

VBL Volume Booster



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Section 1: Introduction

1.1 Scope of Manual

This instruction manual provides installation, operation, maintenance, and parts information for the VBL volume booster. Refer to separate instruction manuals for information regarding the valve body, actuator, and other accessories.

Do not install, operate, or maintain a VBL volume booster without being fully trained and qualified in valve, actuator and accessory installation, operation and maintenance. **To avoid personal injury or property damage it is important to carefully read, understand, and follow all of the contents of this manual, including all safety cautions and warnings.** If you have any questions about these instructions, contact your Emerson Process Management sales office before proceeding.

1.2 Description

The VBL volume booster is used in conjunction with a positioner on a throttling control valve to increase stroking speed. The booster has a fixed deadband (controlled by the seat-to-seat dimension of the supply and exhaust plugs) which is factory set during assembly and testing. In addition, the booster incorporates soft-seat construction and an integral bypass restriction to eliminate positioner saturation problems that can occur with volume boosters that do not have these features. Adjustment of the integral bypass restriction is necessary for system stability. This adjustment does not affect the deadband of the booster, but does permit the control valve to respond to small input signal changes from the positioner without sacrificing steady-state accuracy.

It also allows the booster to deliver high-volume output for fast stroking when large, rapid input signal changes occur.

The volume booster is used to improve stroking speed. If precision valve control is required, the use of a positioner is recommended. If you use the volume booster only with an actuator, for on-off control, the integral bypass restriction on the volume booster must be closed (turned fully clockwise).


To facilitate diagnostic testing, you can install connectors and piping with the VBL volume booster.

The O-rings and diaphragms in the VBL volume booster are HNBR (Hydrogenated Nitrile). HNBR demonstrates excellent temperature capability and shelf life over standard nitrile.

1.3 Specifications

Specifications for the VBL volume booster are listed in table 1. Information for an individual unit as it comes from the factory appears on the nameplate.

Table 1. Specifications

| | |
|---|--|
| Input Signal Positioner output | Connections Input Signal: 1/4 NPT Supply and Output Signal: 1/2 NPT |
| Maximum Input Signal Pressure⁽¹⁾ VBL-1 and VBL-3: 5.5 bar (80 psig) VBL-2 and VBL-4: 10.3 bar (150 psig) | Hazardous Area Classification Complies with the requirements of ATEX Group II Category 2 Gas and Dust  |
| Input to Output Pressure Ratio Fixed at 1 to 1 | Approximate Weight Aluminum Body: 1.0 kg (2.2 pounds) |
| Supply Pressure Ranges⁽¹⁾ When used in conjunction with a positioner or other pneumatic accessory, always pipe the positioner and booster with one common supply through a regulator (see figure 3). A high-capacity filter should be installed in the supply line to the regulator. Supply pressure also must not exceed the maximum pressure rating of the actuator. | Declaration of SEP BETTIS™ declares this product to be in compliance with Article 3 paragraph 3 of the Pressure Equipment Directive (PED) 97 / 23 / EC. It was designed and manufactured in accordance with Sound Engineering Practice (SEP) and cannot bear the CE marking related to PED compliance. However, the product may bear the CE marking to indicate compliance with other applicable European Community Directives. |
| Operative Temperature Limits⁽¹⁾ -40 to 93°C (-40 to 200°F) | |
| Maximum Flow Coefficients See Table 2. | |

NOTE: Specialized instrument terms are defined in ANSI/ISA Standard 51.1 - Process Instrument Terminology.
1. The pressure/temperature limits in this document, and any applicable code or standard limitation should not be exceeded.

Table 2. Maximum Flow Coefficients

| Instrument | Supply Port Coefficients | Exhaust Port Coefficients |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | C _v | C _v |
| VBL - 1 volume booster | 2.5 | 1.1 |
| VBL - 2 volume booster | 2.5 | 1.1 |
| VBL - 3 volume booster | 2.5 | 1.8 |
| VBL - 4 volume booster | 2.5 | 1.8 |

1.4 Educational Services

For information on available courses for the VBL volume booster, as well as a variety of other products, contact:

Emerson Process Management

Educational Services, Registration

P.O. Box 190; 301 S. 1st Ave.

