Axial piston variable pump A11V(L)O series 1x



- All-purpose high-pressure pump
- Sizes 40 to 260
- Nominal pressure 350 bar
- Maximum pressure 400 bar
- Open circuit

Features

- Through drive for mounting of further pumps up to same size
- Optional with charge pump for sizes 130 to 260
- Higher rotational speeds are possible for the version with charge pump (A11VLO)
- Large variety of controls
- Swashplate design
- Compact design
- High efficiency
- High power density

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Type code

01	02	03	04		05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14		15
A11V				**/**				**N**			**12**				**–**	

Axial piston unit

01	Swashplate design, variable, nominal pressure 350 bar, maximum pressure 400 bar	**A11V**

Operating mode					**40**	**60**	**75**	**95**	**130**	**145**	**190**	**260**	
02	Pump, open circuit	without charge pump			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**O**
		with charge pump			–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	**LO**

Size (NG)

		40	**60**	**75**	**95**	**130**	**145**	**190**	**260**
03	Geometric displacement, see "Technical data" on page 8								

Control device[1]					**40**	**60**	**75**	**95**	**130**	**145**	**190**	**260**	
04	Power controller	fixed setting			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**LR**
	with override	cross sensing	negative control		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**LR.C**
		high-pressure related	negative control		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**LR3**
		pilot-pressure related	negative control		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**LG1**
			positive control		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**LG2**
		electric	negative control	U = 24 V	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**LE2**
	with pressure cut-off				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**L.D..**
		hydraulic remote controlled			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**L..G.**
	with load-sensing				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**L...S**
		electric proportional override		U = 24 V	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**L...S2**
		hydraulic proportional override			–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	**L...S5**
	with hydraulic stroke limiter	negative control		Δp = 25 bar	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**L...H1**
		positive control		Δp = 25 bar	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**L...H2**
	with electric stroke limiter	positive control U = 24 V			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**L...U2**
			with manual override and spring return		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	**L...U6**
	Pressure controller				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**DR**
		with load-sensing			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**DRS**
		hydraulic remote controlled			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**DRG**
		for parallel operation			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**DRL**
	Hydraulic control, pilot-pressure related	positive control		Δp = 25 bar	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**HD2**
			with pressure cut-off	Δp = 25 bar	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**HD2D**
	Electrical control with proportional solenoid	positive control U = 24 V			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**EP2**
			with manual override and spring return		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	**EP6**
			with pressure cut-off		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**EP2D**
			with pressure cut-off, hydraulically remote controlled		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**EP2G**
			with pressure cut-off, electric remote controlled	negative control	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	**EP2G2**
				positive control	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	**EP2G4**
	Electrohydraulic control valve	positive control		U = 12/24 V	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	**EC4**
		negative control			○	–	○	○	○	○	○	○	**EB4**

● = Available ○ = On request – = Not available

1) The following combinations are not available with the power controller: LRDS2, LRDS5, L...GS, L...GS2, L...GS5 and the combination L...DG in conjunction with the stroke limiters H1, H2, H5, U2, U6.

01	02	03	04		05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14		15
A11V				**/**				**N**			**12**				**–**	

Series

05		**1**

Index

06		Size 40 ... 130	**0**
		Size 145 ... 260	**1**

Direction of rotation

07	Viewed on drive shaft	clockwise	**R**
		counter-clockwise	**L**

Sealing material

08	NBR (nitrile rubber), shaft seal ring FKM (fluorocarbon rubber)	**N**
	FKM (fluorocarbon rubber)	**V**

Drive shaft			**40**	**60**	**75**	**95**	**130**	**145**	**190**	**260**	
09	Splined shaft DIN 5480 for single and combination pump		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**Z**
	Parallel keyed shaft DIN 6885		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**P**
	Splined shaft ANSI B92.1a–1976	for single pump	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**S**
		for combination pump	●	●	●	–[2]	–[2]	–[2]	●	●	**T**

Mounting flange		**40**	**60**	**75**	**95**	**130**	**145**	**190**	**260**	
10	SAE J744 – 2-hole	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	**C**
	SAE J744 – 4-hole	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	**D**
	SAE J617[3] (SAE 3)	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	**G**

Working port		**40**	**60**	**75**	**95**	**130**	**145**	**190**	**260**	
11	SAE pressure and suction port lateral, opposite, metric fastening thread according to DIN 13. Port thread, metric with profile sealing ring based on DIN 3852	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**12**
	SAE pressure and suction port lateral, opposite, metric fastening thread according to DIN 13. Port thread, UNF with O-ring based on ISO 11926	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**07**

● = Available ○ = On request – = Not available

2) S-shaft suitable for combination pump!

3) Suitable for flywheel housing of the combustion engine

01	02	03	04		05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14		15
A11V				**/**				**N**			**12**			**P**	**–**	

Through drive

	Flange SAE J744 [4]	Hub for splined shaft[4]												
12	Diameter	Diameter		Designation	**40**	**60**	**75**	**95**	**130**	**145**	**190**	**260**	
	–	–			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**N00**
	82-2 (A)	5/8 in	9T 16/32DP	A	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**K01**
		3/4 in	11T 16/32DP	A-B	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**K52**
	101-2 (B)	7/8 in	13T 16/32DP	B	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**K02**
		1 in	15T 16/32DP	B-B	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**K04**
		W 35 × 2 × 16 × 9g			●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	**K79**
	127-2/-2+4 (C)[5]	1 1/4 in	14T 12/24DP	C	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**K07**
		1 1/2 in	17T 12/24DP	C-C	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	**K24**
		W 30 × 2 × 14 × 9g			–	●	●	●	●[6]	●[6]	●	●	**K80**
		W 35 × 2 × 16 × 9g			–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**K61**
	152-4 (D)	1 1/4in	14T 12/24DP	C	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	**K86**
		1 3/4 in	13T 8/16DP	D	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	**K17**
		W 40 × 2 × 18 × 9g			–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	**K81**
		W 45 × 2 × 21 × 9g			–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	**K82**
		W 50 × 2 × 24 × 9g			–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	**K83**
	165-4 (E)	1 3/4 in	13T 8/16DP	D	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	**K72**
		W 50 × 2 × 24 × 9g			–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	**K84**
		W 60 × 2 × 28 × 9g			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	**K67**

Swivel angle indicator

		40	**60**	**75**	**95**	**130**	**145**	**190**	**260**	
13	Without swivel angle indicator (without code)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
	With optical swivel angle indicator	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	**V**
	With electric swivel angle sensor	○	–	○	○	○	○	○	○	**R**
	With BODAS Hall effect angle or linear position sensor PAL, ratiometric tension U = 5 VDC	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	**H**

Connector for solenoids

			40	**60**	**75**	**95**	**130**	**145**	**190**	**260**	
14	DEUTSCH connector molded	2-pin, without suppressor diode	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**P**

Standard/special version

15	Standard version (without code)	
	Special version	**S**
	Installation variant	**Y**

● = Available ○ = On request – = Not available

4) 2 ≙ 2-hole; 4 ≙ 4-hole
5) NG190 and NG260 with 2 + 4 hole flange
6) Not available for version with charge pump

Hydraulic fluid

The axial piston unit is designed for operation with HLP mineral oil according to DIN 51524.
Application instructions and requirements for hydraulic fluid selection, behavior during operation as well as disposal and environmental protection should be taken from the following data sheets before the start of project planning:

- 90220: Hydraulic fluids based on mineral oils and related hydrocarbons
- 90221: Environmentally acceptable hydraulic fluids
- 90223: Fire-resistant, water-containing hydraulic fluids (HFC/HFB/HFAE/HFAS)

Selection of hydraulic fluid

Bosch Rexroth evaluates hydraulic fluids on the basis of the Fluid Rating according to the technical data sheet 90235.
Hydraulic fluids with positive evaluation in the Fluid Rating are listed in the following data sheet:

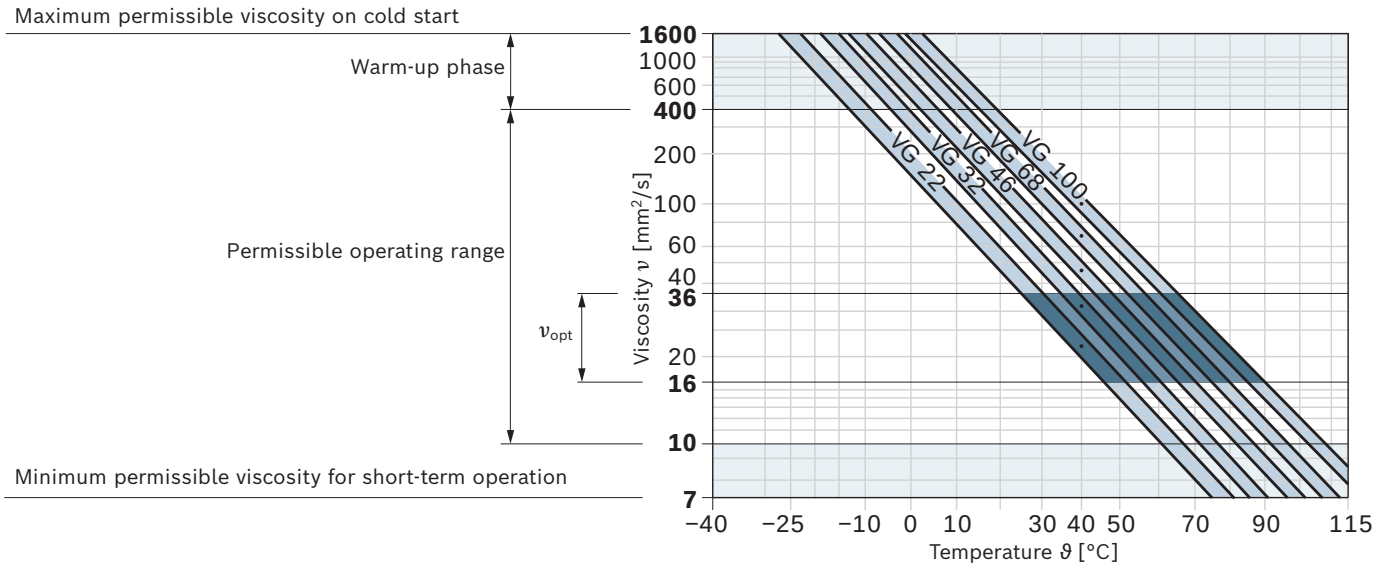
- 90245: Bosch Rexroth Fluid Rating List for Rexroth hydraulic components (pumps and motors)

Selection of hydraulic fluid shall make sure that the operating viscosity in the operating temperature range is within the optimum range (v_{opt}; see selection diagram).

Viscosity and temperature of hydraulic fluids

	Viscosity	Shaft seal	Temperature[3]	Comment
Cold start	v_{max} ≤ 1600 mm²/s	NBR[2]	ϑ_{St} ≥ −40°C	t ≤ 3 min, without load (p ≤ 50 bar), n ≤ 1000 rpm Permissible temperature difference between axial piston unit and hydraulic fluid in the system maximum 25 K
		FKM	ϑ_{St} ≥ −25°C	
Warm-up phase	v = 1600 ... 400 mm²/s			t ≤ 15 min, p ≤ 0.7 × p_{nom} and n ≤ 0.5 × n_{nom}
Permissible operating range	v = 400 ... 10 mm²/s[1]	NBR[2]	ϑ ≤ +85 °C>	measured at port **T**
		FKM	ϑ ≤ +110 °C>	
	v_{opt} = 36 ... 16 mm²/s			optimal operating viscosity and efficiency range
Short-term operation	v_{min} = 10 ... 7 mm²/s	NBR[2]	ϑ ≤ +85 °C>	t ≤ 3 min, p ≤ 0.3 × p_{nom}, measured at port **T**
		FKM	ϑ ≤ +110 °C>	

▼ **Selection diagram**



1) This corresponds, e.g. at VG 46, to a temperature range of +4 °C to +85 °C (see selection diagram)

2) Special version, please contact us

3) If the temperature at extreme operating parameters cannot be adhered to, please contact us.

Filtration of the hydraulic fluid

Finer filtration improves the cleanliness level of the hydraulic fluid, which increases the service life of the axial piston unit.
A cleanliness level of at least 20/18/15 is to be maintained according to ISO 4406.
At a hydraulic fluid viscosity of less than 10 mm²/s (e.g. due to high temperatures during short-term operation) at the drain port, a cleanliness level of at least 19/17/14 according to ISO 4406 is required.
Examples of temperatures of hydraulic fluids at a viscosity of 10 mm²/s:

- 73 °C at HLP 32
- 85 °C at HLP 46

Housing flushing

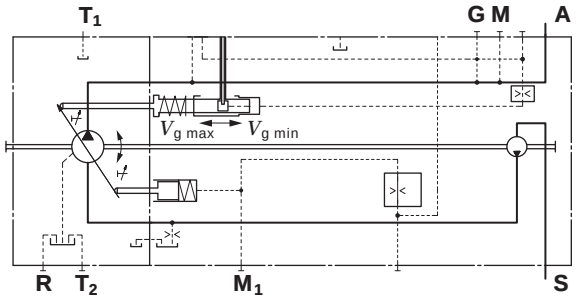
If a variable displacement pump with control device EP, EC4, EB4, HD or with stroke limiter (H1, H2, U2, U6) is operated for a longer period of time (t > 10 min) with zero flow or working pressure < 15 bar, housing flushing via the connections **T**$_1$, **T**$_2$ or **R** is required.

NG	40	60	75	95	130	145	190	260
$q_{V\,flush}$ (l/min)	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	6

The need for flushing the housing is eliminated at the version with charge pump (A11VLO).

Charge pump (impeller)

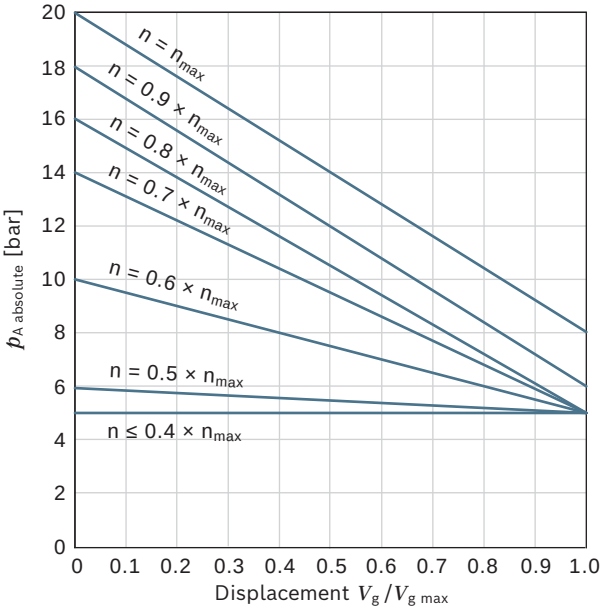
The charge pump is a centrifugal pump with which the A11VLO is filled and therefore can be operated at higher rotational speeds. This also simplifies cold starting at low temperatures and high viscosity of the hydraulic fluid. Externally increasing the inlet pressure is therefore unnecessary in most cases. Charging the reservoir with compressed air is permissible at 2 bar absolute.



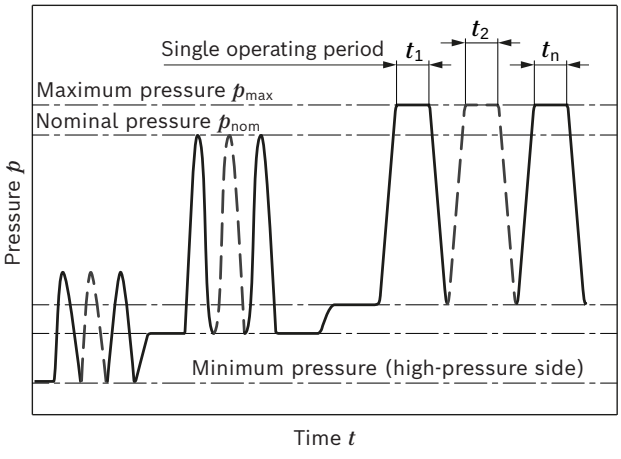
Working pressure range

Pressure at working port A		**Definition**
Nominal pressure p_{nom}	350 bar	The nominal pressure corresponds to the maximum design pressure.
Maximum pressure p_{max}	400 bar	The maximum pressure corresponds to the maximum working pressure within a single operating period. The sum of single operating periods must not exceed the total operating period.
Single operating period	< 1 s	
Total operating period	300 h	
Minimum pressure $p_{A\ absolute}$ (high-pressure side)	see diagram "Minimum pressure (high-pressure side)"	Minimum pressure on the high-pressure side **A** required to prevent damage to the axial piston unit
Rate of pressure change $R_{A\ max}$	16000 bar/s	Maximum permissible speed of pressure build-up and reduction during a pressure change across the entire pressure range.
Pressure at suction port S (inlet)		
Version without charge pump		
Minimum pressure $p_{S\ min}$	≥ 0.8 bar absolute	Minimum pressure at suction port **S** (inlet) which is required to prevent damage to the axial piston unit. The minimum pressure is dependent on the rotational speed and displacement of the axial piston unit (see diagram "Maximum permissible rotational speed" on page 9).
Maximum pressure $p_{S\ max}$	≤ 30 bar absolute[1)]	
Version with charge pump		
Minimum pressure $p_{S\ min}$	≥ 0.6 bar absolute	Minimum pressure at suction port **S** (inlet) which is required to prevent damage to the axial piston unit.
Maximum pressure $p_{S\ max}$	≤ 2 bar absolute	
Case pressure at port T_1, T_2		
Maximum case pressure $p_{T\ max}$	2 bar	Measured at port **T_1, T_2** Maximum 1.2 bar higher than inlet pressure at port **S**, but not higher than $p_{T\ max}$. A drain line to the reservoir is required.

▼ **Minimum pressure (high-pressure side)**



▼ **Pressure definition**



Total operating period = $t_1 + t_2 + ... + t_n$

Notice

- Working pressure range applies when using hydraulic fluids based on mineral oils. Please contact us for values for other hydraulic fluids.
- The case pressure must be greater than the external pressure (ambient pressure) at the shaft seal.

1) > 5 bar, please contact us

Technical data

Without charge pump (A11VO)

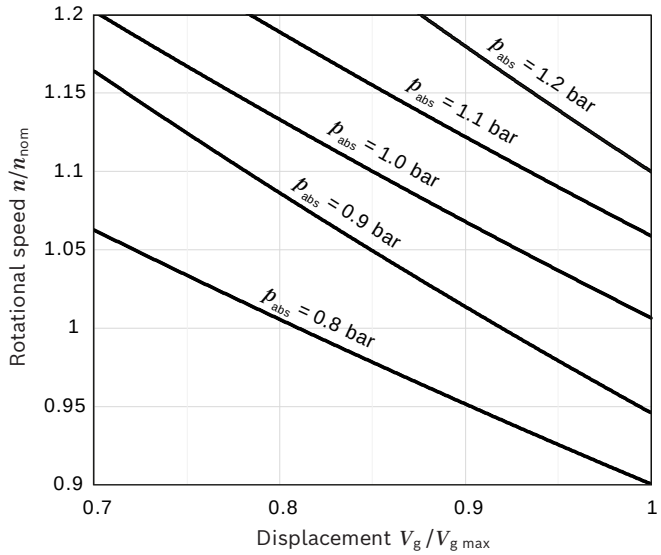
Size		NG		40	60	75	95	130	145	190	260
Geometric displacement, per revolution		$V_{g\,max}$	cm^3	42.0	58.5	74.0	93.5	130.0	145.0	193.0	260.0
		$V_{g\,min}$	cm^3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum rotational speed	at $V_{g\,max}$ [1]	n_{nom}	rpm	3000	2700	2550	2350	2100	2200	2100	2000
	at $V_g \le V_{g\,max}$ [3]	n_{max}	rpm	3500	3250	3000	2780	2500	2500	2100 [5]	2300
Flow	at n_{nom} and $V_{g\,max}$	q_v	l/min	126	158	189	220	273	319	405	468
Power	at n_{nom}, $V_{g\,max}$ and Δp = 350 bar	P	kW	74	92	110	128	159	186	236	273
Torque	at $V_{g\,max}$ and Δp = 350 bar [2]	M	Nm	234	326	412	521	724	808	1075	1448
Rotary stiffness of drive shaft	Z	c	kNm/rad	88.9	102.4	145.8	199.6	302.5	302.5	346.2	686.5
	P	c	kNm/rad	87.5	107.9	143.1	196.4	312.4	312.4	383.2	653.8
	S	c	kNm/rad	58.3	86.3	101.9	173.7	236.9	236.9	259.8	352.0
	T	c	kNm/rad	74.5	102.4	125.6	148.3	–	–	301.9	567.1
Moment of inertia of the rotary group		J_{TW}	kgm^2	0.0048	0.0082	0.0115	0.0173	0.0318	0.0341	0.055	0.0878
Maximum angular acceleration [4]		α	rad/s^2	22000	17500	15000	13000	10500	9000	6800	4800
Case volume		V	L	1.1	1.35	1.85	2.1	2.9	2.9	3.8	4.6
Weight (without through drive) approx.		m	kg	32	40	45	53	66	67	95	125

With charge pump (A11VLO)

Size		NG		130	145	190	260
Geometric displacement, per revolution		$V_{g\,max}$	cm^3	130.0	145.0	193.0	260.0
		$V_{g\,min}$	cm^3	0	0	0	0
Maximum rotational speed	at $V_{g\,max}$ [2]	n_{nom}	rpm	2500	2500	2500	2300
	at $V_g \le V_{g\,max}$	n_{max}	rpm	2500	2500	2500	2300
Flow	at n_{nom} and $V_{g\,max}$	q_v	l/min	325	363	483	598
Power	at n_{nom}, $V_{g\,max}$ and Δp = 350 bar	P	kW	190	211	281	349
Torque	at $V_{g\,max}$ and Δp = 350 bar [2]	M	Nm	724	808	1075	1448
Rotary stiffness of drive shaft	Z	c	kNm/rad	302.5	302.5	346.2	686.5
	P	c	kNm/rad	312.4	312.4	383.3	653.8
	S	c	kNm/rad	236.9	236.9	259.8	352.0
	T	c	kNm/rad	–	–	301.9	567.1
Moment of inertia of the rotary group		J_{TW}	kgm^2	0.0337	0.036	0.0577	0.0895
Maximum angular acceleration [4]		α	rad/s^2	10500	9000	6800	4800
Case volume		V	L	2.9	2.9	3.8	4.6
Weight (without through drive) approx.		m	kg	72	73	104	138

1) The values shown are valid for an absolute pressure ($p_{absolute}$) of 1 bar at suction port **S** and for operation with mineral operating fluid.
2) The values shown are valid for an absolute pressure ($p_{absolute}$) of at least 0.8 bar at suction port **S** and for operation with mineral operating fluid.
3) The values apply at $V_g \le V_{g\,max}$ or when the inlet pressure ($p_{absolute}$) is increased at the suction port **S** (see diagram "Maximum permissible rotational speed" page 9)
4) The scope of application lies between 0 and the maximum permissible rotational speed. It applies for external stimuli (e.g. diesel engine 2 to 8 times rotary frequency, cardan shaft twice the rotary frequency).
The limit value is only valid for a single pump.
The load capacity of the connection parts must be considered.
5) Higher rotational speed possible with special version after consultation.

▼ **Maximum permissible rotational speed of the A11VO (speed limit)** (p_{abs} = inlet pressure)



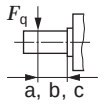
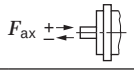
Permissible rotational speed depending on inlet pressure $p_{absolute}$ and displacement volume $V_g/V_{g\,max}$. Observe the maximum rotational speed n_{max}

Determination of the characteristics		
Flow	$q_v = \frac{V_g \times n \times \eta_v}{1000}$	[l/min]
Torque	$M = \frac{V_g \times \Delta p}{20 \times \pi \times \eta_{hm}}$	[Nm]
Power	$P = \frac{2 \pi \times M \times n}{60000} = \frac{q_v \times \Delta p}{600 \times \eta_t}$	[kW]

Key

V_g	Displacement per revolution [cm³]
Δ_p	Differential pressure [bar]
n	Rotational speed [rpm]
η_v	Volumetric efficiency
η_{hm}	Hydraulic-mechanical efficiency
η_t	Total efficiency ($\eta_t = \eta_v \times \eta_{hm}$)

Permissible radial and axial loading on the drive shafts

Size		**NG**		**40**	**60**	**75**	**95**	**130**	**145**	**190**	**260**
Maximum radial force at distance a, b, c (from shaft collar)		$F_{q\,max}$	N	3600	5000	6300	8000	11000	11000	16925	22000
		a	mm	17.5	17.5	20	20	22.5	22.5	26	29
		$F_{q\,max}$	N	3891	4046	4950	6334	8594	8594	13225	16809
		b	mm	30	30	35	35	40	40	46	50
		$F_{q\,max}$	N	2416	3398	4077	5242	7051	7051	10850	13600
		c	mm	42.5	42.5	50	50	57.5	57.5	66	71
Maximum axial force		+ $F_{ax\,max}$	N	1500	2200	2750	3500	4800	4800	6000	4150
		− $F_{ax\,max}$	N	1500	2200	2750	3500	4800	4800	6000	4150

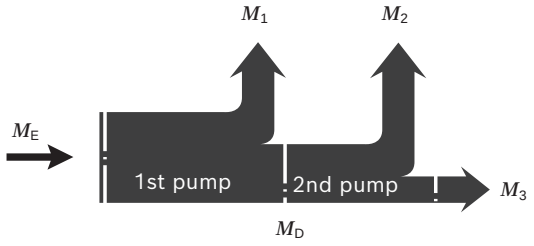
Notice

- Theoretical values, without efficiency and tolerances; values rounded.
- Operation above the maximum values or below the minimum values may result in a loss of function, a reduced service life or in the destruction of the axial piston unit. Bosch Rexroth recommends testing the loads by means of experiment or calculation / simulation and comparison with the permissible values.
- Special requirements apply in the case of belt drives. Please contact us.

Permissible input and through-drive torques

Size			NG	40	60	75	95	130	145	190	260
Torque at $V_{g\,max}$ and Δp = 350 bar[1]		M_{max}	Nm	234	326	412	521	724	808	1075	1448
Maximum input torque on drive shaft[2]											
	P	$M_{E\,max}$	Nm	468	648	824	1044	1448	1448	2226	2787
	Shaft key DIN 6885			Ø32	Ø35	Ø40	Ø45	Ø50	Ø50	Ø55	Ø60
	Z	$M_{E\,max}$	Nm	912	912	1460	2190	3140	3140	3140	5780
	DIN 5480			W35	W35	W40	W45	W50	W50	W50	W60
	S	$M_{E\,max}$	Nm	314	602	602	1640	1640	1640	1640	1640
	ANSI B92.1a-1976 (SAE J744)			1 in	1 1/4 in	1 1/4 in	1 3/4 in	1 3/4 in	1 3/4 in	1 3/4 in	1 3/4 in
	T	$M_{E\,max}$	Nm	602	970	970	–	–	–	2670	4070
	ANSI B92.1a-1976 (SAE J744)			1 1/4 in	1 3/8 in	1 3/8 in	–	–	–	2 in	2 1/4 in
Through-drive torque, maximum[3]		$M_{D\,max}$	Nm	314	521	660	822	1110	1110	1760	2065

▼ Distribution of torques



Torque at 1st pump	M_1		
Torque at 2nd pump	M_2		
Torque at 3rd pump	M_3		
Input torque	M_E	=	$M_1 + M_2 + M_3$
	M_E	<	$M_{E\,max}$
Through-drive torque	M_D	=	$M_2 + M_3$
	M_D	<	$M_{D\,max}$

1) Efficiency not considered
2) For drive shafts free of radial force
3) Note maximum input torque for shaft **S**!

Power controller

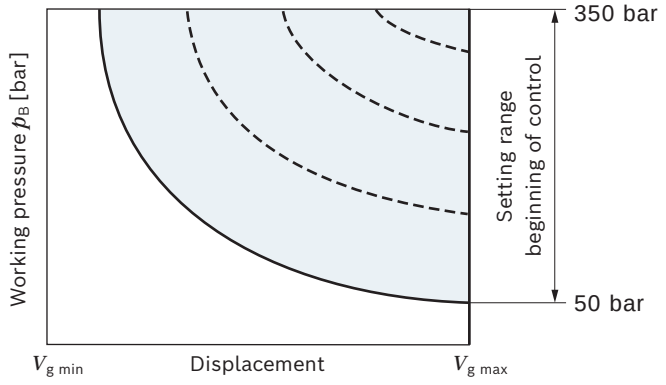
LR – Power controller, fixed setting

The power controller regulates the displacement of the pump depending on the working pressure so that a given drive power is not exceeded at constant drive speed.
The precise control with a hyperbolic characteristic curve, provides an optimum utilization of available power.
The working pressure acts on a rocker via a measuring spool moved together with the control. An externally adjustable spring force counteracts this, and it determines the power setting. The depressurized basic position is $V_{g\,max}$.
If the working pressure exceeds the set spring force, the control valve will be actuated by the rocker and the pump will swivel back from the basic setting $V_{g\,max}$ toward $V_{g\,min}$. Here, the lever length at the rocker is shortened and the working pressure can increase at the same rate as the displacement is reduced ($p_B \times V_g$ = constant; p_B = working pressure; V_g = displacement).
The hydraulic output power (characteristic curve LR) is influenced by the efficiency of the pump.
Setting range for beginning of control 50 to 350 bar
When ordering, state in plain text:

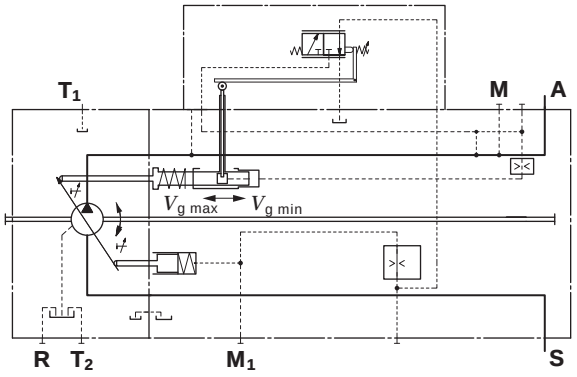
- Drive power P [kW]
- Drive speed n [rpm]
- Maximum flow $q_{V\,max}$ [l/min]

Please contact us if you need a performance chart.

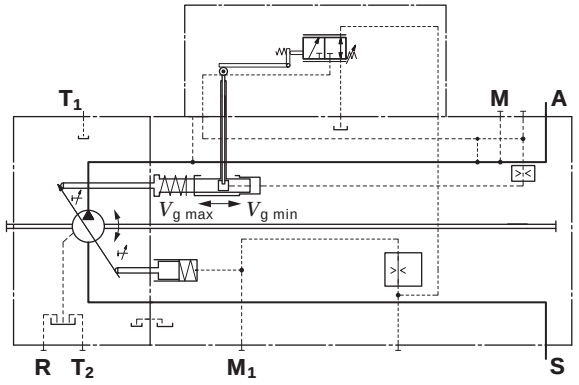
▼ **Characteristic curve LR**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 40 to 145**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 190 to 260**



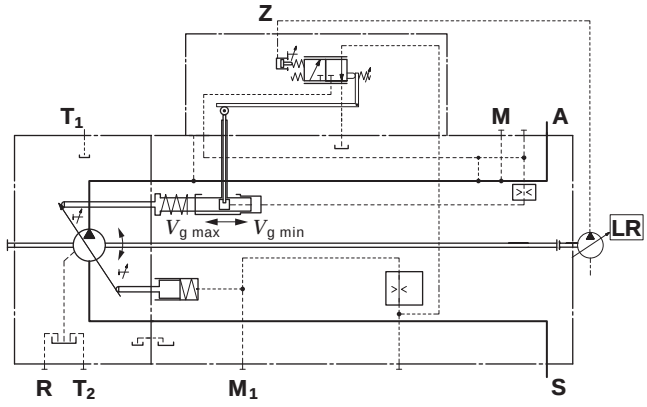
LRC – Override with cross sensing

Cross sensing is total capacity control (high-pressure related) that connects two equally sized A11VO pumps with LRC controllers in power control.
If one pump is operating at pressures below the set beginning of control, the unused drive power is available to the other pump, up to 100% in borderline cases.
A total drive power is thus distributed between two consumers according to demand.
Freed-up power due to pressure cut-off or other overrides is not taken into account.

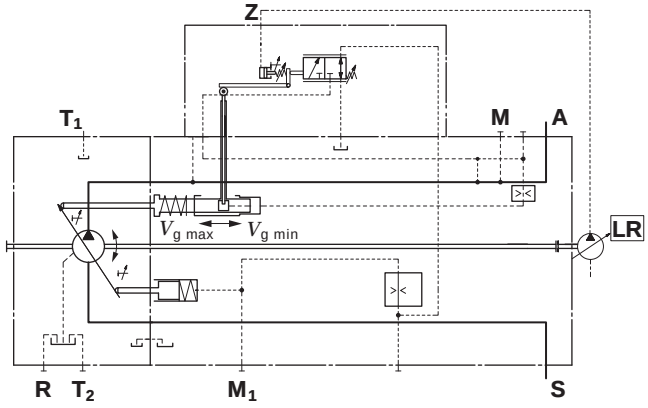
Half-sided cross sensing function

When using the LRC controller on the 1st pump (A11VO) and a power-controlled pump with through drive and without cross-sensing, which is also mounted at the drive, the required power for the 2nd pump deducted from the settings of the 1st pump. The 2nd pump has priority in the total power setting.
For design of the controller of the 1st pump, the size and the beginning of control of the power controller of the 2nd pump are required.

▼ **Circuit diagram NG 40 to 145**



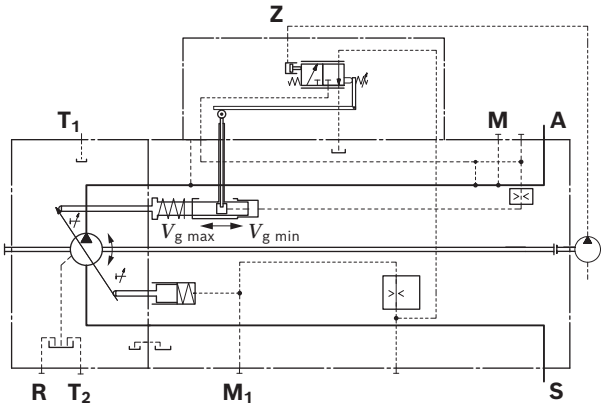
▼ **Circuit diagram NG 190 to 260**



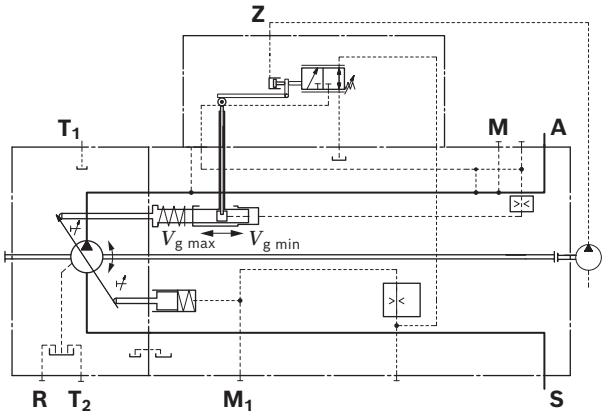
LR3 – High-pressure related override

The high-pressure related power override is a total power control where the working pressure of a mounted fixed pump is applied to the power setting (port **Z**).
Therefore, the A11VO can be set to 100% of the total drive power. The power setting of the A11VO is reduced proportionally to the load dependent increase in the working pressure of the fixed pump. The fixed pump has priority in the total power setting.
The measuring surface for the power reduction is adapted to the displacement of the fixed pump.

▼ **Circuit diagram NG 40 to 145**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 190 to 260**



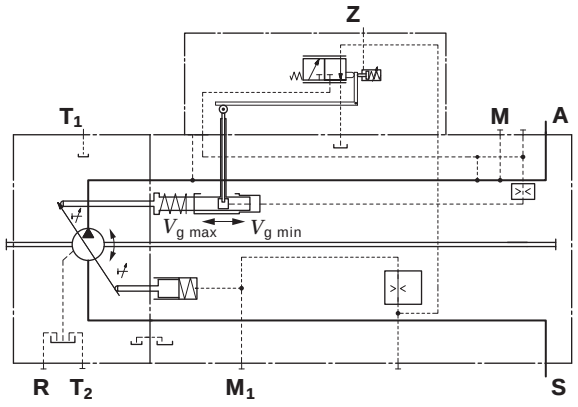
LG1/2 – Pilot-pressure related override

An external pilot pressure acts on the setting spring of the power controller via port **Z**.
The mechanically adjusted basic power setting can be varied by means of different pilot pressure settings.
If the pilot pressure signal is adjusted by a load limiting control, the power reduction of all consumers is reduced to match the available power from the diesel engine.
The pilot pressure for power influencing is generated by an external control element which is not part of the A11VO (e.g. BODAS LLC – Application software Load limiting control (data sheet 95312)).

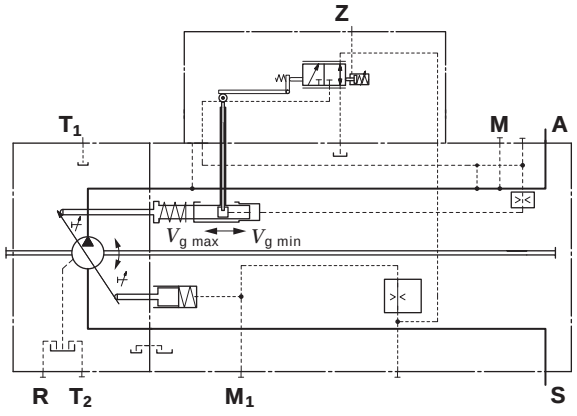
LG1 Negative power override

With negative power override LG1, the force resulting from the pilot pressure counteracts the setting spring of the power controller.
Higher pilot pressure = reduced power.
Design recommendation for control fluid requirements for ν = 10 mm²/s is 0.9 l/min for the LG1 function.

