Proportional directional valve, pilot operated with electrical position feedback Type HD-4WRKE

Size 10,16,25,32,35

up to 35M Pa

up to 3000L/min

- Pilot operated 2-stage proportional directional valve
- For subplate mounting
- Valve for the control of the size and direction of a flow
- Actuation via proportional solenoids
- Spring centred main spool
- Electrical position feedback
- Single stage proportional directional valve pilot control
- Main stage with closed loop position control
- Integrated control electronics



Type H D-4WRKE 10 ...–3X/6EG24...K31/ ... D3... with integrated control electronics

Function, section

Pilot control valve type HD-4WRAP 6 W7.3X/G24... (1st stage)

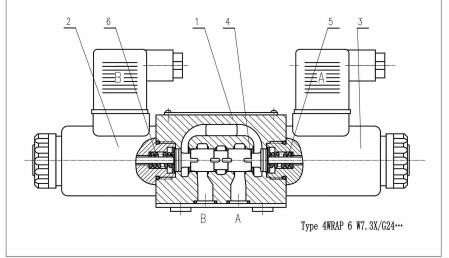
The pilot control valve is a direct operated proportional valve. The control edge geometrics were designed and optimised for the use as a pilot control valve for the proportional directional valves type HD-4WRKE.

The proportional solenoids are pressure tight, oil-immersed DC solenoids with removable coil. They convert an electrical current proportionally into a mechanical force. An increase in the current strength causes an appropriately higher solenoid force. The set solenoid force remains constant over the entire control stroke.

The pilot control valve basically consists of the housing (1), proportional solenoids (2 and 3), valve spool (4) and springs (5 and 6).

In the de-energised condition both actuator ports are connected to tank. If one of the two solenoids (2 or 3) is energised, then the solenoid force moves the valve spool (4) against the spring (6 or 5).

Once the overlap area is overcome, the connection to tank of one of the two actuator ports is blocked and the connection to the pressure chamber is established. There is flow from P to the control chamber of the main stage.



Function, sect ion

The type HD-4WRKE valves are 2-stage proportional directional control valves. They control the size and direction of a flow. The main stage is closed loop position controlled so that the spool position is also independent of flow forces at larger flows.

The valves basically consists of the pilot control valve (1), housing(8), main spool (7), covers (5 and 6), centering spring (4), inductive position transducer (9) and the pressure reducing valve (3).

If no input signal is being applied then the main spool (7) is held in the centre position by the centering spring (4). The two control chambers in the covers (5 and 6) are connected via the valve spool(2) to tank.

The main spool (7) is connected to suitable control electronics via the inductive position transducer (9). The positional change of the main spool (7) as well as the alteration of the command value at the summation point of the amplifier produces a differential voltage.

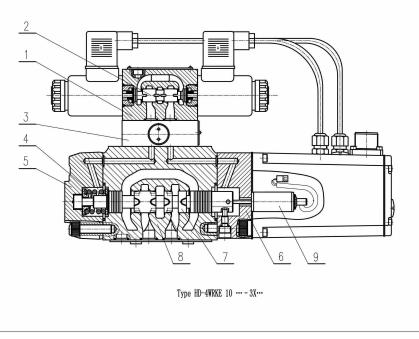
With the command value/actual value comparison a possible control deviation is recognised via the electronics and an electrical current is applied to the proportional solenoid of the pilot valve (1).

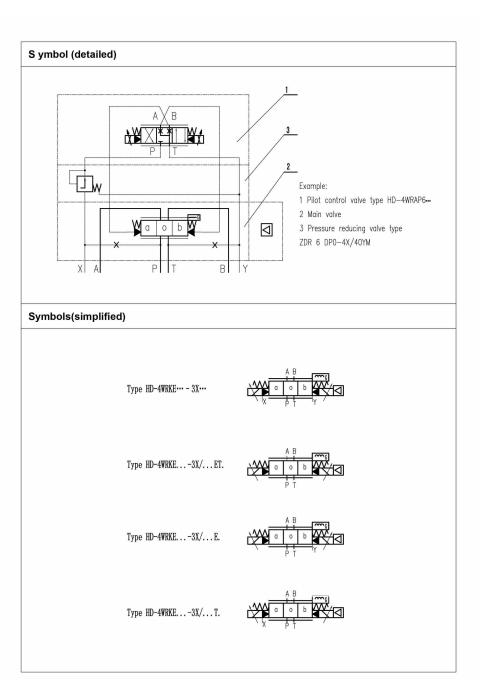
The current induces, within the solenoid, a force which is passed on to the solenoid pin which in turn actuates the control spool. The flow which is provided via the control cross sections causes the main spool to move.