Marshalltown, IA 50158-2823

Phone: 800-338-8158 or

Phone: 641-754-3771

FAX: 641-754-3431

e-mail: education@emerson.com

Section 2: Installation

⚠ WARNING

Always wear protective clothing, gloves, and eyewear when performing any installation procedures to avoid personal injury.

System damage may result if a volume booster is installed in a way that it can be physically damaged.

Personal injury or system damage may result when service conditions exceed booster or other equipment ratings. Exceeding the pressure specifications in table 1 may cause leakage, parts damage, or personal injury due to bursting of pressure-containing parts or explosion of accumulated gas.

Check with your process or safety engineer for any additional measures that must be taken to protect against process media.

NOTE

Do not use separate pressure supplies for the volume booster and associated positioner.

The volume booster may not exhaust immediately upon loss of a separate pressure supply. However, if the system is in a transient state at the time of pressure supply loss or if changes to the booster's input signal are sufficient to overcome the deadband, the booster will exhaust.

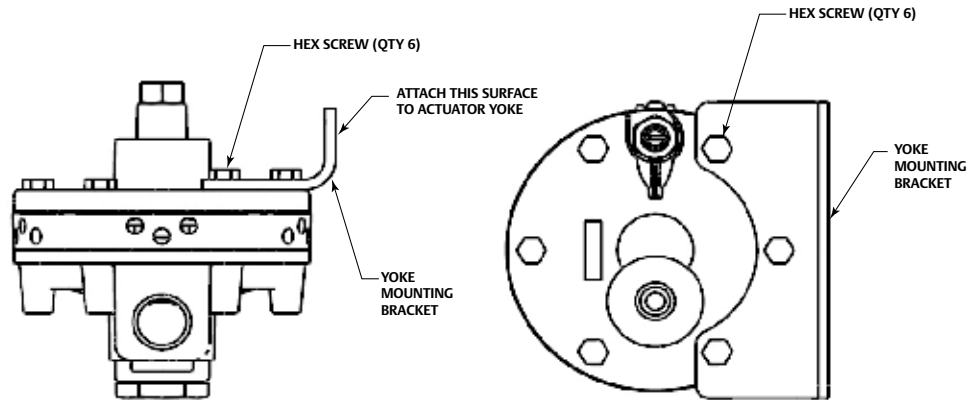
Always pipe the positioner and the volume booster with one common supply. See figure 3 for typical installation examples. A regulator is required to provide sufficient capacity to supply both components. A high-capacity filter, should be installed in the supply line to the regulator.

2.1 Mounting

The volume booster is typically nipple-mounted between the pneumatic supply source and the actuator, and may be used with piston or diaphragm actuators. Many actuators require larger casing or cylinder connections and modifications to allow the booster to deliver the higher volume output.

The booster may also be directly mounted to the actuator by using an actuator yoke mounting bracket (see figure 1) or casing mounting bracket. If a mounting bracket is used, remove the appropriate end cap screws and install the mounting bracket. Install the end cap screws, re-tightening to a recommended torque value of 12.5 N-m (110 lbf-in).

Figure 1 Volume Booster with Yoke Mounting Bracket



2.2 Pressure Connections

The input signal connection is 1/4 NPT. The supply and output connections are 1/2 NPT (minimum pipe size recommended for nipple mounting is 1/2 NPT). Connections to the volume booster should be made as indicated in figure 3. Connections for typical applications are shown in figures 4 and 5. Ensure that the piping is of proper size to meet the capacity demands of the booster and that you equip the actuator with properly sized input connections.

2.3 Supply Pressure

Supply pressure must be filtered, clean, dry air or noncorrosive gas.

