

A10VO Series 53 Axial Piston Variable Pump

■ Product show and brief introduction

Open Circuit

Size 63
Series 53
Nominal Pressure 25 MPa
Peak pressure 31.5 MPa



■ Features

- Variable pump with axial piston rotary group in swashplate design for hydraulic drives in open circuit
- Flow is proportional to drive speed and displacement
- The flow can be infinitely varied by adjusting the swashplate angle
- Stable bearing for long service life
- High permissible drive speed
- Favorable power-tor-weight ratio-compact dimensions
- Low noise
- Excellent suction characteristics
- Electro-hydraulic pressure control
- Power control
- Electro-proportional swivel angle control
- Short control response times

Model Code

A10V	O	63	DR	/53	R	-V	S	C	12	N00
Axial piston unit	Operating mode	Size (mL/r)	Control device	Series	Direction of rotation	Sealing material	Drive shaft	Mounting flange	Working port	Through drive
A10V: Swashplate design, variable	O: Pump, open circuits	63	DR: Pressure controller DRG: Pressure control, remote controlled DFR: Pressure /flow control DFR1: Pressure /flow control, without orifice in X-line LA*DS.: pressure, flow and power controller	53	(Viewed on drive shaft) R: clockwise L: counter-clockwise	V: FKM (fluor~caoutchouc)	See below	C: SAE 2-hole	12: SAE flange ports, fastening thread metric, laterally opposite	N00: without through drive

Shaft end

Size			63
Splined shaft	standard shaft	S	✓
	similar to shaft S however for higher torque	R	✓
	reduced diameter, limited suitability for through drive	U	✓
	similar to shaft U, however for higher torque, only conditionally suitable for mounting with through drive	W	✓

Technical Data

● Hydraulic fluid

The A10VO variable displacement pump is suitable for use with mineral oil.

● Operating viscosity range

In order to obtain optimum efficiency and service life, we recommend that the operating viscosity (at operating temperature) be selected from within the range

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

Referred to the reservoir temperature (open circuit).

● Viscosity limits

The limiting values for viscosity are as follows:

$$V_{min} = 10 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$$

short term at a max. permissible case temp. of 90°C.

$$V_{max} = 1000 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$$

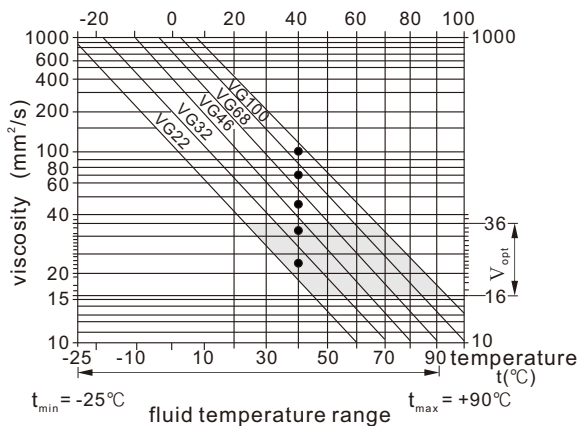
short term on cold start

● Temperature range (see selection diagram)

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

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

● Selection diagram



● 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 tank (open 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 higher viscosity range should be chosen in each case.

Example: At an ambient temperature of x° the operating temperature is 60° . Within the operating viscosity range (V_{opt} ; shaded area), this corresponds to viscosity ranges VG46 or VG68; VG68 should be selected.

Important: The leakage oil (case drain oil) temperature is influenced by pressure and pump speed and is always higher than the tank temperature. However, at one point in the circuit may the temperature exceed 90° .

If it is not possible to comply with the above conditions because of extreme operating parameters or high ambient temperatures please consult us.

● Filtration

The finer the filtration the better the cleanliness of the pressure fluid and the longer the life of the axial piston unit. To ensure the functioning of the axial piston unit a minimum cleanliness level of:

- 9 to NAS 1638
- 18/15 to ISO/DIS 4406 is necessary

if above mentioned grades cannot be maintained please consult supplier.