▼ **Circuit diagram NG 40 to 145**



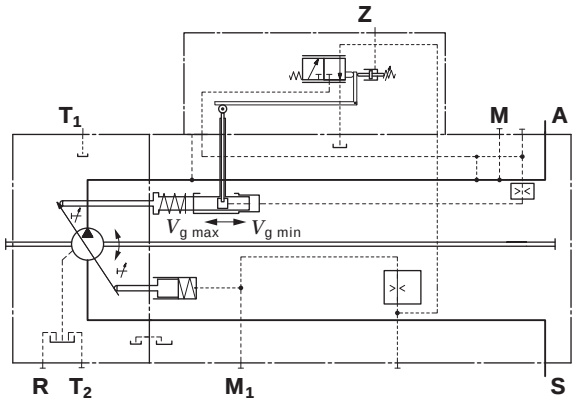
▼ **Circuit diagram NG 190 to 260**



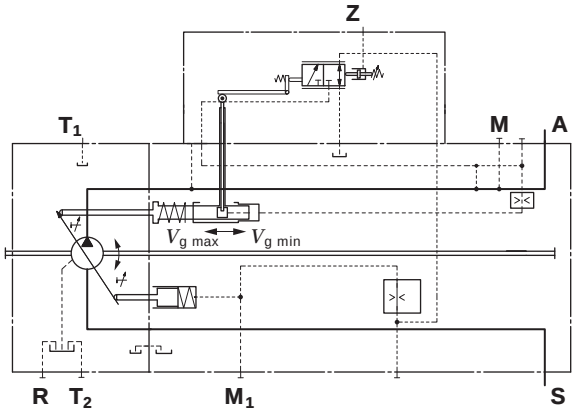
LG2 Positive power override

With positive power override LG2, the force resulting from the pilot pressure supports the setting spring of the power controller.
Higher pilot pressure = increased power.
Design recommendation for control fluid requirements for ν = 10 mm²/s is 1.2 l/min for the LG2 function.

▼ **Circuit diagram NG 40 to 145**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 190 to 260**

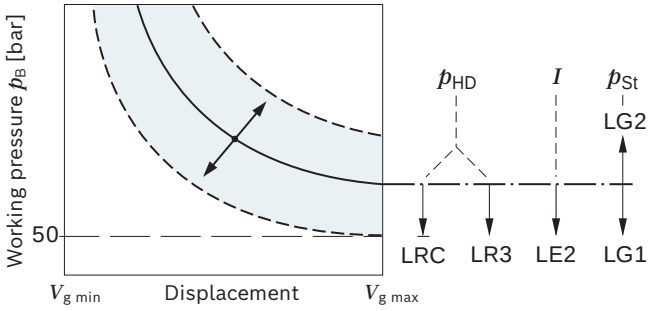


LE2 – Electrically proportional override (negative control)

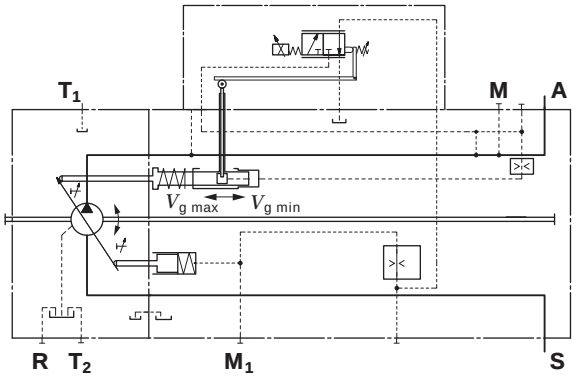
A control current acts against the adjustment spring of the power controller via a proportional solenoid.
The mechanically adjusted basic power setting can be reduced by means of different control current settings.
Increasing control current = reduced power.
If the control current signal is variably controlled via a load limiting control, the power draw of all consumers is adjusted to the power draw possible for the diesel engine (e.g. BODAS LLC – Application software Load limiting control (data sheet 95312) in BODAS controller RC2-2).
Direct current of 24 V (LE2) is required to control the proportional solenoid.

Technical data, solenoid	LE2
Voltage	24 V (±20%)
Control current	
Start of control	200 mA
End of control	600 mA
Current limit	0.77 A
Nominal resistance (at 20 °C)	22.7 Ω
Dither frequency	100 Hz
Duty cycle	100%
Type of protection: see connector version page 75	

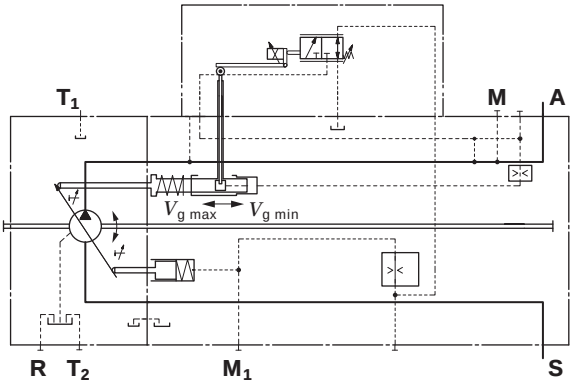
▼ **Effect of power override with increasing pressure or current**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 40 to 145**



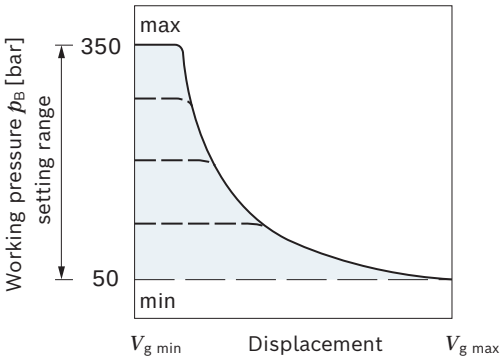
▼ **Circuit diagram NG 190 to 260**



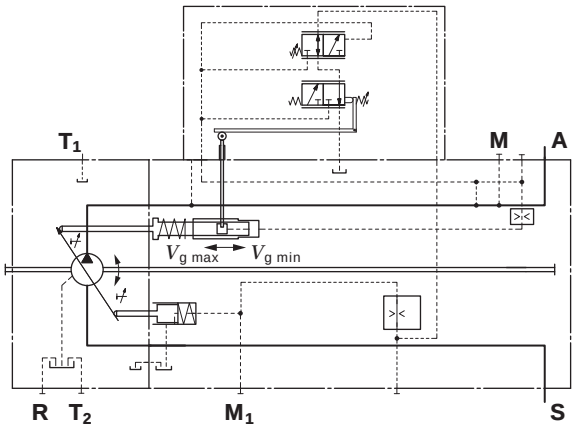
LRD – With pressure cut-off

The pressure cut-off is a pressure control which adjusts the displacement of the pump back to $V_{g\ min}$ after reaching the set pressure command value.
This function overrides the power controller, i.e. the power control function is executed below the pressure command value.
The valve for pressure cut-off is integrated in the controller housing and is permanently set to a pressure command value at the factory.
Setting range from 50 to 350 bar.

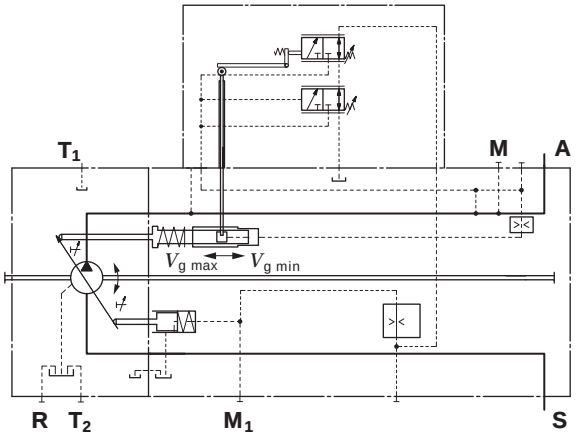
▼ **Characteristic curve**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 40 to 145**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 190 to 260**



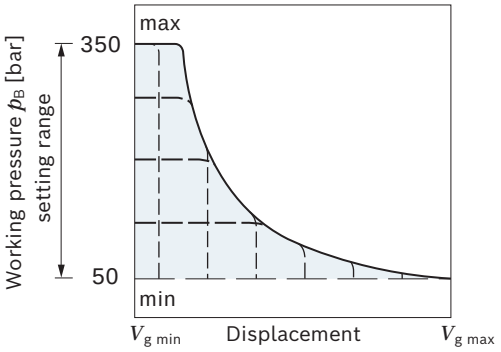
LRDS – With pressure cut-off and load-sensing

The load-sensing controller works as a load-pressure controlled flow controller and adjusts the displacement of the pump to the volume required by the consumer.
The flow of the pump is then dependent on the cross section of the external metering orifice (**1**), which is located between the pump and the consumer.
Below the power curve and the setting of the pressure cut-off and within the control range of the pump, the flow is independent of the load pressure.
The metering orifice is usually a separately located load-sensing directional valve (control block). The position of the directional valve spool determines the opening cross-section of the metering orifice and thus the flow of the pump.
The load-sensing controller compares pressure before and after the metering orifice and keeps the pressure drop (differential pressure Δp) across the orifice and thus keeps the flow constant.
If the differential pressure Δp at the metering orifice increases, the pump is swiveled back (towards $V_{g\,min}$), if the differential pressure Δp decreases the pump is swiveled out (towards $V_{g\,max}$), until equilibrium is restored in the valve.

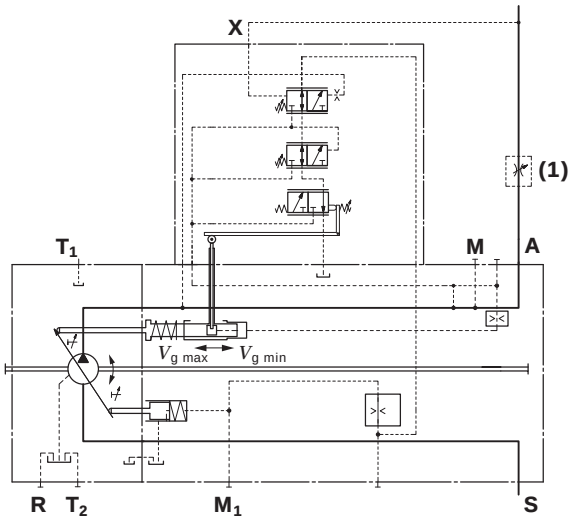
$\Delta p_{metering\ orifice} = p_{pump} - p_{consumer}$

The setting range for Δp is between 14 bar and 25 bar.
The default setting is 18 bar (please specify in plain text).
The stand-by pressure in zero-stroke operation (metering orifice plugged) is slightly above the Δp setting.
In a standard LS system, the pressure cut-off is integrated in the pump controller. In an LUDV system, the pressure cut-off is integrated in the LUDV valve block.
The metering orifice **1** (control block) is not included in the scope of delivery.
Design recommendation for control fluid requirements for ν = 10 mm²/s is 3.7 l/min for the LS function.

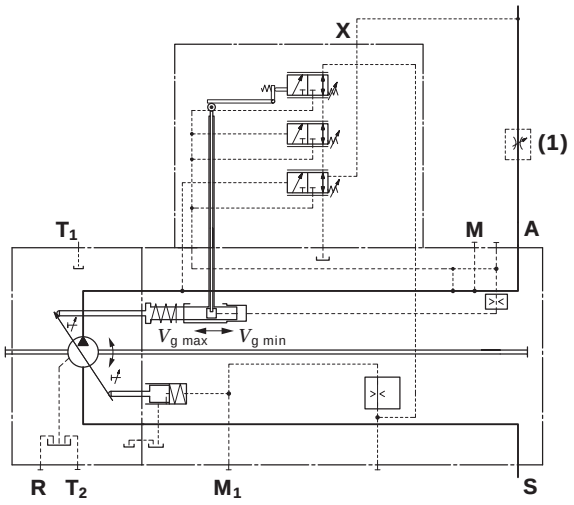
▼ **Characteristic curve**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 40 to 145**



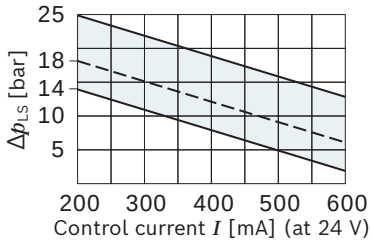
▼ **Circuit diagram NG 190 to 260**



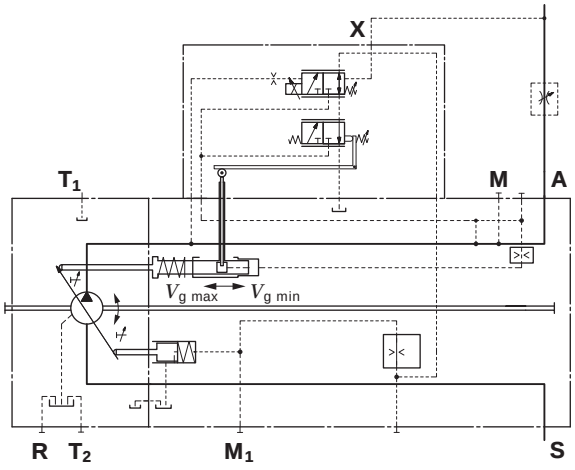
LRS2 – With load-sensing, electrically overridable

By connecting a control current on a proportional solenoid, the differential pressure Δp of the load-sensing control can be overridden proportionally.
Increasing current = lower Δp setting.
An example of this is shown in the characteristic curve below. Please consult us before carrying out project planning.
For technical data of solenoid, see page 14 (LE2)

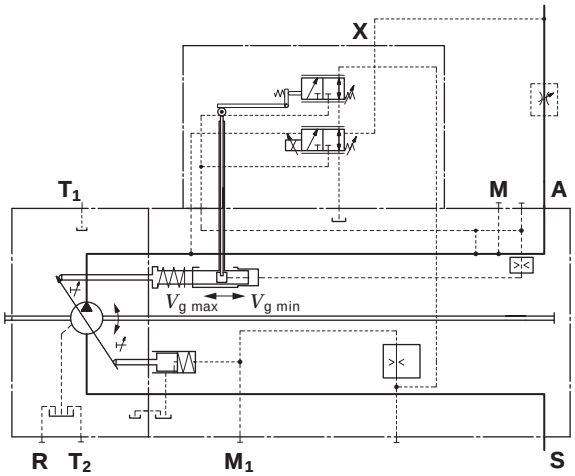
▼ **Characteristic curve**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 40 to 145**



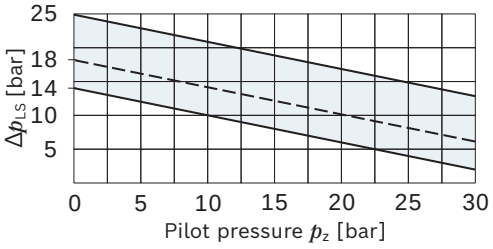
▼ **Circuit diagram NG 190 to 260**



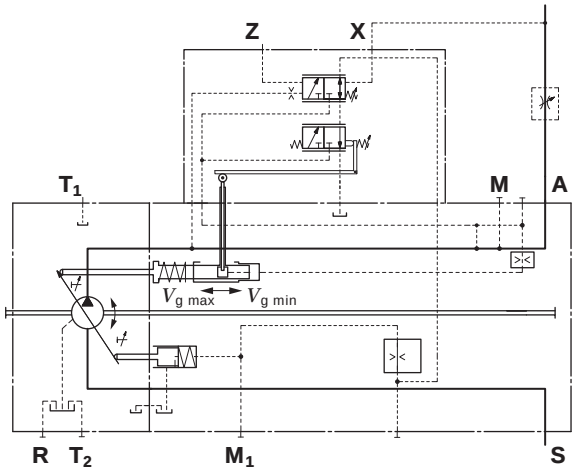
LRS5 – With load-sensing, hydraulically overridable

By connecting an external pilot pressure to port **Z**, the differential pressure Δp of the load-sensing control can be overridden proportionally.
Increasing pilot pressure = lower Δp setting.
An example of this is shown in the characteristic curve below. Please consult us before carrying out project planning.

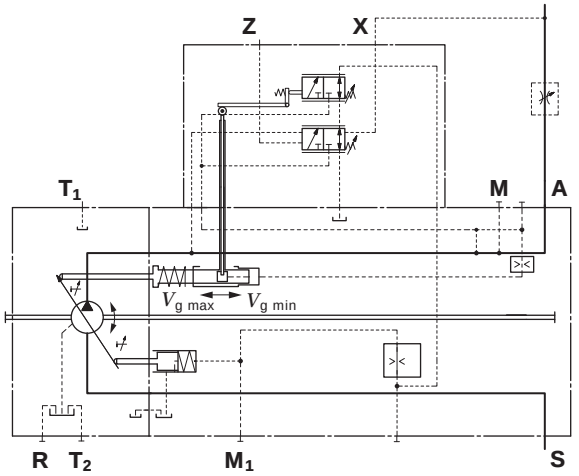
▼ **Characteristic curve**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 40 to 145**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 190 to 260**



LR... – with stroke limiter

Due to the stroke limiter, it is possible to change or limit the displacement of the pump continuously across the entire control range. At LRH, the displacement is adjusted proportionally to the pilot pressure p_{St} (max. 40 bar) applied at port **Y** or at LRU by the control current applied at the proportional solenoid. Direct current of 24 V (U2, U6) is required to control the proportional solenoid. The stroke limiter is overridden by the power controller, i.e. below the power controller characteristic curve (hyperbolic characteristic curve) the displacement volume is adjusted depending on the control current or pilot pressure. If the set flow or working pressure exceeds the power controller characteristic curve, the power controller overrides and reduces the displacement along the hyperbolic characteristic curve.

With electric stroke limiter LRU2, LRU6 and hydraulic stroke limiter LRH2, a control pressure of 30 bar is needed to swivel the pump from its initial position $V_{g\,max}$ to $V_{g\,min}$. The required control power is taken from the working pressure or the external control pressure applied to port **G**.

To ensure that the stroke limiter functions at a low working pressure of < 30 bar, port **G** must be supplied with an external control pressure of about 30 bar.

Notice

- If no external control pressure is connected to **G**, the shuttle valve must be removed or relieved to the reservoir.
- The proportional solenoids in the U6 version have manual override and spring return.

LRH1 – Hydraulic stroke control (negative control)

With pilot-pressure related control, the pump displacement is adjusted proportionally and continuously with a pilot pressure applied at port **Y**.

Basic position without pilot signal is $V_{g\,max}$.

- Control from $V_{g\,max}$ to $V_{g\,min}$
  With increasing pilot pressure the pump swivels to a smaller displacement.
- Setting range for beginning of control (at $V_{g\,max}$)
  4 to 10 bar State the beginning of control in plain text in the order.
- Maximum permissible pilot pressure $p_{St\,max}$ = 40 bar

The required control fluid is taken from the working pressure or the external control pressure applied to port **G**.

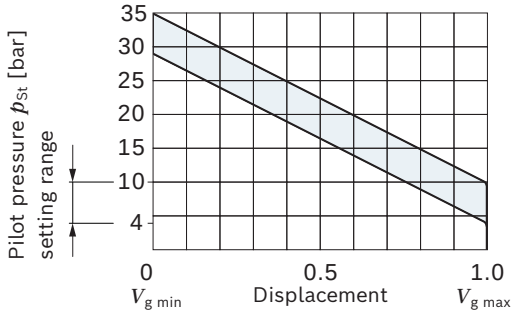
In order for the pump to be moved from the basic position zero or at low working pressure, port **G** must be supplied with external control pressure of at least 30 bar, maximum 40 bar.

Design recommendation for control fluid requirements for ν = 10 mm²/s is 1.2 l/min for the H1 function.

Notice

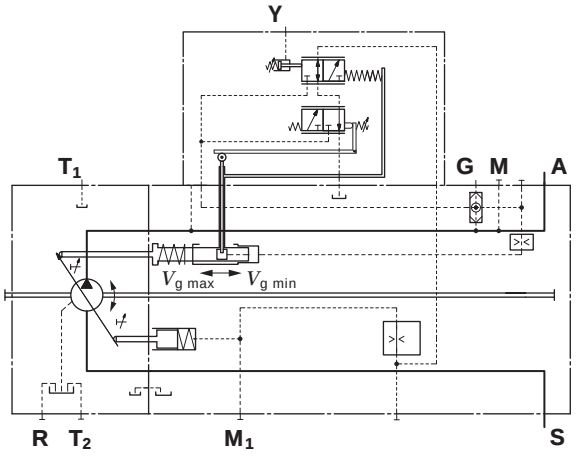
- If no external control pressure is connected to **G**, this must be indicated in plain text.
  In this case, the shuttle valve is not included in the scope of delivery.
- Without external control pressure, the stroke control has only limited functionality. Please contact us.

▼ **Characteristic curve H1**

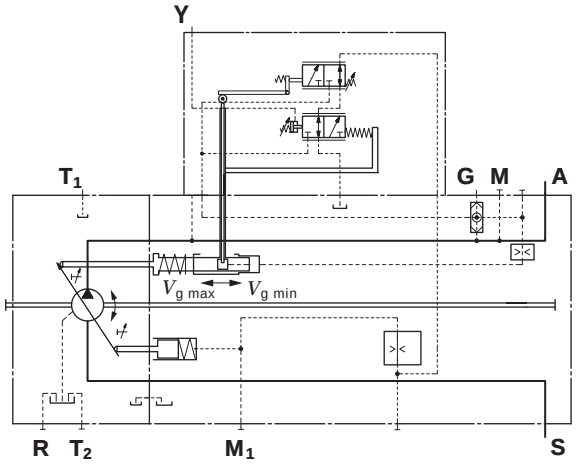


Pilot pressure increase $V_{g\,max}$ to $V_{g\,min}$: Δp = 25 bar

▼ **Circuit diagram NG 40 to 145**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 190 to 260**



LRH2 – Hydraulic stroke control (positive control)

With pilot-pressure related control, the pump displacement is adjusted proportionally and continuously with a pilot pressure applied at port **Y**.

Start of adjustment without pilot signal is $V_{g\,min}$ (at working pressure or external control pressure >30 bar).

- Control from $V_{g\,min}$ to $V_{g\,max}$
  With increasing pilot pressure the pump swivels to a higher displacement.
- Setting range for beginning of control (at $V_{g\,min}$)
  4 to 10 bar. State the beginning of control in plain text in the order.
- Maximum permissible pilot pressure $p_{St\,max}$ = 40 bar

The required control fluid is taken from the working pressure or the external control pressure applied to port **G**.

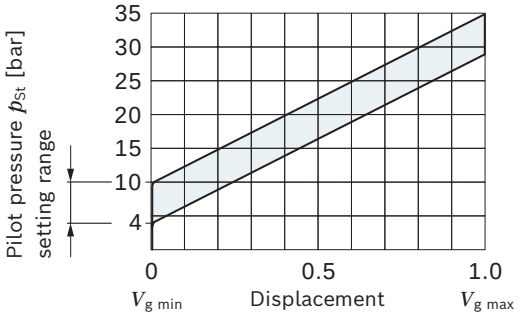
In order for the pump to be moved from the basic position zero or at low working pressure, port **G** must be supplied with external control pressure of at least 30 bar, maximum 40 bar.

Design recommendation for control fluid requirements for ν = 10 mm²/s is 0.3 l/min for the H2 function.

Notice

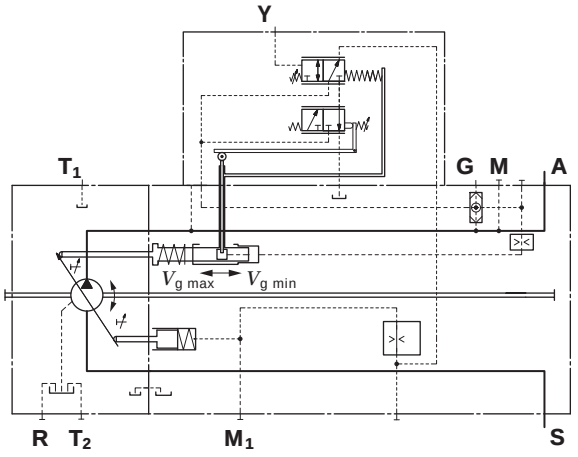
- If no external control pressure is connected to **G**, this must be indicated in plain text.
  In this case, the shuttle valve is not included in the scope of delivery.
- Without external control pressure, the stroke control has only limited functionality. Please contact us.

▼ **Characteristic curve H2**

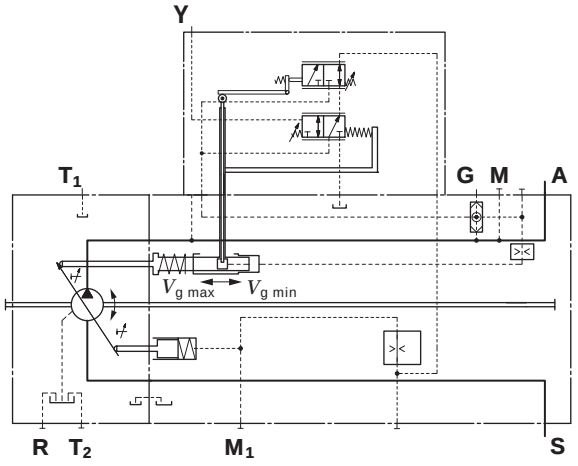


Pilot pressure increase $V_{g\,min}$ to $V_{g\,max}$: Δp = 25 bar

▼ **Circuit diagram NG 40 to 145**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 190 to 260**



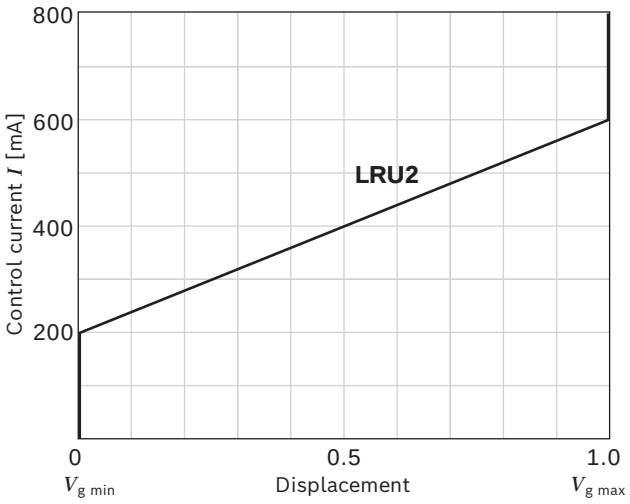
LRU2/LRU6 – Electric stroke control (positive control)

With the electrical stroke control with proportional solenoid, the pump displacement is steplessly adjusted in proportion to the current via the magnetic force.
Beginning of control without pilot signal is $V_{g\,min}$ (at working or external control pressure > 30 bar).
The mechanically depressurized basic position is $V_{g\,max}$.
With increasing control current the pump swivels to a higher displacement (from $V_{g\,min}$ to $V_{g\,max}$).
The required control fluid is taken from the working pressure or the external control pressure applied to port **G**.
In order for the pump to be moved from the basic position zero or at low working pressure, port **G** must be supplied with external control pressure of at least 30 bar, maximum 40 bar.

Notice

- If no external control pressure is connected to **G**, this must be indicated in plain text.
  In this case, the shuttle valve is not included in the scope of delivery.
- Without external control pressure, the stroke control has only limited functionality. Please contact us.

▼ **Characteristic curve**

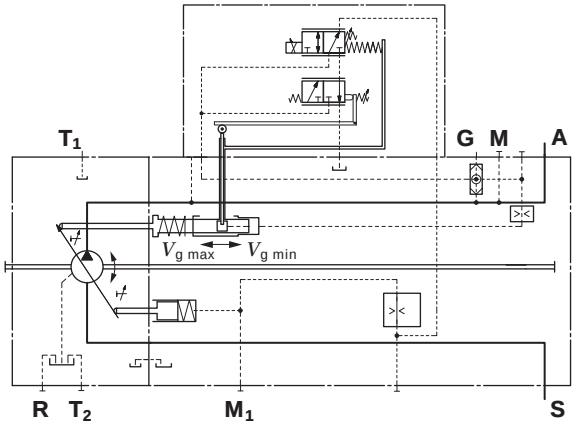


Technical data, solenoid	LRU2/LRU6
Voltage	24 V (±20%)
Control current	
Beginning of control at $V_{g\,min}$	200 mA
End of control at $V_{g\,max}$	600 mA
Current limit	0.77 A
Nominal resistance (at 20 °C)	22.7 Ω
Dither frequency	100 Hz
Duty cycle	100%
Type of protection: see connector version page 75	

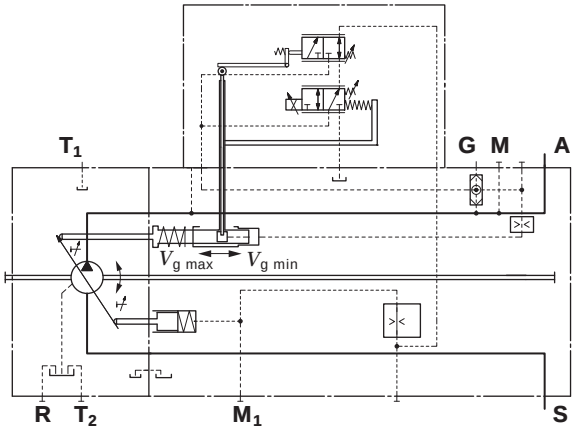
A wide range of BODAS controllers with application software and analog amplifiers are available to control the proportional solenoids.

Further information can also be found online at www.boschrexroth.com/mobile-electronics.

▼ **Circuit diagram NG 40 to 145**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 190 to 260**



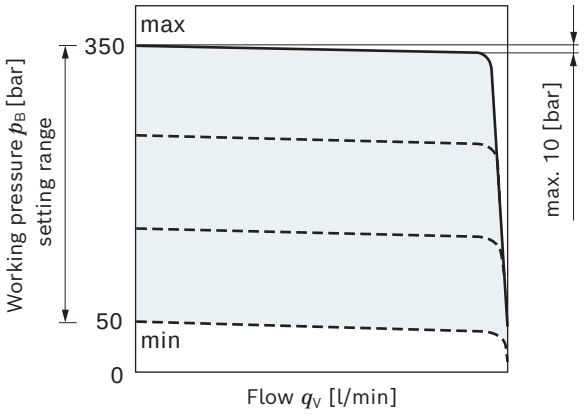
Pressure controller

DR – Pressure controller

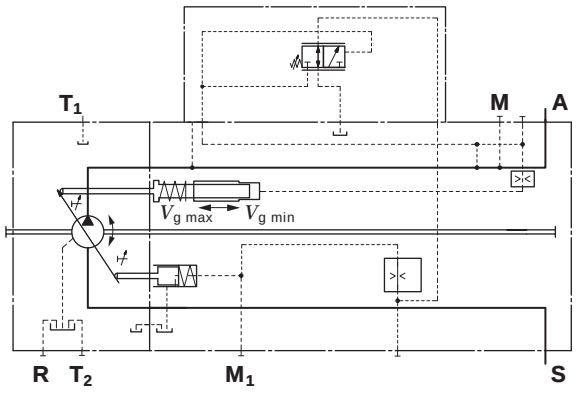
The pressure controller limits the maximum pressure at the pump outlet within the control range of the variable pump. The variable pump only supplies as much hydraulic fluid as is required by the consumers. If the working pressure exceeds the pressure command value at the pressure valve, the pump will regulate to a smaller displacement to reduce the control differential.

- Basic position in depressurized state: $V_{g\,max}$
- Setting range for pressure control: 50 to 350 bar. Specify pressure controller setting in plain text when ordering.

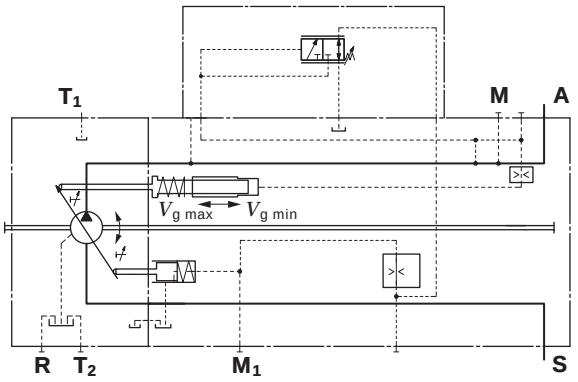
▼ **Characteristic curve**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 40 to 145**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 190 to 260**



DRS – Pressure controller with load-sensing

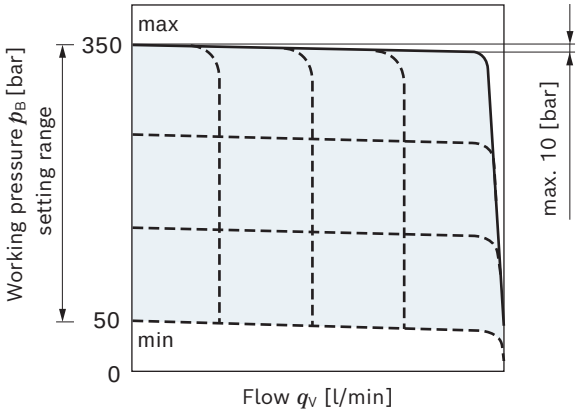
The load-sensing controller works as a load-pressure controlled flow controller and adjusts the displacement of the pump to the volume required by the consumer.
The flow of the pump is then dependent on the cross section of the external metering orifice (**1**), which is located between the pump and the consumer. Below the setting of the pressure controller and within the control range of the pump, the flow is independent of the load pressure.
The metering orifice is usually a separately located load-sensing directional valve (control block). The position of the directional valve spool determines the opening cross-section of the metering orifice and thus the flow of the pump.
The load-sensing controller compares the pressure upstream of the metering orifice to the one downstream of the orifice and maintains the pressure drop (differential pressure Δp) occurring here and thus keeps the flow constant.
If the differential pressure Δp at the metering orifice rises, the pump is swiveled back (toward $V_{g\,min}$). If the differential pressure Δp drops, the pump is swiveled out (toward $V_{g\,max}$) until equilibrium at the metering orifice is restored.

$\Delta p_{metering\ orifice} = p_{pump} - p_{consumer}$

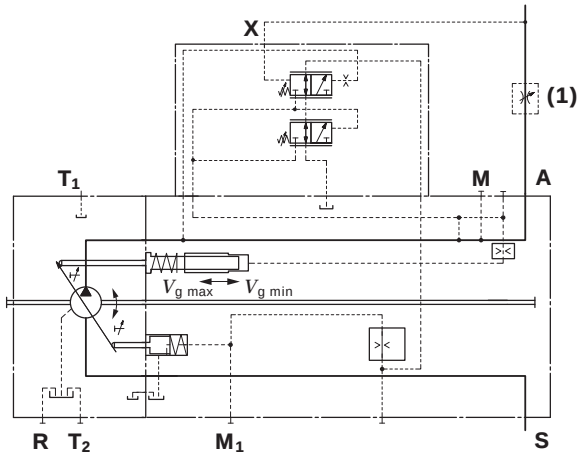
- Setting range for Δp 14 to 25 bar (please state in plain text)
- Standard setting 18 bar

The stand-by pressure in zero-stroke operation (metering orifice closed) is slightly higher than the Δp setting.
The metering orifice **1** (control block) is not included in the scope of delivery.

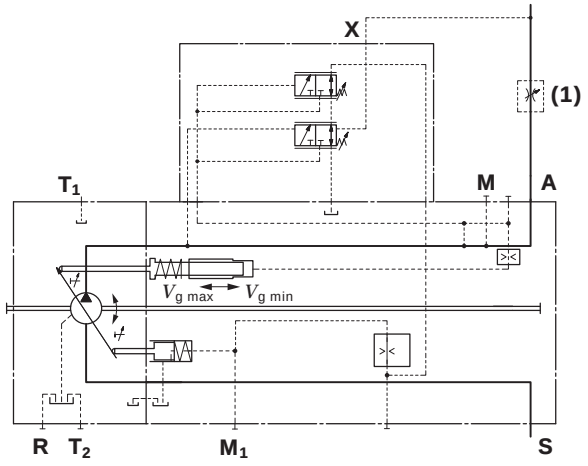
▼ **Characteristic curve**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 40 to 145**



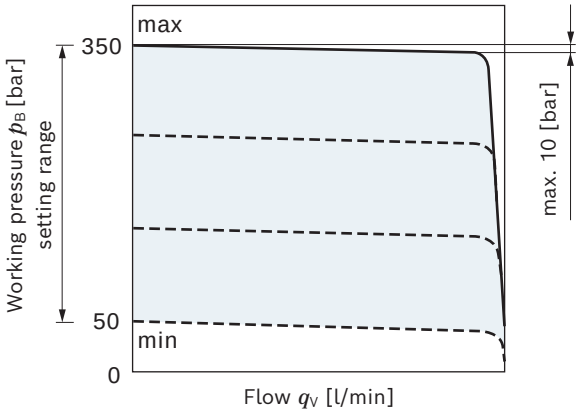
▼ **Circuit diagram NG 190 to 260**



DRG – Pressure controller, hydraulically remote-controlled

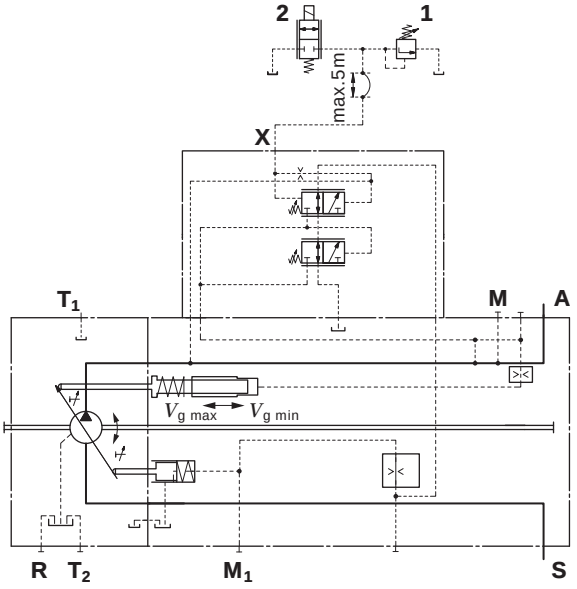
On the remote controlled pressure controller, the setting of the pressure controller can be overridden by a separate pressure relief valve (**1**) to set a lower pressure command value.
Setting range from 50 to 350 bar.
In addition, a separately configured 2/2 directional valve (**2**) can be actuated to start the pump with low working pressure (standby pressure).
Setting range for Δp 14 to 25 bar, standard setting 22 bar (when ordering, please state in plain text)
Both functions can be used individually or in combination (see circuit diagram).
The external valves are not included in the scope of delivery.
As a separate pressure relief valve (**1**) we recommend: DBDH 6 (manual actuation) see data sheet 25402.

▼ **Characteristic curve**

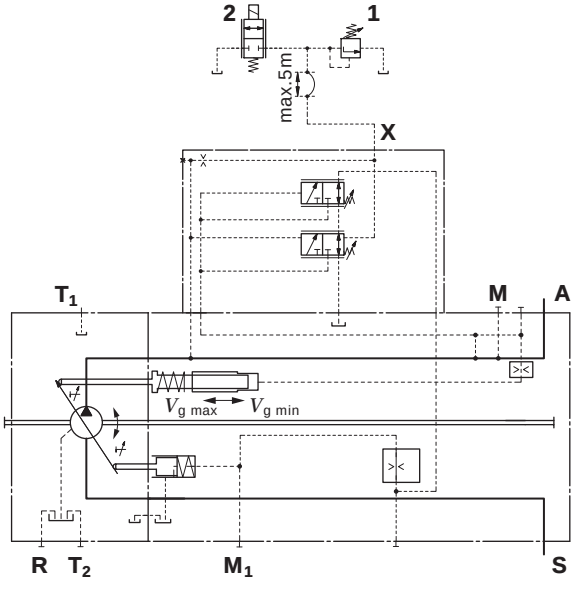


Notice
Remote controlled pressure cut-off is also possible in connection with LR, HD and EP.