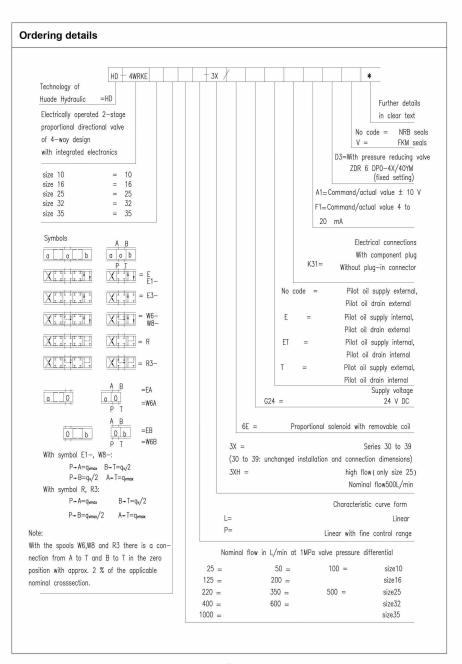
The main spool (7) with the attached core of the inductive position transducer (9) is moved until the actual value is equal to the command value. In the controlled condition the main spool (7) is force balanced and is held in this controlled position.

Spool stroke and control opening change in proportion to the command value.

The control electronics are integrated into the valve. By matching the valve and the electronics the model variation of the units is kept low.







Technical data

Hydraulic

Size 10 16 25 32 35 35 36 36 37 38 38 38 38 38 38 38								
Pilot oil supply Pilot oil drain, external 31.5 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	Size				16	25	32	35
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1	Pilot control valve (MPa) Pilot oil supply		2.5~31.5				
Return pressure (MPa) $Pilot oil drain, internal Port Y$	An american			31.5	35	35	35	35
Mominal flow qv ± 10 % at Δp = 1MP (L/min) 25 50 90 125 180 220 350 400 600 1000	Return pressu	ire	Pilot oil drain, external	31.5	25	25	25	25
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c } \hline & Port Y & < \\ \hline Nominal flow qv \pm 10 \% at \\ \Delta p = 1MP (L/min) & 25 50 90 & 125 180 & 220 350 & 400 600 & 1000 \\ \hline Flow of main valve (max. permissible) (L/min) & 170 & 460 & 870 & 1600 & 3000 \\ \hline Pilot oil flow at port X or Y with a step form of input signal from 0 to 100 % (L/min) & 4.1 & 8.5 & 11.7 & 13.0 & 13.0 \\ \hline Hysteresis & (\%) & \leqslant 1 & & & & \\ \hline Response sensitivity & (\%) & \leqslant 0.5 & & & & \\ \hline Filtering precision & (\mu m) & \leqslant 20 & & & & \\ \hline Pressure fluid & & & & & & \\ \hline Medium viscosity & (mm^2/s) & & & & & & \\ \hline Pressure fluid temperature range & (°C) & & & & & & \\ \hline \end{array} $			Pilot oil drain, internal	<1				
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$, mi	47	Port Y	<1				
Pilot oil flow at port X or Y with a step form of input signal from 0 to 100 % (L/min) Hysteresis (%) $\leqslant 1$ Response sensitivity (%) $\leqslant 0.5$ Filtering precision (μ m) $\leqslant 20$ Pressure fluid Mineral oil Phosphate ester Medium viscosity (mm²/s) $20 \sim 380$ Pressure fluid temperature range (°C) $-20 \sim +70$				25 50 90	125 180	220 350	400 600	1000
of input signal from 0 to 100 % (L/min) 4.1 8.5 11.7 13.0 13.0 Hysteresis (%) ≤ 1 Response sensitivity (%) ≤ 0.5 Filtering precision (μ m) ≤ 20 Pressure fluid Mineral oil Phosphate ester Medium viscosity (m^2 /s) $20 \sim 380$ Pressure fluid temperature range ($\mathbb C$) $-20 \sim +70$	Flow of main	Flow of main valve (max. permissible) (L/min)			460	870	1600	3000
Response sensitivity (%) ≤ 0.5 Filtering precision (μ m) ≤ 20 Pressure fluid Mineral oil Phosphate ester Medium viscosity (mm²/s) $20 \sim 380$ Pressure fluid temperature range (°C) $-20 \sim +70$				4.1	8. 5	11.7	13. 0	13. 0
Filtering precision $(\mu\text{m}) \leqslant 20$ Pressure fluid Mineral oil Phosphate ester Medium viscosity (mm^2/s) $20{\sim}380$ Pressure fluid temperature range (\circlearrowright) $-20{\sim}+70$	Hysteresis (%)		≤1					
Pressure fluid Mineral oil Phosphate ester Medium viscosity (mm²/s) 20~380 Pressure fluid temperature range (°C) -20~+70	Response sensitivity (%)			≤0.5				
Pressure fluid Phosphate ester Medium viscosity (mn^2/s) $20{\sim}380$ Pressure fluid temperature range $({\circ})$ $-20{\sim}+70$	Filtering precision (µm)			≤20				
Pressure fluid temperature range (°C) $-20 \sim +70$	Pressure fluid							
	Medium viscosity (mm²/s)		20~380					
Weight (Kg) 8.7 11.2 16.8 31.5 34	Pressure flu	Pressure fluid temperature range (\mathfrak{C})			-20~+70			
	Weight	Weight (Kg)		8.7	11. 2	16.8	31.5	34

