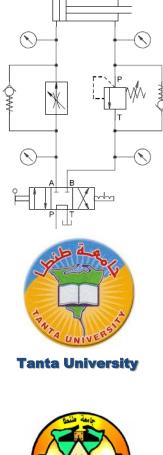


#### Hydraulic & Pneumatic Circuits





Faculty of Engineering Mechanical power Engineering Dept.

# Lecture (6)

#### on

### Components of Hydraulic Action and Control

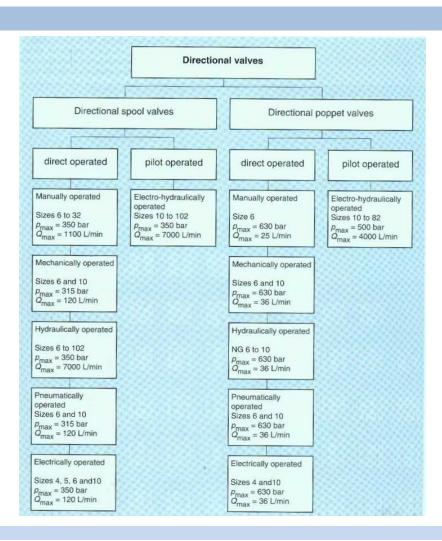
### By

#### Dr. Emad M. Saad

Industrial Engineering Dept. Faculty of Engineering Fayoum University

2014 - 2015

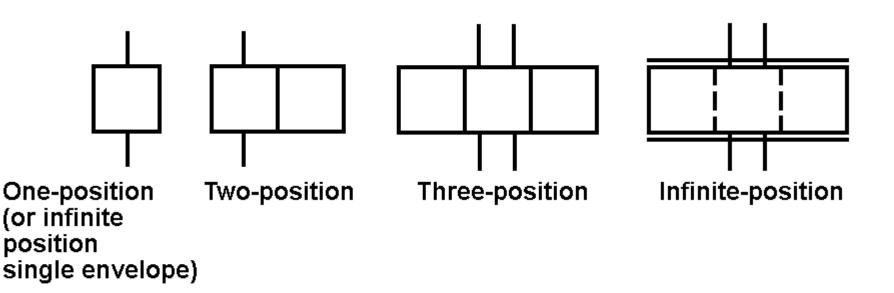








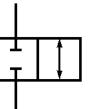
#### **Valve Position**

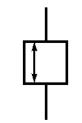






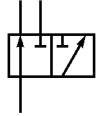




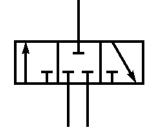


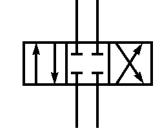
Two-way, two-position, two-port, normally closed

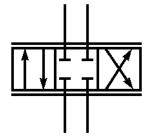
Two-way, infinite-position, two-port, normally closed



Three-way, two-position, three-port





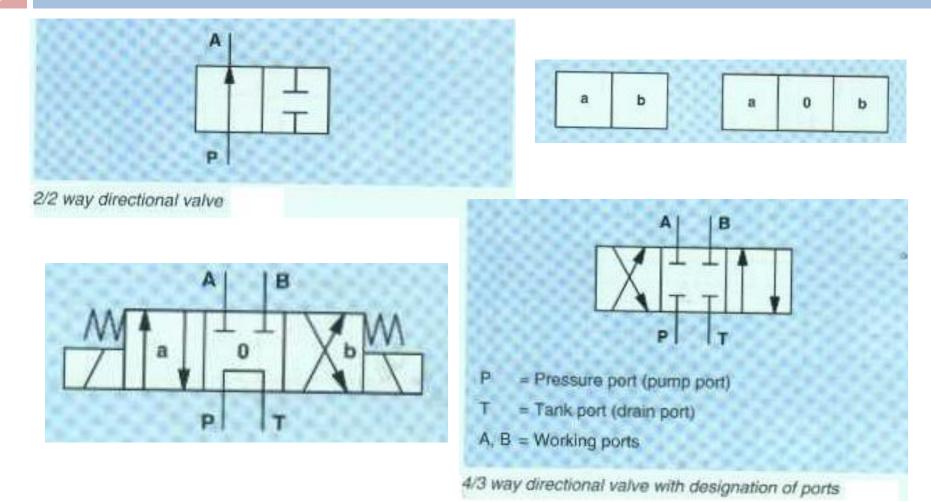


Three-way, three-position, three-port, all ports blocked in center position, normally centered Four-way, three-position, four-port, all ports blocked in center position, normally centered