Technical Data

● Operating pressure range-inlet

Absolute pressure at port S

$$P_{abs \ min} \text{ _____ } 0.08 \text{ MPa}$$

$$P_{abs \ max} \text{ _____ } 0.5 \text{ MPa}$$

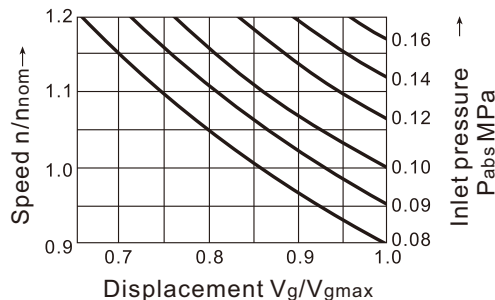
● Operating pressure range-outlet

Pressure at port B

$$\text{Nominal pressure } P_N \text{ _____ } 25 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{Peak pressure } P_{max} \text{ _____ } 31.5 \text{ MPa}$$

Permissible speed by increasing inlet pressure P_{abs} at suction opening S or at $V_g \leq V_{g \ max}$



Technical Data

Case drain pressure

Maximum permissible pressure of leakage fluid (at port L, L_i);
Maximum 0.05 MPa higher than the inlet pressure at port S,
but no higher than 0.2 MPa absolute.

Direction of through flow

S to B

Table of values

在 $n_{o\ max}$ 时
在 $n_f = 1500\text{rpm}$ 时

Size				63
Displacement	$V_{g\ max}$	mL/r		63
Max. speed ¹⁾	at $V_{g\ max}$	n_{nom}	rpm	2600
	at $V_g < V_{g\ max}$	$n_{max\ adm.}$	rpm	3140
Flow	at n_{nom} and $V_{g\ max}$	q_v	L/min	163
	at $n_f = 1500\text{rpm}$	q_{vE}	L/min	95
Power (at $\Delta P = 25\text{MPa}$)	at n_{nom} and $V_{g\ max}$	P	kW	68
	at $n_f = 1500\text{rpm}$	P_E	kW	39
Torque	at $V_{g\ max}$ and $\Delta P = 25\text{MPa}$	T	Nm	250
	at $V_{g\ max}$ and $\Delta P = 10\text{MPa}$	T	Nm	100
Case volume	V	L		0.8
Weight (without fluid)	m	kg		22

1) The values are applicable

- at an abs. pressure $P_{abs} = 1\text{ bar}$ at the suction port S
- for the optimum viscosity range from $\nu_{opt} = 36$ to 16 cst
- with hydraulic fluid on the basis of mineral oils

Determination of displacement

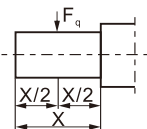
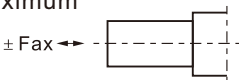
$$\text{Flow } q_v = \frac{V_g \times n \times \eta_v}{1000} \quad (\text{L/min})$$

$$\text{Torque } T = \frac{1.59 \times V_g \times \Delta P}{1000 \times \eta_{mh}} = \frac{V_g \times \Delta P}{20 \times \pi \times \eta_{mh}} \quad (\text{Nm})$$

$$\text{Power } P = \frac{T \times n}{9549} = \frac{2\pi \times T \times n}{60000} = \frac{q_v \times \Delta P}{600 \times \eta_t} \quad (\text{kW})$$

V_g = displacement (mL/r) per revolution
 ΔP = pressure differential (MPa)
 n = speed (rpm)
 η_v = volumetric efficiency
 η_{mh} = mechanical-hydraulic efficiency
 η_t = overall efficiency ($\eta_t = \eta_v \times \eta_{mh}$)

Permissible radial and axial forces on the drive shaft

Size				63
Radial force maximum at X/2		$\pm F_{q\ max}$	N	1700
Axial force maximum		$\pm F_{ax\ max}$	N	2000

DRG- Pressure controller,remotely controlled

For the remote controlled pressure controller, the LS pressure limitation is performed using a separately arranged pressure relief valve. Therefore, any pressure control value under the pressure set on the pressure controller can be regulated. Pressure controller DR see page 5.