▼ **Circuit diagram NG 40 to 145**



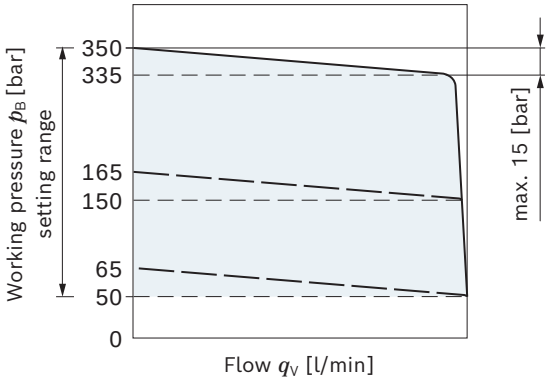
▼ **Circuit diagram NG 190 to 260**



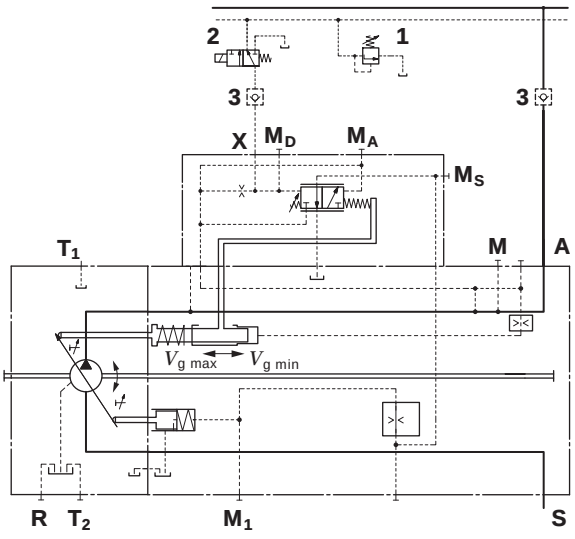
DRL – Pressure controller for parallel operation

The DRL pressure controller is suitable for pressure control of several A11VO axial piston pumps in parallel operation pumping into a common pressure line.
The pressure cut-off has a pressure increase of approx. 15 bar from $q_{v\,max}$ to $q_{v\,min}$. The pump therefore swivels at a defined swivel angle depending on the pressure.
This results in a stable controller behavior.
With the externally installed pressure relief valve (**1**) the nominal pressure command value of all pumps connected to the system is adjusted to the same value.
Setting range from 50 to 350 bar.
Each pump can be individually unloaded from the system by a separately installed 3/2 directional valve (**2**).
The check valves (**3**) in the working line (port **A**) or control line (port **X**) must generally be provided.
The external valves are not included in the scope of delivery.
As a separate pressure relief valve (**1**) we recommend: DBDH 6 (manual actuation) see data sheet 25402.

▼ **Characteristic curve**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 40 to 260**



Hydraulic control, pilot-pressure related

HD2 – Hydraulic control

With pilot-pressure related control, the pump displacement is adjusted proportionally and continuously with a pilot pressure applied at port **Y**.

Start of adjustment without pilot signal is $V_{g\,min}$ (at working pressure or external control pressure > 30 bar).

- Control from $V_{g\,min}$ to $V_{g\,max}$
  With increasing pilot pressure the pump swivels to a higher displacement.
- Setting range for beginning of control (at $V_{g\,min}$)
  4 to 10 bar. State the beginning of control in plain text in the order.
- Maximum permissible pilot pressure $p_{St\,max}$ = 40 bar

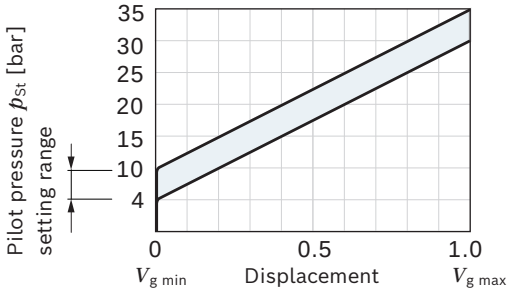
The required control fluid is taken from the working pressure or the external control pressure applied to port **G**.

In order for the pump to be moved from the basic position zero or at low working pressure, port **G** must be supplied with external control pressure of at least 30 bar, maximum 40 bar.

Notice

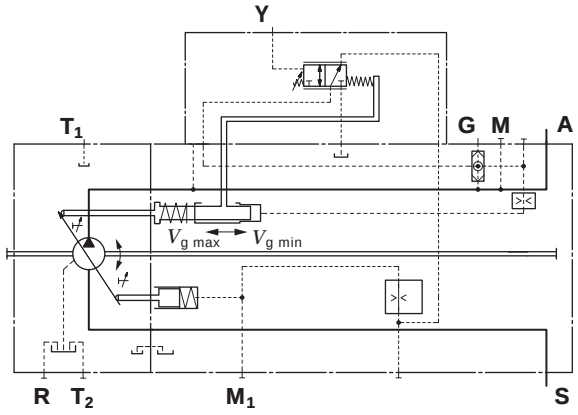
- If no external control pressure is connected to **G**, this must be indicated in plain text.
  In this case, the shuttle valve is not included in the scope of delivery.
- Without external control pressure, the stroke control by $V_{g\,min}$ has only limited functionality. Please contact us.

▼ **Characteristic curve HD2**



Pilot pressure increase $V_{g\,min}$ to $V_{g\,max}$: Δp = 25 bar

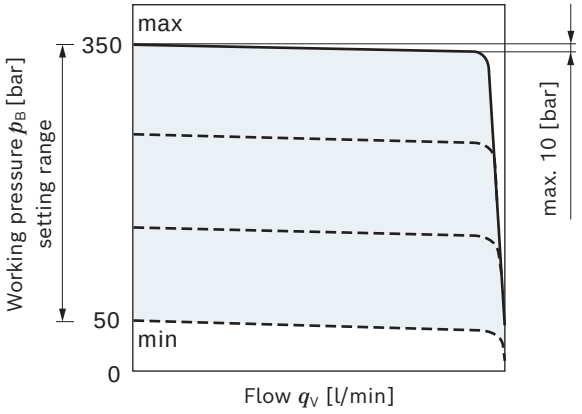
▼ **Circuit diagram NG 40 to 260**



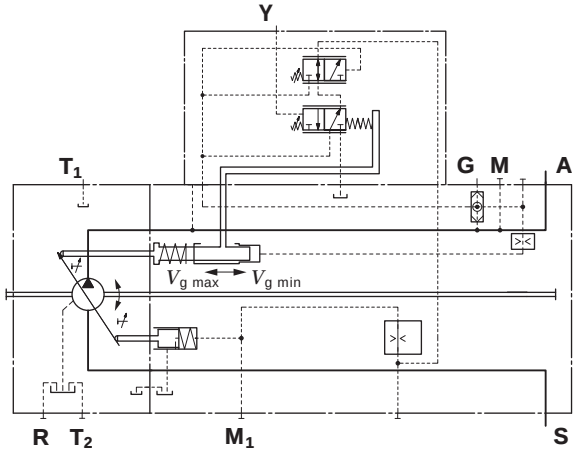
HD2D – Hydraulic control with pressure cut-off

The pressure cut-off is a pressure control which adjusts the displacement of the pump back to $V_{g\ min}$ after reaching the set pressure command value.
This function overrides the hydraulic stroke control, i.e. the stroke control function is executed below the pressure command value.
The valve for pressure cut-off is integrated in the controller housing and is permanently set to a pressure command value at the factory.
Setting range from 50 to 350 bar.

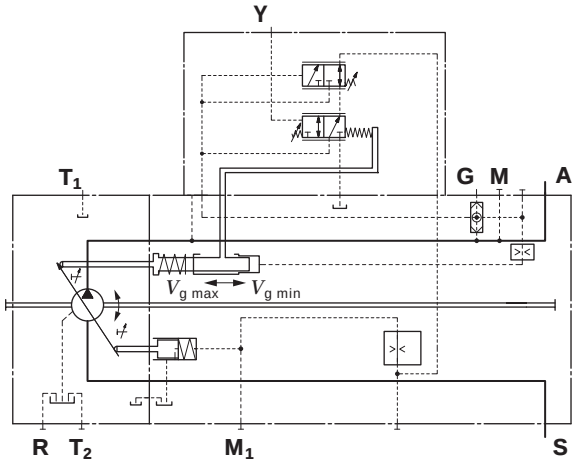
▼ **Characteristic curve**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 40 to 145**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 190 to 260**



Electrical control with proportional solenoid

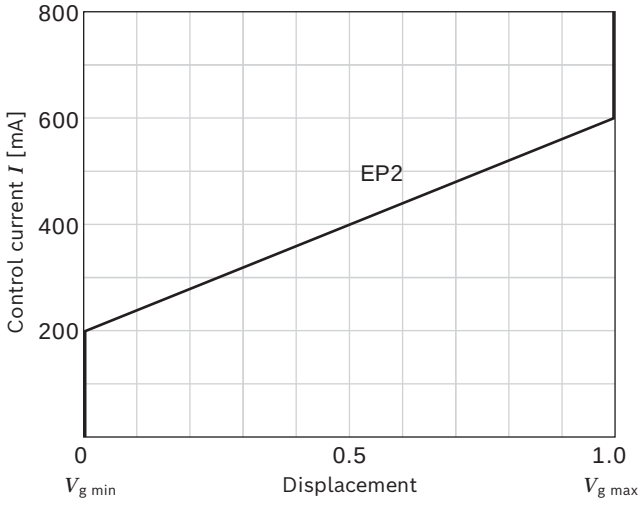
EP2/EP6 – Electric control

With the electrical control with proportional solenoid, the pump displacement is steplessly adjusted in proportion to the current via the magnetic force.
Beginning of control without pilot signal is $V_{g\,min}$ (at working or external control pressure > 30 bar).
Control from $V_{g\,min}$ to $V_{g\,max}$
With increasing control current the pump swivels to a higher displacement.
The required control fluid is taken from the working pressure or the external control pressure applied to port **G**.
In order for the pump to be moved from the basic position zero or at low working pressure, port **G** must be supplied with external control pressure[1)] of at least 30 bar, maximum 40 bar.

Notice

- If no external control pressure is connected to **G**, this must be indicated in plain text.
  In this case, the shuttle valve is not included in the scope of delivery.
- Without external control pressure, the stroke control has only limited functionality. Please contact us
- The proportional solenoids in the EP6 version have manual override and spring return.

▼ **Characteristic curve**

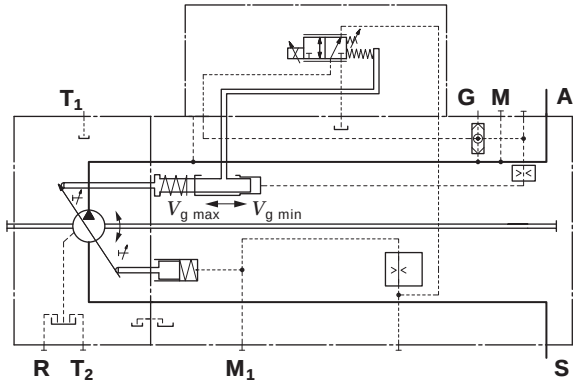


Technical data, proportional solenoid	EP2/EP6
Voltage	24 V (±20%)
Control current	
Beginning of control at $V_{g\,min}$	200 mA
End of control at $V_{g\,max}$	600 mA
Current limit	0.77 A
Nominal resistance (at 20 °C)	22.7 Ω
Dither frequency	100 Hz
Duty cycle	100%
Type of protection: see connector version page 75	

A wide range of BODAS controllers with application software and analog amplifiers are available to control the proportional solenoids.

Further information can also be found online at www.boschrexroth.com/mobile-electronics.

▼ **Circuit diagram NG 40 to 260**

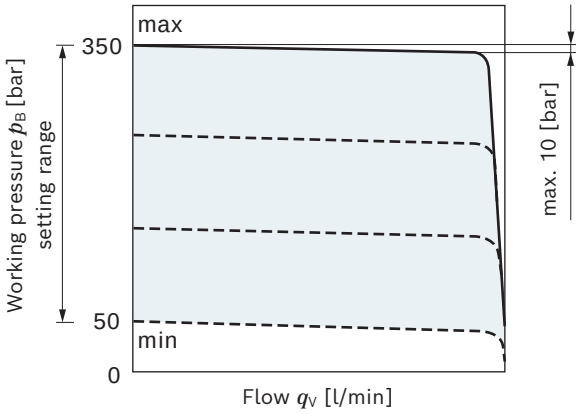


1) With an external control pressure supply, it is possible for the pump to swivel slightly beyond the zero position (to the mechanical stop).

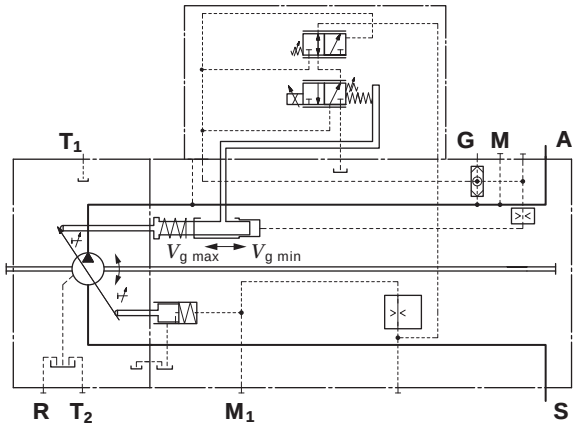
EP2D/EP6D – Electric control with pressure cut-off

The pressure cut-off is a pressure control which adjusts the displacement of the pump back to $V_{g\ min}$ after reaching the set pressure command value.
This function overrides the electric control, i.e. the control-current dependent function is executed below the pressure command value.
The valve for pressure cut-off is integrated in the controller housing and is permanently set to a pressure command value at the factory.
Setting range from 50 to 350 bar.

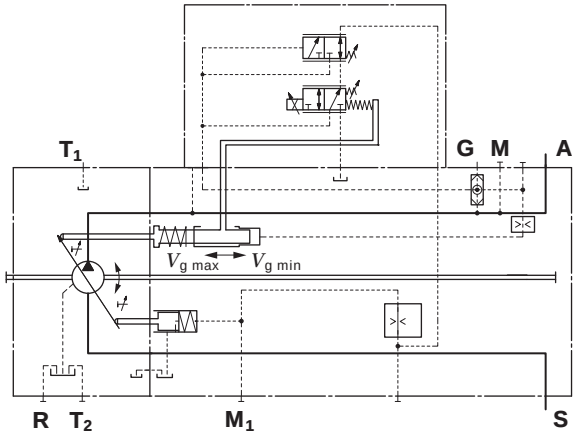
▼ **Characteristic curve**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 40 to 145**



▼ **Circuit diagram NG 190 to 260**



EP2G2 – Electric control with electrically overridable pressure cut-off (negative control)

The remote controlled G2 pressure controller has a fixed Δp value. An electric pressure relief valve (pilot valve) integrated in the controller enables remote pressure control.

- Recommendation for fixed set value at Δp 22 bar.

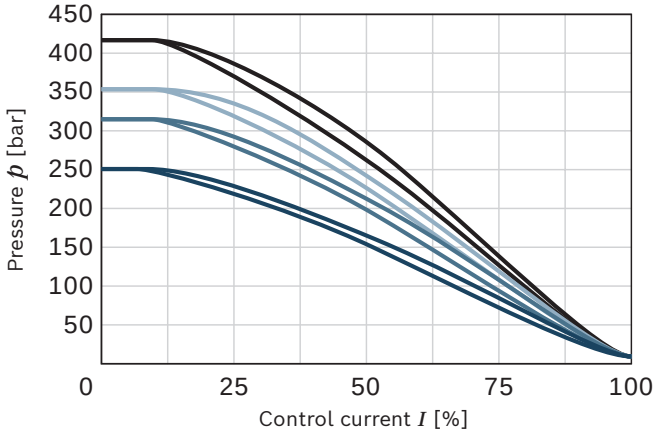
When ordering, state in plain text:

- Maximum pressure p_{max} [bar] (pressure on port **A**) with 0 mA current.

Pilot valve G2

The electro proportional pressure relief valve is directly controlled with negative control as cartridge version (see KBPS.8B data sheet 18139-05).

▼ **Characteristic curve G2**

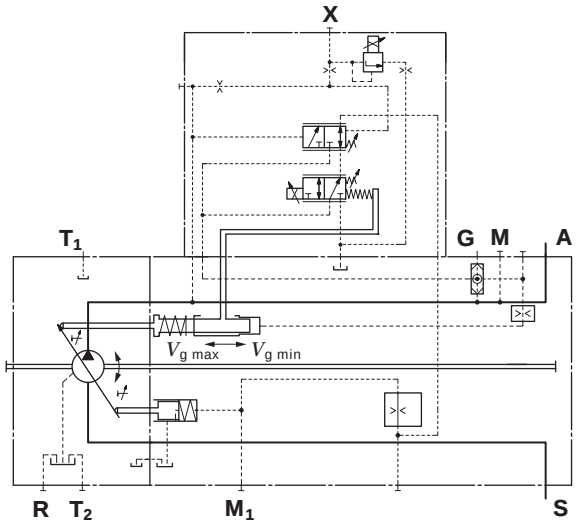


Technical data, proportional solenoid	G2
Voltage	24 V
Control current	
Pressure maximum p_{min}	1200 mA
Pressure maximum p_{max}	0 mA
Rated current maximum	1200 mA
Nominal resistance (at 20 °C)	4.8 Ω
Dither frequency	200 Hz
Duty cycle	100%
Type of protection: see connector version page 75	

A wide range of BODAS controllers with application software and analog amplifiers are available to control the proportional solenoids.

Further information can also be found online at www.boschrexroth.com/mobile-electronics.

▼ **Circuit diagram NG 95 to 260**



EP2G4 – Electric control with electrically overridable pressure cut-off (positive control)

The remote controlled G4 pressure controller has a fixed Δp value. An electric pressure relief valve (pilot valve) integrated in the controller enables remote pressure control.

- Recommendation for fixed set value at Δp 22 bar.

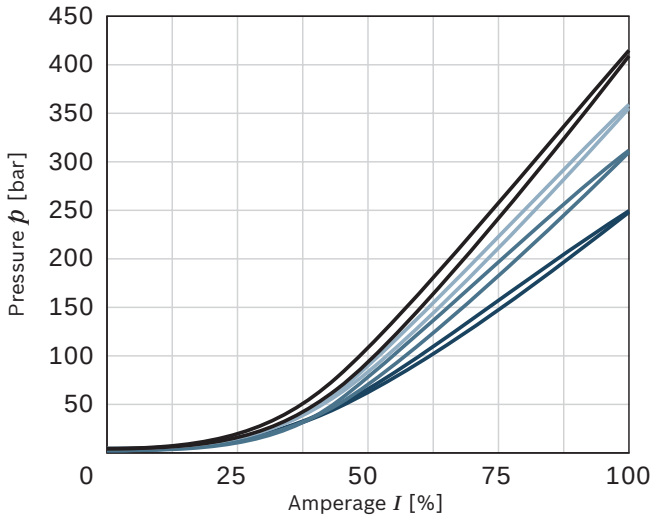
When ordering, state in plain text:

- Maximum pressure p_{max} [bar] (pressure on port **A**) with maximum current.

Pilot valve G4

The electro proportional pressure relief valve is directly controlled with positive control as cartridge version (see KBPS.8A data sheet 18139-04).

▼ **Characteristic curve G4**

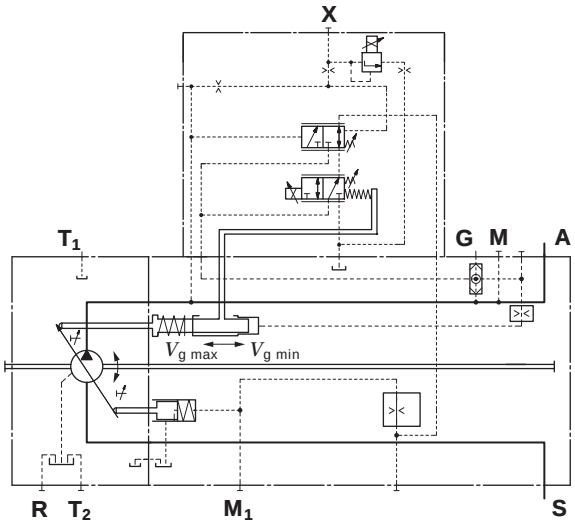


Technical data, proportional solenoid	G4
Voltage	24 V
Control current	
Pressure maximum p_{min}	0 mA
Pressure maximum p_{max}	1200 mA
Rated current maximum	1200 mA
Nominal resistance (at 20 °C)	4.8 Ω
Dither frequency	200 Hz
Duty cycle	100%
Type of protection: see connector version page 75	

A wide range of BODAS controllers with application software and analog amplifiers are available to control the proportional solenoids.

Further information can also be found online at www.boschrexroth.com/mobile-electronics.

▼ **Circuit diagram NG 95 to 260**



EC4 – Electrohydraulic control valve (positive control)
The proportional directional valve EC4 serves to control an axial piston variable pump with eOC control functions in an electronically closed-loop control circuit.
The valve spool is clamped between a proportional solenoid and a spring and releases an opening cross-section depending on the stroke.
This results in a proportionality of the solenoid current with respect to the opening cross-section and thus the swiveling speed of the pump.
The neutral position, which does not lead to a swivel motion, is assigned to a respective neutral current.
If the solenoid current is above the neutral current ($I_{neutral}$), the pump swivels in the direction of $V_{g\,max}$/100%; if it is below, the pump swivels in the direction of $V_{g\,min}$/0%.
For control of the pump with BODAS eOC, a swivel angle sensor is required.
For more information about the PAL position sensor, see the 95161 data sheet.
A PR4 pressure sensor is installed as standard in the EC4 control device.
Further information on project planning of the BODAS eOC control system including other required system components can be found in data sheet 95345.
The BODAS eOC control software supports all four basic control types of axial piston variable pumps in electrically connected control circuits:

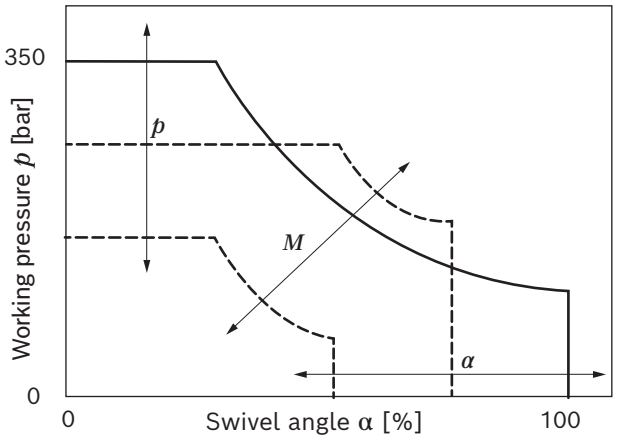
- Pressure and differential pressure control (p)
- Swivel angle and flow control (α)
- Torque control (M)
- Power control

In order for the pump to be moved from the basic position zero or at low working pressure, port **G** must be supplied with external control pressure[1] of at least 30 bar, maximum 40 bar.

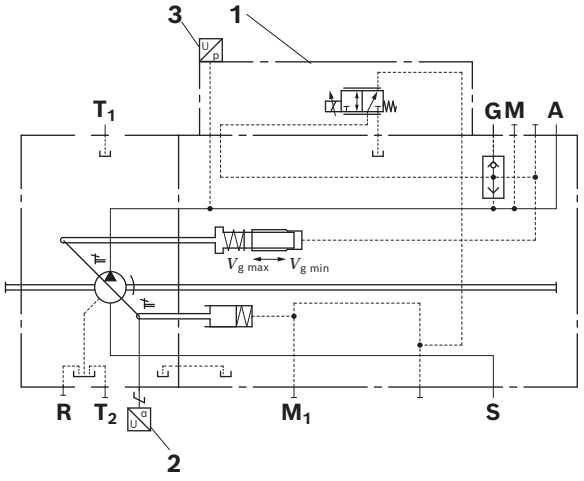
Notice

- If no external control pressure is connected to **G**, this must be indicated in plain text.
  In this case, the shuttle valve is not included in the scope of delivery.
- Without external control pressure, the functional range of the pump is limited. Please contact us
- If an external control pressure is connected to G, the pump in the operation must always be controlled via the EC4 valve. An operation without EC4 valve control may damage the pump.

▼ **Control variants with EC4**



▼ **Circuit diagram EC4**



1 Proportional directional valve EC4
2 Position sensor PAL (see data sheet 95161)
3 Pressure sensor PR4 (see data sheet 95156)

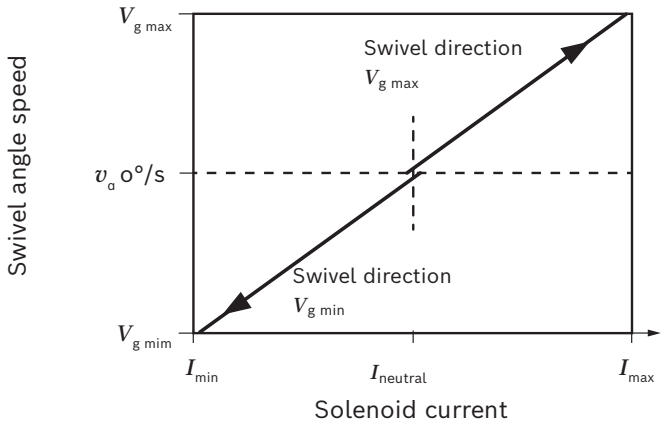
For further technical data on the solenoid with respective information, see pages 33.

The following electronic control units are available for control:

BODAS Controllers	Data sheet
RC5-6, series 40	95207
RC18-12, series 40	95208
RC27-18, series 40	95208

1) With an external control pressure supply, it is possible for the pump to swivel slightly beyond the zero position to a negative angle (towards the mechanical stop).

▼ **Operating principle EC4**



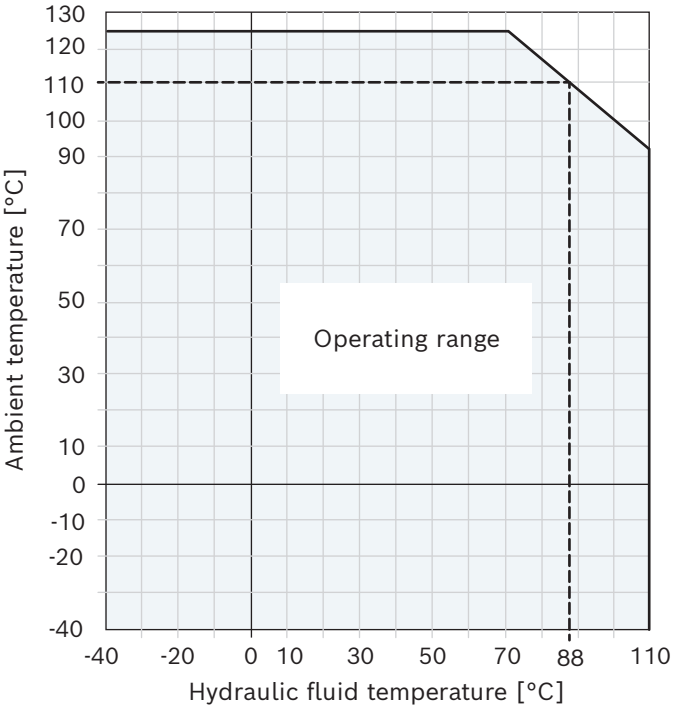
Solenoid technical data

	EC4
Maximum solenoid current	1900 mA
Nominal resistance at 20 °C winding temperature	4.26 ±0.26 Ω
Hot resistance at 180 °C winding temperature	6.92 ±0.42 Ω
Limit temperature for winding	Insulating material class H (180 °C)
Hydraulic fluid or operating temperature	from -40 °C to 110 °C
Type of protection, see page 75	

Notice

- The limit voltage of the coil is 36 VDC. In general, the maximum current must not be exceeded by the actual current.
- For calculation of the hot resistance, a temperature coefficient of 0.0039k^{-1} is to be applied.

▼ **Characteristic curve of permitted operating range**
Example:
An ambient temperature of 110 °C is permitted at 88 °C hydraulic fluid temperature.



EB4 – Electrohydraulic control valve (negative control)
The proportional directional valve EB4 serves to control an axial piston variable pump with eOC control functions in an electronically closed-loop control circuit.
The valve spool is clamped between a proportional solenoid and a spring and releases an opening cross-section depending on the stroke.
This results in a proportionality of the solenoid current with respect to the opening cross-section and thus the swiveling speed of the pump.
The neutral position, which does not lead to a swivel motion, is assigned to a respective neutral current.
If the solenoid current is above the neutral current ($I_{neutral}$), the pump swivels in the direction of $V_{g\,max}$/100%; if it is below, the pump swivels in the direction of $V_{g\,min}$/0%.
For control of the pump with BODAS eOC, a swivel angle sensor is required.
For more information about the PAL position sensor, see the 95161 data sheet.
A PR4 pressure sensor is installed as standard in the EB4 control device.
Further information on project planning of the BODAS eOC control system including other required system components can be found in data sheet 95345.
The BODAS eOC control software supports all four basic control types of axial piston variable pumps in electrically connected control circuits:

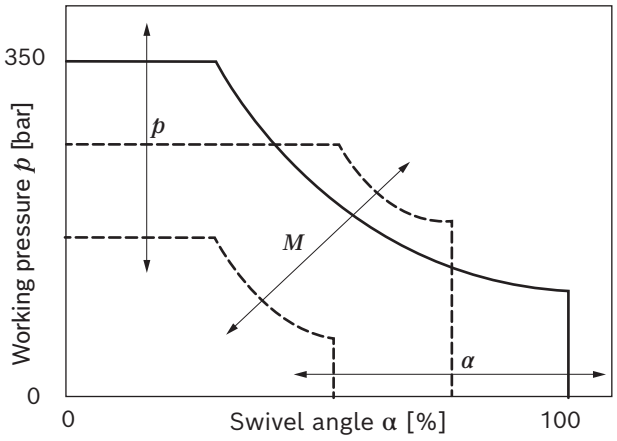
- Pressure and differential pressure control (p)
- Swivel angle and flow control (α)
- Torque control (M)
- Power control

In order for the pump to be moved from the basic position zero or at low working pressure, port **G** must be supplied with external control pressure[1)] of at least 30 bar, maximum 40 bar.

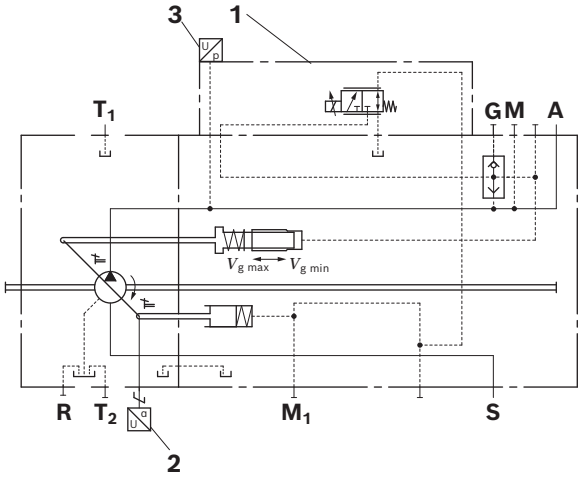
Notice

- If no external control pressure is connected to **G**, this must be indicated in plain text.
  In this case, the shuttle valve is not included in the scope of delivery.
- Without external control pressure, the functional range of the pump is limited. Please contact us
- If an external control pressure is connected to G, the pump in the operation must always be controlled via the EB4 valve. An operation without an EB4 valve control may damage the pump.

▼ **Control variants with EB4**



▼ **Circuit diagram EB4**



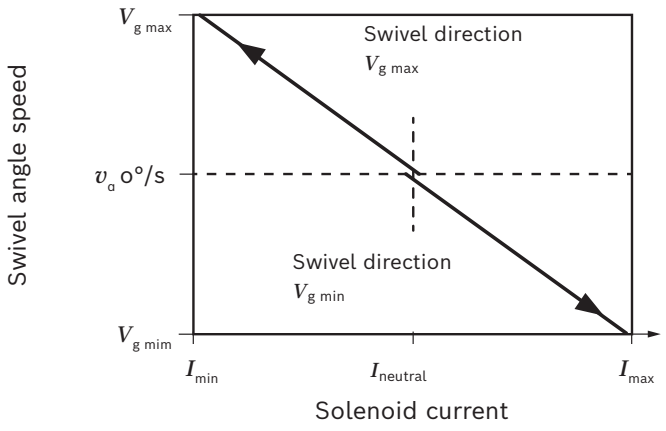
1 Proportional directional valve EB4
2 Position sensor PAL (see data sheet 95161)
3 Pressure sensor PR4 (see data sheet 95156)

For further technical data on the solenoid with respective information, see pages 33.

The following electronic control units are available for control:

BODAS Controllers	Data sheet
RC5-6, series 40	95207
RC18-12, series 40	95208
RC27-18, series 40	95208

▼ **Operating principle EB4**



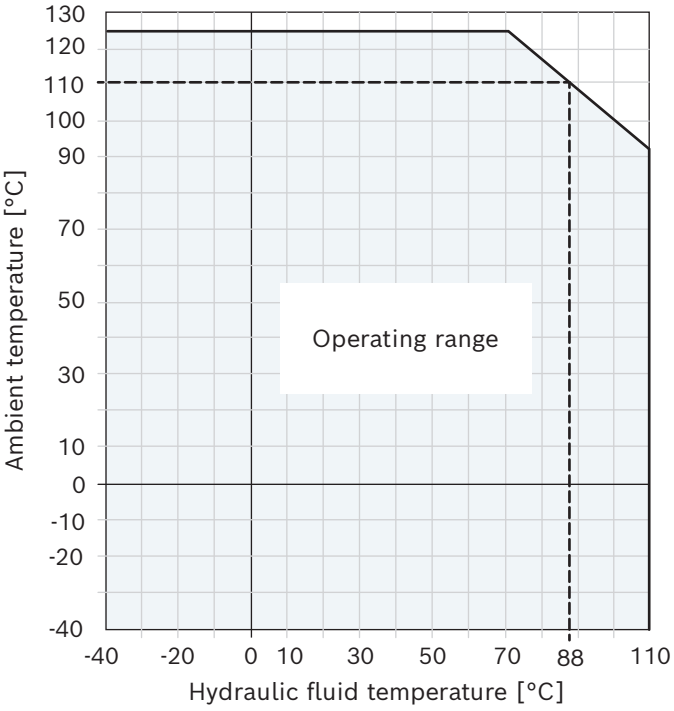
Solenoid technical data

	EB4
Maximum solenoid current	1900 mA
Nominal resistance at 20 °C winding temperature	4.26 ±0.26 Ω
Hot resistance at 180 °C winding temperature	6.92 ±0.42 Ω
Limit temperature for winding	Insulating material class H (180 °C)
Hydraulic fluid or operating temperature	from -40 °C to 110 °C
Type of protection, see page 75	

Notice

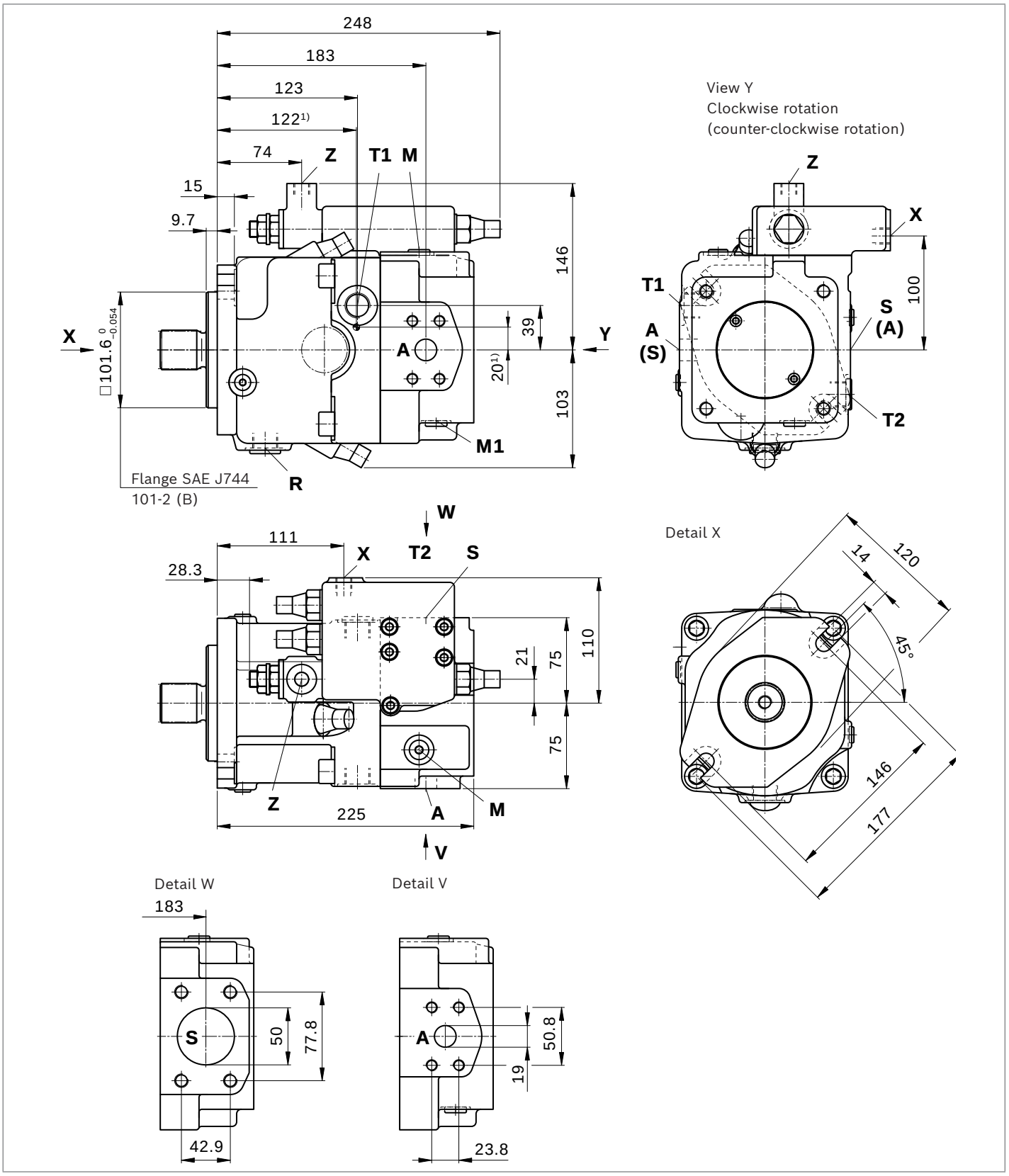
- The limit voltage of the coil is 36 VDC. In general, the maximum current must not be exceeded by the actual current.
- For calculation of the hot resistance, a temperature coefficient of 0.0039k^{-1} is to be applied.

