Axial Piston Variable Pump
A10VO

Data sheet

Series 32
Sizes 71 to 180
Nominal pressure 280 bar
Maximum pressure 350 bar
Open circuit

Features
- Variable pump in axial piston swashplate design for hydrostatic drives in an open circuit
- Flow is proportional to the drive speed and displacement.
- The flow can be steplessly varied by adjustment of the swashplate angle.
- Hydrostatic unloading of the cradle bearings
- Port for measurement sensor on high pressure port for size 180 or port plate 22
- Approved for high speeds
- Low noise level
- Increased functional reliability
- Favorable power/weight ratio
- Universal through drive for size 180

Contents
- Type code for standard program 2
- Technical data 4
- DG – Two-point control, directly operated 8
- DR – Pressure control 9
- DRG – Pressure control, remotely operated 10
- DRF/DRS – Pressure and flow control 11
- LA... – Pressure, flow and power control 12
- ED – Electro-hydraulic pressure control 13
- ER – Electro-hydraulic pressure control 14
- Dimensions size 71 to 180 15
- Overview of attachments 38
- Combination pumps A10VO + A10VO 39
- Connector for solenoids 40
- Installation instructions 42
- General instructions 44
Type code for standard program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A10VO</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>/</th>
<th>32</th>
<th>–</th>
<th>V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Axial piston unit

01 Swashplate design, variable, nominal pressure 280 bar, maximum pressure 350 bar

Operation mode

02 Pump, open circuit

Size (NG)

03 Geometric displacement, see table of values on page 6

Control device

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control device</th>
<th>071</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>140</th>
<th>180</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Two-point control, directly operated

Pressure control

- With flow control, hydraulic
  - X-T open
  - X-T closed

- Remotely operated
  - Hydraulic

- Electrical
  - Negative characteristic
    - U = 12 V
    - U = 24 V
  - Positive characteristic
    - U = 12 V
    - U = 24 V

- With flow control, differential pressure control
  - Electrically variable

Power control

- With pressure cut-off
  - Beginning of control
    - To 50 bar
    - 51 to 90 bar
    - 91 to 160 bar
    - 160 to 240 bar
    - Over 240 bar

- With pressure cut-off, remotely operated
  - Beginning of control
    - See above

Series

05 Series 3, Index 2

Direction of rotation

06 Viewed on drive shaft

- Clockwise
- Counter clockwise

● = Available
○ = On request
- = Not available

1) The following must be taken into account during project planning:
   Excessive current levels (I > 1200 mA with 12 V or I > 600 mA with 24 V) to the ER solenoid can result in undesired increase of pressure which can lead to pump or system damage:
   - Use \( I_{\text{max}} \) current limiter solenoids.
   - A sandwich plate pressure reducing valve can be used to protect the pump in the event of overflow.
   - An accessory kit with sandwich plate pressure reducing valve can be ordered from Bosch Rexroth under part number R902490825.

2) See RE 92709
## Type code for standard program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A10V</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>/</th>
<th>32</th>
<th>–</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>07</th>
<th>08</th>
<th>09</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Seals
- 07 FKM (fluor-caoutchouc)

### Drive shaft
- 08 Splined shaft ANSI B92.1a
  - standard shaft
    - 071 100 140 180
  - similar to shaft "S" however for higher input torque
    - – – – – R
  - reduced diameter, not for through drive
    - – – – – U
  - same as shaft "U", but for higher torque; not for through drive
    - – – – – W

### Mounting flange
- 09 ISO 3019-1 (SAE) 071 100 140 180
  - 2-hole
    - ● ● ● ● C
  - 4-hole
    - ● ● ● ● D

### Service line port
- 10 SAE flange port at rear, metric fastening thread (not for through drive, N00 only)
  - ● ● ● ● 11
- SAE flange ports on opposite side, metric fastening thread
  - ● ● ● – 12
- SAE flange ports on opposite side, metric fastening thread with universal through drive
  - – – – ● 22

### Through drive
- 11 Through drive
  - 071 100 140 180
    - Without through drive (only for port plates 11 and 12)
      - ● ● ● ● N00
    - Universal through drive with through-drive shaft but without coupling, without intermediate flange, plugged with cover in functionally secure manner (with port plate 22 only)
      - – – – ● U00
    - Flange ISO 3019-1
      - Diameter
        - 82-2 (A) 5/8 in 9T 16/32DP
        - 3/4 in 11T 16/32DP
        - 101-2 (B) 7/8 in 13T 16/32DP
        - 1 in 15T 16/32DP
        - 127-2 (C) 1 1/4 in 14T 12/24DP
        - 1 1/2 in 17T 12/24DP
        - 127-4 (C) 1 1/4 in 14T 12/24DP
        - 152-4 (D) 1 3/4 in 13T 8/16DP
        - 82-2 (A) 5/8 in 9T 16/32DP
        - 3/4 in 11T 16/32DP
        - 101-2 (B) 7/8 in 13T 16/32DP
        - 1 in 15T 16/32DP
        - 127-2 (C) 1 1/4 in 14T 12/24DP
        - 1 1/2 in 17T 12/24DP
        - 127-4 (C) 1 1/4 in 14T 12/24DP
        - 152-4 (D) 1 3/4 in 13T 8/16DP
  - Connectors for solenoids
    - 12 Without
      - DEUTSCH - molded connector, 2-pin – without suppressor diode
        - ● ● ● ● 0

● = available
○ = on request
– = not available

1) See RE 95581 universal through drive
2) Coupling for splined shaft according to ANSI B92.1a-1976 (drive shaft allocation according to SAE J744)
3) Connectors for other electric components may deviate.
Technical data

Hydraulic fluid

Before starting project planning, please refer to our data sheets RE 90220 (mineral oil) and RE 90221 (environmentally acceptable hydraulic fluids) and RE 90222 (HFD hydraulic fluids) for detailed information regarding the choice of hydraulic fluid and application conditions.

When using environmentally acceptable hydraulic fluids, the limitations regarding technical data and seals must be observed; please contact us. When ordering, indicate the hydraulic fluid that is to be used.

Operating viscosity range

For optimum efficiency and service life we recommend that the operating viscosity (at operating temperature) be selected in the range

\[ n_{\text{opt}} = \text{optimum operating viscosity } 16 \ldots 36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s} \]

referred to reservoir temperature (open circuit).

Limits of viscosity range

For critical operating conditions the following values apply:

\[ n_{\text{min}} = 10 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s} \]

short-term (t \leq 1 \text{ min})

at max. case drain temperature of 115 °C.

