DIAGTUATOR
ACTUATOR DIAGNOSTICS BY DATA

Causes of failure in electric actuators

1. Selection/design
    a. Actuator too small: Not enough torque to operate
    b. Continuous operation needed, but low duty actuator selected
    c. Too low or too high speed of the actuator for your process needs

2. Installation
    a. Fault of protection, i.e. thermal protection of actuator or cabling
    b. Defects in electrical protections of the motor
    c. Errors in the initial configuration and commissioning

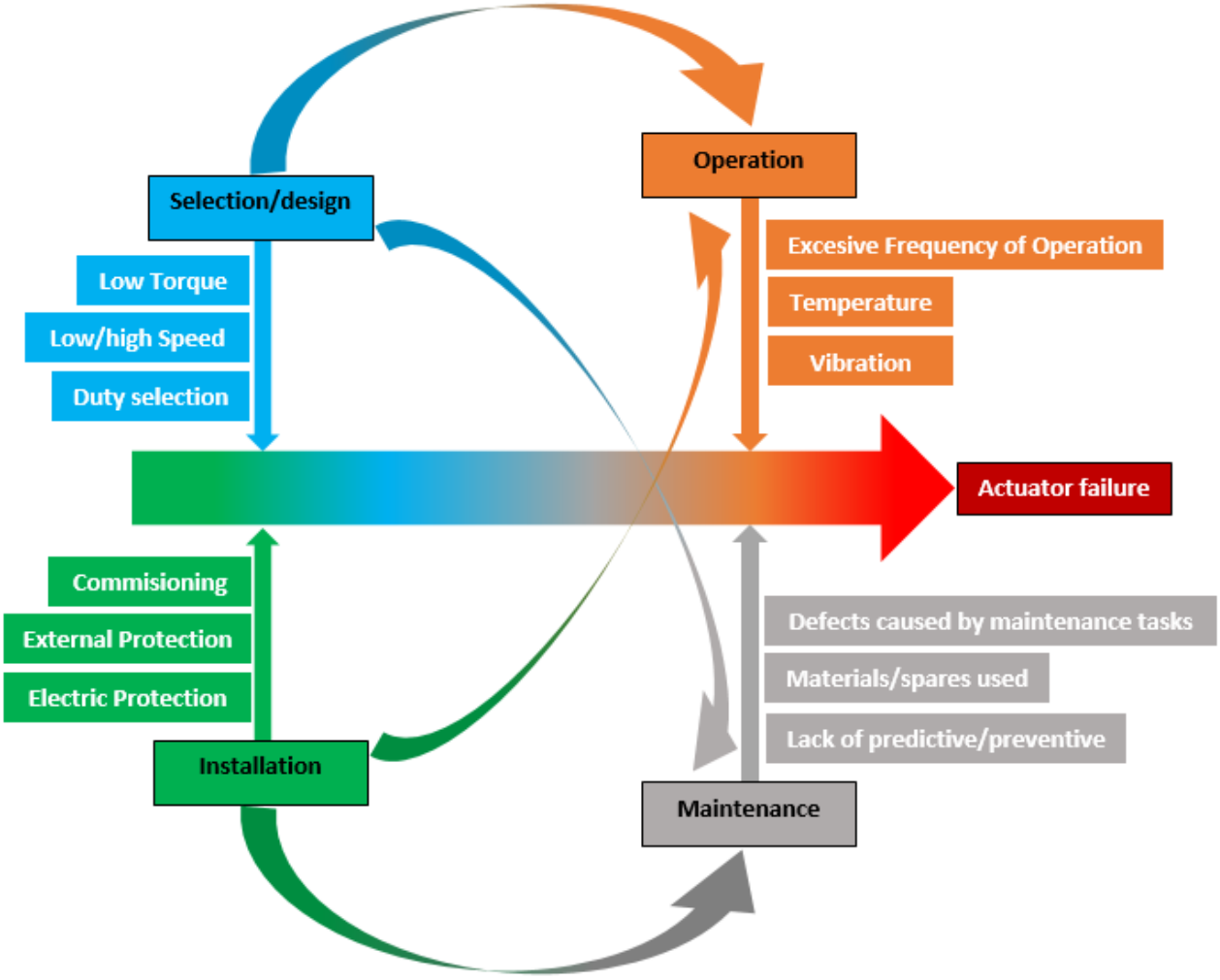
3. Operation
    a. Exceeding temperature limits (radiation from process, steam leaks, etc.)
    b. Exceeding maximum allowable vibration
    c. Excessive frequency of opening/closing operations

4. Maintenance
    a. Failure to apply correct preventive or predictive protocols
    b. Errors caused by maintenance tasks, such loose on internal connections, leaks, etc.
    c. Use of no original spare parts

It is also important to notice that defects in selection/design or installation, could lead to severe problems in operation or for maintenance. For example, selecting an actuator with excessive speed will probably cause problems when put in operation if you need a certain control based on

actuator's position, and this could lead operators to exceed the allowable frequency of operations of the actuator by manually trying to improve the control by open/close orders.

This is a simplified scheme of this issues and how they are interrelated:



Diagtuator can help you identifying and correcting all of the above issues.

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