Electrical data

Valve protection to DIN 40 050	IP65		
Voltage type	DC		
Signal type	Ana l ogue		
Power, max.	72 (average = 24 W)		
Electrical connection	With component plug to E DIN 43 563-AM6		
Liedti idai connection	Plug-in connector to E DIN 43 563-BF6-3		
Control electronics	Integrated into the valve		

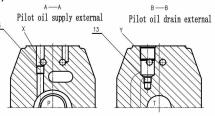
Pilot oil supply

Pilot oil supply, throttle insert (example:NS10)

Pilot oil supply external
 Pilot oil drain external

In this type the pilot oil supply is from a separate pilot pressure circuit(external).

The pilot oil drain is not into the T port of the main valve but separately into tank via port Y (external)

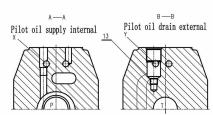


2. Pilot oil supply internal

Pilot oil drain external

In this type the pilot oil supply is from the P port of the main valve (internal).

The pilot oil drain is not into the T port of the main valve but separately into tank via port Y (external). Port X must be plugged in the subplate.



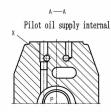
3. Pilot oil supply internal

Pilot oil drain internal

In this type the pilot oil supply is from the P port of the main valve (internal).

The pilot oil drain is directly into the T port of the main valve (internal).

Port X and Y must be plugged in the subplate.





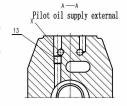
4. Pilot oil supply external

Pilot oil drain internal

In this type the pilot oil supply is from a separate pilot pressure circuit (external).

The pilot oil drain is directly into the T port of the main valve (internal).

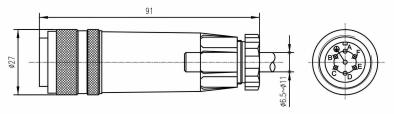
Port Y must be plugged in the subplate.





Electrical connections, plug-in connector

Plug-in connector Plug-in connector to E DIN 43 563-BF6-3 Separate order, plastic version



Component plug allocation

	Contact	Signal
Supply voltage	A	24 VDC(18 to 35VDC); l _{max} =1.5A; impulse load≤3A
ouppry vortage	В	0 V
Ref. (actual value)	C	Ref. potential for actual value (contact F)
Differential amplifier input	D	±10 V or 4-20 mA
(command value)	E	0 V ref. potentional
Measurement output (act. value)	F	±10 V or 4-20 mA
	PE	Connected with cooling body and valve housing

Command value: Reference potential at E and a positive command value at D results in a flow from P to A and B to T

Reference potential at E and a negative command value at D results in a flow from P to B and A to T

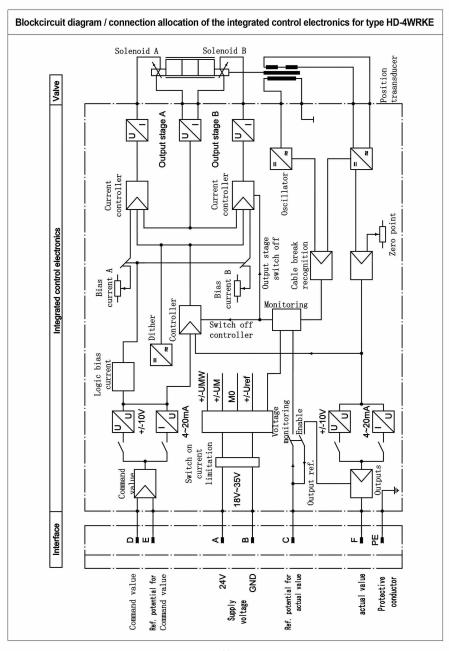
Connection cable: Recommendation: – Up to 25 m cable length type LiYCY 7 x 0.75 mm²

– Up to 50 m cable length type LiYCY 7 x 1.0 mm²

External diameter: - 6.5 to 11 mm (plastic plug-in connection)

Connect screen to \perp only on supply side.

