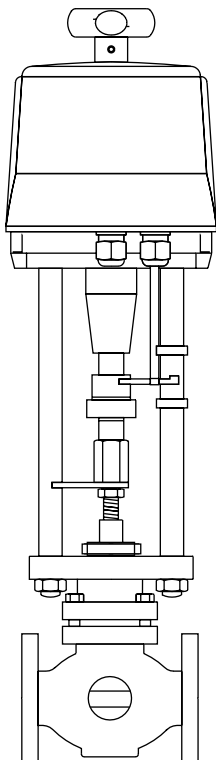


**EL5600**

**Series Electric Linear Actuators**  
**Installation and Maintenance Instructions**

---



- 1. *Safety information*
- 2. *General*
- 3. *Installation*
- 4. *Commissioning*
- 5. *Maintenance*

---

# 1. Safety information

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See separate Installation and Maintenance Instructions for the control valve.



Your attention is drawn to Safety Information leaflet IM-GCM-10. If the actuator is handled improperly or not used as specified, the resultant may:

- cause danger of the life and limb of the third party,
- damage the actuator and other assets belonging to the owner,
- hinder the performance of the actuator.

## Wiring notes

Every effort has been made during the design of the actuator to ensure the safety of the user, but the following precautions must be followed:-

- Maintenance personnel must be suitably qualified in working with equipment containing hazardous live voltages.
- Ensure correct installation. Safety may be compromised if the installation of the product is not carried out as specified in this manual.
- Isolate the actuator from the mains supply before opening the unit.
- The actuator is designed as an installation category II product, and is reliant on the building installation for overcurrent protection and primary isolation.
- Wiring should be carried out in accordance with IEC 60364 or equivalent.
- Fuses should not be fitted in the protective earth conductor. The integrity of the installation protective earth system must not be compromised by the disconnection or removal of other equipment.
- A disconnecting device (switch or circuit breaker) must be included in the building installation. This must be in close proximity to the equipment and within easy reach of the operator.
  - There must be a 3 mm contact separation in all poles.
  - It must be marked as the disconnecting device for the actuator.
  - It must not interrupt the protective earth conductor.
  - It must not be incorporated into a mains supply cord.
  - The requirements for the disconnecting device are specified in IEC 60947-1 and IEC 60947-3 or equivalent.
- The actuator must not be located in such a way that the disconnecting device is made difficult to operate.

---

## **Safety requirements and electromagnetic compatibility**

This product is CE marked. It complies with the requirements of 73/23/EEC as amended by 93/68/EEC on the harmonisation of the law of Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits, by meeting the standard EN 61010-1A/2.

This product complies with the requirement of 89/336/EEC as amended by 92/31/EEC and 93/68/EEC on the approximation of laws of the Member States relating to Electromagnetic Compatibility, by meeting the standards of EN 50081-1 (Residential / light industrial Emissions) and EN 50082-2 (Industrial immunity).

The product may be exposed to interference above the limits of EN 50082-2 if:

- The product or its wiring is located near to a radio transmitter.
- Excessive electrical noise occurs on the mains supply.
- Cellular telephones and mobile radios may cause interference if used within approximately one metre of the product or its wiring. The actual separation necessary will vary according to the power of the transmitter.
- Power line protectors (ac) should be installed if mains supply noise is likely.
- Protectors can combine filtering, suppression, surge and spike arrestors.

# 2. General

## 2.1 Use

EL5600 series electric linear actuators are for use with LE and KE two port valves, QL three port valves and all bellows sealed options. Actuators will normally be supplied fitted to the control valve. When supplied separately, ensure the actuator selected is capable of giving the force necessary to close the two port or three port valve against the expected differential pressure. See appropriate Technical Information Sheet for full details.

EL5600 series actuators are available for VMD (Valve motor drive) input or 4 - 20 mA / 2 - 10 Vdc inputs (when an electronic positioner is fitted). 230 Vac, 115 Vac, and 24 Vac options are available. Full details of the actuator types, and reference numbers, are given in Table 1.

**Table 1 Series in the range EL5600**

Electric	Series	Force	Voltage
EL	56	<b>0</b> = 1.0 kN <b>1</b> = 2.0 kN <b>2</b> = 4.5 kN <b>3</b> = 8.0 kN <b>4</b> = 12.0 kN <b>5</b> = 25.0 kN	<b>1</b> = 230 V <b>2</b> = 115 V <b>3</b> = 24 V

### Selection example:

Actuator	EL	56	1	1
Positioner	EL	596		1

### Description

EL5611 actuator, 2 kN force mains 230 Vac, with positioner mains 230 Vac for 2 to 10 Vdc or 4 - 20 mA input signal.

## 2.2 Operation

The motor rotation is transmitted through low wear and low backlash spur gears to provide linear movement of the actuator spindle. An anti-rotation plate is fitted to prevent rotation of the spindle during operation. Top and bottom travel switches are provided, which are activated by a switching rod that runs in parallel with the actuator spindle.

The actuator is fitted to the valve with two mounting pillars. The disc springs transmits the thrust movement to the valve stem. In relation to the limit switch setting the disc springs are compressed at the valve closing position to give a defined closing force and valve shut-off.

## 2.3 Manual operation

The handwheel is used to operate the actuator if the power supply has failed or during installation work such as mounting onto a valve or setting the limit positions.

- The handwheel is permanently engaged and turns during motor operation for all the models, with the exception of the EL565\_.
- The EL565\_ actuator has a handwheel which must be engaged for manual operation. The ball-headed button on the cover has to be depressed to engage the handwheel.



**Do not exceed the set stroke limits when operating manually.**  
**Do not operate the handwheel using excessive force.**  
**Failure to observe this warning may result in damage to the actuator.**

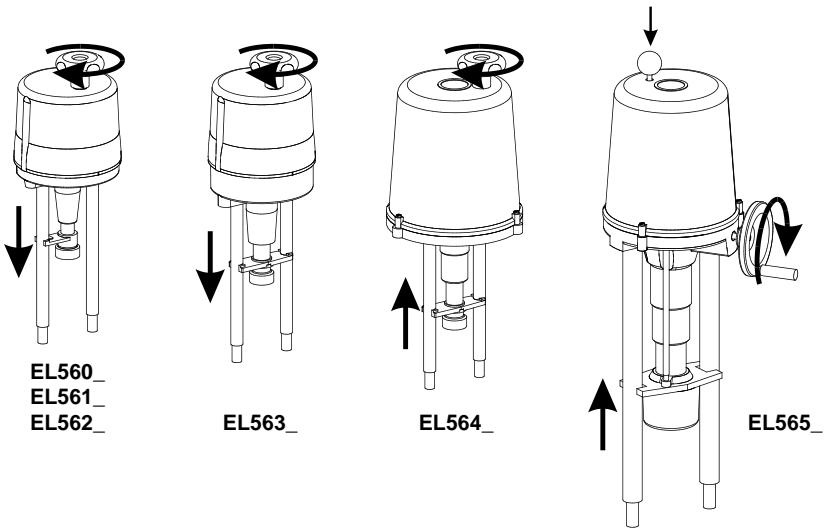


Fig.1 Manual operation

# 3. Installation

**Note:** Please read Section 1, 'Safety information' before proceeding with the installation

## 3.1 Location

The actuator should be mounted above the valve with sufficient space to remove the cover and general ease of access. When selecting the location, make sure that the actuator is not exposed to an ambient temperature exceeding the range -20°C to + 60°C (-20°C to +50°C for actuators fitted with positioners). If necessary, provide insulation to prevent overheating. The actuator is rated at IP65, but only when the lid is correctly fitted (see Section 3.3). It is recommended that adequate shelter is provided for outdoor installations.

