Pressure Switch 836T – Allen Bradley

Technical Data

Technical Terms

Adjustable operating range — Total span within which the contacts can be adjusted to trip and reset.

Trip setting — Higher pressure setting at which value the contacts transfer from their normal state to a change state.

Reset setting — Lower pressure setting at which value the contacts return to their normal state.

Adjustable differential — Difference between the trip and reset values

Minimum differential — When the differential is set to the lowest possible difference between trip and reset.

Maximum differential — When the differential is set to the highest possible difference between trip and reset.

Max. occasional surge pressure — Maximum surge pressure that can be applied to the actuator. Surges or transients can occur during start-up and shut-down of a machine or system. Expressed in milliseconds, complex electronic instrumentation is required to measure the varying amplitude, frequency, and duration of this wave form. Extreme surges that occur approximately 8 times in a 24-hour period are negligible.

Maximum line pressure — Maximum sustained pressure that can be applied to the actuator without permanent damage. The control should not be cycled at this pressure. **Note:** Does not apply to piston type controls.

psi — Pounds per square inch gauge (positive pressure). Devices listed are in gauge pressure units which use atmospheric pressure as a reference. Atmospheric pressure at sea level is approximately 14.7 psi or 30 in. Hg.

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Vacuum — Inches of mercury (in. Hg) vacuum (negative pressure).

Operating range adjustment screw — This screw is used to adjust the trip setting by varying the force of the main spring.

Differential adjustment screw — This screw is used to adjust reset setting by varying the force of the differential blade spring.

Pressure media — There are many types of pressure media that can be controlled. Examples include air, water, hydraulic fluids, and other types of gases and liquids. The type of media and the maximum system pressure will determine the type of actuator used for the pressure control application. See Pressure Control Selection.

Pressure connection — Common standard types of pressure connections used in control systems are 1/4 in. and 3/8 in. N.P.T. female pipe threads. SAE 7/16 and SAE 9/16 O-ring boss seals are also available (piston versions only).

Contact configuration — Bulletin 836T controls are available with either a 2-circuit or 4-circuit contact block. See Contacts.

Style D

Style D — pressure difference controls adjustable system difference range — The adjustable operating range for a pressure difference control.

System difference pressure bushing — This bushing is used to adjust the trip setting by varying the force on the main spring.

Trip setting — Desired difference in pressure between the two bellows at which value the contacts transfer from their normal state to a changed state. This occurs in one of the following conditions:

- The pressure in the bottom bellows is higher than the pressure in the top bellows by a value equal to the trip setting.
- The pressure in the bottom bellows remains constant and the pressure in the top bellows decreases by a value equal to the trip setting.

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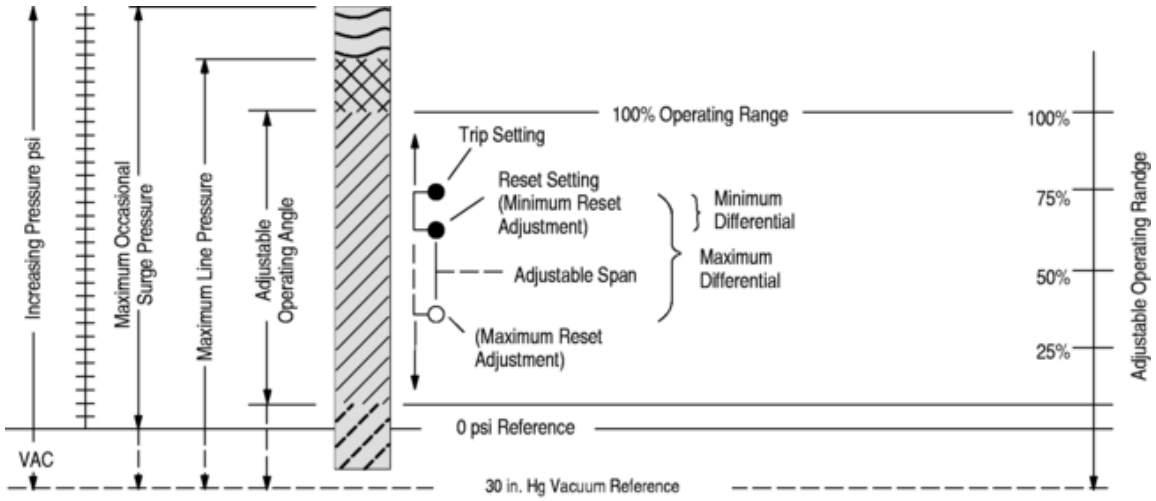
Reset setting — Pre-determined normal difference in pressure between the two bellows, at which value the contacts return to their normal state. This occurs in one of the following conditions:

