

TERMINOLOGY

Air Consumption - Static. The maximum rate at which air is consumed by a device within its operating range during steady-state (static) signal conditions.

Air Consumption - Dynamic. The maximum rate at which air is consumed by a device within its operating range while the device is in motion.

Air Delivery Rate (Max.). See Flow Capacity.

Ambient Temperature Range. The minimum and maximum temperature of the medium surrounding a device.

Exhaust Capacity. The rate which a volume will exhaust from a given device. Typically expressed in SCFM for gases or GPM for liquids.

Exhaust Rate. See Exhaust Capacity.

Fail Safe System. In the event of power source loss, either electrical or pneumatic, an additional apparatus designed to direct a device to take a specific action.

Failure mode. The reaction of a device in the event of a power source loss, either electrical or pneumatic.

Flow Capacity - Dynamic. The rate which a mass will pass forward through a given device within a unit of time while variables are in a steady-state. Typically expressed in SCFM for gases or GPM for liquids.

Flow Capacity. Static. The rate which a volume will pass forward through a given device within a unit of time while variables are undergoing a change. Typically expressed in SCFM for gases or GPM for liquids.

Lock in Last Position. The ability of a device to maintain its position, as set by the control signal, in the event of power loss.

Maximum Supply Pressure. The maximum pressure that can be supplied to a device above which will result in malfunction of device.

Operating Temperature Range. The minimum and maximum temperature at which a device will operate with defined specifications.

Set Point Pressure (Set Pressure). An input variable which sets the desired value of a controlled variable.

Steady State. A characteristic of a condition, such as value, rate, periodicity, or amplitude, exhibiting only negligible change over an arbitrary long period.