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## SQM5...

## Reversing Actuators

ISO 9001
REGISTERED FIRM


## Description

SQM5... reversing actuators are used for the positioning of flow control valves, butterfly valves, dampers, or any application requiring rotary motion. The SQM5 ... actuators accommodate control input signals of 4-20 mA, 0-135 $\Omega, 0-10 \mathrm{Vdc}, 0-20 \mathrm{~mA}$, position proportional and floating control. The available output signals include $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$, $0-135 \Omega, 0-10 \mathrm{Vdc}, 0-20 \mathrm{~mA}$, and $0-1000 \Omega$. SQM5 $\ldots$. actuators are available with up to eight internal, easily accessible and adjustable auxiliary switches.

A selection of exchangeable circuit boards provide a variety of functions including auto/manual selector switch, manual forward/reverse toggle switch, zero and span adjustment, parallel or master/slave operation, split range control, input signal override, and selectable electronic linearization.

The SQM5... is engineered for precision. It is particularly well suited to applications requiring a high degree of modulating accuracy and repeatability. Drive shaft play is limited to $0.3^{\circ}$ with a modulating accuracy of 250 repositions through $90^{\circ}$ of travel.

The SQM5... actuator may be mounted in any position. A selection of mounting brackets and shafts provide installation flexibility and allow for the simple replacement of most competitive actuators.

## Features

- Modulating accuracy of 250 repositions through $90^{\circ}$
- Two limit switches, plus up to six internal auxiliary switches
- Full closed "economy position" switch
- Drive shaft and cam drum disengagement clutches
- Auto/manual switch, manual control forward/reverse toggle switch
- UL, CSA and CE approved 24, 110 and 220 Vac versions
- Field reversible clockwise (cw) or counterclockwise (ccw) operation
- Various torque ratings and running times available
- Selection of field exchangeable one and two ended shafts
- Mounting brackets to replace competitive actuators

| Features, Continued | - Connections for both base and face mounting <br> - Low hysteresis actuator and potentiometer gearing <br> - Externally visible position indication <br> - Selection of input and output signals <br> - Zero and span adjustment <br> - Field exchangeable circuit boards and potentiometers <br> - Electronic damper linearization function <br> - Split range and selectable parallel or master/slave operation <br> - Adjustable input signal override function |  |
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## Application

SQM5... actuators are uniquely suited for both industrial and commercial applications. The high level of accuracy permits precise modulating control of industrial process and process heating applications, often significantly enhancing performance and product quality.

In commercial and industrial burner applications requiring high turndown and reliable ignition, the auxiliary switches can be applied to create separate positions for burner light off and low fire. In dual fuel applications, additional switches can be used to create separate high fire, low fire and light off positions for each fuel. The "economy position" switch is used to drive the actuator to the full closed position when the burner is off.

In all applications, commissioning is simplified. Shaft and switch cam drum disengagement clutches allow for the quick manual alignment of the actuator shaft and switch cams. The forward/reverse toggle switch in combination with the auto/manual selector switch provides direct manual control.

## Product Numbers

Table 1. Product Numbers for Pre-assembled UL/CSA/CE-Approved Actuators.

| Torque ${ }^{1}$ | Running <br> Time $^{2}$ <br> $90^{\circ} @$ <br> 60 Hz | Input Control Signals ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { switches } \end{array}$ | Product Number <br> For SQM5x.xx0xxxx shafts must be ordered separately For shaft selection refer to Table 2. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ib-in | sec | Line Voltage | $\begin{aligned} & 4-20 \\ & \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 0-135 \\ \Omega \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0-10 \\ \text { Vdc } \end{array}$ | limit/ aux. | 110 V | 220 V | 24 V |
| 90 | 8 | X |  |  |  | 2/4 |  | SQM50.260R2A |  |
| 90 | 8 | X | X |  |  | 2/4 | SQM50.260R1G4 |  |  |
| 90 | 12 | X | X |  |  | $2 / 4$ | SQM50.364R1G3 |  |  |
| 140 | 25 | X |  |  |  | $2 / 4$ | SQM50.464R1A3 |  |  |
| 140 | 25 | X | X | X | X | 2/6 | SQM50.480R1Z3 ${ }^{3}$ |  | SQM50.480R8Z3 ${ }^{3}$ |
| 140 | 25 | X |  |  |  | 2/3 | SQM50.450R1A |  | SQM50.450R8A |
| 140 | 25 | X | X |  |  | 2/4 | SQM50.460R1G3 |  | SQM50.450R8G3 |
| 140 | 25 | X |  | X |  | 2/4 | SQM50.460R1H3 |  | SQM50.450R8H3 |
| 140 | 25 | X | X | X | X | 2/6 |  | SQM50.480R2Z3 ${ }^{3}$ |  |
| 200 | 25 | X | $x$ | X | x | 2/6 | SQM53.480R1Z3 ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
| 200 | 25 | X | X |  |  | 2/6 | SQM53.480R1G3 |  |  |
| 200 | 25 | X |  |  |  | 2/4 | SQM53.460R1A |  |  |
| 310 | 37 | X |  |  |  | 2/4 | SQM56.560R1A |  |  |
| 310 | 37 | X | X |  |  | 2/4 | SQM56.560R1G4 |  |  |
| 310 | 37 | X |  | X |  | 2/4 | SQM56.564R1H4 |  |  |
| 400 | 50 | X | x | X | X | $2 / 6$ | SQM56.680R1Z3 ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
| 400 | 50 | X | X |  |  | 2/6 | SQM56.680R1G3 |  |  |

