



WA-50 IoT Mini Electric Actuator

Instruction Manual

- Please read this instruction manual carefully before installation and use.
- Retain this manual for future reference.
- Ensure proper use of the product by thoroughly understanding the contents of this manual.

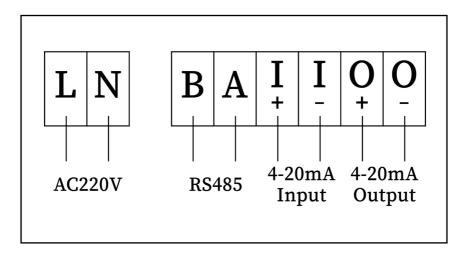


Content

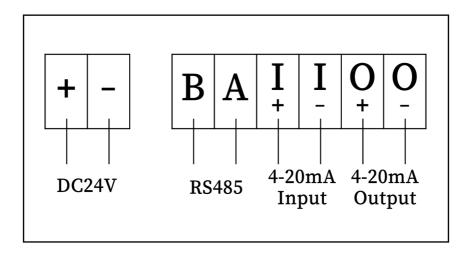


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Electrical Wiring Diagram



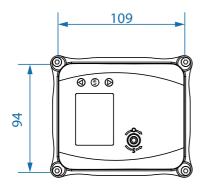
AC 220V

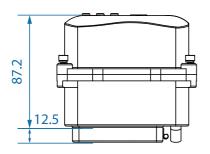


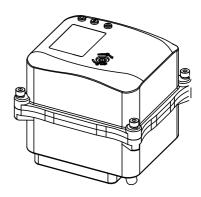
DC 24V

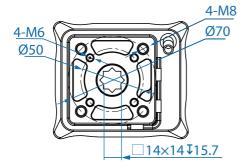


Dimensional Drawing (regulating type)



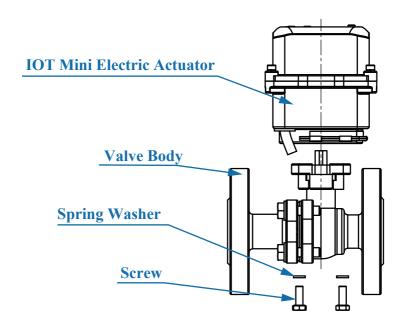


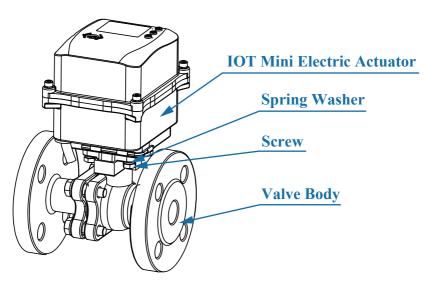




Note: Octagonal.opt. 9×9, 11×11, 11×11

Valve Body Assembly Drawing







Technical Specifications

• Rated voltage: AC220V/DC24V

Rated torque: 50N·mrated power:10W

• Compatible valves: DN32, DN40 and smaller ball valves

• Speed control: PWM stepless speed regulation; ensures stable operation

● Adjustable range: 30%-100%

• Control mode: Modulating (encoder);

• Communication protocol: Modbus-compatible;

Control accuracy: ±0.5%;

• Drive motor: High-performance brushless motor with built-in overload protection;

• Stroke time: 15s-25s (0-90°);

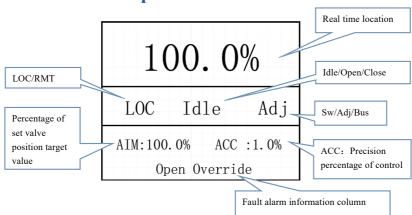
 Position display: Real-time OLED with Chinese interface for status and parameter monitoring;

Manual override: Hex key operation;

Housing material: Upper enclosure - integrated ABS housing + TPE buttons + PC lens;
 Lower enclosure - die-cast aluminum;

• Output shaft: Recessed octagonal (14×14mm); The WA-50 IoT Mini Electric Actuator is our latest ultra-compact electric actuator designed for 90° angular displacement valves (e.g., butterfly valves, ball valves, damper valves), providing open/close and modulating control. It is suitable for industrial automation systems in food processing, environmental protection, papermaking, chemical, and power industries.

