2-Way Proportional Flow Control Valve

Model: 2FRE6...2XJ



ГИДРООТВЕТ доступная гидравлика

♦ Size 6

Maximum working pressure 210bar
Maximum working flow 25 L/min

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Features

• With pressure compensation for the pressure compensated control a flow

• Operation by proportional solenoid

• With electrical position feedback of control throttle

• The position transducer coil is axially adjusted to make the zero position adjustment of the throttle port easy (electrical, hydraulic)

• Flow control in both directions via rectifier sandwich plate

Function description, sectional drawing

The 2FRE...proportional flow control valves have a 2-way function. They can control a corresponding flow independent of pressure and temperature according to the provided electrical command value. The valve basically consists of valve body (1), proportional solenoid with inductive position transducer (2), measurement orifice (3), pressure compensator (4), and optional check valve (6).

Proportional flow control valve model 2FRE6B-2XJ/ (without external closing, with check valve)

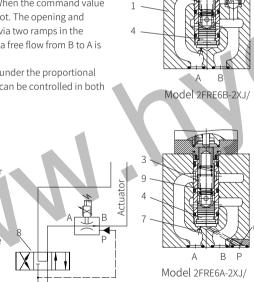
The setting of the flow (0 to 100%) is determined by the command value potentiometer. The applied command value adjusts the measurement orifice (3) via the amplifier and proportional solenoid. The position of the measurement orifice (3) is measured by the inductive position transducer. Any deviation from the command value is compensated through feedback control. The pressure compensator (4) keeps the pressure drop at the measurement orifice (3) at a constant value at all times. Therefore, the flow is load compensated. The low temperature drift is achieved due to the design of the measurement orifice.

With a command value of 0%, the measurement orifice is closed. In the case of a power failure or a cable break at the inductive position transducer, the measurement orifice closes. When the command value is 0%, it is possible a start-up without overshoot. The opening and closing of the measurement orifice can delay via two ramps in the proportional amplifier. Via the check valve (5) a free flow from B to A is possible.

By installing a rectifier sandwich plate Z4S6... under the proportional flow control valve, the flow from the actuator can be controlled in both directions.

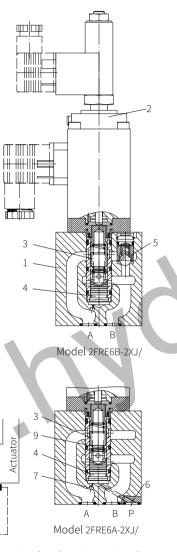
Proportional flow control valve model 2FRE6A-2XJ/ (with external closing, without check valve)

In principle, the function of this valve is similar with the valve 2FRE6B-2XJ/K4RV. To suppress the start-up jump when the measurement orifice (3) (command value > 0%) is open, a closing of the pressure compensator (4) is provided via port P (6). The internal connection between port A and the pressure compensator (4) is blocked. Via the external port P (6), the pressure in port P of



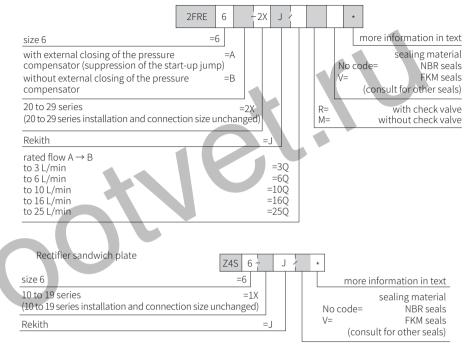
the directional valve (8) acts on the pressure compensator (4) and keeps it in its closed position against the spring force (7).

If the directional valve (8) is switched from P to B, the pressure compensator (4) moves from the closed position to the corresponding compensation position, thus start-up jump is avoided.

