

Radial Piston Motors

precision drives with fixed displacement series KM 11... - RM 250N... $V_g = 11$ ccm/rev - 251 ccm/rev



Catalogue No. HM1-014E Edition 2004.09/03



Radial Piston Motor

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Radial Piston Motor

KM 11 - RM 250N Product overview

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- · long service life on account of mature design
- · shaft end able to support large radial and axial forces
- small number of components in drive

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- · extremely low moment of inertia
- measuring shaft can be fitted as a standard option
- low leakage thanks to play self-adjustment design feature
- translationally operating control valve with play adjustment control
- resistant to temperature shocks
- suitable for use with liquids with low combustion properties
 feed and discharge control possible
- · maintenance free
- quiet running
- · wide speed range

- with SAE flange connections
- 100 % torque throughout the entire speed range
- uniform running properties even at extremely low speed
- immediately reversible
- · high starting torque
- · no counterpressure required for motor operation
- can be used as pump if feed is available
- very suitable for applications as a control
- may be operated in series
- total efficiency of up to 96%
- · direct valve construction available as a standard option

Fixed displacement motor (constant hydraulic displacement)											
Motor Typ		Displace- ment	Torque		Speed n		Cont. Maximum operating operating		Output		
		Vg	T _{spec.aver.}	T _{max}	n _{min*}	n _{max}	pressure p _{cont}	pressure p _{max}	p _{peak}	P _{cont}	P _{intermit}
KM	RM	cm³/rev	Nm/bar	Nm	rpm	rpm	bar	bar	bar	kW	kW
11		11	0,15	31,5	10	3000	140	210	250	3,5	4,3
	11	11	0,15	37,5	5	3600	160	250	315	4,7	5,8
22		22	0,32	78	10	2250	160	250	315	6,0	7,5
32		33	0,48	120	10	1500	160	250	315	6,0	7,5
45		44	0,63	157	5	1800	160	250	315	9,5	11
63		66	0,95	237	5	1200	160	250	315	9,5	11
90		89	1,27	266	5	900	140	210	250	8,5	10
110		110	1,59	334	5	750	140	210	250	8,5	10
	80N	81	1,16	365	5	800	250	315	400	12	15
	125N	126	1,80	567	5	600	200	315	350	12	15
	160N	160	2,38	750	5	800	250	315	400	24	30
	250N	251	3,70	1165	5	600	200	315	350	24	30

* extremely low speeds of below 1 rpm can be reached using built-on servo-valves.

if limited to Pcont p cont

- if limited to Pintermit. operating for a maximum duration of 10 % in every hour p _{max}
- highest pressure at which the components will remain functional p _{peak}
- Ρ
- continuous output (at a return pressure of 10 bar); if this output is constantly exceeded, the drive must be flushed cont P intermit. output with which the motor can be run intermittently (for an operating time of max 10 % in every hour)

DÜSTERLOH Fluidtechnik	Radial Piston Motor KM 11 - RM 250N Ordering information	Catalogue HM1 - 014E RM2 - 003E Page 1 of 1 Edition 2004.09/03	
Radial Piston Motorcontrolwith clearance sealin the controlKMNG 11, 22, 32, 45, 63, 90, 110with play self-adjustmentRMNG 11, 80N, 125N, 160N, 250NDisplacementRated Size NG11 cm³/rev=11 cm³/rev=22 cm³/rev=33 cm³/rev=44 cm³/rev=4566 cm³/rev=66 cm³/rev=61		 Iditional information esignation extuator quality NG 22, 32, 45, 63, 90,110 In the second state of th	
81 cm³/rev = 80N 89 cm³/rev = 90 110 cm³/rev = 110 126 cm³/rev = 125N 161 cm³/rev = 160N 251 cm³/rev = 250N Drive Shaft Cylindrical Keyway DIN 6885 T1 = Male involute splined shaft = DIN 5480 =	Z K	$\begin{aligned} & \text{NG 80N, 125N, 160N, 250N} \\ & \text{ISO 3019/3} \\ & \text{S} = \emptyset 125 \text{K} = \emptyset 160 \\ & \text{NG 22, 32, 45, 63, 90, 110} \\ & \text{S} = \emptyset 120 \text{K} = \emptyset 140 \\ & \text{Flange connection} \\ & \text{NG 11} \\ & \text{ISO 3019/2} \\ & \text{S} = \emptyset 125 \text{K} = \emptyset 160 \\ & \text{NG 22, 32, 45, 63, 90, 110} \\ & \text{ISO 3019/2} \end{aligned}$	
NG 22 bis 250N Female involute splined shaft DIN 5480 = NG 80N, 125N, 160N, 250N Connections		$S = \emptyset 160 K = \emptyset 200$ NG 80N, 125N, 160N, 250N $S = \emptyset 140 K = \emptyset 200$ diameter of the centring ring) circle diameter for screw holes)	
Threaded connection, radial NG 11, 22, 32, 45, 63, 90, 110 G $\frac{1}{2}$ DIN ISO 228-1 Threaded connection, radial NG 80N, 125N, 160N, 250N G 1 DIN ISO 228-1	= A $M = c$	n rithout second shaft end ylindrical measuring shaft 10 _{h6} for sensor	
Flange connection, radial NG 11, 22, 32,45, 63, 90, 110 Duesterloh standard (for mounting the valve)	= A1	ncremental speed sensor etc. econd driven shaft /28x1,25x30x21-7h DIN 5480 IG 22, 32, 45, 63, 90, 110	
Flange connection, radial NG 80N, 125N, 160N, 250N SAE J 518 ³ / ₄ " Standard 3000 psi Threaded connection, axial NG 22, 32, 45, 63, 90, 110	= B5 oils acc	als, suitable for HLP mineral ording to DIN 51524 part 2	
G ³ / ₄ DIN ISO 228-1 No information given in the type key number. reserve the right to make modifications	V = FPM (V	iton) seals, suitable for ester phoric acid (HFD)	



of Radial Piston Motors KM 11, RM 11

Catalogue HM1 - 014E **RM1 - 005E** Page 1 of 1 Edition 2004.09/03

1. General properties and features

Design:

hydrostatic radial piston motor

Purpose:

transformation of hydraulic power to drive power. High efficiency, also suitable for very low speeds, low moment of inertia, rapidly reversible, capable of supporting high total loads, four-quadrant operation possible, very suitable for applications as a control, extremely quiet operation.

2. Structure and function

2.1 Drive unit

Design: Internal piston support

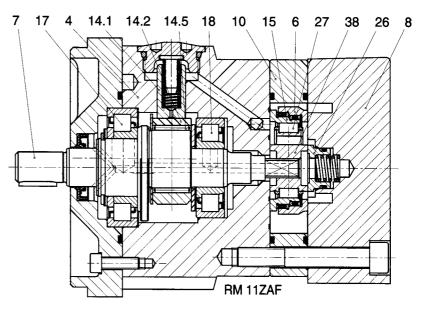
Method of functioning: Seven radial pistons (14.1) load the crankshaft via a heptagon ring with a needle bearing cage.

Drive details

Seven radial pistons (14.1) load the crankshaft via a heptagon ring with a needle bearing cage. Drive details Crankshaft bearing: cylinder roller

bearing (17,18) partially balanced crankshaft.

transmission of force between the pistons (14.1) and the crankshaft (7): *Low frictional losses, very long service life, relatively insensitive to*



dirt, also suitable for extremely high pressure and speed, high starting torque, no stick-slip effect at low speeds, only minor leakage (necessary for the lubrication and cooling of the drive), high efficiency.

2.2 Control RM 11

Design:

Planar translational distribution valve with play adjustment

Purpose:

Distribution of the volume feed to the 7 cylinders, collection of the return volume flow

Method of functioning:

Control rings (6/15) with the external ring (10) and with the eccentric (38) form an external and an internal ring space. By moving the control rings (6/15) between the motor housing (4) and the end cover (8) by means of the eccentric (38) which is fixed to the crankshaft (7), the internal and the external ring spaces are connected to the cylinders in turn. The ring spaces themselves are connected to the outside through pressure connections to the motor.

Control details

Roller bearing between the control rings (6/15) and the eccentric (38)

The control rings mainly move translationally, however, rotation is possible (2 degrees of freedom) – this means small frictional losses at the control rings (6/15) and a cleaning effect in the sealing gap, approximately equal relative speeds of the sealing faces, sinusoidal opening function for the control openings – this means smooth running even at low speeds and quiet running at high speeds, large volume flow diameters between the rollers (27) in the roller bearing. Adjustment of the play on the control rings (6/15) and the flats on the eccentric:

Hydrostatic, low control ring (6/15) force against the flats, spring-supported pressure by means of spring washers (for zero pressure and low pressure situations), hydrostatic re-adjustment of the eccentric flats by means of a pressure thrust piece (26) supported by a helical spring.

Very low leakage and small frictional losses, automatic compensation for pressure and temperature influences (temperature shocks among others), relatively insensitive to dirt.

2.3 Control KM 11

The control corresponds to series KM 22 to KM 110.



of Radial Piston Motors KM 22 - KM 110 Catalogue HM1 - 014E **RM1 - 003E** Page 1 of 1 Edition 2004.09/03

1. General properties and features

Design:Hydrostatic radial piston motor.9Purpose:2transformation of hydraulic20power to drive power.20High efficiency, also suitable14for very low speeds, low1moment of inertia, rapidly21reversible, capable of11supporting high total loads,11four-quadrant operation29possible, very suitable for19applications as a control,17extremely quiet operation.17

2. Structure and function

21 Drive unit

Design: Internal piston support Method of functioning: Seven, fourteen or twenty-one radial pistons (14) load the

crankshaft (7) via heptagon rings (15) with needle bearing cages (4).