- The pressure in the bottom bellows is lower than the top bellows.
- The pressure in the bottom bellows remains constant and the pressure in the top bellows increases.

Figure 1

Graphics to Illustrate Technical Terms



Theory of Operation

Bulletin 836T Pressure Controls are designed to open or close electrical circuits in response to changes in pneumatic (air or gas) or hydraulic (oil or non-corrosive liquids) pressure. Piston controls are not intended for use with air or water. (Figure 2) shows the basic operating mechanism.

Pressure is applied to the actuator which can be either a bellows or piston type. As pressure rises, the actuator exerts force on the main spring. When the threshold force of the main spring is overcome, levers transfer the motion to the contact block, displacing the contacts — this is referred to as the trip setting. The unique lever design amplifies the actuator motion, providing shorter stroke, which results in maximizing bellows life.

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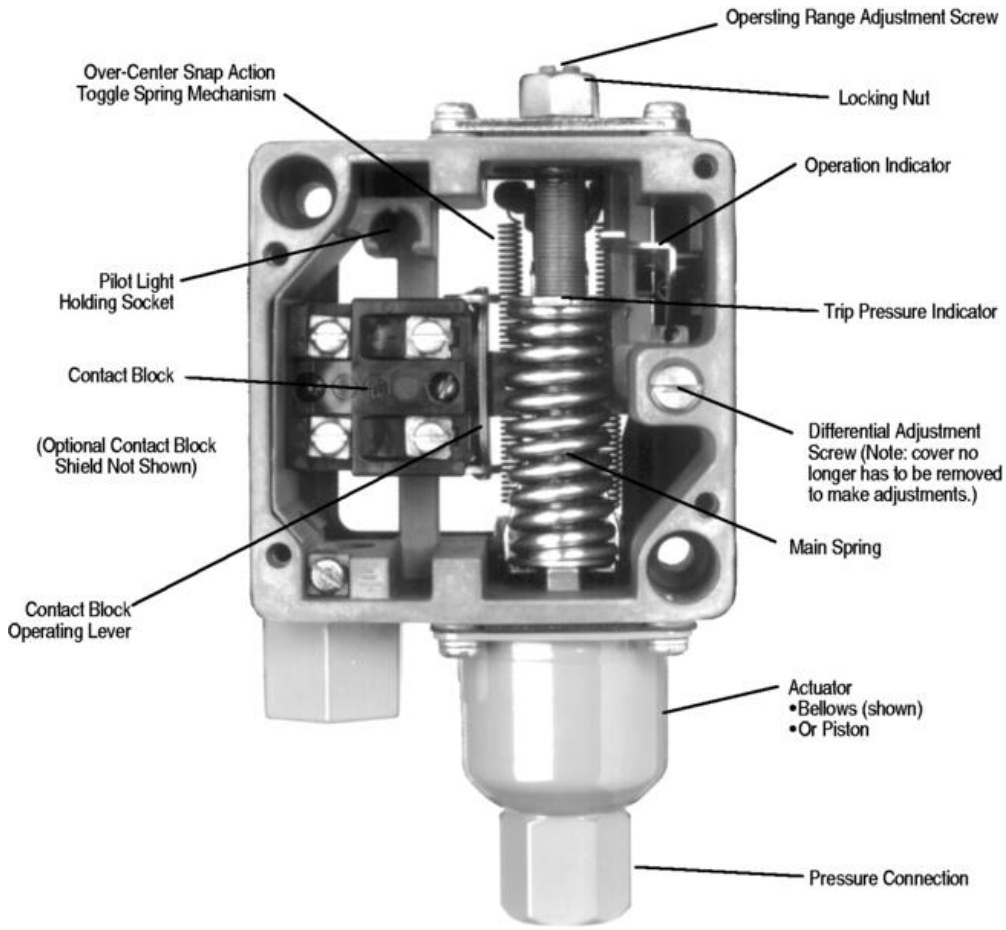
The lever assembly also includes a virtually friction-free over-center toggle arrangement, providing positive snap action to the contact block for long contact life. As pressure falls, force on the differential spring increases and contacts return to their normal state — this is referred to as reset setting. Varying the force of the main spring (by turning the operating range adjustment screw)