1. Torque will vary with the selection of the shaft. See Specifications.
2. Running time for $135^{\circ} \rightarrow$ multiply by 1.5 For $50 \mathrm{~Hz} \rightarrow$ multiply by 1.2
3. SQM5x.xxxxxZx models also accept a 0-20 mA input signal.

Table 2. Product Numbers for Accessories.


Product Number Identification Legend
For actuator identification only. To select product numbers for ordering, see Table 1.


R Clockwise (when facing gear end. See Figure 6.)
Figure 1. SQM5... Product Number Identification Legend.

## Installation and Operation Instructions

## Shaft Installation

SQM5... actuators are generally shipped without the shaft installed. To install the selected shaft:

1. Loosen the two screws on the actuator cover corners. See Figure 2.
2. Lift the screws and raise the cover. See Figure 3.


Figure 2.


Figure 3.
3. Each shaft is supplied with two washers and a "C" clip. See Figure 4. Using spreading pliers, remove the " C " clip and the washers from the shaft.


Figure 4.
4. Insert the "insert end" of the shaft into the "gear end" of the actuator.
5. Push the shaft until the "insert end" reaches just short of the brass bushing at the other end of the actuator.
6. Put one of the washers on the insert end of the shaft. See Figure 5.


Figure 5.
7. Line up the "shaft key" with the key slot on the "gear end" of the actuator and slide the shaft until the "insert end" is completely through the brass bushing.
8. Place the second washer onto the "insert end" of the shaft. Using spreading pliers, install the "C" clip.

## Rotational Direction Verification

Most SQM5... actuators are factory configured for counterclockwise (ccw), minimum to maximum rotation when facing the gear end of the actuator, or clockwise (cw) rotation when facing the other end of the actuator. SQM5.xxxxxxxR model numbers, ending with $R$ are factory configured for clockwise (cw) operation. To field reverse the direction of rotation, see Service Guide, "Reversing Rotational Direction".

## Actuator Mounting

SQM5... actuators can be mounted in any orientation using the four 1/4"-20 UNC tapped holes located on the bottom corners of the actuator base. Optional base mounting brackets are available. See Table 2 - Product Numbers for Accessories. SQM5... actuators can also be face mounted using self tapping screws in combination with the various holes on the face of the actuator gear end.


Figure 6. Component Identification on the Cam Drum Side of the SQM5... Actuator.

## Switch Adjustment

See Figure 6.

All SQM5...actuators are factory wired with Switch I (maximum), Switch II (full closed "economy position") and Switch III (minimum). The individual switch cams I, II, and III are factory set to $90^{\circ}, 0^{\circ}$ and $30^{\circ}$ respectively.

NOTE: The single switch cam pointers are used together with the black scales when configured for counterclockwise (ccw) operation.

The double switch cam pointers are used together with the red scales when configured for clockwise (cw) operation.

The individual switch cams can be adjusted by hand or with the use of the tool attached to the outside of the hinged switch terminal protection lid.

## Switch Adjustment, continued

See Figure 6.

## Cam Drum Adjustment

See Figure 6.