▼ **Characteristic curve of permitted operating range**
Example:
An ambient temperature of 110 °C is permitted at 88 °C hydraulic fluid temperature.



Dimensions, size 40

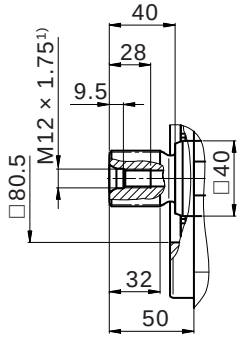
LRDCS – Power controller with pressure cut-off, cross-sensing and load-sensing



1) Center of gravity

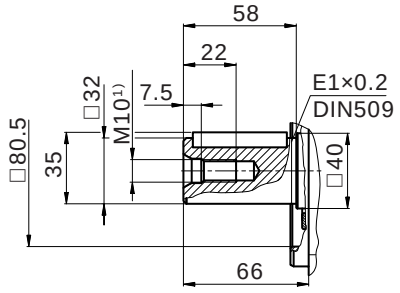
▼ **Splined shaft DIN 5480**

Z – W35 × 2 × 16 × 9g



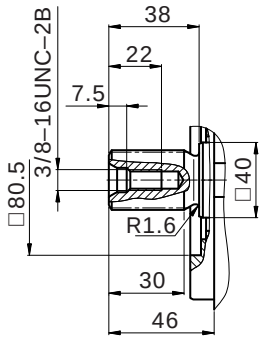
▼ **Parallel keyed shaft DIN 6885**

P – AS 10 × 8 × 56



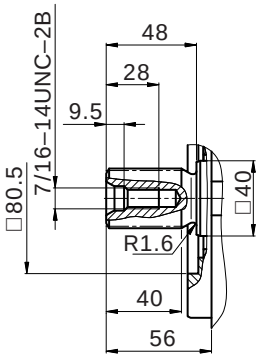
▼ **Splined shaft SAE J744**

S – 1 in 15T 16/32 DP[2)]



▼ **Splined shaft SAE J744**

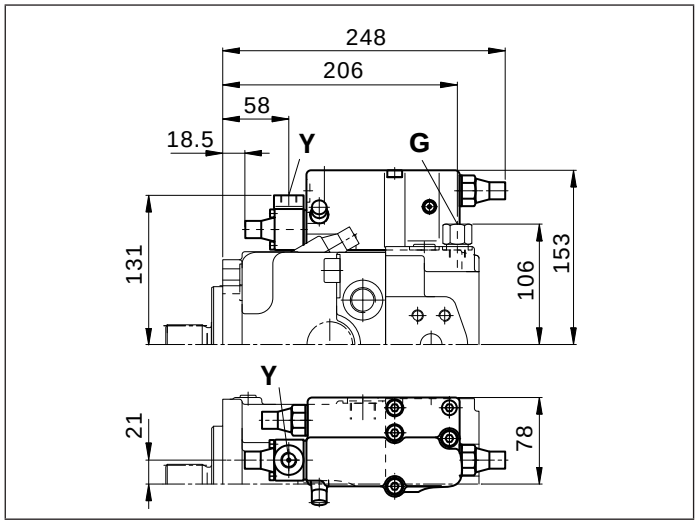
T – 1 1/4 in 14T 12/24 DP[2)]



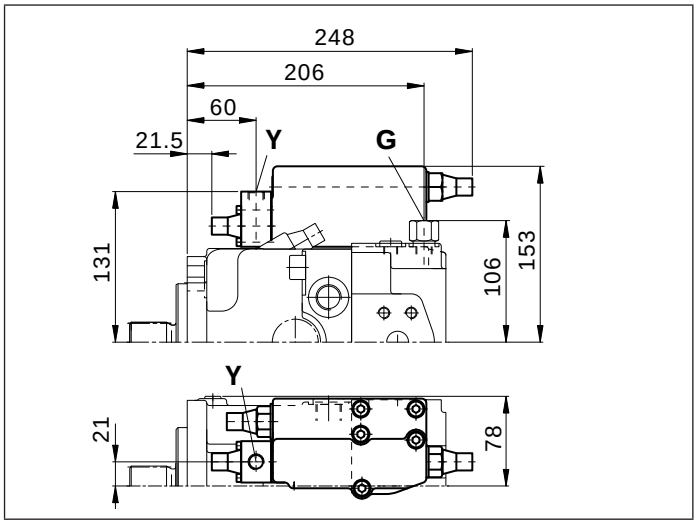
Ports		Standard	Size	p_{max} [bar][3)]	State[5)]
A	Working port Fastening thread	SAE J518 DIN 13	3/4 in M10 × 1.5; 16 deep	400	O
S	Suction port Fastening thread	SAE J518 DIN 13	2 in M12 × 1.75; 17 deep	30	O
T_1	Drain port	DIN 3852	M22 × 1.5; 14 deep	10	[4)]
T_2	Drain port	DIN 3852	M22 × 1.5; 14 deep	10	[4)]
R	Air bleed port	DIN 3852	M22 × 1.5; 14 deep	10	X
M_1	Measuring port, control pressure	DIN 3852	M12 × 1.5; 12 deep	400	X
M	Measuring port pressure A	DIN 3852	M12 × 1.5; 12 deep	400	X
X	Pilot pressure port for version with load-sensing (S) and remote controlled pressure cut-off (G)	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	400	O
Y	Pilot pressure port for version with stroke limiter (H..) and HD	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	40	O
Z	Pilot pressure port for version with cross sensing (C) and power override (LR3) Power override (LG1)	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	 400 40	O
G	Control pressure port (controller) for version with stroke limiter (H.., U2, U6), HP and EP (otherwise plugged)	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	40	O

1) Center bore according to DIN 332 (thread according to DIN 13)
2) ANSI B92.1a-1976, 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5
3) Dependent on settings and working pressure
4) Depending on installation position, T_1 or T_2 must be connected (see also installation instructions on pages 76 to 79)
5) O = Must be connected (plugged on delivery)
X = Plugged (in normal operation)

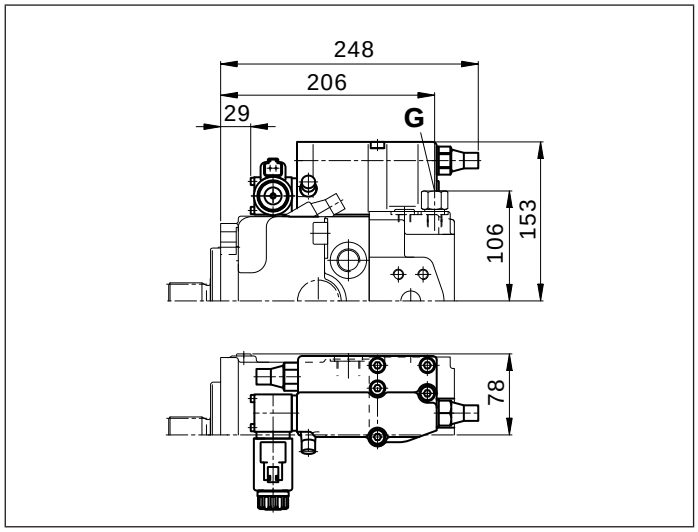
▼ **LRDH1 – Power controller, pressure cut-off, hydraulic stroke limiter (negative control)**



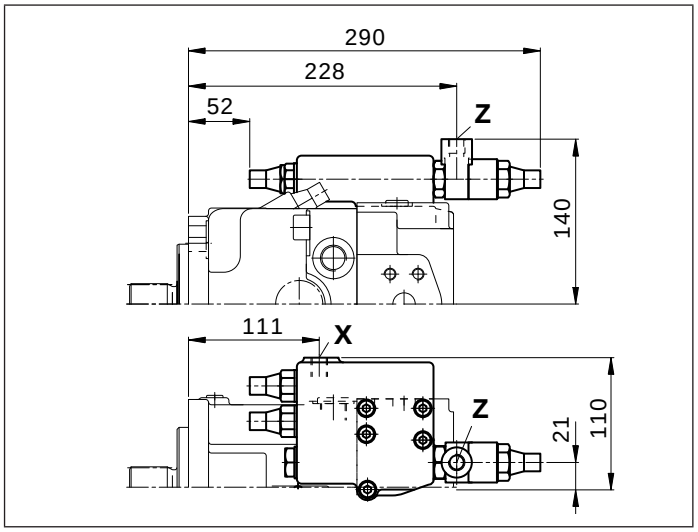
▼ **LRDH2 – Power controller, pressure cut-off, hydraulic stroke limiter (positive control)**



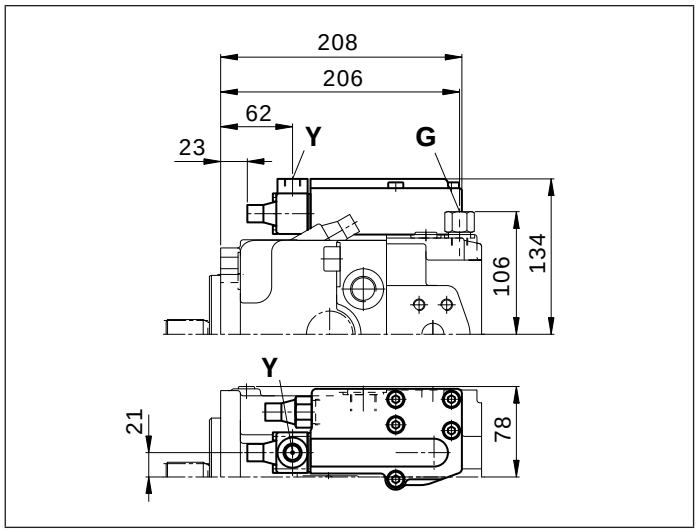
▼ **LRDU2 – Power controller, pressure cut-off, hydraulic stroke limiter (positive control)**



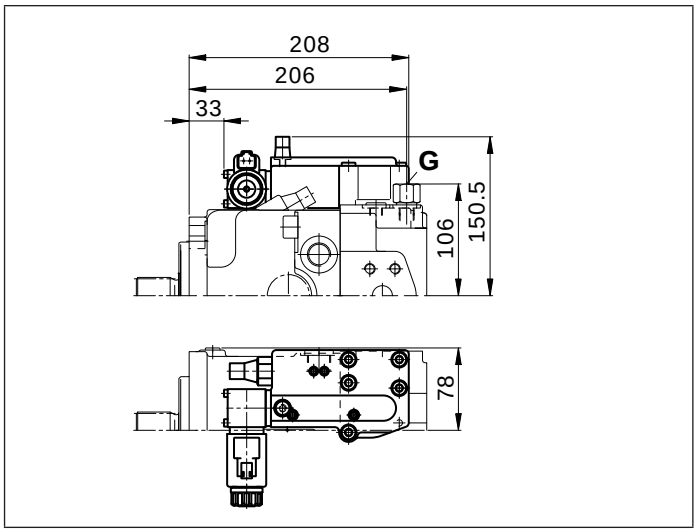
▼ **LR3DS – Power controller, high-pressure related override, pressure cut-off, load-sensing**



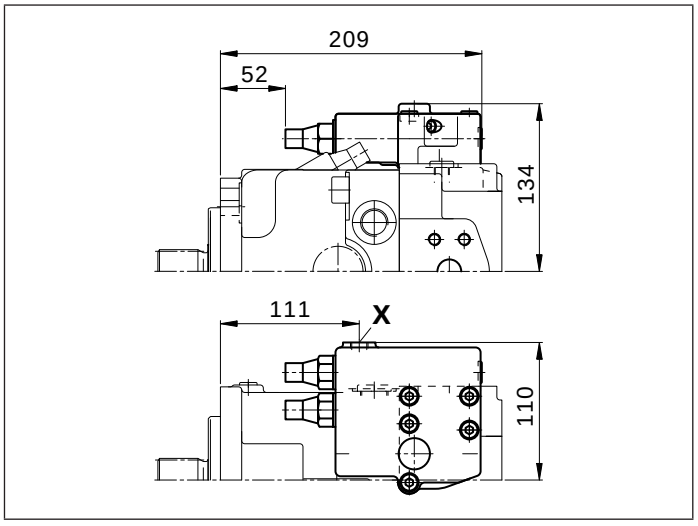
▼ **HD2D – Hydraulic, pilot-pressure related control, pressure cut-off**



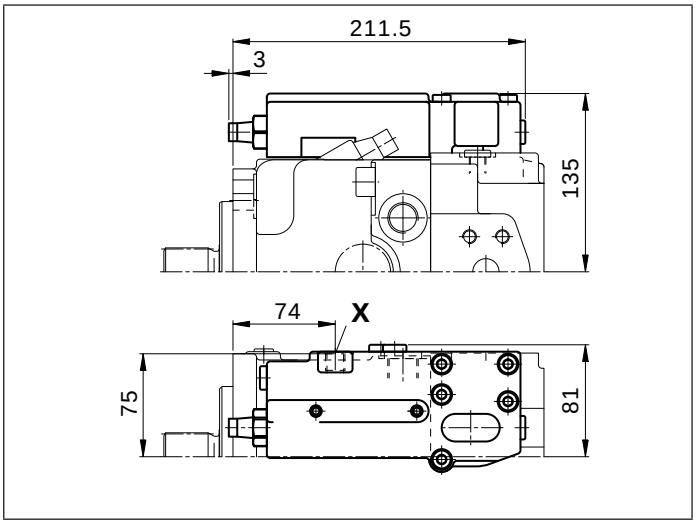
▼ **EP2D – Electric control, proportional solenoid, pressure cut-off**



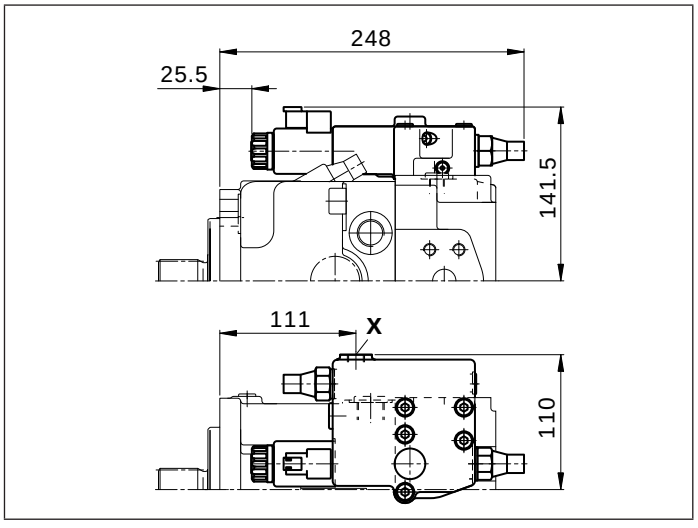
▼ **DRS/DRG – Remote controlled pressure controller, load-sensing**



▼ **DRL – Pressure controller, parallel operation**

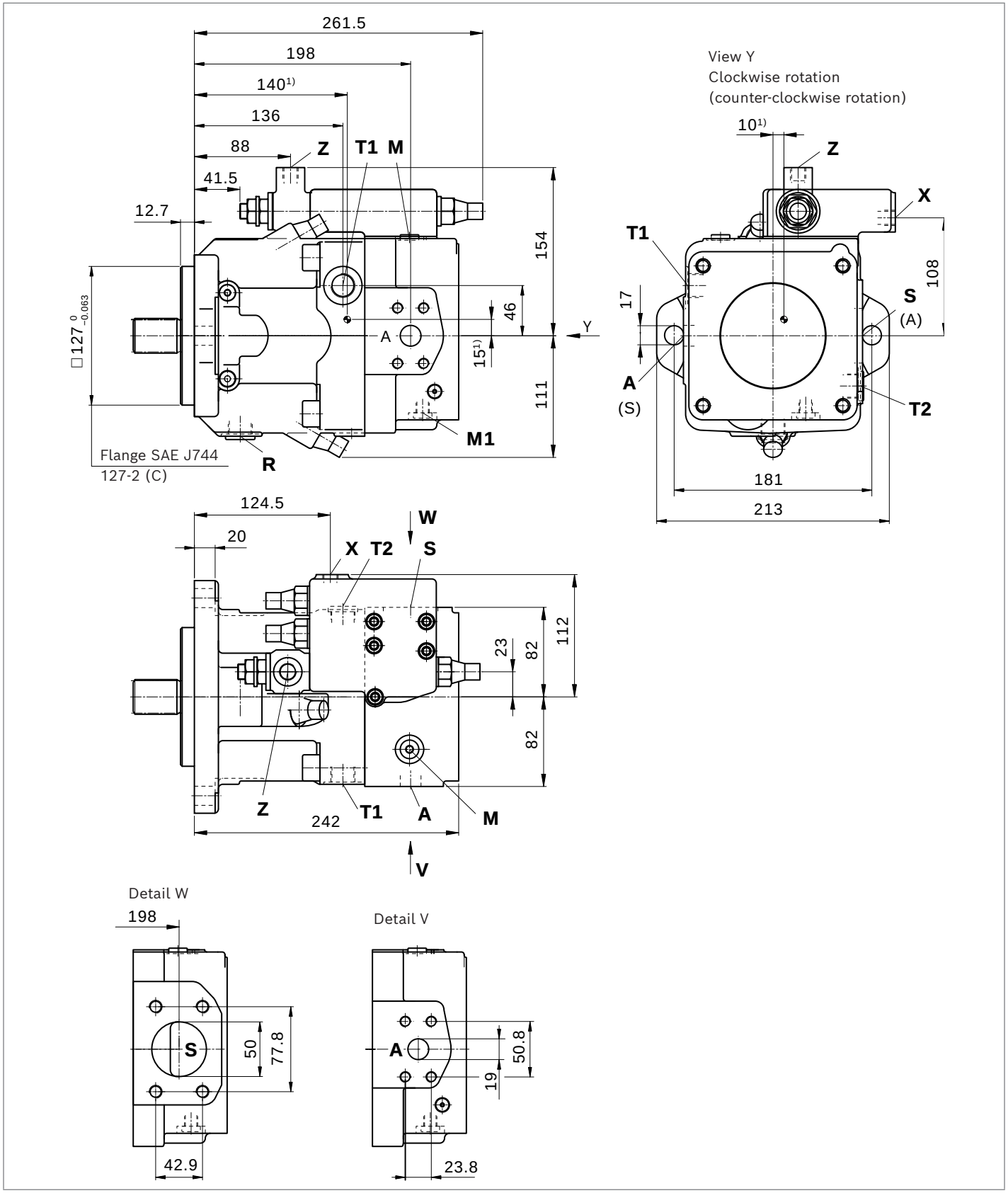


▼ **LE2S – Power controller, electrical override, load-sensing (negative control)**



Dimensions, size 60

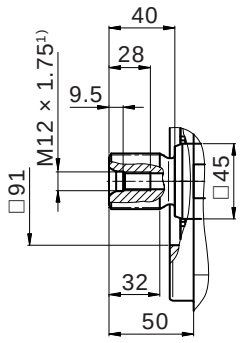
LRDCS – Power controller with pressure cut-off, cross-sensing and load-sensing



1) Center of gravity

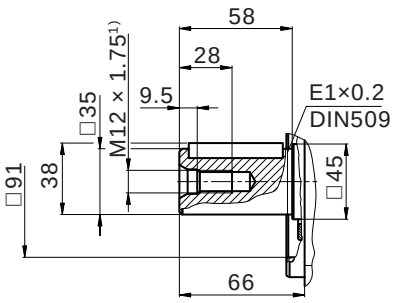
▼ **Splined shaft DIN 5480**

Z – W35 × 2 × 16 × 9g



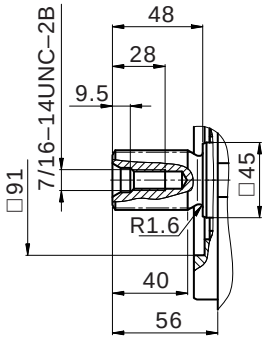
▼ **Parallel keyed shaft DIN 6885**

P – AS 10 × 8 × 56



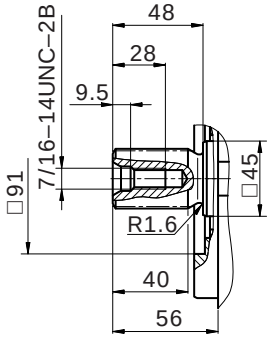
▼ **Splined shaft SAE J744**

S – 1 1/4 in 14T 12/24 DP[2)]



▼ **Splined shaft SAE J744**

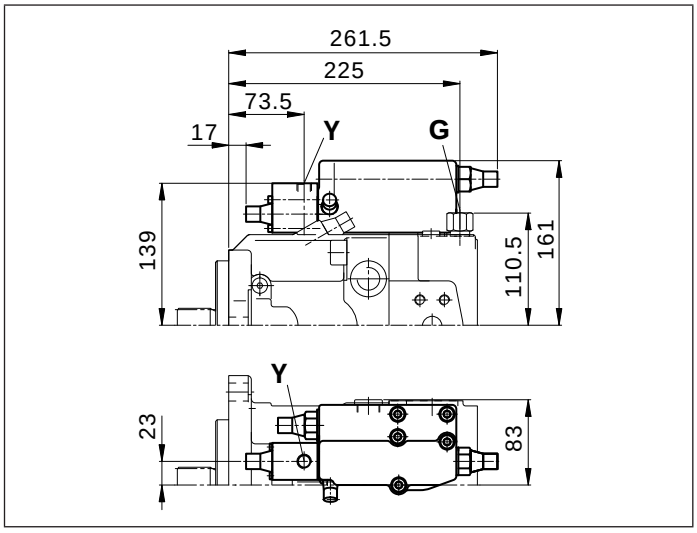
T – 1 3/8 in 21T 16/32 DP[2)]



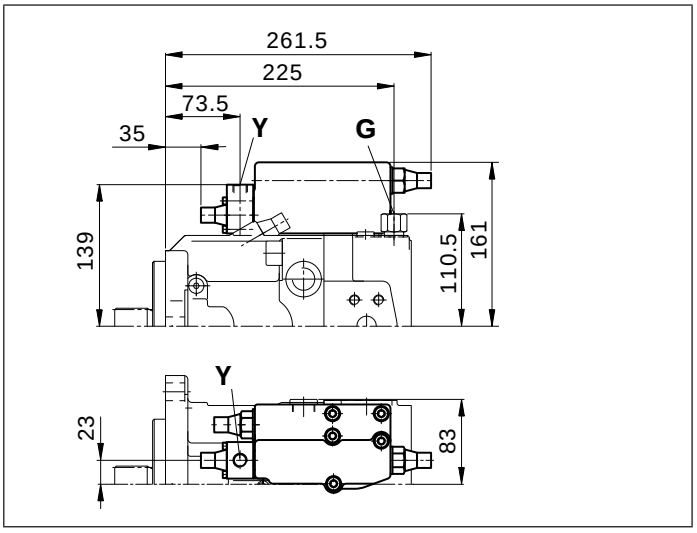
Ports		Standard	Size	p_{max} [bar][3)]	State[5)]
A	Working port Fastening thread	SAE J518 DIN 13	3/4 in M10 × 1.5; 17 deep	400	O
S	Suction port Fastening thread	SAE J518 DIN 13	2 in M12 × 1.75; 20 deep	30	O
T_1	Drain port	DIN 3852	M22 × 1.5; 14 deep	10	[4)]
T_2	Drain port	DIN 3852	M22 × 1.5; 14 deep	10	[4)]
R	Air bleed port	DIN 3852	M22 × 1.5; 14 deep	10	X
M_1	Measuring port, control pressure	DIN 3852	M12 × 1.5; 12 deep	400	X
M	Measuring port pressure A	DIN 3852	M12 × 1.5; 12 deep	400	X
X	Pilot pressure port for version with load-sensing (S) and remote controlled pressure cut-off (G)	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	400	O
Y	Pilot pressure port for version with stroke limiter (H..) and HD	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	40	O
Z	Pilot pressure port for version with cross sensing (C) and power override (LR3) Power override (LG1)	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	 400 40	O
G	Control pressure port (controller) for version with stroke limiter (H.., U2, U6), HP and EP (otherwise plugged)	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	40	O

1) Center bore according to DIN 332 (thread according to DIN 13)
2) ANSI B92.1a-1976, 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5
3) Dependent on settings and working pressure
4) Depending on installation position, T_1 or T_2 must be connected (see also installation instructions on pages 76 to 79)
5) O = Must be connected (plugged on delivery)
X = Plugged (in normal operation)

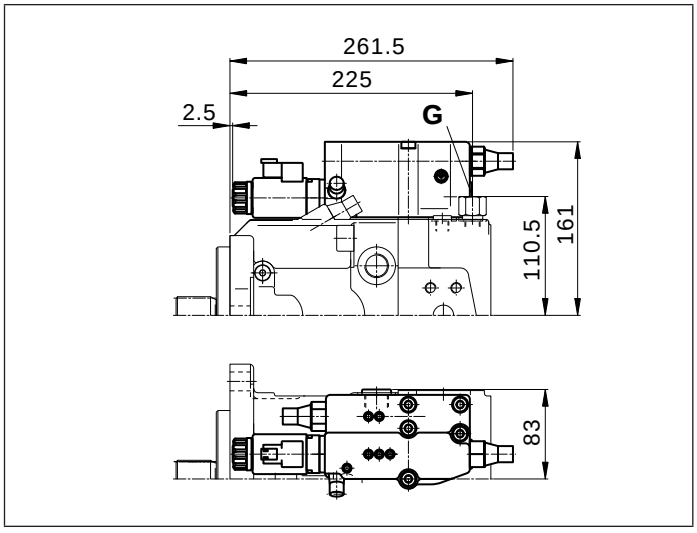
▼ **LRDH1 – Power controller, pressure cut-off, hydraulic stroke limiter (negative control)**



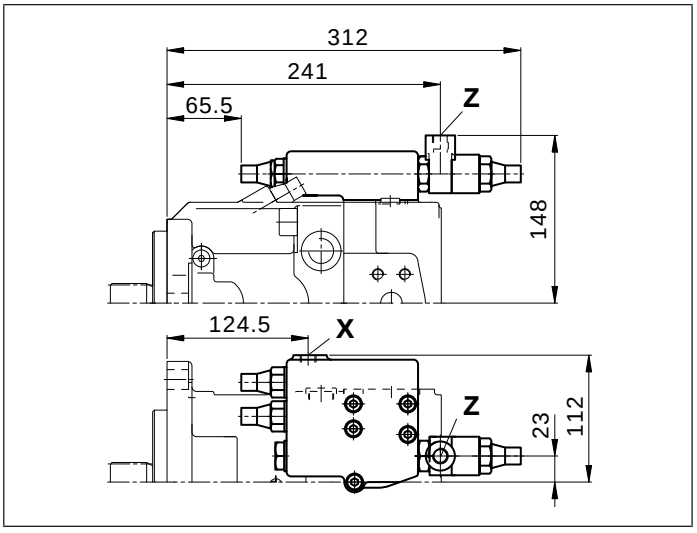
▼ **LRDH2 – Power controller, pressure cut-off, hydraulic stroke limiter (positive control)**



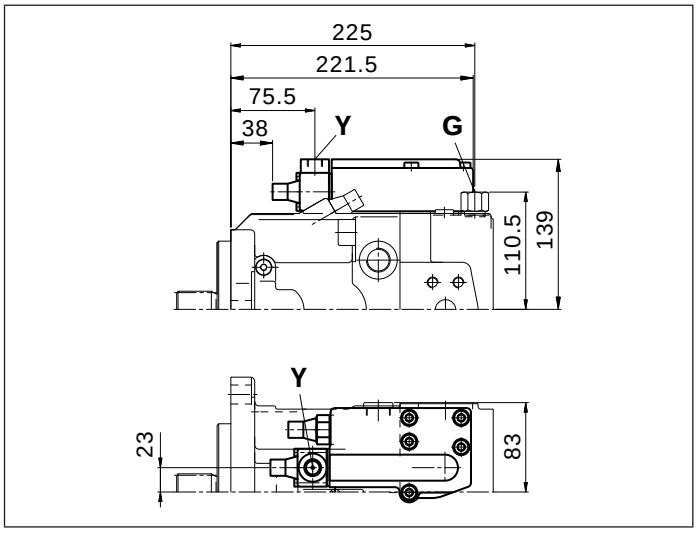
▼ **LRDU2 – Power controller, pressure cut-off, hydraulic stroke limiter (positive control)**



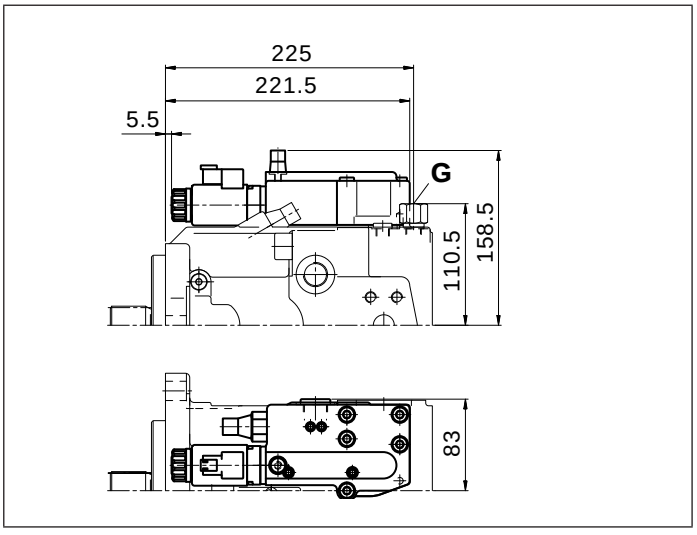
▼ **LR3DS – Power controller, high-pressure related override, pressure cut-off, load-sensing**



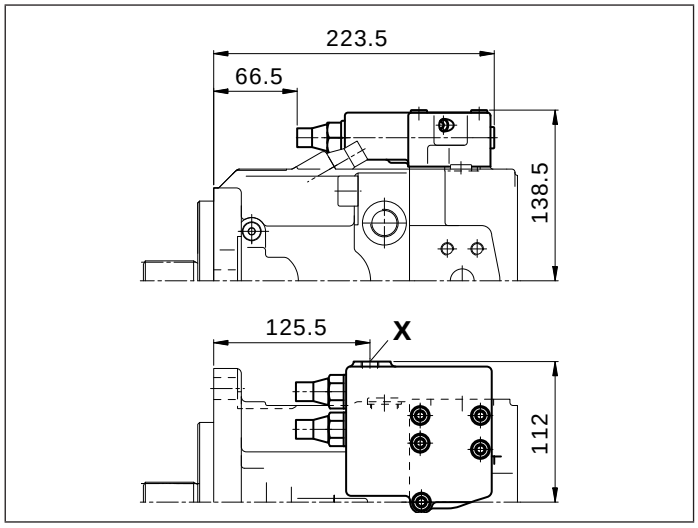
▼ **HD2D – Hydraulic, pilot-pressure related control, pressure cut-off**



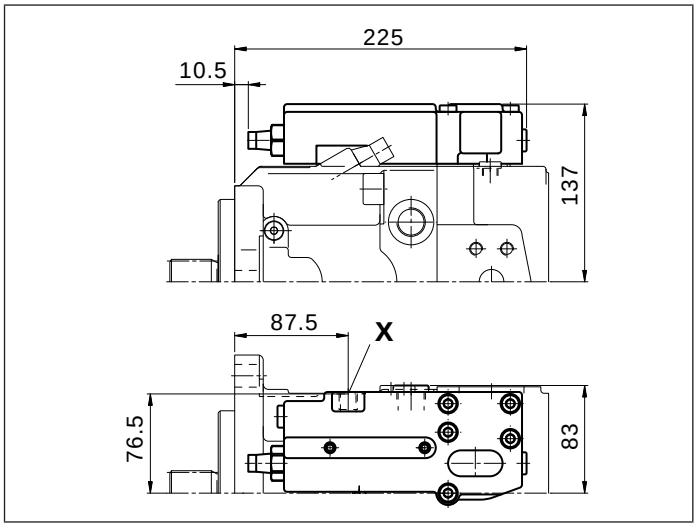
▼ **EP2D – Electric control, proportional solenoid, pressure cut-off**



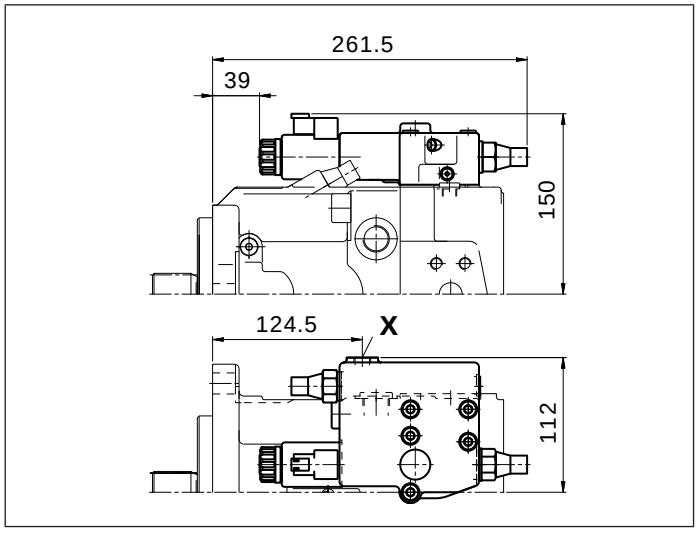
▼ **DRS/DRG – Remote controlled pressure controller, load-sensing**



▼ **DRL – Pressure controller, parallel operation**

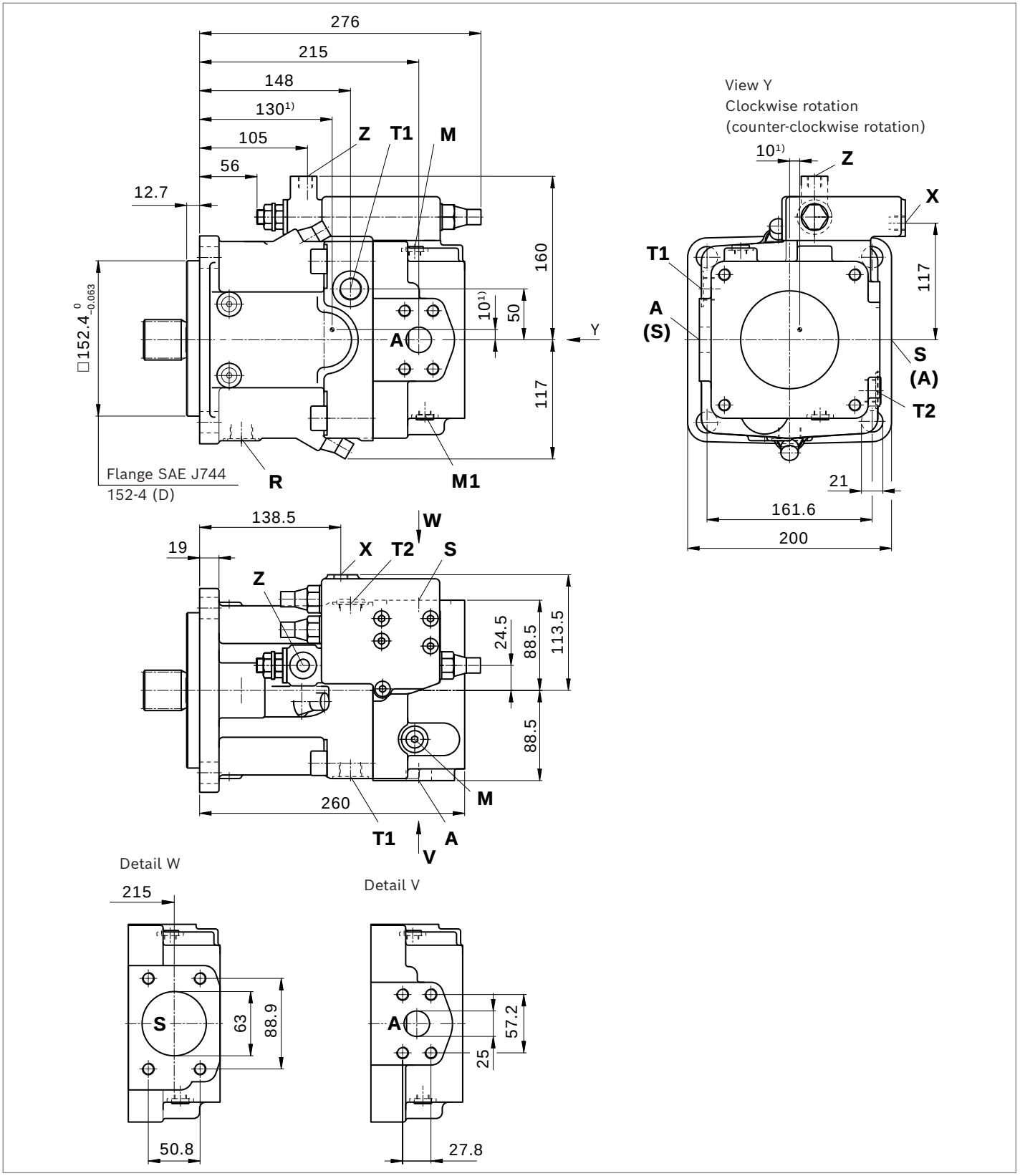


▼ **LE2S – Power controller, electrical override, load-sensing (negative control)**



Dimensions, size 75

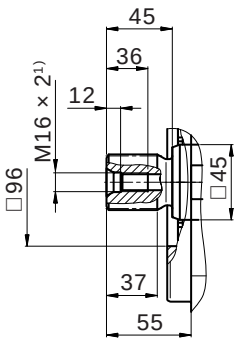
LRDCS – Power controller with pressure cut-off, cross-sensing and load-sensing



1) Center of gravity

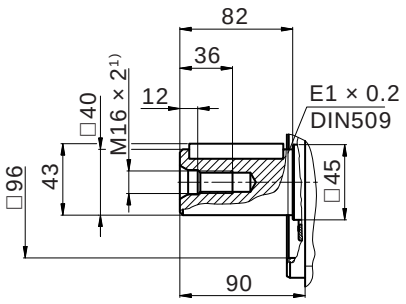
▼ **Splined shaft DIN 5480**

Z – W 40 × 2 × 18 × 9g



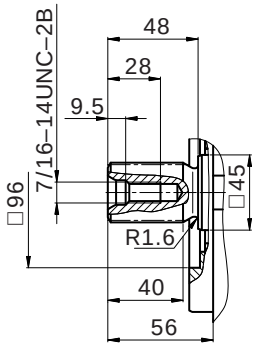
▼ **Parallel keyed shaft DIN 6885**

P – AS 12 × 8 × 80



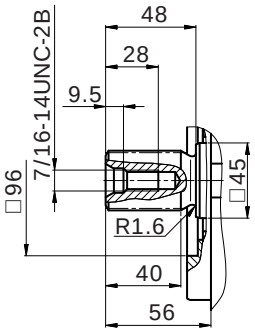
▼ **Splined shaft SAE J744**

S – 1 1/4 in 14T 12/24 DP[2)]



