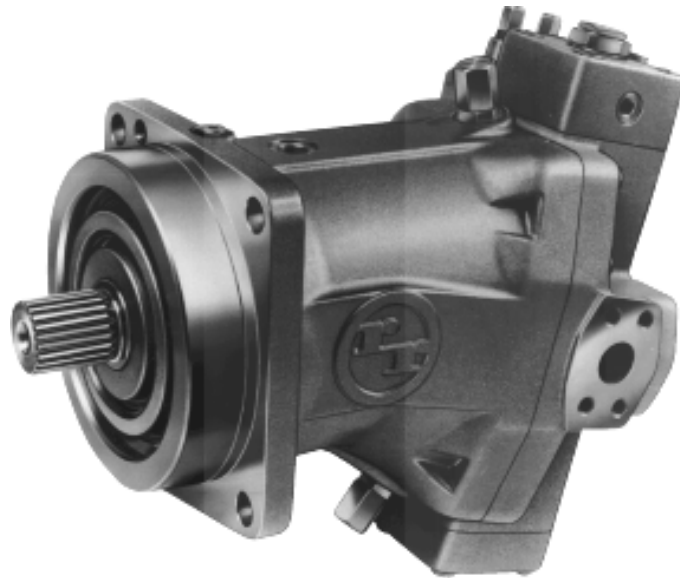


|                               |                                                                             |                                               |                    |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>MANNESMANN<br/>REXROTH</b> | <b>Variable Displacement Pump A7VO</b>                                      |                                               | <b>RE</b>          |
|                               | Series 6, for open loop circuits<br>Axial tapered piston - bent axis design |                                               | <b>92203/03.92</b> |
|                               | Sizes 250-1000                                                              | Nominal pressure 350 bar    Peak pressure 400 | Replaces RE 98 037 |

High pressure range

A7VO

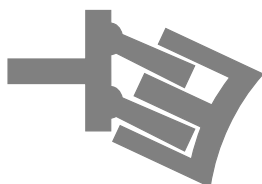
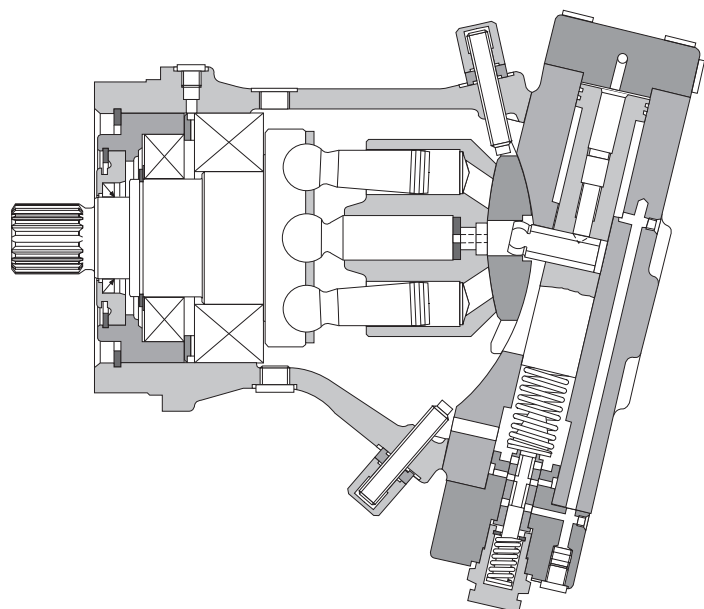


Variable displacement pump with axial tapered piston rotary group of bent axis design, for open loop circuit hydraulic drives. The pump is suitable for both mobile and industrial applications. The robust taper roller drive shaft bearings are designed to give long service life.

Flow is proportional to drive speed and displacement and may be smoothly adjusted between

$V_{gmin}$  and  $V_{gmax}$ .

Pressure control is supplied as standard.





**Technical data**

**Fluid**

For extensive information on the selection of fluids and for application conditions, please consult our data sheets RE 90 220 (mineral oil), RE 90 221 (eccologically acceptable fluids) and RE 90 223 (HF fluids).

With HF fluids and eccologically acceptable fluids you may have to consider reduced operating data . Please consult us.

**Operating viscosity range**

We recommend that the operating viscosity (at operating tempereure), for both efficiency and life of the unit, be chosen within the optimum range of:

$$v_{opt} = \text{operating viscosity } 16 \dots 36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$$

referred to tank temperature (open loop circuit).

**Viscosity limits**

The following viscosity limits apply:

$v_{min} = 10 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$   
short term at max. leakage oil temperature of 90°C.

$v_{max} = 1000 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$   
short term on cold start.

**Temperature range** (see selection diagram)

$t_{min} = -25^\circ\text{C}$   
 $t_{max} = 90^\circ\text{C}$

**Filtration**

In order to ensure correct functioning of the unit, a minimum level of cleanliness to

- 9 to NAS 1638 bzw.
- 6 to SAE, ASTM, AIA
- 18/15 to ISO/DIS 4406 is required.

This is, e.g. possible by using filter elements, type ... D020 ... (see RE 31278).

Hence the following degree of separation is produced :

$$\beta_{20} \geq 100$$

**Notes on the selection of the Hydraulic Fluid**

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

The hydraulic fluid should be selected so that within the operating temperature range, the operating viscosity lies within the optimum range ( $v_{opt}$ ) ( see shaded section of the selection diagram). We recommend that the highest possible viscosity range should be chosen in each case.

Example: At an ambient temperature of X°C, the operating temperature is 60°C. Within the operating viscosity range ( $v_{opt}$ ; shaded area), this corresponds to viscosity ranges VG 46 or VG 68. VG 68 should be selected.

Important: The leakage oil (case drain oil) temperature is influenced by pressure and pump speed and is always higher than the circuit temperature. However, at no point in the circuit may the temperature exceed 90°C.

If it is not possible to comply with the above conditions because of extreme operating parameters or high ambient temperatures, we recommend that the housing is flushed via port U.

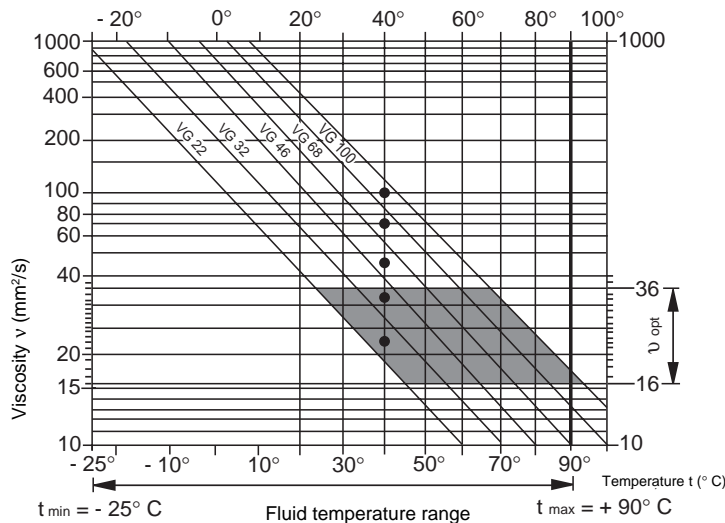
**Long-life bearings**

For long service life and HF fluids.

The external dimensions of the axial piston pump with long life bearings are the same as those for the standard unit. Long-life bearings may be subsequently built into existing axial piston pumps.

It is recommended that the bearings are flushed via port U.

**Selection diagram**



Variable displacement pump A7VO, series 6

**Technical data**

(Valid for mineral oil operation; for water based fluids see RE 90 223, for ecologically acceptable fluids see RE 90 221)

**Input operating pressure range**

Absolute pressure at port S (suction port)

$p_{abs\ min}$  \_\_\_\_\_ 0,8 bar  
 $p_{abs\ max}$  \_\_\_\_\_ 30 bar

**Output operating pressure range**

Pressure at ports A or B

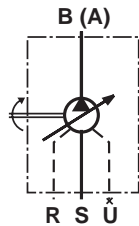
Nominal pressure  $p_N$  \_\_\_\_\_ 350 bar  
 Peak pressure  $p_{max}$  \_\_\_\_\_ 400 bar  
 (Pressure data to DIN 24312)

With oscillating loads above 315 bar, we recommend the use of a splined shaft (DIN 5480).