If condensation is present a heating resistor should be installed. Refer to Technical Information Sheets for details.

The operating modes for these electric actuators are for S2 - short time service and S4 - intermittent service as stated in IEC 6034 - 1, 8.

## 3.2 Connecting the actuator to the valve

Normally the EL5600 actuator will be supplied already fitted to the valve. However, should it be necessary to fit an actuator, the following procedure should be adopted:-



**When mounting an actuator on a valve, never drive the actuator electrically, instead use the handwheel.**

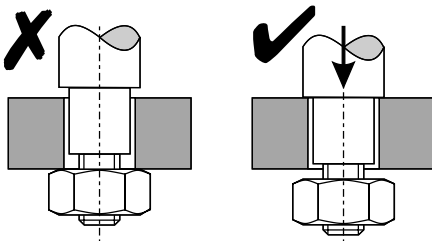
**Note:** When mounting the actuator to the valve it is advised that the polystyrene packaging remains on the head of the actuator. The actuator can become damaged if it dropped or if it topples down onto a hard surface without the packaging.

### 3.2.1 EL560\_, EL561\_, EL562\_, EL563\_ and EL564\_ actuators

1. When coupling the actuator to the valve a mounting flange (1) type EL5970 or type EL5971 is required.
2. Remove the actuator retaining nut (8) from the valve and place the mounting flange over the valve bonnet thread.
3. Refit the actuator retaining nut (8) and tighten.
4. Remove the actuator pillar nuts (3) and actuator connecting piece (4). Using the handwheel retract the actuator spindle.
5. Screw the valve stem lock-nut (5) 2 x valve stem diameters onto the valve stem.
6. Lower the anti-rotation plate (6) over the valve stem. Loosely screw the grub screw into the bottom of the valve adaptor (2).
7. Screw the actuator connecting piece (4) onto the valve stem until it meets the lock-nut or comes to a stop (whichever is first). Lower the actuator onto the valve so that the pillar shoulders sit squarely against the mounting flange.
8. Refit and tighten the pillar nuts (3).



**Before the pillar nuts are tightened, make sure that the pillar ends are completely inserted into the bores of the valve mounting flange. If necessary, correct the position of the actuator using the handwheel.**



9. Using the handwheel lower the actuator stem over the stem connecting piece until 2 mm of the disc springs (7) remain visible.
10. Lift the valve stem up into the actuator stem until it comes to a stop.
11. Screw the retaining nut (2) onto the actuator stem until hand tight and lock with grub screw on the bottom face. Lock valve stem lock-nut.

It is important that this operation is not carried out with the valve plug on it's seat after tightening the retaining nut by hand. One marking ring should be exposed 1 mm below the bottom of the retaining nut, as shown in Fig. 2.

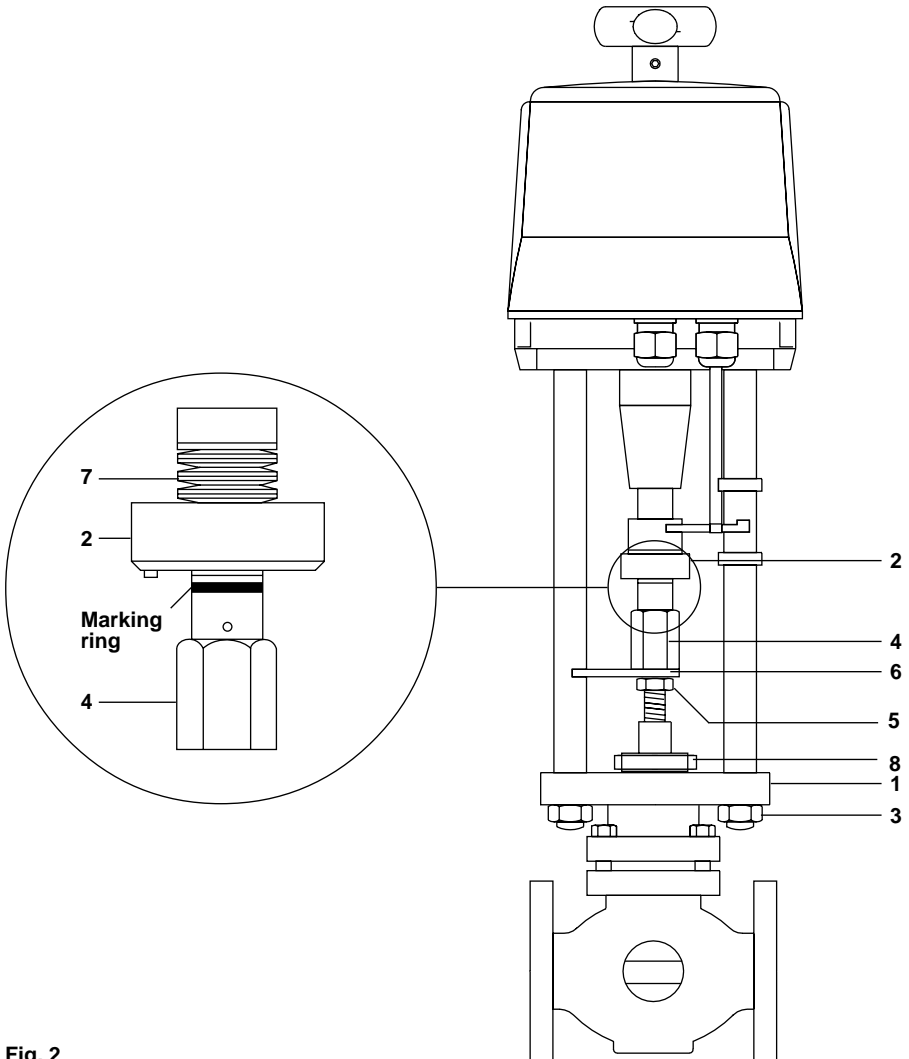


Fig. 2

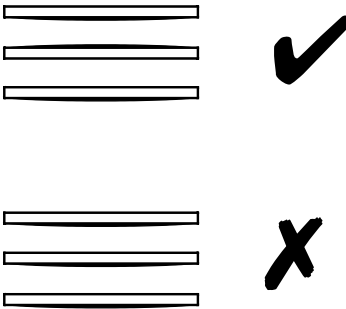
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### 3.2.2 EL565\_ actuator connection to valve

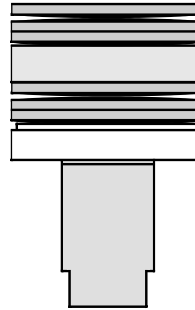


**Important: Disc springs must be assembled correctly.**

There are 2 sets of 3 disc springs, which must be assembled in the correct order. The convex side of a spring must be assembled to the convex side of the next spring. Conversely, the concave side of the spring must be assembled to the concave side of the next spring. Insert the first set of springs (9, see Fig. 5) inside the actuator adaptor mounting. Next push the valve adaptor (10) inside the actuator mounting so that the springs are pushed up to the top. Push the second set of disc springs (9) over the adaptor nut (11) into the actuator by hand. The nut should be screwed in until the adaptor is held firmly inside the actuator, but not too tight such that the adaptor cannot be rotated.



**Fig. 3 Assembling the disc springs**



**Fig. 4 Correct assembly of the valve adaptor for the EL565\_ actuator**



**When mounting an actuator on a valve, never drive the actuator electrically, instead use the handwheel.**

1. When coupling the actuator to the valve a mounting flange (12) type EL5972 or type EL5973 is required.
2. Remove the actuator retaining nut (15) from the valve and place the mounting flange over the valve bonnet thread.
3. Refit the actuator retaining nut (13) and tighten.
4. Remove the actuator pillar nuts (13). Using the handwheel retract the actuator spindle.
5. Screw the valve stem lock-nut (14) 2 x valve stem diameters onto the valve stem.
6. Lower the actuator onto the valve so that the pillar shoulders sit squarely against the mounting flange.
7. Refit and tighten the pillar nuts (13).
8. Lift the valve stem up into the actuator connecting piece (10), until it stops.