▼ **Splined shaft SAE J744**

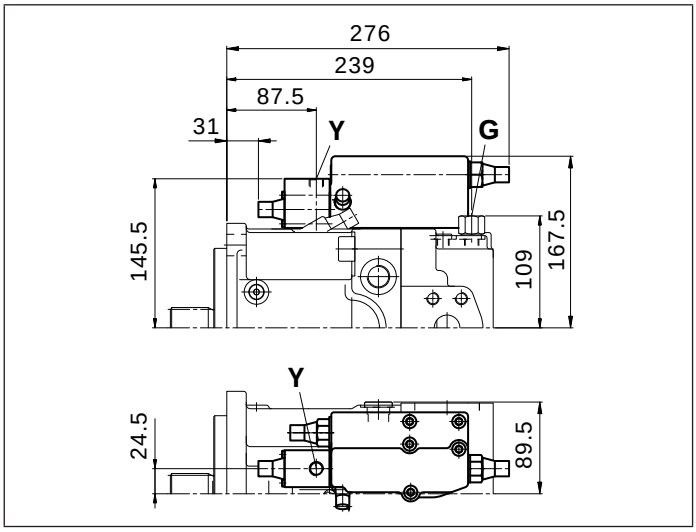
T – 1 3/8 in 21T 16/32 DP[2)]



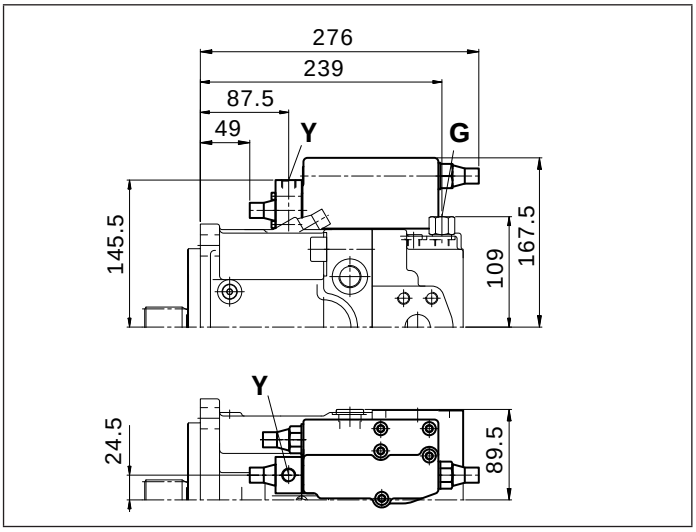
Ports		Standard	Size	p_{max} [bar][3)]	State[5)]
A	Working port Fastening thread	SAE J518 DIN 13	1 in M12 × 1.75; 17 deep	400	O
S	Suction port Fastening thread	SAE J518 DIN 13	2 1/2 in M12 × 1.75; 17 deep	30	O
T_1	Drain port	DIN 3852	M22 × 1.5; 14 deep	10	[4)]
T_2	Drain port	DIN 3852	M22 × 1.5; 14 deep	10	[4)]
R	Air bleed port	DIN 3852	M22 × 1.5; 14 deep	10	X
M_1	Measuring port, control pressure	DIN 3852	M12 × 1.5; 12 deep	400	X
M	Measuring port pressure A	DIN 3852	M12 × 1.5; 12 deep	400	X
X	Pilot pressure port for version with load-sensing (S) and remote controlled pressure cut-off (G)	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	400	O
Y	Pilot pressure port for version with stroke limiter (H..) and HD	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	40	O
Z	Pilot pressure port for version with cross sensing (C) and power override (LR3) Power override (LG1)	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	 400 40	O
G	Control pressure port (controller) for version with stroke limiter (H.., U2, U6), HP and EP (otherwise plugged)	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	40	O

1) Center bore according to DIN 332 (thread according to DIN 13)
2) ANSI B92.1a-1976, 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5
3) Dependent on settings and working pressure
4) Depending on installation position, **T_1** or **T_2** must be connected (see also installation instructions on pages 76 to 79)
5) O = Must be connected (plugged on delivery)
X = Plugged (in normal operation)

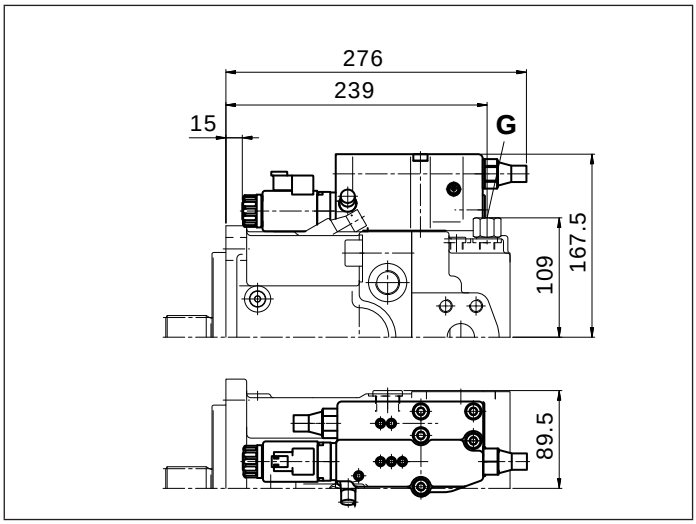
▼ **LRDH1 – Power controller, pressure cut-off, hydraulic stroke limiter (negative control)**



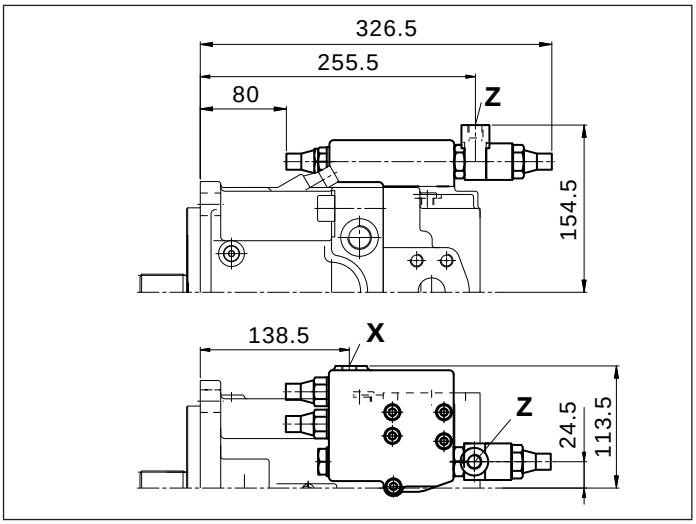
▼ **LRDH2 – Power controller, pressure cut-off, hydraulic stroke limiter (positive control)**



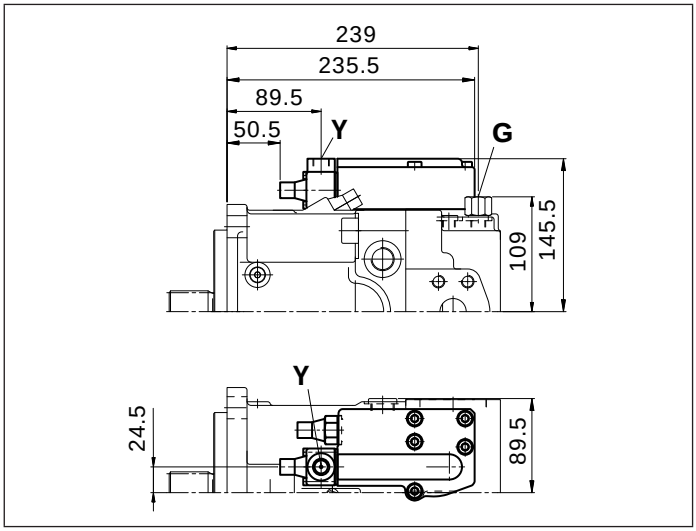
▼ **LRDU2 – Power controller, pressure cut-off, hydraulic stroke limiter (positive control)**



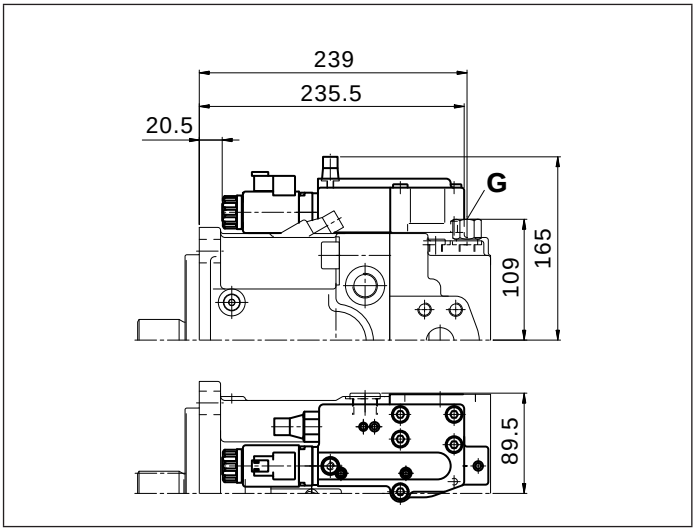
▼ **LR3DS – Power controller, high-pressure related override, pressure cut-off, load-sensing**



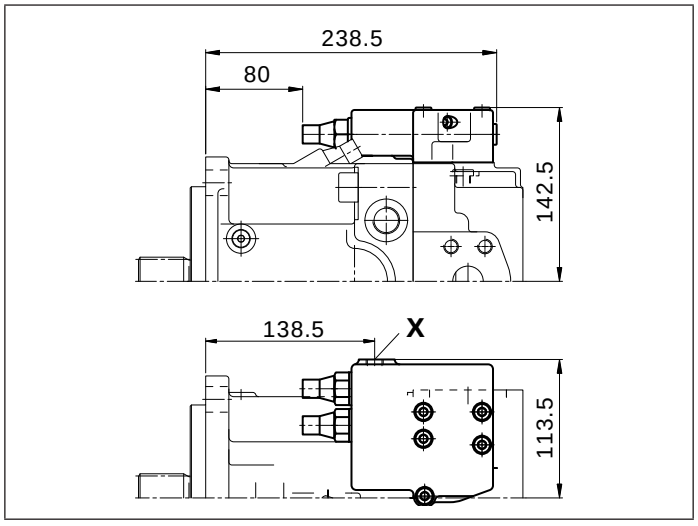
▼ **HD2D – Hydraulic, pilot-pressure related control, pressure cut-off**



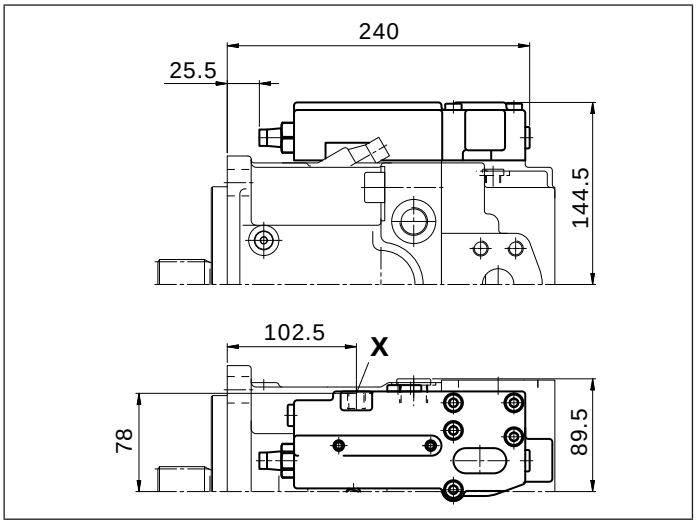
▼ **EP2D – Electric control, proportional solenoid, pressure cut-off**



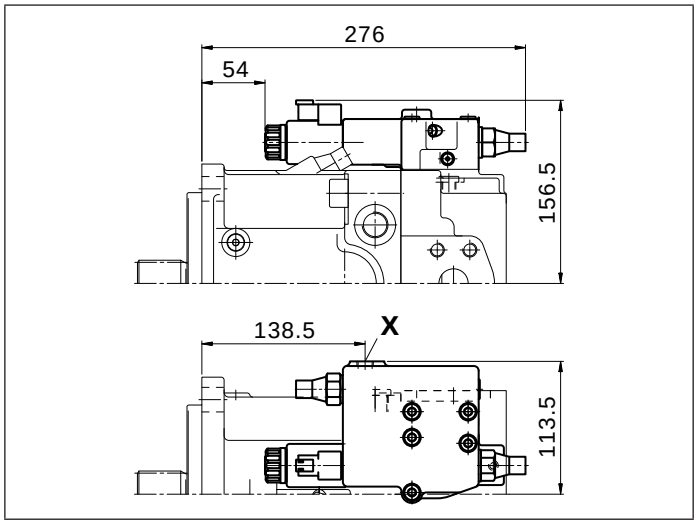
▼ **DRS/DRG – Remote controlled pressure controller, load-sensing**



▼ **DRL – Pressure controller, parallel operation**

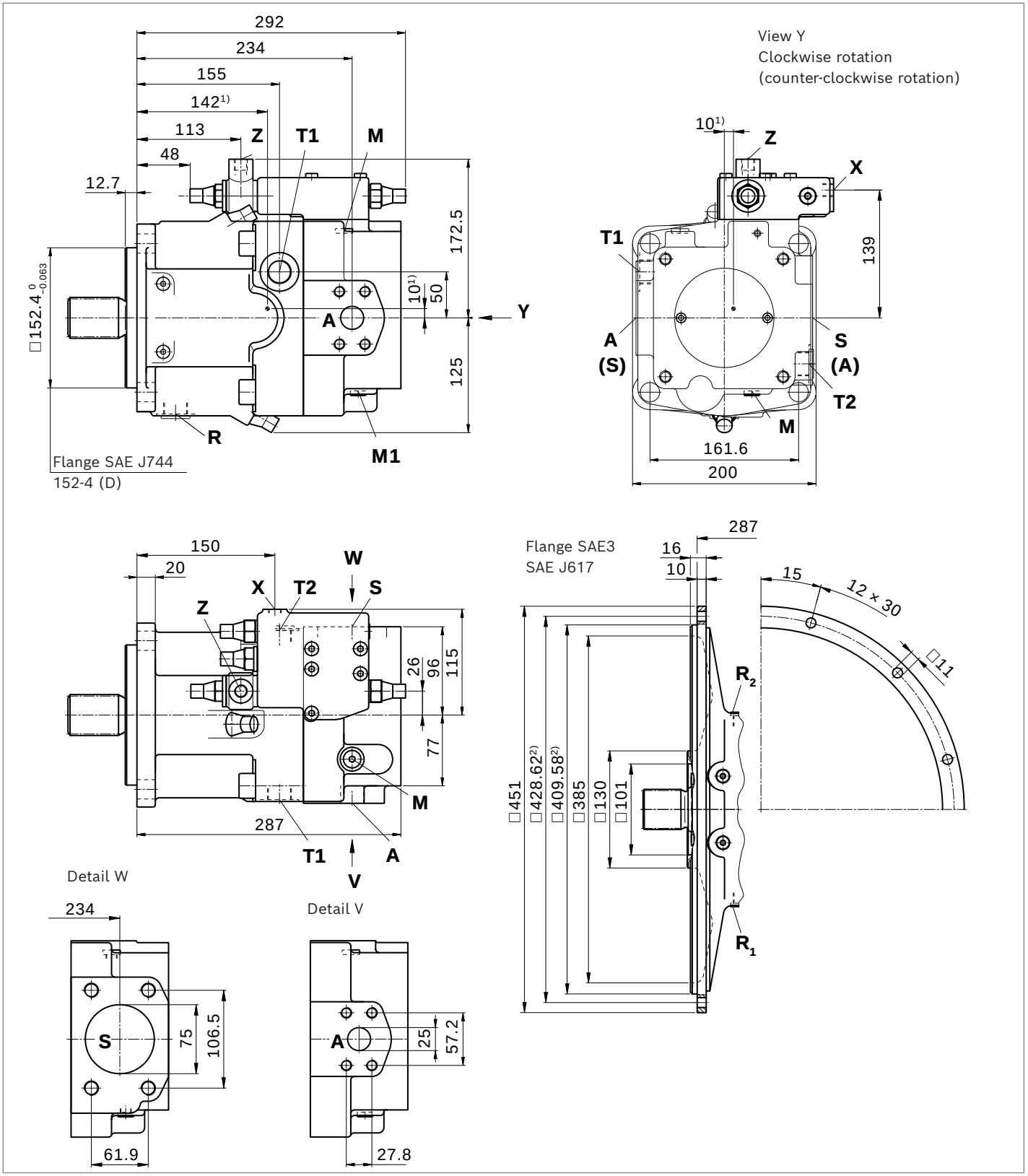


▼ **LE2S – Power controller, electrical override, load-sensing (negative control)**



Dimensions, size 95

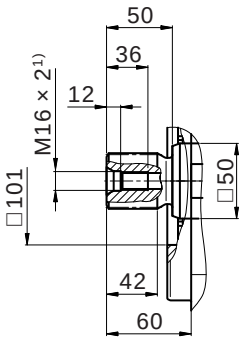
LRDCS – Power controller with pressure cut-off, cross-sensing and load-sensing



1) Center of gravity
2) Dimensions according to SAE J617-No. 3, for connection to the flywheel housing of the combustion engine

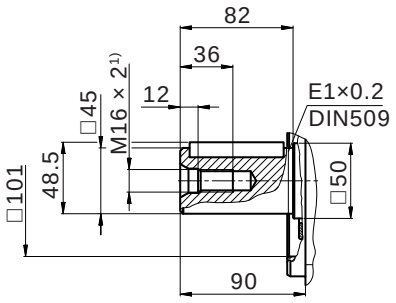
▼ **Splined shaft DIN 5480**

Z – W 45 × 2 × 21 × 9g



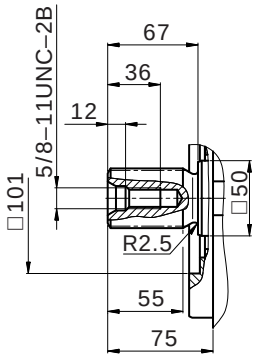
▼ **Parallel keyed shaft DIN 6885**

P – AS 14 × 9 × 80



▼ **Splined shaft SAE J744**

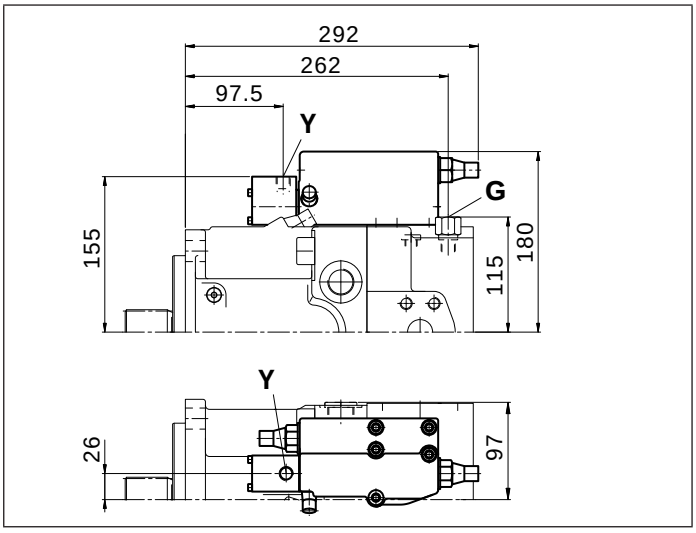
S – 1 3/4 in 13T 8/16 DP[2)]



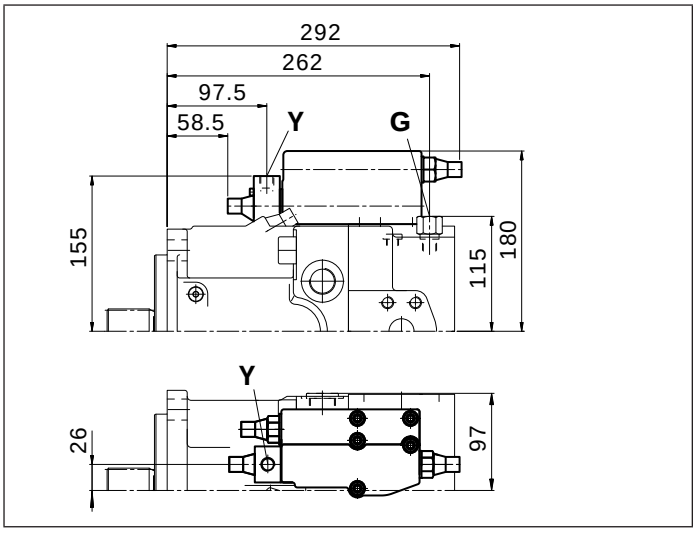
Ports		Standard	Size	p_{max} [bar][3)]	State[5)]
A	Working port Fastening thread	SAE J518 DIN 13	1 in M12 × 1.75; 17 deep	400	O
S	Suction port Fastening thread	SAE J518 DIN 13	3 in M16 × 2; 24 deep	30	O
T_1	Drain port	DIN 3852	M26 × 1.5; 16 deep	10	[4)]
T_2	Drain port	DIN 3852	M26 × 1.5; 16 deep	10	[4)]
R	Air bleed port (flange SAE J744)	DIN 3852	M26 × 1.5; 16 deep	10	X
R_1	Air bleed port (flange SAE 3)	DIN 3852	M26 × 1.5; 16 deep	10	X
R_2	Air bleed port (flange SAE 3)	DIN 3852	M26 × 1.5; 16 deep	10	X
M_1	Measuring port, control pressure	DIN 3852	M12 × 1.5; 12 deep	400	X
M	Measuring port pressure A	DIN 3852	M12 × 1.5; 12 deep	400	X
X	Pilot pressure port for version with load-sensing (S) and remote controlled pressure cut-off (G)	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	400	O
Y	Pilot pressure port in version with stroke limiter (H...) and 2-stage pressure cut-off (E) and HD	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	40	O
Z	Pilot pressure port for version with cross sensing (C) and power override (LR3) Power override (LG1) Load-sensing override (S5)	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	 400 40 30	O
G	Control pressure port (controller) for version with stroke limiter (H.., U2, U6), HP and EP (otherwise plugged)	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	40	O

1) Center bore according to DIN 332 (thread according to DIN 13)
2) ANSI B92.1a-1976, 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5
3) Dependent on settings and working pressure
4) Depending on installation position, **T_1** or **T_2** must be connected (see also installation instructions on pages 76 to 79)
5) O = Must be connected (plugged on delivery)
X = Plugged (in normal operation)

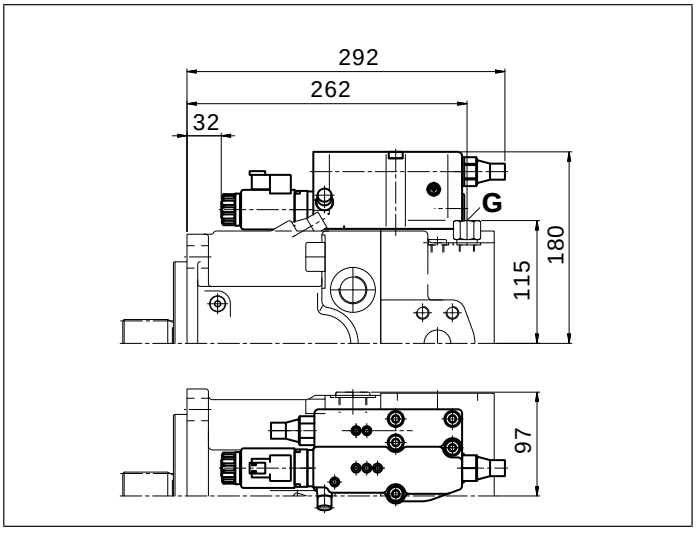
▼ **LRDH1 – Power controller, pressure cut-off, hydraulic stroke limiter (negative control)**



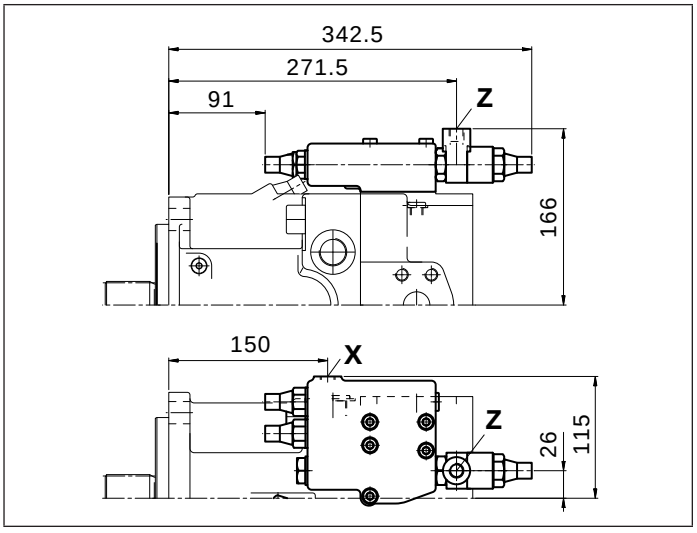
▼ **LRDH2 – Power controller, pressure cut-off, hydraulic stroke limiter (positive control)**



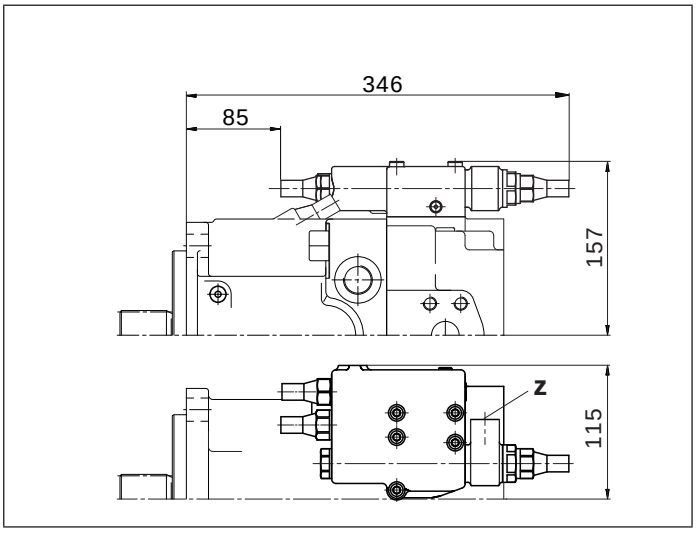
▼ **LRDU2 – Power controller, pressure cut-off, hydraulic stroke limiter (positive control)**



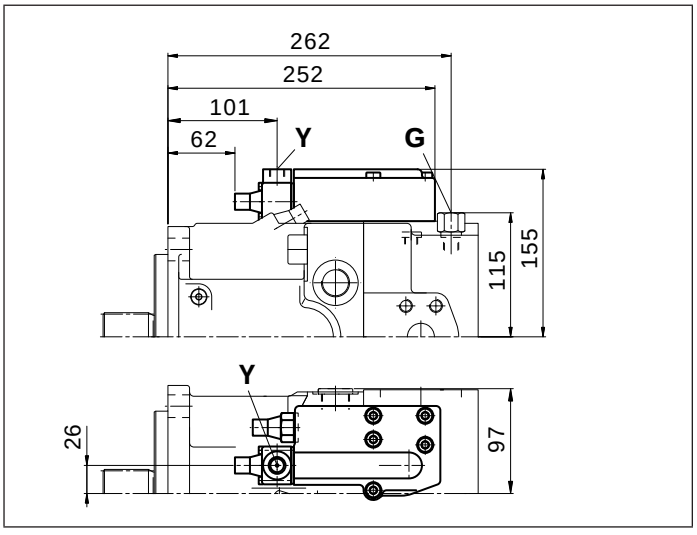
▼ **LR3DS – Power controller, high-pressure related override, pressure cut-off, load-sensing**



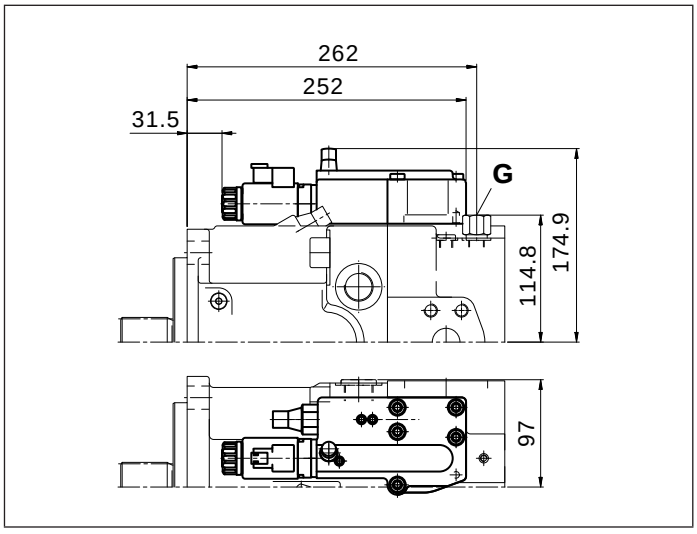
▼ **LG1DS – Power controller, pilot-pressure related override, pressure cut-off, load-sensing (negative control)**



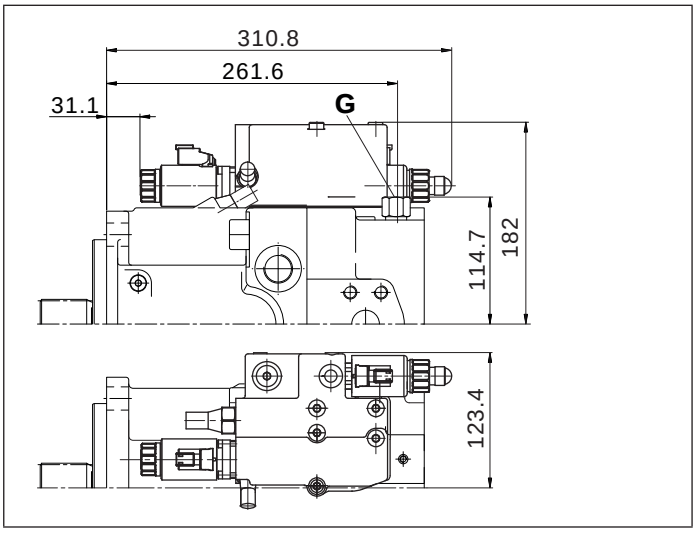
▼ **HD2D – Hydraulic, pilot-pressure related control, pressure cut-off**



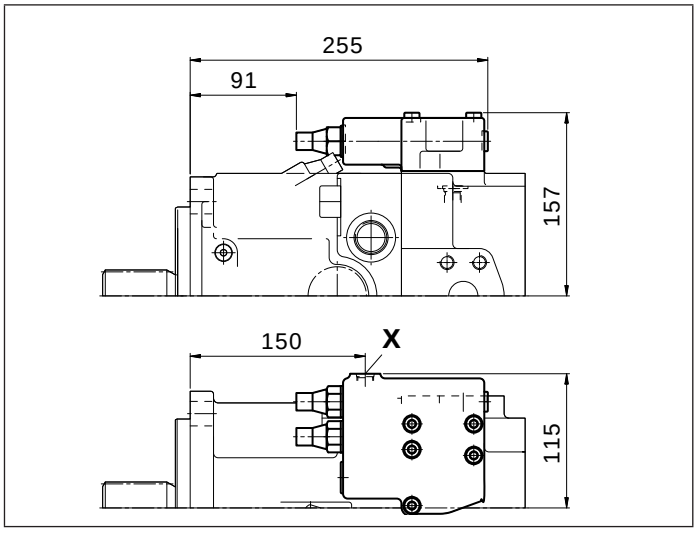
▼ **EP2D – Electric control, proportional solenoid, pressure cut-off**



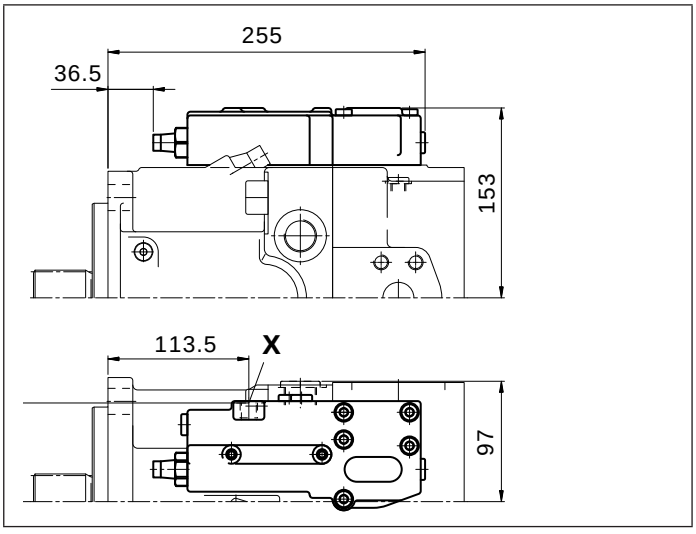
▼ **EP2G2/EP2G4 – Electric control with electrically overridable pressure cut-off (positive/negative control)**



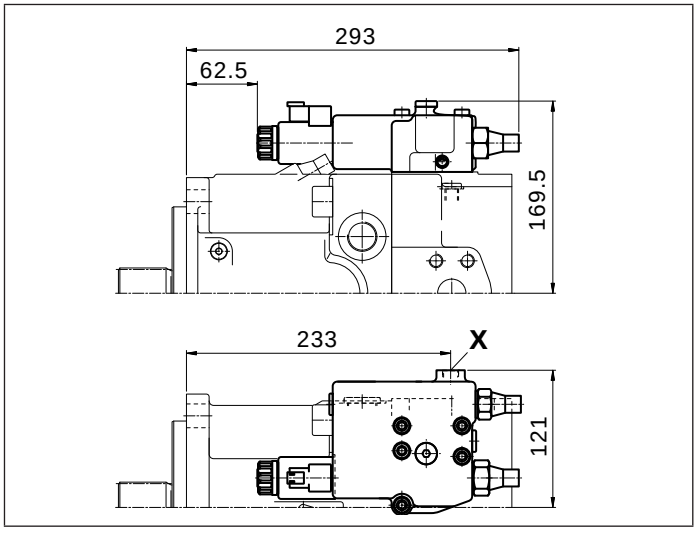
▼ **DRS/DRG – Remote controlled pressure controller, load-sensing**



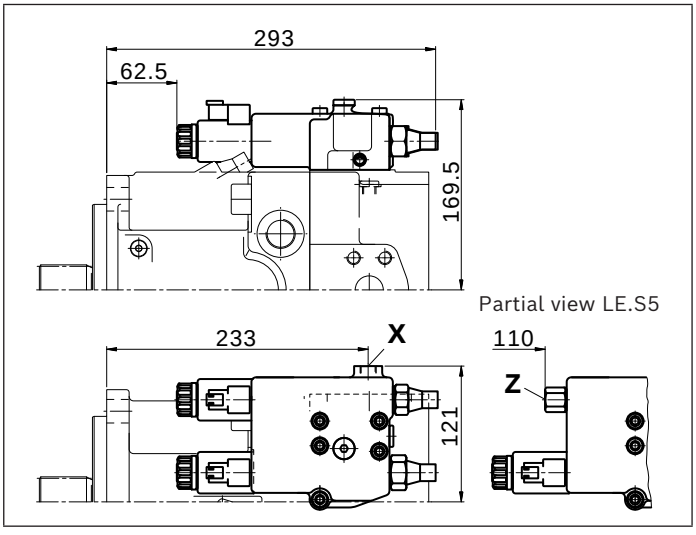
▼ **DRL – Pressure controller, parallel operation**



▼ **LE2S – Power controller, electrical override, load-sensing (negative control)**

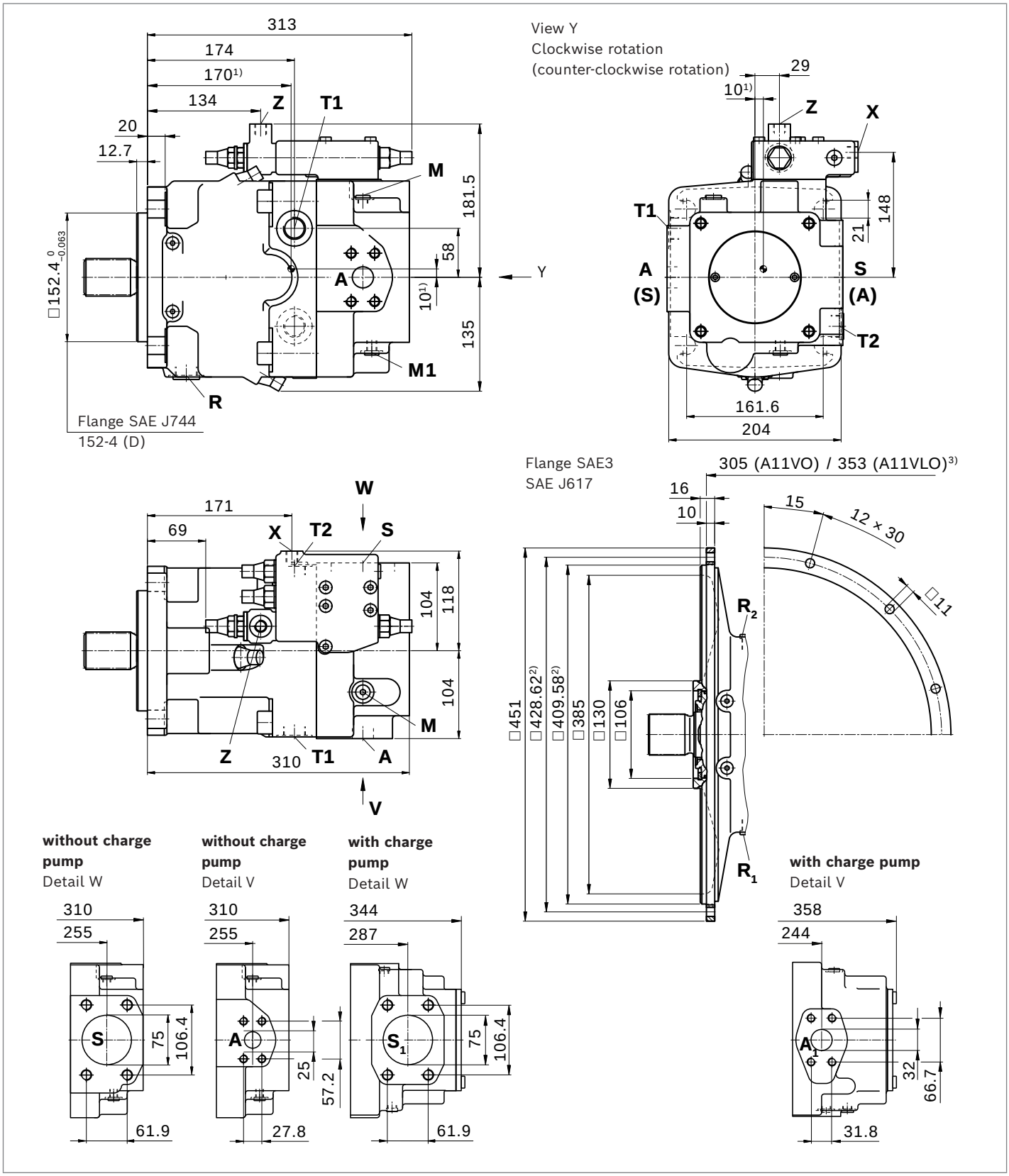


▼ **LE2S2/LE2S5 – Power controller, electrical override, load-sensing, overridable**



Dimensions, size 130 / 145

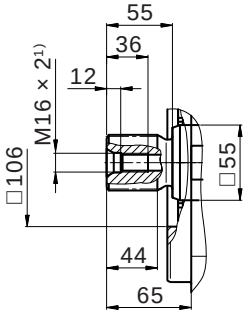
LRDCS – Power controller with pressure cut-off, cross-sensing and load-sensing



1) Center of gravity
2) Dimensions according to SAE J617-No. 3, for connection to the flywheel housing of the combustion engine
3) The housing or length dimension with flange SAE J617-No.3 is 5 mm shorter than the standard housing.