Four-way, infinite-position, four-port, all ports blocked when valve is in normally centered position



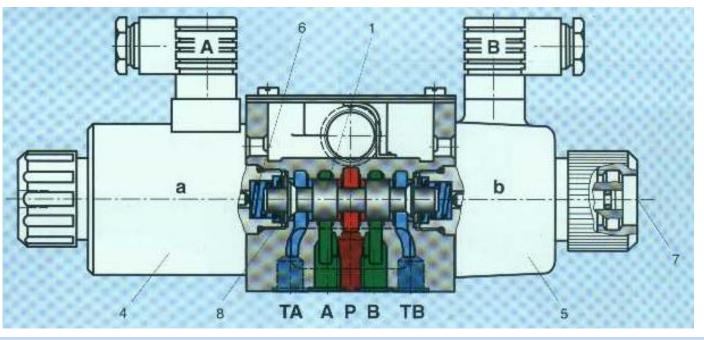








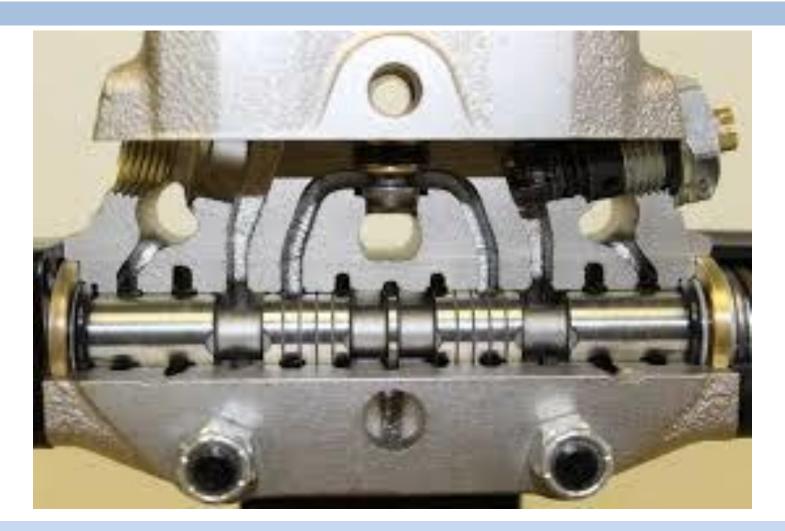
- 1. Spool
- 4. Solenoid
- 5. Solenoid
- 6. Spring
- 7. Hand emergency
  - operator
- 8. Spring bad





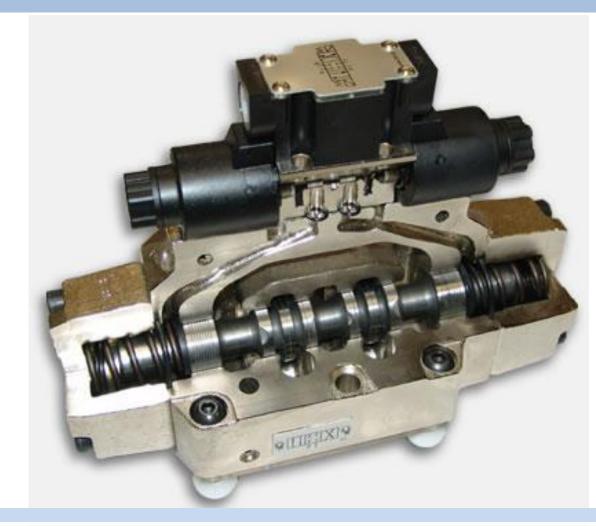








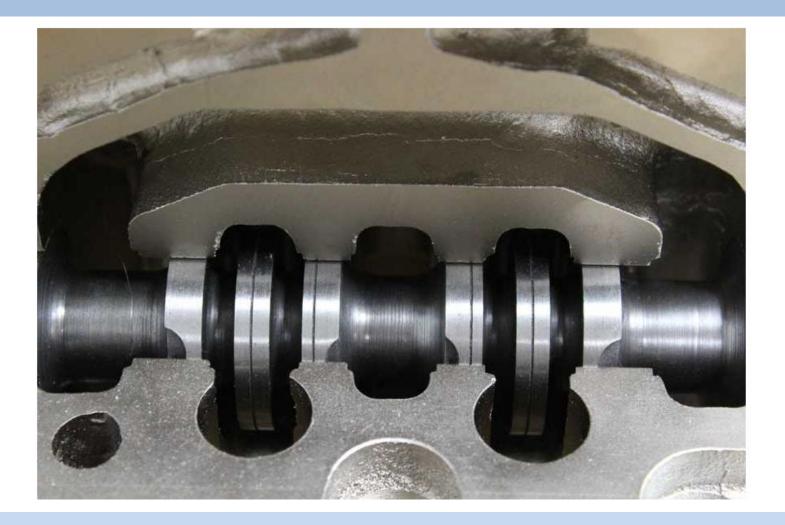






Lecture (5) - Hydraulic and Pneumatic Circuits - 4th year - Mech. power Engineering Dept.