9. Screw the actuator connecting piece (10) onto the valve stem until it meets the lock-nut or comes to a stop (whichever is first).
10. Screw the retaining nut (11) into the actuator spindle until hand tight. Lock the valve stem lock-nut (14).

Use the peg spanner to tighten the retaining nut (11).



It is important that when the retaining nut is screwed hand tight, the valve plug must not be on its seat. Ensure that one marking ring is exposed 1 mm below the bottom of the retaining nut, as shown in Fig. 2.

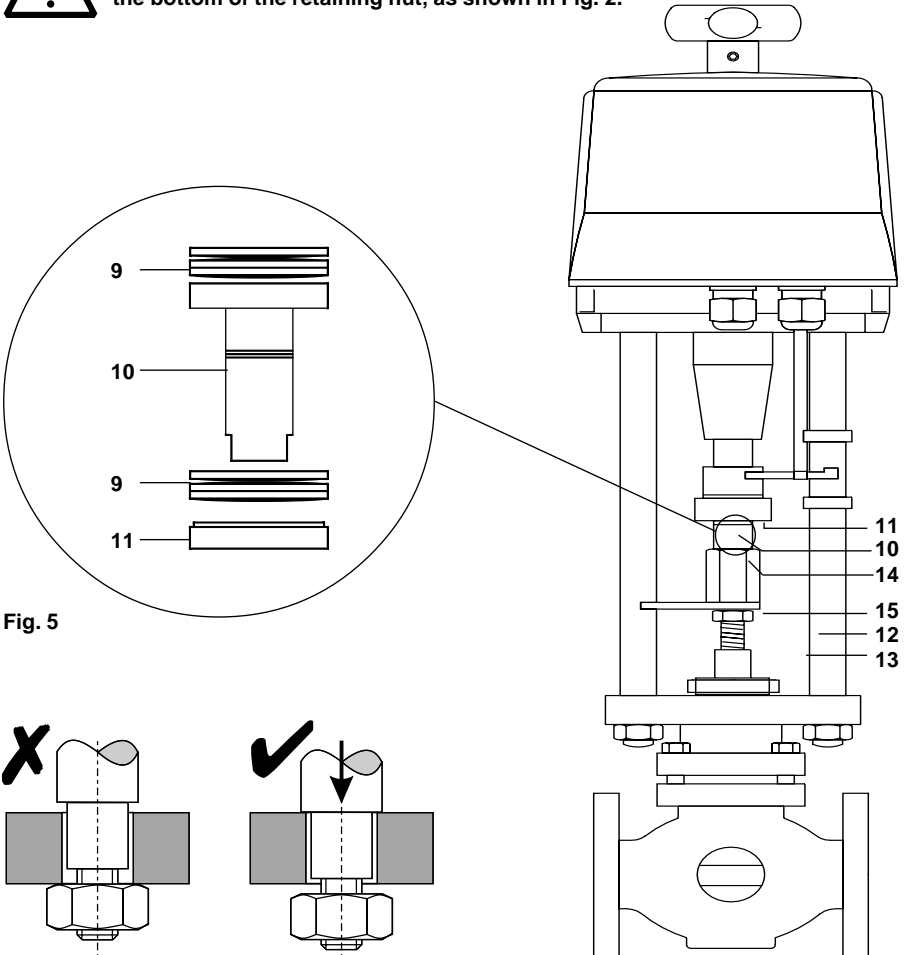


Fig. 5



Before the pillar nuts are tightened, make sure that the pillar ends are completely inserted into the bores of the mounting flange. If necessary, correct the position of the actuator using the handwheel.

### 3.3 Removing and fitting the actuator cover

#### 3.3.1 EL560\_, EL561\_, EL562\_ and EL563\_ actuators

Remove the handwheel by loosening the socket headed grub screw (3 mm A/F allen key). Hold both of the actuator pillars at the top. Using your thumbs gently ease the lid off.

**Note:** When replacing the cover ensure that the two longest locating guides on the interior of the cover are aligned with the two recesses on the actuator housing. Firmly press down the actuator housing ensuring the 'o' ring on the actuator is completely concealed.

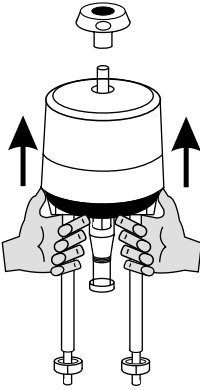


Fig. 6 Removing cover

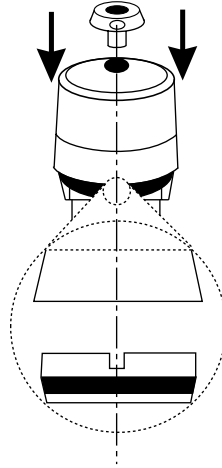


Fig. 7 Fitting cover

#### 3.3.2 EL564\_ and EL565\_ actuators

For the EL564\_ actuator remove the handwheel first by loosening the grub screw. Unscrew the 3 fixing screws around the bottom edge of the lid, then gently lift the lid off.

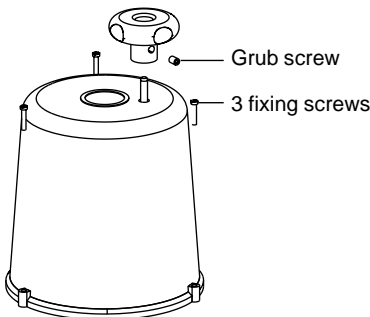


Fig. 8 EL564\_ actuator

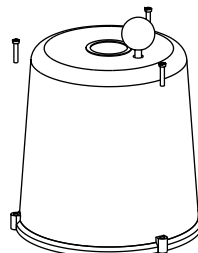


Fig. 9 EL565\_ actuator

To fit the lid ensure that it is orientated correctly. Push the cover over the handwheel shaft on the EL564\_. For the EL565\_, the operating rod for the handwheel must align with the button inside the actuator.

Align the 3 fixing screws over the tapped holes in the gearbox housing. Tighten the fixing screws with a suitable screwdriver.



**EL565\_ actuator.**

**After the lid is fitted ensure the handwheel button can be pushed down to engage the handwheel.**

### 3.4 Fitting the positioner card (Fig. 10)

To fit the positioner card insert the contact pins (16) into the terminal strip, on the actuator PCB (17) by engaging the board into the retaining pegs on the actuator printed circuit board and tighten the terminal screws.

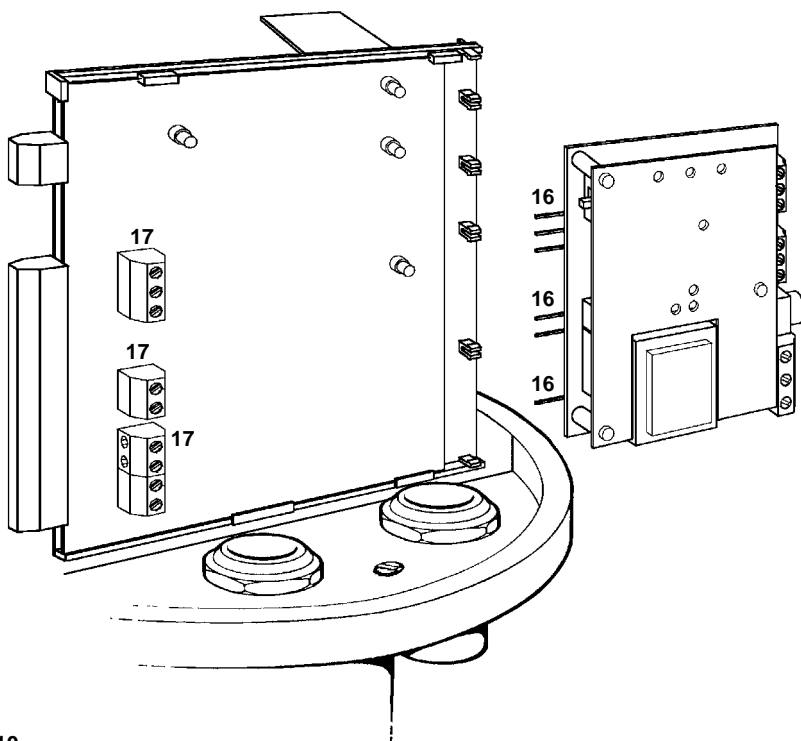


Fig. 10

### 3.5 Fitting accessories

Should it be necessary to fit any accessories, the following procedure should be adopted.

