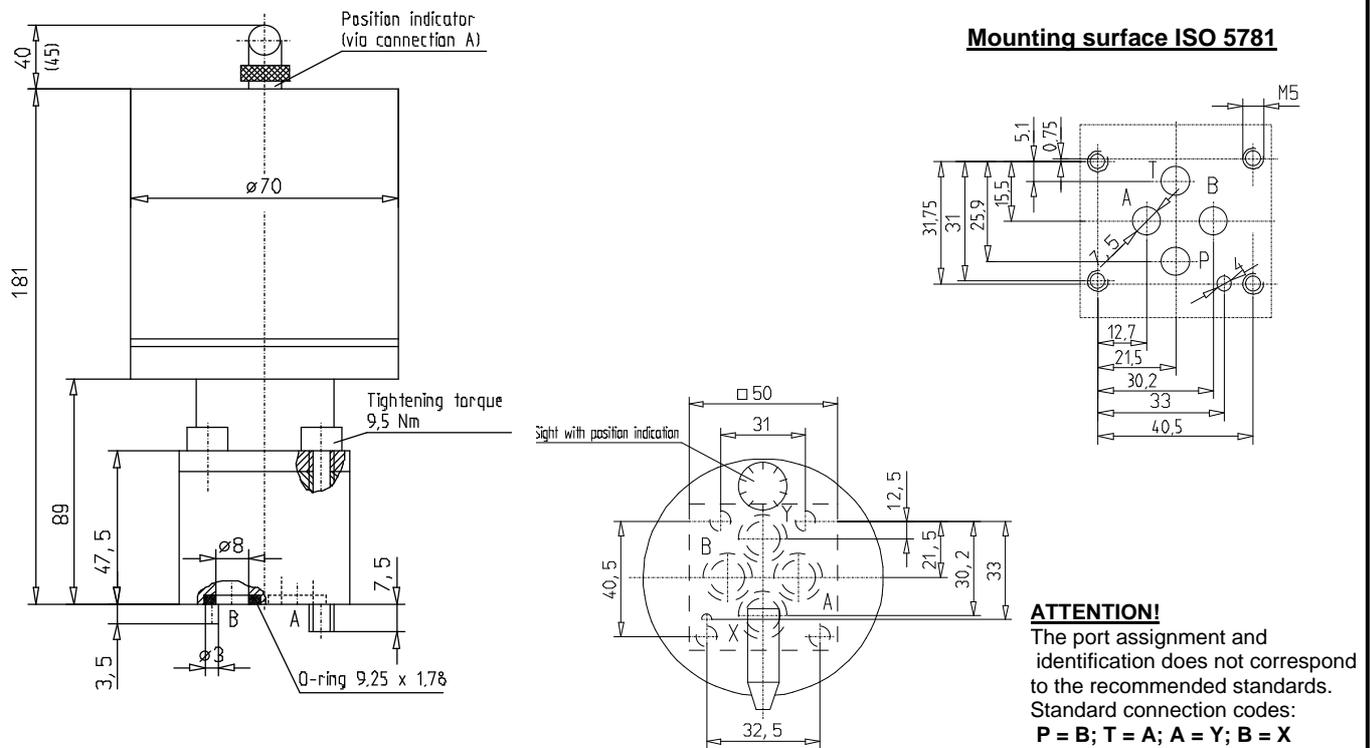


Pressure control valves control an infinitely adjustable pressure in the outlet flow to a system switched in series largely independently of primary pressure and volume flow. 2-way pressure control valves do not dispose of a secondary pressure balance, i.e. a pressure increase on the consumer side is not compensated for.

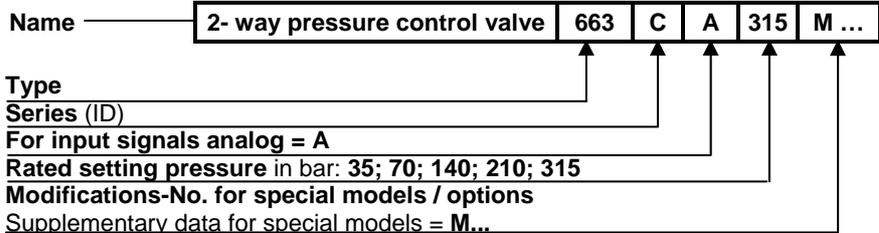
FEATURES

- remote-control, programmable
- analogue control means: the stepping motor control is realised by our control unit via an analogue input signal (0 - 10 V; 0 - 20 mA)
- stepping motor position is monitored via a feedback potentiometer
- the actuating drive is equipped with mechanical limit stops
- fail - safe characteristic: the valve keeps its last position in case of a power failure
- minimum actuating time 1,5 sec (in combination with standard control unit)
- resolution approx. 0,25 %
- 5 set volume flow ranges
- Minimum pressure set to 7 bar for all set volume flow ranges
- With control port for remote control or pressure relief port A (must be closed if the function is not required)
- Valve normal position: Open A to B
- Standard sealing material Viton (FKM)
- assembly on connection plates with pipe joints or control block



ORDER INFORMATION

The scope of delivery of the 2-way pressure control valves includes the O-rings for sealing the connecting holes, 2 mounting screws M6 x 55 DIN 912 - 10.9 (Tightening torque 9,5 Nm) and approx 2m cable with connecting plug.