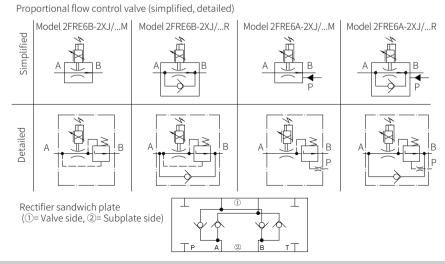


Models and specifications

Proportional flow control valve



Functional symbols



Technical Parameters

Overview									
Installation position					nal				
Storage temperature range °C				-20 to +80					
Environment temperature range °C				-20 to +50					
Weight	Proportional flow	0	alve Kg	1.8					
0	Rectifier sandwich	tifier sandwich plate Kg							
Hydraulic	(Measured when us	sing HLP4	6, ϑ _{oil} =40°	$C \pm 5^{\circ}C$)				
Maximum	working pressure	Port A	bar	to 21	.0				
Flow	type			3Q	6Q	10Q	16Q	25Q	
	q _{v max.}		L/min	3	6	10	16	25	
	q _{max.} to	100 bar	cm³/min	15	25	50	70	100	
1	to 210	oar	cm³/min	25	25	50	70	100	
	leakage of flow wh	en							
∆рА→В	with command	50 ba	r cm³/min	4	4	6	7	10	
value 0%	-	100 ba	r cm³/min	5	5	8	10	15	
	-		r cm³/min	7	7	12	15	22	
	pressure differentia		bar	6 to 2	10				
Pressure o	differential with free	return fl	ow $B \rightarrow A$						
Pressure and flow of: input/output pressure				See characteristic curve					
Temperature dependence Temperature drift, hydraulic and electric									
Fluid				Mineral oil (HL, HLP) ¹⁾ in accordance with DIN 51524; Fast living organisms degraded oil according to VDMA 24568; HETG (Rapeseed oil) ¹⁰ ; HEPG(Polyethyleneglycol) ²⁰ ; HEES (Synthetic Fats) ²					
Cleanliness of oil ³⁾				The maximum allowable pollution level of oil is ISO 4406 (C): 20/18/15					
Oil tempe	rature range		°C	20 to +	+80	`			
Viscosity r	range		mm²/s						
Hysteresis			%		of q _{v max}				
	n accuracy		%	<1 of 0					
Manufacturing tolerance model 2FRE6				≤ ±3% with command value 33%≤ ±5% with command value 100%					
RT-MRPD	1-150-30-CN-A1/F1		%	<1					
· ·	- Rectifier sandwic	h plate							
Working p			bar		to 210)			
Cracking			bar		0.7				
Nominal f	low rate		L/min		25				

1) For NBR seal and FKM seal.

2) Only for FKM seal.

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3) The oil must meet the cleanliness degree requested by the components in the hydraulic system. Effective oil filtration can prevent failure and increase the service life of the components.

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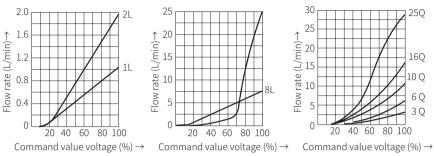
Technical Parameters

Protection to DIN 40050							
Voltage type							
Ω	5.4						
Ω	8.2						
Duty cycle							
Maximum current per solenoid A							
Electrical connections							
Electrical (Inductive position transducer) Protection to DIN 40050							
Coil resistance (total resistance of the coils Ω between) at 20°C							
Electrical connections							
	Connecting plug GM209N						
Inductivity mH			6 to 8				
Oscillator frequency KHz							
Electrical position measurement system							
Nominal stroke mm							
	Ω A Ω MH KHz	Ω 8.2 continuous A 1.5 Plate connecter. Connecting plug IP65 Ω 1 and 2 31.5 plate connector Q Connecting plug mH 6 to 8 KHz 2.5 Different throttle	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c } DC & & \\ \hline \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \hline \hline$				

Characteristic curve

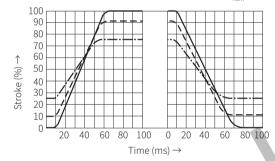
(Measured when using HLP46, ϑ_{al} =40°C ± 5°C)

Command value voltage in relation to the flow (Flow control of $A \rightarrow B$); p_{nom}= 50bar

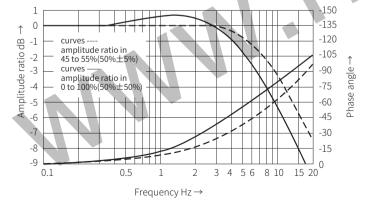




Transition function with stepped command value modification; p_{nom}= 100 bar; type "25Q"



Frequency response characteristic curves; p_{nom} = 100 bar; type "25Q"



Characteristic curve

250

160

10.0

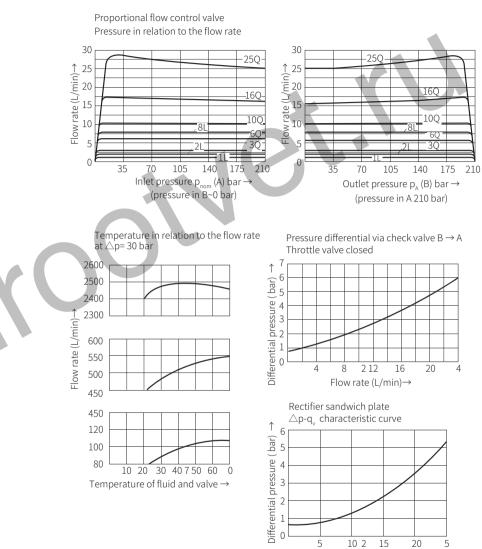
60

30

60 80 100

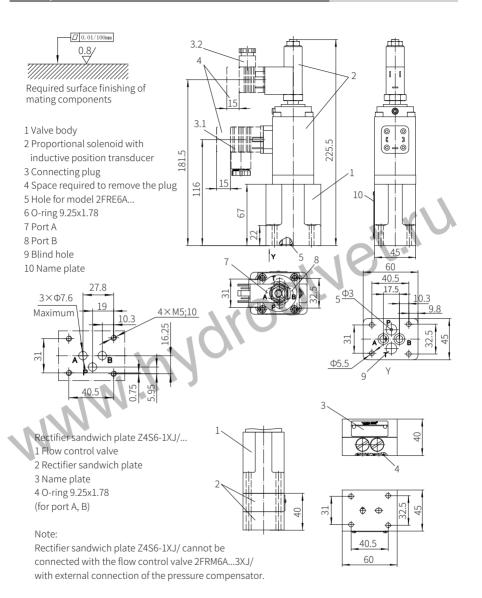
40

(Measured when using HLP46, ϑ_{al} =40°C ± 5°C)



Flow rate (L/min)→

Component size



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