Please also ensure that the max. case drain temperature of 115 °C is not exceeded in localized areas (for instance, in the bearing area). The fluid temperature in the bearing area is approx. 5 K higher than the average case drain temperature.

\[ n_{\text{max}} = 1600 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s} \]

short-term (t \leq 1 \text{ min})

on cold start

(p \leq 30 \text{ bar}, n \leq 1000 \text{ rpm}, t_{\text{min}} \cdot -40 \text{ °C})

Depending on the installation situation, special measures are necessary at temperatures between -40 °C and -25 °C. Please contact us.

For detailed information on operation with low temperatures see data sheet RE 90300-03-B.

Selection diagram

Notes on the choice of hydraulic fluid

In order to select the correct hydraulic fluid, it is necessary to know the operating temperature in the reservoir (open circuit) in relation to the ambient temperature.

The hydraulic fluid should be selected so that within the operating temperature range, the viscosity lies within the optimum range \( (n_{\text{opt}}, \text{ shaded section of the selection diagram}) \). We recommend to select the higher viscosity grade in each case.

Example: at an ambient temperature of X °C the operating temperature is 60 °C. In the optimum viscosity range \( (n_{\text{opt}}, \text{ shaded area}) \) this corresponds to viscosity grades VG 46 and VG 68; VG 68 should be selected.

Important:

The case drain temperature is influenced by pressure and speed and is always higher than the reservoir temperature. However, at no point in the component may the temperature exceed 115 °C.

If the above conditions cannot be met, due to extreme operating parameters please contact us.

Filtration of the hydraulic fluid

The finer the filtration the better the cleanliness level of the hydraulic fluid and the longer the service life of the axial piston unit.

In order to guarantee the functional reliability of the axial piston unit it is necessary to carry out a gravimetric evaluation of the hydraulic fluid to determine the particle contamination and the cleanliness level according to ISO 4406. A cleanliness level of at least is necessary 20/18/15.

At very high fluid temperatures (90 °C to max. 115 °C) a cleanliness level of at least 19/1 7/14 according to ISO 4406 is necessary.

If the above cleanliness levels cannot be maintained, please contact us.
Technical data

Operating pressure range
(when using mineral oil)

Pressure at service line port B

Nominal pressure $p_{\text{nom}}$ _______________ 280 bar absolute

Maximum pressure $p_{\text{max}}$ _______________ 350 bar absolute

Single operating period ___________________________ 2.0 ms

Total operating period _____________________________ 300 h

Minimum pressure (high-pressure side) _______________ 10 bar absolute

Rate of pressure change $R_{A\text{ max}}$ ______________ 16000 bar/s

Pressure at suction port S (inlet)

Sizes 71 to 100 at 1800 rpm
Minimum pressure $p_{S \text{ min}}$ ______________ 0.8 bar absolute

Sizes 140 to 180 at 1800 rpm
Minimum pressure $p_{S \text{ min}}$ ______________ 1 bar absolute

Maximum pressure $p_{S \text{ max}}$ ______________ 10 bar absolute

Case drain pressure

Maximum permissible pressure of the case drain (at port L, L1): maximum 0.5 bar higher than inlet pressure at port S, but not higher than 2 bar absolute.

$p_{L \text{ max abs}}$ ______________ 2 bar absolute

Definition

Nominal pressure $p_{\text{nom}}$
The nominal pressure corresponds to the maximum design pressure.

Maximum pressure $p_{\text{max}}$
The maximum pressure corresponds to the maximum operating pressure within the single operating period. The total of the single operating periods must not exceed the total operating period.

Minimum pressure (high-pressure side)

Minimum pressure in the high-pressure side (port B) that is required in order to prevent damage to the axial piston unit.

Minimum pressure (inlet)

Minimum pressure at suction port S (inlet) that is required to prevent damage to the axial piston unit. The minimum pressure depends on the speed and displacement of the axial piston unit.

Rate of pressure change $R_{A}$

Maximum permissible pressure build-up and pressure reduction speed with a pressure change over the entire pressure range.

Case drain pressure

Maximum permissible pressure of the case drain (at port L, L1): maximum 0.5 bar higher than inlet pressure at port S, but not higher than 2 bar absolute.

$p_{L \text{ max abs}}$ ______________ 2 bar absolute

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

1) Other values on request
## Technical data

### Table of values (theoretical values, without efficiencies and tolerances: values rounded)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>NG</th>
<th>71</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>140</th>
<th>180</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Displacement, geometric (per revolution)</td>
<td>$V_g$</td>
<td>cm³</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum speed¹) at $V_g$ max</td>
<td>$n_{nom}$</td>
<td>rpm</td>
<td>2550</td>
<td>2300</td>
<td>2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow</td>
<td>$q_{v}$ max</td>
<td>l/min</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power at $\Delta p = 280$ bar</td>
<td>$P_{max}$</td>
<td>kW</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torque¹) at $V_g$ max and $\Delta p = 100$ bar</td>
<td>$T_{max}$</td>
<td>Nm</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotary stiffness drive shaft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>113</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>$c$</td>
<td>Nm/rad</td>
<td>71884</td>
<td>121142</td>
<td>169537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>$c$</td>
<td>Nm/rad</td>
<td>78545</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>$c$</td>
<td>Nm/rad</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>91093</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>$c$</td>
<td>Nm/rad</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>101847</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moment of inertia rotary group</td>
<td>$J_{TW}$</td>
<td>kgm²</td>
<td>0.0087</td>
<td>0.0167</td>
<td>0.0242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filling capacity</td>
<td>$V$</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass (12N00 without through drive) approx.</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>kg</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass (12Kxx) approx.</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>kg</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass (22Uxx) approx.</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>kg</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹) The values apply
- for an absolute pressure $p_{abs} = 1$ bar at suction port S
- within the optimum viscosity range from $\nu_{opt} = 16$ to 36 mm²/s
- for mineral-oil based hydraulic fluids.

### Note

Exceeding the maximum or falling below the minimum permissible values can lead to a loss of function, a reduction in operational service life or total destruction of the axial piston unit. We recommend to check the loading through tests or calculation / simulation and comparison with the permissible values.