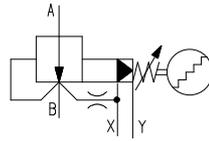
ACCESSORY

Connecting plate see dimension sheet 9-74-603-1004
Stepping motor control unit StA 01 - DAS see dimension sheet 9-74-001-1012

CHARACTERISTICS

1. General

Symbol



Design

Pilot-operated: pilot control = seat valve
main control = piston-type valve

Weight

2,1 kg

Mounting position

any, preferably in vertical position

Direction of volume flow

A to B

Ambient temperature

-25°C to +50°C

2. Hydraulic characteristics

Rated pressure / max. pressure

Ports A, B and X = 315 bar
Port Y = 70 bar,

pressure setting range

7-35 bar; 7-70 bar; 7-140 bar; 7-210 bar; 7-315 bar

Rate volume flow

30 l/min

Hydraulic fluid

hydraulic oil according to DIN 51 524 (1,2)

Hydraulic fluid temperature range

-20°C to +60°C

Viscosity range

5 - 350 mm²/sec.

Control oil share

approx. 350 cm³/min

Contamination level / filtering

Class 18/15 according to ISO 4406 or 9 according to NAS 1638
(recommended filter: min. retaining rate $\beta_{10-15} \geq 75$)

3. Type of actuation

electrically - Stepping motor

3.1 Pulse motor

Design

Permanent magnet stepping motor

Operating mode

Bipolar

Coil number of the stator

2

Pole number of the motor

24

Step number per rotation

48

Max. operating frequency

200 Hz / recommended operating frequency 160 Hz

Resistance per coil

34 ohm

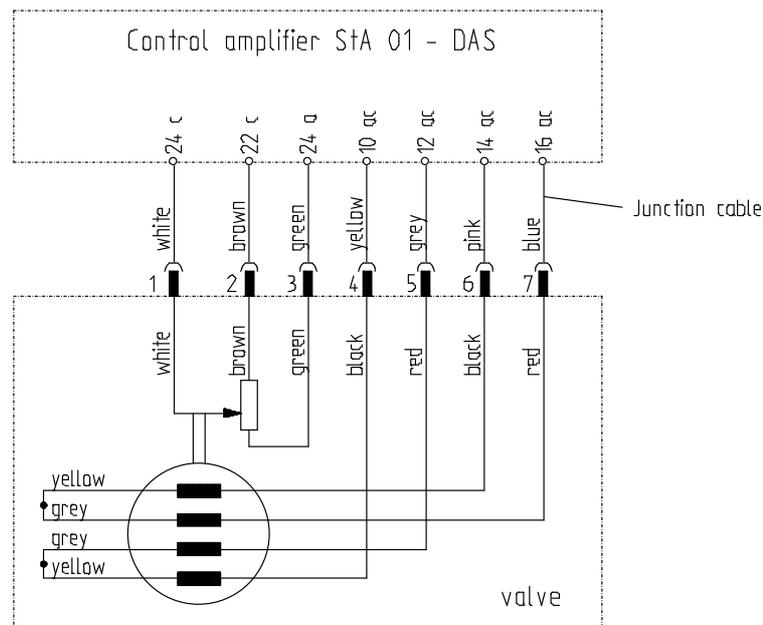
Inductivity per coil

180 mH

Rated current per coil

325 mA

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



3.2 Potentiometer

Load capacity	1,5 W to 40°C
Independent linearity	≤ 1%
Resistance	1 k Ohm +/- 20%
Max. wiper current	1 mA
Voltage smoothness	< 0,5%

3.3 Protective system

according to DIN 40 050 IP 40

3.4 Electrical connection

Device plug and socket connection identical 3477 000
Fa. Amphenol Tuchel, the cable box is part of the scope of supply.

3.5 RELATED CONTROL UNIT

StA 01 - DAS

4. RESPONSE CHARACTERISTICS

Response sensitivity	< 1%	} of setting pressure rang
Repetitive accuracy	< 1%	
Hysteresis	< 1%	
Range of reversal	< 1%	

Actuating time p min to p max approx. 1.5 sec. In combination with our standard control unit StA 01 - DAS, the actuating time can be increased to approx. 6 sec. by reducing the step frequency.

CHARACTERISTICS

pa-Q-characteristic; $p_a=f(Q, p_e=const.)$

Fig. 1 shows the dependency of the volume flow for the outlet flow as well as the lowest set flow. Measured at an inlet flow of 20 bar above the outlet flow, control oil return to the tank in depressurized state.