⚠ WARNING

If a flammable or hazardous gas is to be used as the supply pressure medium, personal injury, property damage or equipment damage could result from fire or explosion of accumulated gas or from contact with hazardous gas. The volume booster has no provision for piping away the vented exhaust gas. Therefore, do not use flammable or otherwise hazardous gas as a supply medium unless the unit is in a well-ventilated area and all ignition sources have been removed.

2.4 Exhaust Ports

Exhaust to the atmosphere is through exhaust ports in the side of the unit. Keep the exhaust ports free of any obstructions or foreign materials that might clog them.

Section 3: Operating Information

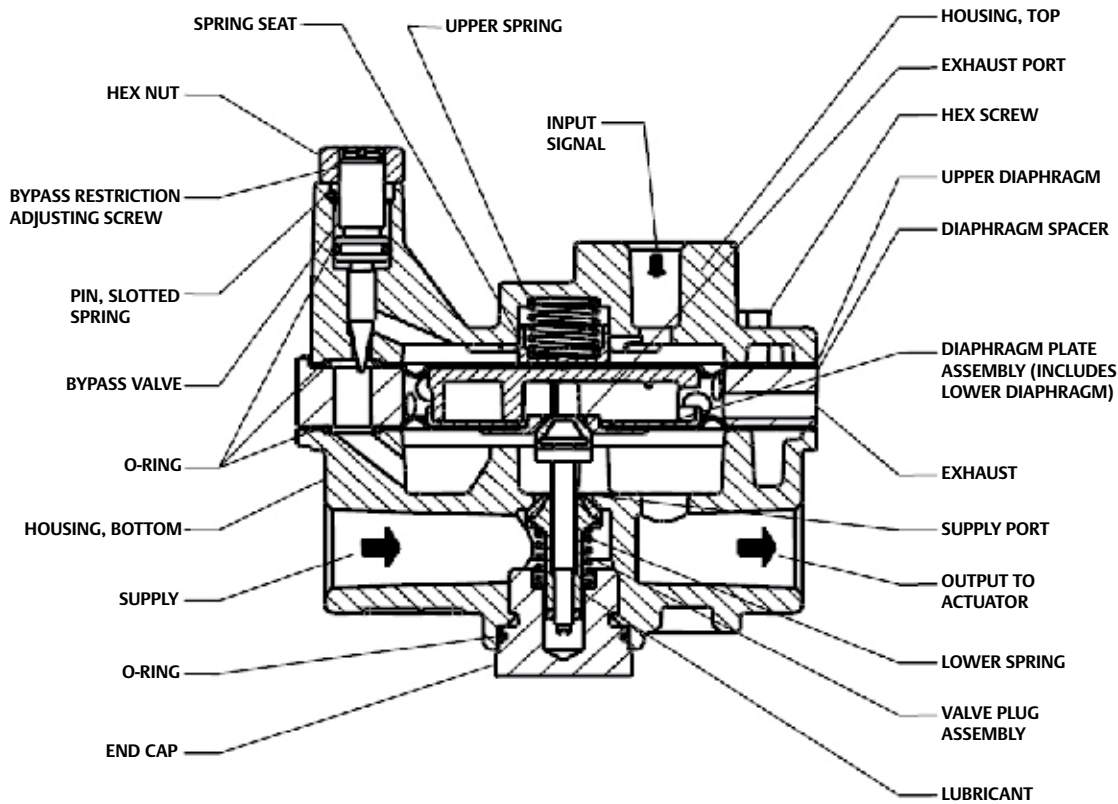
The only operating requirement of the volume booster is the adjustment of the bypass restriction for stable actuator performance. Although systems with different characteristics may require different adjusting techniques, the following adjustment procedure is recommended when using the actuator for throttling control.

NOTE

When sizing the booster, select the lowest C_v that will meet the stroking speed specifications. Oversizing the booster in a closed loop may lead to stability problems, thus requiring the bypass to be opened so far that the booster will never operate.

Prior to operation, turn the bypass restriction adjusting screw (figure 2) four or five turns counterclockwise from the fully closed position. With the actuator in operation, slowly turn the restriction clockwise until the booster operates in response to large changes in the input signal, yet allows small changes to move the actuator without initiating booster operation.