NOTE: SQM5x.xxxxxAx actuators may be adjusted between $0^{\circ}$ and $160^{\circ}$. SQM5x.xxxxxx3 actuators have a $90^{\circ}$ potentiometer and the switches must be adjusted only between 0 and $90^{\circ}$. SQM5x.xxxxxx4 actuators have a $135^{\circ}$ potentiometer and the switches must be adjusted only between 0 and $135^{\circ}$.

The actuator shaft can be disengaged by pressing the silver shaft release button located to the right of the auto/manual switch. The shaft can be manually rotated when the button is pressed. Once pressed, the button can be locked by pushing it slightly upwards. After the shaft has been manually aligned, re-engage the shaft by pushing the shaft release button downwards.

The cam drum must be manually aligned by pressing and holding the black cam drum release button. The cam drum must be rotated until the " 0 " mark on the cam drum position scale (left scale on the cam drum) is aligned with the gray actuator position indicating pointer.

Wiring
Electrical Connection

## Grounding

## Wiring connections

SQM5... actuators are equipped with two removable conduit connection plates located on the upper corner of the gear housing. Each plate is provided with two threaded connections for $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ NPSM conduit connectors. The use of flexible stranded wire is recommended.

To avoid electro-magnetic interference, the SQM5... actuators must be grounded.
The ground terminal is located to the right of the auto/manual switch.
NOTE: SQM5... actuators require a single source, single phase power supply.
Wiring connections vary depending on which AGA56.... circuit board is installed.

1. Connect line voltage to terminal L. Terminal L must be powered to enable manual operation.
2. Connect neutral to the double terminal block with the two gray motor wires, located on the left side of the gray switch housing.
3. Connect line voltage to terminal A to drive the actuator in the opening direction.
4. Connect line voltage to terminal $Z$ to drive the actuator in the closing direction.

## Wiring, continued



Figure 7. Basic Functional Diagram of AGA56.1...


Figure 8. AGA56.1A97 Terminal/Auto-Manual Board.

AGA56.41/42/43...
circuit boards.
See Figures 9 and 10.

1. Connect line voltage to terminal $L$. Terminal $L$ must be powered at all times.
2. Connect neutral to terminal N .
3. Connect ground to the terminal located to the right of the auto/manual switch.
4. For applications where terminals $\mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{ZL}, \mathrm{A}$ and 13 are not used, bridge terminal LR and L . If any terminals $\mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{ZL}, \mathrm{A}$ or 13 are used, terminal LR must not be bridged with terminal L. In addition, terminal LR must never be powered simultaneously with any terminals Z, ZL, A or 13 . However, terminal LR must be powered once Z, ZL, A and 13 are no longer powered and modulating operation is required (refer to application guide for typical installation examples).
5. Connect the input control signal wires to the appropriate terminals.


Figure 9. Basic Functional Diagram of AGA56.4...


Figure 10. AGA56.41/42/43... Terminal/Trim Potentiometer Boards.

AGA56.9... circuit boards. 1. Connect line voltage to terminal $L$. Terminal $L$ must be powered at all times.
See Figures 11 and 12. 2. Connect neutral to terminal N.
3. Connect ground to the terminal located to the right of the auto/manual switch.
4. For applications where terminals $\mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{ZL}$ and A are not used, bridge terminals L 1 and L. If terminals $\mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{A}$ or ZL are used, terminal L 1 must not be bridged with terminal L . In addition, terminal L1 must never be powered simultaneously with terminals Z, A or ZL. However, terminal L1 must be powered once terminals $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{Z}$ and ZL are no longer powered and modulating operation is required (refer to application guide for typical installation examples).
5. Connect the input and output control signal wires to the appropriate terminals.


Figure 11. Basic Functional Diagram of AGA56.9...


Figure 12. AGA56.9... Terminal and Trim Potentiometer/ Jumper Board.

## Commissioning

## Power Actuator

## Modulation Adjustment

Set the auto/manual switch in the manual position and apply power to the actuator. The actuator can now be driven to the maximum position (switch cam I) or the full closed "economy position" (switch cam II) by using the toggle switch located to the left of the auto/manual switch.

## See Figures 10 and 12.

Ensure that the OPE/MAX/MIN slide switch is set to operation (OPE). The blue MAX trim potentiometer should be gently turned in the clockwise direction until the end stop is reached. The blue MIN trim potentiometer should be gently turned in the counterclockwise direction until the end stop is reached. Set the auto/manual switch in the auto position. The actuator will now drive in response to the control input signal, between the maximum position setting (switch cam I) and the minimum position setting (switch cam III). If there is no control input signal, the actuator will drive to the minimum position setting (switch cam III).