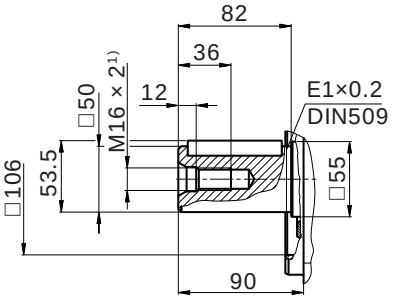
▼ **Splined shaft DIN 5480**

Z – W 50 × 2 × 24 × 9g



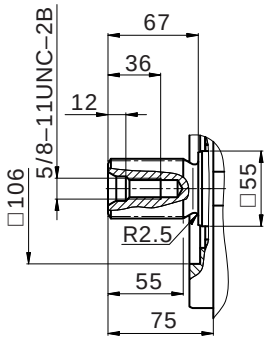
▼ **Parallel keyed shaft DIN 6885**

P – AS 14 × 9 × 80



▼ **Splined shaft SAE J744**

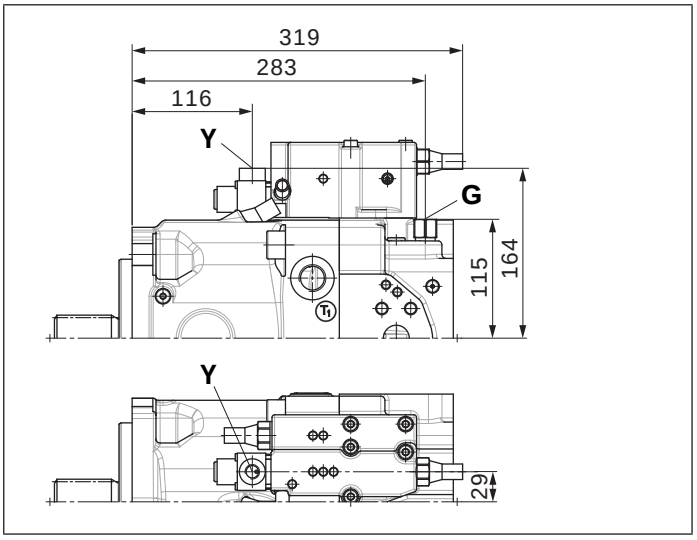
S – 1 3/4 in 13T 8/16 DP[2)]



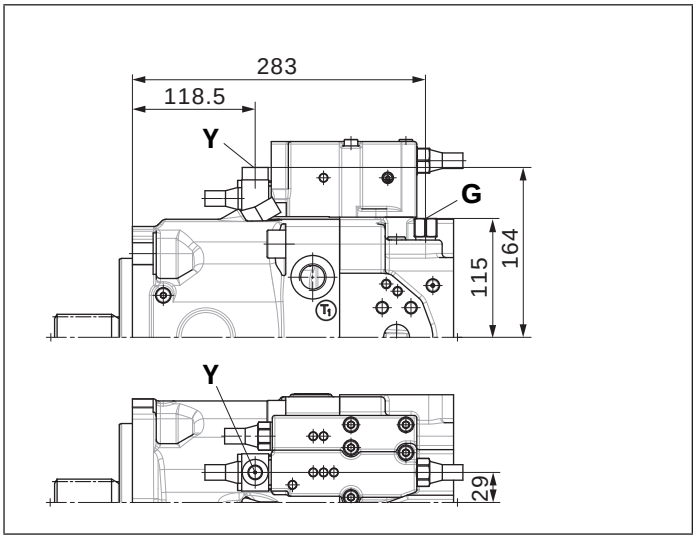
Ports		Standard	Size	p_{max} [bar][3)]	State[5)]
A	Working port (without charge pump) Fastening thread	SAE J518 DIN 13	1 in M12 × 1.75; 17 deep	400	O
A_1	Working port (with charge pump) Fastening thread	SAE J518 DIN 13	1 1/4 in M14 × 2; 19 deep	400	O
S	Suction port (without charge pump) Fastening thread	SAE J518 DIN 13	3 in M16 × 2; 24 deep	30	O
S_1	Suction port (with charge pump) Fastening thread	SAE J518 DIN 13	3 in M16 × 2; 24 deep	2	O
T_1	Drain port	DIN 3852	M26 × 1.5; 16 deep	10	[4)]
T_2	Drain port	DIN 3852	M26 × 1.5; 16 deep	10	[4)]
R	Air bleed port (flange SAE J744)	DIN 3852	M26 × 1.5; 16 deep	10	X
R_1	Air bleed port (flange SAE 3)	DIN 3852	M26 × 1.5; 16 deep	10	X
R_2	Air bleed port (flange SAE 3)	DIN 3852	M26 × 1.5; 16 deep	10	X
M_1	Measuring port, control pressure	DIN 3852	M12 × 1.5; 12 deep	400	X
M	Measuring port pressure A	DIN 3852	M12 × 1.5; 12 deep	400	X
X	Pilot pressure port for version with load-sensing (S) and remote controlled pressure cut-off (G)	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	400	O
Y	Pilot pressure port in version with stroke limiter (H...) and 2-stage pressure cut-off (E) and HD	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	40	O
Z	Pilot pressure port for version with cross sensing (C) and power override (LR3) Power override (LG1) Load-sensing override (S5)	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	 400 40 30	O
G	Control pressure port (controller) for version with stroke limiter (H.., U2, U6), HP and EP	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	40	O

1) Center bore according to DIN 332 (thread according to DIN 13)
2) ANSI B92.1a-1976, 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5
3) Dependent on settings and working pressure
4) Depending on installation position, **T_1** or **T_2** must be connected (see also installation instructions on pages 76 to 79)
5) O = Must be connected (plugged on delivery)
X = Plugged (in normal operation)

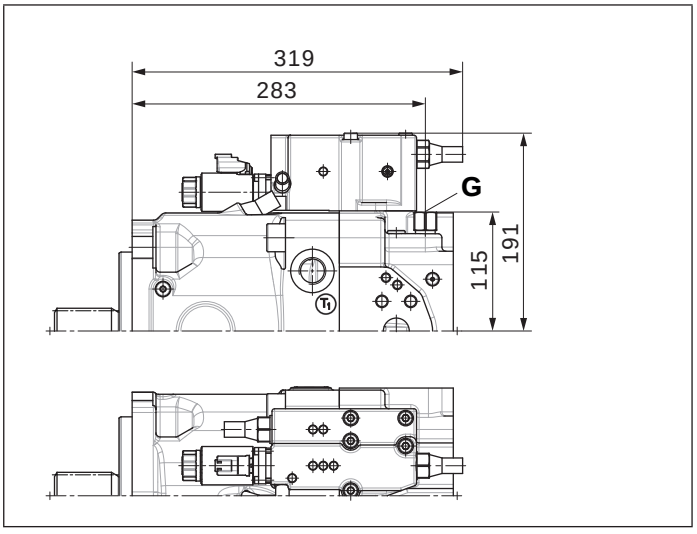
▼ **LRDH1 – Power controller, pressure cut-off, hydraulic stroke limiter (negative control)**



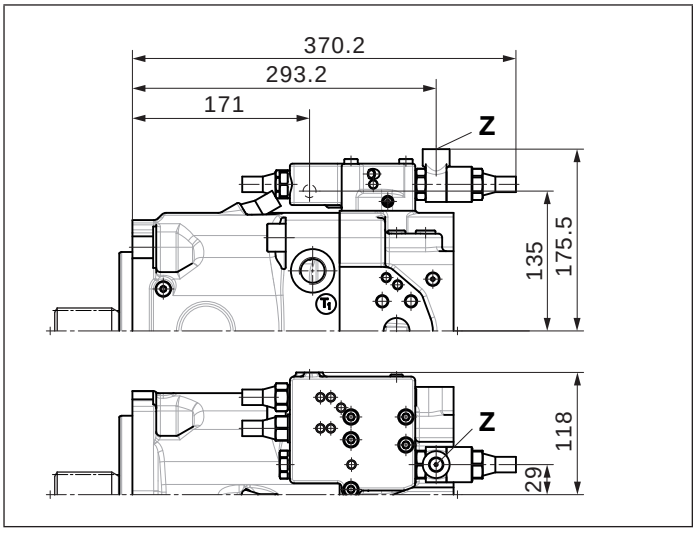
▼ **LRDH2 – Power controller, pressure cut-off, hydraulic stroke limiter (positive control)**



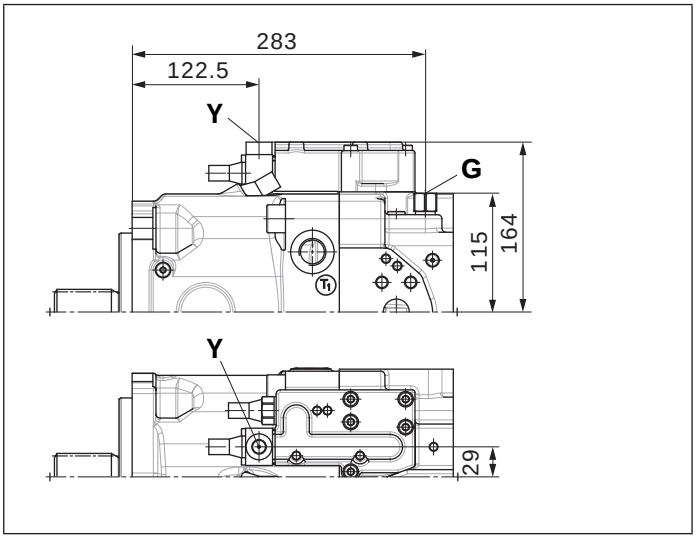
▼ **LRDU2 – Power controller, pressure cut-off, hydraulic stroke limiter (positive control)**



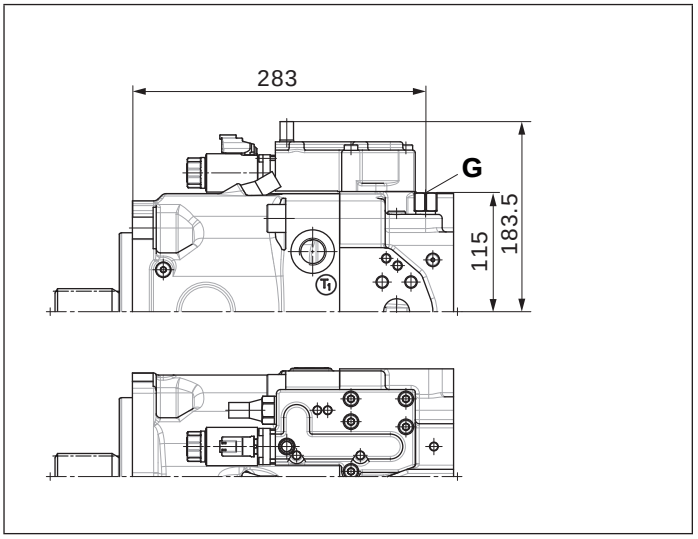
▼ **LR3DS – Power controller, high-pressure related override, pressure cut-off, load-sensing**



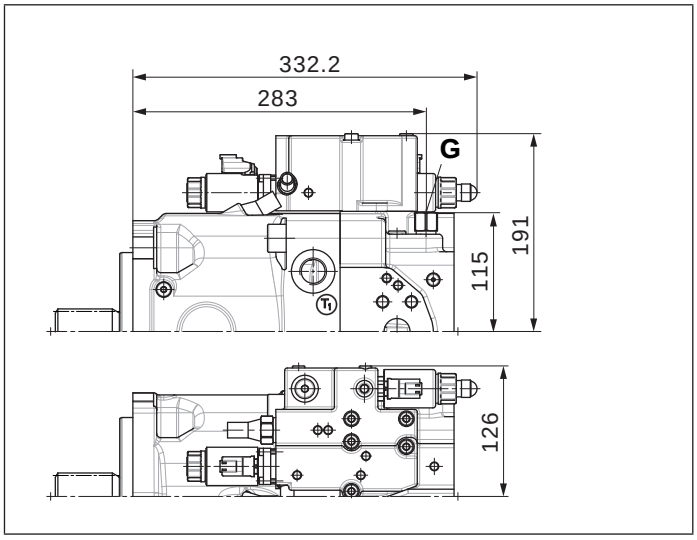
▼ **HD2D – Hydraulic, pilot-pressure related control, pressure cut-off**



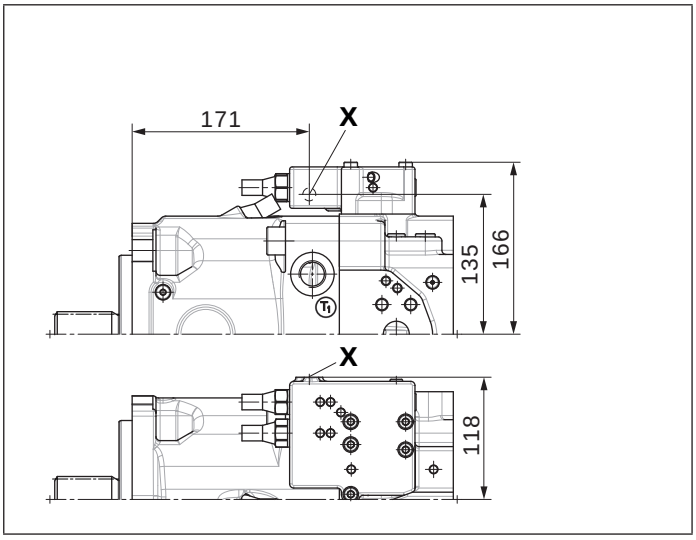
▼ **EP2D – Electric control, proportional solenoid, pressure cut-off**



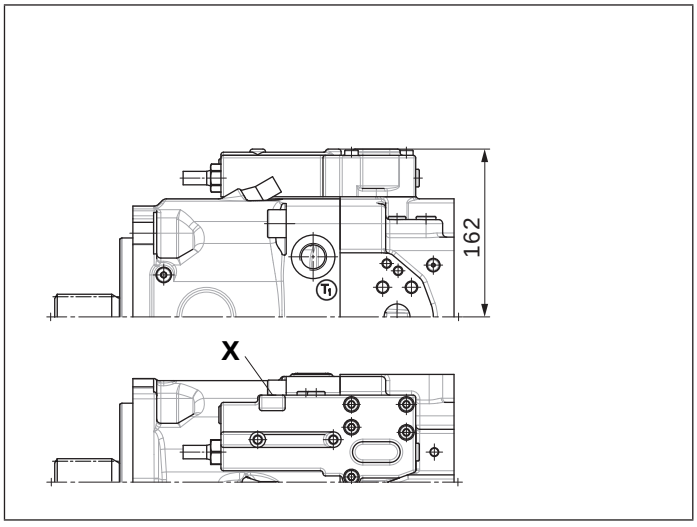
▼ **EP2G2/EP2G4 – Electric control with electrically overridable pressure cut-off (positive/negative control)**



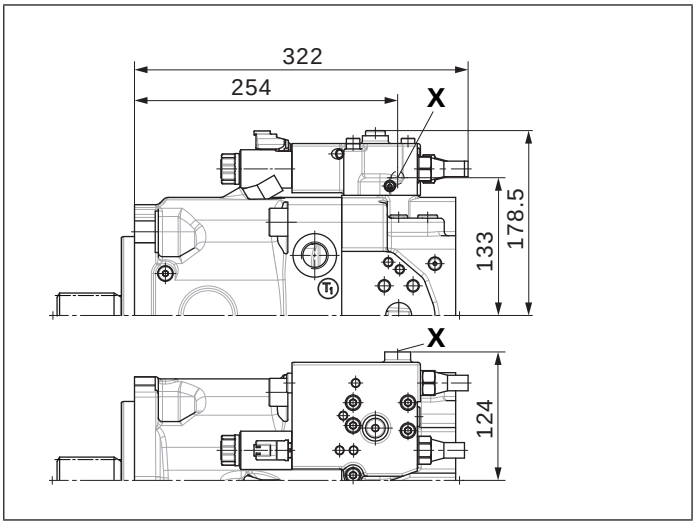
▼ **DRS/DRG – Remote controlled pressure controller, load-sensing**



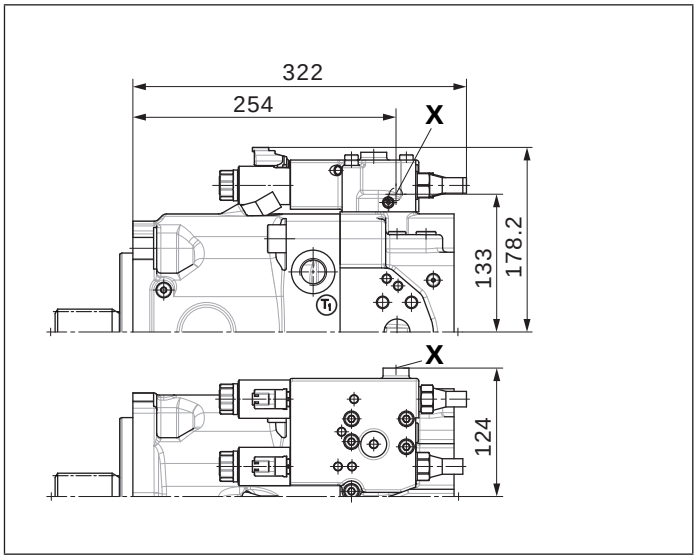
▼ **DRL – Pressure controller, parallel operation**



▼ **LE2S – Power controller, electrical override, load-sensing (negative control)**

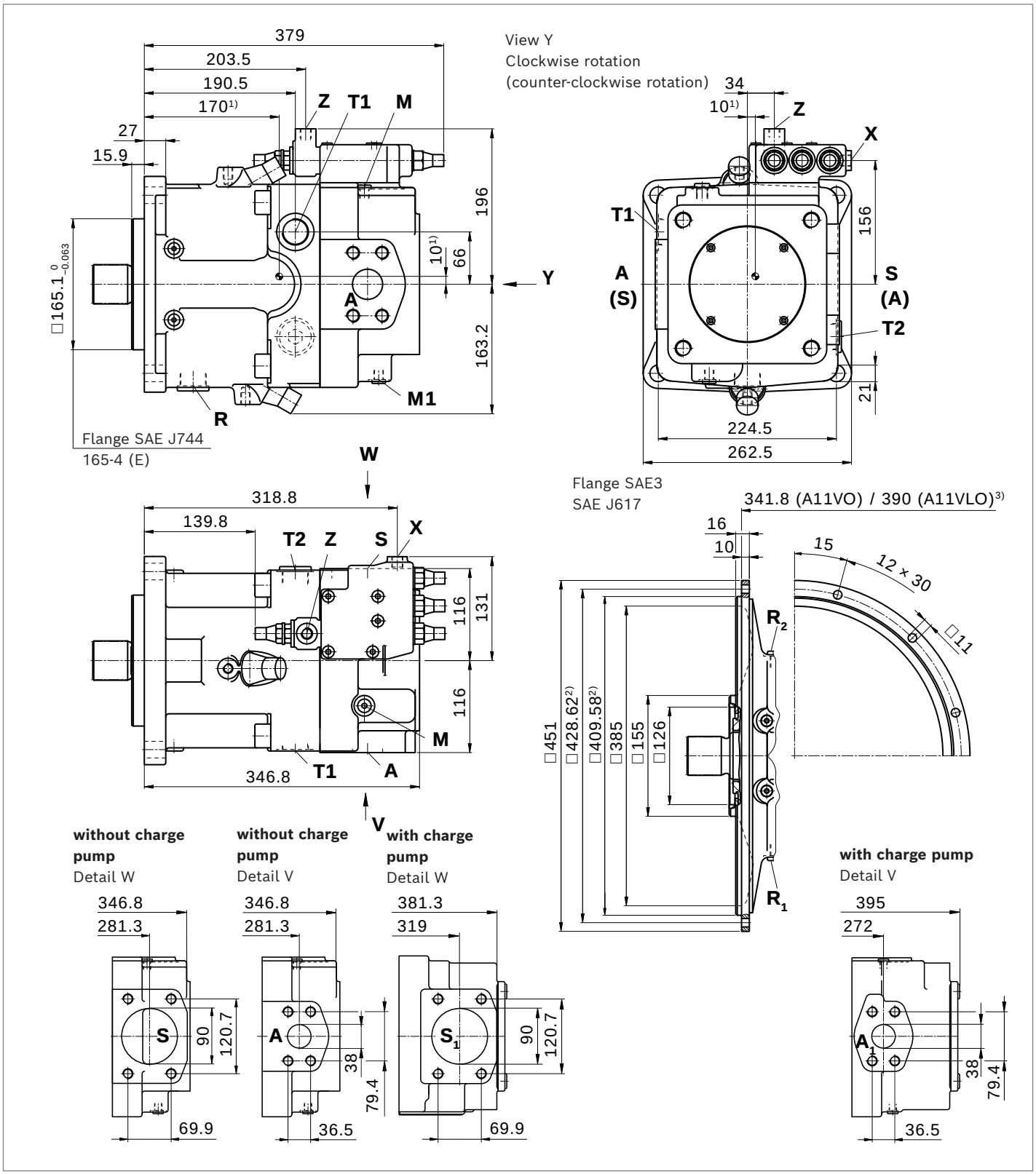


▼ **LE2S2/LE2S5 – Power controller, electrical override, load-sensing, overridable**



Dimensions, size 190

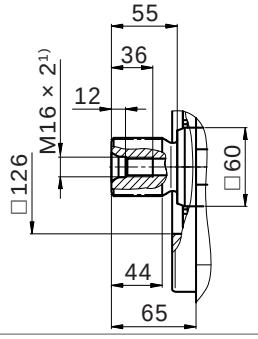
LRDCS – Power controller with pressure cut-off, cross-sensing and load-sensing



1) Center of gravity
2) Dimensions according to SAE J617-No. 3, for connection to the flywheel housing of the combustion engine
3) The housing or length dimension with flange SAE J617-No.3 is 5 mm shorter than the standard housing.

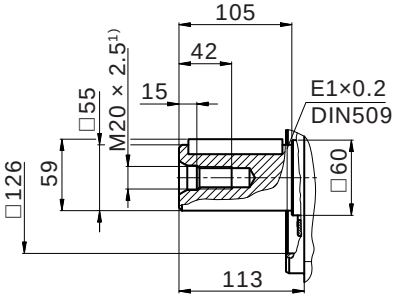
▼ **Splined shaft DIN 5480**

Z – W 50 × 2 × 24 × 9g



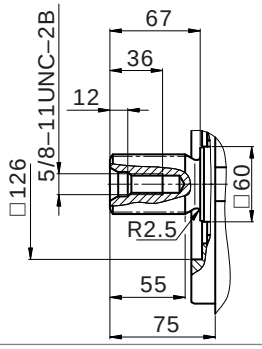
▼ **Parallel keyed shaft DIN 6885**

P – AS 16 × 10 × 100



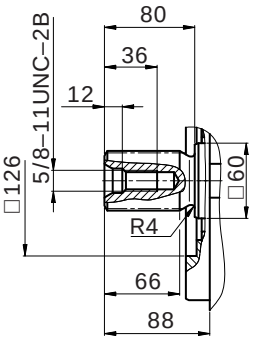
▼ **Splined shaft SAE J744**

S – 1 3/4 in 13T 8/16 DP[2]



▼ **Splined shaft SAE J744**

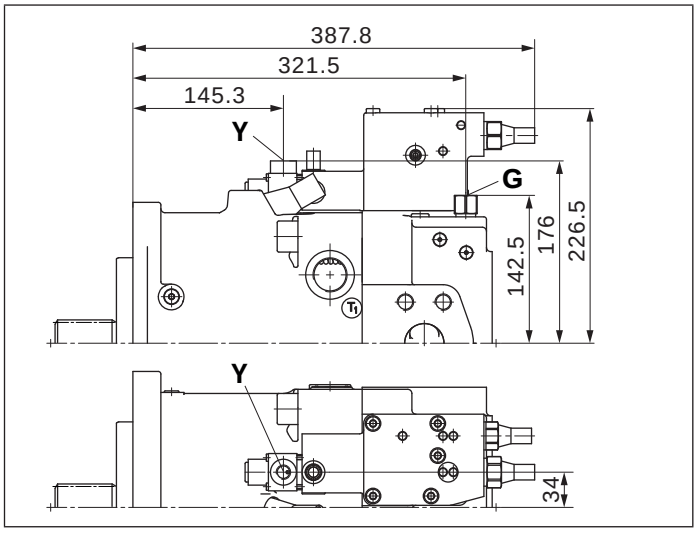
T – 2 in 15T 8/16 DP[2]



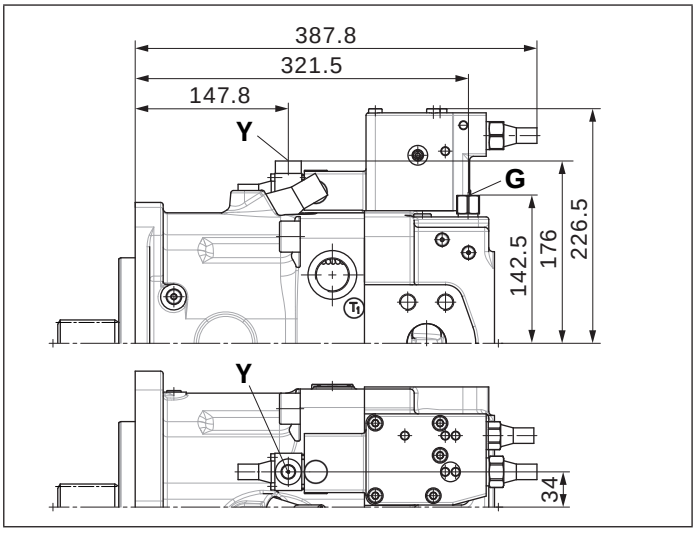
Ports		Standard	Size	p_{max} [bar][3]	State[5]
A	Working port (without charge pump) Fastening thread	SAE J518 DIN 13	1 1/2 in M16 × 2; 21 deep	400	O
A_1	Working port (with charge pump) Fastening thread	SAE J518 DIN 13	1 1/2 in M16 × 2; 21 deep	400	O
S	Suction port (without charge pump) Fastening thread	SAE J518 DIN 13	3 1/2 in M16 × 2; 24 deep	30	O
S_1	Suction port (with charge pump) Fastening thread	SAE J518 DIN 13	3 1/2 in M16 × 2; 24 deep	2	O
T_1	Drain port	DIN 3852	M33 × 2; 16 deep	10	[4]
T_2	Drain port	DIN 3852	M33 × 2; 16 deep	10	[4]
R	Air bleed port (flange SAE J744)	DIN 3852	M33 × 2; 16 deep	10	X
R_1	Air bleed port (flange SAE 3)	DIN 3852	M33 × 2; 16 deep	10	X
R_2	Air bleed port (flange SAE 3)	DIN 3852	M33 × 2; 16 deep	10	X
M_1	Measuring port, control pressure	DIN 3852	M12 × 1.5; 12 deep	400	X
M	Measuring port pressure A	DIN 3852	M12 × 1.5; 12 deep	400	X
X	Pilot pressure port for version with load-sensing (S) and remote controlled pressure cut-off (G)	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	400	O
Y	Pilot pressure port in version with stroke limiter (H...) and 2-stage pressure cut-off (E) and HD	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	40	O
Z	Pilot pressure port for version with cross sensing (C) and power override (LR3) Power override (LG1) Load-sensing override (S5)	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep M16 × 1.5; 12 deep M14 × 1.5; 12 deep M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	 400 40 30	O
G	Control pressure (controller) for version with stroke limiter (H.., U2, U6), HP and EP	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	40	O

1) Center bore according to DIN 332 (thread according to DIN 13)
2) ANSI B92.1a-1976, 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5
3) Dependent on settings and working pressure
4) Depending on installation position, **T_1** or **T_2** must be connected (see also installation instructions on pages 76 to 79)
5) O = Must be connected (plugged on delivery)
X = Plugged (in normal operation)

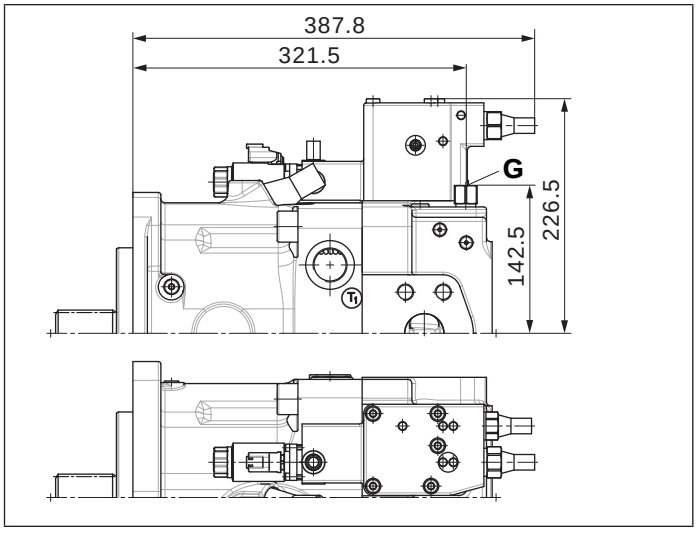
▼ **LRDH1 – Power controller, pressure cut-off, hydraulic stroke limiter (negative control)**



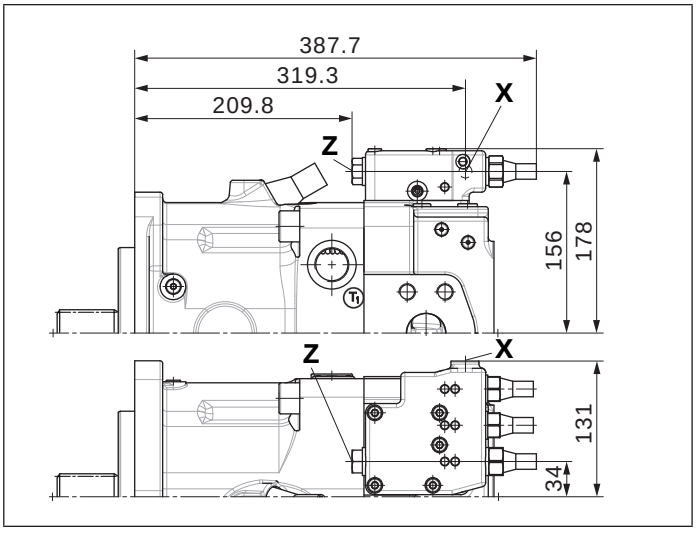
▼ **LRDH2 – Power controller, pressure cut-off, hydraulic stroke limiter (positive control)**



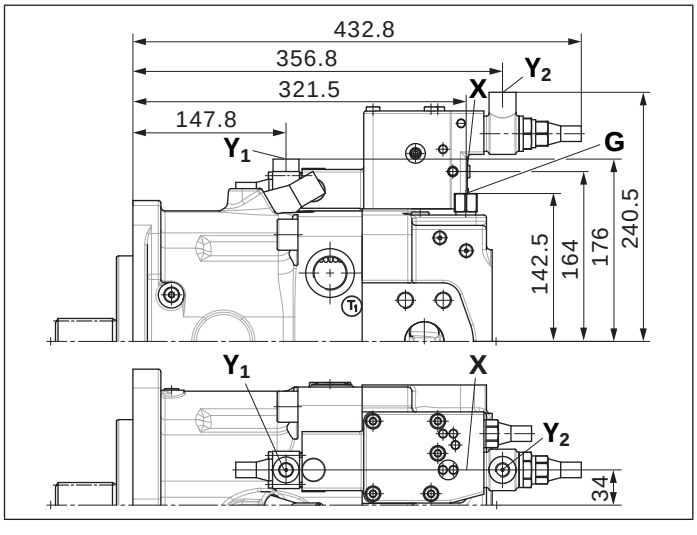
▼ **LRDU2 – Power controller, pressure cut-off, hydraulic stroke limiter (positive control)**



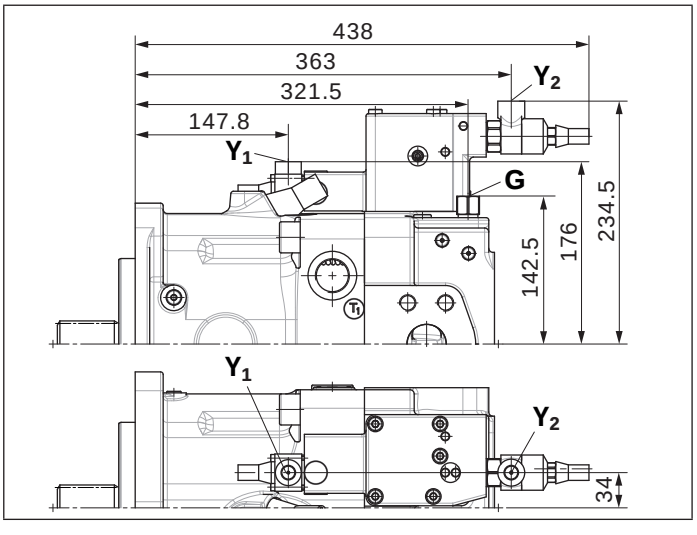
▼ **LR3DS – Power controller, high-pressure related override, pressure cut-off, load-sensing**



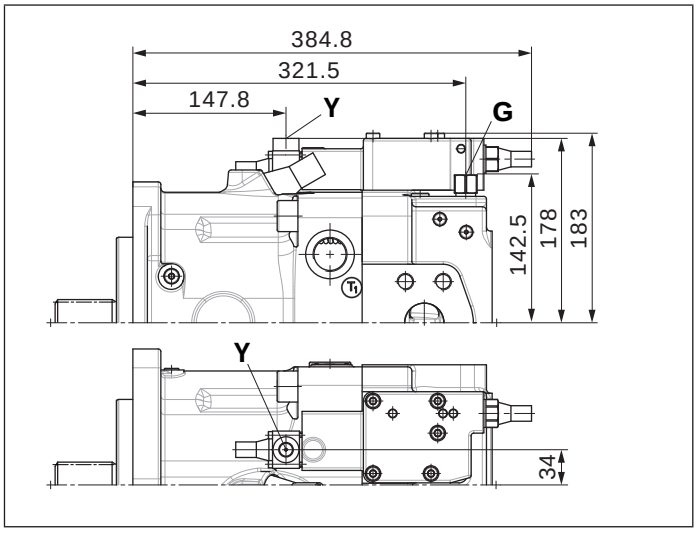
▼ **LG1GH2 – Power controller, pilot-pressure related override, stroke control**



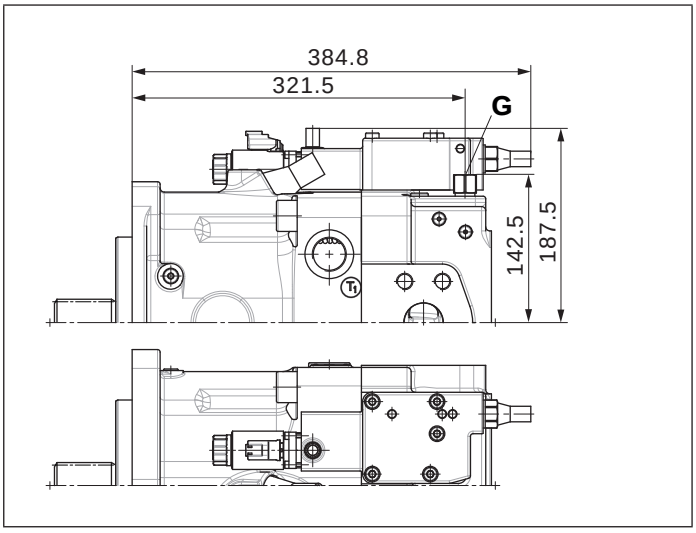
▼ **LG2H2 – Power controller, pilot-pressure related override**



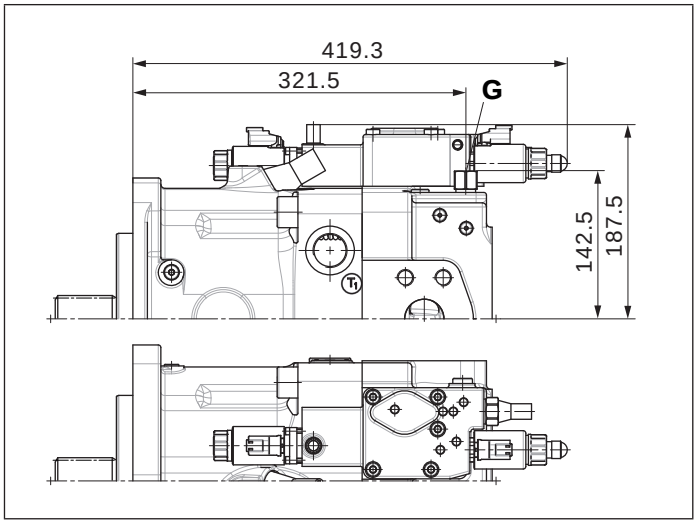
▼ **HD2D – Hydraulic, pilot-pressure related control, pressure cut-off**