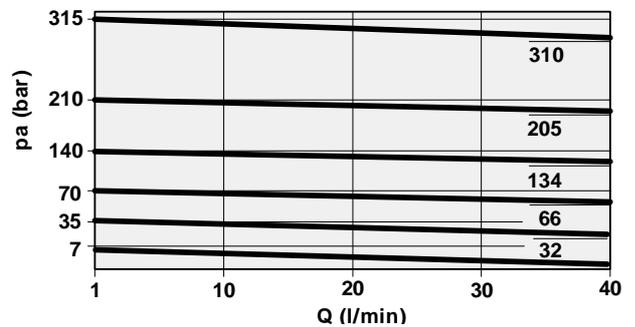


Fig. 1

pa-pe-characteristic; $p_a=f(p_e, Q=const.)$

Fig. 2 shows the control characteristic for the outlet flow depending on the inlet flow given a volume flow of 30 l/min, control oil returns to the tank in depressurized state.

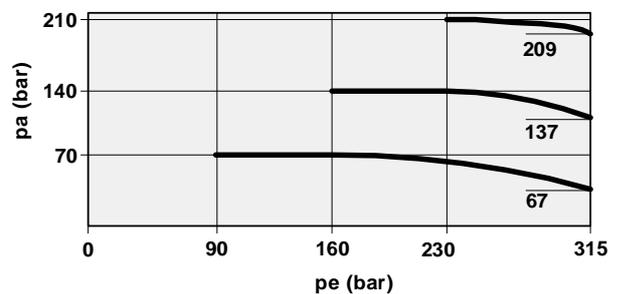


Fig. 3

Δp -Q-Kennlinie; $\Delta p=f(Q)$

Fig. 3 shows the pressure loss in relationship to the flow rate for reverse flow direction from connection B to A or A to B with no load on connection X. Measured at an oil viscosity of 16 mm² / s.

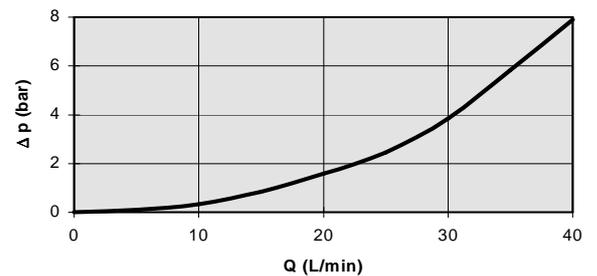
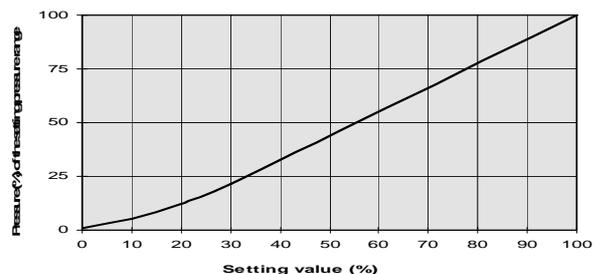


Fig. 3

Pressure signal function characteristic

Fig. 4 shows the valve-specific characteristic for the volume flow signal function. It delivers information on linearity and hysteresis.

Fig. 4



Description of the valve

1. Ventil

The valve consists of two stages. It mainly consists of the main control part, which is controlled by an anticipatory control part. The pressure adjustment is done by means of a motor actuating drive which is coupled with an actual value potentiometer which returns the position of the adjustment to the motor control. Mechanical limit stops are integrated into the potentiometer; they should not be approached during regular operation. The valve does not contain a motor cut-off device; thus the motor must be switched off by means of the motor control. No motor switch-off device is integrated into the valves, i.e. this must be realized via the motor control unit. The advantage of the pulse motor control lies in the high precision and repeatability of the set values. Furthermore, the valve position is kept even in case of a power failure. Upon special request, the valve can also be delivered with an emergency manual actuation.

The actuator acts via a screw drive, via a pressure spring and a valve cone upon the anticipatory control valve seat, against the hydraulic force of the hydraulic liquid in the control circuit. The resulting pressure is stamped onto the control piston in the main valve as reference pressure. The control piston has the function of a pressure maintaining valve, which controls the pressure in the operating circuit according to the anticipatory control pressure. The valve is equipped with four ports, the main ports A and B for inlet and outlet plus the control ports X and Y. Via port Y, the pilot oil is drained. In order to avoid valve vibrations we recommend to make the control oil return to the tank separately in a depressurized state and without interference. Port X allows for the external valve relief on the one hand and for remote control on the other hand: The port must be closed if these function are not required. However, we recommend to provide this port in control blocks or connection plates at any rate to be able to modify the dampening characteristic of the valve via this port should any system vibrations occur.

2. Material

The valve parts are made from engineering steel, the external parts are burnished, where parts surface are hardened. The housing of the actuating drive is made from aluminium, black anodized. The other parts of actuator drive are made from various materials and they are corrosion protected.

For applications in excess of the given specifications, please contact Schiedrum.

All other parameters specified are based on long years of experience and laboratory-type measurements. The data are typical and may slightly deviate depending on the valve series. All measurements were carried out on a test stand with an oil viscosity of 36 mm²/s and with a filter mesh of < 25 µm. All data given should be used as description for the product only and they are not to understand as warranty (zugesicherte Eigenschaften) in the sense of law.