Valco Instruments Co. Inc.

# Digital Valve Sequence Programmer Instruction Manual 

## MAN-DVSP

## Table of Contents

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION ..... 1
2. IMPLEMENTATION ..... 2
2.1 Solenoid Valves
2.11110 VAC
2.1212 VDC
2.13 Valco MSVA
2.14 Pulsed Operation of Solenoids
2.2 Valco Electric Actuators
2.21 Multiposition
2.22 Two position
2.3 Valco Digital Valve Interface (DVI)
3. SWITCH AND DISPLAY FUNCTIONS ..... 73.1 Operating the DVSP by Remote Contact Closure
4. DEMONSTRATION SEQUENCE ..... 8
5. TECHNICAL DRAWINGS ..... 11
6. WARRANTY ..... 23

## 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Digital Valve Sequence Programmer (DVSP) is an add-on or stand-alone timer/programmer available with either 2 or 4 intervals, settable in ranges of 0-99 seconds, 0-9.9 minutes, or 0-99 minutes. The DVSP is most commonly used for remote operation of electrical devices such as solenoid valves, Valco two position or multiposition electric actuators, and the Valco Digital Valve Interface (DVI), which converts contact closures into pneumatic pulses for switching Valco two position air actuators.

The DVSP has two operational modes: in the AUTO mode, the DVSP will return to the first interval and begin another sequence after the last interval is completed, and in the SINGLE CYCLE mode it stops after one sequence. During a cycle or sequence, simple controls allow the user to stop the cycle, reset it to Interval 1, switch to the AUTO mode, or advance to the next interval. The DVSP can also be wired for remote operation by contact closure from a data system or other control device.

Each interval has one DPDT (double pole, double throw) relay, which provides two sets of contacts with no connection from one side to the other. This means that a single interval can be used to perform two separate functions requiring differing voltage requirements. For example, one side of relay A (Interval 1) can be used to switch an electric actuator (contact closure) while the other side is connected to 110 VAC and switches a 110 VAC solenoid valve at the same time as the electric actuator. In addition, Relay E (functional only in the AUTO mode) supplies a two second contact. When solenoid valves are wired in series with this relay the result is "pulsed operation" of the air actuator, which avoids the potential valve and actuator problems associated with continuously-applied air pressure.

Both 12 VDC and 110 VAC power supplies are included within the DVSP, but the relays may be supplied from any external power source. For example, 24 VDC solenoid valves can be switched by the DVSP relays if the 24 volts is supplied to the relays from an external 24 VDC power supply.

```
SPECIFICATIONS
General
    3-wire power cord (2 meters)
    Externally accessible 2A fuse
    95-130 VAC, 25-60 Hz
    2 or 4 intervals; settable from 0-99 seconds, 0-0.9 minutes, or 0-99 minutes
    DPDT relay contacts rated at 3 amps @120 VAC resistive load
    Elapsed time display
Dimensions
    30 cm (11.8") x 15 cm (6") x 6 cm (2.4")
    Weight: 2 Kgm (4 lbs)
```


## Accuracy

```
2.16 seconds/day maximum error
Temperature range \(0-70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\)
Power Consumption
110 VAC @ 50 mA
12 VDC @ 200 mA
```


## 2. IMPLEMENTATION

Before removing the top cover of the DVSP, make certain that the power cord is unplugged.

Remove the two screws on the upper rear panel which secure the top cover. Look at Figure 1 to locate the two barrier terminal strips located near the center of the large printed circuit board. The terminals are grouped beside letters denoting relays A, B, C, and D, and are marked C for Common, NO for Normally Open, and NC for Normally Closed. For convenience, the power line (fused and switched) is connected to two of the terminals on the DVSP mother board, labelled HOT and NEUT. HOT is the high side of the line and NEUT is the low side.


Figure 1: View of DVSP with cover removed
For operation of devices requiring line voltage ( 1 amp max ), one side of the device is connected directly to the NEUT terminal and the HOT is switched by the output relays. For devices which operate on 12 VDC ( 300 mA max), voltage can be supplied to any of the relays with a simple jumper connection between the terminal marked 12 and the Common terminal of the target relay. (Figure 2) Any external power source can be connected to a Common in the same manner, with a hole provided in the rear panel to allow a passage for all the external wiring.

