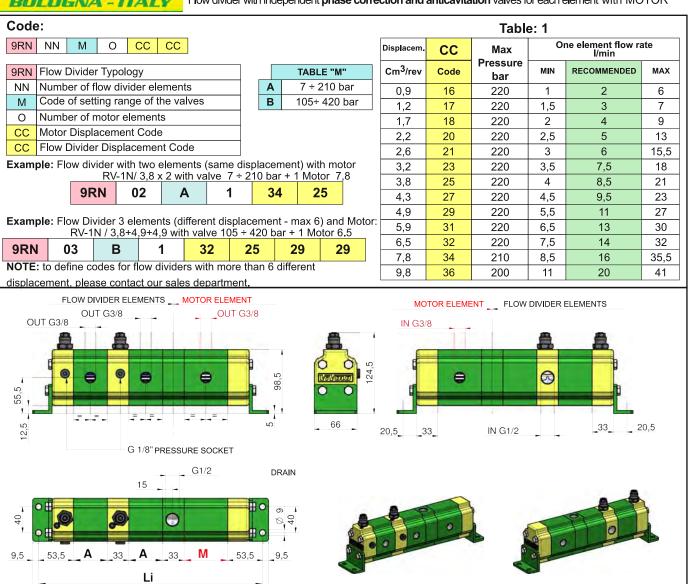




RN101

REFERENCE:

Flow divider with independent phase correction and anticavitation valves for each element with MOTOR



Cm ³ /rev	A-M
0,9	41,5
1,2	42,5
1,7	44
2,2	46
2,6	48
3,2	50
3,8	52
4,3	54
4,9	57
5,9	60,5
6,5	63
7,8	67
9,8	76

Lt

Table: 3 in this table the number of inlets in function of the number of elements are indicated.

Number of elements	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
"IN" Number of inlets	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8





Flow divider with independent phase correction and anticavitation valves for each element with MOTOR

EXTERNAL DRAIN STANDARD SETUP	INTERNAL DRAIN
For the correct functioning of the flow divider, it has to be installed <i>under the oil level</i> . The drain tube has to pick up under the oil level and it has not to aspire air.	To predispose the divider to the internal drain, plug the 1/2 G drain port (T) Note: with this configuration the function of anticavitation valves is annulled
OUT 1 OUT 2 OUT	OUT 1 OUT 2 OUT
oil	

In **table 1** the functining range of single flow divider elements is indicated.

The higher is the feeding capacity (q), the higher is the precision of the flow division, but in opposition there are losses of loading and higher noise. Therefore we suggest to feed the elements with capacities equal or a few superior to the ones indicated in the column **"RECOMMENDED"**.

Remember to verify the capacities even in phase of flow reunion.

The pressure indicated are to be considered as maximum of functioning, the flow divider is able to bear peaks of pressure 20 % superior.

How to calculate the "Li" and "Lt" measures of flow dividers:

From **table 2** it is possible to obtain the "Li" measure for flow dividers up to 16 elements with equal displacements; for flow dividers with different elements or with more than 16 elements the "Li" and "Lt" measure have to be calculated by the following formula:

Li =
$$[(n-1) \times 33] + 107 + (A1 + A2 + A3 +)$$
 107 = 53,5 + 53,5

n = Number of elements of flow divider

A1...An = heights of elements of flow divider

Lt = Li + 19 **19** =
$$9.5 + 9.5$$

EXAMPLE: To obtain the measures Li and Lt of a flow divider with three elements (n=3), RV-1N / 3,8 x 2+ 1 MOTOR 7,8

Distance between fixing hole centres $Li = [(3-1) \times 33] + 107 + 52 + 52 + 67 = 344 \text{ mm}$

Total Lenght Lt = 344 + 19 = 363

In **table 3** the number of inlets in fuction of the number of elements are indicated.

For flow dividers with many inlets, as they are all communicating it is even possible to use only one of them, by plugging the other ones. We suggest to make full us at least of 1 inlet every 40 l/min capacity.