**Direction of flow**

Clockwise **S to B**  
 Anti-clockwise **S to A**

**Symbol**



**Ports**

- B (A) Service lines
- S Suction port
- R Case drain fluid
- U Flushing port

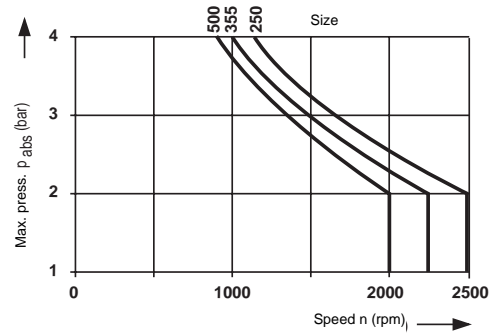
**Case drain fluid**

The maximum and permissible case drain pressures (housing pressure) are dependent on the shaft seals used. In addition, the permissible case drain pressure is dependent on the speed (see diagram). For max. speed see tabulated values.

The housing pressure must be equal to or greater than the external pressure on the shaft seal.

Max. case drain pressure (housing pressure)

$P_{max}$  \_\_\_\_\_ 4 bar abs.

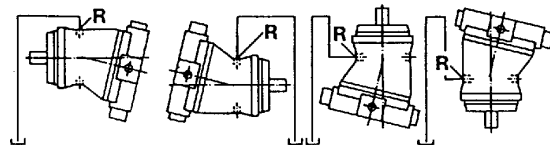


**Installation position**

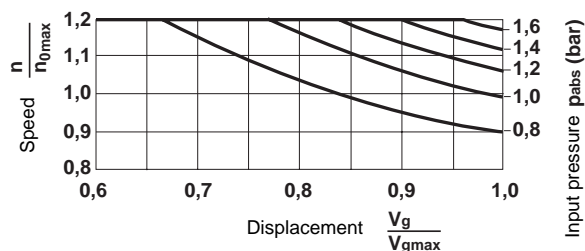
Optional. The pump housing must be filled with fluid prior to commissioning, and must remain full whenever it is operating. The drain line must be arranged so that the pump does not empty itself when the pump is stationary, i.e. the end of the drain line must be under the minimum oil level in the tank.

For filling the housing and when connecting the drain line, the highest drain port R should always be used.  $R_1$  or  $R_2$  must be connected.

For detailed designing informations, please consult our data sheet RE 90270.



**Determination of input pressure  $p_{abs}$  at suction port S or reduction of displacement with increasing speed.**



Variable displacement pump A7VO, series 6

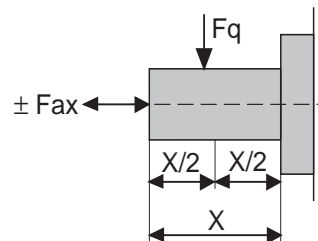
**Technical data**

**Tabulated values** (theoretical values, without considering  $\eta_{mh}$  and  $\eta_v$ ; approximate values)

| Size                                                                      | Size                                            | 250                       | 355              | 500   |       |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Displacement                                                              | $V_{g \max}$                                    | cm <sup>3</sup>           | 250              | 355   | 500   |       |
|                                                                           | $V_{g \min}$                                    | cm <sup>3</sup>           | 0                | 0     | 0     |       |
| Max. speed <sup>1)</sup>                                                  | at $V_{g \max}$                                 | $n_{o \max 1}$            | rpm              | 1500  | 1320  | 1200  |
| Max. speed (speed limit)                                                  | at $V_g < V_{g \max}$                           |                           |                  |       |       |       |
| with increase of input pressure $p_{abs}$ at suction port S (see diagram) |                                                 | $n_{o \max \text{ zul.}}$ | rpm              | 1800  | 1580  | 1440  |
| Max. flow <sup>2)</sup>                                                   | at $n_{o \max 1} (V_{g \max})$                  | $Q_{o \max 1}$            | L /min           | 364   | 455   | 582   |
| Max. power ( $\Delta p = 350$ bar)                                        | at $Q_{o \max 1}$                               | $P_{o \max 1}$            | kW               | 212   | 265   | 340   |
| Max. torque at $V_{g \max}$                                               | in continuous operation ( $\Delta p = 350$ bar) | $T_n$                     | Nm               | 1391  | 1976  | 2783  |
| Moment of inertia about drive axis                                        |                                                 | J                         | kgm <sup>2</sup> | 0,061 | 0,102 | 0,178 |
| Approx. weight                                                            |                                                 | m                         | kg               | 102   | 173   | 234   |
| Permissible loading of drive shaft: <sup>3)</sup>                         |                                                 |                           |                  |       |       |       |
| Max. axial force (at 1 bar)                                               |                                                 | $+ F_{ax \max}$           | N                | 4000  | 5000  | 6250  |
|                                                                           |                                                 | $- F_{ax \max}$           | N                | 1200  | 1500  | 1900  |
| Max. radial force (at 1 bar)                                              |                                                 | $F_{q \max}$              | N                | 1200  | 1500  | 1900  |

- 1) The values shown are valid for an absolute pressure ( $p_{abs}$ ) of 1 bar
- 2) 3% flow losses included
- 3) With combined loads (axial and radial forces) and higher operating pressures, please consult us.

**Forces**



**Flow**

$$Q [L/min] = \frac{V_g \cdot n \cdot \eta_v}{1000}$$

**Drive torque**

$$M [Nm] = \frac{1,59 \cdot V_g \cdot \Delta p}{100 \cdot \eta_{mh}} = M_k \cdot \Delta p$$

**Drive power**

$$P [kW] = \frac{M \cdot n}{9549} = \frac{Q \cdot \Delta p}{600 \cdot \eta_t}$$

- $V_g$  = geometric displacement [cm<sup>3</sup>] per rev.
- $\Delta p$  = differential pressure [bar]
- $n$  = speed [rpm]
- $\eta_v$  = volumetric efficiency
- $\eta_{mh}$  = mechanical-hydraulic efficiency
- $\eta_t$  = total efficiency ( $\eta_t = \eta_v \cdot \eta_{mh}$ )



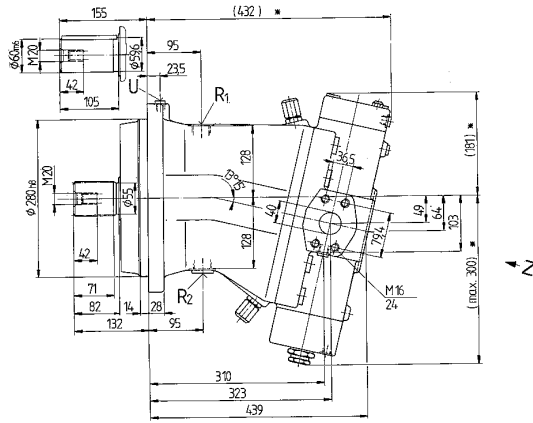
Variable displacement pump A7VO, series 6

**Unit dimensions, size 355**

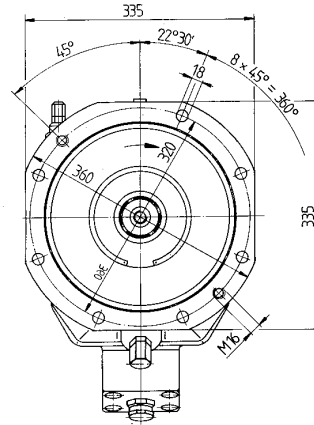
(not including control)

Ports **A/B** on sides opposite each other **02**; clockwise direction of rotation

Splined shaft  
W60x2x28x9g  
DIN 5480

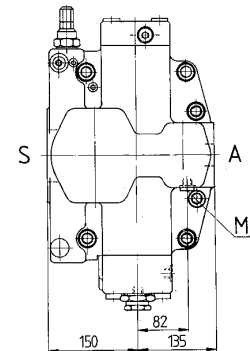
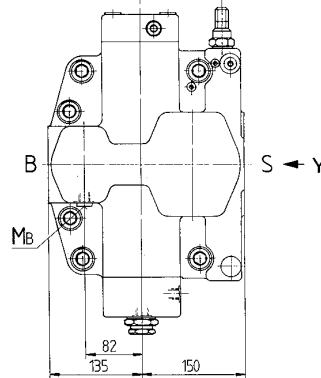
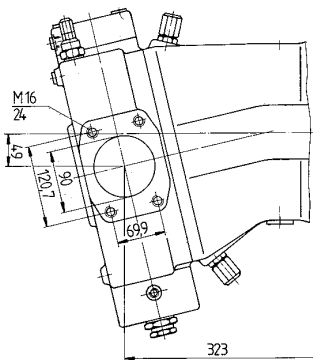