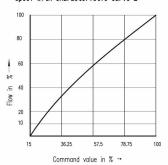
Note: Electrical signals (e.g. actual value or feedback signals) taken via valve electronics must not be used to switch off the machine safety functions!



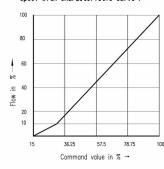
Characteristic curves (measured at 1MPa valve pressure differential or 0.5MPa per control land)

Spool symbols E, W or R

Spool with characteristic curve L

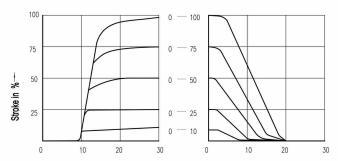


Spool with characteristic curve P



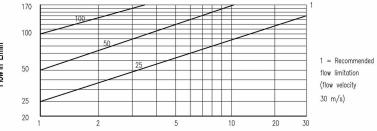
Transient function with a step form of electrical input signal

Signal change in %



Time in ms →





Valve pressure differential in MPa →

Characteristic curves (P=10 MPa, v=36×10⁻⁶m²/s, t=40°C ± 5°C) NS16 Transient function with a step form of electrical input signal Signal change in % 100 0 - 75 75 Stroke in % 25 0 - 50 0 - 25 0 - 10 20 30 0 20 30 Time in ms → Flow load function at maximum valve opening (tolerance ± 10 %) 400 300 Flow in 180 180 1 = Recommended flow limitation (flow velocity 125 30 m/s) 100 Valve pressure differential in MPa →

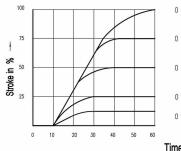
1 = Recommended flow limitation

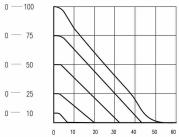
(flow velocity 30 m/s)

H=Large Flow

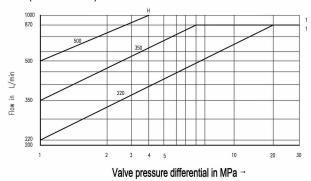
Transient function with a step form of electrical input signal

Signal change in %



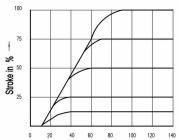


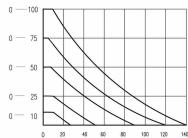
Time in ms →



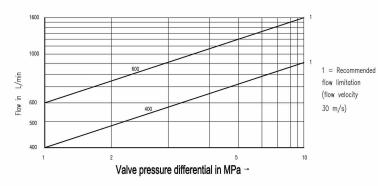
Transient function with a step form of electrical input signal

Signal change in %



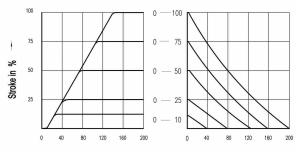


Time in ms →

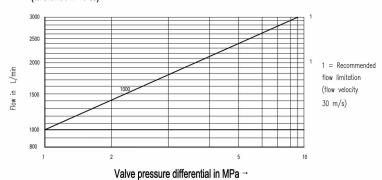


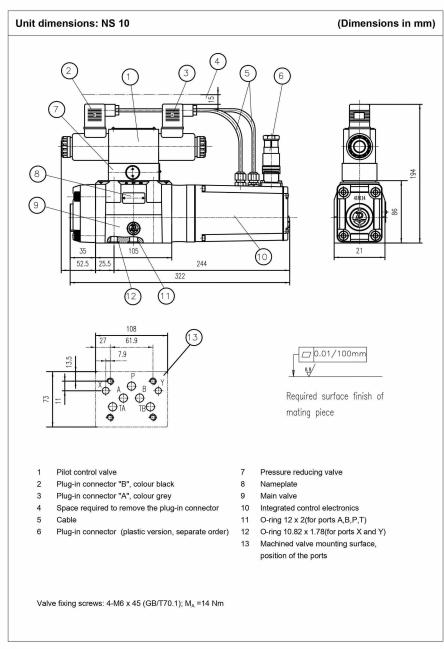
Transient function with a step form of electrical input signal