Drive details

Crankshaft bearing: Pre-loaded, large taper roller bearings (17,18), in X arrangement.

Precise guidance, therefore quiet running, high radial and axial loading capacity (e.g. if a gear wheel is mounted at the shaft end). Transmission of force between the pistons (14) and the crankshaft (7): via heptagon ring (15) with needle bearing cage (4).

Low frictional losses, very long service life, relatively insensitive to dirt, also suitable for extremely high pressure and speed, high starting torque, no stick-slip effect at low speeds, only minor leakage (necessary for the lubrication and cooling of the drive), high efficiency.

2.2 Control

Design:

Planar translationally moving distributor with clearance seal to prevent internal leakage and with play self-adjusting seal to prevent leakage to the outside.

Purpose:

Distribution of the volume feed to the cylinders, collection of the return volume flow Method of functioning:

The control disc (6) has an integrated internal ring space and forms an external ring space in conjunction with ring (10). By moving the control disc (6) between the motor housing (1) and the end cover (8) by means of the eccentric (5) which is fixed to the crankshaft (7), the internal and the external ring spaces are connected to the cylinders in turn. The ring spaces themselves are connected to the outside through pressure connections to the motor.

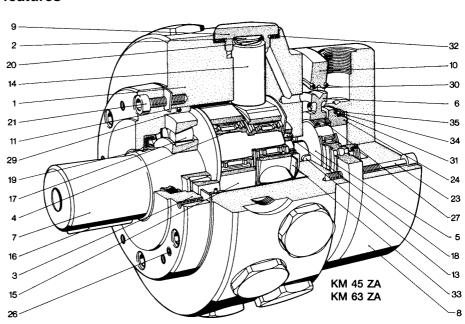
Control details

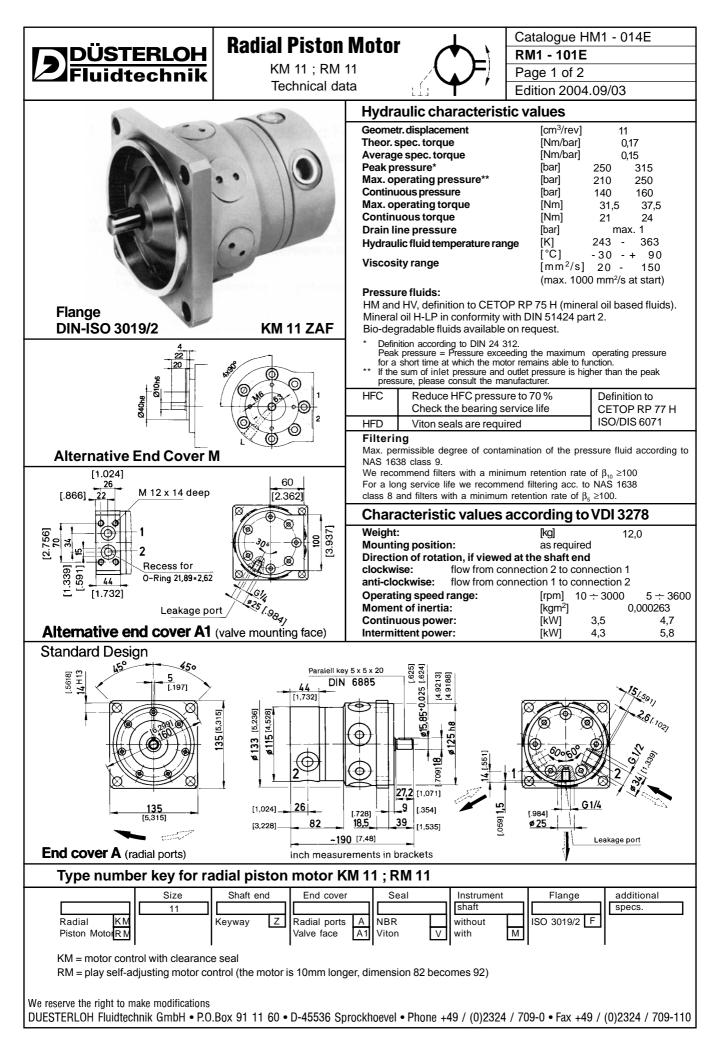
Needle bearing cage (27) between control disc (6) and eccentric (5):

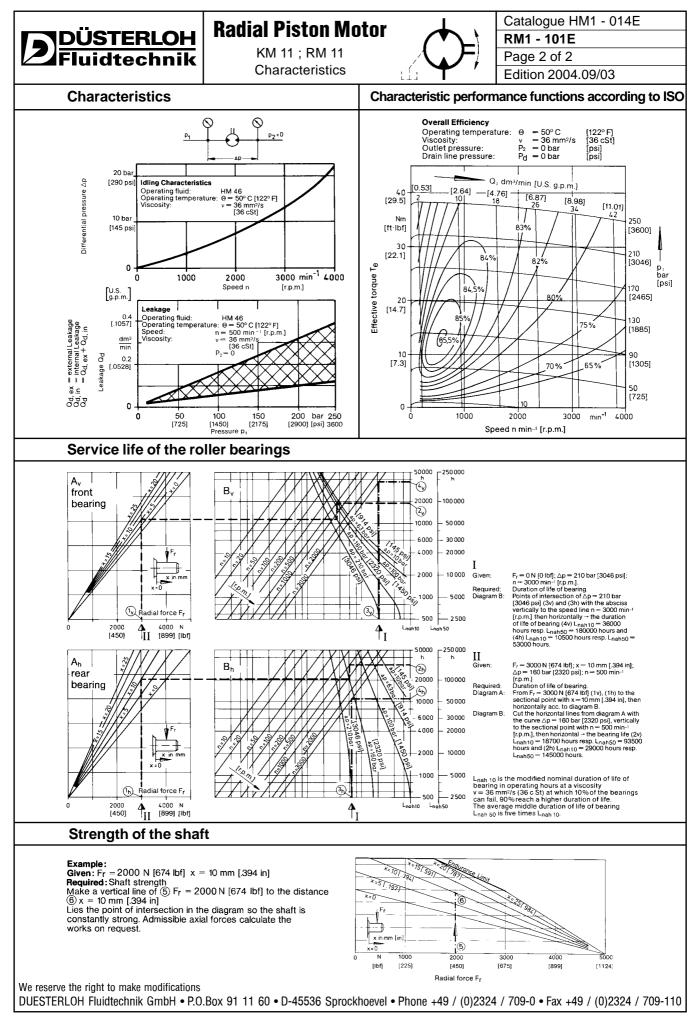
The control disc (6) mainly moves translationally, however, rotation is possible (2 degrees of freedom) – this means small frictional losses at the control disc (6) and a cleaning effect in the sealing gap, approximately equal relative speeds of the sealing faces, sinusoidal opening function for the control openings – this means smooth running even at low speeds and quiet running at high speeds, large volume flow diameters between the rollers (27) in the roller bearing.

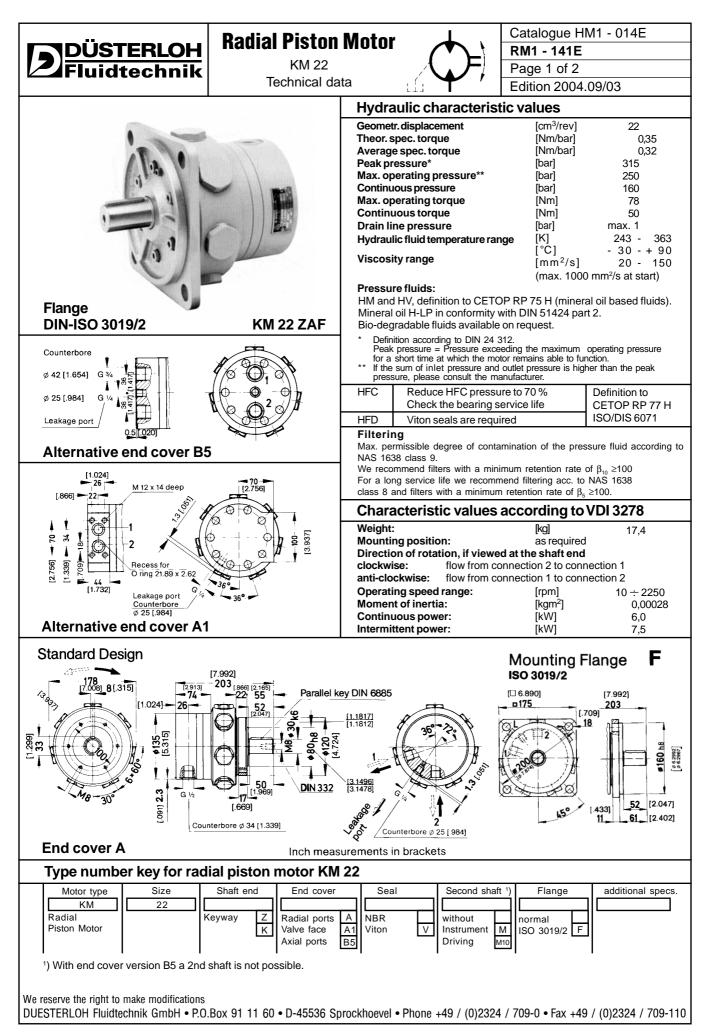
Play self-adjusting seal against leakage to the outside:

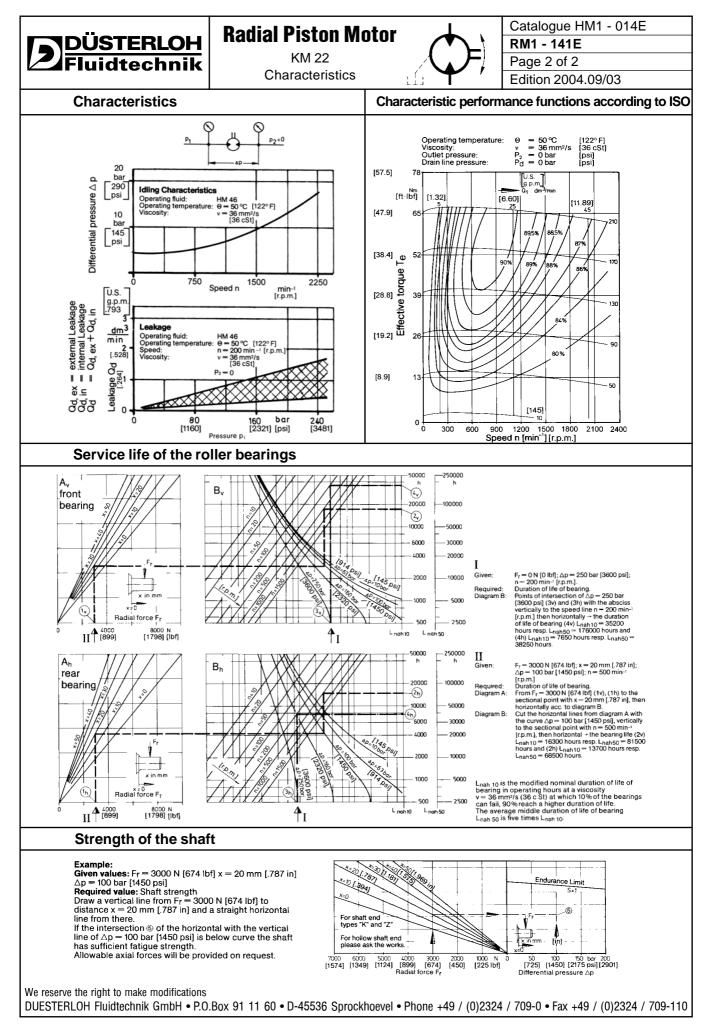
Low hydrostatic force of the thrust piece (24) against the control disc (6) supported by the spring washer (35). Reduction in the leakage to the outside at only low frictional losses, automatic compensation for pressure or temperature influences, relatively insensitive to dirt.