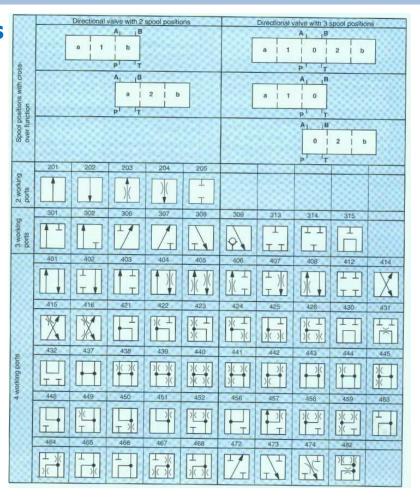








#### **Center Conditions**



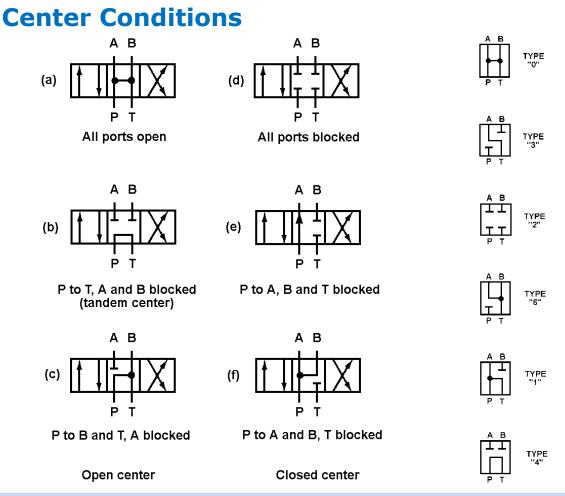


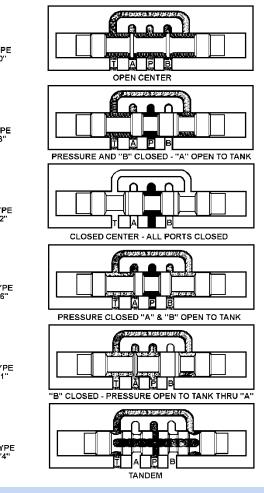
#### **Center Conditions**

	Open Center	Closed Center
System idling time	Consumes a high percentage of	Consumes a small percentage of
	operating time.	operating time.
Pump	Fixed displacement pump is to be	Variable displacement pump can be
	used.	used.
Actuator	A single actuator is to be	The system must operate more than
	independently powered.	one actuator using more than one
		independent control valve.
Operating control	Manual or electric operators are to	Pilot oil pressure must come from
valve	be used.	the system.
Machine response time	Not critical, since the system must	Critical.
	be brought to pressure after the	
	control valve is shifted from the	
	center position.	









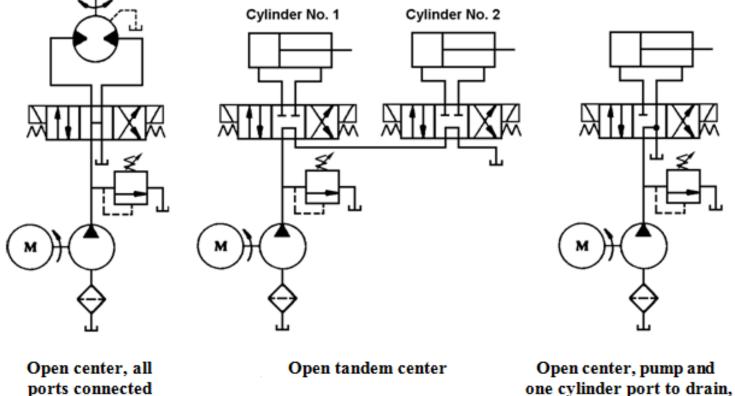






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#### **Open-center valve circuits**