Interface Description



Operation Instructions

- 1. The $[\![\triangle]\!]$ key functions as "UP," and the $[\![\nabla]\!]$ key functions as "Down."
- 2.The 【Set key】 operates as follows:

A short press (0.3 seconds) switches between Local and Remote modes.

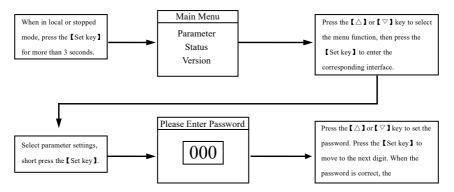
A long press (3 seconds) enters the main menu.

- 3. Simultaneously pressing the \triangle and ∇ keys is equivalent to a "return" action.
- 4. When setting parameters or stroke values, any return action will navigate back to the previous menu.
- 5.In the setting interface:

Use the $[\![\triangle]\!]$ and $[\![\nabla]\!]$ keys to select a menu option.

Press the **[**Set key**]** to confirm and enter the selected option.

6.Enter the password input interface.



Basic Parameter Settings

Basic Set (1/2)	Basic Set (2/2)	
Distance>>	Fb Current>>	
Close Dir: CW_DIR	Ctr Current>>	
Dead Time: 1s	Remote Mode: Hold	
Locked time: 2s	Bus Set>>	

Stroke Setting Procedure (Direction Verification First)

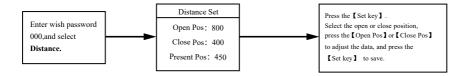
Minimum switch position interval: 200



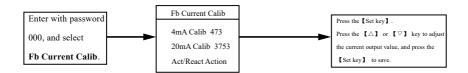
■ The following parameters can be configured in the Basic Settings menu:

"Close Valve Direction", "Deadband Time",

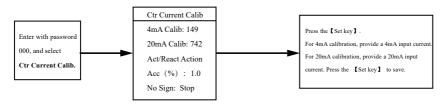
"Stall Time", "Feedback Current", "Remote Mode" (On/Off type), "Control Current" (Modulating type), "Bus Configuration" (Bus communication type).



Output Current Calibration



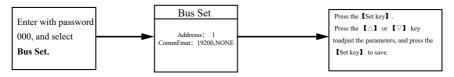
Input Current Calibration



In this interface, you can configure "Accuracy" and "Signal Loss Mode" settings:

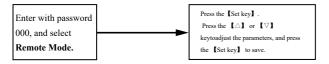
- ① Control accuracy can be increased when the stroke is long and inertia is small; conversely, it should be decreased (the value becomes larger) when stroke is short and inertia is big;
- ② Signal Loss Mode refers to: In modulating control mode, when no external 4~20mA signal is detected, the system will enter signal loss mode. The controller will drive the actuator to move to the pre-selected position (original position, fully closed, fully open, or preset opening position).

Bus Settings (Bus Set)



Note: The address range is 1~250, with a total of 6 communication formats.

Remote Signal (Remote Mode) Selection (When set to Switch Type (SW))



Note: The Remote Mode options are as follows: Jog (Moment), Hold (Hold), Open on Signal (Open), Close on Signal (Close).

Advanced Settings (Password:333)

- In the advanced settings, you can configure the following parameters:
 "Valve Type", "ESD Settings", "Relay Configuration", "Reset Parameters", and "Language Selection". Among these, the valve type and language selection can be adjusted as needed.
- Valve Type Setting (Valve Type)



■ Relay Configuration Setting (Relay Config)



Language Selection (Language)

The system supports bilingual display options: Chinese (中文) / English (英文)

