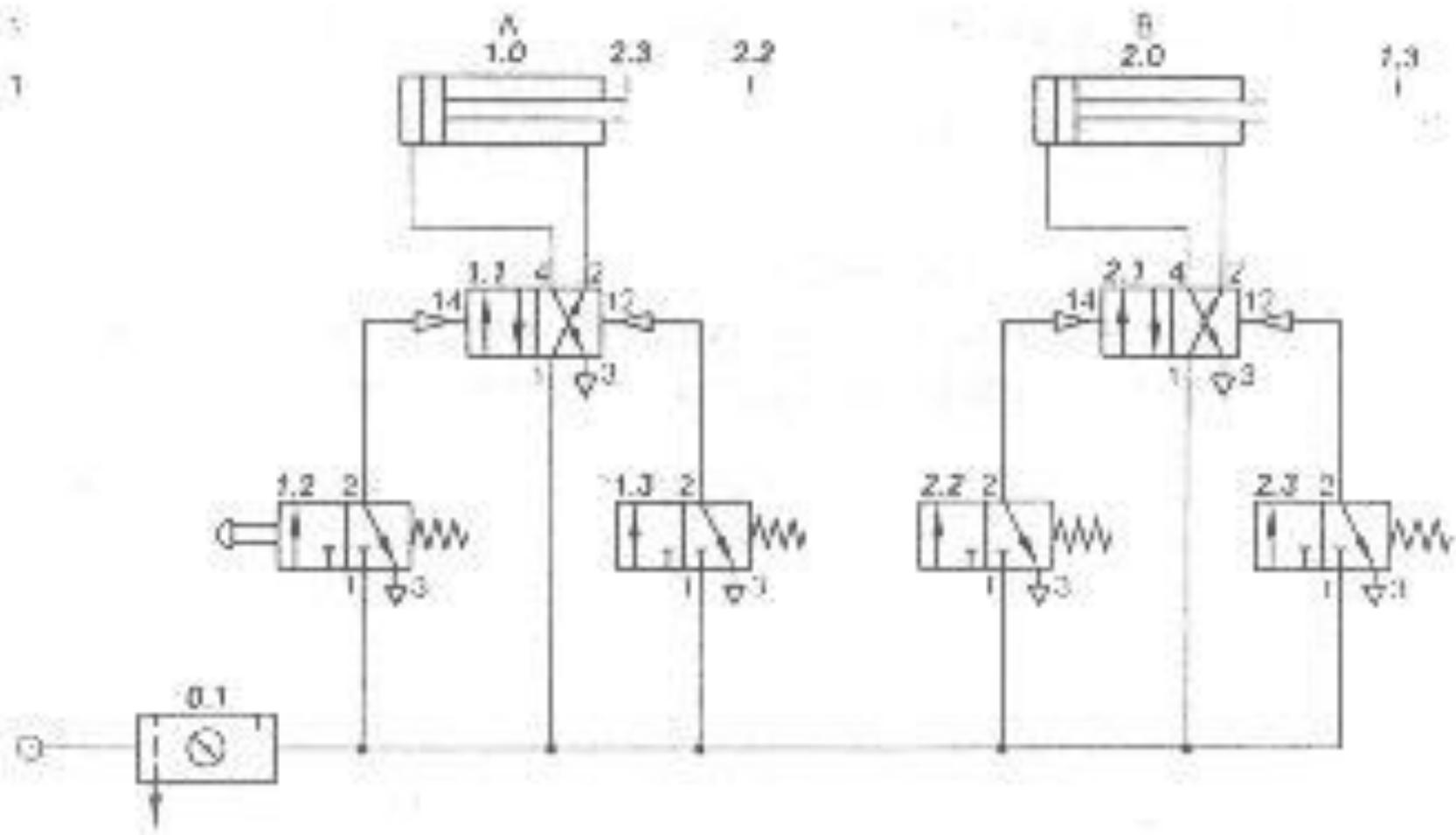
Pneumatic circuit

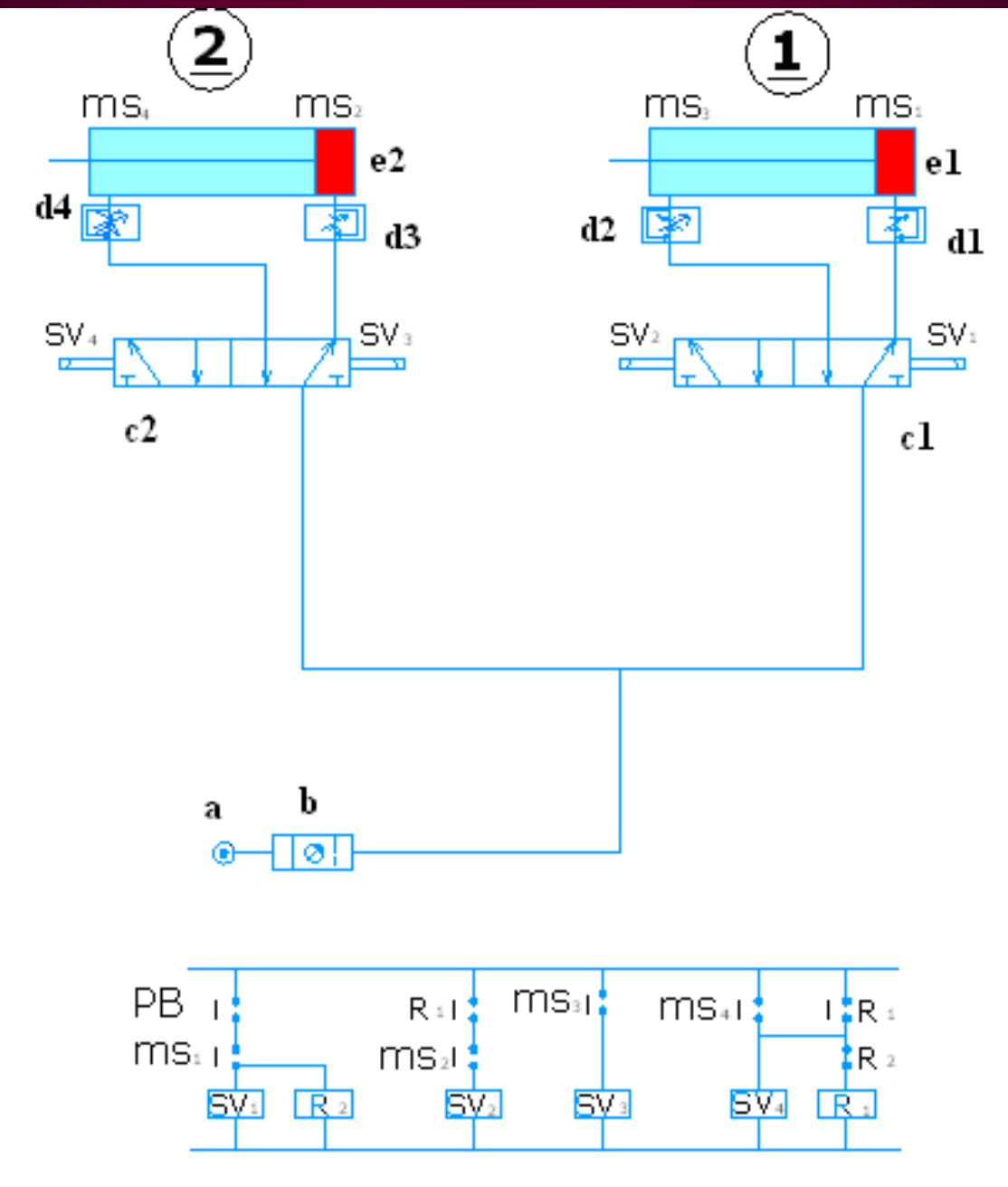
Controlling one double acting cylinder.



- List of the component:
 - 1 Air supply.
 - 2 Service unit.
 - 3 Valve (with roller in left and with lever in right).
 - 4 Directional Control Valve, 3/2 ways.
 - One way flow control valve.
 - Double acting cylinder.

<http://www.mekanizmalar.com/valf5.shtml>



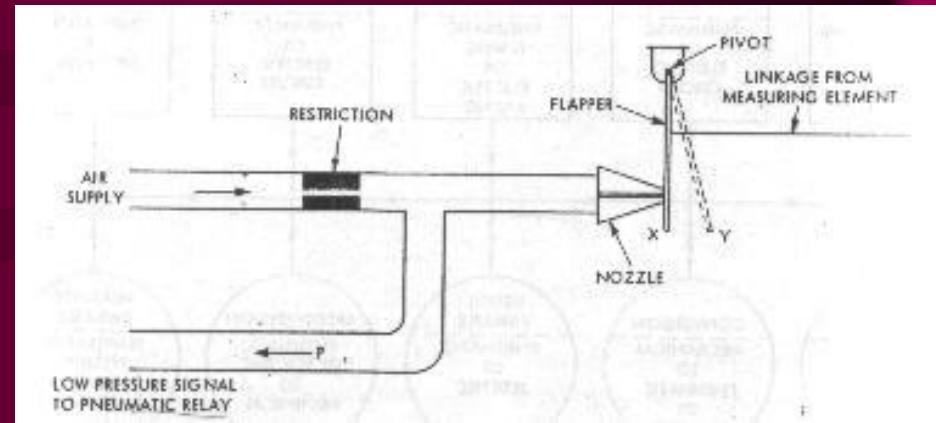


Pneumatic controller

- The basic pneumatic control mechanism is the **flapper-nozzle unit**.
- Using with amplifying relay and feedback bellow for rapid control mechanism.
- Convert a small motion(position) or force into an equivalent(proportional) pneumatic signal.
- Control pressure is;
 - 20 to 100 kPa (3 to 15 psi)
 - 0 % signal pressure is equivalent to 20 kPa and 100 % signal is equivalent to 100 kPa.

The Flapper-Nozzle unit

- Working principle:
 - Input air (regulated at 20 psi or 138kPa) is fed to the nozzle through a reducing tube (restriction).
 - The pressure of the nozzle drop when the flapper is moved away from the nozzle.
 - The pressure will constantly build up when the flapper is moved closer to the nozzle.



- The flapper movement is very small and rapidly, produce a proportional pneumatic signal.

- The limitation of the simple flapper-nozzle:
 - Output pressure is slow because of the constriction when directly used to operate a control valve. Causing the sluggish action on the system.
 - The flapper must be big and strong enough to overcome the blast of air leaving the nozzle.
 - Because of the flapper moving rapidly the system is susceptible to vibration and instability.
- The limitation can be reduced by adding:
 - Relay or amplifier.
 - Feedback system (repositions the flapper or nozzle.)