The DVSP output relays are double pole, double throw (DPDT), meaning that they have two separate sets of contacts with no connection from one set to the other. One contact of each set is the common (C), which is connected to the normally closed (NC) contact when the DVSP is not in the interval corresponding to that relay. As the DVSP enters each interval, the corresponding relay switches and connects the common (C) terminal to the normally open (NO) terminal, sending the current to the external device.

The table below indicates which group of terminals applies to each interval for the various DVSP models. In the drawings which illustrate the different wiring options, the terminal groupings are chosen purely for convenience: there is no intent in these drawings to convey any information about specific intervals.

| DVSP-2 | Interval 1 | Relay A |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Interval 2 | Relay C |
| DVSP-4 | Interval 1 | Relay A |
|  | Interval 2 | Relay B |
|  | Interval 3 | Relay C |
|  | Interval 4 | Relay D |

### 2.1 Solenoid Valves

## $2.11 \quad 110$ VAC

The steps described below are illustrated in Figure 2.

1. Supply 110 VAC by connecting the HOT terminal to $\mathbf{C}$ of the appropriate relay.
2. Connect one wire of the solenoid to the NEUT terminal.
3. Connect the other wire of the solenoid to the normally open (NO) terminal of the relay which corresponds to the $\mathbf{C}$ of Step 1.

### 2.12 12 VDC

The steps described below are illustrated in Figure 2.

1. Supply 12 VDC by connecting the $\boldsymbol{+ 1 2}$ terminal to $\mathbf{C}$ of the appropriate relay.
2. Connect one wire of the solenoid to the GRND terminal.
3. Connect the other wire of the solenoid to the normally open (NO) terminal of the relay which corresponds to the C of Step 1.


Figure 2: 12 VDC and 110 VAC solenoids

### 2.13 Valco MSVA

The MSVA is used with a two position air actuator, which requires one interval to switch to the inject position and another to switch to the load position. The steps described below are illustrated in Figure 3.

1. Supply the proper voltage ( 110 VAC in this example) by connecting the HOT terminal to $\mathbf{C}$ of the one of the groups of terminals to be used, and jumping it to $\mathbf{C}$ of the other.
2. Connect one wire of each solenoid to the NEUT terminal.
3. Connect the other wire of each solenoid to the NOs which correspond to the Cs of Step 1, according to the desired switching sequence.


Figure 3: 110 VAC Valco MSVA

### 2.14 Pulsed Operation of Solenoids

The first three procedures demonstrate the simplest uses of the DVSP. This example will illustrate the use of the pulsed relay in conjunction with two devices on the same DPDT relay. The steps described below are illustrated in Figure 4.

1. Connect the two wires of the 12 VDC solenoid as described in Section 2.12.
2. Connect one wire of the 110 VAC solenoid to NEUT as described in Section 2.11, but connect the other wire to the second NO terminal of the same relay to which the 12 VDC solenoid is connected.
3. Supply 12 VDC by connecting the $\mathbf{+ 1 2}$ terminal to one of the NO terminals on the pulsed relay (Figure 1) and connecting that NO's related Common to the Common of the NO which has the 12 VDC solenoid connected to it.
4. Likewise, supply 110 VAC by connecting the HOT terminal to the remaining NO terminal on the pulsed relay and connecting that NO's related Common to the Common of the NO which has the 110 VAC solenoid connected to it.


Figure 4: Use of the pulsed relay and two events on one relay

### 2.2 Valco Electric Actuators

Multiposition actuators require only one event to step the valve/actuator to its next position. However, the two position actuator requires two intervals: one to switch the two position valve to its inject position and another to switch it to its load position.


Figure 5:
Valco multiposition electric actuator


Figure 6:
Valco two position electric actuator

### 2.21 Multiposition

The steps below are illustrated in Figure 5.

1. Locate the two pairs of adjacent grey and white wires in the interface cable supplied with the actuator. The relevant pair for this application is the one near the center of the ribbon cable.
2. Connect the grey (STEP) wire to the NO terminal of the appropriate relay.
3. Connect the white (GRND) wire to $\mathbf{C}$ or the same relay.

### 2.22 Two position

The steps below are illustrated in Figure 6.