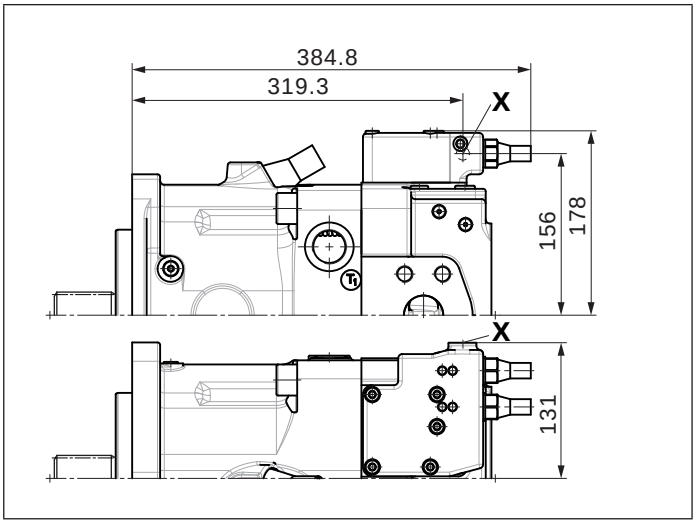
▼ **EP2D – Electric control, proportional solenoid, pressure cut-off**



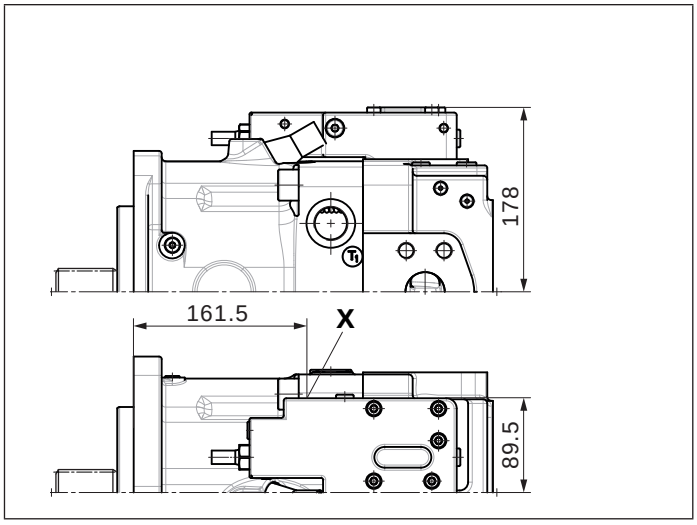
▼ **EP2G2 – Electric control with electrically overridable pressure cut-off (positive control)**



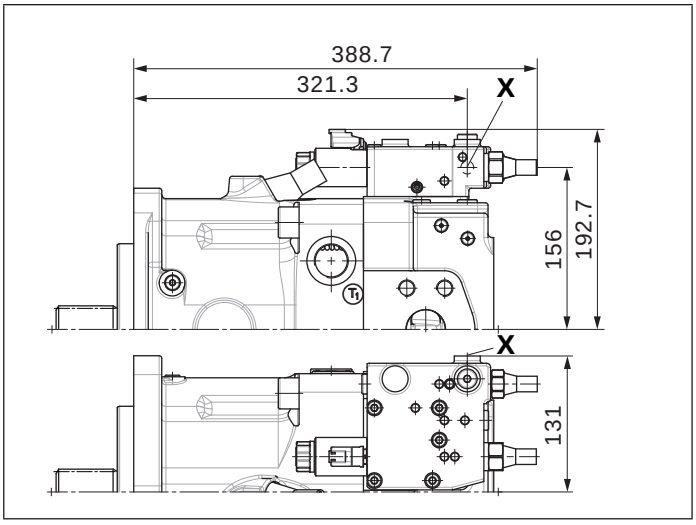
▼ **DRS/DRG – Remote controlled pressure controller, load-sensing**



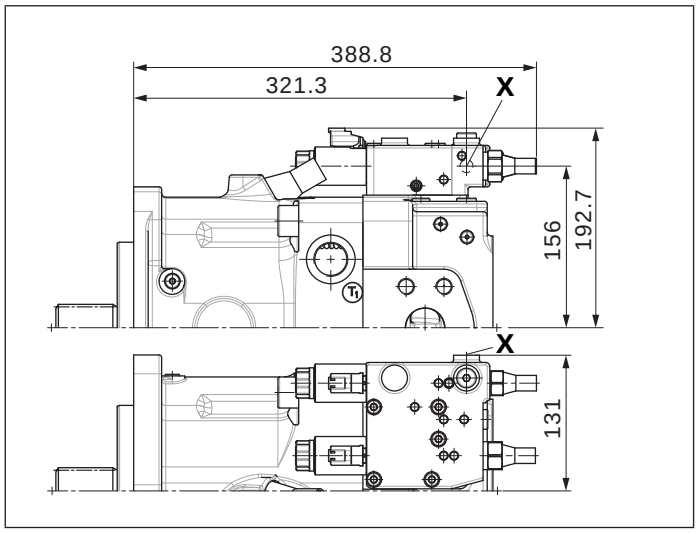
▼ **DRL – Pressure controller, parallel operation**



▼ **LE2S – Power controller, electrical override, load-sensing (negative control)**

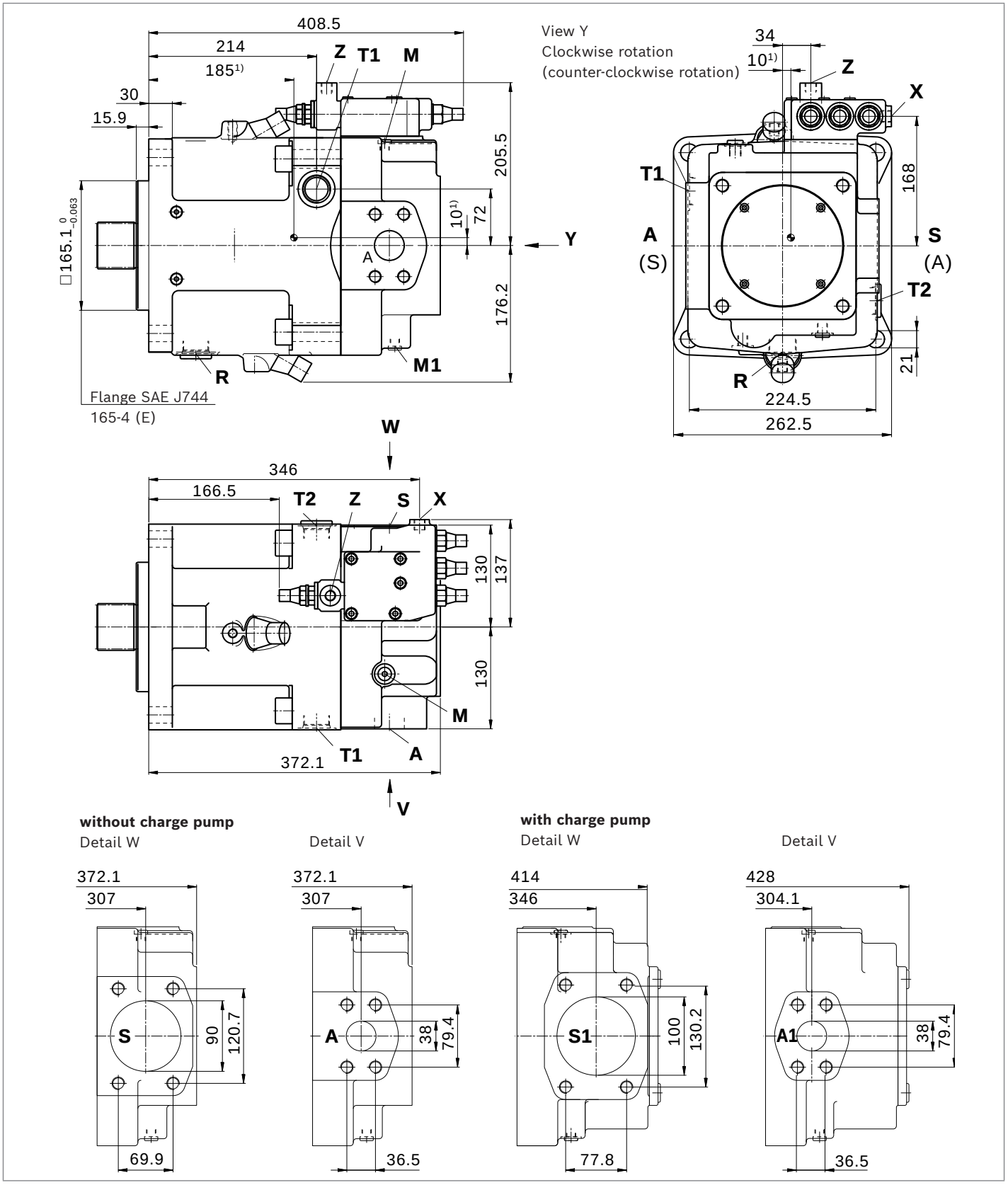


▼ **LE2S2/LE2S5 – Power controller, electrical override, load-sensing, overridable**



Dimensions, size 260

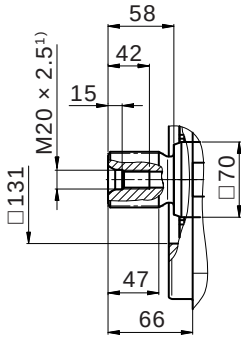
LRDCS – Power controller with pressure cut-off, cross-sensing and load-sensing



1) Center of gravity

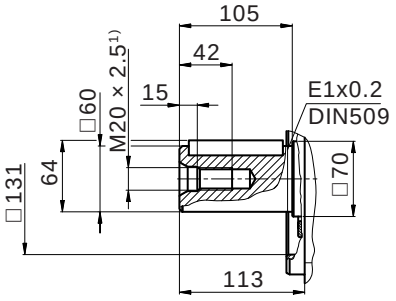
▼ **Splined shaft DIN 5480**

Z – W 60 × 2 × 28 × 9g



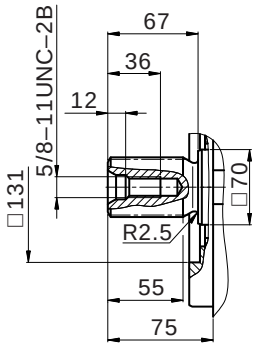
▼ **Parallel keyed shaft DIN 6885**

P – AS 18 × 11 × 100



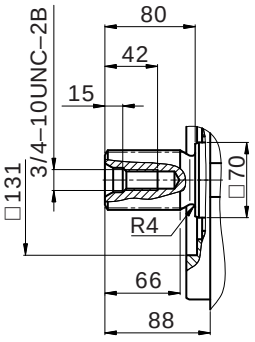
▼ **Splined shaft SAE J744**

S – 1 3/4 in 13T 8/16 DP[2)]



▼ **Splined shaft SAE J744**

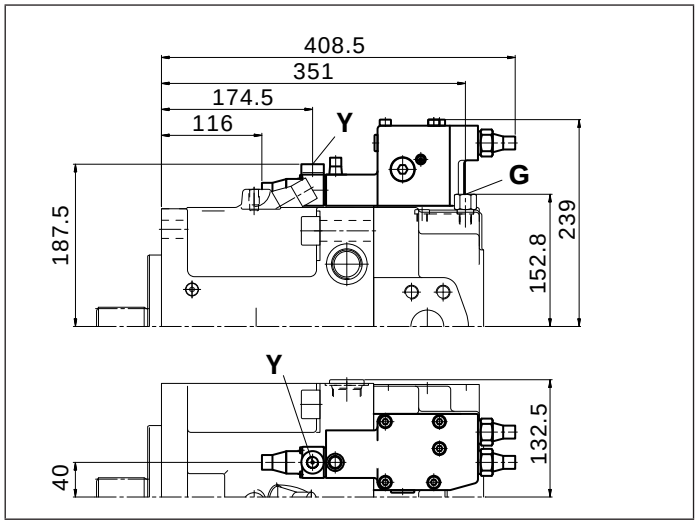
T – 2 1/4 in 17T 8/16 DP[2)]



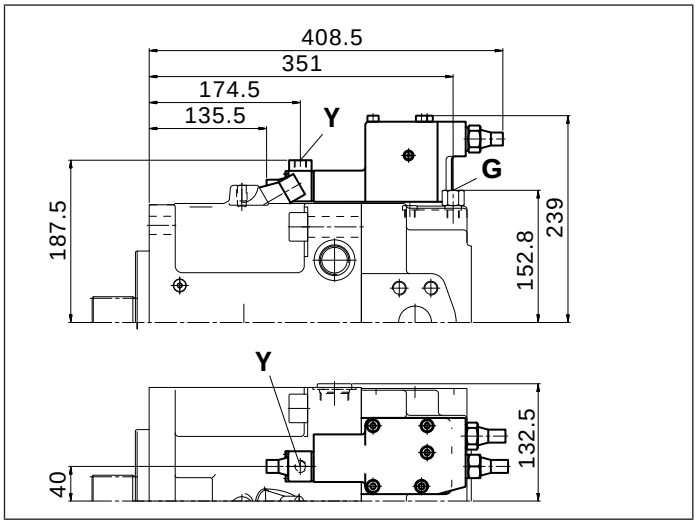
Ports		Standard	Size	p_{max} [bar][3)]	State[5)]
A	Working port (without charge pump) Fastening thread	SAE J518 DIN 13	1 1/2 in M16 × 2; 21 deep	400	O
A_1	Working port (with charge pump) Fastening thread	SAE J518 DIN 13	1 1/2 in M16 × 2; 21 deep	400	O
S	Suction port (without charge pump) Fastening thread	SAE J518 DIN 13	3 1/2 in M16 × 2; 24 deep	30	O
S_1	Suction port (with charge pump) Fastening thread	SAE J518 DIN 13	4 in M16 × 2; 21 deep	2	O
T_1	Drain port	DIN 3852	M33 × 2; 19 deep	10	[4)]
T_2	Drain port	DIN 3852	M33 × 2; 19 deep	10	[4)]
R	Air bleed port	DIN 3852	M33 × 2; 16 deep	10	X
M_1	Measuring port, control pressure	DIN 3852	M12 × 1.5; 12 deep	400	X
M	Measuring port pressure A	DIN 3852	M12 × 1.5; 12 deep	400	X
X	Pilot pressure port for version with load-sensing (S) and remote controlled pressure cut-off (G)	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	400	O
Y	Pilot pressure port in version with stroke limiter (H...) and 2-stage pressure cut-off (E) and HD	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	40	O
Z	Pilot pressure port for version with cross sensing (C) and power override (LR3) Power override (LG1) Load-sensing override (S5)	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep M16 × 1.5; 12 deep M14 × 1.5; 12 deep M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	 400 40 30	O
G	Control pressure (controller) for version with stroke limiter (H.., U2, U6), HD and EP	DIN 3852	M14 × 1.5; 12 deep	40	O

1) Center bore according to DIN 332 (thread according to DIN 13)
2) ANSI B92.1a-1976, 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5
3) Dependent on settings and working pressure
4) Depending on installation position, **T_1** or **T_2** must be connected (see also installation instructions on pages 76 to 79)
5) O = Must be connected (plugged on delivery)
X = Plugged (in normal operation)

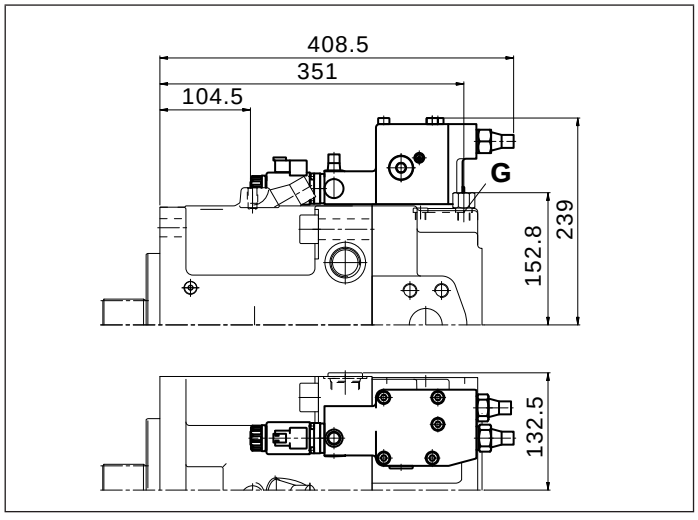
▼ **LRDH1 – Power controller, pressure cut-off, hydraulic stroke limiter (negative control)**



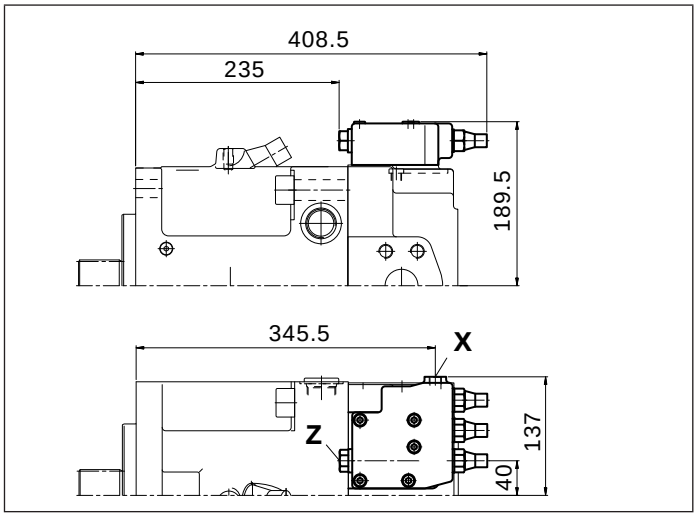
▼ **LRDH2 – Power controller, pressure cut-off, hydraulic stroke limiter (positive control)**



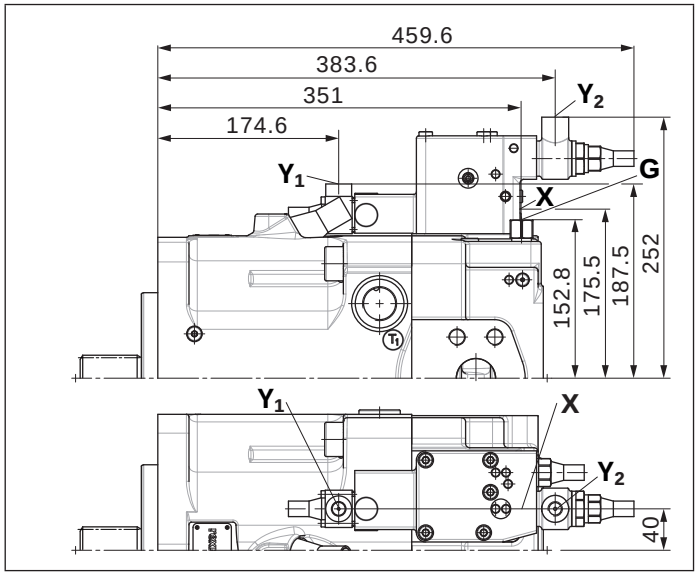
▼ **LRDU2 – Power controller, pressure cut-off, hydraulic stroke limiter (positive control)**



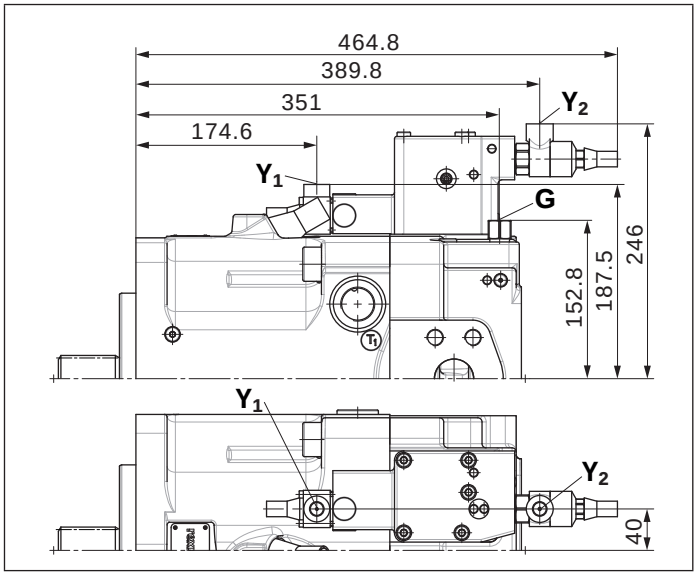
▼ **LR3DS – Power controller, high-pressure related override, pressure cut-off, load-sensing**



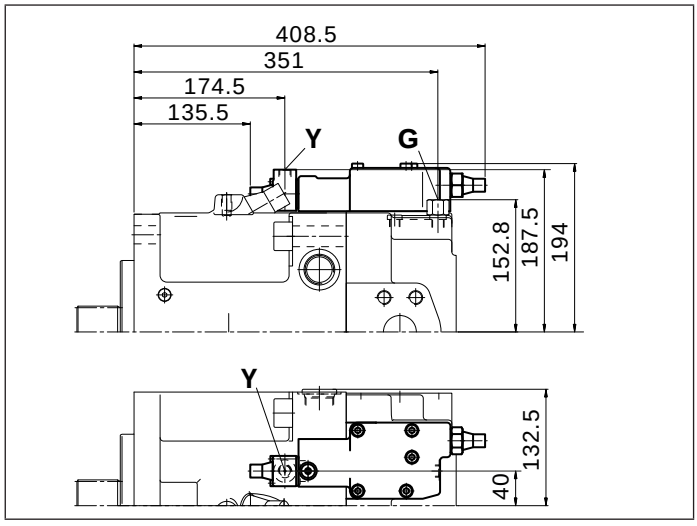
▼ **LG1GH2 – Power controller, pilot-pressure related override**



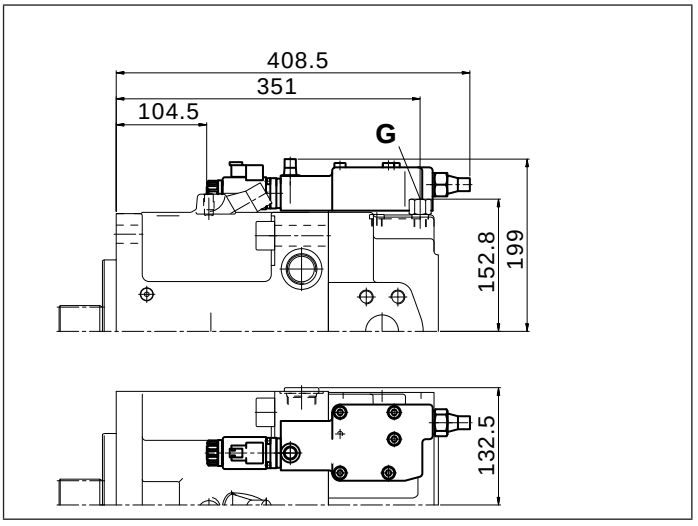
▼ **LG2H2 – Power controller, pilot-pressure related override**



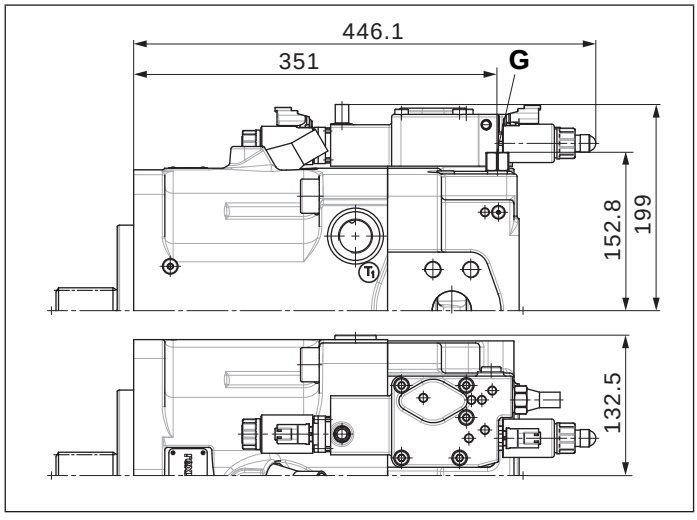
▼ **HD2D – Hydraulic, pilot-pressure related control, pressure cut-off**



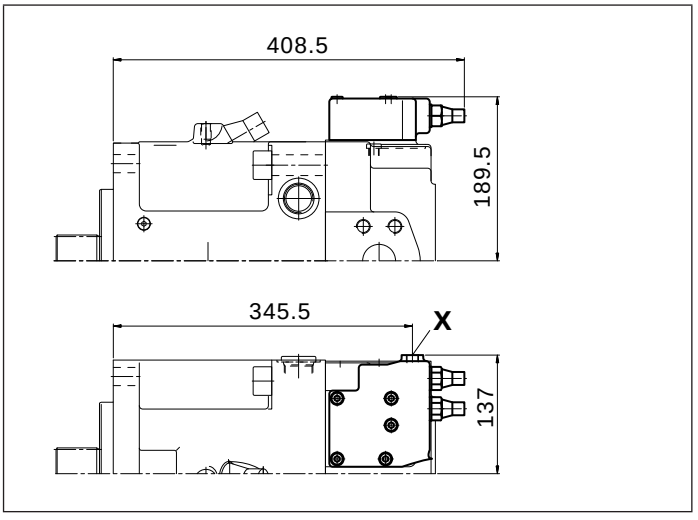
▼ **EP2D – Electric control, proportional solenoid, pressure cut-off**



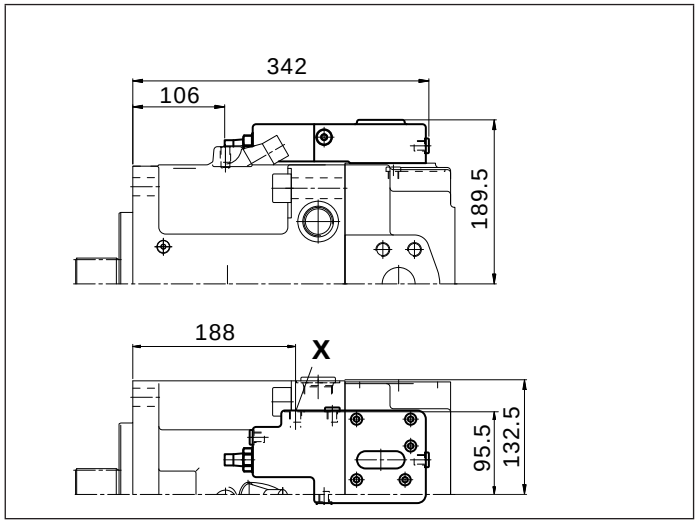
▼ **EP2G2/EP2G4 – Electric control with electrically overridable pressure cut-off (positive/negative control)**



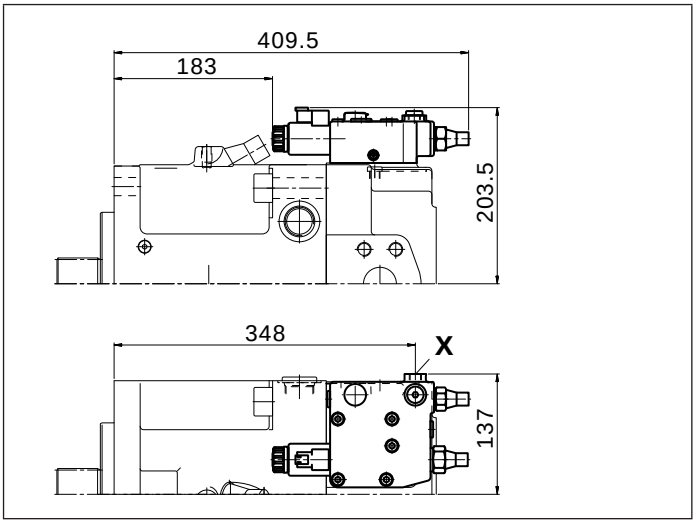
▼ **DRS/DRG – Remote controlled pressure controller, load-sensing**



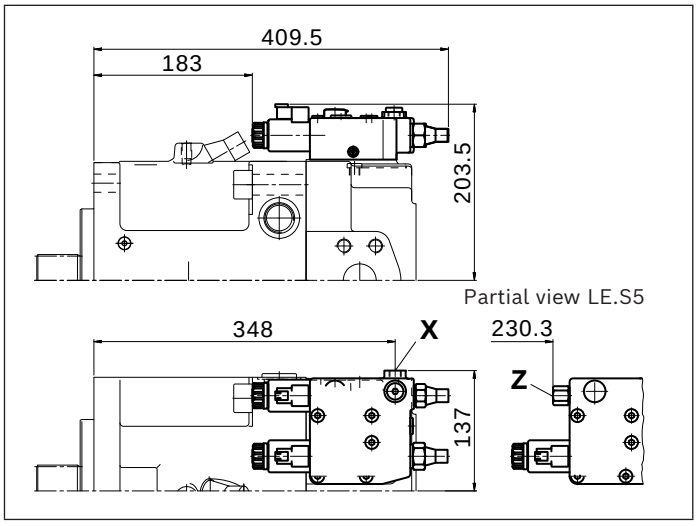
▼ **DRL – Pressure controller, parallel operation**



▼ **LE2S – Power controller, electrical override, load-sensing (negative control)**



▼ **LE2S2/LE2S5 – Power controller, electrical override, load-sensing, overridable**

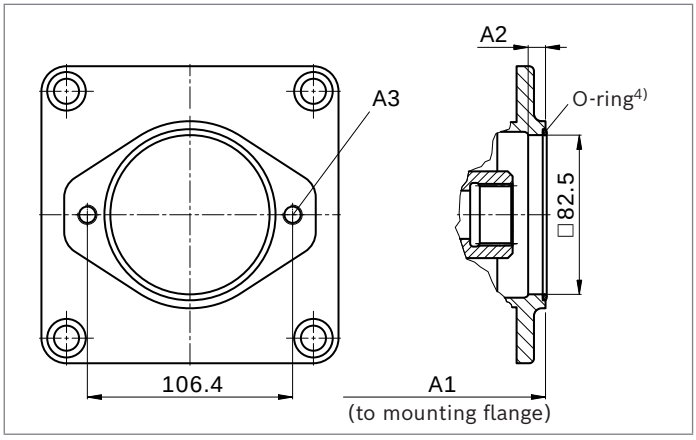


Dimensions of through drive

Flange SAE J744	Hub for splined shaft[1]		Availability across sizes								Code[3]
Diameter	Diameter		40	60	75	95	130 / 145	130/145[2]	190	260	
82-2 (A)	5/8 in	9T 16/32 DP[1]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**K01**
	3/4 in	11T 16/32 DP[1]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**K52**
101-2 (B)	7/8 in	13T 16/32 DP[1]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**K02**
	1 in	15T 16/32 DP[1]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	**K04**
	W 35 × 2 × 16 × 9g		●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	**K79**

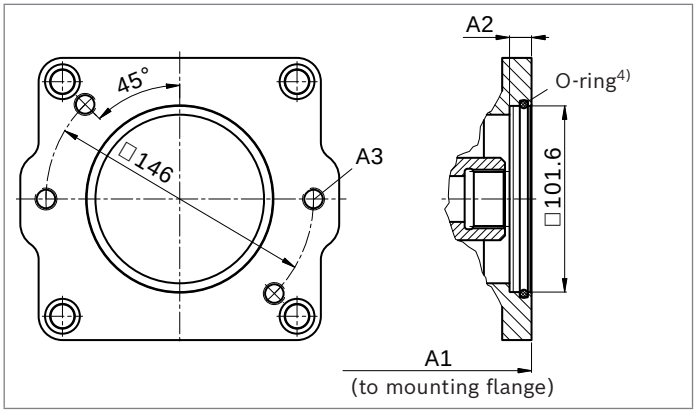
● = Available ○ = On request

▼ **82-2 (A)**

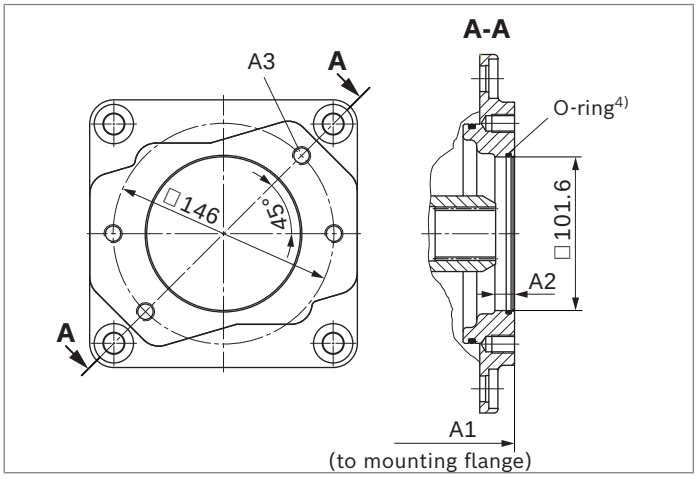


	A1		A2	A3[5]
NG	K01	K52		
40	240	240	8	M10 × 1.5; 15 deep
60	257	257	–	M10 × 1.5; 15 deep
75	275	275	–	M10 × 1.5; 15 deep
95	306	306	–	M10 × 1.5; 12.5 deep
130 / 145	329	329	–	M10 × 1.5; 12.5 deep
130/145[2]	363	363	–	M10 × 1.5; 12.5 deep
190	359.8	359.8	–	M10 × 1.5; 13 deep
190[2]	394.3	394.3	–	M10 × 1.5; 13 deep
260	385.1	385.1	–	M10 × 1.5; 13 deep
260[2]	427.1	427.1	–	M10 × 1.5; 13 deep

▼ **101-2 (B) size 40 ... 145**



▼ **101-2 (B) size 190, 260**



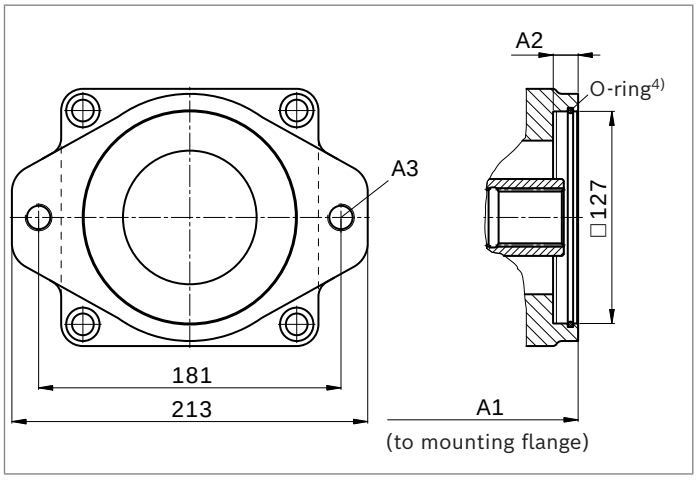
	A1			A2	A3[5]
NG	K02	K04	K79		
40	244	244	249	10	M12 × 1.75; 19 deep
60	261	261	265	10	M12 × 1.75; 19 deep
75	279	279	283	10	M12 × 1.75; 19 deep
95	303	303	303	10	M12 × 1.75; 16 deep
130 / 145	326	326	326	10	M12 × 1.75; 16 deep
130 / 145[2]	360	360	–	10	M12 × 1.75; 16 deep
190	369.8	369.8	369.8	–	M12 × 1.75; 15 deep
190[2]	404.3	404.3	404.3	–	M12 × 1.75; 15 deep
260	395.1	395.1	395.1	–	M12 × 1.75; 15 deep
260[2]	437.1	437.1	437.1	–	M12 × 1.75; 15 deep

1) According to ANSI B92.1a, 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5
2) Version with charge pump
3) The through drive can be rotated by 90°. Standard position as shown (version 0°). Please specify in plain text whether version 90° is used.
4) O-ring included in the scope of delivery
5) Thread according to DIN 13.

Flange SAE J744	Hub for splined shaft[1]	Availability across sizes								Code[3]
Diameter	Diameter	40	60	75	95	130 / 145	130/145[2]	190	260	
127-2 (C)	1 1/4 in 14T 12/24 DP[1]	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	**K07**
	1 1/2 in 17T 12/24 DP[1]	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	**K24**
	W 30 × 2 × 14 × 9g	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	**K80**
	W 35 × 2 × 16 × 9g	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	**K61**
127-2+4 (C)	1 1/4 in 14T 12/24 DP[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	**K07**
	1 1/2 in 17T 12/24 DP[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	**K24**
	W 30 × 2 × 14 × 9g	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	**K80**
	W 35 × 2 × 16 × 9g	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	**K61**

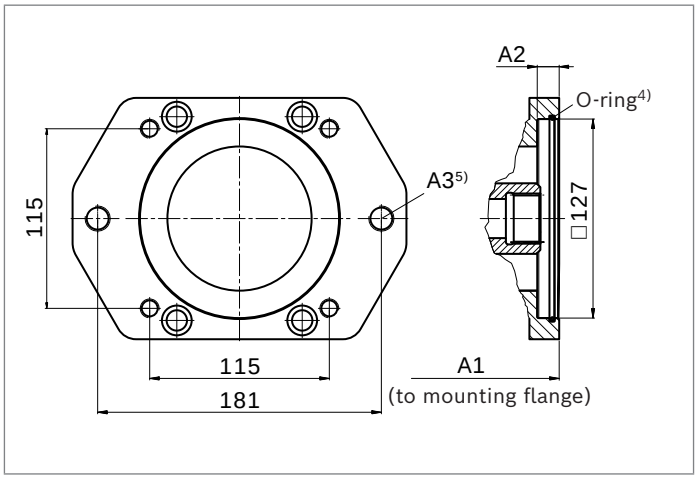
● = Available ○ = On request – = Not available

▼ **127-2 (C)**



NG	A1 K07	A1 K24	A1 K80	A1 K61	A2	A35)
60	272	–	265	265	13	M16 × 2; 20 deep
75	290	–	290	290	13	M16 × 2; 20 deep
95	318	318	318	318	13	M16 × 2; 16 deep
130 / 145	330	341	330	330	13	M16 × 2; 20 deep
130 / 145[2]	364	375	364	364	13	M16 × 2; 20 deep

▼ **127-2+4 (C)**



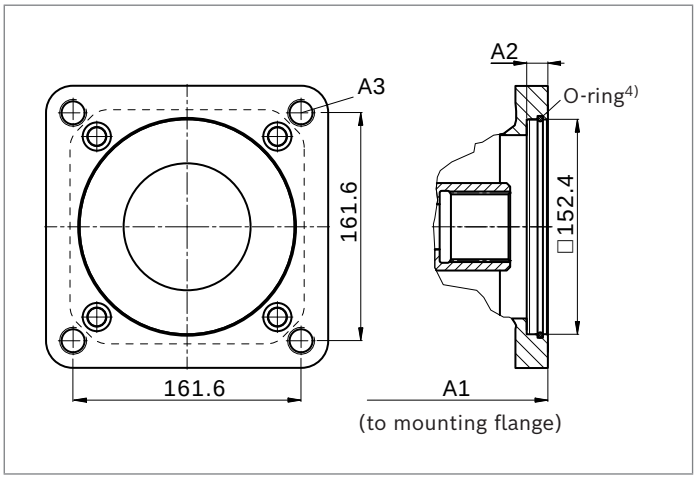
NG	A1 K07	A1 K24	A1 K80	A1 K61	A2	A35)
190	365.8	367.8	367.8	367.8	13	M16 × 2; 19 deep
190[2]	400.3	402.3	400	400	13	M16 × 2; 19 deep
260	391.1	391.1	391.1	391.1	13	M16 × 2; 19 deep
260[2]	433.1	433.1	433.1	433.1	13	M16 × 2; 19 deep

1) According to ANSI B92.1a, 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5
2) Version with charge pump
3) The through drive can be rotated by 90°. Standard position as shown (version 0°). Please specify in plain text whether version 90° is used.
4) O-ring included in the scope of delivery
5) Thread according to DIN 13.