<b>Options</b>	<b>EL5951</b>	Auxiliary switches
	<b>EL5952</b>	Feedback potentiometer 1 k $\Omega$ . <b>Note:</b> Fitted as standard.
	<b>EL5953</b>	Tandem feedback potentiometer 2 x 1 k $\Omega$ .
	<b>EL5954</b>	Anti-condense heater (110 - 250 V) Anti-condense heater (12 - 36 V)

#### 3.5.1 Fitting the additional limit switches

All actuators can be provided with additional limit switches (Fig. 11). Mounting locations are on the limit switch, angle bracket either side of the standard limit switches.

To fit limit switches remove the screws holding the switching plate and carefully remove.

The cams are fitted to the switching plate (**10**), with infinitely variable adjustment. The direction of travel of the cam is from the lever pivot point towards the roller.

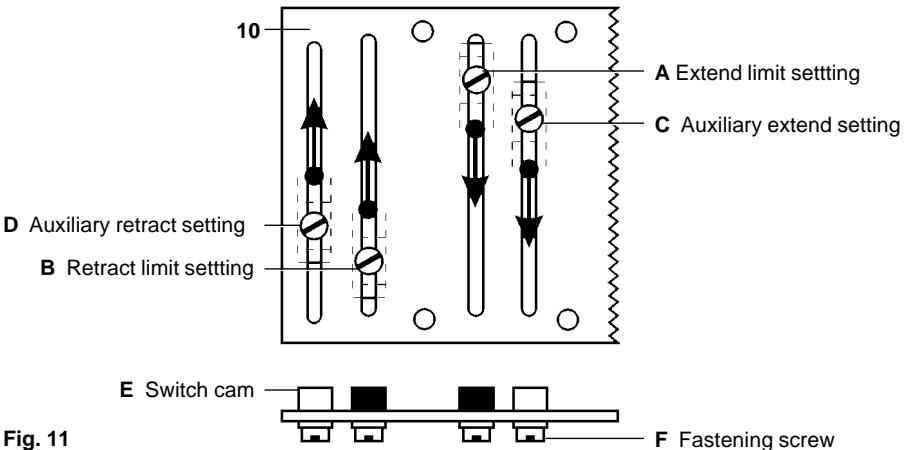


Fig. 11

Section 3.6.6 shows how the switches are wired to the terminals. Fit the extend switch and the retract switch to position **C** and **D** respectively in Fig. 11.

Insert auxiliary limit switches adjacent to the existing switch by a simple snap-in connection. Refit the switching plate and tighten the screws.

**Note:** When removing the auxiliary limit switches carefully lever the limit switch housing using a screwdriver and remove the switch.

Refer to Section 3.6.4 in order to fit the additional terminal blocks for the auxiliary limit switches.

### 3.5.2 Fitting the feedback potentiometer

The EL5952 feedback potentiometer is fitted as standard to the actuator. The potentiometer is located on a pre-moulded bracket.

If an EL5953 or EL5952 needs fitting, proceed as follows:

- Insert the potentiometer (19) in to the actuator pre-moulded bracket (23).
- Replace the locating washer (20) and firmly secure the nut (21).
- Slide the pinion kit (22) onto the potentiometer ensuring the pinion is engaged into the teeth of the switching plate.
- Then insert the spring (18) to the housing bracket as shown in Fig. 12.

Refer to Section 3.6.5 in order to connect the wires for the potentiometer.

The **EL565\_ actuator** can be fitted to either a KE / QL valve with 30 mm travel, or a KE / QL valve with 50 mm travel. The difference between the two travels will affect the way the feedback potentiometer works. The standard pinion (22) fitted to the EL565\_ actuator is for 50 mm travel. For 30 mm travel the standard pinion must be replaced with a smaller pinion. If the actuator is supplied fitted to a valve, the correct pinion will already be fitted. If this is not the case, the replacement pinion (for 30 mm travel) can be found under the actuator lid.

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**Pinion for 30 mm travel:** 30 teeth, dia 12.70 mm.

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**Pinion for 50 mm travel:** 50 teeth, dia 20.75 mm.

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For setting the drive, run the actuator to its extended position and adjust the feedback potentiometer shaft to its anti-clockwise stop by turning the shaft.

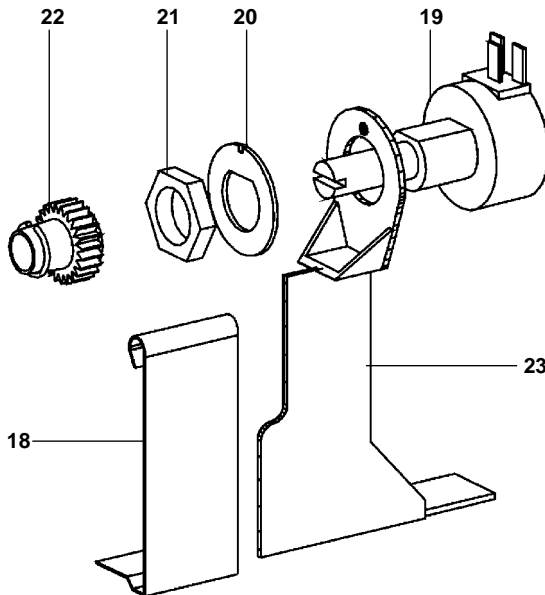


Fig. 12

### 3.5.3 Fitting the anti-condense heater

Fitted in accordance with wiring diagram in Section 3.6.7, Fig. 23.

Location of the fixing holes as shown in Fig. 13.

Refer to Section 3.6.4 in order to fit the additional terminal blocks for the anti-condense heater.