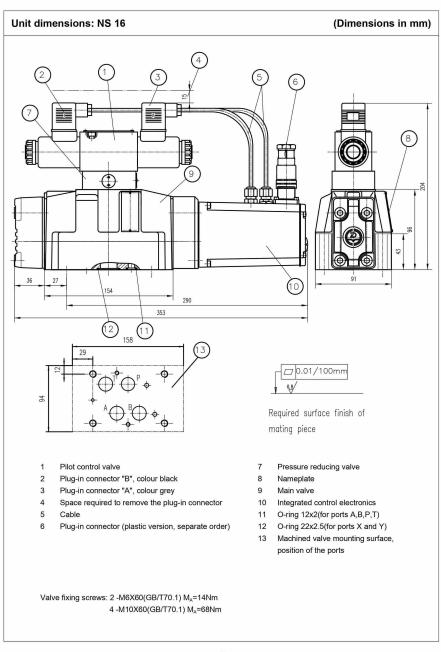
Signal change in %

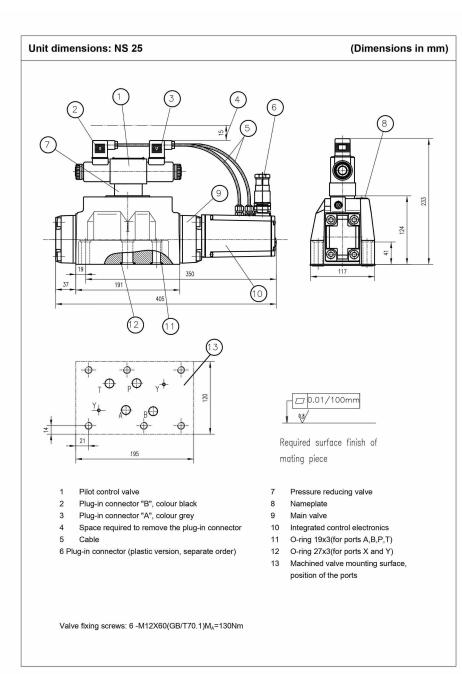


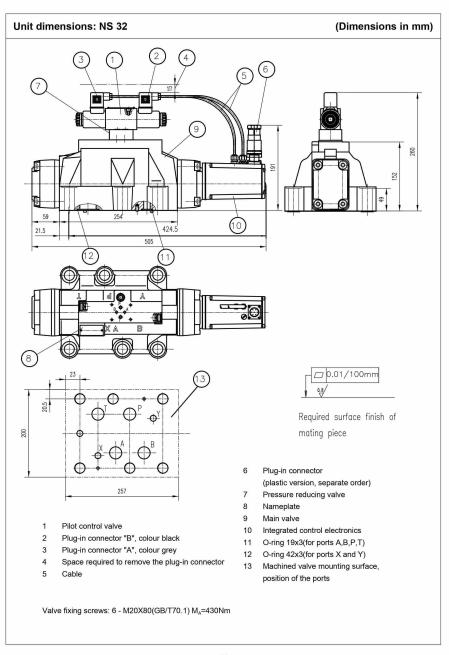
Time in ms →

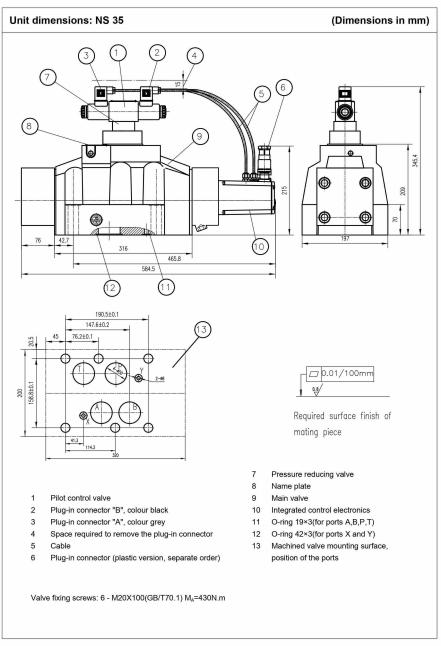












Notice Notice 1. The fluid must be filtered. Minimum filter fineness is 20 μm . 2. The tank must be sealing up and an air filter must be installed on air entrance. 3. Products without subplate when leaving factory, if need them, please ordering specially. 4. Valve fixing screws must be high intensity level (class 10.9). Please select and use them according to the parameter listed in the sample book. 5. Roughness of surface linked with the valve is required to $\frac{0.8}{}$. 6. Surface finish of mating piece is required to 0.01/100mm.