

Bulletin HY11-5715-593/UK

# **Operation Manual**

# Proportional Valves for External Electronics



## Parker Hannifin

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Index			
1.	Introduction Order Code Name Plate Connections with the Electronics Characteristics of Valves Specifications	<b>4</b> 4 5 5 5 5 6	
2.	Safety Instructions Symbols Marking, Name Plates Work at the Valve	7 7 7 7	
3.	Important Details Intended Usage Common Instructions Liability Storage	7 7 7 7 7 7	
4.	Mounting / Installation Scope of Supply Mounting Operation Limits Pressure Fluids Electrical Connection	<b>8</b> 8 8 8 8 9	
5.	<b>Operation Instructions</b> Electronic Control Unit Solenoid Selection Air Bleeding of Hydraulic System Filter Flushing	11 11 11 11 11 11	
6.	Maintenance	12	
7.	Trouble-Shooting	13	
8.	Repair / Service	13	



## 1. Introduction



## **Order Code**

Each valve carries a name plate with the order code indicating the definite valve type. The meaning of the individual characters can be taken from the corresponding catalog sheet of the valve.

Example:





Parker proportional valves are available with and without integrated electronics. In the latter case an external electronic is required, which matches the characteristics of the valve. Parker provides an optimal tuned electronic for each valve equipped with different operating and configurating options.

## Name Plate

Example:



## **Connections with the Electronics**

#### **Characteristics of Valves**

Parker proportional valves show all attributes which are essential for optimal and trouble-free operation under industrial conditions:

- excellent valve characteristics
- driven by modern DC-proportional solenoids
- optional with contactless position measuring of spool stroke via inductive sensor
- hydraulic connection via standard mounting interface
- electrical connection via standard connectors





## Specifications

General				
Model	[bar]	See catalog		
Drive		Proportional solenoid		
Installation position		Any		
Ambient temperature range	[°C]	-20+50		
Protection class		NEMA 4 (IP 65) acc. EN 60529		
Vibration strength	[g]	10 Sinus 52000 Hz acc. IEC68-2-6 30 Random noise 202000 Hz acc. IEC68-2-36 15 Shock acc. IEC68-2-27		
Hydraulic				
Fluid rate		Hydraulic oil acc. DIN 51524535, other on request		
Viscosity	[mm²/s]	3080 (max. 20380)		
Fluid temperature	[°C]	-20+60		
Cleanliness class		18/16/13 acc. to ISO 4406, X = 10 $\mu$ m (B <sub>10</sub> > 75) ISO 4572		
Operating pressure max.	[bar]	See catalog		
Electrical				
Duty ratio	[%]	100		
Solenoid Supply voltage Current consumption Connection Connection cable Insulation class	[VDC] [A] [mm²/s]	See catalog See catalog 2 + PE acc. EN 175301-803 3 x 1.5 (AWG 16) overall braid shield F (155°C)		
Sensor (optional) Supply voltage Current consumption Connection Connection cable		1830, ripple < 5% eff., surge free < 60 mA 4 + PE acc. IEC 61076-2-101 (M12) 4 x 0.5 (AWG 20) overall braid shield		
EMC		EN 50081-2, EN 50082-2		
Cable length max. [m]		50		

## 2. Safety Instructions

Please read the operation manual before installation, start-up, service, repair or stocking! Paying no attention may result in damaging the valve or incorporated system parts.

## Symbols

This manual uses symbols which have to be followed accordingly:



Instructions with regard to the warranty

Instructions with regard to possible damaging of the valve or linked system components



## Marking, Name Plates

Instructions applied on the valve, i.e. wiring diagrams and name plates, must be observed and maintained legibly.

## Work at the Valve

Working in the area of installation, commissioning, maintenance and repair of the valve may only be allowed by qualified personnel. This means persons who due to education, experience and instruction, have sufficient knowledge of relevant directives and approved technical rules.

## 3. Important Details

#### Intended Usage

This operation manual is valid for proportional valves without integrated electronics. Any use diverging or going beyond is deemed to be as not intended. The manufacturer is not liable for warranty claims resulting from this.