A pressure relief valve is externally piped to port X for remote control. This relief valve is not included in the scope of delivery of the DRG control.

When there is differential pressure P at the control valve and with the standard setting on the remote controlled pressure cut-off of 20 bar, the amount of control fluid at the port is X approx. 1.5 L/min. If another setting is required (range from 10 to 22 bar) please state in plain text.

As a separate pressure relief valve (1) we recommend:

- a direct operated, hydraulic or electric proportional one, suitable for the control fluid mentioned above.

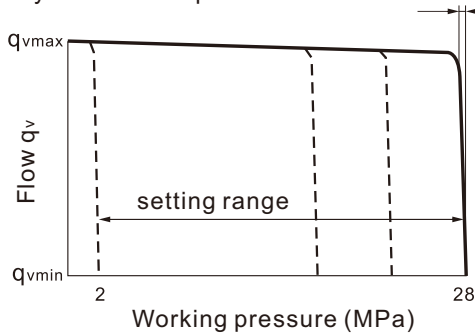
The maximum line length should not exceed 2 m.

- Basic position in depressurized state: V_g max
- Setting range for pressure control 35 to 250 bar (3)
Standard is 250 bar
- Setting range for differential pressure 10 to 22 bar (2)
Standard is 20 bar.

Unloading on port X to the reservoir results in a zero stroke pressure ("standby") pressure which lies about 1 to 2 bar higher than the differential pressure ΔP , however, other system influences are not taken into account.

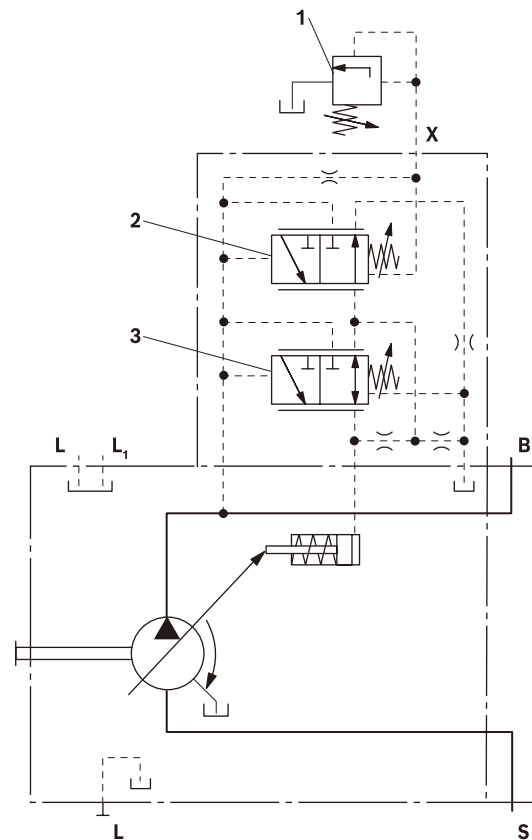
Characteristic curve DR

Hysteresis and pressure increase $\Delta P = 0.4$ MPa



Characteristic curve valid for $n_1 = 1500$ rpm and $\vartheta_{fluid} = 50$ °C

Circuit diagram DRG



- 1 The separate pressure relief valve and the line are not included in the scope of delivery
- 2 Remote controlled pressure cut-off (G)
- 3 Pressure controller (DR)

Controller data

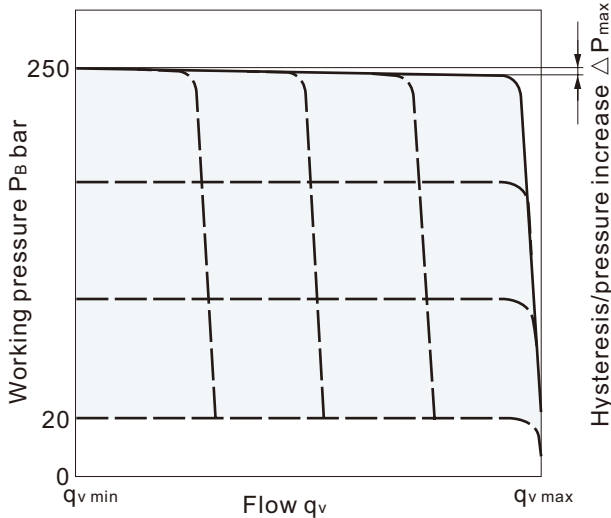
Size	63
Pressure increase ΔP	bar 8
Hysteresis and repeat accuracy ΔP	bar max. 3
Pilot fluid consumption	L/min max. approx. 4.5