View Y



View Z clockwise

View Z anti-clockwise

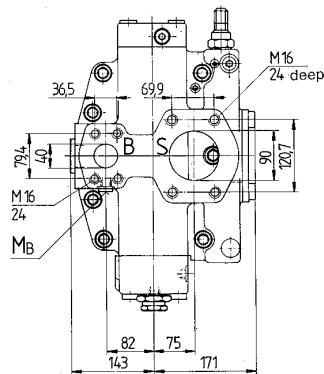


**Variation**

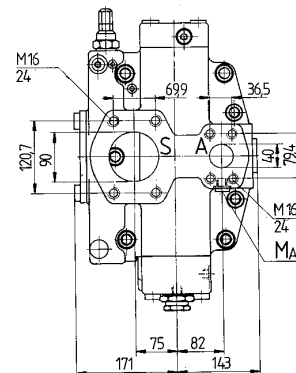
Shaft end **P**  
Key AS 18 x 11 x 100  
DIN 6885

**Variation**

Ports **A / B** at back (01)  
Clockwise



Anti-clockwise



**Ports**

|                                     |                 |            |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>A,B</b>                          | Pressure ports  | 1 1/2" SAE | (High pressure series)              |
| <b>S</b>                            | Suction port    | 3 1/2" SAE | (Standard pressure series)          |
| <b>U</b>                            | Flushing port   | M 14 x 1,5 | (Plugged in factory)                |
| <b>R<sub>1,2</sub></b>              | Case drain port | M 33 x 2   | (R <sub>2</sub> plugged in factory) |
| <b>M<sub>A</sub>, M<sub>B</sub></b> | Measuring port  | M 14 x 1,5 | (Plugged in factory)                |



**LRD Power Control,**  
**with integrated pressure control**  
**Initial setting  $V_{gmax}$**

**Power control**

Power control permits the drive power to be used to an optimum degree due to its exact matching to the hyperbolic operating curve.

The power control controls the displacement of the pump dependent on the operating pressure, so that a given drive power is not exceeded at constant drive speed.

Operating pressure  $p_B$  • displacement  $V_g =$   
constant drive power

The operating pressure acts on a lever mechanism via the measuring spool in the positioning piston. The externally set spring force acting on the pilot valve determines the power setting.

As the operating pressure is also present on the small side of the piston, the pump is held at the maximum displacement  $V_{gmax}$ . If the operating pressure exceeds the set spring force, the lever to the pilot valve is operated, the larger piston area is supplied with positioning pressure and the pump swivels in the direction of the smaller displacement  $V_{gmin}$ . This in turn reduces the effective moment on the rocker, thus allowing the operating pressure to rise in the same ratio by which the output flow is reduced, ( $p_B \cdot V_g = \text{constant}$ ).

The start of control may be adjusted from 50 to 300 bar.

Start of control min ..... 50 bar

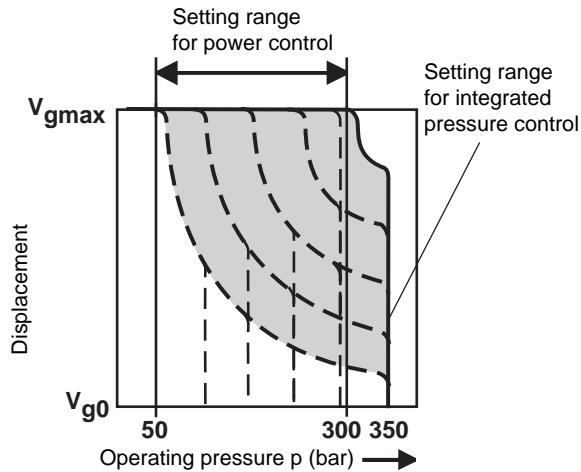
Start of control max ..... 300 bar

**When ordering, state in clear text :**

Drive power P (kW)

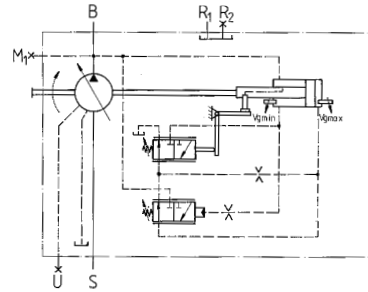
Drive speed n (rpm)

Max. flow  $Q_{max}$  (L/min)



**Integrated pressure control is standard** and overrides power control. For description see page 11.

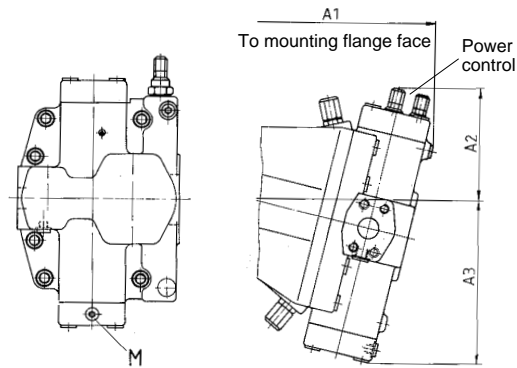
**Circuit**



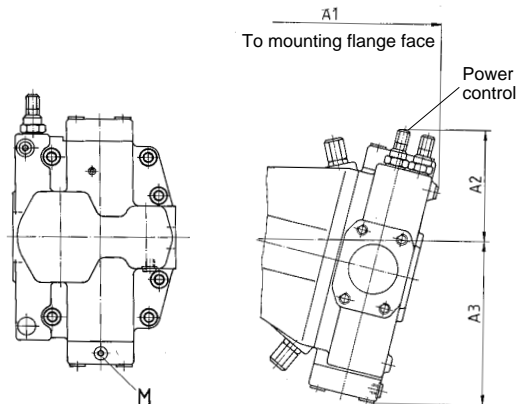
**Unit dimensions**

For general dimensions see pages 7 - 9.

Clockwise direction of rotation



Anti-clockwise direction of rotation



**Unit dimensions**

| Size | A <sub>1</sub> | A <sub>2</sub> | A <sub>3</sub> |
|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 250  | 385            | 170            | 248            |
| 355  | 430            | 175            | 279            |
| 500  | 490            | 200            | 306            |

### LRD Integrated Pressure Control

#### Initial setting $V_{gmax}$

Pressure control overrides power control. It protects the pump from pressure being exceeded and hence protects the pump from damage. The valve is integrated into the control housing and may be set externally.

On reaching the set command pressure the pump is controlled back to the minimum displacement.

The setting range is between 50 and 350 bar.

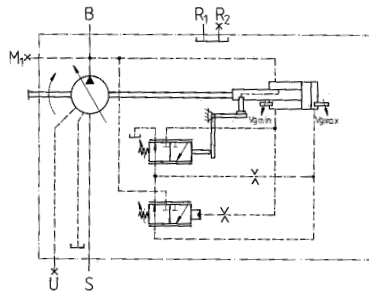
#### Please state setting in clear text when ordering:

Pressure control setting (bar)

The pressure relief valve, included in the system to safeguard the maximum pressure, must have a cracking pressure at least 20 bar above the control setting.

For circuit see page 10.

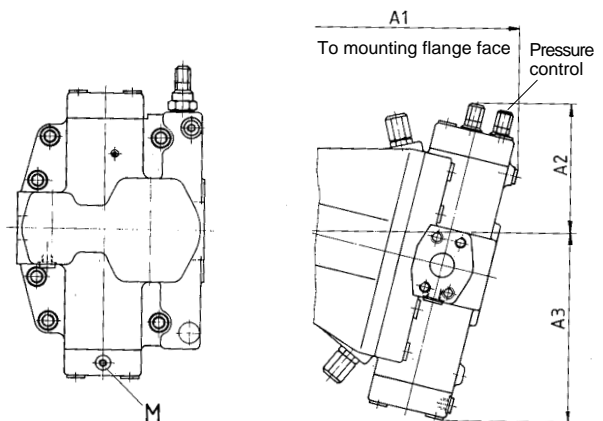
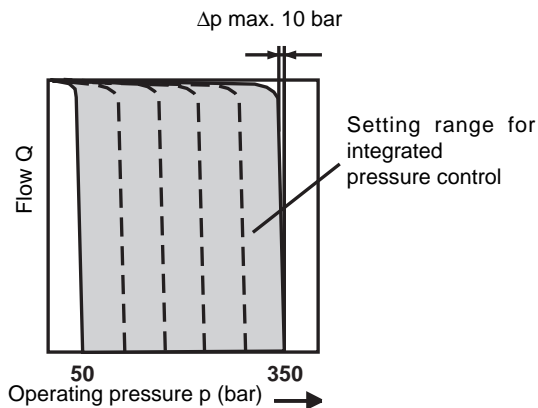
#### Circuit