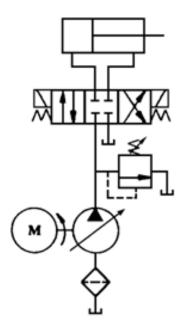
one cylinder port to drain, other cylinder port blocked

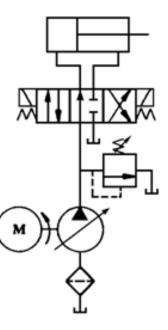


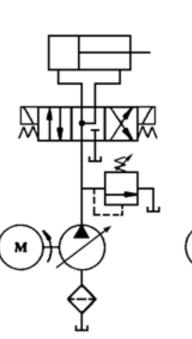


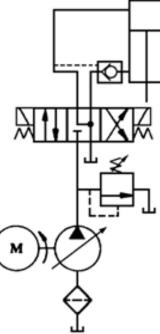
15

#### **Closed-center valve circuits**









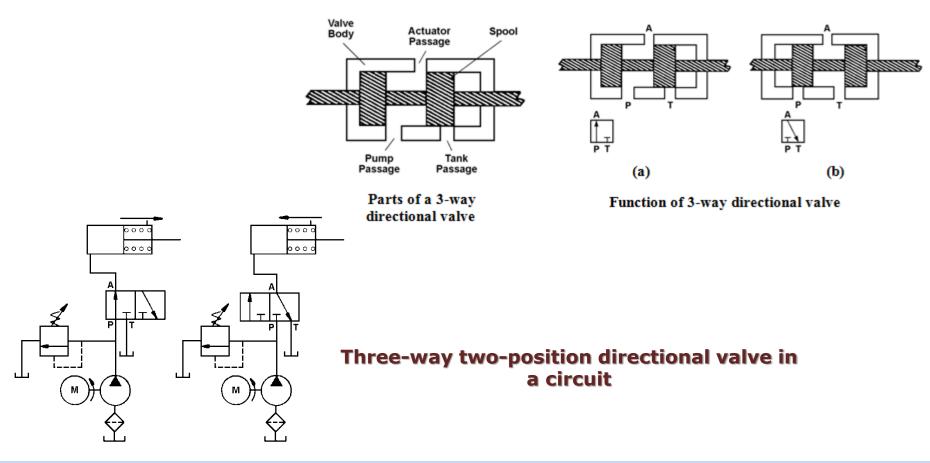
Closed center, all ports blocked Closed center, pump to one cylinder port, other cylinder port and reservoir port blocked Closed center, pump to both cylinder ports, reservoir port blocked **Closed float center** 





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#### **Three-Way Directional Valve**







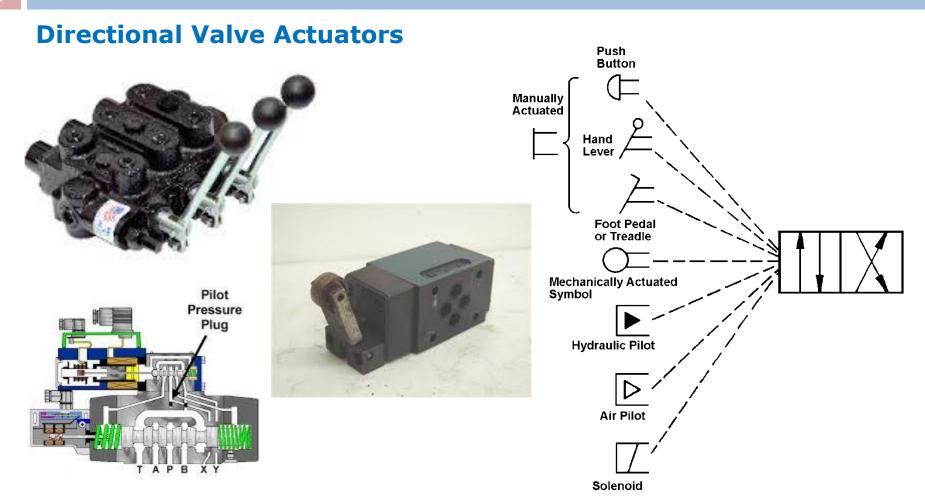
#### **Directional Valve Sizes and Ratings**

Directional control valves used in industrial hydraulic applications come in five basic sizes -1/4", 3/8", 1/2", 3/4", and 11/4", It is common industrial practice to rate the valves respectively at 3-5 GPM (1 GPM = 3.785 L/min), 10-12 GPM, 20 GPM, 35 GPM, and 100 GPM. At this nominal GPM rating the pressure differential from P to A or B to T is approximately 40 PSI (2.76 bar).