DFR/DFR1- Pressure flow controller

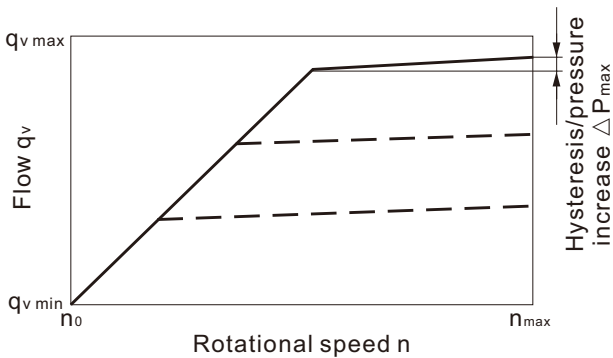
In addition to the pressure controller function (see page 5), an adjustable orifice(e.g.directional valve) is used to adjust the differential pressure upstream and downstream of the orifice.This is used to control the pump flow.The pump flow is equal to the actual hydraulic fluid quantity required by the consumer.With all controller combinations, the Q_v reduction has priority.

- Basic position in depressurized state: Q_v max
- Setting range for pressure for 250 bar
- DR pressure controller data see page 5

Characteristic curve DFR/DFR1

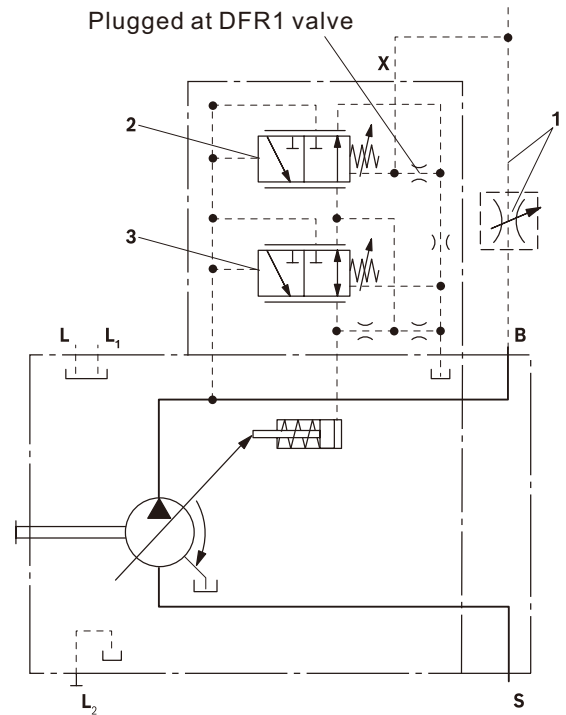


Characteristic curve at variable rotational speed



Characteristic curve valid for $n_1 = 1500\text{rpm}$ and $\vartheta_{\text{fluid}} = 50\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Circuit diagram DFR



- 1 The metering orifice(control block) and the line are not included in the scope of delivery
- 2 Flow controller (FR)
- 3 Pressure controller (DR)

Differential pressure ΔP :

- Standard setting: 14 bar
If another setting is required, please state in clear text.
 - Setting range: 14 to 22 bar
- Unloading on port X to the reservoir results in a zero stroke pressureC ("standby") pressure which lies about 1 to 2 bar higher than the differential pressure ΔP , however, other system influences are not taken into account.