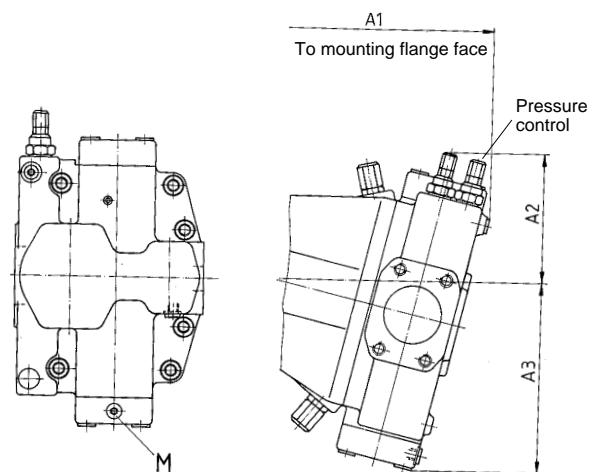
#### Unit dimensions

For general dimensions see page 7(8).

Clockwise direction of rotation



Anti-clockwise direction of rotation



#### Unit dimensions

| Size | A <sub>1</sub> | A <sub>2</sub> | A <sub>3</sub> |
|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 250  | 385            | 170            | 248            |
| 355  | 430            | 175            | 279            |
| 500  | 490            | 200            | 306            |

Variation LR **G** **With remotely controlled pressure control**

On reaching the set command pressure the remotely controlled pressure control sets the pump to minimum displacement  $V_{gmin}$ . It overrides the power control.

A pressure relief valve (not supplied), which is separate to the pump, controls the internal pressure cut-off valve.

As long as the command pressure of the pressure relief valve is not reached, the internal control valve is uniformly pressurised on both sides in addition to the spring force and is not operated. The command pressure is between 50 bar and 315 bar.

On reaching the command pressure at the separate pressure relief valve, it opens and the pressure on the spring side is reduced to tank. The internal control valve switches and the pump swivels to the minimum displacement  $V_{gmin}$ .

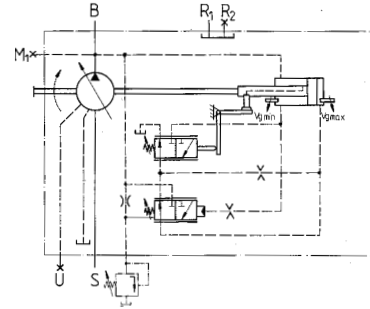
The differential pressure at the pilot valves is set normally to 25 bar.

For use as the separate pressure relief valve we recommend the following:

DBD 6 (hydraulic) to RE 25 402

Max. line length should not exceed 2m.

**Circuit**

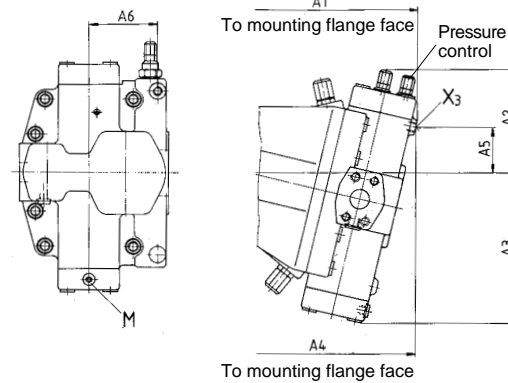


**Power control with remotely controlled pressure control**

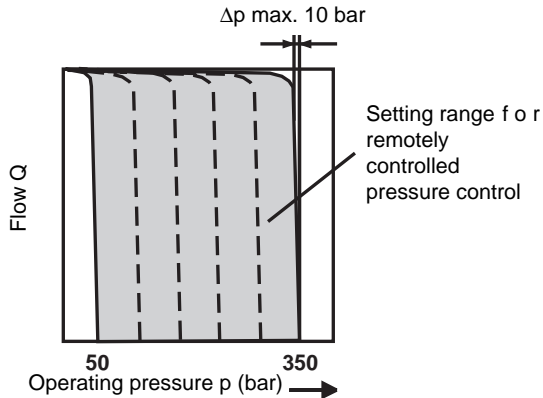
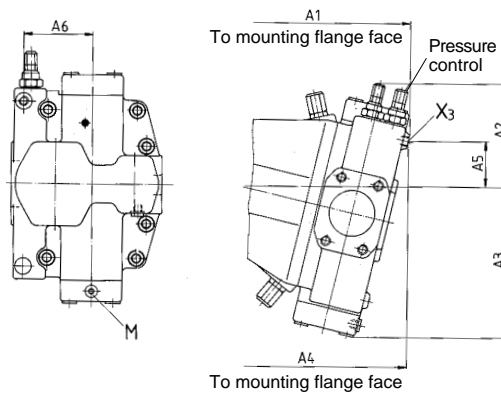
**Unit dimensions, size 250(355)**

For general dimensions see page 7(8).

Clockwise direction of rotation



Anti-clockwise direction of rotation



**Unit dimensions**

| Size | A <sub>1</sub> | A <sub>2</sub> | A <sub>3</sub> | A <sub>4</sub> | A <sub>5</sub> | A <sub>6</sub> | Ports X <sub>3</sub> |
|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 250  | 385            | 170            | 248            | 380            | 74             | 112            | M14 x 1,5            |
| 355  | 430            | 175            | 279            | 425            | 80             | 131            | M14 x 1,5            |
| 500  | 490            | 200            | 306            | 483            | 96             | 142            | M14 x 1,5            |

Variable displacement pump A7VO, series 6

Variation LRDH with hydraulic stroke limiter

Initial setting  $V_{gmax}$

The hydraulic stroke limiter is used to smoothly adjust the flow between  $V_{gmax}$  and  $V_{gmin}$ .  
The power control overrides it.

The power control overrides it.

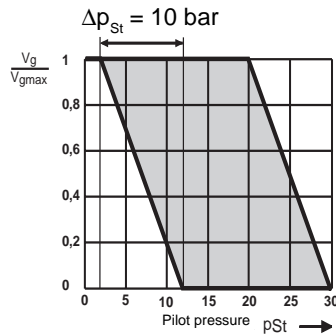
Displacement is set by the pilot pressure existing at port  $X_1$ .

The hydraulic stroke limiter takes the required positioning pressure from the high pressure. It must be noted, that the operating pressure requires at least 40 bar. If the pressure may fall below this, the pump must be supplied with an external positioning pressure via port  $X_2$ .

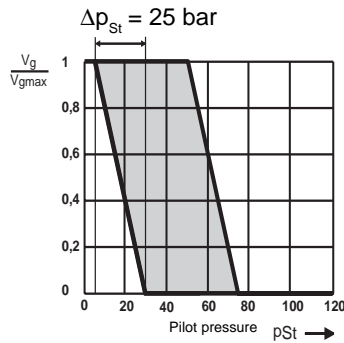
The start of control may be adjusted.

Please state the start of control in clear text on ordering.

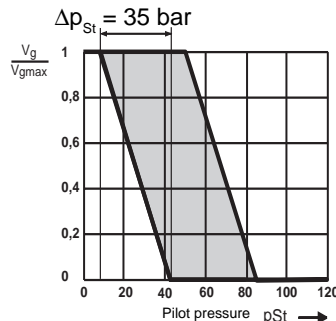
H1  $\Delta p_{St}$  for hydraulic stroke limiter ..... 10 bar  
Variable start of control ..... 2 - 20 bar



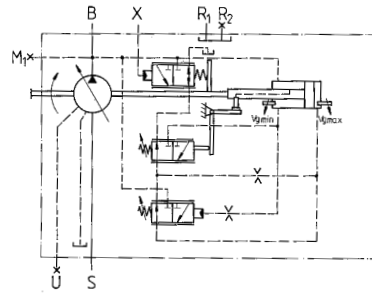
H2  $\Delta p_{St}$  for hydraulic stroke limiter ..... 25 bar  
Variable start of control ..... 5 - 50 bar



H3  $\Delta p_{St}$  for hydraulic stroke limiter ..... 35 bar  
Variable start of control ..... 7,5 - 50 bar



Circuit



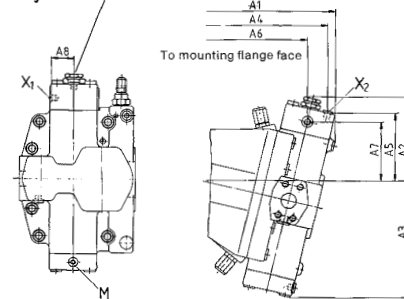
Power control with integrated pressure control and hydraulic stroke limiter

Unit dimensions, size 250

For general dimensions see page 7.