## **Common Instructions**

We reserve the right of technical modifications of the described product. Illustrations and drawings within this manual are simplified representations. Due to further development, improvement and modification of the product, the illustrations might not match precisely with the described valve. The technical specifications and dimensions are not binding. No claim may result from it. Copyrights reserved.

## Liability

The manufacturer does not assume liability for damage due to the following failures:

- incorrect mounting / installation
- improper handling
- lack of maintenance
- · operation outside the specifications



Do not disassemble the valve! In case of suspicion for a defect please return the valve to the factory.

## Storage

In case of temporary storage the valve must be protected against contamination, atmospheric exposure and mechanical damages. Each valve has been factory tested with hydraulic oil, resulting in protection of the core parts against corrosion. Yet this protection is only ensured under the following conditions:

Storage period	Lagerbedingungen	
12 months	constant humidity < 60% as well as constant temperature < 25°C	
6 months	varying humidity as well as var- ying temperature < 35°C	



Outdoor storage or within sea and tropical climate will lead to corrosion and might disable the valve!



## 4. Mounting / Installation

## Scope of Supply

Please check immediately after receiving the valve if the content is matching with the specified scope of supply.

The delivery includes:

- valve
- operation manual

The required connector assemblies has to be ordered separately and are not included in the delivery.

Please check the delivery immediately after receiving the shipment for apparent damages due to shipping. Report shipment losses at once to the carrier, the insurance company and the supplier!

## Mounting

- Compare valve type (located on the name plate) with part list resp. circuit diagram.
- The valve may be mounted fix or movable in any direction.
- Verify the mounting surface for the valve. Uneveness of 0.01 mm/100 mm, surface finish of 6.3 µm are tolerable values.
- Keep clean valve mounting surface and work environment!

- Remove protection plate from the valve mounting surface.
- Check the proper position of the valve ports and the O-rings.
- Use mounting bolts acc. catalog specification, property class 12.9, DIN 912.
- Parker offers suitable bolt kits, order number acc. to catalog.
- Tighten the bolts crisscross, torque acc. to catalog specification.
- Insufficient condition of the valve mounting surface migth create malfunction!

Incorrect mounting resp. bolt torque may result in abrupt leakage of hydraulic fluid on the valve ports.

## **Operation Limits**

The valve may be operated within the determined limits only. Please refer to the "technical data" section as well as to the "characteristic curves" in the catalog.

Follow the environmental conditions! Unallowable temperatures, shock load, aggresive chemicals exposure, radiation exposure, illegal electromagnetic emissions may result in operating trouble and may lead to failure! Follow the operating limits listed in the "specifications" table!

## **Pressure Fluids**

The following rules applies for the operation with various pressure fluids:

Mineral oil		Usable without restriction
HFA	oil-in-water emulsion	consultation required
HFB	water-in-oil emulsion	consultation required
HFC	aqueous solution (glycols)	possibly restrictions, consultation recommended
HFD	unhydrous fluids (Phosphor-Ester)	possibly restrictions, consultation recommended



The above information serves your orientation and does not substitute user tests among the particular operating conditions. Particularly no liabiliy for media compatibility may be derived from it. For detailed information concerning pressure fluids note VDMA-document 24317 as well as DIN 51524 and 51502. Special gaskets may be available depending on the utilized fluid. When insecure, please consult the facory.



## **Electrical Connection**

The electrical connection of the valve takes place by separate cables for solenoids resp. position sensor.

#### Solenoid connection:

Each solenoid requires one connector assembly 2 + PE acc. to EN 175301-803.

The connector assemblies have to be ordered separately.

## Available types

Thread	Color	Imprint	Order no.
PG9	grey	А	5001711
PG9	black	В	5001710
PG11	grey	А	5001717
PG11	black	В	5001716





The applied connector assemblies may not contain adaptive circuits, as signal lamps or recovery diodes, otherwise malfunctions and irreparable damages may occur on the electronic control unit!