Controller data

- DR pressure controller data see page 5
- Maximum flow deviation measured at drive speed $n = 1500\text{rpm}$

Size	63	
Flow deviation Δq_v max	L/min	2.5
Hysteresis; repeat accuracy ΔP	bar	max. 3
Pilot fluid consumption	L/min	max. approx.(3- 4.5)(DFR) max. approx.(3)(DFR1)

LA...-Pressure, flow and power controller

In order to achieve a constant drive torque with varying operating pressures, the swivel angle and with it the volume 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.

● Characteristic curve

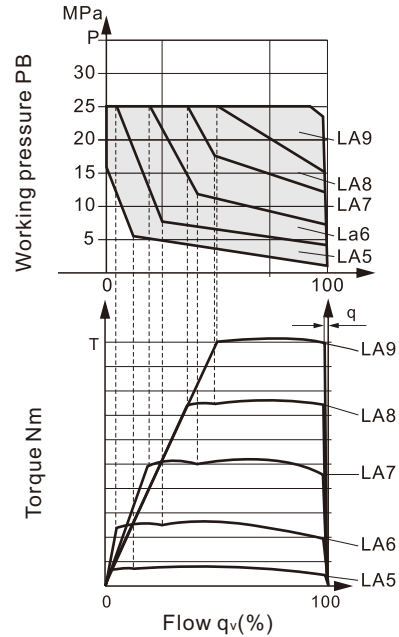
● Controller data

Pressure controller DR see page 5.

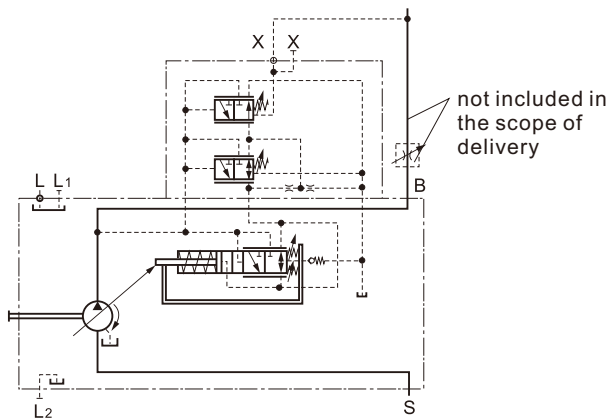
Pressure and flow controller DFR see page 7.

Pilot fluid consumption max. approx. 3L/min.

Beginning of control(MPa)	Torque(Nm)	order code
1.0~3.5	15~43	LA5
3.6~7.0	43.1~83	LA6
7.1~10.5	83.1~119	LA7
10.6~14.0	119.1~157	LA8
14.1~23.0	157.1~265	LA9