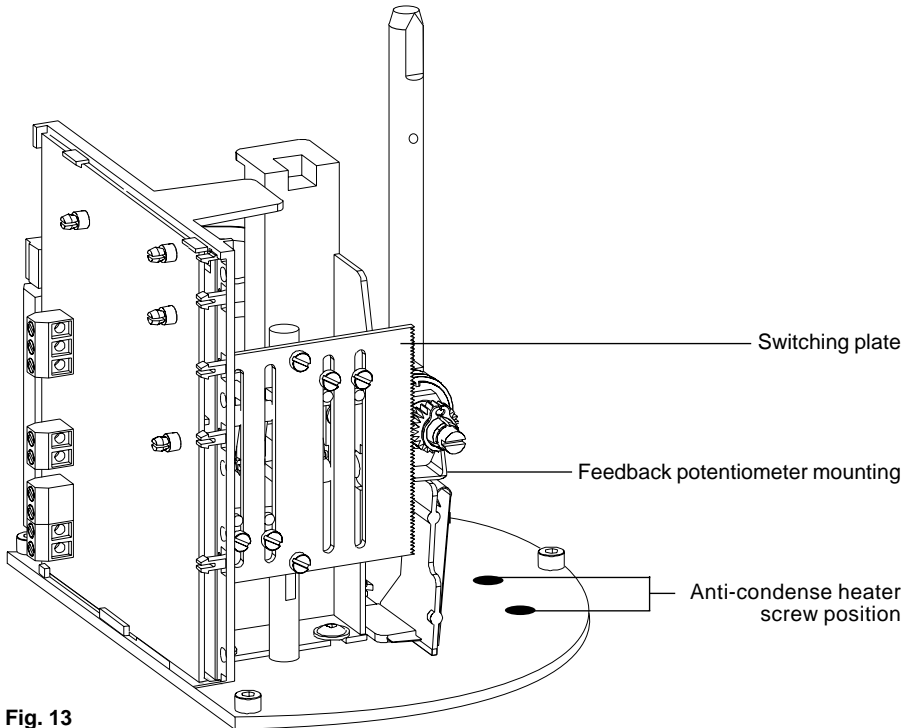


Fig. 13

## 3.6 Wiring details



### Connection to the mains supply

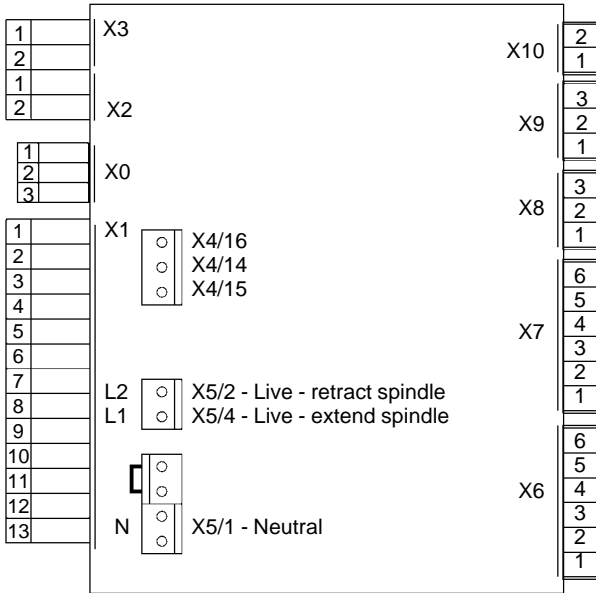
#### Important

1. Read Section 1 'Safety information', before attempting to wire the supply to the actuator.
2. Slow blow fuses (rated as shown in Table 2) should be fitted in all phases, but not in the protective earth conductor.
3. The protective earth internal must be connected to the installation protective earth system. The integrity of the installation protective earth system must not be compromised by the disconnection or removal of other equipment.
4. For supply connections, use 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup> wire, double insulated as stated in IEC 60364 (or equivalent), if wires are exposed to touch.

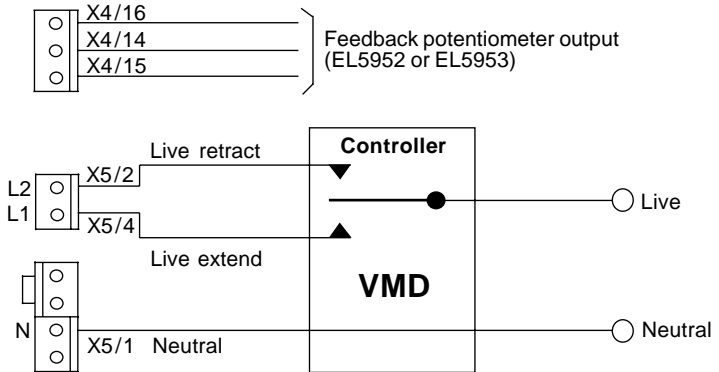
**Table 2 Fuse ratings for all variants of the EL56\_\_ actuators**

Actuator	Power supply	Fuse	Actuator	Power supply	Fuse
EL5601	230 V 50/60 Hz	125 mA	EL5631	230 V 50/60 Hz	630 mA
EL5602	115 V 50/60 Hz	250 mA	EL5632	115 V 50/60 Hz	1.25 A
EL5603	24 V 50/60 Hz	1.0 A	EL5633	24 V 50/60 Hz	3.15 A
EL5611	230 V 50/60 Hz	160 mA	EL5641	230 V 50/60 Hz	800 mA
EL5612	115 V 50/60 Hz	315 mA	EL5642	115 V 50/60 Hz	1.6 A
EL5613	24 V 50/60 Hz	1.25 A	EL5643	24 V 50/60 Hz	6.3 A
EL5621	230 V 50/60 Hz	250 mA	EL5651	230 V 50/60 Hz	800 mA
EL5622	115 V 50/60 Hz	500 mA	EL5652	115 V 50/60 Hz	1.6 A
EL5623	24 V 50/60 Hz	1.6 A	EL5653	24 V 50/60 Hz	6.3 A