NOTE: Switch Cam I must not be set higher than:
$90^{\circ}$ when using feedback potentiometers ASZxx..803,
$135^{\circ}$ when using feedback potentiometers ASZxx.833, or
$160^{\circ}$ when using feedback potentiometers ASZxx. 863.

## Zero Adjustment

## Span Adjustment

See Figures 10 and 12.
Set the OPE/MAX/MIN slide switch to MIN. The blue MIN trim potentiometer can now be gently adjusted to the required minimum position.

## See Figures 10 and 12.

Set the OPE/MAX/MIN slide switch to "MAX". The blue MAX trim potentiometer can now be gently adjusted to the required maximum position. Return the OPE/MAX/MIN slide switch to OPE.


Figure 13. Switch cam and trim potentiometer setting.

NOTE: The actual minimum and maximum modulating range is determined either by the setting of the MIN and MAX trim potentiometers or the setting of Switch Cam III (Minimum) and Switch Cam I (Maximum). The actuator can never modulate outside of the range set by switch cam I and III. If the MIN and MAX trim potentiometers are set outside the setting range of switch cams I and III, then the switch cam settings determine the modulating range. If a soft stop is desired, the modulating range can be defined by the trim potentiometers if the MIN and MAX trim potentiometers are set inside the setting range of switch cams I and III. See the example in Figure 13.

## Position Indicating Dial Adjustment

## See Figure 6.

The actual position of the SQM5... actuator is indicated by the gray actuator position indicating pointer. The position is also indicated by the dial pointer. Ensure that the actuator position indicating dial is aligned with the actuator position scale by rotating the dial in the clockwise direction if necessary.


## CAUTION:

Turning the dial in the counterclockwise direction may loosen the potentiometer locking screw.

## Cover Installation

Lift the two screws on the cover corners and slide the cover end into the groves at the gear end of the actuator. See Figure 14.

Press the cover into place and then press the screws inward and tighten. See Figure 15.


Figure 14.


Figure 15.

## Features of SQM5x.xxxxxZx Actuators

## Multiple Input Signals

SQM5xx.xxxxxZx actuators contain the AGA56.9A... multi function circuit board. This circuit board provides the following features:

The AGA56.9A... circuit board accepts the following input signals:

## Line voltage

- Power to A drives the actuator open to the setting of switch cam I (Maximum).
- Power to ZL drives the actuator closed to the setting of switch cam III (Minimum).
- Power to $Z$ drives the actuator closed to the setting of switch cam II (Economy).
- 4-20 mA (Signal to Y3, common to M)
- 0-135 $\Omega$ (Slide wire signal to Y 0 , potentiometer connected to M and U 4 )
- 0-10 Vdc (Signal to Y1, common to M)
- 0-20 mA (Signal to Y2, common to M)


## Multiple Output Signals

The AGA56.9A... circuit board provides the following output signals:

- 4-20 mA (Signal from U3, common to M)
- 0-10Vdc (Signal from U1, common to M)
- $\mathbf{0 - 2 0 m A}$ (Signal from U2, common to M)

Double potentiometers ASZ22... provide additional output signals.

## Electronic Linearization Function

With jumper J1 in position 1 (upper position), the linearization function is enabled. The circuit board electronically converts the input signal to match the flow characteristics of a typical butterfly valve. Consequently, the actuator will make smaller rotational movements when subjected to lower input signals and larger rotational movements when subjected to higher input signals. For example (based on a $90^{\circ}$ modulating range), a change in input signal from 4 to 8 mA ( $25 \%$ increase) will cause a rotational movement of $11.25^{\circ}$. An equal signal change from 16 to 20 mA will cause a rotational movement of $45^{\circ}$.

With jumper J1 in position 2 (lower position), the linearization function is disabled. When disabled, the rotational movement of the shaft is proportional to the input signal.

Line voltage to terminal P will drive the actuator to a pre-set adjustable position, overriding all modulating input signals. Use the potentiometer marked POS to adjust the override position to any setting within the setting range of switch cams I and III.

To configure the actuator for parallel operation, set the jumper J2 in position 1 (upper position). Input signals Y0, Y1, Y2 or Y3 are directly shunted to output signals U1, U2 and U3. All output signals are available regardless of which input signal is applied.

## Master/Slave Operation

## Split Ranging

To configure the actuator for master/slave operation, set J 2 in position 2 (lower position). The output signals U1, U2 and U3 reflect actual shaft position.