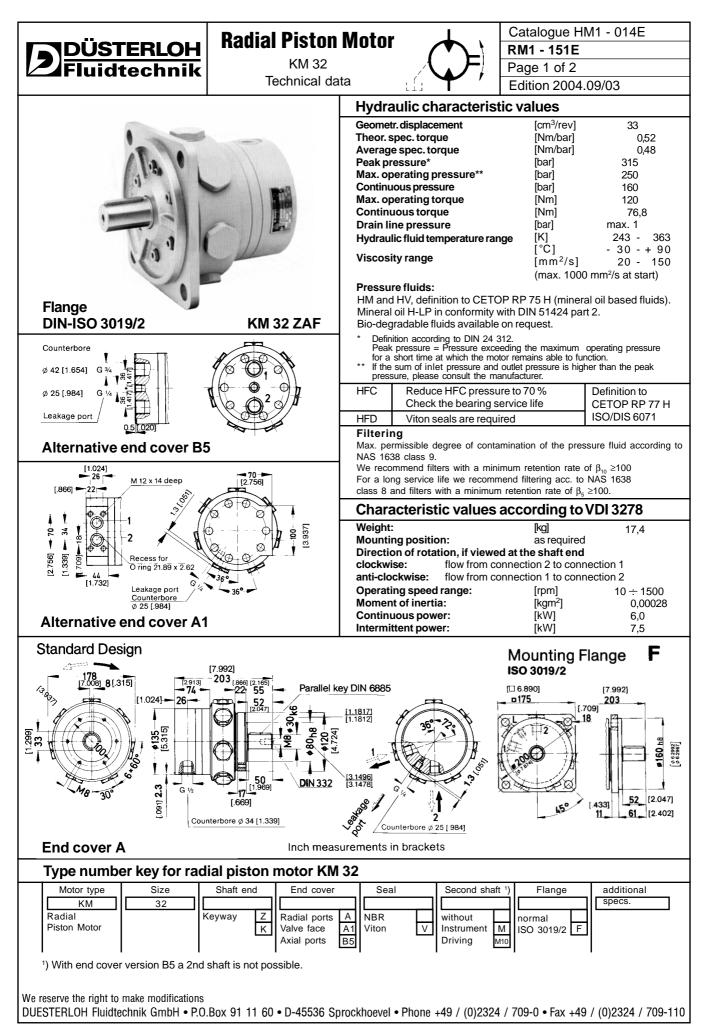


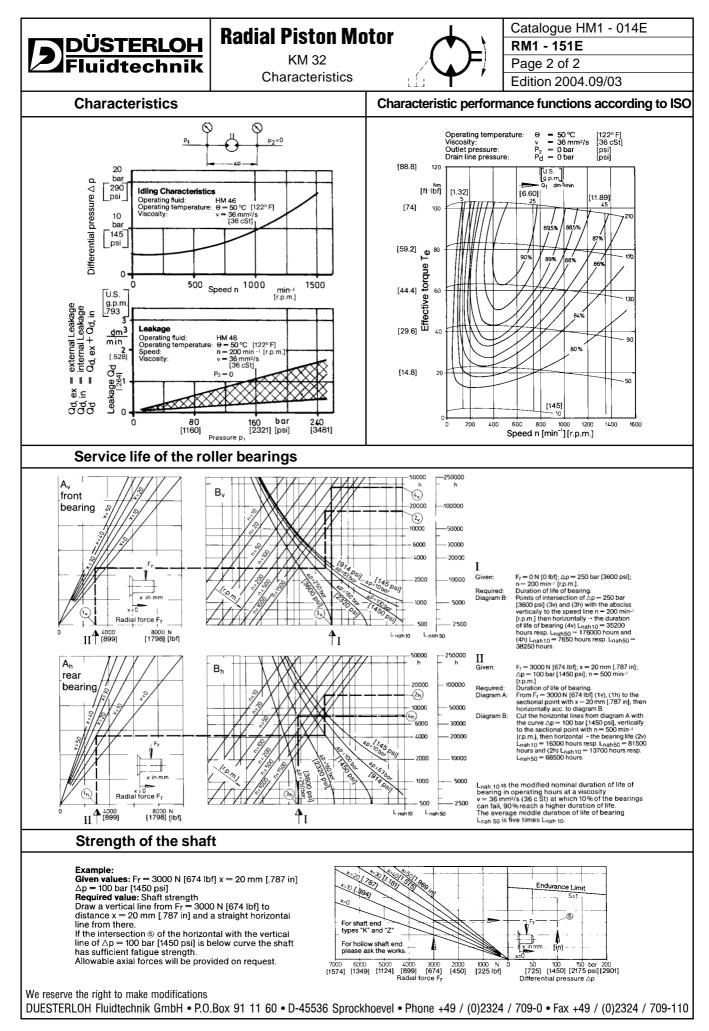


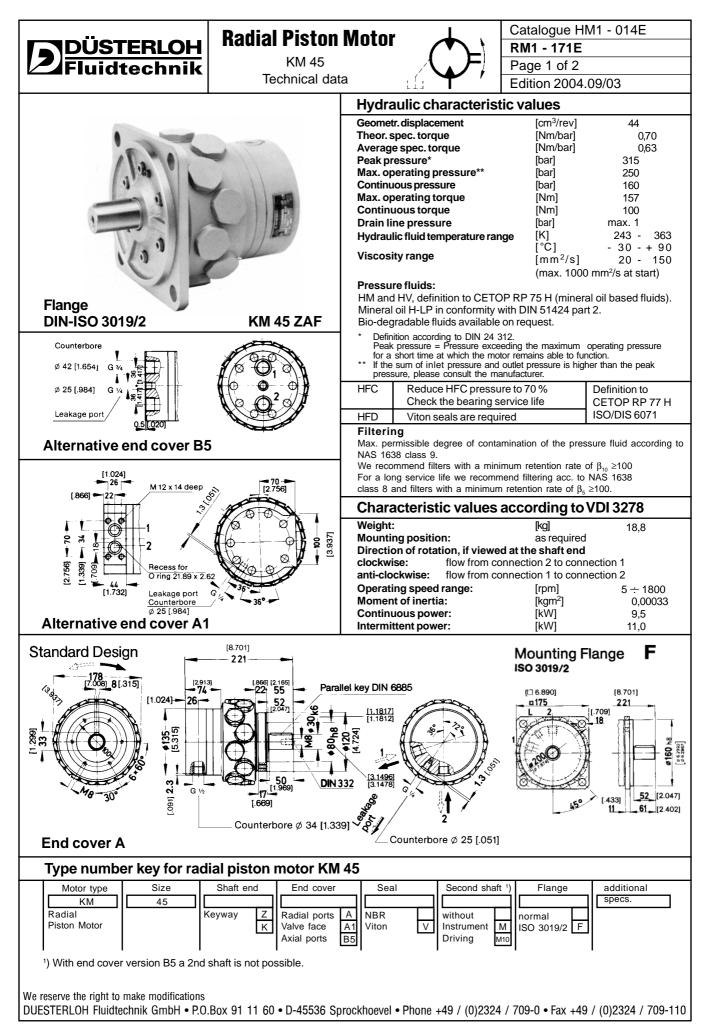


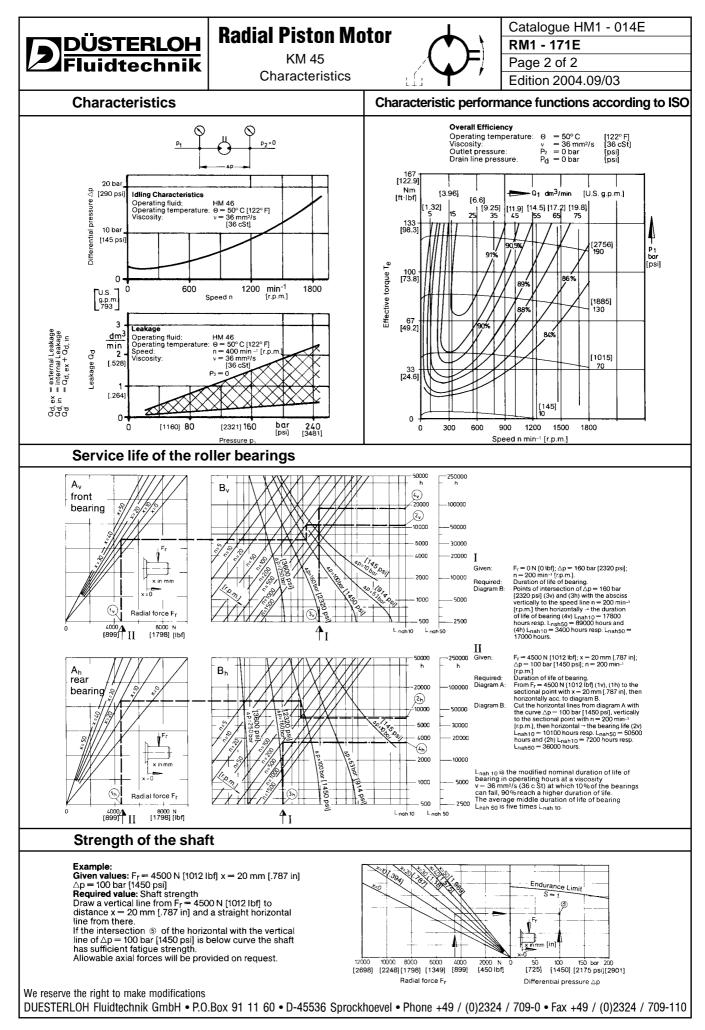


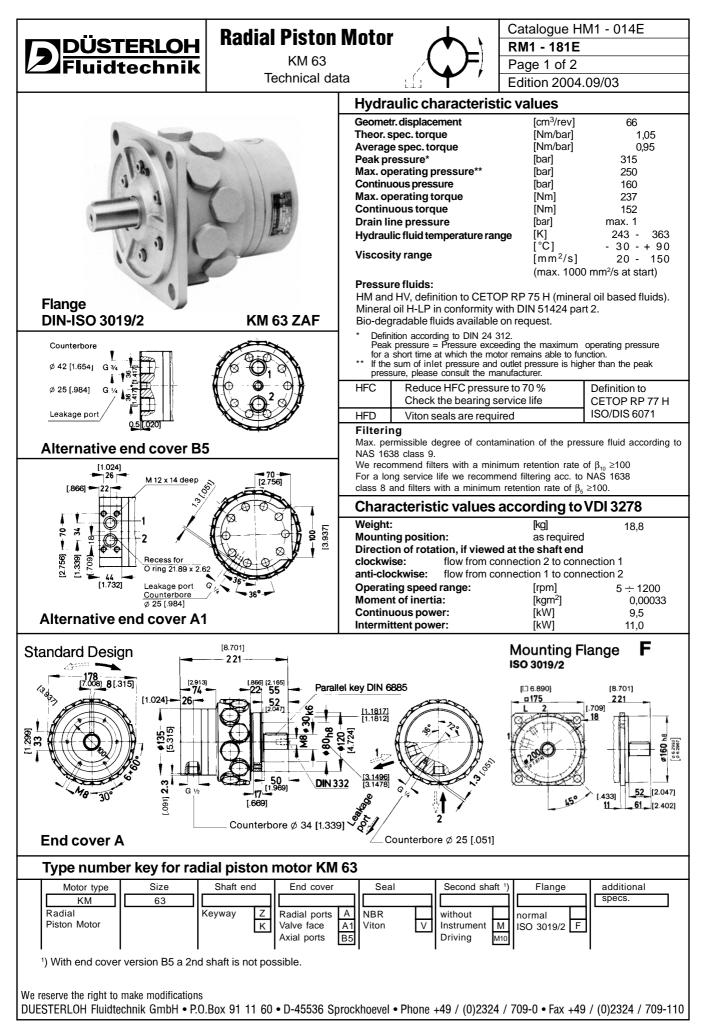


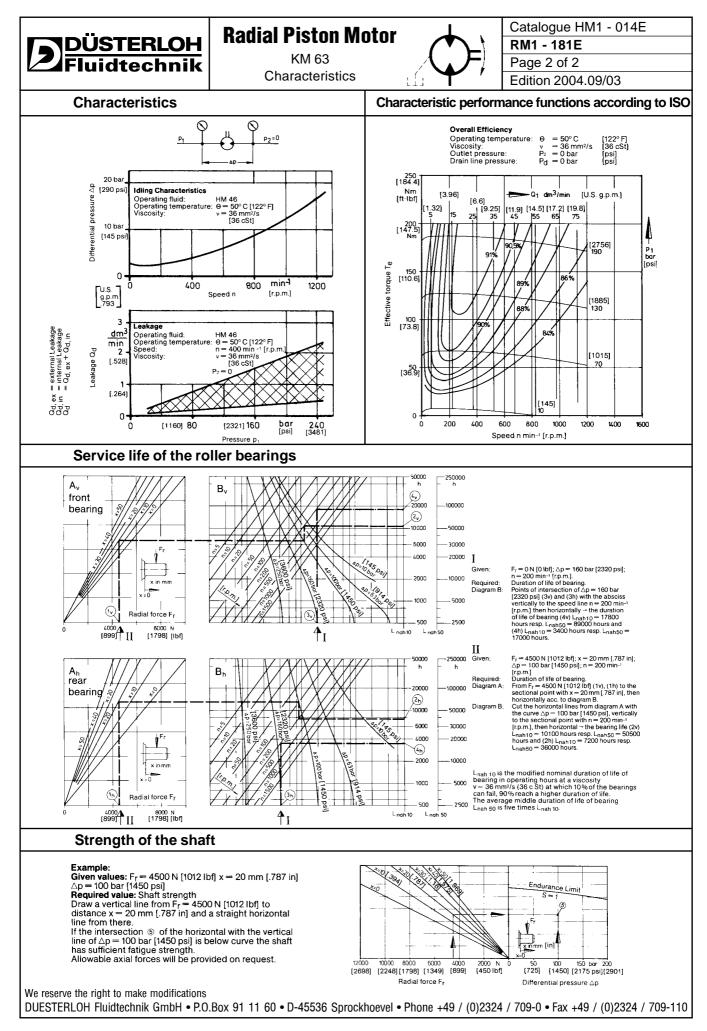


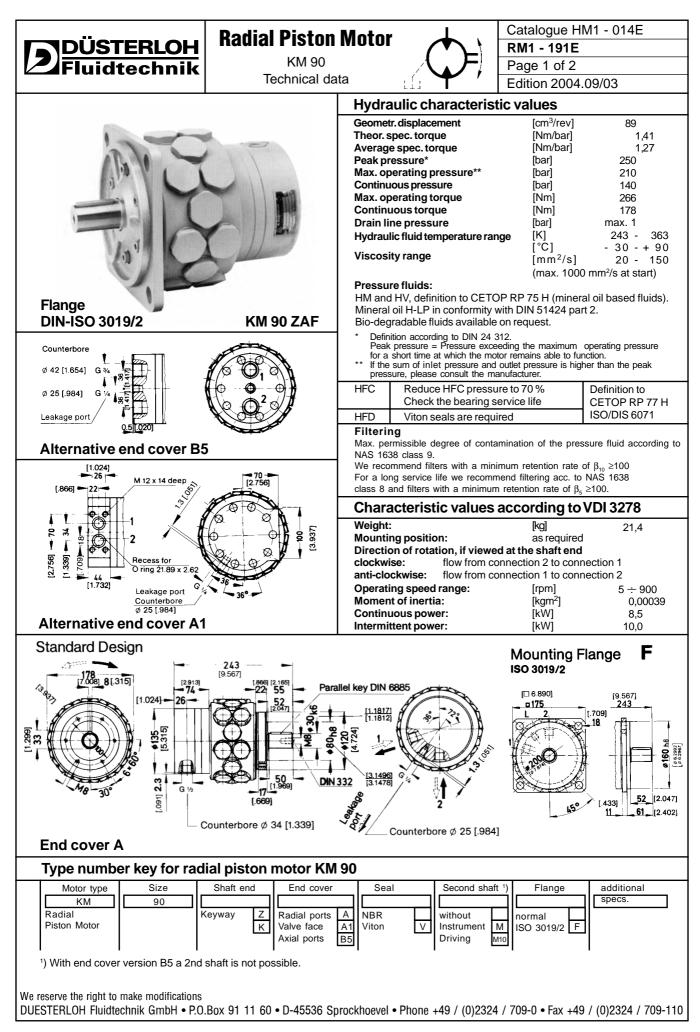


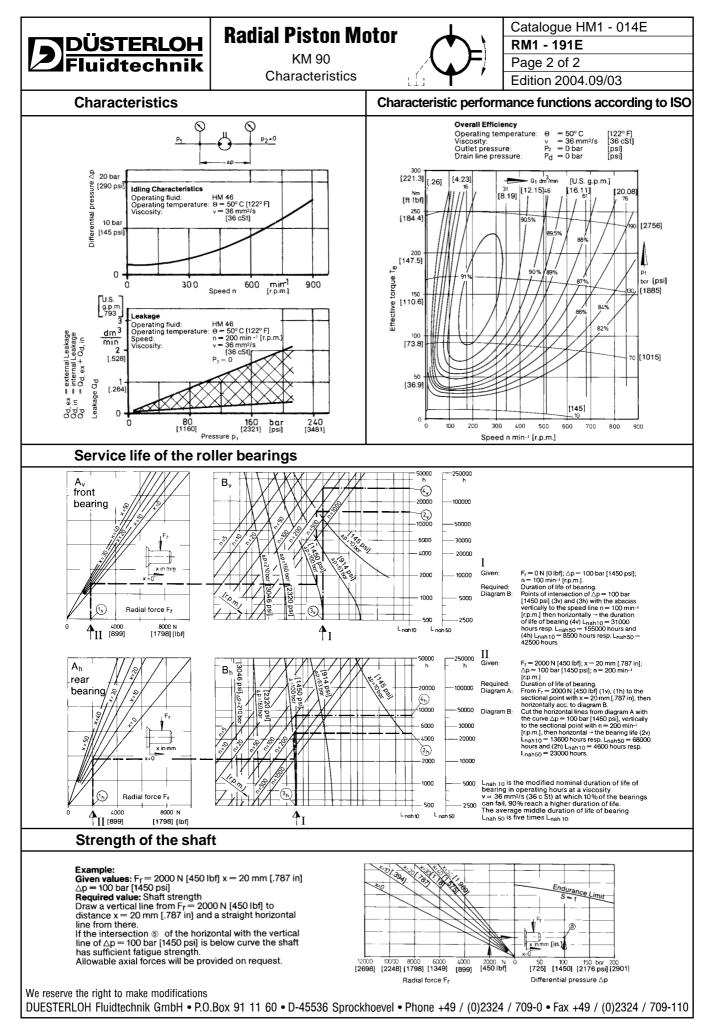


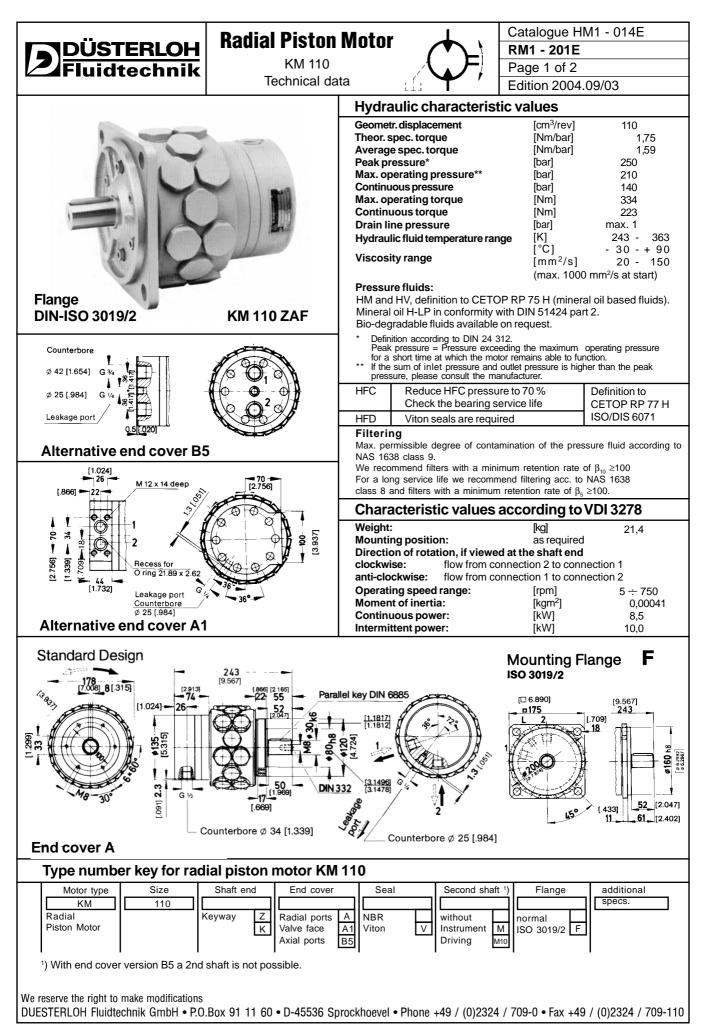


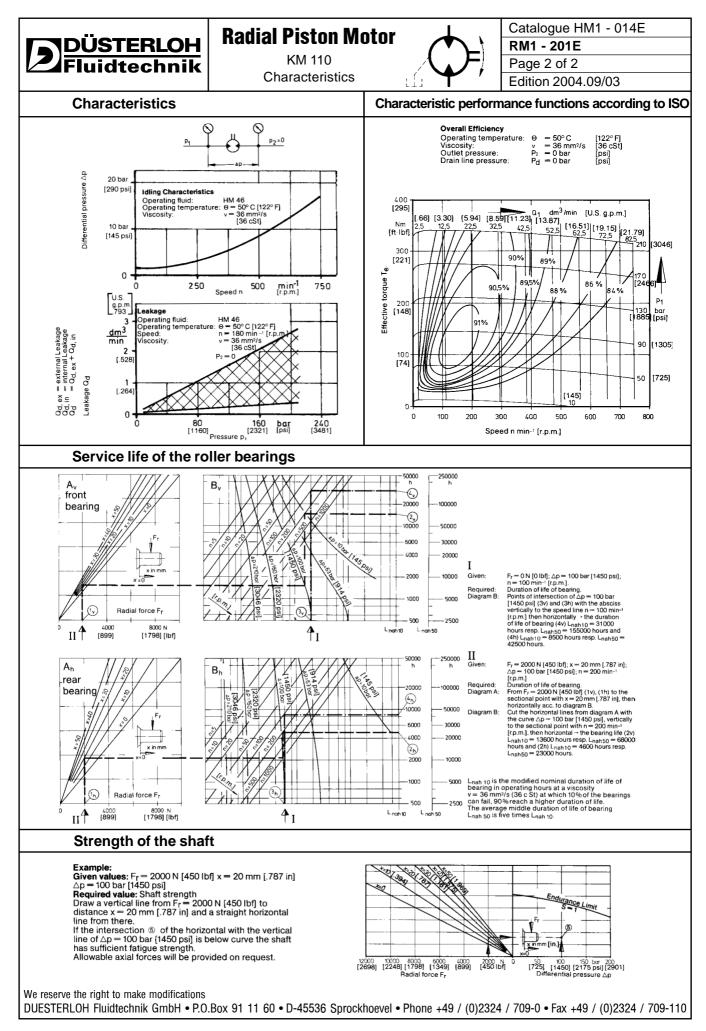






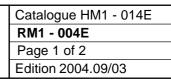








of Radial Piston Motors RM 80N, RM 125N, RM 160N, RM 250N



1. General properties and features

Design:

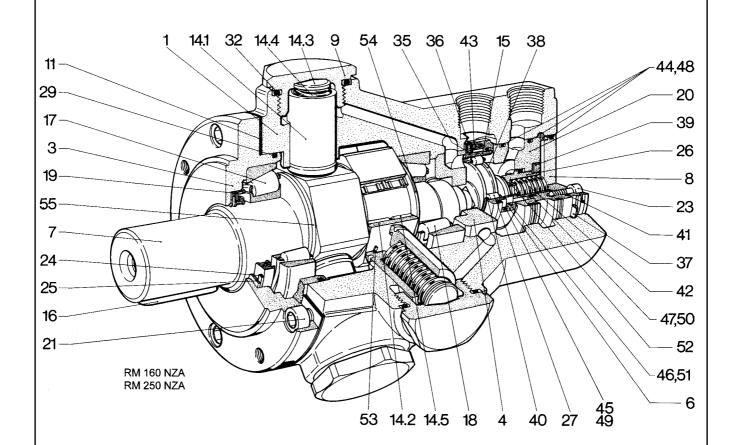
hydrostatic radial piston motor

Purpose:

transformation of hydraulic power to drive power.

High efficiency, also suitable for very low speeds, low moment of inertia, rapidly reversible, capable of supporting high total loads, four-quadrant operation possible, very suitable for applications as a control, extremely quiet operation.

2. Structure and function



2.1 Drive unit

Design: Internal piston support

Method of functioning: Five or ten radial pistons (14.1) load the crankshaft via pentagon ring(s) with needle bearing cages (14.5)



of Radial Piston Motors RM 80N, RM 125N, RM 160N, RM 250N Catalogue HM1 - 014E **RM1 - 004E** Page 2 of 2 Edition 2004.09/03

Drive details

Crank shaft bearing: Pre-loaded, large taper roller bearings (17,18), in X arrangement

Precise guidance, therefore quiet running, high radial and axial loading capacity (e.g. if a gear wheel is mounted at the shaft end).

Force transmission: Piston (14.1) – crankshaft (7) via the pentagon ring (14.2) with needle bearing cage (14.5).