### Calculation of characteristics

**Flow**

$$q_v = \frac{V_g \cdot n \cdot \eta_v}{1000} \quad [l/min]$$

$V_g$ = Displacement per revolution in cm³

$\Delta p$ = Differential pressure in bar

$n$ = Speed in rpm

$\eta_v$ = Volumetric efficiency

**Torque**

$$T = \frac{V_g \cdot \Delta p}{20 \cdot p \cdot \eta_{mh}} \quad [Nm]$$

$\eta_{mh}$ = Mechanical-hydraulic efficiency

**Power**

$$P = \frac{2\pi \cdot T \cdot n}{60000} = \frac{q_v \cdot \Delta p}{600 \cdot \eta_t} \quad [kW]$$

$\eta_t$ = Total efficiency ($\eta_t = \eta_v \cdot \eta_{mh}$)
## Technical data

### Permissible radial and axial loading on the drive shaft

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>NG</th>
<th>71</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>140</th>
<th>180</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radial force maximum at a/2</td>
<td></td>
<td>F&lt;sub&gt;q&lt;/sub&gt; N</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>2300</td>
<td>2800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axial force maximum</td>
<td>± F&lt;sub&gt;ax&lt;/sub&gt; max N</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1560</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Permissible input and through-drive torques

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Torque at V&lt;sub&gt;g&lt;/sub&gt; max and Δp = 280 bar&lt;sup&gt;1)&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>NG</th>
<th>71</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>140</th>
<th>180</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tmax Nm</td>
<td></td>
<td>317</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>624</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input torque for drive shaft, maximum&lt;sup&gt;2)&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>TE&lt;sub&gt;E&lt;/sub&gt; max Nm in</th>
<th>626</th>
<th>1104</th>
<th>1620</th>
<th>1620</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>TE&lt;sub&gt;E&lt;/sub&gt; max Nm in</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>TE&lt;sub&gt;E&lt;/sub&gt; max Nm in</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>TE&lt;sub&gt;E&lt;/sub&gt; max Nm in</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Through-drive torque for drive shaft, maximum</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>TD&lt;sub&gt;E&lt;/sub&gt; max Nm</th>
<th>492</th>
<th>778</th>
<th>1266</th>
<th>1266</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>TD&lt;sub&gt;E&lt;/sub&gt; max Nm</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<sup>1)</sup> Without considering efficiency
<sup>2)</sup> For drive shafts free of radial force

## Distribution of torques

![Diagram](image-url)
DG – Two-point control, directly operated

The variable pump can be set to a minimum swivel angle by connecting an external control pressure to port X.

This will supply control fluid directly to the stroke piston; a minimum control pressure of $p_{st} \geq 50$ bar is required.

The variable pump can only be switched between $V_{g\ max}$ and $V_{g\ min}$.

Please note, that the required control pressure at port X is directly dependent on the actual operating pressure $p_B$ in port B. (See control pressure characteristic).

Control pressure $p_{st}$ in X =

- 0 bar $\Rightarrow V_{g\ max}$
- $\geq 50$ bar $\Rightarrow V_{g\ min}$

Control pressure characteristic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port for</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Service line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Suction line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L, L₁</td>
<td>Case drain (L₁ plugged)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Pilot pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$M_B$</td>
<td>Measuring operating pressure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DR – Pressure control

The pressure control limits the maximum pressure at the pump output within the pump control range. The variable pump only supplies as much hydraulic fluid as is required by the consumers. If the operating pressure exceeds the target pressure set at the pressure valve, the pump will regulate towards a smaller displacement. The pressure can be set steplessly at the control valve.

**Static characteristic**

(at \( n_1 = 1500 \text{ rpm} \); \( t_{\text{fluid}} = 50 ^\circ \text{C} \))

In order to prevent damage to the pump and the system, 1) this setting range is the permissible setting range and must not be exceeded.

The range of possible settings at the valve are greater.

**Circuit diagram**

- **Port for**
  - B Service line
  - S Suction line
  - L, L\(_1\) Case drain (L\(_1\) plugged)
  - MB Measuring operating pressure

**Control data**

Hysteresis and repeatability \( \Delta p \) maximum 3 bar

Pressure rise, maximum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NG</th>
<th>71</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>140</th>
<th>180</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \Delta p ) bar</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Control fluid consumption maximum approx. 3 l/min
**DRG – Pressure control, remotely operated**

The DR-control valve (see page 9) is overriding this DRG-remote setting of max. outlet pressure.

A pressure relief valve can be externally piped to port X for remote setting of pressure below the setting of the DR control valve spool. This relief valve is not included in the delivery contents of the DRG control.

The differential pressure at the DRG control valve is set as standard to 20 bar. This results in a pilot oil flow to the relief valve of approx. 1.5 l/min at port X. If another setting is required (range from 10-22 bar) please state in clear text.

As a separate pressure relief valve we can recommend:

- DBDH 6 (hydraulic) to RE 25402 or
- DBETR-SO 381 with orifice Ø 0.8 mm in P (electric) to RE 29166.

The max. length of piping should not exceed 2 m.

**Static characteristic**

(at \( n_1 = 1500 \text{ rpm; } t_{\text{fluid}} = 50 \text{ °C} \))

![Diagram](image)

---

1) In order to prevent damage to the pump and the system, this setting range is the permissible setting range and must not be exceeded. The range of possible settings at the valve are greater.
DRF/DRS – Pressure and flow control

In addition to the pressure control function (see page 9), the pump flow may be varied by means of a differential pressure over an adjustable orifice (e.g. directional valve) installed in the service line to the actuator. The pump flow is equal to the actual required flow by the actuator, regardless of changing pressure levels.

The pressure control overrides the flow control function.

Note
The DRS-valve version has no connection between X and the reservoir (pump housing).
Unloading the LS-pilot line must be possible in the valve system. Because of the flushing function sufficient unloading of the X-line must also be provided.

Static characteristic
Flow control at \( n_1 = 1500 \text{ rpm}; t_{\text{fluid}} = 50 ^\circ \text{C} \)

In order to prevent damage to the pump and the system, this setting range is the permissible setting range and must not be exceeded.
The range of possible settings at the valve are greater.

Static characteristic at variable speed

Differential pressure \( \Delta p \):
Standard setting: 14 to 22 bar.
If another setting is required, please state in clear text.
Unloading port X to reservoir results in a zero stroke (standby) pressure which lies about 1 to 2 bar higher than the defined differential pressure \( \Delta p \). System influences are not taken into account.

Control data
Data for pressure control DR, see page 9.
Maximum flow deviation measured with drive speed \( n = 1500 \text{ rpm} \).
LA... – Pressure, flow and power control

Execution of the pressure control like DR(G), see pages 9/10. Execution of the pressure and flow control like DRS, see pages 11.

In order to achieve a constant drive torque with varying operating pressures, the swivel angle and with it the output flow from the axial piston pump is varied so that the product of flow and pressure remains constant.