AGA56.9... circuit boards have a modulating signal shift feature which can be used for split ranging. If no signal is present on $\mathrm{Y} 0, \mathrm{Y} 1, \mathrm{Y} 2$ or Y 3 , the actuator will modulate through the full rotational range in response to a 12 to 20 mA signal applied at ZF . If a
maximum signal is present on $\mathrm{Y} 0, \mathrm{Y} 1, \mathrm{Y} 2$, or Y 3 , then the actuator will modulate through the full rotational range in response to a 4 to 12 mA signal applied at ZF . (Maximum signal can be easily achieved by bridging terminals U4 and Y0.)

See Figure 16.
NOTE: It is possible to configure the actuator for split range operation 12 to 4 mA and 20 to 12 mA . Consult your authorized Siemens Building Technologies combustion products sales representative for details.


Figure 16. Split Ranging.

## Features of

 SQM5x.xxxxx $\underline{G}$, SQM5x.xxxxxHx, SQM5x.xxxxxK $x$ Actuators
## Input Signals

## Output Signals

SQM5x.xxxxxGx actuators contain the AGA56.41A... circuit board with terminals $Y$ - and $\mathrm{Y}+$ for $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ modulating input.

SQM5x.xxxxxHx actuators contain the AGA56.42A... circuit board with terminals $\mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{M}$ and $U$ for 0-135 $\Omega$ modulating input.

SQM5x.xxxxxKx actuators contain the AGA56.43A... circuit board with terminals Y and M for $0-10 \mathrm{Vdc}$ modulating input.

The AGA56.4xA... circuit boards accept the following additional input signal:

## Line voltage

- Power to A drives the actuator open to the setting of switch cam I (Maximum).
- Power to $Z$ drives the actuator closed to the setting of switch cam II (Economy).
- Power to ZL drives the actuator closed to the setting of switch cam III (Minimum).
The AGA56.4xA... circuit boards do not provide output signals. Install a double potentiometer ASZ22...to obtain a $0-1000 \Omega$ actuator position output signal.


## Features of SQM5x.xxxxxAx Actuators

Input Signals

## Output Signals

The AGA56.1A97... circuit boards accept the following additional input signal:

## Line voltage

- Power to A drives the actuator open to the setting of switch cam I (Maximum).
- Power to $Z$ drives the actuator closed to the setting of switch cam II (Economy).
- Power to switch III, terminal 3 drives the actuator to the setting of switch cam III (Minimum).

The AGA56.1A97 circuit board provides no output signals. Install a double potentiometer ASZ22...to obtain a 0-1000 $\Omega$ actuator position output signal.

## Service Guide

## WARNING:

Disconnect the power supply to the actuator before performing any service functions.

NOTE: Most SQM5... actuators are factory configured for counterclockwise (ccw), minimum to maximum rotation when facing the gear end of the actuator or clockwise (cw) rotation when facing the other end of the actuator.

## Reversing Rotational Direction

1. Disconnect the double blue wires marked 21 and the double black wires marked 12 from switch I, terminal 21 and switch II, terminal 12 respectively.
2. Connect the double blue wires marked 21 to switch II, terminal 12. Connect the double black wires marked 12 to switch I, terminal 21.
3. See Figure 6. Adjust all switch cams to the desired settings using the red cam drum scales in combination with the double switch cam pointers.

NOTE: Press and hold the black cam drum release button to rotate the cam drum. This will give easy access to the switch cams and a better view of the cam drum scales.
4. If no potentiometer $A S Z \ldots$ is installed, the reversing procedure is complete. If a potentiometer ASZ... is installed, complete Steps 5 through 11.


Figure 17. Reversing Rotational Direction on the ASZ Potentiometer Board.
5. See Figure 17. Disconnect the blue and brown wires from the terminal block located on the ASZ... potentiometer circuit board.
6. Reconnect the brown wire to the left terminal and the blue wire to the right terminal. The black wire remains connected to the middle terminal.
7. See Figure 6. Remove the white plastic actuator position-indicating dial by gently pulling while rotating in the clockwise direction.
8. The actuator position indicating pointer, located near the actuator gear end of the cam drum, must point to the " 0 " mark on the actuator position scale (scale on the cam drum nearest to the actuator gear end). Press and hold the black cam drum release button while manually rotating the cam drum.
9. See Figure 17. Loosen the black potentiometer gear attachment screw approximately one turn. Gently wedge a small screwdriver between the potentiometer gear and the gray plastic housing. Gently twist the screwdriver until the potentiometer gear releases from the cam drum shaft.
10. Manually rotate the potentiometer gear in the counterclockwise direction until the white line next to the " 0 " mark on the potentiometer gear face is exactly in alignment with the potentiometer gear alignment pointer. Firmly tighten the black potentiometer gear attachment screw while manually holding the potentiometer gear in alignment. Check the alignment again.
11. Re-install the white actuator-indicating dial by gently pressing it onto the potentiometer gear attachment screw. Align scale position " 0 " on the actuator position indicating dial with the dial pointer by rotating the dial in the clockwise direction to avoid loosening the potentiometer gear attachment screw.

