

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	REMEDIES
No response from unit	Blown fuse Excessive voltage applied to unit.	Replace with appropriate 2.5A slo-blo fuse. Replace unit.
No response when using 0-10V input	Input polarity reversed.	Reverse input wires.
Erratic operation	Bad feedback potentiometer Loose feedback potentiometer or loose feedback gears Sloppy gear tooth engagement	Replace feedback potentiometer. Tighten feedback potentiometer and/or gears. Adjust feedback potentiometer gear for tight engagement.
No response when using 4-20mA input	Input polarity reversed.	Reverse input wires.
Actuator runs to open position when using 4-20mA input.	JP1 not installed.	Install JP1.
Actuator runs to limit switch.	Feedback potentiometer wired backwards. Motor wired backwards.	Reverse wires on GND and +5V OUT terminals. Reverse wires on OPEN OUTPUT and CLOSE OUTPUT terminals.
Actuator hunting for position.	Deadband adjustment improperly set. No brake, or brake slipping Feedback potentiometer slippage Unstable command input signal from PID control loop Actuator load variations (e.g., 45° position on butterfly valves)	See "Calibration" in manual. Install or repair brake. Repair as necessary. Adjust PID parameters for stable command signal. Increase deadband adjustment.
Motor buzzing and overheating.	Motor capacitor is bad or has incorrect voltage rating. Triac output failure	Replace motor capacitor <u>and</u> replace unit. Replace unit.
Both LED indicators come on at the same time, but actuator does not move.	AC ripple found on command input signal.	Have equipment that provides the command signal repaired.
Actuator rotation is backwards.	Actuator or valve is mounted incorrectly on coupling. Actuator needs to be reverse acting.	Reinstall as necessary. See "Reversing Acting Calibration" in manual.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	REMEDIES
<p>Triac output failures</p>	<p>Excessive hunting</p> <p>Excessive ambient temperature</p> <p>Exposure to moisture or liquids</p> <p>Applying external power to motor connections on OPEN OUTPUT or CLOSE OUTPUT terminals</p> <p>Over heating due to actuator stalling (e.g., Valve seats prior to calibrated closed or open position.)</p>	<p>See above.</p> <p>Mount unit away from heat source, purge air through actuator, use heat-shields, etc.</p> <p>Use heater and thermostat or provide separate sealed enclosure.</p> <p>Disconnect motor wires from OPEN OUTPUT and CLOSE OUTPUT terminals prior to applying external power.</p> <p>Recalibrate zero and span.</p>