Figure 2 Volume Booster Sectional View



If the actuator is to be used for on-off control, the restriction should be closed (turned fully clockwise). Verify that the capacity of the regulator meets the stroking capacity requirements.

Section 4: Principle of Operation

Refer to figures 2, 3, and 4.

Because of the restriction, large input signal changes register on the booster input diaphragm sooner than in the actuator. A large, sudden change in the input signal causes a pressure differential to exist between the input signal and the output of the booster. When this occurs, the diaphragms move to open either the supply port or the exhaust port, whichever action is required to reduce the pressure differential. The port remains open until the difference between the booster input and output pressures returns to within the deadband limits of the booster. With the bypass restriction adjusted for stable operation, signals having small magnitude and rate changes pass through the bypass restriction and into the actuator without initiating booster operation. Both the supply and exhaust ports remain closed, preventing unnecessary air consumption and possible saturation of positioner relays.

Figure 3 Typical Installations with Piston Actuator

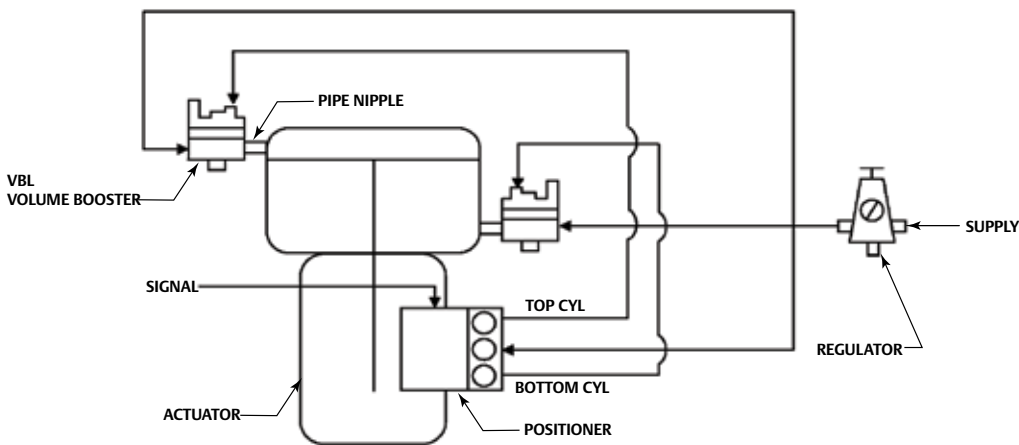
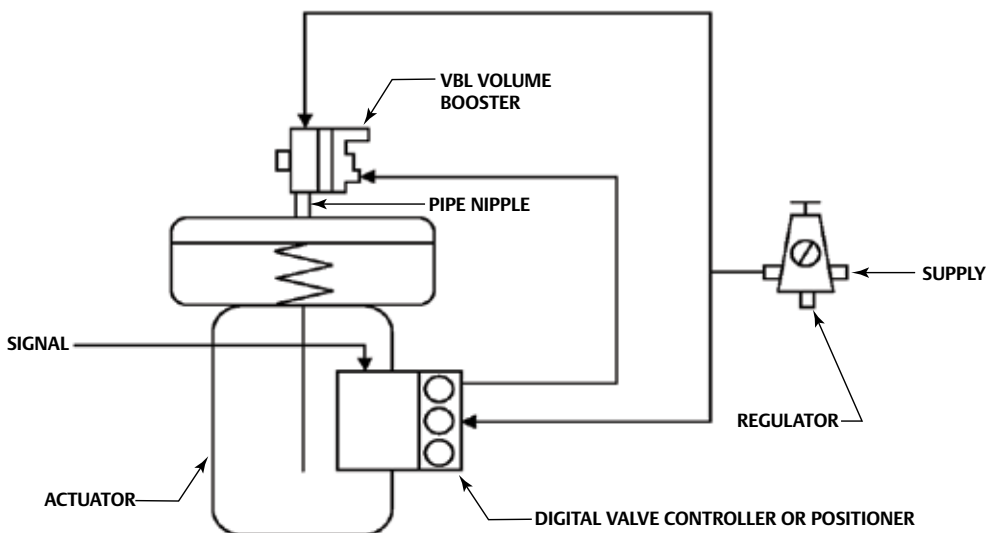


Figure 4 Typical Installations with Diaphragm Actuator



Section 5: Maintenance

There are no repairable or replaceable parts on the VBL volume booster. Contact your Emerson Process Management sales office if a replacement VBL volume booster is needed.