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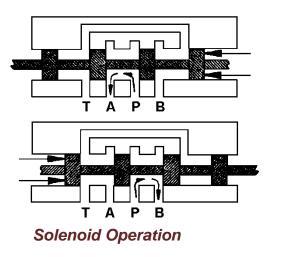


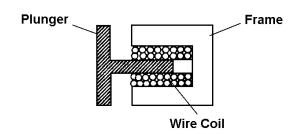


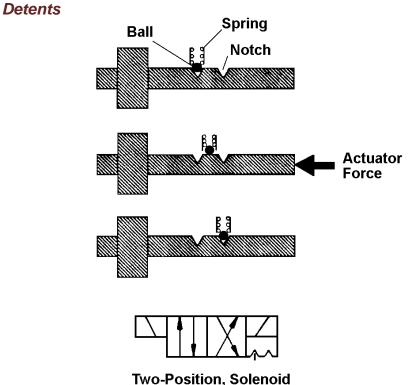


#### **Directional Valve Actuators**

**Pilot Operation** 







Two-Position, Solenoid Operated, Detented, 4-way Directional Valve







#### **Solenoid Limitations**

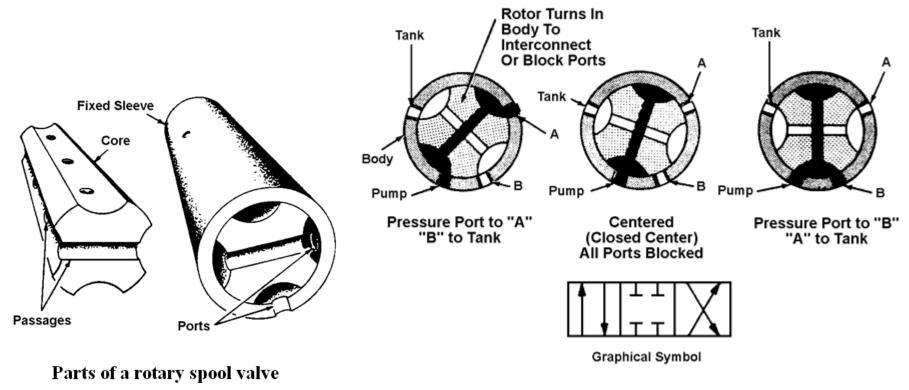
- Where a hydraulic system is used in a wet or explosive environment, ordinary solenoids may not be used.
- (2) Where the cycle life of a directional valve must be extremely long, an electrically controlled solenoid valve is not generally used.
- (3) The force, which can be developed by them to shift a directional valve spool, is limited. As a matter of fact, the force required to shift a directional valve spool is substantial in the larger sizes. As a result, the directional valves which use solenoids directly to shift a spool are generally only the 1/4" (3-5 GPM) and 3/8" (10-12 GPM) sizes. The 1/2" (20 GPM), 3/4" (35 GPM), and 1 1/4" (100 GPM) are operated by hydraulic pilot pressure.





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#### **Rotary Directional Valves**



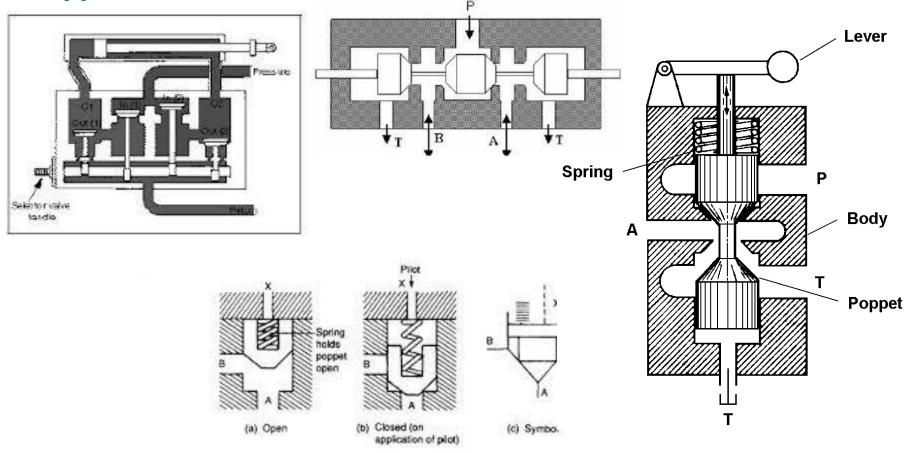
Rotary four-way valve





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#### **Poppet Directional Control Valves**