Flow control is possible below the power control curve.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beginning of control</th>
<th>Torque T [Nm] for size</th>
<th>Order code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to 50 bar</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>LA5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 60 bar</td>
<td>71.0 - 121.0</td>
<td>LA6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 80 bar</td>
<td>121.0 - 213.0</td>
<td>LA7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 100 bar</td>
<td>213.1 - 319.0</td>
<td>LA8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over 100 bar</td>
<td>over 319.1</td>
<td>LA9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 120 bar</td>
<td>319.1 - 449.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 140 bar</td>
<td>418.1 - 629.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 160 bar</td>
<td>540.1 - 810.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conversion of the torque values in power [kW] :

\[ P = \frac{T}{6.4} \text{ [kW] ( at 1500 rpm) } \quad \text{or} \quad P = \frac{2\pi \cdot T \cdot n}{60000} \text{ [kW] (for speeds, see table on page 6) } \]

Static curves and torque characteristic

Circuit diagram (LAXD) with pressure cut-off

Circuit diagram (LAXDG) with pressure cut-off, remotely operated

Circuit diagram (LAXS) with separate flow control

Circuit diagram (LAXDS) with pressure and flow control

Port for

- B: Service line
- S: Suction line
- L, L₁: Case drain (L₁ plugged)
- X: Pilot pressure
**ED – Electro-hydraulic pressure control**

The ED valve is set to a certain pressure by a specified, variable solenoid current.

If there is a change at the consumer (load pressure), the position of the control piston changes.

This causes an increase or decrease in the pump swivel angle (flow) in order to maintain the electrically set pressure level.

The pump thus only delivers as much hydraulic fluid as the consumers can take. The desired pressure level can be set steplessly by varying the solenoid current.

When the solenoid current signal drops towards a zero value, the maximum output pressure is limited to $p_{\text{max}}$ by an adjustable hydraulic pressure cut-off (secure fail safe function in case of a loss of power e.g. for use as fan drives).

The response time characteristic of the ED-control was optimized for the use as a fan drive system.

When ordering, state the type of application in clear text.

**Static current-pressure characteristic ED**
(measured at pump in zero stroke – negative characteristic)

![Graph of static current-pressure characteristic ED](image)

Hysteresis static current-pressure characteristic < 3 bar

**Static flow-pressure characteristic**
(at $n = 1500 \text{ rpm}; t_{\text{fluid}} = 50 ^\circ \text{C}$)

![Graph of static flow-pressure characteristic](image)

**Control data**

Standby standard setting 20 bar, other values on request.

Hysteresis and pressure rise $\Delta p < 4 \text{ bar}$.

Control flow consumption $3 \text{ to } 4.5 \text{ l/min}$.

---

**Circuit diagram ED..**

---

**Port for**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Service line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Suction line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L, L1</td>
<td>Case drain (L1 plugged)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Technical data, solenoid**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ED71</th>
<th>ED72</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voltage</td>
<td>12 V (±20 %)</td>
<td>24 V (±20 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control current</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start of control at $V_g_{\text{min}}$</td>
<td>100 mA</td>
<td>50 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of control at $V_g_{\text{max}}$</td>
<td>1200 mA</td>
<td>600 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limiting current</td>
<td>1.54 A</td>
<td>0.77 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal resistance (at 20 °C)</td>
<td>5.5 $\Omega$</td>
<td>22.7 $\Omega$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dither frequency</td>
<td>100 to 200 Hz</td>
<td>100 to 200 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actuated time</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For type of protection, see plug design on page 40

Operating temperature range at valve -20 °C to +115 °C
ER – Electro-hydraulic pressure control

The ER valve is set to a specific pressure by a specified, variable solenoid current.

If there is a change at the consumer (load pressure), the position of the control piston changes.

This causes an increase or decrease in the pump swivel angle (flow) in order to maintain the electrically set pressure level.

The pump thus only delivers as much hydraulic fluid as the consumers can take. The desired pressure level can be set steplessly by varying the solenoid current.

When the solenoid current signal drops towards a zero value, the pump’s output pressure is limited to \( p_{\text{min}} \) (standby level).

Observe the project planning note on page 2.

Static current-pressure characteristic ER
(measured with pump in zero stroke – positive characteristic)

Hysteresis static current-pressure characteristic < 3 bar

Influence of pressure setting on standby ± 2 bar

Static flow-pressure characteristic
(at \( n = 1500 \text{ rpm}; t_{\text{fluid}} = 50 \text{ °C} \))

Control data
Standby standard setting 14 bar, other values on request.

Hysteresis and pressure rise \( \Delta p < 4 \text{ bar} \).

Control flow consumption 3 to 4.5 l/min.

Circuit diagram ER.

Port for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L, L1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical data, solenoid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solenoid</th>
<th>ED71</th>
<th>ED72</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voltage</td>
<td>12 V (±20 %)</td>
<td>24 V (±20 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start of control at ( V_{g \text{ min}} )</td>
<td>100 mA</td>
<td>50 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of control at ( V_{g \text{ max}} )</td>
<td>1200 mA</td>
<td>600 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limiting current</td>
<td>1.54 A</td>
<td>0.77 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal resistance (at 20 °C)</td>
<td>5.5 Ω</td>
<td>22.7 Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dither frequency</td>
<td>100 Hz to 200 Hz</td>
<td>100 Hz to 200 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actuated time</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For type of protection, see plug design on page 40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating temperature range at valve</td>
<td>-20 °C to +115 °C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dimensions size 71

DRF/DRS – Pressure and flow control
port plate 11; mounting flange D; clockwise rotation

Before finalizing your design request a certified installation drawing. Dimensions in mm.

For other details on ports and shaft end, see page 17
Dimensions size 71

DRF/DRS – Pressure and flow control
Port plate 12; mounting flange C; clockwise rotation

For other details on ports and shaft end, see page 17

Before finalizing your design request a certified installation drawing. Dimensions in mm.
Dimensions size 71

Drive shaft

Port for Standard Size\(^5\) Max. pressure [bar]\(^6\) State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Port for</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Size(^5)</th>
<th>Max. pressure [bar](^6)</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Service line</td>
<td>SAE J518(^6)</td>
<td>1 in</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fastening thread</td>
<td>DIN 13</td>
<td>M10 x 1.5; 17 deep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Suction</td>
<td>SAE J518(^6)</td>
<td>2 in</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fastening thread</td>
<td>DIN 13</td>
<td>M12 x 1.75; 20 deep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Case drain fluid</td>
<td>ISO 11926(^7)</td>
<td>7/8-14 UNF-2B; 12 deep</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>O(^8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L(_1)</td>
<td>Case drain fluid</td>
<td>ISO 11926(^7)</td>
<td>7/8-14 UNF-2B; 12 deep</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>X(^8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Pilot pressure</td>
<td>ISO 11926</td>
<td>7/16-20 UNF-2B; 12 deep</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Pilot pressure DG-control</td>
<td>DIN ISO 228</td>
<td>G 1/4 in; 12 deep</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) ANSI B92.1a-1976, 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5
2) Splines according to ANSI B92.1a, run out of spline is a deviation from standard
3) Thread according to ASME B1.1
4) For the maximum tightening torques the general instructions on page 44 must be observed.
5) Depending on the application, short-term pressure spikes can occur. Consider this when selecting measuring equipment and fittings. Pressure values in bar absolute
6) Only dimensions according to SAE J518, metric fastening thread deviating from the standard
7) The spot face can be deeper than as specified in the standard
8) Depending on the installation position, L or L\(_1\) must be connected (see also pages 42 and 43)
O = Must be connected (plugged on delivery)
X = Plugged (in normal operation)
Dimensions size 71, port plate 11