## Shaft Installation

See Installation and Operation Instructions.

Preparation before Circuit Board Installation

## WARNING:

Disconnect the power supply to the actuator before replacing the circuit boards.

The black circuit board mounting bracket, installed on the inside base of the SQM5... actuator has four vertical, slotted circuit board supports. Remove the terminal section and circuit board(s) from the mounting bracket.

The actuator motor capacitor is attached to the lower section of the gray plastic switch housing using snap-on holding clips. Gently pull the capacitor forward until it unclips and temporarily place it on top of the gear housing. See Figure 18.


Figure 18.
$\qquad$

## CAUTION:

Do not disconnect any capacitor wiring.

AGA56.41/42/43
Circuit Board Installation

1. Remove the AGA56.41/42/43... circuit board from the packaging. The circuit board is shipped as one board.
2. Separate the board at the perforation by holding the circuit board at both ends and gently bending the board until it separates.
3. Move the terminal section containing the auto/manual switch to the opposite end of the base circuit board.
4. From the switch housing side of the actuator, guide the base circuit board into the bottom of the circuit board mounting bracket. See Figure 19.
5. Re-install the actuator motor capacitor. See Figure 20.
6. Connect the blue neutral wire, shipped loose with the AGA56.9A..., to the spade connector marked N located on the terminal board just below the auto/manual switch
7. Gently guide the terminal section into the support slots and slide the terminal board downward until both supports snap into place. Ensure that the four brown wires and the flat white connector cable which connect the two circuit boards are positioned correctly in their respective corners allowing the board to freely slide into place without pinching either wire. See Figure 21.
8. Connect the bundled blue, black and brown potentiometer wires to the terminal block located on the ASZ... potentiometer circuit board. See Potentiometer Installation.


Figure 19.


Figure 20.


Figure 21.

AGA56.41/42/43
Circuit Board Installation, continued
9. Make the following connections to the actuator: See Figure 22.
a. Connect the black wire, marked "1" from the circuit board to switch I, terminal 1.
b. Connect the yellow wire, marked " 2 " from the circuit board to switch II, terminal 2.
c. Connect the white wire, marked "3" from the circuit board to switch III, terminal 3.
d. Connect the brown wire, marked " 13 " from the circuit board to switch III, terminal 13.
e. Connect the other end of the blue neutral wire to the double terminal block located on the outer end of the switch housing


Figure 22.
f. Connect the gray grounding wire marked "51" to the ground terminal located to the right of the auto/manual switch.

AGA56.9A... Circuit Board Installation

1. Remove the ASZ... potentiometer if already installed on the SQM5... actuator. See Potentiometer Removal/Installation Instructions.
2. Remove the AGA56.9A... circuit boards from the packaging. The three separate AGA56.9A circuit boards are shipped in a circuit board mounting bracket.
3. Remove the two upright circuit boards from the mounting bracket by gently pulling aside the vertical supports and sliding the boards upward. Remove the base circuit board from the bottom of the mounting bracket. Discard the shipping mounting bracket.
4. Guide the base circuit board from the switch housing side of the actuator into the bottom of the circuit board mounting bracket. See Figure 23.
5. Re-install the actuator motor capacitor. See Figure 24.
6. Connect the blue neutral wire, shipped loose with the AGA56.9A..., to the spade connector marked N located on the terminal board just below the auto/manual switch.
7. Gently guide the terminal board into the support slots and slide the terminal board downward until both supports snap into place. See Figure 25.
8. See Figure 26 and make the following connections to the actuator:
a. Connect the black wire, marked "1" from the circuit board to switch I, terminal 1.
b. Connect the yellow wire, marked "2" from the circuit board to switch II, terminal 2. Connect the white wire, marked " 3 " from the circuit board to switch III, terminal 3.
c. Connect the brown wire, marked "13" from the circuit board to switch III, terminal 13
d. Connect the other end of the blue neutral wire to the double terminal block located on the outer end of the switch housing.
e. Connect the gray grounding wire marked "51" to the ground terminal located to the right of the auto/manual switch.