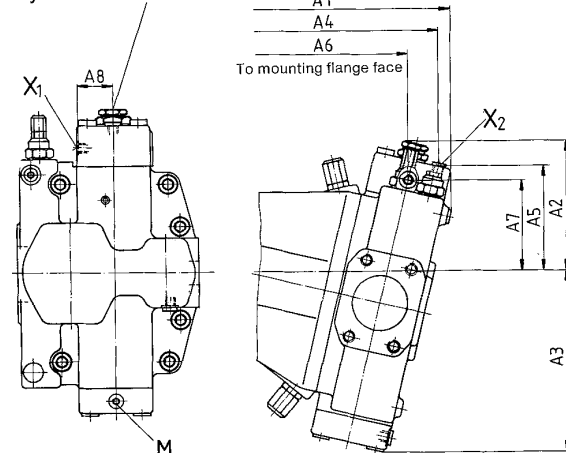
Clockwise direction of rotation

Hydraulic stroke limiter



Anti-clockwise direction of rotation

Hydraulic stroke limiter



Unit dimensions

Ports

| Size | A <sub>1</sub> | A <sub>2</sub> | A <sub>3</sub> | A <sub>4</sub> | A <sub>5</sub> | A <sub>6</sub> | A <sub>7</sub> | A <sub>8</sub> | X <sub>1</sub> , X <sub>2</sub> |
|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 250  | 385            | 188            | 248            | 370            | 144            | 327            | 123            | 49             | M14 x 1,5                       |
| 355  | 432            | 203            | 279            | 416            | 157            | 366            | 137            | 54             | M14 x 1,5                       |
| 500  | 490            | 215            | 306            | 470            | 169            | 417            | 148            | 61,5           | M14 x 1,5                       |

Variation LRD **N** with hydraulic stroke limiter

Initial setting  $V_{gmax}$

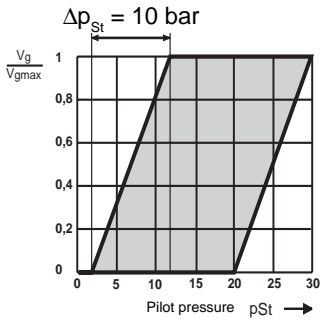
The hydraulic stroke limiter is used to smoothly adjust the flow between  $V_{gmax}$  and  $V_{gmin}$ . The power control overrides it. Displacement is set by the pilot pressure existing at port  $X_1$ .

The hydraulic stroke limiter takes the required positioning pressure from the high pressure. It must be noted, that the operating pressure requires at least 40 bar. If the pressure may fall below this, the pump must be supplied with an external positioning pressure via port  $X_2$ .

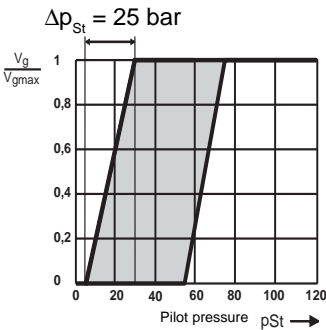
The start of control may be adjusted.

Please state the start of control in clear text on ordering.

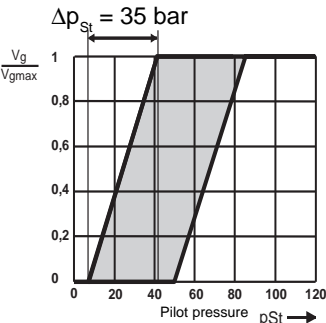
- N1  $\Delta p_{St}$  for hydraulic stroke limiter ..... 10 bar
- Variable start of control ..... 2 - 20 bar



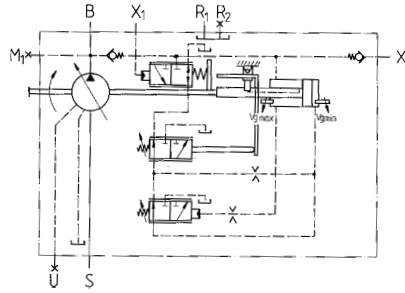
- N2  $\Delta p_{St}$  for hydraulic stroke limiter ..... 25 bar
- Variable start of control ..... 5 - 50 bar



- N3  $\Delta p_{St}$  for hydraulic stroke limiter ..... 35 bar
- Variable start of control ..... 7,5 - 50 bar



Circuit

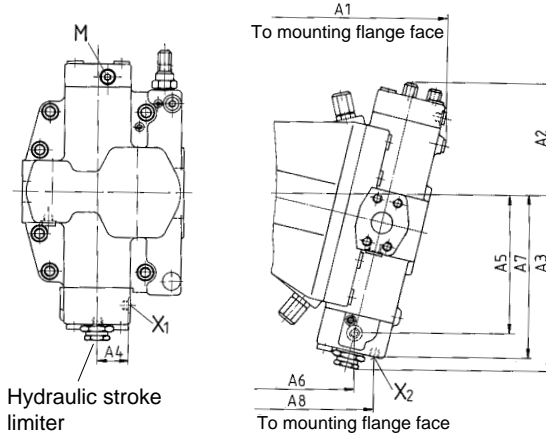


Power control with integrated pressure control and hydraulic stroke limiter

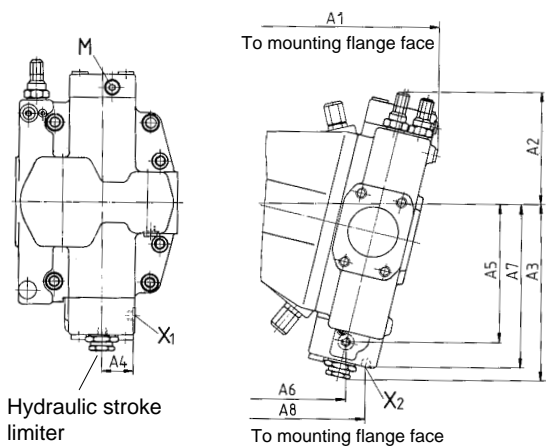
Unit dimensions, size 250

For general dimensions see page 7.

Clockwise direction of rotation



Anti-clockwise direction of rotation



Unit dimensions

| Size | A <sub>1</sub> | A <sub>2</sub> | A <sub>3</sub> | A <sub>4</sub> | A <sub>5</sub> | A <sub>6</sub> | A <sub>7</sub> | A <sub>8</sub> | Ports X <sub>1</sub> , X <sub>2</sub> |
|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 250  | 385            | 170            | 275            | 49             | 210            | 248            | 248            | 276            | M14 x 1,5                             |
| 355  | 430            | 175            | 300            | 54             | 234            | 278            | 275            | 315            | M14 x 1,5                             |
| 500  | 490            | 200            | 325            | 61,5           | 258            | 322            | 300            | 359            | M14 x 1,5                             |

## DR Pressure Control

### Initial setting $V_{gmax}$

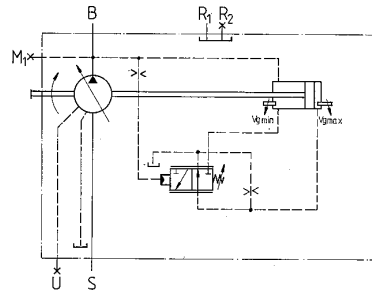
The pressure control maintains the pressure in a hydraulic system constant within its control range in spite of changing pump flow requirements. The variable displacement pump supplies only the volume of fluid required by the actuator. Should operating pressure exceed the set pressure, the pump is automatically swivelled back to a smaller angle and the deviation in control corrected.

Setting range from 50 to 350 bar.

**Please state the pressure control setting (bar) in clear text on ordering.**

A pressure relief valve situated in the system to safeguard the maximum pressure must have a cracking pressure at least 20 bar higher than the control setting.