**DG**
Two-point control, direct controlled

**LA.D:**
Pressure, flow and power control

**DR**
Pressure control

**ED7. / ER7.**
Electro-hydraulic pressure control

**DRG**
Pressure control, remotely operated

1) ER7.: 314 mm when using a sandwich plate pressure reducing valve.
Dimensions size 71, port plate 12

**DG**
Two-point control, directly operated

Valve mounting for ccw rotation

**LA.D**
Pressure, flow and power control

Valve mounting for ccw rotation

**DR**
Pressure control

Valve mounting for ccw rotation

**ED7. / ER7.**
Electro-hydraulic pressure control

Valve mounting for ccw rotation

**DRG**
Pressure control, remotely operated

Valve mounting for ccw rotation

1) ER7.: 195 mm if using a sandwich plate pressure reducing valve.
Dimensions size 100

DRF/DRS – Pressure and flow control
Port plate 11; mounting flange D; clockwise rotation

Before finalizing your design request a certified installation drawing. Dimensions in mm.

For other details on ports and shaft end, see page 22
Dimensions size 100

DRF/DRS – Pressure and flow control
Port plate 12; mounting flange C; clockwise rotation

For other details on ports and shaft end, see page 22
Before finalizing your design request a certified installation drawing. Dimensions in mm.

### Drive shaft

#### S
- Splined shaft 1 1/2 in
- 17T 12/24DP\(^1\) (SAE J744)
- Dimensions in mm:
  - 54
  - 28
  - 9.5
  - 61.9

#### U
- Splined shaft 1 1/4 in
- 14T 12/24DP\(^1\) (SAE J744)
- Dimensions in mm:
  - 47.5
  - 19
  - 6

#### W
- Splined shaft 1 1/4 in
- 14T 12/24DP\(^1\)\(^2\) (SAE J744)
- Dimensions in mm:
  - 55.4

### Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Port for</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Size(^4)</th>
<th>Maximum pressure [bar](^5)</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Service line</td>
<td>SAE J518(^6)</td>
<td>1 1/4 in</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fastening thread</td>
<td>DIN 13</td>
<td>M14 x 2; 19 deep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Suction</td>
<td>SAE J518(^6)</td>
<td>2 1/2 in</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fastening thread</td>
<td>DIN 13</td>
<td>M12 x 1.75; 17 deep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Case drain fluid</td>
<td>ISO 11926(^7)</td>
<td>1 1/16-12 UNF-2B; 15 deep</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>O(^8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L(_1)</td>
<td>Case drain fluid</td>
<td>ISO 11926(^7)</td>
<td>1 1/16-12 UNF-2B; 15 deep</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>X(^8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Pilot pressure</td>
<td>ISO 11926</td>
<td>7/16-20 UNF-2B; 12 deep</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Pilot pressure DG-control</td>
<td>DIN ISO 228</td>
<td>G 1/4 in; 12 deep</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ANSI B92.1a-1976, 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5
2. Splines according to ANSI B92.1a, run out of spline is a deviation from standard
3. Thread according to ASME B1.1
4. For the maximum tightening torques the general instructions on page 44 must be observed.
5. Depending on the application, short-term pressure spikes can occur. Consider this when selecting measuring equipment and fittings. Pressure values in bar absolute
6. Only dimensions according to SAE J518, metric fastening thread deviating from the standard
7. The spot face can be deeper than as specified in the standard
8. Depending on the installation position, L or L\(_1\) must be connected (see also pages 42 and 43)
O = Must be connected (plugged on delivery)
X = Plugged (in normal operation)
Dimensions size 100, port plate 11

**DG**
Two-point control, directly operated

**DR**
Pressure control

**DRG**
Pressure control, remotely operated

**LA.D.**
Pressure, flow and power control

**ED7. / ER7.**
Electro-hydraulic pressure control

---

1) ER7.: 364 mm if using a sandwich plate pressure reducing valve.
Dimensions size 100, port plate 12

**DG**
Two-point control, directly operated

Before finalizing your design request a certified installation drawing. Dimensions in mm.

**LA.D.**
Pressure, flow and power control

**DR**
Pressure control

**ED7. / ER7.**
Electro-hydraulic pressure control

**DRG**
Pressure control, remotely operated

1) ER7.: 200 mm when using a sandwich plate pressure reducing valve.
Dimensions size 140

DRF/DRS – Pressure and flow control
Port plate 11/12; mounting flange D; clockwise rotation

Before finalizing your design request a certified installation drawing. Dimensions in mm.

For other details on ports and shaft end, see page 27
**Dimensions size 140**

**DRF/DRS – Pressure and flow control**  
Port plate 11/12; mounting flange C; clockwise rotation

Before finalizing your design request a certified installation drawing. Dimensions in mm.

For other details on ports and shaft end, see page 27
Dimensions size 140

Drive shaft

S  Splined shaft 1 3/4 in 13T 8/16DP(1) (SAE J744)

Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Port for</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Size(3)</th>
<th>Maximum pressure <a href="4">bar</a></th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Service line</td>
<td>SAE J518(5)</td>
<td>1 1/4 in</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fastening thread</td>
<td>DIN 13</td>
<td>M14 x 2; 19 deep</td>
<td></td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Suction</td>
<td>SAE J518(5)</td>
<td>2 1/2 in</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fastening thread</td>
<td>DIN 13</td>
<td>M12 x 1.75; 17 deep</td>
<td></td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Case drain fluid</td>
<td>ISO 11926(6)</td>
<td>1 1/16-12 UNF-2B; 15 deep</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>O(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L1</td>
<td>Case drain fluid</td>
<td>ISO 11926(6)</td>
<td>1 1/16-12 UNF-2B; 15 deep</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>X(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Pilot pressure</td>
<td>ISO 11926</td>
<td>7/16-20 UNF-2B; 12 deep</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pilot pressure DG-control</td>
<td>DIN ISO 228</td>
<td>G 1/4 in; 12 deep</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) ANSI B92.1a-1976, 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5
2) Thread according to ASME B1.1
3) Depending on the application, short-term pressure spikes can occur. Consider this when selecting measuring equipment and fittings. Pressure values in bar absolute.
4) Only dimensions according to SAE J518, metric fastening thread deviating from the standard
5) The spot face can be deeper than as specified in the standard
6) Depending on the installation position, L or L1 must be connected (see also pages 42 and 43)
7) O = Must be connected (plugged on delivery)
   X = Plugged (in normal operation)
Dimensions size 140, port plate 11

Before finalizing your design request a certified installation drawing. Dimensions in mm.