Connection of the female connector assembly

The connection cable has to comply to the following specification:

control cable, flexible, 3 con-
ductors, overall braid shield
min. 1.5 mm² (AWG 16)
PG9: 4,57 mm / PG11:
69 mm
max. 50 m

 $rac{1}{2}$  For cable lengths > 50 m consult factory.



The mounting surface of the valve has to be carefully tied to the earth grounded machine frame. The earth ground wires as well as the cable shields have to be tied to the protective earth terminal within the control unit.

The connection cable will be coupled to the connector assembly via terminal screws.

The backshell nut of the cable gland has to be tighten with a suitable tool.



Incomplete tightening of the screw threads may result in automatic release of the connection as well as degradation of the water tightness. Follow the "instructions for use" for installation of female connectors made by other manufacturers!

The cable connection to the female connector has to take place by qualified personnel! A short between individual conductors resp. to the connector housing, bad workmanship as well as improper shield connection may result in malfunction and breakdown of the valve.



#### Sensor connection:

The sensor requires one connector assembly 4 + PE acc. to IEC61076-2-101 (M12).

The connector assembly has to be ordered separately.



A female connector with metal housing is required! Plastic made models may create function problems due to insufficient EMC-characteristics.

The connection cable has to comply to the following specification:

Cable type:	control cable, flexible, 4 con-
	ductors, overall braid shield
Cross section:	min. 0.5 mm² (AWG 20)
Outer dimension:	68 mm
Cable length:	max. 50 m

 $\rightarrow$  For cable lengths > 50 m consult factory.

The connection cable will be coupled to the connector assembly via terminal screws.

The backshell nut of the cable gland has to be tightened with a suitable tool. The target value for the tightening torque is 10...20 Nm.

 $\triangle$ 

Incomplete tightening of the screw threads may result in automatic release of the connection as well as degradation of the water tightness. Follow the "instructions for use" for installation of female connectors made by other kind of brands!

The cable connection to the female connector has to take place by qualified personnel! A short between individual conductors resp. to the connector housing, bad workmanship as well as improper shield connection may result in malfunction and breakdown of the valve.

Connection of the female connector assembly





# 5. Operating Instructions

## **Electronic Control Unit**

The valve has to be driven by a suitable electronic control unit.





Connection to an unsuitable electronic may cause irreparable damages to valve resp. electronic control!

## **Solenoid Selection**

The selection of the suitable solenoid actuator is most important for the reliability of the valve. Miscellaneous valve series are available with multiple options concerning the nominal solenoid voltage. If the electronic provides a selection of solenoid parameters, the matching solenoid option has to be chosen.



Instruction for using of valves with 24 V-solenoids:

Because of the increasing coil resistance up to 40% at heating, the electronic increases the solenoid voltage to keep the adjusted current constant. On solenoids with nominal voltages of 24 V this may result in an electronic supply voltage requirement of more than 24 V, to keep the nominal solenoid current constant. This denotes for example, that the supply voltage of the electronic unit for driving a solenoid with nominal data of 24 V / 0,8 A has to be increased up to 30 V to ensure the proper energizing of the solenoid. Therefore use preferably solenoids with lower voltage option!



Do not exceed the nominal max. supply voltage value of the electronic unit! Non-observance of this rule may result in permanent damaging the electronic!

## Air Bleeding of Hydraulic System

During initial startup, after an oil change as well as after the opening of lines or valves, the hydraulic system must be air bleeded. Air in the hydraulic system is very disadvantageous and therefore undesirable for the control system. The pipeline network is vented at its highest point. The fitting may be loosened a little so that the air can escape with only a small amount of oil loss. When the oil is no longer foaming, the fitting is re-tightened. Afterwards all functions are run through, one after the other, in no-load operation with low pressure and with full cylinder stroke. Afterwards the system should be vented once more.



After air bleeding the oil level in the tank must be checked, and refilled as necessary!

## Filter

The function and lifetime of the valve are strongly affected by the cleanliness of the fluid.

 $\Delta$  Dirt is the greatest enemy of the hydraulic system!