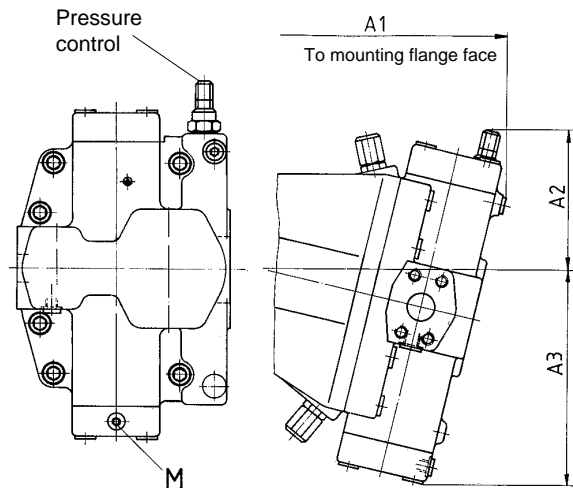
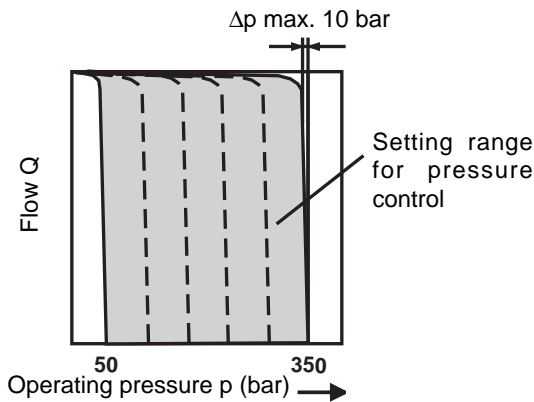
### Circuit



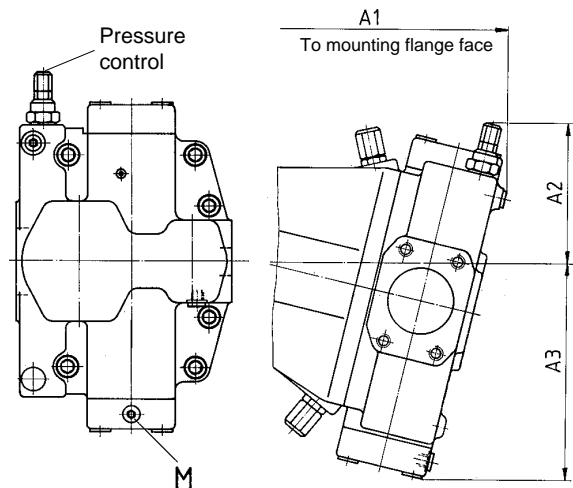
### Unit dimensions 250

For general dimensions see page 7.

Clockwise direction of rotation



Anti-clockwise direction of rotation



### Variation DRG

In addition to the remote control of the pressure control port  $X_3$  is available. The pressure relief valve, arranged separate from the pump is connected here and it is not supplied with the DRG. For description, size and position of port  $X_3$  see page 12.

### Unit dimensions

| Size | $A_1$ | $A_2$ | $A_3$ |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 250  | 385   | 161   | 248   |
| 355  | 430   | 166"  | 279   |
| 500  | 490   | 200   | 306   |

**HD<sub>D</sub> Hydraulic Control, dependent on pressure, Initial setting  $V_{gmin}$**

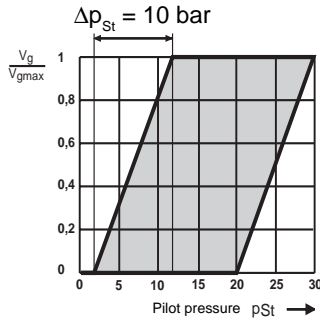
Hydraulic control, dependent on pressure, permits the displacement of the pump to be smoothly adjusted in accordance with the pilot pressure. The adjustment is proportional to the pilot pressure at port  $X_1$ .

A pressure of 40 bar is required for the adjustment. The required positioning oil is taken from the high pressure.

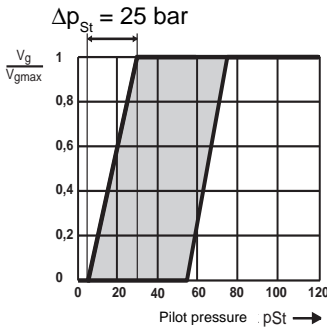
If operating pressure  $\geq 40$  bar and  $V_{gmin} \geq 0$ , then no external positioning pressure is necessary and port  $X_2$  must be closed before commissioning.

Otherwise an external setting pressure of at least 40 bar must be fed to port  $X_2$ .

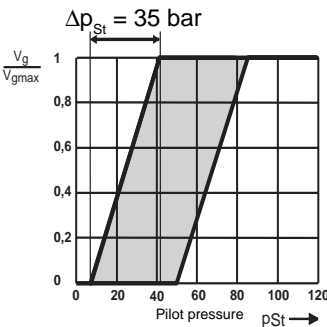
**HD1D**  $\Delta p_{St}$  ..... 10 bar  
Variable start of control ..... 2 - 20 bar



**HD2D**  $\Delta p_{St}$  ..... 25 bar  
Variable start of control ..... 5 - 50 bar

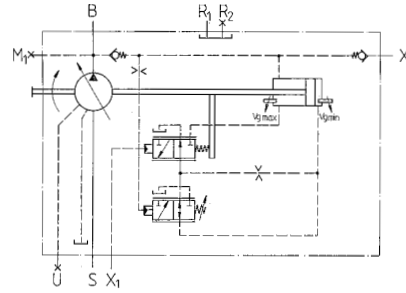


**HD3D**  $\Delta p_{St}$  ..... 35 bar  
Variable start of control ..... 7,5 - 70 bar



**Integrated pressure control is standard**  
For description see page 17.

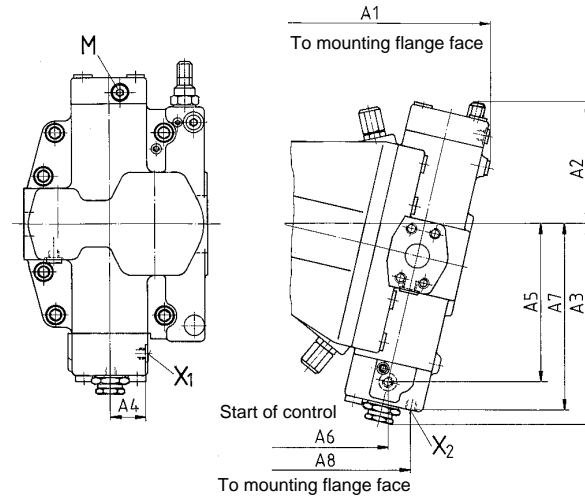
**Circuit**



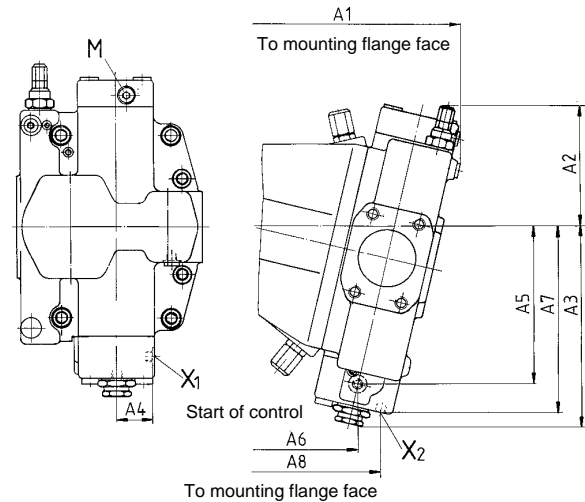
**Unit dimensions**

For general dimensions see pages 7, 8 and 9.

Clockwise direction of rotation



Anti-clockwise direction of rotation



For dimensions table see page 17.

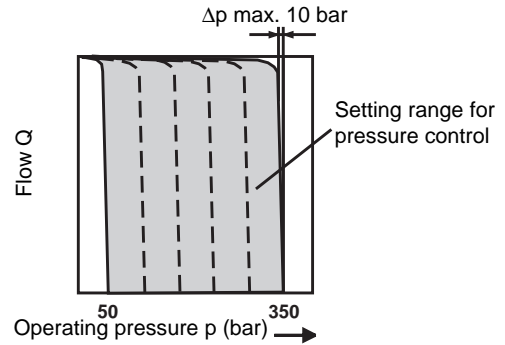
Variable displacement pump A7VO, series 6

### HD Integrated pressure control

Pressure control overrides the HD function. It protects the pump from the pressure being exceeded and hence protects the pump from damage. The valve is integrated into the control housing and may be set externally. On reaching the set command pressure the pump reduces its displacement back to the minimum displacement.