DG
Two-point control, direct controlled; flange D

LA.D.
Pressure, flow and power control; flange D

DR
Pressure control; flange D

ED7. / ER7.
Electro-hydraulic pressure control; flange D

DRG
Pressure control, remotely operated; flange D

1) Dimensions of mounting flange C
2) Dimensions of control ER7 when using a sandwich plate pressure reducing valve.
Dimensions size 140, port plate 12

**DG**
Two-point control, direct controlled; flange D

Valve mounting for ccw rotation

**LA.D.**
Pressure, flow and power control; flange D

Valve mounting for ccw rotation

**DR**
Pressure control; flange D

Valve mounting for ccw rotation

**ED7. / ER7.**
Electro-hydraulic pressure control; flange D

Valve mounting for ccw rotation

**DRG**
Pressure control, remotely operated; flange D

Valve mounting for ccw rotation

1) Dimensions of mounting flange C
2) ER7.: 215 mm when using a sandwich plate pressure reducing valve.
Dimensions size 180

DRF/DRS – Pressure and flow control
Port plates 11 and 22U; clockwise rotation

For other details on ports and shaft end, see page 31
### Drive shaft

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Size&lt;br&gt;3)</th>
<th>Max pressure&lt;br&gt;4)</th>
<th>State&lt;br&gt;4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Drive shaft</td>
<td>SAE J518&lt;br&gt;5)</td>
<td>1 3/4 in 13T</td>
<td>8/16DP&lt;br&gt;1) (SAE J744 · 44-4 (D))</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Port for</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Size&lt;br&gt;3)</th>
<th>Max pressure&lt;br&gt;4)</th>
<th>State&lt;br&gt;4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Service line</td>
<td>SAE J518&lt;br&gt;5)</td>
<td>1 1/4 in 13T</td>
<td>8/16DP&lt;br&gt;1) (SAE J744 · 44-4 (D))</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fastening thread</td>
<td>DIN 13</td>
<td>M14 x 2; 19 deep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Suction</td>
<td>SAE J518&lt;br&gt;5)</td>
<td>2 1/2 in 13T</td>
<td>8/16DP&lt;br&gt;1) (SAE J744 · 44-4 (D))</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fastening thread</td>
<td>DIN 13</td>
<td>M12 x 1.75; 17 deep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Case drain fluid</td>
<td>ISO 11926&lt;br&gt;6)</td>
<td>1 5/16-12 UN-2B; 15 deep</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Case drain fluid</td>
<td>ISO 11926&lt;br&gt;6)</td>
<td>1 5/16-12 UN-2B; 15 deep</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Pilot pressure</td>
<td>ISO 11926</td>
<td>7/16-20 UNF-2B; 12 deep</td>
<td></td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Pilot pressure DG-control</td>
<td>DIN ISO 228</td>
<td>G 1/4 in; 12 deep</td>
<td></td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&lt;sub&gt;B&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Measuring pressure in B</td>
<td>DIN ISO 228</td>
<td>G 1/4; 12 deep</td>
<td></td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1) ANSI B92.1a-1976, 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5
2) Thread according to ASME B1.1
3) For the maximum tightening torques the general instructions on page 44 must be observed.
4) Depending on the application, short-term pressure spikes can occur. Consider this when selecting measuring equipment and fittings. Pressure values in bar absolute.
5) Only dimensions according to SAE J518, metric fastening thread deviating from the standard
6) The spot face can be deeper than as specified in the standard
7) Depending on the installation position, L or L<sub>1</sub> must be connected (see also pages 42 and 43)

O = Must be connected (plugged on delivery)
X = Plugged (in normal operation)
Dimensions size 180, port plate 11

**DG**
Two-point control, directly operated

**LA.D**
Pressure, flow and power control

**DR**
Pressure control

**ED7. / ER7.**
Electro-hydraulic pressure control

1) ER7.: 409 mm when using a sandwich plate pressure reducing valve.
Dimensions size 180, port plate 22

**DG**
Two-point control, directly operated

**LA.D**
Pressure, flow and power control

**DR**
Pressure control

**ED7. / ER7.**
Electro-hydraulic pressure control

**DRG**
Pressure, remotely operated

---

Before finalizing your design request a certified installation drawing. Dimensions in mm.

1) ER7.: 215 mm when using a sandwich plate pressure reducing valve.
Dimensions through drive

**K01 flange** SAE J744 - 82-2 (A)  **Coupling** for splined shaft 5/8in 9T 16/32 DP \(^1\)  
(SAE J744 - 16-4 (A))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NG</th>
<th>A₁</th>
<th>A₂</th>
<th>A₃</th>
<th>A₄ (^3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>M10 x 1.5, 20 deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>M10 x 1.5, 16 deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140(^2)</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>M10 x 1.5, 16 deep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**U01 flange** SAE J744 - 82-2 (A)  **Coupling** for splined shaft 5/8in 9T 16/32 DP \(^1\)  
(SAE J744 - 16-4 (A))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NG</th>
<th>A₁</th>
<th>A₂</th>
<th>A₃</th>
<th>A₄ (^3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>On request</td>
<td>M10 x 1.5; 16 deep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**K52 flange** SAE J744 - 82-2 (A)  **Coupling** for splined shaft 3/4in 11T 16/32 DP \(^1\)  
(SAE J744 - 19-4 (A-B))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NG</th>
<th>A₁</th>
<th>A₂</th>
<th>A₃</th>
<th>A₄ (^3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>M10 x 1.5; 20 deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>M10 x 1.5; 16 deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140(^2)</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>M10 x 1.5; 16 deep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**U52 flange** SAE J744 - 82-2 (A)  **Coupling** for splined shaft 3/4in 11T 16/32 DP \(^1\)  
(SAE J744 - 19-4 (A-B))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NG</th>
<th>A₁</th>
<th>A₂</th>
<th>A₃</th>
<th>A₄ (^3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>M10 x 1.5; 16 deep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

\(^1\) 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5 according to ANSI B92.1-1976  
\(^2\) D-flange  
\(^3\) Thread according to DIN 13; observe the general instructions on page 44 for the maximum tightening torques.
Dimensions through drive