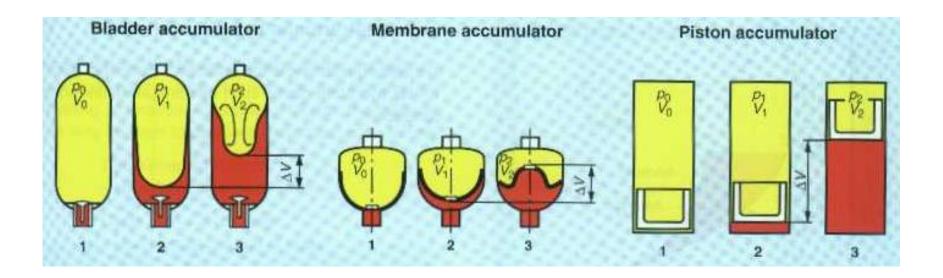






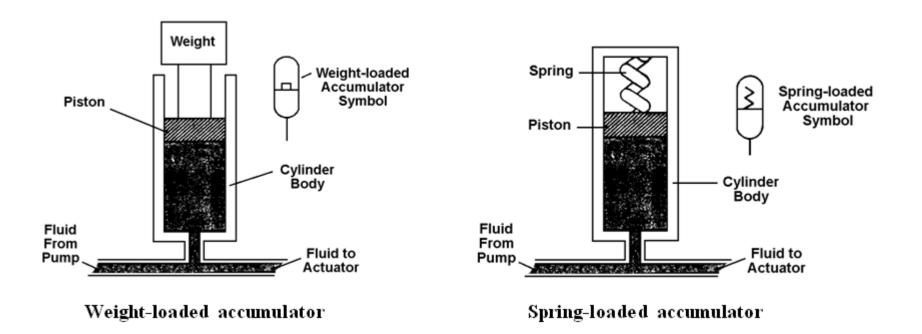


Accumulator Symbol



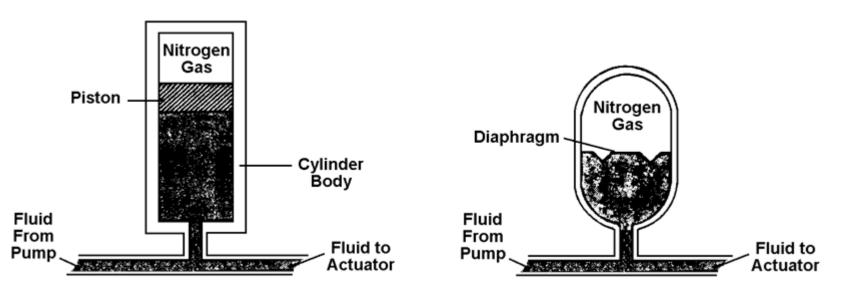










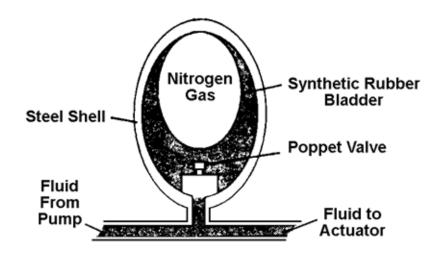


Piston type accumulator

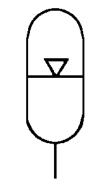
Diaphragm type accumulator







Bladder type accumulator



Hydro-Pneumatic Accumulator Symbol









Membrane accumulator





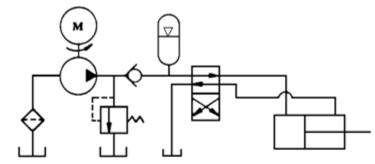


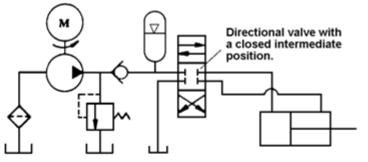
Piston accumulator





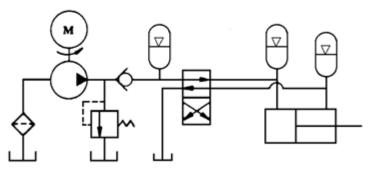
Accumulat ors in a Circuit





Maintaining system pressure

Developing system flow



\* Safety Note: In any accumulator circuit, a means should be available of automatically unloading the accumulator when the machine is shut down.

Absorbing shock