1. Locate the black, red, and green wires in the remote switching cable extending from the cover of the actuator.
2. Connect the black (INJECT) wire to the NO terminal of the appropriate relay for the desired interval.
3. Connect the red (LOAD) wire to the NO terminal of the relay corresponding to the interval where sample is to be loaded.
4. Connect the green (GRND) wire to the Common of one of the relays and use a jumper to connect it to the Common of the other relay.

### 2.3 Valco Digital Valve Interface (DVI)

Two intervals are required with the DVI: one to signal it to move the valve to the inject position, and one to signal it to return to the load position. The steps described below are illustrated in Figure 7.

1. Connect the air actuator to the DVI as described in the DVI literature.
2. Locate the blue, black, and red wires in the interface cable supplied with the DVI.
3. Connect the blue (INJECT) wire to the NO terminal of the appropriate relay for the desired interval.
4. Connect the black (LOAD) wire to the NO terminal of the relay corresponding to the interval where sample is to be loaded.
5. Connect the red (GRND) wire to the Common of one of the NOs used in Steps 3 and 4, and use a jumper to connect it to the Common of the other NO.

In routine operation the DVSP will control the switching of the valves, so manual control through the DVI will not be an issue. However, it is possible to allow the option of manually overriding the positioning of valves switched by the DVI. To do this, the DVSP signal must be removed from the DVI remote cable by routing the DVI common (RED) through the pulsed relay, E . The signal from the DVSP is applied for only two seconds and then removed, permitting subsequent manual valve positioning with the switch on the front of the DVI.


Figure 7: Valco Digital Valve Interface

## 3. SWITCH AND DISPLAY FUNCTIONS

1. Power ON/OFF: Turns the DVSP on and off.
2. Interval duration switches: Each interval has two thumbwheel switches for setting the the interval duration, in increments determined by the setting of the time unit switches.
3. Time unit switches: Under each pair of interval duration switches is a three-position switch which defines the units in which the duration is set. With this switch to the left the unit is minutes, so the two digits of the duration switches reflect a value from 00 to 99 minutes. In the middle position the unit is tenths of a minute, with a range of 0.0 to 9.9 minutes. (In this setting the elapsed time display shows a decimal point.) When the switch is to the right the thumbwheel duration switches are setting seconds, in a range from 00 to 99.
4. ADVance button: This will advance the DVSP into the next non-zero interval. Everything functions as if the timer had reached its setting and advanced to the next interval on its own.
5. AUTO button: Pushing this button toggles the DVSP in and out of the AUTO mode. In the AUTO mode (AUTO LED on), when a cycle is completed the DVSP goes back to the first interval and starts another. In the SINGLE CYCLE mode (AUTO LED off), the timer stops at the end of the last interval.
6. ReSeT button: Pressing this button sets the DVSP to the state it's in when first turned on: the timer is stopped and the DVSP is in the SINGLE CYCLE mode. No interval is being addressed and no relays are energized.
7. RUN button: Pressing this button lights the RUN LED, starts the timer, and moves the DVSP to the first interval not set to " 00 ".
8. STOP button: This stops the timer and resets it to zero, but the DVSP remains in the interval that was in progress and the output to the relays stays the same. The RUN LED goes off.
9. Current interval lights: Between each time unit switch and interval number is an LED which comes on when that interval is current.
10. Elapsed time readout: This digital display to the left of the VICI logo shows the elapsed time in the interval which is running, indicated by which current interval light is on. The display is in the value range selected by the three position time unit switch for that interval. Whenever the timer is counting minutes, the decimal light flashes at one second intervals.

### 3.1 Operating the DVSP by Remote Contact Closure

The DVSP can be wired so that the functions done by RUN, STOP, and AUTO buttons can be done by remote contact closure. This involves soldering wires from the control device to the appropriate pins on the logic board. (Figure 1) For the RUN function, establish momentary contact between pins 18 and 35 (+12). For the STOP function, momentarily connect pins 17 and 35. Connecting pin 22 to pin 34 (ground) will toggle the DVSP in and out of the AUTO mode.