There are three important sources of dirt to watch for:

- · contamination arising during installation
- contamination arising during operation, friction
  wear
- · impurities from the environment

Pressure filters are to be installed whenever proportional valves are used. Typically, filters with fineness of B-10 > 75 (10  $\mu$ m) resp. B-3 > 75 (3  $\mu$ m) are used.

Pay attention to maintenance details!

## Flushing

It is recommended to flush the long pipelines by short circuiting the pressure and return lines, especially for large, central pressure oil stations. This prevents the installation dirt from entering the valve.

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#### 6. Maintenance



Service work may only be carried out by qualified personnel. Detailed knowledge of the machine functions concerning switching on and off as well as of the required safety-relevant technical tasks is required!

Periodical maintenance is essential for the longevity of the system and guarantees reliability and availability. The following properties of the system have to be checked in continuous short time intervals:

- · oil level in the tank
- max. working temperature
- condition of the pressure fluid (visual inspection, colour and smell of hydraulic fluid)
- · working pressure levels
- gas pre-load pressure on the pressure accumulator
- · leakage on all system components
- · condition of filter elements
- · condition of hose lines
- · cleanliness of components

After a certain operating duration a change of the hydraulic fluid is required. The frequency of change depends from the following circumstances:

- kind resp. grade of the pressure fluid
- filtering
- operating temperature and environmental conditions

ma	malfunction at hydraulic load runtime								
- generally no function									
	- high frequent oscillation								
	- low frequent oscillation								
	- one way operation only								
						-		ations at unchanging command	
								attend at unchanging command	actional control values)
						- u			
							- s	beed too low	
								- drifting without command	
								possible reasons for malfunction	corrective actions
Х								hydraulic pump resp. motor defective	replace hydraulic pump resp. motor
Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		drive overloaded (for directional control valves)	reduce pressure resp. speed, increase valve size
Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	X	valve contaminated	clean pressure fluid, filter / flush valve
				Х		Х		hydraulic fluid too viscous / too cold	change fluid grade, provide operational temperature
Х		Х	Х					too low oil level within tank	refill pressure fluid
				Х	X	Х		filter contaminated	clean resp. replace filter
Х		Х				Х	X	electronic supply voltage too low	keep supply voltage range
	X							electr. supply voltage carries too much ripple	reduce ripple
Х			X			Х		electr. command signal too low	increase command signal
	Х							electr. command signal carries too much ripple	
Х								electr. enable signal too low / missing	keep enable signal range
			X		X			center position adjustment incorrect	check center position adjustment
Х	Х			Х		Х	X	contacts of connections contaminated	clean contacts / replace plugs
Х								feed cable interrupted	fix feed cable
Х	X	Х	Х	Х		Х	X	wiring sequence incorrect	correct wiring sequence
	Х						X	feed cable without shielding	change cable grade

#### 7. Trouble-Shooting

Basis of troubleshooting is always a systematic approach. At first the following questions have to be checked:

- are there practical experiences with similar failures?
- · have system adjustments been changed?

Afterwards starting of troubleshooting by means of a priority list of the most likely reasons.



For suspect of a sluggish spool the valve may be flushed with clean pressure fluid.

Trouble-shooting in a hydraulic system requires in either case a systematic approach. The work may exclusively be performed by qualified personnel, as it requires detailed knowledge about function and construction of the system. Reversals or dissassemblings may not be taken imprudently! Prior to the works it has to be clarified, if the system has been operated properly until the failure occured.

## 8. Repair / Service

When you buy a Parker component, full technical support from Parker After Sales Service.

Our highly qualified team will be glad to assist you in all industrial and mobile applications.

We offer full service:

- general support for starting up Parker hydraulic controls
- · maintenance of Parker controls
- repair of all Parker related hydraulic and electrical devices
- assistance in the supply of spare parts worldwide
- direct service for mobile applications at our Service Center in Kaarst, Germany
- direct replacement for parts subject to wear at our Service Center in Kaarst, Germany
- · technical training in theory and practice

For further questions please contact us:

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