Low frictional losses, very long service life, relatively insensitive to dirt, also suitable for extremely high pressure and speed, high starting torque, no stick-slip effect at low speeds, only minor leakage (necessary for the lubrication and cooling of the drive), high efficiency, self-adjusting play to compensate for wear, temperature shock resistant, damping properties of the hydrostatic strain release reduce noise.

Design:

Planar translational distribution valve with play self-adjustment

2.2 Drive unit

Design:

Planar translational distribution valve with play self-adjustment

Purpose:

Distribution of the volume feed to the 5 or 10 cylinders, collection of the return volume flow.

Method of functioning:

Control rings (6/15) with the external ring (1) and with the eccentric (38) form an external and an internal ring space. By moving the control rings (6/15) between the control plate (4) and the liner (20) by means of the eccentric (38) which is fixed to the crankshaft (5), the internal and the external ring spaces are connected to the cylinders in turn. The ring spaces themselves are connected to the outside through pressure connections on the motor.

Control details

Roller bearing between the control rings (6/15) and the eccentric (38)

The control rings mainly move translationally, however, rotation is possible (2 degrees of freedom) – this means small frictional losses at the control rings (6/15) and a cleaning effect in the sealing gap, approximately equal relative speeds of the sealing faces, sinusoidal opening function for the control openings – this means smooth running even at low speeds and quiet running at high speeds, large volume flow diameters between the rollers (27) in the roller bearing.

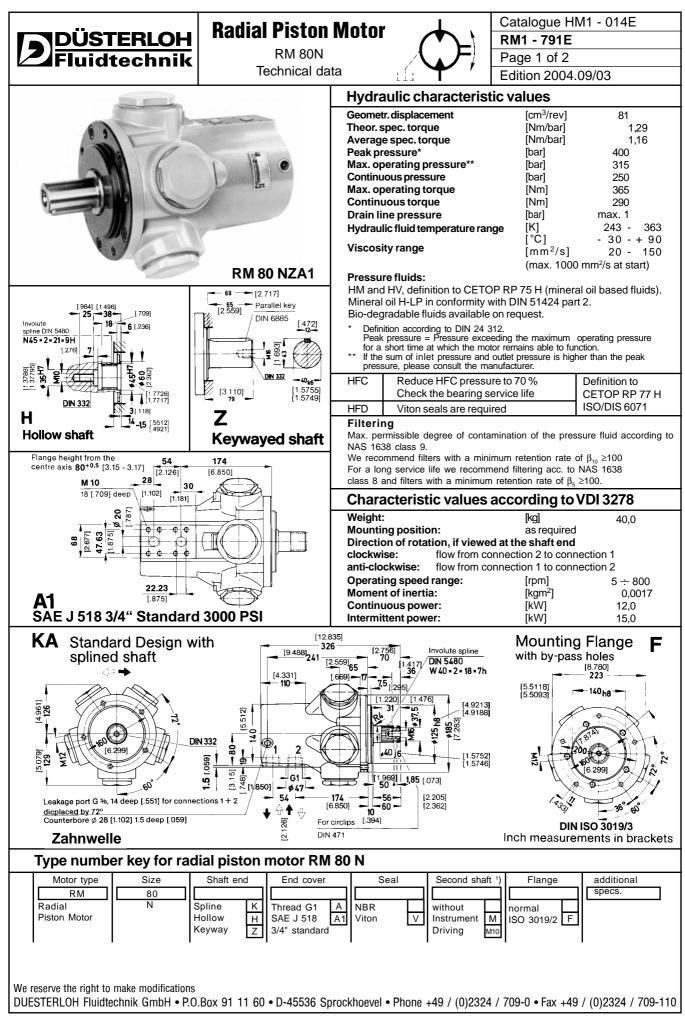
Adjustment of the play on the control rings (6/15) and the flats on the eccentric: Hydrostatic, low control ring (6/15) force against the flats, pressure supported by spring washers (for zero and low pressure situations), hydrostatic play self-adjustment on the eccentric flats by means of a thrust piece (26) supported by a helical spring.

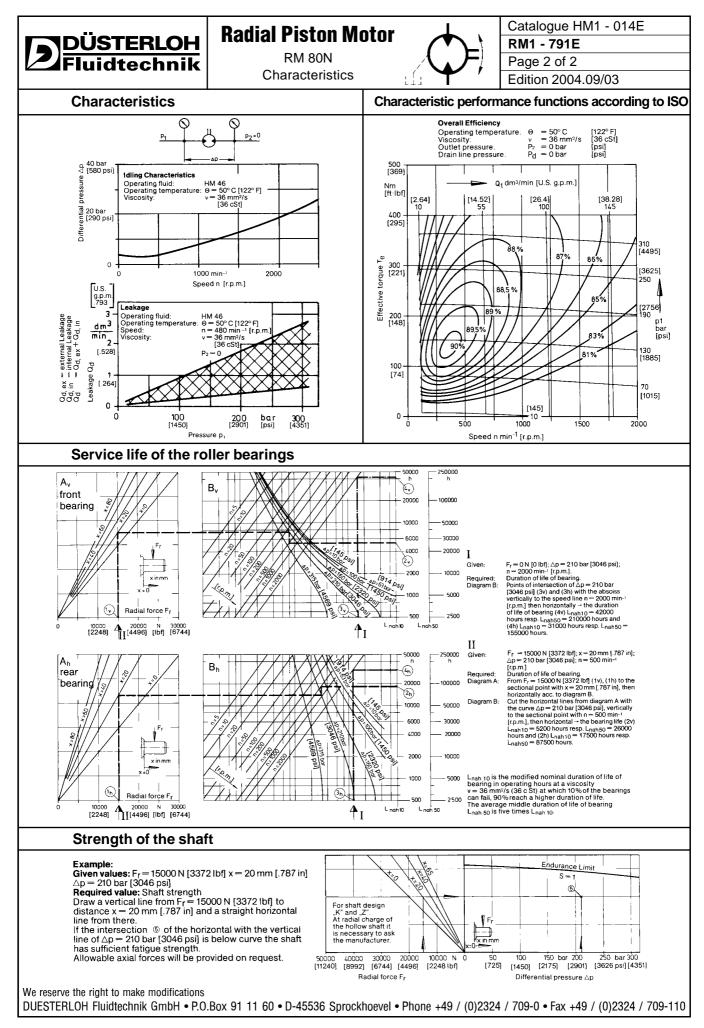
Very low leakage and small frictional losses, automatic compensation for pressure and temperature influences (temperature shocks among others), relatively insensitive to dirt.

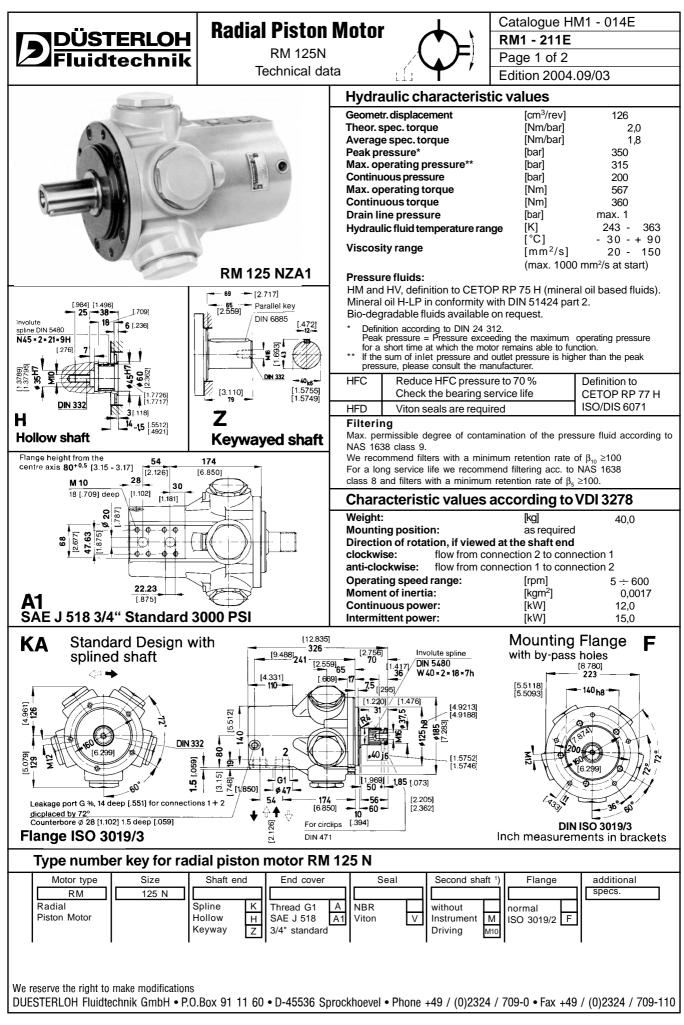
Miniature shuttle valve (35,36):