## 4. DEMONSTRATION SEQUENCE

This example demonstrates use of the DVSP-4 to control the positioning of two Valco switching valves. Valve 1 (V1) is used for sample injection and Valve 2 (V2) is configured for column backflushing. Both valves are air actuated, but V1 is controlled by a Valco Digital Valve Interface (DVI) while V2 is controlled by a pair of 3 -way solenoid valves (MSVA). Each valve requires two intervals of the DVSP; one for clockwise rotation and one for counterclockwise. (All references to directions are as seen from the actuator end of the valve.)

In the ready (rest) state, both valves are in the counterclockwise position. (Figure 8) After the process is begun by charging the sample to V1, V1 will be switched clockwise to inject the sample. (Figure 9) After two seconds for sample injection, V1 is returned to the counterclockwise position to load the next sample. In this example, fifteen minutes will elapse before $\mathbf{V} 2$ is switched clockwise and the contents of the column are backflushed to the detector. (Figure 10) After nineteen minutes for desorbtion of the column contents into the detector, V2 is switched counterclockwise for the next sample analysis. Four and a half minutes will be allowed for equilibration before the next cycle begins.


TO DETECTOR
Figure 8: V1 and V2 in counterclockwise position
(Rest and Intervals 2, 4)


Figure 9: V1 in
clockwise
position
(Interval 1)


Figure 10: V2 in
clockwise position
(Interval 3)

Broken down into its component intervals, the process appears like this:
Interval 1 (2 seconds)
Relay A is energized, switching V1 to its clockwise position and injecting the sample onto the column.
Interval 2 ( 15 minutes)
Relay B is energized, switching V1 back to the counterclockwise position, ready for the next sample.
Interval 3 (19 minutes)
Relay C is energized for two seconds (through relay E), switching V2 and backflushing the column to the detector.

Interval 4 (4.5 minutes)
Relay D is energized for two seconds (through relay E), switching V2 to the column forward position, ready for the next run. If the DVSP is in the AUTO mode, the next cycle will begin after 4.5 minutes.


Figure 11: DVSP front panel programmed for the demonstration process

Programming the DVSP is very simple now that the process has been broken into steps:

1. Set the switch beside the "1" to the right, for "seconds", and set the thumbwheel switch to 02.
2. Set the switch beside the "2" to the left, for "minutes", and set the thumbwheel switch to 15.
3. Set the switch beside the " 3 " to the left, for "minutes", and set the thumbwheel switch to 19.
4. Set the switch beside the "4" in the middle, for "tenths of minutes", and set the thumbwheel switch to 45 ( 4.5 minutes).
The wiring connections for the demonstration sequence are illustrated in Figure 12. Since V1 uses the DVI (with a built-in two-second relay) it is simply wired to DVSP relays $A$ and $B$ which correspond to Intervals 1 and 2. (A jumper connects the Commons.)

Since V2 is switched by a pair of solenoid valves, it is important that the current which activates them is supplied only as long as it takes to switch the valve, even though the DVSP relay is energized for the entire length of the interval. To provide this pulsed current and avoid the problems associated with continuously-applied air pressure, the DVSP features a fifth relay ( E ) which is activated for two seconds at the beginning of each interval. When the "hot" leg of each solenoid is run through relay E, the power is applied to the solenoid only during the initial two seconds of its interval.


Figure 12: DVSP connections for the demonstration process

## 5. TECHNICAL DRAWINGS

| Digital Valve Sequence Programmer Assy ................ Drawing 21143 | Page 12 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mother Board Assy, Four Interval DSVP ................... Drawing 21027 | Page 13 |
| Schematic - DVSP Mother Board ............................. Drawing 21212 | Page 14 |
| Logic Board Assy ................................................... Drawing 21061 | Page 15 |
| Schematic - Logic Board.......................................... Drawing 21030 | Page 16 |
| Digiswitch Interface Board Assy................................. Drawing 21088 | Page 17 |
| Schematic - Digiswitch Interface Board Assy .............. Drawing 21188 | Page 18 |
| Pushbutton Board Assy............................................ Drawing 21059 | Page 19 |
| Schematic - Push Button Board Assy......................... Drawing 21062 | Page 20 |
| TWS Board Assy, Four Interval DVSP........................ Drawing 21023 | Page 21 |
| Schematic - TWS Board Assy, Four Interval DVSP..... Drawing 21294 | Page 22 |







APPLIES TO REV B PCB






## 6. WARRANTY

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