The pressure relief valve installed to ensure that the maximum pressure is not exceeded must be set so that the pressure at which it starts to open is 20 bar higher than the control setting.

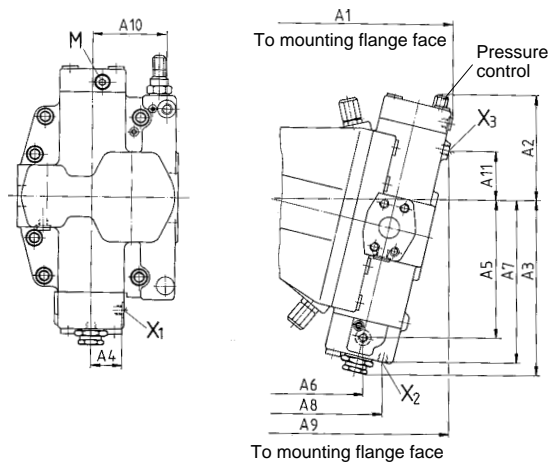
For circuit see page 16.



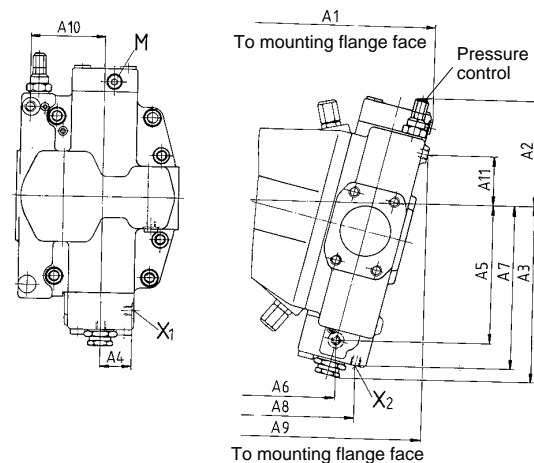
### Unit dimensions, size 250-500

For general dimension see pages 7, 8 and 9

Clockwise direction of rotation



Anti-clockwise direction of rotation



### Variation HDG With remotely controlled pressure control

On reaching the set command pressure the remotely controlled pressure control sets the pump to minimum displacement  $V_{gmin}$ . A pressure relief valve (not supplied), which is separate to the pump, controls the internal pressure cut-off valve.

As long as the command pressure of the pressure relief valve is not reached, the internal control valve is uniformly pressurised on both sides in addition to the spring force and is not operated.

The command pressure is between 50 bar and 315 bar.

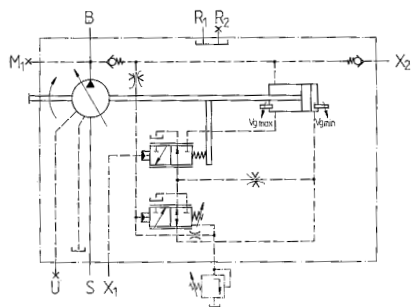
On reaching the command pressure at the separate pressure relief valve, it opens and the pressure on the spring side is reduced to tank pressure. The internal control valve switches and the pump swivels to the minimum displacement  $V_{gmin}$ . The differential pressure at the pilot valves is set normally to 25 bar.

As the separate pressure relief valve, we recommend the following:

DBD 6 (hydraulic) to RE 25 402

Max. line length should not exceed 2m.

### Circuit



### Unit dimensions

| Size | A <sub>1</sub> | A <sub>2</sub> | A <sub>3</sub> | A <sub>4</sub> | A <sub>5</sub> | A <sub>6</sub> | A <sub>7</sub> | A <sub>8</sub> | A <sub>9</sub> |
|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 250  | 385            | 161            | max.275        | 49             | 210            | 248            | 248            | 276            | 380            |
| 355  | 432            | 181            | max.300        | 54             | 234            | 278            | 275            | 315            | 425            |
| 500  | 492            | 200            | max.325        | 61,5           | 258            | 322            | 300            | 359            | 483            |

### Ports

| Size | A <sub>10</sub> | A <sub>11</sub> | X <sub>1</sub> | X <sub>2</sub> | X <sub>3</sub> |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 250  | 112             | 74              | M14x1,5        | M14x1,5        | M14x1,5        |
| 355  | 131             | 80              | M14x1,5        | M14x1,5        | M14x1,5        |
| 500  | 142             | 96              | M14x1,5        | M18x1,5        | M14x1,5        |

Hydraulic control, dependent on pressure with remotely controlled pressure control

**EPD Hydraulic control,  
with proportional valve,  
Initial position  $V_{gmin}$**

Hydraulic control permits the displacement of the pump to be smoothly varied.

The displacement is set proportional to the current fed to the solenoid of the proportional pressure reducing valve DRE 4 K (see RE 29181), i.e. an increase in current produces an increase in displacement.

Various amplifiers from the Rexroth range are available for controlling the proportional valve, see RE 29181.

With zero operating pressure a positioning pressure of at least 40 bar must be set at port  $X_2$ . If operating pressure  $\geq 40$  bar and  $V_{gmin} > 0$ , no external positioning pressure is then necessary and port  $X_2$  should be plugged before commissioning.

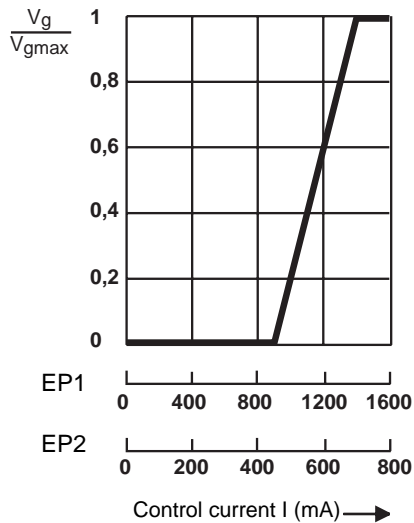
In order to operate the integrated pilot valve, a control pressure of 50 bar is required at port P.

**Positioning pressure at port P**

Required  $p_{min}$  ..... 50bar  
 $p_{max}$  ..... 100 bar

| Model | Control voltage (DC) | Control current Start of to end of control |
|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| EP1   | 12V                  | 900mA - 1400mA                             |
| EP2   | 24V                  | 450mA - 700mA                              |

Insulation IP 65



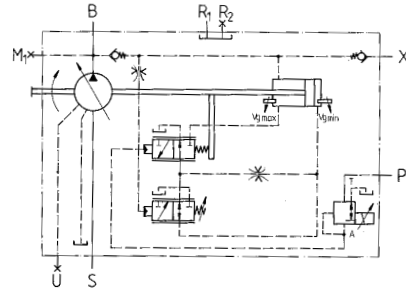
Integrated pressure control EPD is standard and overrides EP. For description see page 19.

**Unit dimensions**

| Size | A <sub>1</sub> | A <sub>2</sub> | A <sub>3</sub> | A <sub>4</sub> | A <sub>5</sub> | A <sub>6</sub> | A <sub>7</sub> | A <sub>8</sub> | A <sub>9</sub> |
|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 250  | 385            | 161            | max.275        | 124            | 248            | 276            | 238            | 241            | 36             |
| 355  | 432            | 181            | max.300        | 125            | 275            | 315            | 268            | 286            | 36             |
| 500  | 492            | 200            | max.325        | 132            | 300            | 359            | 294            | 328            | 43             |

| Size | Ports           |                 |                 | P       | X <sub>2</sub> | X <sub>3</sub> |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|----------------|----------------|
|      | A <sub>10</sub> | A <sub>11</sub> | A <sub>12</sub> |         |                |                |
| 250  | 112             | 131             | 142             | M14x1,5 | M14x1,5        | M14x1,5        |
| 355  | 380             | 425             | 483             | M14x1,5 | M14x1,5        | M14x1,5        |
| 500  | 74              | 80              | 96              | M14x1,5 | M18x1,5        | M14x1,5        |

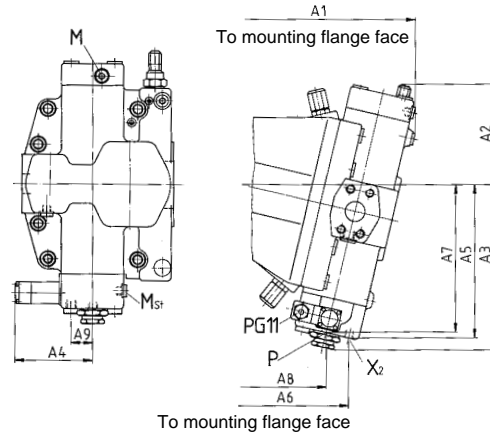
**Circuit**



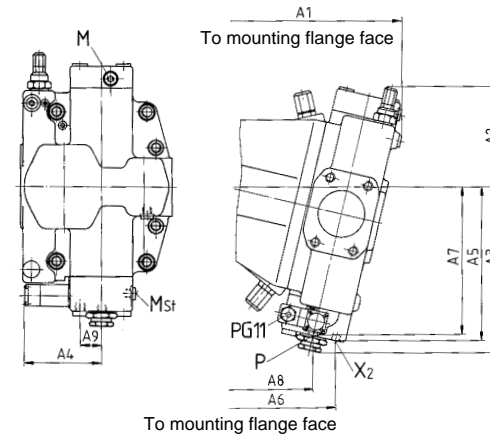
**Unit dimensions, size 250**

For general dimensions see page 7.