**3.6.1 Valve motor drive models**

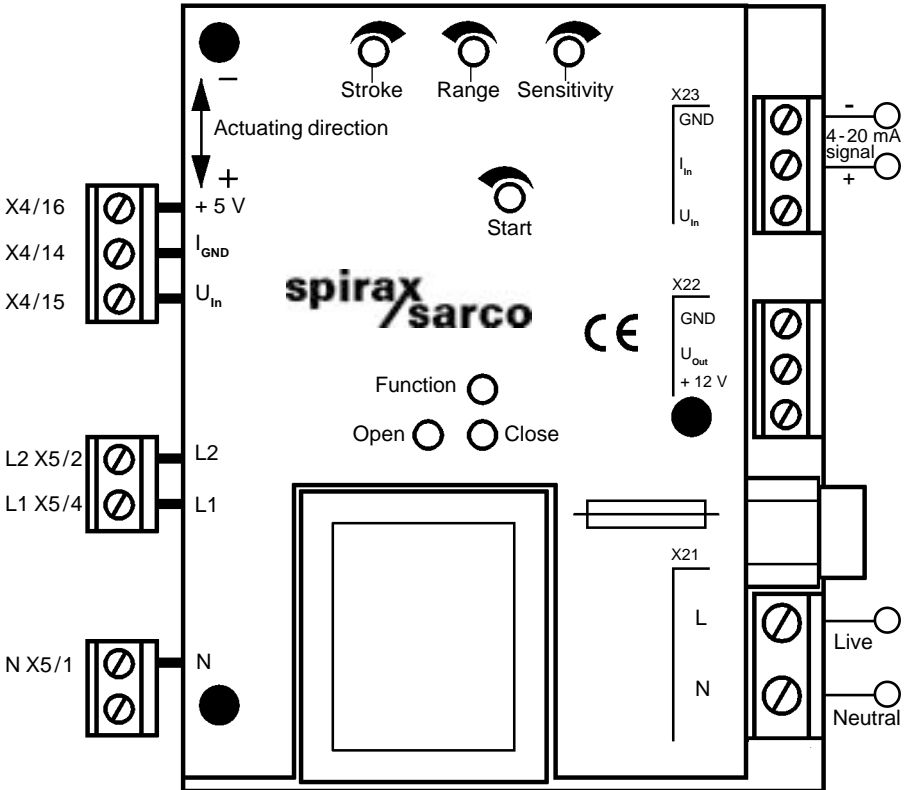


**Fig. 14 Actuator termination PCB (Note: PE protective earth connection is on housing plate).**



**Fig. 15**  
**VMD (Valve motor drive) connection details** (see page 19 for EL5952 / EL5953 wiring details).

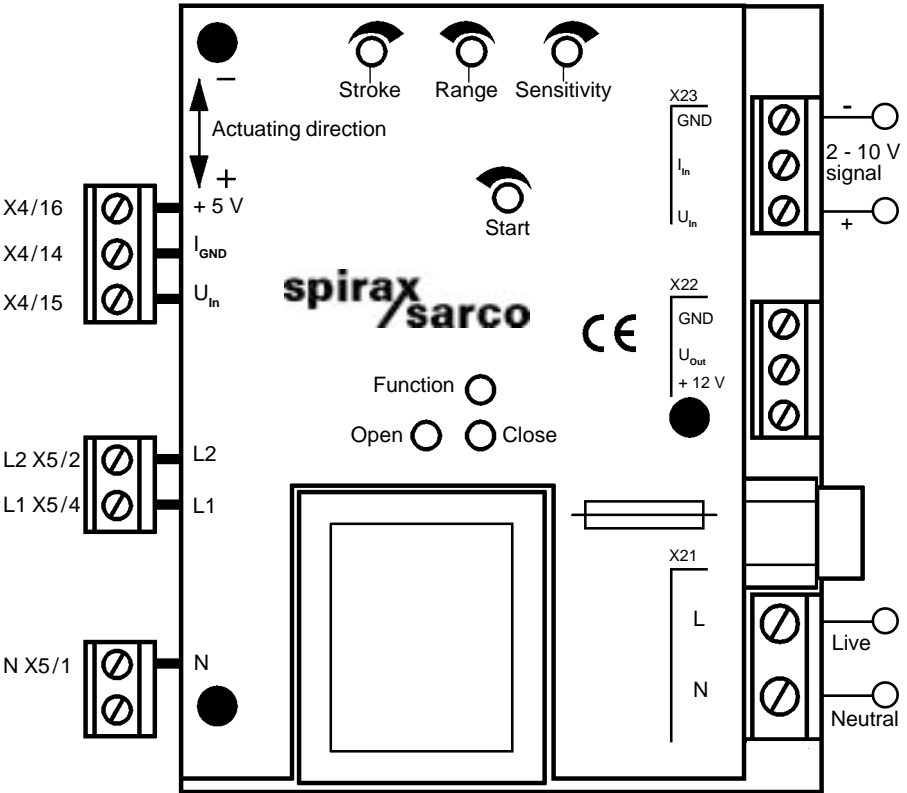
### 3.6.2 Models with positioner cards ( 4 - 20 mA signal)



**Fig. 16**  
**4 - 20 mA connection details** (Note: GND connection is isolated from the mains and earth).



**3.6.3 Models with positioner cards ( 2 - 10 V signal)**



**Fig. 17 2 - 10 V connection details (Note: GND connection is isolated from the mains and earth).**

### 3.6.4 Fitting additional terminal blocks for the following:-

- Auxiliary limit switches
- Anti-condense heater
- Tandem feedback potentiometer



Ensure the mains power to the positioner or the VMD control signal is isolated

Prior to removing the termination PCB ensure the positioner card is removed. To remove the termination PCB place a screwdriver as shown in Fig. 18 and lever out from the back plate.

'Snap fit' terminal blocks in the relevant housing location as shown in Fig. 19, ensuring cables are taken through the back plates as shown. Replace the termination PCB by locating the card in the lower housing and 'snap fitting' into the upper housing.

Fig. 18

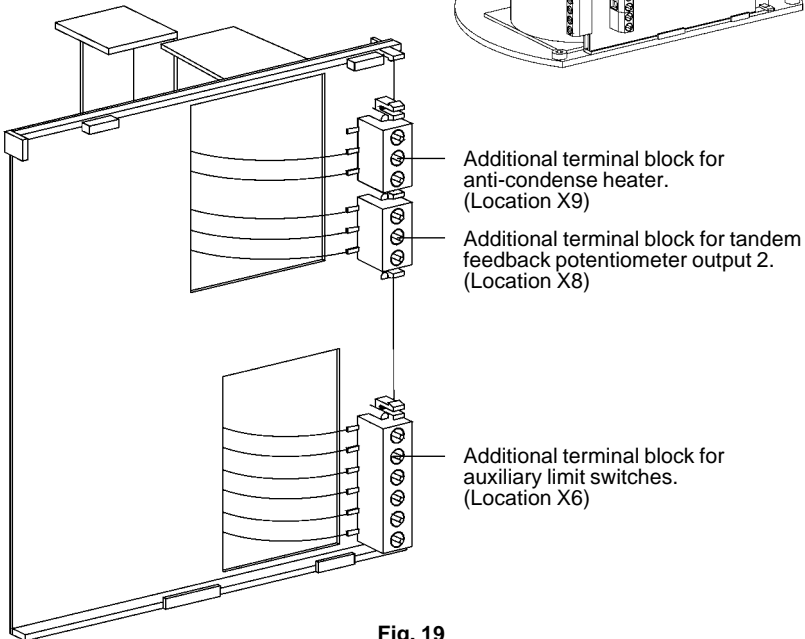
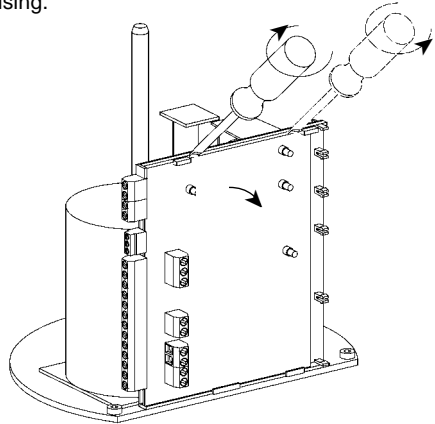
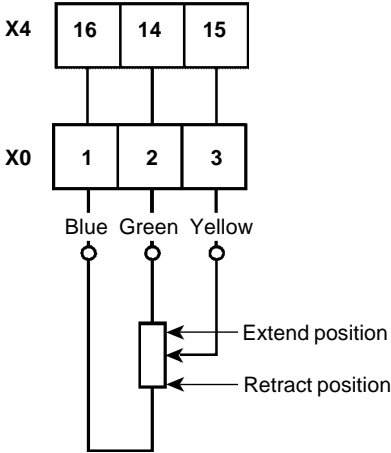


Fig. 19

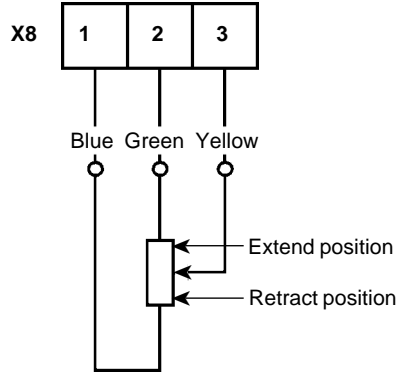
**3.6.5** The EL5952 potentiometer can be used for remote indication on valve motor drive actuators, or for use with a positioner.

The EL5953 tandem potentiometer can be used for both functions simultaneously.

**Note:** Fig. 19 indicates the position of the pot's wiper when the actuator spindle is either fully extended or retracted.



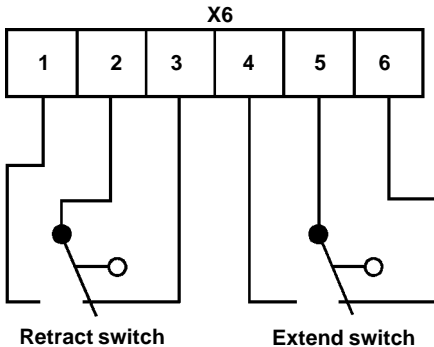
**Fig. 20** EL5952 feedback potentiometers and EL5953 1st output from tandem potentiometer



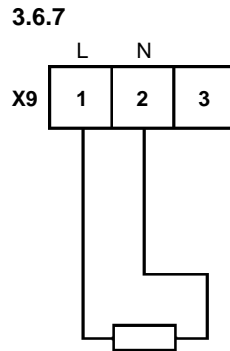
**Fig. 21** EL5953 2nd output from tandem potentiometer

**3.6.6** The switches are shown in the normally closed condition i.e. when the switches are not engaged with the cams.

**Example:** If the retract switch is engaged, terminals 1 and 2 will be shorted together.



**Fig. 22** EL5951 auxiliary switches



**Fig. 23** Anti-condense heater EL5954 110 - 250 V and EL5956 12 - 36 V

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# 4. Commissioning

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Actuators supplied already fitted to control valves would be supplied already commissioned. However, should it be necessary to commission an actuator, the following procedure should be adopted.