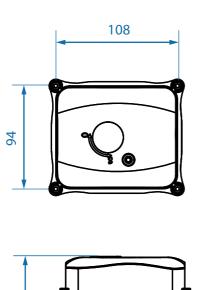


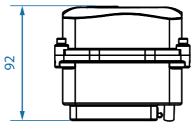
Troubleshooting for Common Issues

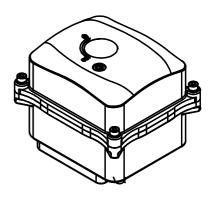
Fault Phenomenon	Solution				
Motor Stall Display	1. Motor lockup 2. Motor reverse rotation 3. Encoder failure				
Command Conflict Display	1. Simultaneous remote open and remote close signal inputs				
Valve Position Overflow or	1. Encoder reading exceeds 2.5 turns of the output shaft				
Underflow Display	2. Stroke not set				
Display Does Not Show When	1. Power not connected or voltage too low 2. Loose internal				
Powered On	wiring in the module 3. Circuit damage				
No Action on Site or Remote Control When Powered On	Fault protection 2. Motor failure or seized Circuit damage				
Works on Site but Remote	1. Abnormal remote control signal 2. Not in remote mode				
Control Does Not Work	3. Circuit damage				
No Action on Site but Remote	1. Not in local mode 2. Operation button not pressed properly				
Control Works	3. Circuit damage				
Can Open but Cannot Close, or	1. Motor failure, lockup, or incorrect wiring 2.Circuit damage				
Can Close but Cannot Open					
No Control Signal but Actuator	1. Control signal is present or loss of signal action				
Moves on Power On	2. Set to two-wire control 3. Circuit damage				
Moves to Limit but Cannot Move	1. Motor failure or open circuit in wiring 2.Circuit damage				
Further in the Middle Position					
Movement Direction Reversed	1. Valve position calibration reversed 2. Forward/reverse action				
Wovement Direction Reversed	set incorrectly 3.Signal reversed				
No Output Current or Intermittent	1. Incorrect wiring or poor connection 2. Encoder failure				
Output	3. Circuit damage				
Feedback Current Too High, Too	1. Encoder failure or poor engagement with drive gears				
Low, or Constant	2. Calibration error 3.Circuit damage				
Normal Action but Valve Position	1. Encoder failure 2. Circuit damage				
Display Does Not Change					
Actuator Motor Keeps Running	1. Stroke setting error 2. Encoder malfunction 3.Circuit damage				
After Valve Reaches Position					
Loss of Signal Display	1.4-20mA signal source abnormal 2. Wiring error or loose				
	connection 3. Circuit damage				

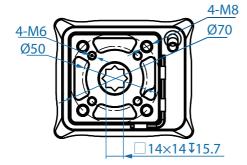
Note: When the device reports a fault, the customer can simultaneously press and hold the $[\![\triangle]\!]$ and $[\![\nabla]\!]$ keys to exit the fault state.

Dimensional Drawing (On/Off Type)







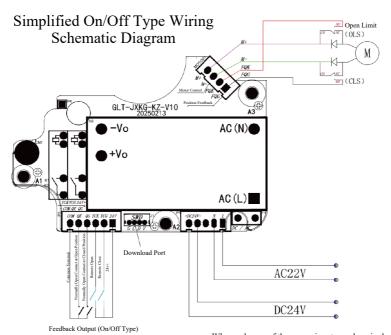




Wiring Table

Module Tag Number	Tag Number	Signal Definition	Signal Type	Module Tag Number	Tag Number	Signal Definition	Signal Type
P1 Power Input	1	AC220V-L	AC220V Input	P2 Signal Interface	1	24V	(Switch Type)Common Terminal 24v+
	2	AC220V-N			2	YCG	(Switch Type)Remote Close
	3	NC			3	YCK	(Switch Type)Remote Open
	4	DC24V-	DC24V Input		4	QG	Normally Open Contact at Closed Position
	5	DC24V+		Input	Input		5
MOTOR1 Motor Control and Feedback Cable	1	FQG	Position Feedback Cable		6	COM	Common Terminal
	2	FQK					
	3	M-	Motor Control Cable				
	4	M+					

Wiring Schematic Diagram



When only one of the power inputs can be wired, please note the wiring method for high-voltage electricity: connecting AC220V to the DC24V port will damage the controller.

Operation Instructions

Electrical Wiring and Functional Testing Procedure (Per Schematic Diagram):

- 1.Primary AC220V power supply verification
- 2.Momentary contact between COM & YCK terminals to initiate motor rotation toward full open position verify end-of-travel limit switch engagement
- 3.YCG terminals to initiate motor rotation toward full closed position verify end-of-travel limit switch engagement
- 4.Repeat test sequence (steps 2-3) using secondary DC24V power input to complete validation protocol

Critical Operational Notice:

- 1. Feedback circuit activation requires maintained control signal continuity
- 2.Example: YCK contact must remain closed to sustain full open position indication relay status
- 3. Premature control signal interruption will cause position feedback signal dropout



Operation & Debugging

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