determines when the contacts will trip. Varying the force of the differential spring (by turning the differential adjustment screw) determines when the contacts will reset. Setting trip and reset values determines the operating parameters of the application.

Figure 2

Basic Mechanical Structure



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Applications for Control

Pressure controls can be used to either control or monitor a machine or process. (Figure 3) shows a typical control application. Here, pressure is controlled within predetermined high and low values. (Figure 4) shows a typical monitoring application. Here, pressure is monitored between a high and low value, signaling when a preset limit has been exceeded.

Figure 3

Typical Control Application

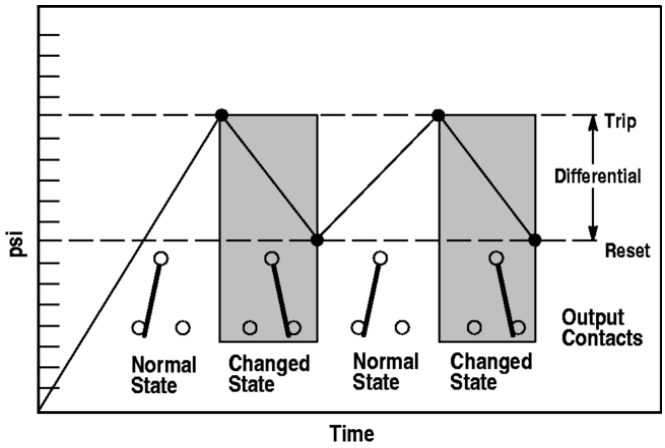
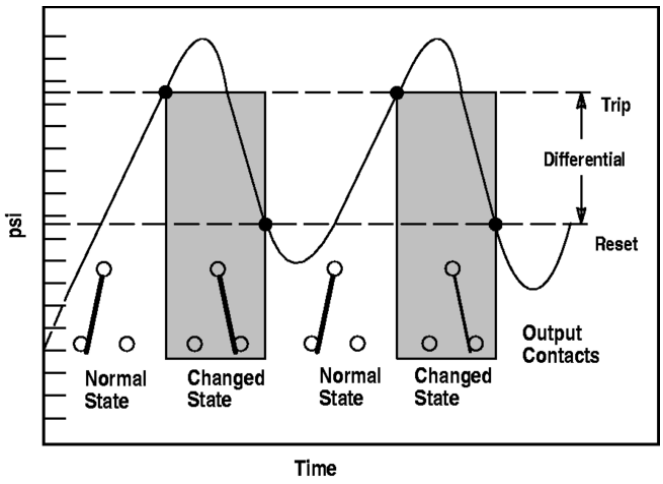


Figure 4

Typical Monitoring Application



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Control Setting — Style T Pressure Controls

Allen-Bradley controls are designed for ease of setting to help minimize installation time. Standard pressure controls shipped from the factory are set at the maximum operating range and minimum differential. By using a pressure gauge and following these simple directions, the control can be set to the specific requirements for each application. See (Figure 5).