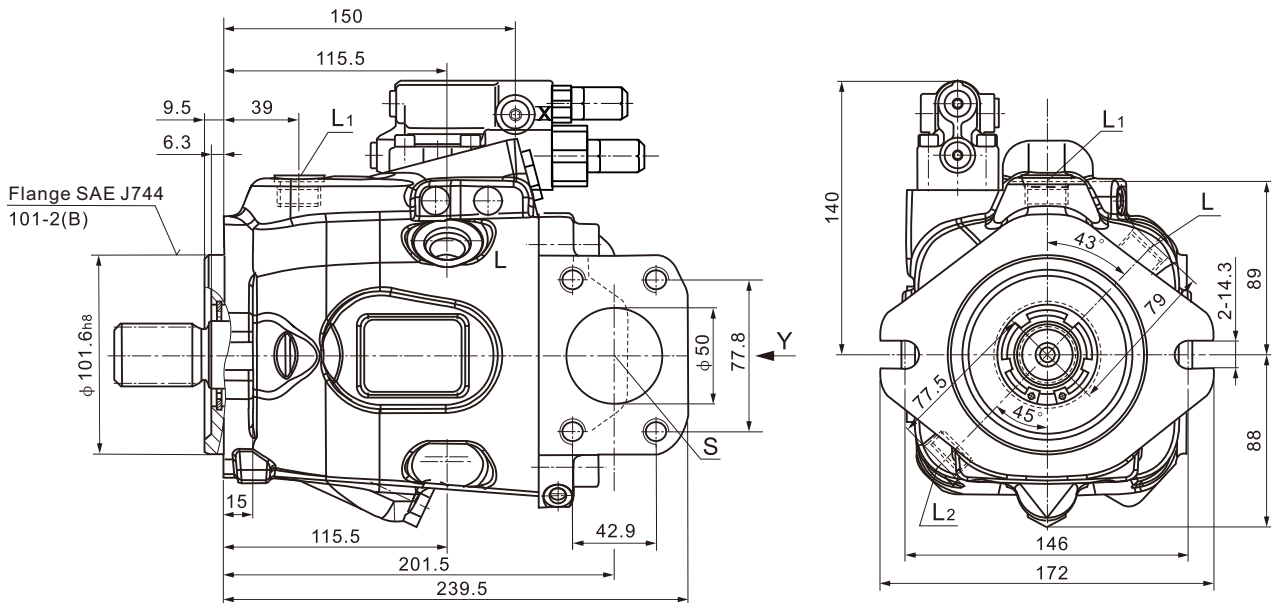


● Circuit diagram



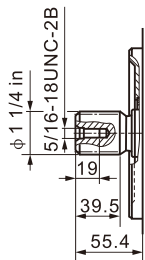
Installation Dimensions

DR(DRG/DFR/DFR1) control

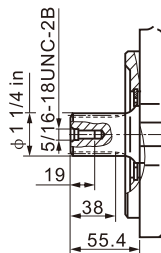


Drive shaft

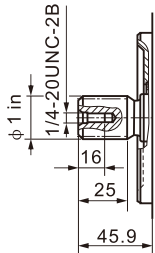
S splined shaft
1-1/4" 14T 12/24DP¹⁾
SAE J744-32-4(C)



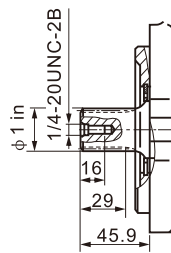
R splined shaft
1-1/4" 14T 12/24DP¹⁾
SAE J744-32-4(C)



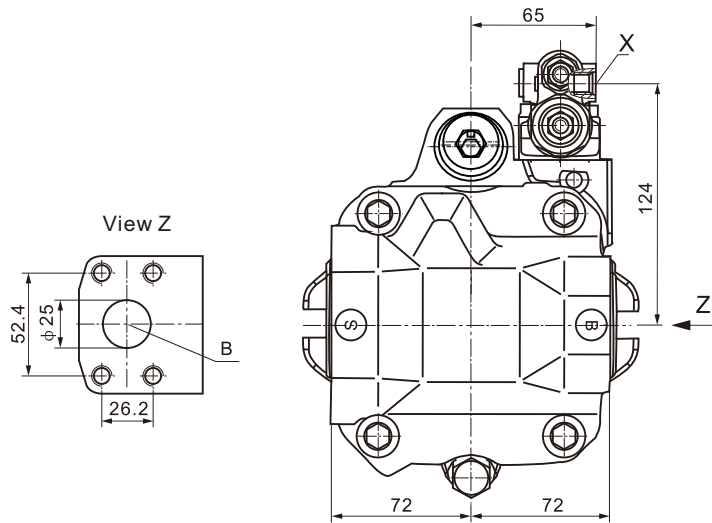
U splined shaft
1" 15T 16/32DP¹⁾
SAE J744-25-4(B-B)



W splined shaft
1" 15T 16/32DP¹⁾
SAE J744-25-4(B-B)



View Y (clockwise)