Figure 23.


Figure 24.


Figure 25

AGA56.9A...
Circuit Board Installation, continued
9. Gently guide the L-shaped circuit board containing the three blue trim potentiometers into the vertical support slots located on the cam drum side of the actuator. See Figure 27.
10. Slide the circuit board downward until both supports snap into place. Install the ASZ... potentiometer (See Potentiometer Removal/Installation Instructions).
11. Connect the bundled blue, black and brown potentiometer wires to the terminal block located on the ASZ... potentiometer circuit board.


Figure 26.


Figure 27.

AGA56.1A97

## Circuit Board Installation

1. Install the AGA56.1A97 circuit board into the two slotted circuit board supports located on the switch housing side of the actuator.
2. Gently guide the AGA56.1A97 circuit board into the support slots and slide the board downward until both supports snap into place.
3. Make the following connections to the actuator:
a. Connect the black wire, marked "1" from the circuit board to switch I, terminal 1.
b. Connect the yellow wire, marked " 2 " from the circuit board to switch II, terminal 2.
c. Connect the brown wire, marked " 13 " from the circuit board to switch III, terminal 13.

## Potentiometer Removal

## Potentiometer Installation

1. Remove the white plastic actuator position-indicating dial by gently pulling while rotating in the clockwise direction. See Figure 6.
2. Disconnect the blue, black and brown wire from the potentiometer terminal block. See Figure 17.
3. Remove the silver potentiometer board alignment screw.
4. Loosen the black potentiometer gear attachment screw approximately one turn.
5. Gently wedge a small screwdriver between the potentiometer gear and the gray plastic housing.
6. Carefully twist the screwdriver until the potentiometer gear releases from the cam drum shaft. Remove the ASZ... potentiometer.
7. Install the new ASZ... potentiometer by gently sliding the bushing inserted in the gear over the cam drum shaft.
8. Align the board alignment screw hole in the potentiometer board and install the board alignment screw. See Figure 17.
9. The actuator position indicating pointer, located near the actuator gear end of the cam drum, must point to the " 0 " mark on the actuator position scale. See Figure 6. The scale is located on the cam drum nearest to the actuator gear end. Press and hold the black cam drum release button while manually rotating the cam drum.
10. Manually rotate the potentiometer gear until the white line next to the " 0 " or " 1 " mark on the potentiometer gear face is exactly in alignment with the potentiometer gear alignment pointer. See Figure 17. For counterclockwise (ccw) operation the line beside the " 1 " mark must exactly align with potentiometer gear alignment pointer. For clockwise (cw) operation the line beside the " 0 " mark must exactly align with potentiometer gear alignment pointer. Firmly tighten the black potentiometer gear attachment screw while manually holding the potentiometer gear in alignment. Check the alignment again.
11. Connect the bundled blue, black and brown potentiometer wires to the terminal block located on the ASZ... potentiometer circuit board. See Potentiometer Installation and Figure 17.
12. Re-install the white actuator-indicating dial by gently pressing it onto the potentiometer gear attachment screw. Align scale position " 0 " on the actuator position indicating dial with the dial pointer by rotating the dial in the clockwise direction to avoid loosening the potentiometer gear attachment screw. See Figure 6.

## Specifications

## SQM5... Reversing actuator

## SQM5... Reversing actuator

Agency approvals
Operating voltage

Operating frequency
Power consumption
Type of motor
Duty cycle
Torque
Maximum shaft torque
AGA58. 1
AGA58.2
AGA58.3
AGA58. 4
AGA58.7
Timings
Rotational range of operation
SQM5x.xxxxxA models
SQM5x.xxxxxx 3 models
SQM5x.xxxxxx4 models
SQMSx.xxxxxx6 models
Direction of rotation
Shaft
Shaft disengagement
Number of auxiliary switches
Limit switches
Electrical rating of auxiliary switches
Mounting position
Ambient operating temperature
Shipping temperature
NEMA ratings
Connections
Switches
Boards
Dimensions
Weight
Housing
Enclosure (cover)
Motor
Disengagements