**K68 flange SAE J744 · 101-2 (B)**
**Coupling for splined shaft**
7/8in 13T 16/32 DP\(^1\)
(SAE J744 · 22-4 (B))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NG</th>
<th>A1</th>
<th>A2</th>
<th>A3</th>
<th>M12 x 1.75, 20 deep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140(^2)</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**U68 flange SAE J744 · 101-2 (B)**
**Coupling for splined shaft**
7/8in 13T 16/32 DP\(^1\)
(SAE J744 · 22-4 (B))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NG</th>
<th>A1</th>
<th>A2</th>
<th>A3</th>
<th>M12 x 1.75; 18 deep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**K04 flange SAE J744 · 101-2 (B)**
**Coupling for splined shaft**
1 in 15T 16/32 DP\(^1\)
(SAE J744 · 25-4 (B-B))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NG</th>
<th>A1</th>
<th>A2</th>
<th>A3</th>
<th>M12 x 1.75, 20 deep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140(^2)</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**U04 flange SAE J744 · 101-2 (B)**
**Coupling for splined shaft**
1 in 15T 16/32 DP\(^1\)
(SAE J744 · 25-4 (B-B))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NG</th>
<th>A1</th>
<th>A2</th>
<th>A3</th>
<th>M12 x 1.75; 18 deep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1) 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5 according to ANSI B92.1a-1976
2) D-flange
3) Thread according to DIN 13; observe the general instructions on page 44 for the maximum tightening torques.
Dimensions through drive

K07 flange SAE J744 - 127-2 (C) Coupling for splined shaft

1 1/4 in 14T 1/24 DP\textsuperscript{1)}
(SAE J744 - 32-4 (C))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NG</th>
<th>A₁</th>
<th>A₂</th>
<th>A₃</th>
<th>A₄ \textsuperscript{3)}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>M16 x 2, continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>M16 x 2, continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140\textsuperscript{2)}</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td>M16 x 2, 24 deep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

K24 flange SAE J744 - 127-2 (C) Coupling for splined shaft

1 1/2 in 17T 1/24 DP\textsuperscript{1)}
(SAE J744 - 38-4 (C-C))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NG</th>
<th>A₁</th>
<th>A₂</th>
<th>A₃</th>
<th>A₄ \textsuperscript{3)}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140\textsuperscript{2)}</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>M16 x 2; 24 deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140\textsuperscript{2)}</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>M16 x 2; 24 deep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U24 flange SAE J744 - 127-2 (C) Coupling for splined shaft

1 1/2 in 17T 1/24 DP\textsuperscript{1)}
(SAE J744 - 38-4 (C-C))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NG</th>
<th>A₁</th>
<th>A₂</th>
<th>A₃</th>
<th>A₄ \textsuperscript{3)}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>M16; 22 deep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{1)} 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5 according to ANSI B92.1a-1976
\textsuperscript{2)} D-flange
\textsuperscript{3)} Thread according to DIN 13; observe the general instructions on page 44 for the maximum tightening torques.
\textsuperscript{4)} Coupling without stop
\textsuperscript{5)} Coupling with stop
Dimensions through drive

K15 flange SAE J744 - 127-4 (C)  Coupling for splined shaft 1 1/4 in 14T 12/24 DP\(^1\)  
(SAE J744 - 32-4 (C))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NG</th>
<th>A1</th>
<th>A2</th>
<th>A3</th>
<th>A4(^3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>M12 x 1.75, 22 deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140(^2)</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>M12 x 1.75, 22 deep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

K17 flange SAE J744 - 152-4 (D)  Coupling for splined shaft 1 3/4 in 13T 8/16 DP\(^1\)  
(SAE J744 - 44-4 (D))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NG</th>
<th>A1</th>
<th>A2</th>
<th>A3</th>
<th>A4(^3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>140(^2)</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>M16 x 2, continuous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NG A1 A2 A3 A4\(^3\)
180 387 55.4 17.9 M12; 18 deep

U15 flange SAE J744 - 127-4 (C)  Coupling for splined shaft 1 1/4 in 14T 12/24 DP\(^1\)  
(SAE J744 - 32-4 (C))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NG</th>
<th>A1</th>
<th>A2</th>
<th>A3</th>
<th>A4(^3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>140(^2)</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>M16 x 2, continuous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NG A1 A2 A3 A4\(^3\)
180 387 75 On request M16; 22 deep

U17 flange SAE J744 - 152-4 (D)  Coupling for splined shaft 1 3/4 in 13T 8/16 DP\(^1\)  
(SAE J744 - 44-4 (D))

Before finalizing your design request a certified installation drawing. Dimensions in mm.

\(^1\) 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5 according to ANSI B92.1a-1976
\(^2\) D-flange
\(^3\) Thread according to DIN 13; observe the general instructions on page 44 for the maximum tightening torques.
The "U" through drives of the A10VO are equipped with a flexible universal through drive. This enables the utilization of various through drive options without any machining of the port plate. Details of the necessary adapter parts can be found in data sheet RE 95581.

### Overview of attachments

The "U" through drives of the A10VO are equipped with a flexible universal through drive. This enables the utilization of various through drive options without any machining of the port plate. Details of the necessary adapter parts can be found in data sheet RE 95581.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Through drive</th>
<th>Attachment option 2nd pump</th>
<th>Through drive available for NG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82-2(A)</td>
<td>(K)(U)01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-2(A)</td>
<td>(K)(U)52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101-2(B)</td>
<td>(K)(U)68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101-2(B)</td>
<td>(K)(U)04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127-2(C)</td>
<td>(K)(U)07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127-2(C)</td>
<td>(K)(U)24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127-4(C)</td>
<td>(K)(U)15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152-4(D)</td>
<td>(K)(U)17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) 2nd attachment pump sizes 71 to 100 only with mounting flange C, sizes 140 to 180 with mounting flange D
Combination pumps A10VO + A10VO

When using combination pumps it is possible to have multiple, mutually independent circuits without the need for a splitter gearbox.

When ordering combination pumps, the model codes for the 1st and the 2nd pump must be joined by a "+".

**Order example:**
A10VO100DR/32R-VSC12K07 + A10VO71DR/32R-VSC12N00

If a gear pump or radial piston pump is to be factory-mounted, please contact us.

The A10V(S)O axial piston unit can be delivered with a through drive, as shown in the type code on page 3.