Flange SAE J744	Hub for splined shaft[1]		Availability across sizes								Code[3]
Diameter	Diameter		40	60	75	95	130 / 145	130/145[2]	190	260	
152-4 (D)	1 1/4in	14T 12/24DP	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	**K86**
	1 3/4 in	13T 8/16 DP[1]	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	**K17**
	W 40 × 2 × 18 × 9g		–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	**K81**
	W 45 × 2 × 21 × 9g		–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	**K82**
	W 50 × 2 × 24 × 9g		–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	**K83**
165-4 (E)	1 3/4 in	13T 16/32 DP[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	**K72**
	W 50 × 2 × 24 × 9g		–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	**K84**
	W 60 × 2 × 28 × 9g		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	**K67**

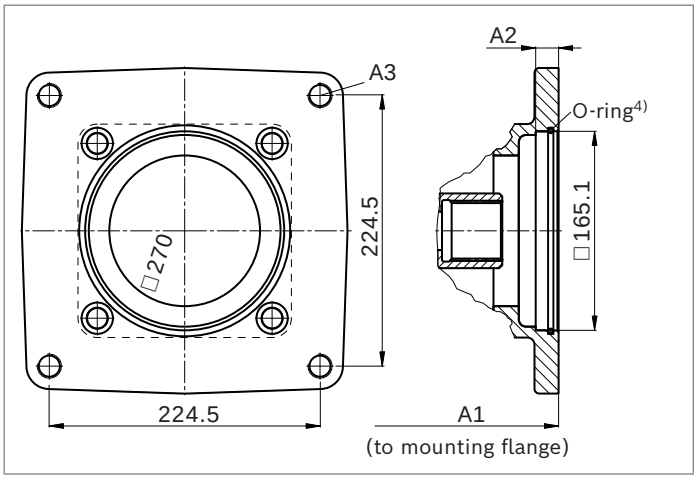
● = Available ○ = On request – = Not available

▼ **152-4 (D)**



NG	A1 K86	A1 K17	A1 K81	A1 K82	A1 K83	A2	A3[5]
75	290	–	290	–	–	13	M20 × 2.5; 28 deep
95	317	327	317	317	–	30	M20 × 2.5; 25 deep
130/145	340	350	340	340	340	13	M20 × 2.5; 25 deep
130/145[2]	374	383	374	374	374	13	M20 × 2.5; 25 deep
190	392	391.8	391.8	392	391.8	13	M20 × 2.5; 22 deep
190[2]	424	426.3	426.3	424	426.3	13	M20 × 2.5; 22 deep
260	417	417.1	417.1	417	417.1	13	M20 × 2.5; 22 deep
260[2]	459	459.1	459.1	459	459.1	13	M20 × 2.5; 22 deep

▼ **165-4 (E)**



NG	A1 K72	A1 K84	A1 K67	A2	A3[5]
190	389.8	374.8	–	19	M20 × 2.5; 26 deep
190[2]	424.3	409.3	–	19	M20 × 2.5; 20 deep
260	415.1	400.1	400.1	19	M20 × 2.5; 20 deep
260[2]	457.1	442.1	442.1	19	M20 × 2.5; 20 deep

1) According to ANSI B92.1a, 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5
2) Version with charge pump
3) Mounting holes pattern viewed on through drive with control at top
4) O-ring included in the scope of delivery
5) Thread according to DIN 13.

Overview of mounting options

Through drive			Mounting option – 2nd pump			
Flange	**Hub for splined shaft**	**Code**	**A11VO/10 NG (shaft)**	**A10V(S)O/31 NG (shaft)**	**A10V(S)O/53 NG (shaft)**	**A4VG/32 NG (shaft)**
82-2 (A)	5/8 in	K01	–	18 (U)	10 (U)	–
	3/4 in	K52	–	18 (S)	10 (S)	–
101-2 (B)	7/8 in	K02	–	28 (S), 45 (U)	28 (S), 45 (U)	–
	1 in	K04	40 (S)	45 (S)	45 (S), 60 (U)	28 (S)
	W35	K79	40 (Z)	–	–	–
127-2/-4 (C)	1 1/4 in	K07	60 (S)	71 (S), 100 (U)	60 (S)[1], 85 (U)	40, 56, 71 (S)
	1 1/2 in	K24	–	100 (S)	85 (S)	–
	W30	K80	–	–	–	40, 56 (KXX)
	W35	K61	60 (Z)	–	–	40, 56 (A), 71 (Z)
152-4 (D)	1 1/4 in	K86	75 (S)	–	–	–
	1 3/4 in	K17	95, 130, 145 (S)	–	–	90, 125 (S)
	W40	K81	75 (Z)	–	–	125 (Z)
	W45	K82	95 (Z)	–	–	–
	W50	K83	130, 145 (Z)	–	–	–
165-4 (E)	1 3/4 in	K72	190, 260 (S)	–	–	–
	W50	K84	190 (Z)	–	–	–
	W60	K67	260 (Z)	–	–	–

Through drive			Mounting option – 2nd pump		
Flange	**Hub for splined shaft**	**Code**	**A4VG/40 NG (shaft)**	**A10VG NG (shaft)**	**External gear pump[2]**
82-2 (A)	5/8 in	K01	–	–	AZPF, AZPS NG4 ... 28, AZPW NG5 ... 22
	3/4 in	K52	–	–	AZPF NG4 ... 28
101-2 (B)	7/8 in	K02	–	18 (S)	AZPN-11 NG20 ... 25, AZPG-22 NG28 ... 100
	1 in	K04	–	28, 45 (S)	–
	W35	K79	–	–	–
127-2/-4 (C)	1 1/4 in	K07	–	63 (S)	–
	1 1/2 in	K24	–	–	–
	W30	K80	–	–	–
	W35	K61	–	–	–
152-4 (D)	1 1/4 in	K86	–	–	–
	1 3/4 in	K17	110, 125, 145, 175 (T1)	–	–
	W40	K81	–	–	–
	W45	K82	–	–	–
	W50	K83	–	–	–
165-4 (E)	1 3/4 in	K72	175 (T1)	–	–
	W50	K84	–	–	–
	W60	K67	–	–	–

1) A10VO with 4-bolt flange can only be mounted on A11V(L)O 190 and 260.

2) Bosch Rexroth recommends special versions of the external gear pumps. Please contact us.

Combination pumps A11V(L)O + A11V(L)O

Total length A[1)]

A11VO (1st pump)	A11VO (2nd pump)							A11VLO (2nd pump)		
	NG40	NG60	NG75	NG95	NG130/145	NG190	NG260	NG130/145	NG190	NG260
NG40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NG60	490	507	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NG75	–	525	550	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NG95	528	560	577	604	–	–	–	–	–	–
NG130/145	551	572	600	627	650	–	–	698	–	–
NG190	586.8	609.8	652	679	702	723.6		750	772.3	–
NG260	620	633.5	677	704	727	746.8	772	775	795.5	828

A11VLO (1st pump)	A11VO (2nd pump)							A11VLO (2nd pump)		
	NG40	NG60	NG75	NG95	NG130/145	NG190	NG260	NG130/145	NG190	NG260
NG130/145	585	606	634	661	684	–	–	732	–	–
NG190	619	642	684	711	734	755.8	–	782	804.5	–
NG260	662.5	675.5	719	746	769	789.3	814.5	817	838	870.5

By using combination pumps, it is possible to have independent circuits without the need for splitter gearboxes. When ordering combination pumps the type designations for the 1st and the 2nd pump must be joined by a "**+**".

Order example:

A11VO130LRDS/10R-NZD12K61+
A11VO60LRDS/10-NZC12N00

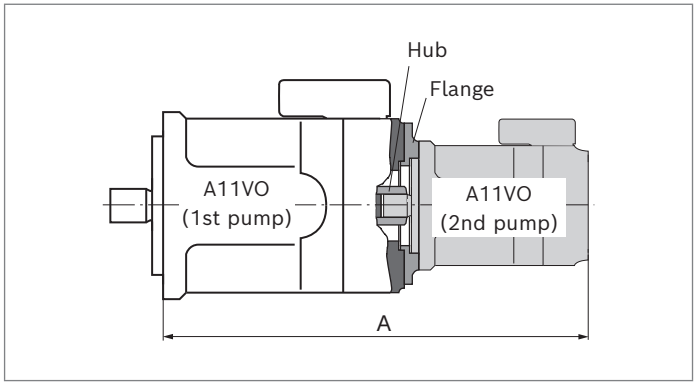
A tandem pump, with two pumps of equal size, is permissible without additional supports, assuming that the dynamic mass acceleration does not exceed the maximum of 10 g (= 98.1 m/s^2).

For combination pumps consisting of more than two pumps, the mounting flange must be calculated for the permissible mass torque.

Notice

- The combination pump type code is shown in shortened form in the order confirmation.
- The permissible through-drive torques are to be observed (see page 10).

▼ **Total length of a combination pump**



1) When using the Z-shaft (splined shaft DIN 5480) for the mounted pump (2nd pump)

Pressure sensor PR4 (fitted as standard in the A11V(L)O with control EB4 or EC4)

This sensor serves for pressure measurement in hydraulic circuits. Due to its outstanding features it is especially well suited for use in the mobile hydraulics field: Shock and vibration resistance, type of protection, resistance to pressure peaks, temperature shock resistance, EMC properties (insolation more than 150 V / m) and much more.
The sensor has a resistance measuring bridge in thin-film technology, which is applied to a steel membrane.
This design ensures long-term measurement accuracy and high long-term tightness. The sensor signal can be analyzed immediately by a BODAS RC controller.
The features, technical data and safety instructions for the sensor are provided in the relevant data sheet 95156.

Notice

- Setting range 0 to 420 bar
- Type of protection IP67 / IP69K
- For information on the environmental and EMC conditions,see data sheet 95156.

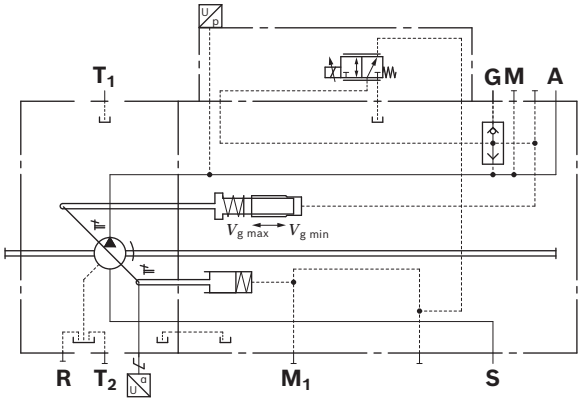
Mating connector

The mating connector set Bosch Compact 1.1a; Coding 1 is not included in the scope of delivery and can be ordered on request from Bosch Rexroth with the material number R917009890.

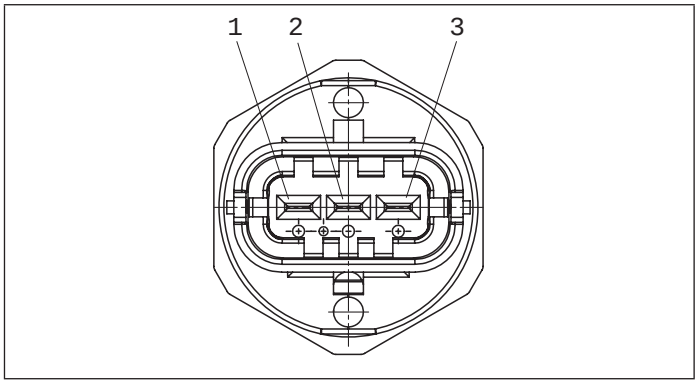
Available sensor variant for pump installation

Output signal	Type code	Material number
SENT	PR4 - 420 G B SE / 10	R917C11558

▼ **Circuit diagram**



▼ **Pin assignment**



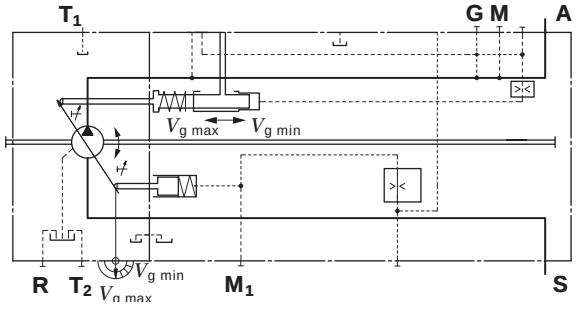
Pin	Port	
1	Weight	GND
2	Output signals	U_{sig}
3	Supply voltage	U_s

Swivel angle indicator

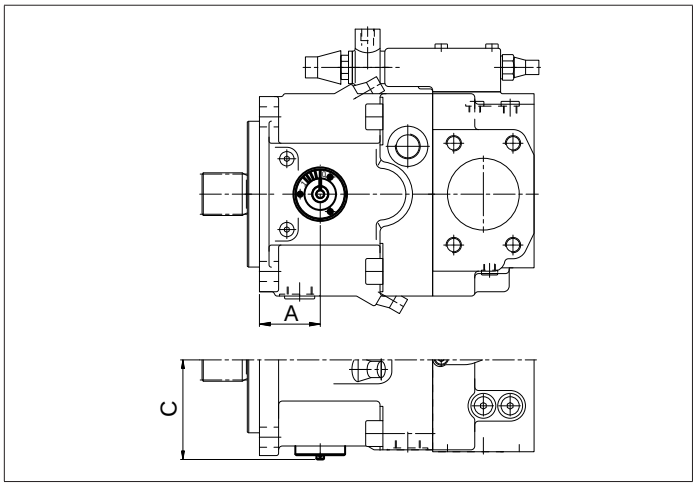
Optical swivel angle indicator (code V)

With the optical swivel angle indicator, the swivel position of the pump is indicated by a mechanical indicator on the side of the housing.

▼ **Circuit diagram**



▼ **Swivel angle indicator**



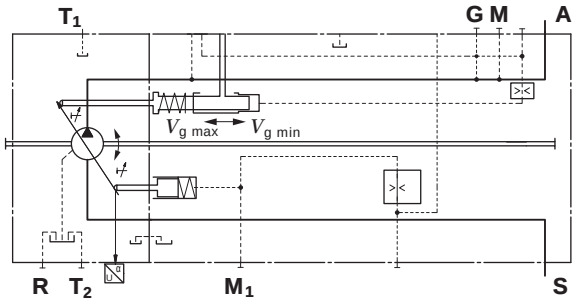
NG	A	C
40	50.5	84.0
60	not available	
75	60.7	97.0
95	63.5	104.0
130 / 145	70.9	112.0
190	87.6	123.5
260	87.6	137.0

Electric swivel angle sensor (code R)

With electric swivel angle indicator, the pump swivel position is measured by an electric swivel angle sensor. It has a robust, sealed housing and an integrated electronics unit that has been developed for automotive applications.

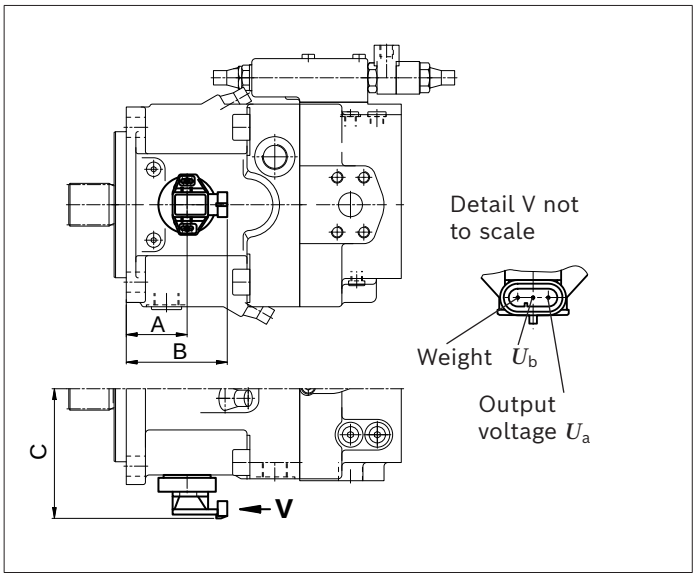
As an output the Hall effect swivel angle sensor delivers a voltage signal proportional to the swivel angle.

▼ **Circuit diagram**



Characteristics		
Supply voltage U_b	10 ... 30 V DC	
Output voltage U_a	2.5 V ($V_{g\,min}$)	4.5 V ($V_{g\,max}$)
Reverse polarity protection	Short circuit resistant	
EMC resistance	Details on request	
Operating temperature range	-40 ... +125° C	
Vibration resistance sinusoidal vibration EN 60068-2-6	10 g / 5 ... 2000Hz	
Shock resistance: continuous shock IEC 68-2-29	25 g	
Salt spray resistance DIN50021-SS	96 h	
Type of protection DIN/EN 60529	IP67 and IP69K	
Housing material	Plastic	

▼ **Electric swivel angle sensor**



NG	A	B	C
40	50.5	88.5	118.3
60	not available		
75	60.7	98.7	131.3
95	63.5	101.5	138.3
130 / 145	70.9	108.9	146.3
190	87.6	125.6	157.8
260	87.6	125.6	171.3

Mating connector AMP Superseal

Consisting of		AMP designation
1 housing	3-pin	282087-1
3 seals	yellow	281934-2
3 sockets	1.8 - 3.3 mm	283025-1

The mating connector is not included in the scope of delivery.

This can be supplied by Bosch Rexroth on request (material number R902602132).

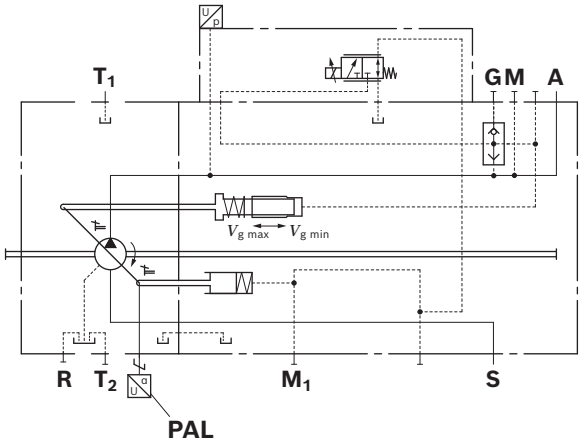
BODAS Hall effect angle or linear position sensor PAL (code H)

The redundant swivel angle sensor is used for the contactless detection of the angular position of the swivel cradle by means of a Hall-IC-based sensor. The determined value is converted into an analog voltage signal and a PWM signal.

The sensor has an internal redundant ASIC concept called "dual die packaging"[1)]

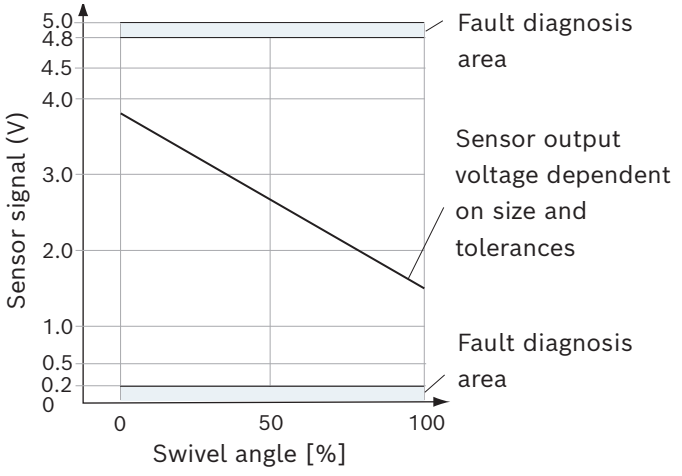
The features, technical data and safety instructions for the sensor are provided in the relevant data sheet 95161.

▼ **Circuit diagram**



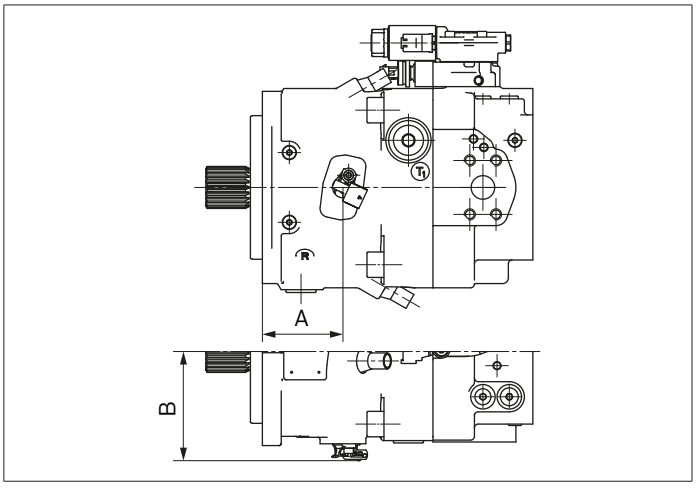
▼ **Output characteristic at pin 4, code H**

Swivel angle sensor counter-clockwise installation with view of the shaft; control valve top



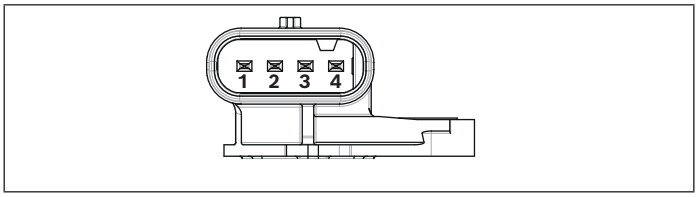
1) Dual-die packaging: Technology for packaging two semiconductor chips into a single housing module, allowing a single housing module to provide double functionality and enhanced safety functions

▼ **BODAS Hall effect angle or linear position sensor PAL**



NG	A	B
40	72.5	98.5
60	not available	
75	82.7	109.7
95	85.5	115.8
130 / 145	92.9	123.8
190	108.6	134.8
260	109.5	147.5

▼ **Pin assignment**



Pin	Port	
1	Output 2	PWM (10 ... 90 % active high)
2	Supply voltage	U_{supply}
3	Weight	GND
4	Output 1	Analog voltage ratiometric (10 ... 90 % U_{supply})

Notice

- Nominal supply voltage 5 VDC
- Type of protection (with plugged mating connector and cable) IP6kx, IPx6, IPx7, IPx9k (ISO 20653)
- For information on the environmental and EMC conditions,see data sheet 95161.
- Painting the sensor with electrostatic charge is not permitted (danger: ESD damage)

▼ **Permissible variant for pump installation**

Output signal	Type code	Material number
Analog voltage / PWM	PAL 2 313A357 CM/10F	R917014745

Mating connector

The TE Connectivity mating connector set is not included in the scope of delivery and can be ordered on request from Bosch Rexroth with the material number R917012863. For further mating connector sets, see data sheet 95161.

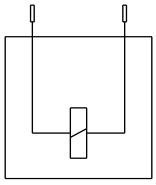
Connector for solenoids

DEUTSCH DT04-2P-EP04

Molded, 2-pin, without bidirectional suppressor diode.
There is the following type of protection with the mounted mating connector:

- IP67 (DIN/EN 60529) and
- IP69K (DIN 40050-9)

▼ **Switching symbol**



Mating connector DEUTSCH DT06-2S-EP04

Consisting of	DT designation
1 housing	DT06-2S-EP04
1 wedge	W2S
2 sockets	0462-201-16141

The mating connector is not included in the scope of delivery.
This can be supplied by Bosch Rexroth on request (material number R902601804).

Notice

- If necessary, you can change the position of the connector by turning the solenoid body.
- The procedure is defined in the operating instructions.
- Only the dead weight (<1 N) of the connection cable with a length of 150 mm may act on the plug-in connection and the solenoid coil with coil nut. Other forces and vibrations are not permissible. This can be realized e.g. by fixing the cable to the same vibration system.

Installation instructions

General

The axial piston unit must be filled with hydraulic fluid and air bled during commissioning and operation.
This must also be observed following a longer standstill as the axial piston unit may empty via the hydraulic lines. Particularly in the installation position "drive shaft upwards," filling and air bleeding must be carried out completely as there is e.g. a danger of dry running.
The leakage in the housing area must be directed to the reservoir via the highest drain port (**T_1**/**T_2**).
For combination pumps, the leakage must be drained off at each single pump.
If a shared drain line is used for several units, make sure that the respective case pressure in each unit is not exceeded. The shared drain line must be dimensioned to ensure that the maximum permissible case pressure of all connected units is not exceeded in any operating condition, particularly at cold start. If this is not possible, separate drain line must be laid, if necessary.
To prevent the transmission of structure-borne noise, use elastic elements to decouple all connecting lines from all vibration-capable components (e.g. reservoir, frame parts).
The suction line and drain line must flow into the reservoir below the minimum fluid level under all operating conditions. The permissible suction height h_S results from the total pressure loss. However, it must not be higher than $h_{S\ max}$ = 800 mm. The minimum suction pressure at port **S** must not fall below the minimum value of 0.8 bar absolute (without charge pump) or 0.6 bar absolute (with charge pump) during operation (cold start 0.5 bar absolute).
When designing the reservoir, ensure that there is adequate distance between the suction line and the drain line. We recommend using a baffle (baffle plate) between suction line and drain line. A baffle improves the air separation ability as it gives the hydraulic fluid more time for desorption. Apart from that, this prevents the heated return flow from being drawn directly back into the suction line. The suction port must be supplied with air-free, calmed and cooled hydraulic fluid.

Installation position

See the following examples **1** to **10**.
Further installation positions are available upon request.
Recommended installation position: **1** and **2**

Key	
F_1/**F_2**	Filling / air bleeding
S	Suction port
T_1/**T_2**	Drain port
SB	Baffle (baffle plate)
$h_{t\ min}$	Minimum required immersion depth (200 mm)
h_{min}	Minimum required distance to reservoir bottom (100 mm)
$h_{ES\ min}$	Minimum height required to prevent axial piston unit from draining (25 mm)
$h_{S\ max}$	Maximum permissible suction height (800 mm)

Notice

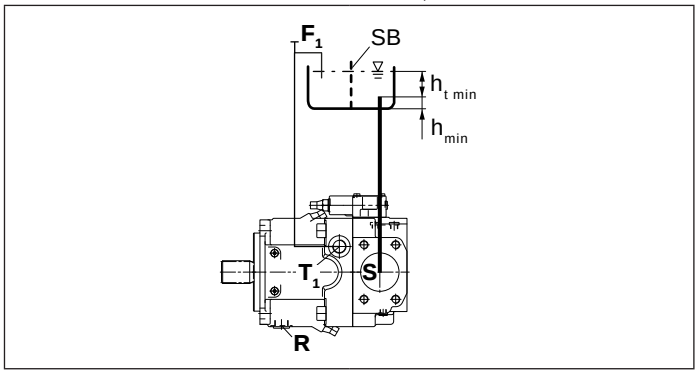
- In certain installation positions, an influence on the adjustment or control can be expected. Gravity, dead weight and case pressure can cause minor characteristic shifts and changes in actuating time.
- Ports **F_1** and **F_2** are part of the external piping and must be provided on the customer side to make filling and air bleeding easier.

Below-reservoir installation (standard)

Below-reservoir installation means that the axial piston unit is installed outside of the reservoir below the minimum fluid level.

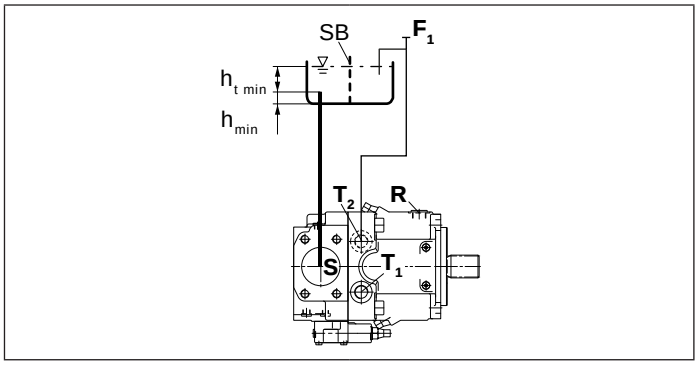
▼ **Installation position 1**

Air bleeding	Filling
F_1 (T_1)	F_1 (T_1), S



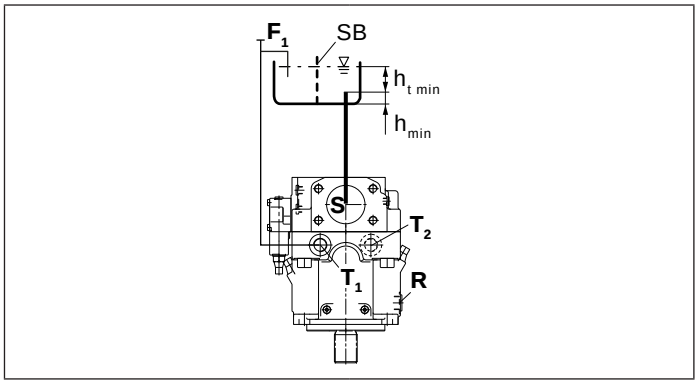
▼ **Installation position 2**

Air bleeding	Filling
F_1 (T_2)	F_1 (T_2), S



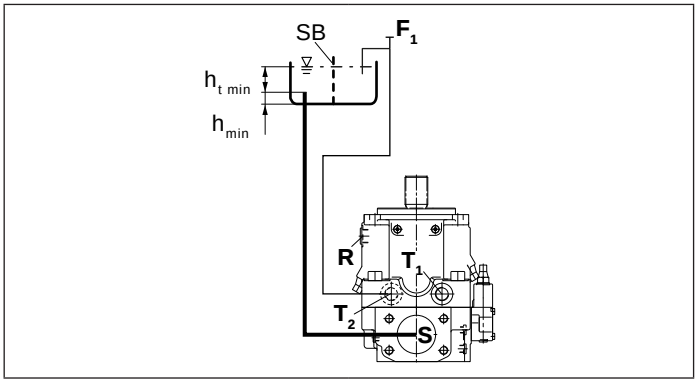
▼ **Installation position 3**

Air bleeding	Filling
F_1 (T_1/T_2)	F_1 (T_1/T_2), S



▼ **Installation position 4**

Air bleeding	Filling
R	F_1 (T_1/T_2), S



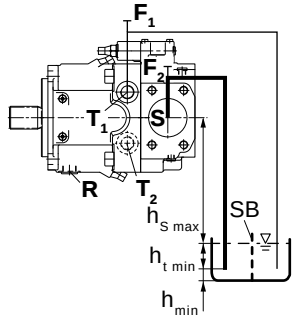
For key, see page 76.

Above-reservoir installation

Above-reservoir installation means that the axial piston unit is installed above the minimum fluid level of the reservoir. To prevent the axial piston unit from draining, a height difference $h_{ES\ min}$ of at least 25mm at port **R** is required in position 7.
The version A11VLO (with charge pump) is not intended for above-reservoir installation.
Recommendation for installation position **7** (shaft upward): A check valve in the drain line (cracking pressure 0.5 bar) can prevent draining of the housing area.
For control options with pressure controllers, stroke limiters, HD and EP control, the residual flow rate must be set at $\mathbf{V}_g \geq 5\ \%\ V_{g\ max}$.
Observe the maximum permissible suction height $h_{S\ max}$ = 800 mm.

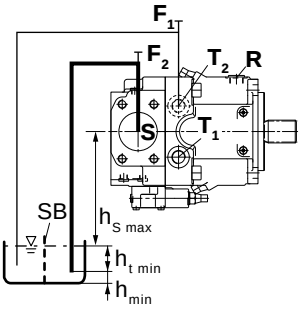
▼ **Installation position 5**

Air bleeding	Filling
F$_1$ (**T**$_1$), **F**$_2$ (**S**)	**F**$_1$ (**T**$_1$), **F**$_2$ (**S**)



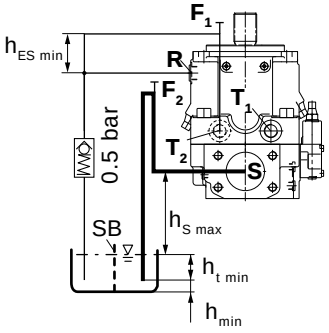
▼ **Installation position 6**

Air bleeding	Filling
R, **F**$_2$ (**S**)	**F**$_1$ (**T**$_2$), **F**$_2$ (**S**)



▼ **Installation position 7**

Air bleeding	Filling
R, **F**$_2$ (**S**)	**F**$_1$ (**T**$_1$ /**T**$_2$), **F**$_2$ (**S**)



For key, see page 76.

Inside-reservoir installation

Inside-reservoir installation is when the axial piston unit is installed in the reservoir below the minimum fluid level. The axial piston unit is completely below the hydraulic fluid.

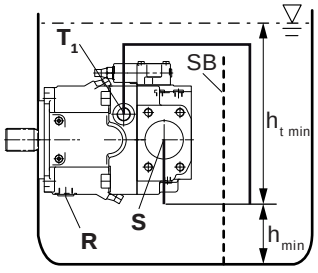
If the minimum fluid level is equal to or below the upper edge of the pump, see chapter "Above-reservoir installation".

Axial piston units with electric components (e.g. electric controls, sensors) may not be installed in a reservoir below the fluid level.

If inside-reservoir installation is intended nevertheless, the IP protection class and the medium compatibility of the electric components used must be checked in the individual case. Please consult your proper contact person at Bosch Rexroth to commission an examination of the medium compatibility.

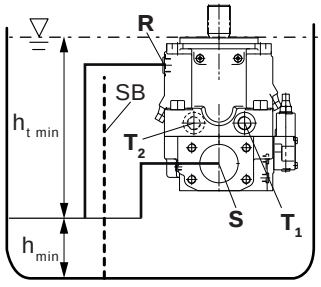
▼ **Installation position 8**

Air bleeding	Filling
T_1	The housing of the axial piston unit is to be filled via T_1 before attachment of the piping



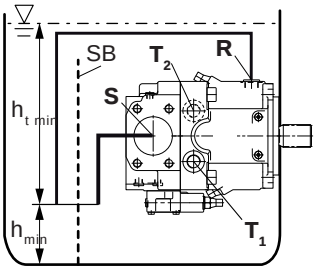
▼ **Installation position 9**

Air bleeding	Filling
R	The housing of the axial piston unit is to be filled via T_1/T_2 before attachment of the piping



▼ **Installation position 10**

Air bleeding	Filling
R	The housing of the axial piston unit is to be filled via T_2 before attachment of the piping



Notice

- Installation of the pump with EP control in the oil reservoir only when using mineral hydraulic oils and an oil temperature in the reservoir of max. 80° C.
- We recommend to provide the suction port **S** with a suction pipe and to pipe the drain port T_1 or T_2 to be piped. In this case, the other drain port must be plugged. The housing of the axial piston unit must be filled before fitting the piping and filling the reservoir with hydraulic fluid.

For key, see page 76.

Project planning notes

- The pump is intended to be used in open circuits.
- The project planning, installation and commissioning of the axial piston unit requires the involvement of skilled personnel.
- Before using the axial piston unit, please read the corresponding operating instructions completely and thoroughly. If necessary, this can be requested from Bosch Rexroth.
- Before finalizing your design, please request a binding installation drawing.
- The specified data and notes contained herein must be observed.
- Depending on the operating conditions of the axial piston unit (working pressure, fluid temperature), the characteristic curve may shift.
- Preservation: Our axial piston units are supplied as standard with preservation protection for a maximum of 12 months. If longer preservation protection is required (maximum 24 months), please specify this in plain text when placing your order. The preservation periods apply under optimal storage conditions, details of which can be found in the data sheet 90312 or the operating instructions.
- Not all configuration variants of the product are approved for use in a safety function according to ISO 13849. Please consult the responsible contact person at Bosch Rexroth if you require reliability parameters (e.g. $MTTF_D$) for functional safety.
- Depending on the type of control used, electromagnetic effects can be produced when using solenoids. Applying a direct current (DC) to solenoids does not create electromagnetic interference (EMI) nor is the solenoid affected by EMI. Electromagnetic interference (EMI) potential exists when operating and controlling a solenoid with a modulated direct current (e.g. PWM signal). Appropriate testing and measures should be carried out by the machine manufacturer to ensure other components or operators (e.g. those with pacemakers) are not affected by this potential.
- The pressure control (hydraulic or electronic) is not a sufficient safeguard against pressure overload. Therefore, a pressure relief valve must be added to the hydraulic system. Observe the technical limits of the pressure relief valves here.
- For controllers requiring external pilot pressure, sufficient control fluid must be provided to the associated ports to ensure the required pilot pressures for the respective controller function. These controllers are subject to leakage due to their design. An increase in control fluid demand has to be anticipated over the total operating time. The design of the control fluid supply must thus be sufficiently large. If the control fluid is too low, the respective controller function may be impaired and undesired system behavior may result.
- Please note that a hydraulic system is an oscillating system. This can lead, for example, to the stimulation the natural frequency within the hydraulic system during operation at constant rotational speed over a long period of time. The excitation frequency of the pump is 9 times the rotational speed frequency. This can be prevented, for example, with suitably designed hydraulic lines.
- Please note the information regarding the tightening torques of port threads and other screw connections in the operating instructions.
- The ports and fastening threads are designed for the p_{max} permissible pressures of the respective ports, see the connection tables. The machine or system manufacturer must ensure that the connecting elements and lines of the specified application conditions (pressure, flow, hydraulic fluid, temperature) correspond to the necessary safety factors.
- The service ports and function ports are only intended to accommodate hydraulic lines.

Safety instructions

- During and shortly after operation, there is a risk of getting burnt at the axial piston unit and especially on the solenoids. Take the appropriate safety measures (e.g. by wearing protective clothing).
- Moving parts in control equipment (e.g. valve spools) can, under certain circumstances, get stuck in position as a result of contamination (e.g. contaminated hydraulic fluid, abrasion, or residual dirt from components). As a result, the hydraulic fluid flow and the build-up of torque in the axial piston unit can no longer respond correctly to the operator's specifications. Even the use of various filter elements (external or internal flow filtration) will not rule out a fault but merely reduce the risk.
  The machine/system manufacturer must test whether remedial measures are needed on the machine for the application concerned in order to bring the driven consumer into a safe position (e.g. safe stop) and ensure any measures are properly implemented.