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Contact Us: Emerson Process Management, Valve Automation facilities at your nearest location:

NORTH & SOUTH AMERICA

19200 Northwest Freeway
Houston, TX 77065
T +1 281 477 4100
F +1 281 477 2801

2500 Park Avenue West
Mansfield, OH 44906
USA
T +1 419 529 4311
F +1 419 529 3688

13840 Pike Road
Missouri City, Texas 77489
USA
T +1 281 499 1561
F +1 281 499 8445

Av. Hollingsworth,
325, Iporanga Sorocaba,
SP 18087-105
Brazil
T +55 15 3238 3788
F +55 15 3228 3300

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

P. O. Box 17033
Dubai
United Arab Emirates
T +971 4 811 8100
F +971 4 886 5465

P. O. Box 105958
Abu Dhabi
United Arab Emirates
T +971 2 697 2000
F +971 2 555 0364

P. O. Box 3911
Al Khobar 31952
Saudi Arabia
T +966 3 814 7560
F +966 3 814 7570

P. O. Box 10305
Jubail 31961
Saudi Arabia
T +966 3 340 8650
F +966 3 340 8790

P. O. Box 32281
Doha
Qatar
T +974 4 576777
F +974 4 315448

24 Angus Crescent
Longmeadow Business Estate
East P.O. Box 6908; Greenstone;
1616 Modderfontein, Extension 5
South Africa
T +27 11 451 3700
F +27 11 451 3800

EUROPE

Asveldweg 11
7556 BR Hengelo (O)
The Netherlands
T +31 74 256 1010
F +31 74 291 0938

Siemensring 112
47877 Willich
Germany
T +49 2154 499 660
F +49 2154 499 6613

25, Rue de Villeneuve
Silic – BP 40434
94583 Rungis
France
T +33 1 49 79 73 00
F +33 1 49 79 73 99

Via Montello 71/73
20038 Seregno (Milan)
Italy
T +39 0362 2285 207
F +39 0362 2436 55

6 Bracken Hill
South West Industrial Estate
Peterlee SR8 2LS
United Kingdom
T +44 191 518 0020
F +44 191 518 0032

2A Szturmowa Str
02-678 Warsaw
Poland
T +48 22 45 89 237
F +48 22 45 89 231

C/ Francisco Gervás, 1
28108 Alcobendas – Madrid
Spain
T +34 0913 586 000
F +34 0913 589 145

Letnikovskaya Str. 10-2
115114 Moscow
Russia and FSU
T +7 495 981 98 11
F +7 495 981 98 10

ASIA PACIFIC

No. 9 Gul Road
#01-02 Singapore 629361
T +65 6501 4600
F +65 6268 0028

9/F Gateway Building
No. 10 Ya Bao Road
Chaoyang District
Beijing 100020, P.R.China
T +86 10 8572 6666
F +86 10 8572 6688

No.1 Lai Yuan Road
Wuqing Development Area
Tianjin 301700
P.R.China
T +86 22 8212 3300
F +86 22 8212 3308

Lot 13112, Mukim Labu
Kawasan Perindustrian Nilai
71807 Nilai, Negeri Sembilan
Malaysia
T +60 6 799 2323
F +60 6 799 9942

471 Mountain Highway
Bayswater, Victoria 3153
Australia
T +61 3 9721 0200
F +61 3 9720 0588

Delphi B Wing, 601 & 602
6th Floor, Central Avenue
Powai, Mumbai – 400 076
India
T +91 22 6662 0566
F +91 22 6662 0500

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