Step 1 — Adjust trip setting
The trip setting is controlled by the operating range adjustment screw and is adjusted externally. After loosening the lock nut, the trip setting is set by turning the operating range adjustment screw counterclockwise to lower the trip setting or clockwise to raise the trip setting. The approximate trip setting is shown on the indicating scale. When the proper setting is reached, simply tighten the lock nut.

Note: Turning the operating range adjustment screw will cause both the trip and reset settings to change in virtually equal increments.

Step 2 — Adjust reset setting
The reset setting is controlled by an external differential adjustment screw. The reset setting is set by turning the differential adjustment screw clockwise to increase the differential or counterclockwise to decrease the differential.
Note: Adjusting the differential has little or no affect on the trip setting.

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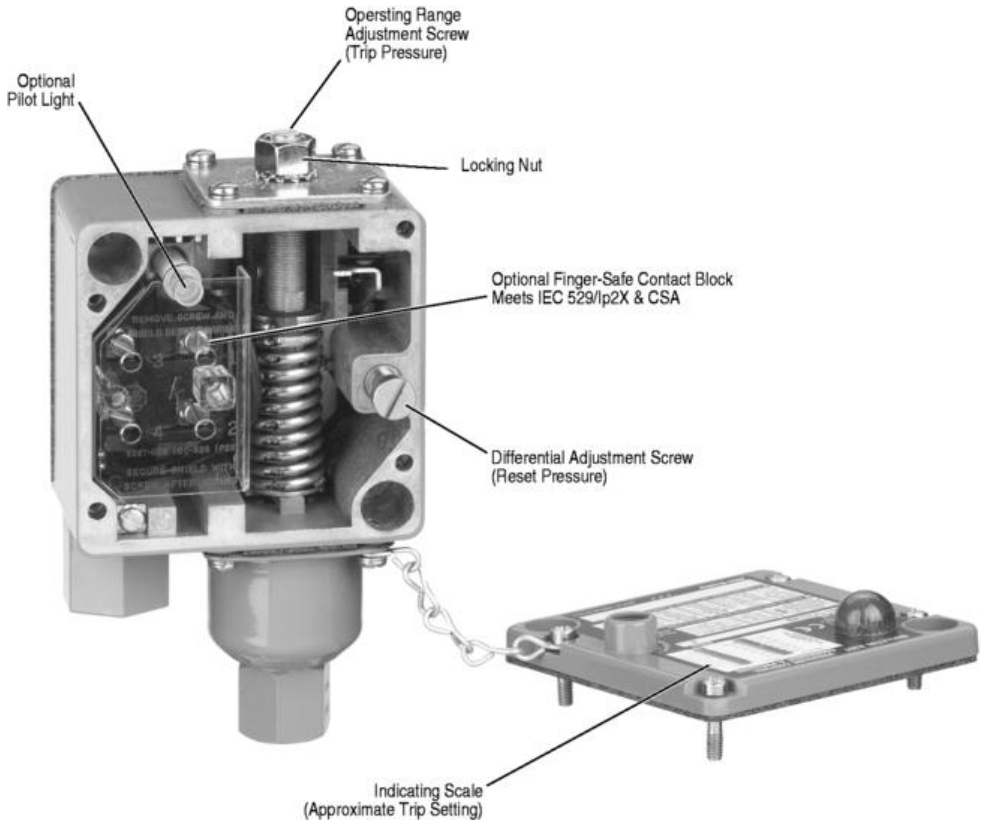
Figure 5

Trip and reset adjustment for pressure controls



Mounting without Removing Cover

Bulletin 836T controls can be mounted without removing the front cover. This helps prevent foreign materials from entering the opened enclosure during the interval between mounting and wiring of the control.