UL, CSA, CE
$24 \mathrm{Vac}+10 \%-15 \%$
110 Vac-15\% to $120 \mathrm{Vac}+10 \%$
$220 \mathrm{Vac}-15 \%$ to $240 \mathrm{Vac}+10 \%$
$50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
20 VA
Reversing synchronous motor 100\%
See Table 1.
$90 \mathrm{lb}-\mathrm{in}$
$200 \mathrm{lb}-\mathrm{in}$
$220 \mathrm{lb}-\mathrm{in}$
$270 \mathrm{lb}-\mathrm{in}$
$350 \mathrm{lb}-\mathrm{in}$
See Table 1.
$0-160^{\circ}$
$0-90^{\circ}$
$0-135^{\circ}$
$0-160^{\circ}$
Reversible, factory setting: ccw
Selectable. See Table 2.
Custom versions on request
Independent, cam and drive shaft
6 switches (maximum)
2 switches (standard)
7.5 (3) A, 250 Vac

Optional
-5 to $140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-20\right.$ to $\left.60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
-58 to $140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-50\right.$ to $\left.60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
NEMA $1,2,3,3 R, 3 S, 5,12$, and 13
Spade connectors
Screwed and spade connectors
See Figures 28 through 31.
7.3 lbs . ( 3.3 kg )

Aluminum pressure die casting
Lexan
Lock resistant
Manual for drive and cam shaft

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## Circuit Boards

AGA56.1A97

AGA56.41A...

AGA56.42A...
AGA56.1A97 Switch circuit board
Operating voltage
Operating frequency
Auto/manual switch
Manual toggle switch
Ambient operating temperature
Shipping temperature
Weight
AGA56.41A... Electronic circuit boards

Operating voltage

Operating frequency
Ambient operating temperature
Shipping temperature
Input signal
Impedance
Current input
$\leq 300 \Omega$
Zero adjustment
Span adjustment
Auto/manual switch
Manual toggle switch
Weight
AGA56.42A... Electronic circuit boards
Input signal
Impedance
Current input
$\leq 300 \Omega$
Voltage input
Two removable inserts with two
1/2-inch NPSM threads.
Each insert allows insertion of entire
cable tree for easy servicing
Maintenance free
Four $1 / 4$ "-20 UNC screws in bottom
Face mounting at gear side also
possible
Screw pattern and shaft height
Adaptation with AGA57... adapters
See Table 2.
Voltage independent
$50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
2-position switch
3-position switch
-5 to $140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-20\right.$ to $\left.60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
-58 to $140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-50\right.$ to $\left.60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
$0.22 \mathrm{lb} .(0.1 \mathrm{~kg})$
Single potentiometer
ASZ... $(1000$ ohm $)$ is required
$24 \mathrm{Vac}+10 \%-15 \%$
$110 \mathrm{Vac}-15 \%$ to $120 \mathrm{Vac}+10 \%$
$220 \mathrm{Vac}-15 \%$ to $240 \mathrm{Vac}+10 \%$
$50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
-5 to $140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-20\right.$ to $\left.60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
-58 to $140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-50\right.$ to $\left.60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
$4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$
$\leq 300 \Omega$
MIN: $0-75 \%$
MAX: min-100 $\%$
$2-$ position switch
3 -position switch
$0.7 \mathrm{lb} .(0.33$ kg $)$
Same specifications as AGA56.41A
except
$0-135 \mathrm{Ohm}$
$\leq 300 \Omega$
$\geq 100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$

## Specifications, continued

AGA56.43A...

AGA56.9A

| AGA56.43A... Electronic circuit boards | Same specifications as AGA56.41A <br> except: <br>  <br> Input signal |
| :--- | :--- |
| Impedance |  |
| $\quad$ Voltage input |  |
| AGA56.9A... Multi function electronic | $\geq 100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| circuit boards | Single potentiometer |
| Operating voltage | ASZ... (1000 ohm) is required |
|  | $24 \mathrm{Vac}+10 \%-15 \%$ |
|  | $110 \mathrm{Vac}-15 \%$ to $120 \mathrm{Vac}+10 \%$ |
| Operating frequency | $220 \mathrm{Vac}-15 \%$ to $240 \mathrm{Vac}+10 \%$ |



Figure 28. SQM5x.xxxRxx Dimensions.


Figure 29. Mounting Bracket AGA57.3


Figure 30. AGA57.4 Mounting Bracket.

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Figure 31. Shaft Dimensions.

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