## 4.1 Preliminary checks - All actuators

1. Check that the actuator voltage corresponds to that required.
2. Ensure the wiring corresponds to that outlined in Section 3.6.

Ensure the assembly of the valve and actuator has been carried out according to the instructions in Section 3.2.

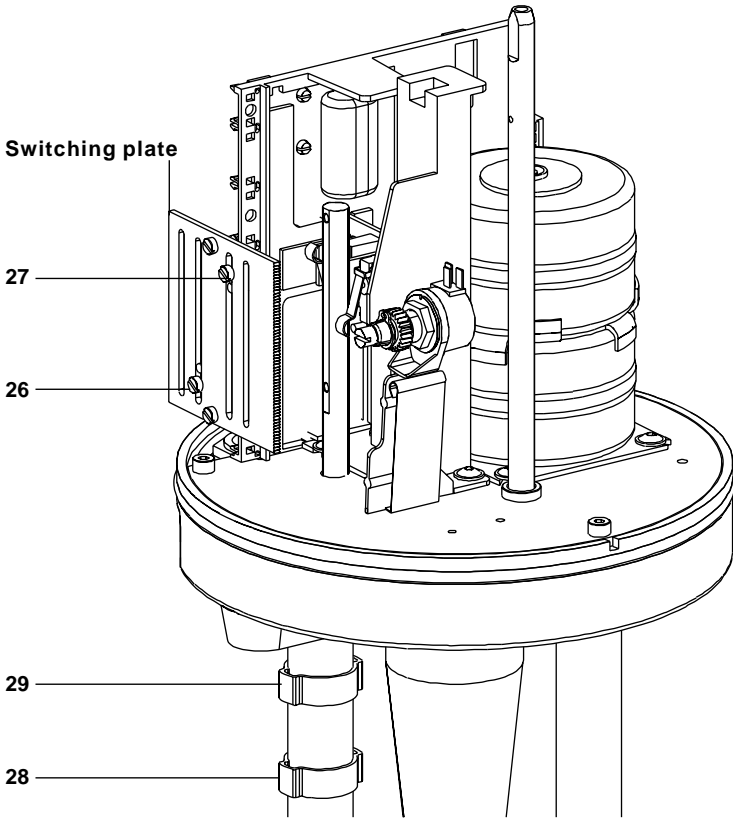
## 4.2 2-port valves

1. Using the handwheel extend the actuator until the valve plug stops against the seat, then extend so that the coupling piece is observed to compress (24). Marking rings are located along the length of the coupling shaft (25). The correct compression should be set to the lower marking ring (higher marking ring for the retract position on the 3-port valve). This compression gives the correct closing force to the valve when shut.
2. With the actuator in this position the 'Extend' limit switch (27) must be set.
3. Unlock the set screw, push the cam down until the switch contact 'breaks' and tighten the set screw. For 3-port valves now go to Section 4.3.
4. The lower stroke indicator (28) should then be butted against the bottom of the spindle nut anti-rotation plate and a distance of the valve stroke + 1.5 mm (1 mm for EL564\_) measured from the top of the spindle nut anti-rotation plate. The top stroke indicator should then be positioned at this point.
5. Using the handwheel retract the spindle so that the top of the anti-rotation plate butts with the bottom of the top stroke indicator.
6. With the actuator in this position the 'Retract' limit switch (26) must be set.
7. Unlock the set screw, pull the cam up until the switch contact 'breaks' and tighten the set screw.
8. The actuator can now be run electrically to check the limit switch settings. Power the actuator to both ends ensuring that when closed 1 ring is compressed and that the travel is valve stroke + 1.5 mm (1 mm for EL564\_). The motor must switch off at either end.  
**Note:** For VMD input signal actuators, commissioning is complete after the limit switches have been set.

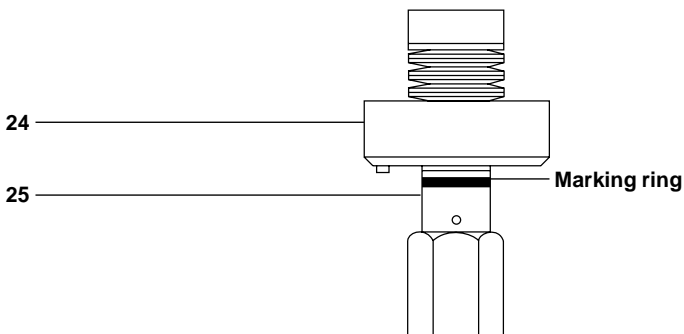
## 4.3 3-port valves

As steps 1, 2 and 3, Section 4.2.

4. The lower stroke indicator (28) should then be butted against the bottom of the spindle nut anti-rotation plate.
5. Using the handwheel retract the actuator until the plug stops against the seat, then retract so that the coupling piece (24) is observed to compress. Marking rings are located along the coupling shaft (25). The correct compression should be set to the higher marking ring. This compression gives the correct closing force to the valve when shut. Then follow steps 2 and 3 as defined in Section 4.2 for the retract switch. The higher stroke indicator (29) should then be butted against the top of the spindle nut anti-rotation plate. The actuator can now be run electrically to check the limit switch settings. Power the actuator to both ends ensuring that when stopped at either end 1 ring is compressed and that the travel is valve stroke + 3 mm (2 mm for EL564\_). The motor must switch off at either end.



**Fig. 24 Note:** The limit switches are revealed behind the switching plate.



**Fig. 25**

#### 4.4 Positioner (for 4 - 20 mA or 2 - 10 Vdc signals)

1. A 1000 ohm precision potentiometer must be installed in the actuator (Section 3.5.2).
2. Fit the positioner card (Section 3.4). Insert the contact pins into the left side of the terminal strip, engage the board into the retaining pegs. Tighten the terminal screws.
3. Connect up the actuating signal according to the required signal range at the top right (4 - 20 mA or 2 - 10 V), see Section 3.6.2. Set multimeter to 10 Vdc and connect test leads into the terminal points 'GND' and 'U out' of the positioner card. Connect mains supply to the mains terminals at the lower right side of the positioner card. Connect the protection earth of the mains supply to the 'PE' point of the actuator housing. Use the green / yellow cable which is already inserted in the earth terminals of the positioner card and connect to the 'PE' terminal of the actuator housing.

#### WARNING

The EL5961 and EL5962 positioners use parts supplied with mains voltage (terminal points, fuses etc). These parts are covered but all adjustments should be made using an insulated screwdriver held at the grip.