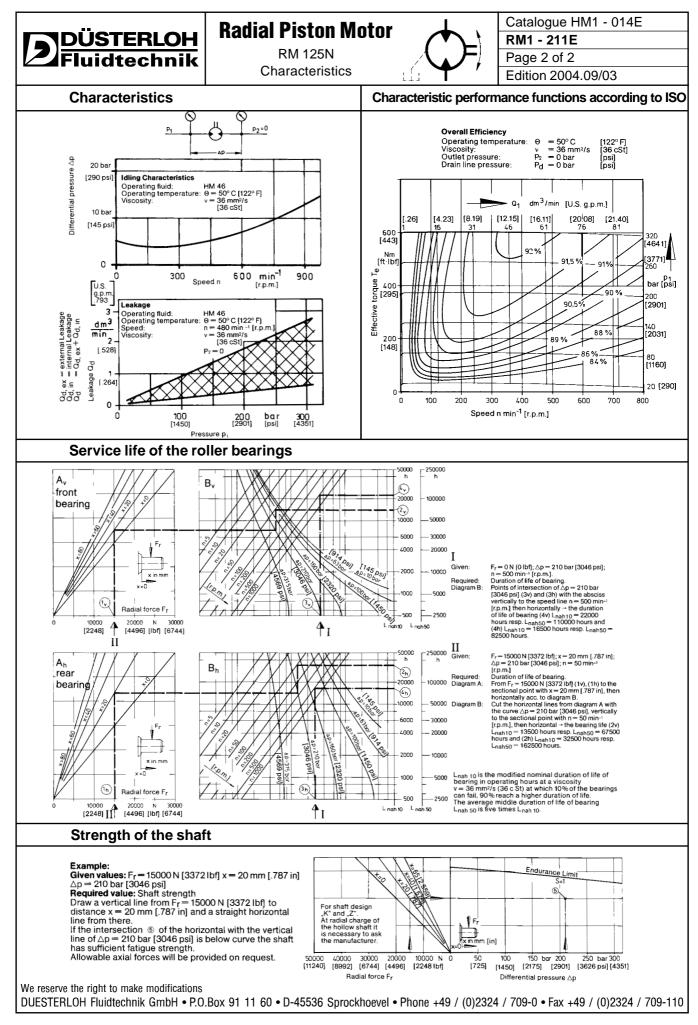
The effect is that in the ring space between the control rings (6,15), the higher pressure connected to the motor is always effective.

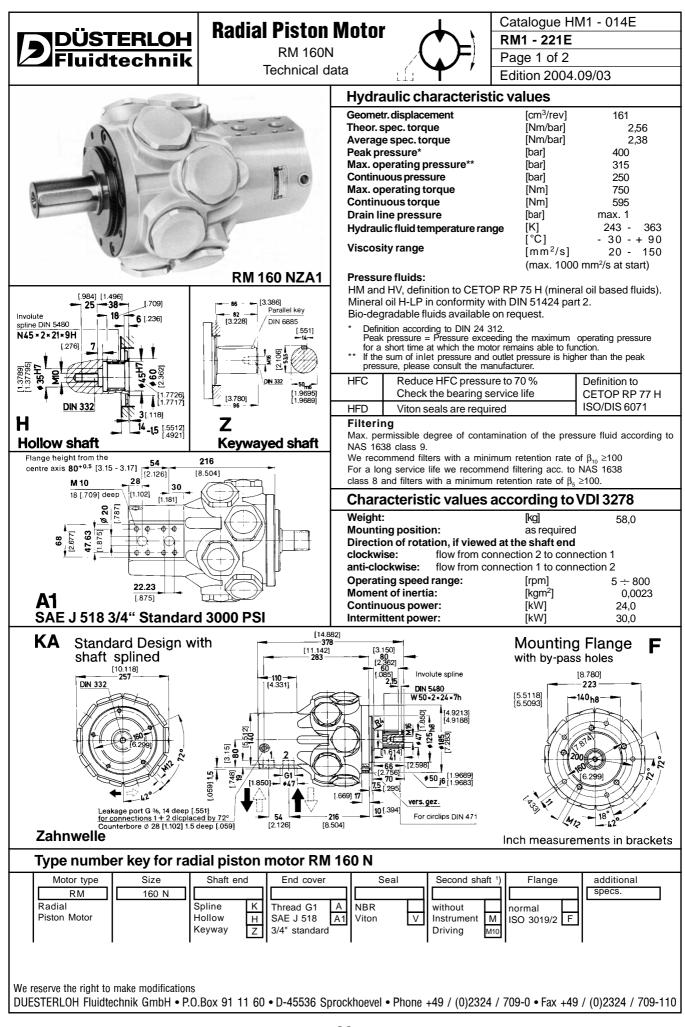
Reliable play self-adjustment even at high reversion frequencies.