### Permissible mass moment of inertia

It is permissible to use a combination of two single pumps of the same size (tandem pump), considering a dynamic mass acceleration of maximum 10 g (=98.1 m/s²) without additional support bracket.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NG</th>
<th>71</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>140</th>
<th>180</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permissible mass torque with 4-hole flange</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>static</td>
<td>$T_m$ Nm</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dynamic at 10 g (98.1 m/s²)</td>
<td>$T_m$ Nm</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissible mass torque with 2-hole flange</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>static</td>
<td>$T_m$ Nm</td>
<td>2160</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dynamic at 10 g (98.1 m/s²)</td>
<td>$T_m$ Nm</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass (12N00) approx.</td>
<td>$m_1$ kg</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass (22U00) approx.</td>
<td>$m_1$ kg</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance center of gravity</td>
<td>$l_1$ mm</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Pump combination permissible only max. as double pump of same size.

$$T_m = \frac{m_1 \cdot l_1 + m_2 \cdot l_2 + m_3 \cdot l_3}{102} \text{ [Nm]}$$

m₁, m₂, m₃ Weight of pumps [kg]  
l₁, l₂, l₃ Distance center of gravity [mm]
Connector for solenoids

DEUTSCH DT04-2P-EP04, 2-pin
Molded, without bidirectional suppressor diode ___________ P
The following type of protection is provided with installed mating connector:
IP67 and IP69K

Circuit symbol
Without bidirectional suppressor diode

Mating connector
DEUTSCH DT06-2S-EP04
Bosch Rexroth Mat. No. R902601804
Consisting of:
- 1 case __________________________ DT06-2S-EP04
- 1 wedge __________________________ W2S
- 2 sockets __________________________ 0462-201-16141
The mating connector is not included in the delivery contents.
This can be supplied by Bosch Rexroth on request.

Changing connector position
If necessary, you can change the position of the connector by turning the solenoid.
To do this, proceed as follows:
1. Loosen the mounting nut (1) of the solenoid. To do this, turn the mounting nut (1) one revolution counter-clockwise.
2. Turn the solenoid body (2) to the desired position.
3. Retighten the mounting nut of the solenoid. Tightening torque: 5+1 Nm (size WAF 26, 12-pt DIN 3124).
On delivery, the position of the connector may differ from that shown in the brochure or drawing.

Electronic controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Electronics function</th>
<th>Electronics</th>
<th>Further information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric pressure control</td>
<td>Controlled power outlet</td>
<td>RA</td>
<td>analog RE 95230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RC2-2/21</td>
<td>digital RE 95201</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Power outlets for 2 valves, can be actuated separately
2) Only 24V nominal voltage
3) For further information on mobile electronics, see www.boschrexroth.de/mobile-electronics
Notes
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 empty via the hydraulic lines.

Particularly with the "drive shaft up/down" installation position, filling and air bleeding must be carried out completely as there is, for example, a danger of dry running.

The case drain fluid in the motor housing must be directed to the reservoir via the highest case drain port (L1, L2, L3).

For combinations of multiple units, make sure that the respective case pressure in each unit is not exceeded. In the event of pressure differences at the drain ports of the units, the shared drain line must be changed so that the minimum permissible case pressure of all connected units is not exceeded in any situation. If this is not possible, separate drain lines must be laid if necessary.

To achieve favorable noise values, decouple all connecting lines using elastic elements and avoid above-reservoir installation.

In all operating conditions, the suction line and case drain line must flow into the reservoir below the minimum fluid level.

The permissible suction height \( h_S \) is a result of the overall pressure loss, but may not be greater than \( h_{S\ max} = 800 \) mm. The minimum suction pressure at port S must also not fall below 0.8 bar absolute during operation.

Installation position
See the following examples 1 to 12.

Additional installation positions are available upon request.

Recommended installation positions: 1 and 3.

Note
- You can expect certain installation positions to affect the control device. Because of gravity, unit weight and case pressure, minor characteristic displacements and response time changes may occur.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Installation position</th>
<th>Air bleed</th>
<th>Filling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S + L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>L1</td>
<td>S + L1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>L1</td>
<td>S + L1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S + L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Installation instructions

Above-reservoir installation

Above-reservoir installation means 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 25 mm is required in installation position 6.

Observe the maximum permissible suction height $h_{S\ max} = 800$ mm.

A check valve in the case drain line is only permissible in individual cases. Consult us for approval.

Inside-reservoir installation

Inside-reservoir installation means the pump is installed within the minimum reservoir fluid level.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Installation position</th>
<th>Air bleed</th>
<th>Filling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>L (F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>L$_1$ (F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>S + L$_1$ (F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>S + L (F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **S**: Suction port
- **F**: Filling / air bleeding
- **L, L$_1$**: Case drain port
- **SB**: Baffle (baffle plate)
- $h_{t\ min}$: Minimum necessary immersion depth (200 mm)
- $h_{min}$: Minimum necessary spacing to reservoir bottom (100 mm)
- $h_{ES\ min}$: Minimum necessary height needed to protect the axial piston unit from draining (25 mm)
- $h_{S\ max}$: Maximum permissible suction height (800 mm)
- $a_{min}$: When designing the reservoir, ensure adequate distance between the suction line and the case drain line. This prevents the heated, return flow from being drawn directly back into the suction line.
General instructions

- The A10VO pump is designed to be used in open circuit.
- Project planning, installation and commissioning of the axial piston unit require the involvement of qualified personnel.
- Before operating the axial piston unit, please read the appropriate instruction manual thoroughly and completely. If necessary, request these from Bosch Rexroth.
- During and shortly after operation, there is a risk of burns on the axial piston unit and especially on the solenoids. Take appropriate safety measures (e.g. by wearing protective clothing).
- Depending on the operating conditions of the axial piston unit (operating pressure, fluid temperature), the characteristics may shift.

Service line ports:
- The ports and fastening threads are designed for the specified maximum pressure. The machine or system manufacturer must ensure that the connecting elements and lines correspond to the specified application conditions (pressure, flow, hydraulic fluid, temperature) with the necessary safety factors.
- The service line ports and function ports are only designed to accommodate hydraulic lines.
- Pressure cut-off and pressure control do not provide security against pressure overload. A separate pressure relief valve is to be provided in the hydraulic system.
- The data and notes contained herein must be adhered to.
- The product is not approved as a component for the safety concept of a general machine according to ISO 13849.
- The following tightening torques apply:
  - Fittings:
    Observe the manufacturer's instruction regarding the tightening torques of the used fittings.
  - Mounting bolts:
    For mounting bolts with metric ISO thread according to DIN 13 or thread according to ASME B1.1, we recommend checking the tightening torque individually according to VDI 2230.
  - Female threads in axial piston unit:
    The maximum permissible tightening torques $M_{G\,\text{max}}$ are maximum values for the female threads and must not be exceeded. For values, see the following table.
  - Threaded plugs:
    For the metal threaded plugs supplied with the axial piston unit, the required tightening torques of the threaded plugs $M_V$ apply. For values, see the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Thread size</th>
<th>Maximum permissible tightening torque for female threads $M_{G,\text{max}}$</th>
<th>Required tightening torque for threaded plugs $M_V$</th>
<th>Size of hexagon socket of threaded plugs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DIN 3852</td>
<td>G1/4</td>
<td>70 Nm</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
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<td>DIN ISO 228</td>
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<td>ISO 11926</td>
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<td>40 Nm</td>
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<td>80 Nm</td>
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<td>360 Nm</td>
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<td>1 5/16-12 UN-2B</td>
<td>540 Nm</td>
<td>270 Nm</td>
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