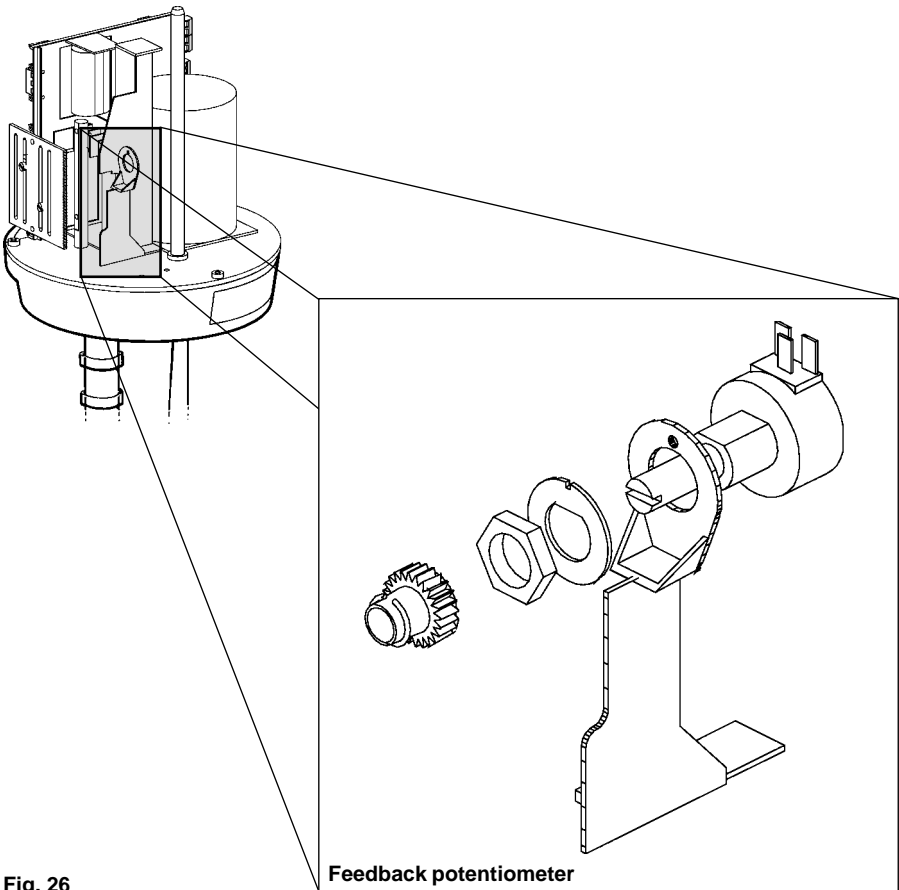


Fig. 26

4. Turn the potentiometers (P2, P3 and P4) to the left with the exception of the sensitivity potentiometer (P1) which should be turned to the middle position.
5. Set the 'Direction' switch to (+) (increase signal to retract spindle). Set the actuating signal to 4 mA (2 V). Switch on the mains supply. The actuating drive will move to the lower end position and will be cut off by the limit switch.
6. At this point the multimeter should read 0 V. If it does not turn the shaft of the feedback potentiometer until the multimeter reads the required 0 V (Fig. 26). Adjust start potentiometer P2 (Fig. 27) until the close LED just switches off.
7. Set the actuating signal to 20 mA (10 V). The UP direction LED will light up and the actuating drive will run to the upper end position and cut off. Gently turn the potentiometer P4 (stroke) until the multimeter reads 10 Vdc. Gently turn the potentiometer P3 (range) clockwise until both LEDs indicating the direction of action just extinguish.
8. Adjust the actuating signal through the whole range and check that the actuator positions accordingly. Correct the sensitivity if required (P1). (Amount of signal variation to move actuator. Decrease to reduce hunting).
9. Please note that if the potentiometer (P1) is adjusted, Steps 4 - 8 (Section 4.4) must be repeated.

Similarly, split range settings can be set. The start and end signals must be set to the required range which differ from the above example. For increase signal to extend spindle set direction switch to "-". Manually set the actuator to the uppermost set position and adjust the potentiometer to clockwise stop. Set up as above (directions will be reversed).

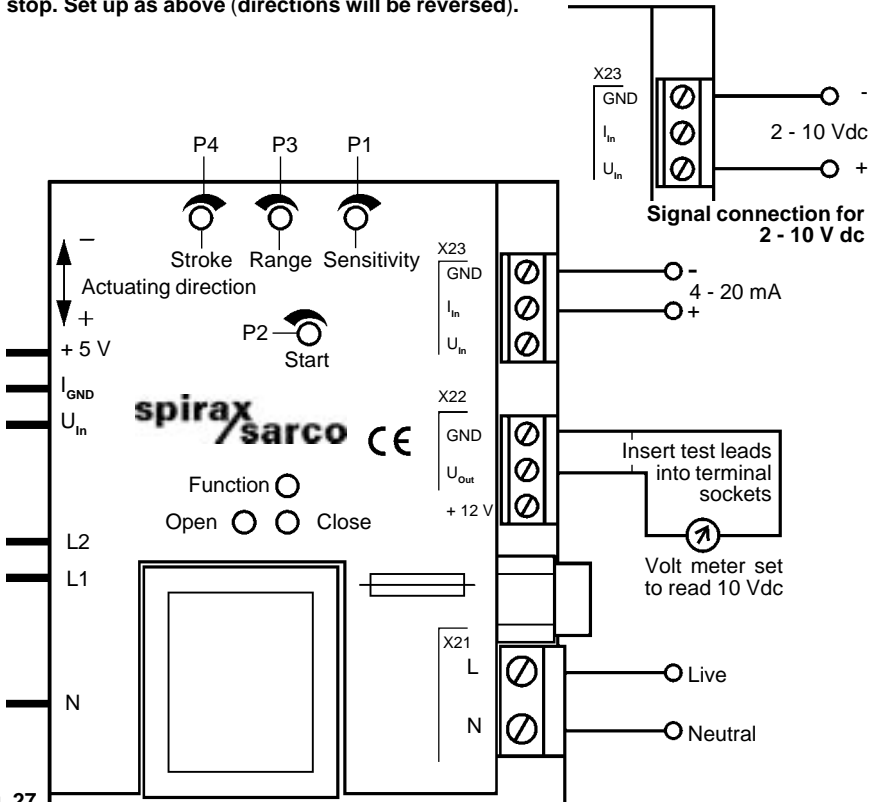


Fig. 27

## 5. Maintenance



**Always make sure that the electrical supply is switched off when carrying out maintenance on the actuator or valve.**

The actuators have a design life of approximately 200 000 full strokes or alternatively 1.5 million starts (1 start is 1 movement of the spindle). The maintenance required for the EL5600 actuator range is to inspect the condition inside of the spindle nut and to lubricate it. If the actuator has been operating beyond its design limits the spindle nut may require replacing.

### Spare parts

Maintenance spare kits are available for the actuators. The kits contain replacement spindle nuts, 'O' rings, the correct lubricating grease, plus full instructions to carry out the inspection, lubrication / spindle nut replacement. For more information contact your local Spirax Sarco branch or distributor.

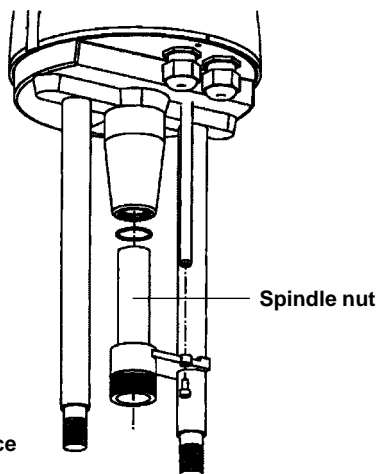


Fig. 28 Spindle nut maintenance

Table 3

Valve type	Valve size standard $K_v$	Stroke
LE, KE and QL	DN15 to DN50	20 mm
	DN65 to DN100	30 mm
KE and QL	DN125 to DN200	50 mm

Table 4 Valve adaptor identification

Adaptor type	Quantity of disc springs	Layers of disc springs
EL560_	12	Single
EL561_	12	Single
EL562_	14	Double
EL563_	12	Double
EL564_	12	Triple
EL565_	6	Single