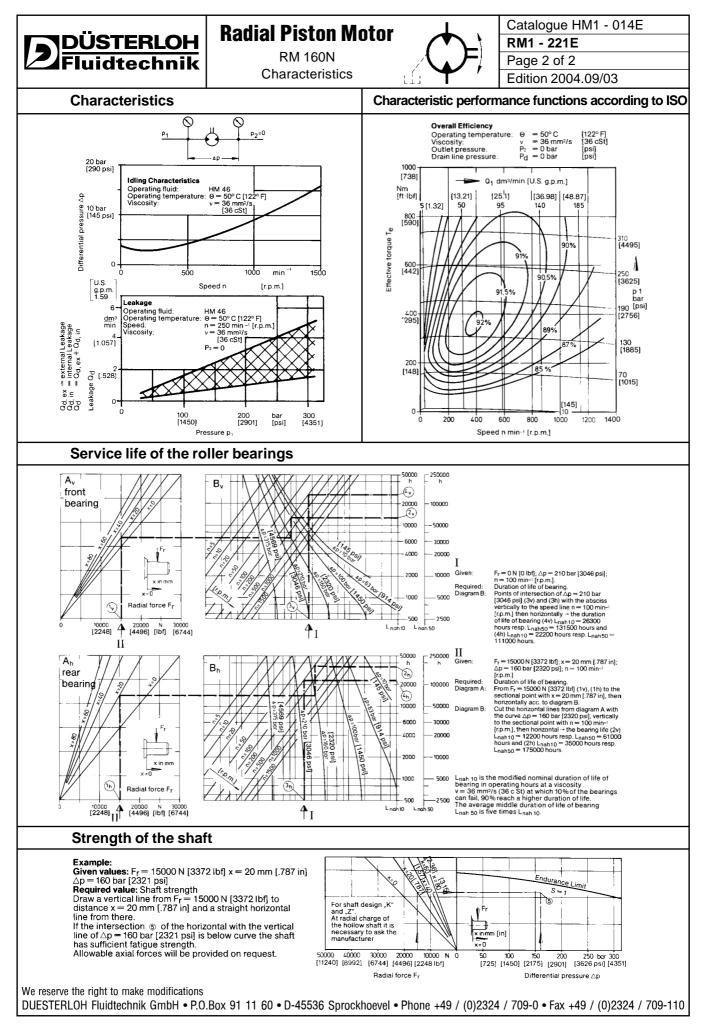


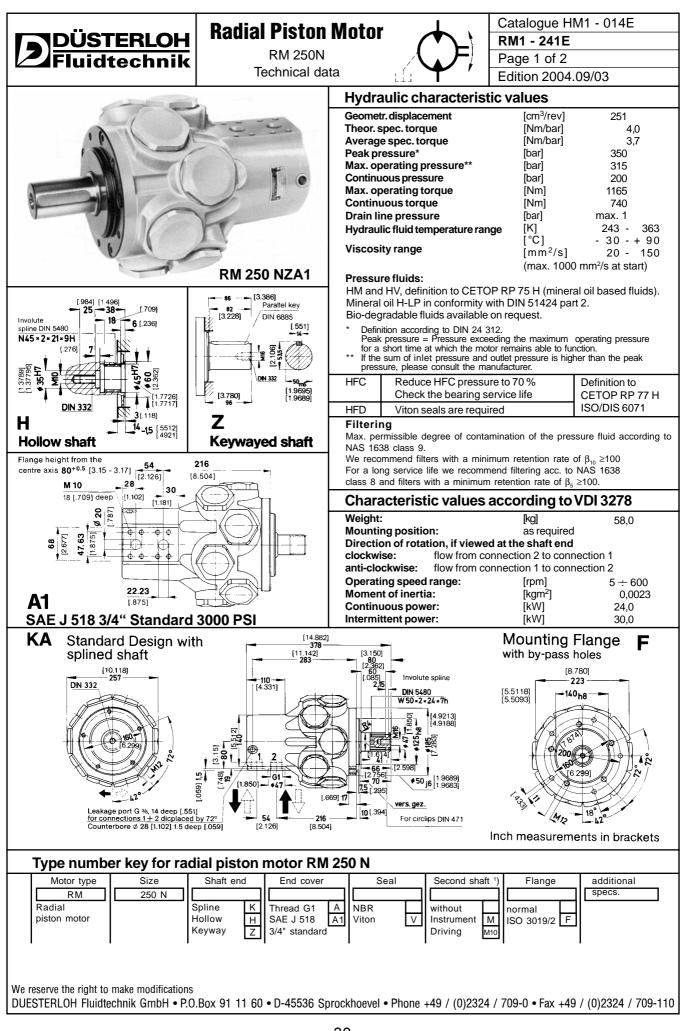


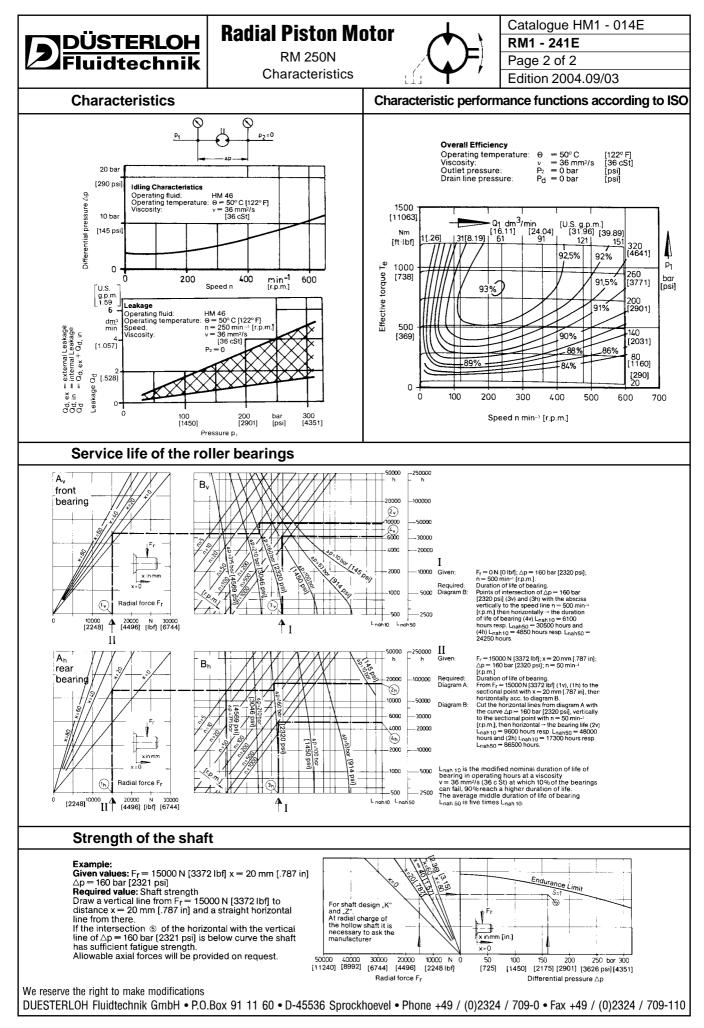














Radial Piston Motor

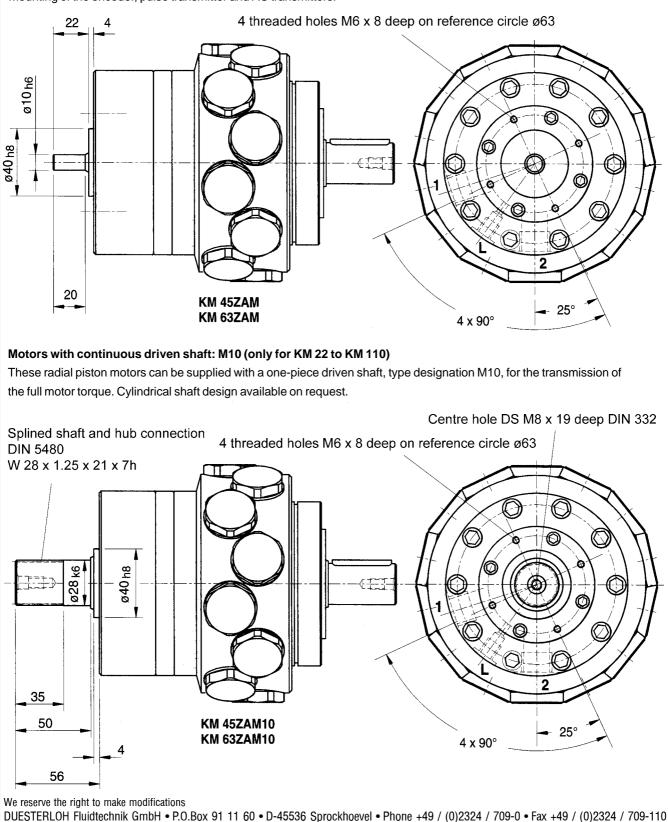
KM 11 - M 110

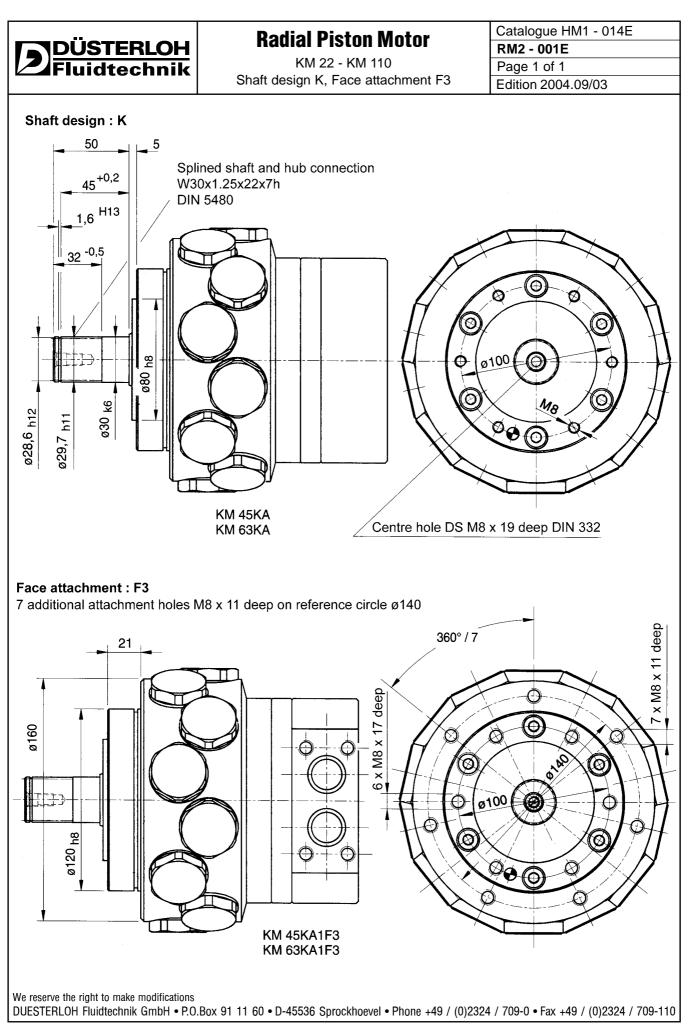
Measuring shaft design, 2nd. shaft M10

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Measuring shaft design: M

Radial piston motors Type Km 11 - KM 110 with the type key "M" are equipped with a measuring shaft to determine the motor speed. The measering shaft is rigidly connected to the motor-driven shaft and transmits a maximum torque of 5 Nm. If you require a higher torque, please approach the manufacturer or distributor. Please request the documentation on the mounting of the encoder, pulse transmitter and AC transmitters.







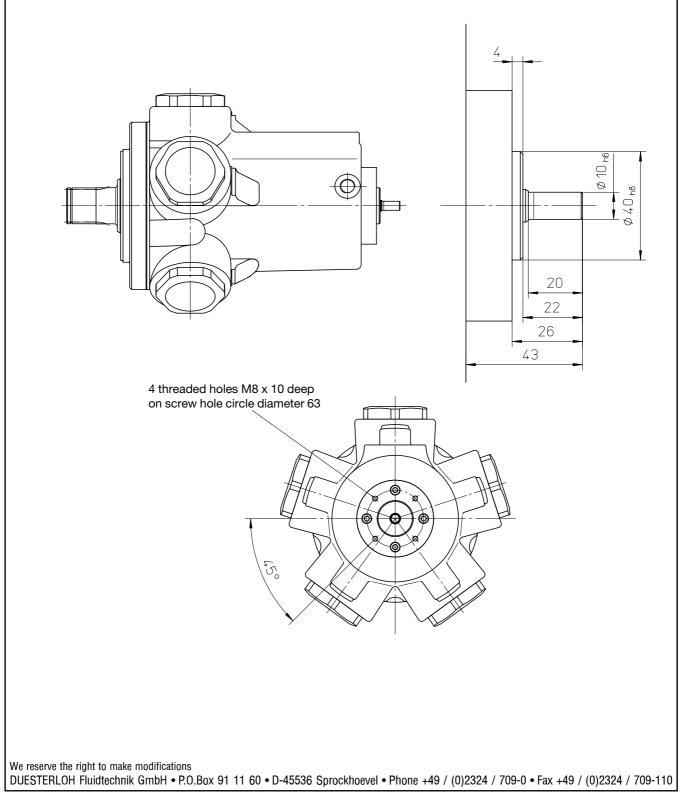
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RM 80N - RM 250N Measuring shaft design Catalogue HM1 - 014E

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Measuring shaft design: M

Radial piston motors Type RM 80N - RM 250N with the type key "M" are equipped with a measuring shaft to determine the motor speed. The measuring shaft is rigidly connected to the motor-driven shaft and transmits a maximum torque of 5 Nm. If you require a higher torque, please approach the manufacturer or distributor. Please request the documentation on the mounting of the encoder, pulse transmitter and AC transmitters.



NOTES

System units are radial piston motors with and without multiple disc brakes and mounted valves for control circuits.



The Duesterloh system units consist of radial piston motors (Vg= 11 to 110 cm³/rev), with or without spring-loaded multiple disc brakes, with or without speed or angle measurement and directly mounted travel proportional and actuator valves. Thanks to their compact shape and the small enclosed oil volume, these system units are particularly suitable for applications in controls.

The control block connected in series with integrated extraction, feed and shock valves, as well as the brake control, if required, can be used as a basis for directly mounting all NG 6 and NG10 (CETOP 3 and 5) valves with a master gauge for holes according to DIN 24340. The control can be supplemented by adding further intermediate plates.



DUESTERLOH Fluidtechnik GmbH P.O.Box 91 11 60 • D-45536 Sprockhoevel

Production site: Im Vogelsang 105 • D-45527 Hattingen

Phone : +49 (0) 2324 / 709-0 Fax : +49 (0) 2324 / 709-110

E-Mail : info@duesterloh.de Internet: www.duesterloh.de