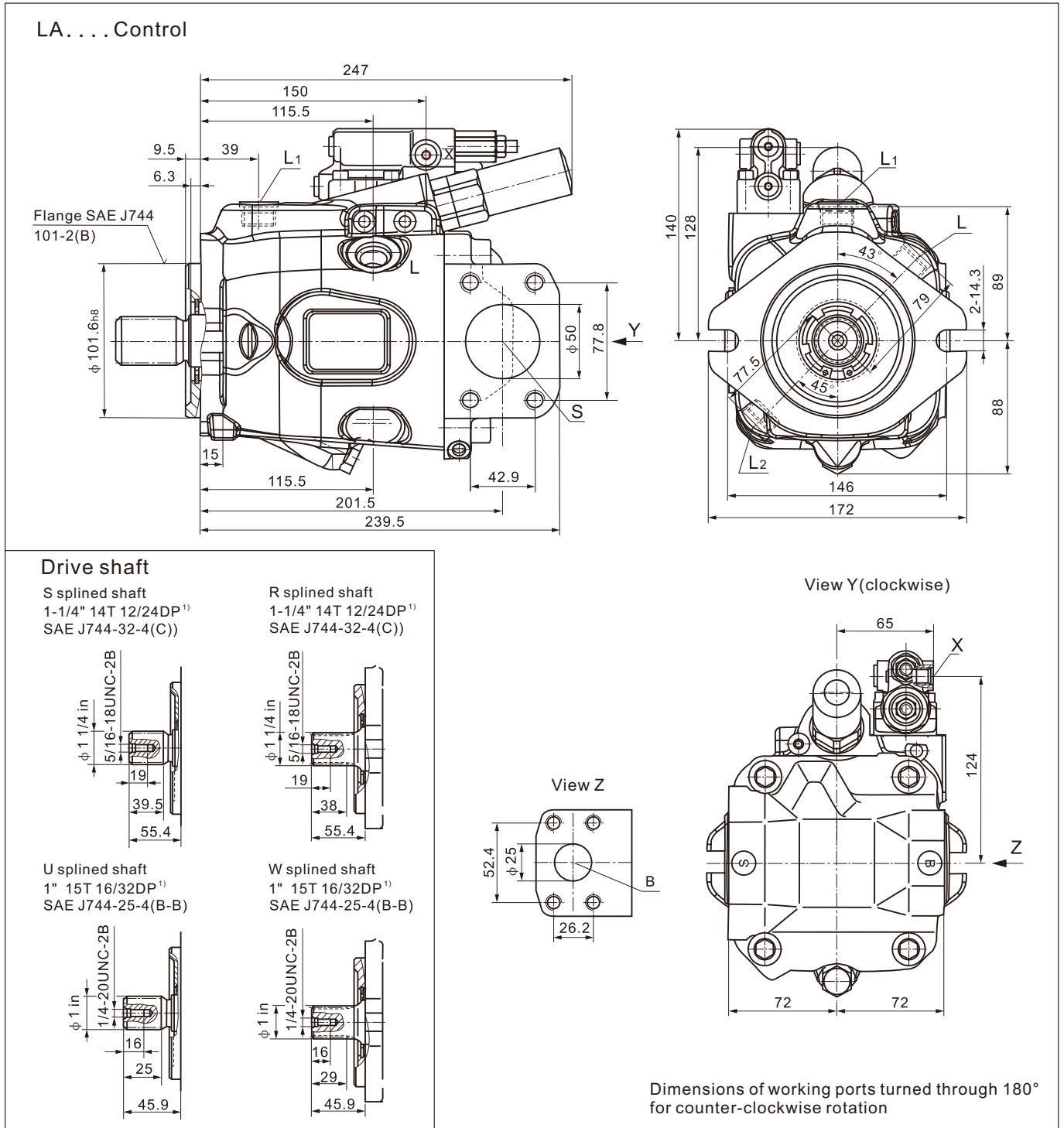


Dimensions of working ports turned through 180° for counter-clockwise rotation

Ports

B	working port(standard pressure series) Fastening thread	SAE J518C	φ 25 M10,17 deep	60N.m
S	Suction port(standard pressure series) Fastening thread	SAE J518C	φ 25 M12,20 deep	130N.m
L/L1	Drain port	ISO 11926	7/8-14UNF-2B	240N.m
X	Pilot pressure	ISO 11926	7/16-20UNF-2B;11.5 deep	40N.m

Installation Dimensions



Ports

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L/L1	Drain port	ISO 11926	7/8-14UNF-2B	240N · m
X	Pilot pressure	ISO 11926	7/16-20UNF-2B;11.5 deep	40N.m

1) Involute spline according to ANSI B92.1a, 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5