Clockwise direction of rotation



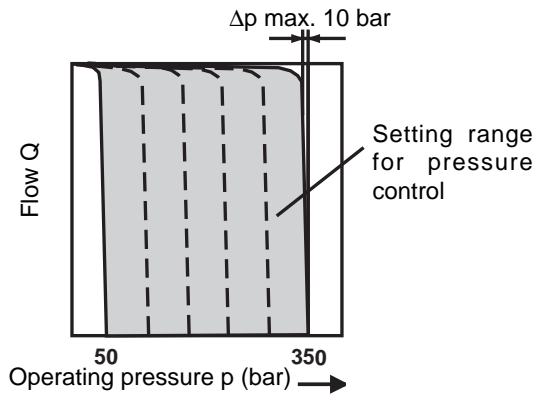
Anti-clockwise direction of rotation



### EPD Integrated pressure control

Pressure control overrides the HD function. It protects the pump from the pressure being exceeded and hence protects the pump from damage. The valve is integrated into the control housing and may be set externally. On reaching the set command pressure the pump reduces its displacement back to the minimum displacement.

The pressure relief valve installed to ensure that the maximum pressure is not exceeded must be set so that the pressure at which it starts to open is 20 bar higher than the control setting. For circuit see page 18.



### Variation EP G With remotely controlled pressure control

#### Initial position $V_{gmin}$

On reaching the set command pressure the remotely controlled pressure control sets the pump to minimum displacement  $V_{gmin}$ . A pressure relief valve (not supplied), which is separate to the pump, controls the internal pressure cut-off valve.

As long as the command pressure of the pressure relief valve is not reached, the internal control valve is uniformly pressurised on both sides in addition to the spring force and is not operated. The command pressure is between 50 bar and 315 bar.

On reaching the command pressure at the separate pressure relief valve, it opens and the pressure on the spring side is reduced to tank pressure. The internal control valve switches and the pump swivels to the minimum displacement  $V_{gmin}$ . The differential pressure at the pilot valves is set normally to 25 bar.

As the separate pressure relief valve we recommend the following:

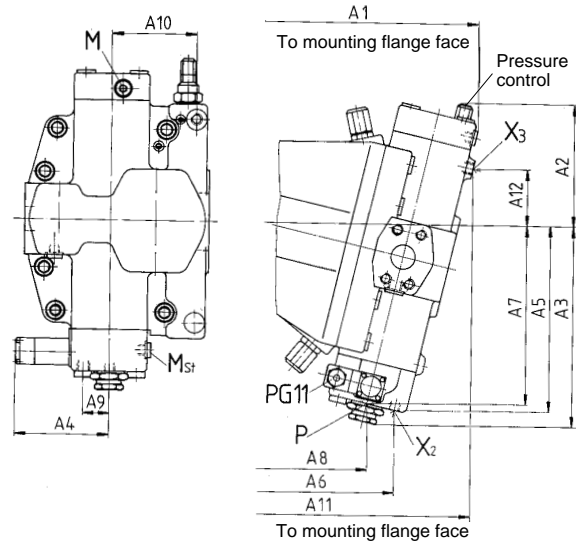
DBD 6 (hydraulic) to RE 25 402

Max. line length should not exceed 2m.

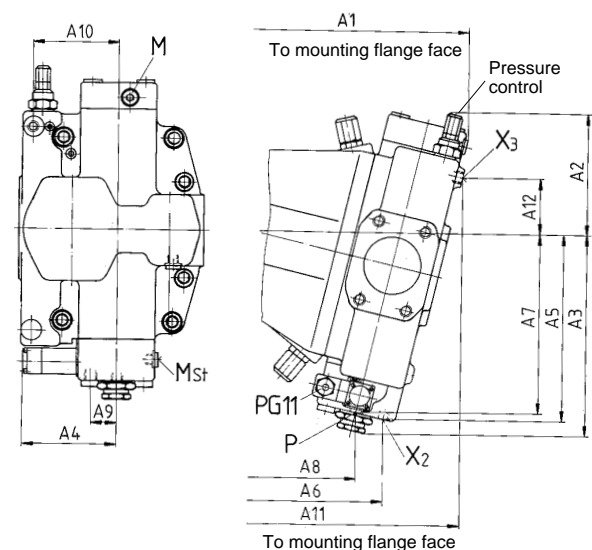
#### Unit dimensions, size 250

For general dimensions see page 7.

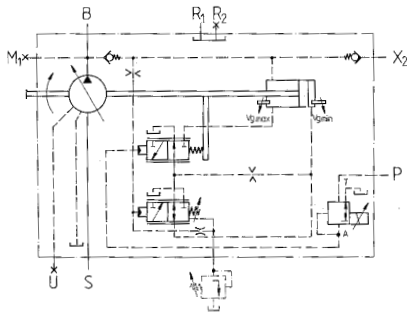
Clockwise direction of rotation



Anti-clockwise direction of rotation



#### Circuit



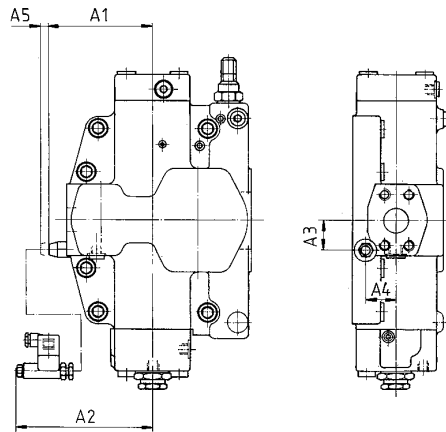
Hydraulic control, with electrical proportional valve and remotely controlled pressure control

### V Optical swivel angle display

Swivel position is indicated by means of a pin on the side of the housing.  
Depending on the position of the spool rod the pin is pushed out.  
If it is flush to the housing, the pump is at **zero**.  
At max. swivel  $V_{gmax}$  the length of the pin is approx. **8mm**.

#### Unit dimensions, size 250

For general dimensions see page 7.



#### Unit dimensions

| Size | A <sub>1</sub> | A <sub>2</sub> | A <sub>3</sub> | A <sub>4</sub> | A <sub>5</sub> |
|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 250  | 136,5          | 182            | 40             | 41,3           | 11             |
| 355  | 159,5          | 205            | 47             | 46,5           | 11             |
| 500  | 172,5          | 218            | 47             | 50,8           | 11             |

### E Electrical swivel angle display

The pump position is fed back by means of an inductive positional transducer.  
It converts the displacement into an electrical signal. The swivel angle may be e.g. fed to an amplifier card by means of this signal.  
Inductive positional transducer, type IW9 – 03 – 01

#### Unit dimensions, size 250

For general dimensions see page 7.

#### Type list (short delivery times), increase of order please note type and part no.

| type                      | part no. | type | part no. |
|---------------------------|----------|------|----------|
| A7V O 250 DR/63R-PPB02    | 934369   |      |          |
| A7V O 250 LRD/63R-PPB02   | 934370   |      |          |
| A7V O 250 LRDH1/63R-PPB02 | 934368   |      |          |
| A7V O 250 LRDH3/63R-PPB02 | 942130   |      |          |

See RDE 90131.



Mannesmann Rexroth Corporation  
Rexroth Hydraulics Div., Industrial, 2315 City Line Road, Bethlehem, PA 18017-2131 Tel. (610) 694-8300 Fax: (610) 694-8467  
Rexroth Hydraulics Div., Mobile, 1700 Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, OH 44691-0394 Tel. (330) 263-3400 Fax: (330) 263-3333