To obtain errors of division **inferior to 3%** there must be no difference of pressure between the elements superior to **30 bar**. To obtain high precisions the respect of the following parametres is also important:

- Environment temperature: -10°c ÷ +60°c Oil temperature: +30°c ÷ +60°c

- Hydraulic oil based on hlp, hv (din 51524) minerals Oil Viscosity 20 ÷ 40 cSt

Oil filtering 10 ÷ 25 μ

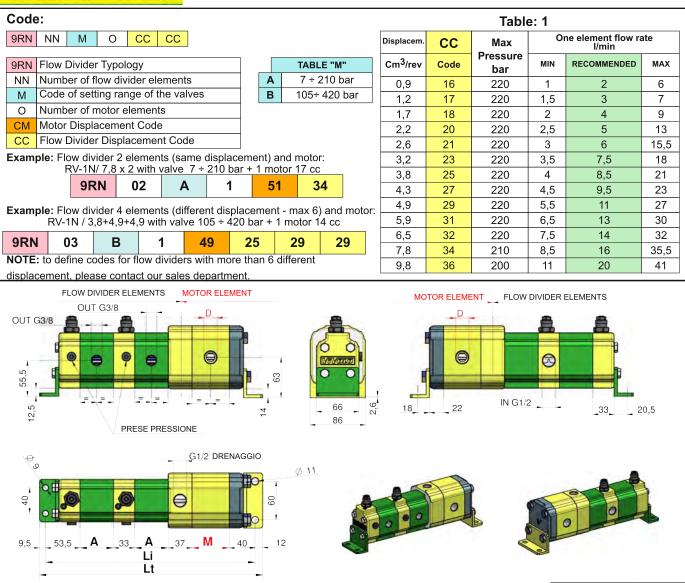




REFERENCE:

RN102

Flow divider with independent phase correction and anticavitation valves for each element with "Group 2" MOTOR



Cm ³ /rev	Α
0,9	41,5
1,2	42,5
1,7	44
2,2	46
2,6	48
3,2	50
3,8	52
4,3	54
4,9	57
5,9	60,5
6,5	63
7,8	67
9,8	76

Cm ³ /rev	СМ	D				
4	41	47	1/2" BSP			
6	43	50	1/2" BSP			
9	45	54	1/2" BSP			
11	47	58	1/2" BSP			
14	49	64	3/4" BSP			
17	51	68	3/4" BSP			
19	53	72	3/4" BSP			
22	55	78	3/4" BSP			
26	57	82	1" BSP			
30	59	90	1" BSP			
34	61	97	1" BSP			
40	63	106	1" BSP			

Table: 3 in this table the number of inlets in function of the number of elements are indicated.

Number of elements	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
"IN" Number of inlets	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8





Flow divider with independent phase correction and anticavitation valves for each element with "Group 2" MOTOR

EXTERNAL DRAIN STANDARD SETUP	INTERNAL DRAIN
For the correct functioning of the flow divider, it has to be installed <i>under the oil level</i> . The drain tube has to pick up under the oil level and it has not to aspire air.	To predispose the divider to the internal drain, plug the 1/2 G drain port (T) Note: with this configuration the function of anticavitation valves is annulled
OUT 1 OUT 2 OUT	OUT 1 OUT 2 OUT
oil	

In **table 1** the functining range of single flow divider elements is indicated.

The higher is the feeding capacity (q), the higher is the precision of the flow division, but in opposition there are losses of loading and higher noise. Therefore we suggest to feed the elements with capacities equal or a few superior to the ones indicated in the column **"RECOMMENDED"**.

Remember to verify the capacities even in phase of flow reunion.

The pressure indicated are to be considered as maximum of functioning, the flow divider is able to bear peaks of pressure 20 % superior.

How to calculate the "Li" and "Lt" measures of flow dividers:

EXAMPLE: To obtain the measures Li and Lt of a flow divider with three elements (n=2), RV-1N / 3,8 x 2+ 1 Motor 11 cc

Distance between fixing hole centres $Li = [(2-1) \times 33] + 130,5 + 47 + 52 + 52 = 314,5 \text{ mm}$

Total Lenght Lt = 314,5 + 21,5 = 336

In **table 3** the number of inlets in fuction of the number of elements are indicated.

For flow dividers with many inlets, as they are all communicating it is even possible to use only one of them, by plugging the other ones. We suggest to make full us at least of 1 inlet every 40 l/min capacity.

To obtain errors of division **inferior to 3%** there must be no difference of pressure between the elements superior to **30 bar**. To obtain high precisions the respect of the following parametres is also important:

- Environment temperature: -10°c ÷ +60°c Oil temperature: +30°c ÷ +60°c

Hydraulic oil based on hlp, hv (din 51524) minerals
 Oil Viscosity 20 ÷ 40 cSt

- Oil filtering 10 ÷ 25 μ