

TECHNICAL TIPS REGENERATIVE VALVES



Applications

Regenerative circuits allow a cylinder to be advanced more rapidly than it could be with pump flow alone. To achieve this, oil from the rod end of a cylinder is added to the pump flow to the blind end, increasing the rate of advance.

NOTE: Regeneration circuits apply only to single rod cylinders in the extended direction.

SUN Hydraulics offers two types of regenerative valve assemblies, pressure sensitive and continuous regeneration.

Determination of the type of regenerative circuit to be used is dependent upon the system requirements. In making this determination, several areas need careful consideration.

Pressure sensitive regenerative valves will provide regenerative flow to the blind end of the cylinder until the load induced pressure reaches the setting of the counterbalance valve, at which time rod end oil is automatically diverted to tank. The circuit then becomes non-regenerative and full system pressure is applied to the full blind area, allowing it to develop maximum force.

Continuous (or full time) regenerative valves will provide regenerative flow to the blind end of the cylinder during the complete extension cycle.

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Hydraulic cylinders are manufactured with an almost unlimited combination of cylinder-to-rod ratios. These ratios can have a dramatic effect on the speed of extension and retraction of the cylinders.

A 2:1 cylinder (i.e. The blind end piston area is twice the rod end area.) will extend and retract at the same speed if regeneration is used. Without regeneration, the extend speed would be 50% of the retract speed.

Cylinders with large rod diameters typically offer small amounts of oil for use in cylinder extension in regenerative circuits. Rod extension speed therefore may not be increased substantially. In contrast, when retracting a large rod diameter cylinder in a regenerative circuit, the speed may be so great, due the small volume of oil required, that the system may become unstable and generate shock. Conversely, cylinders with small rod diameters may produce shock on rod extension, and retract slowly. When applying pressure sensitive regenerative valve assemblies, several factors must be considered:

- The pressure required to move a cylinder.
- Rod-to-diameter ratio.
- Pressure adjustment methods required to control the setting of the SUN counterbalance valve.

Losses due to high flows and seal friction may prevent a circuit from staying in regeneration. *Be conservative in system design.*

NOTE: In applications where the load tends to extend the cylinder, a vented pilot to open check valve or a vented counterbalance valve may be installed in the cylinder rod port to positively lock the cylinder.

Formulae to calculate flow in regenerative circuits include:

Regenerative Flow=L(flow out the rod end)Combined Flow=L(pump flow plusregenerative flow)Retraction Flow=L(flow out of the blind endLduring retraction)Db - Bore Diameter

 $= \frac{Db^2 - Dr^2}{Dr^2} \times Pump Flow$

 $= \frac{Db^2}{Dr^2} \times Pump Flow$

 $\frac{Db^2}{Db^2 - Dr^2} x Pump Flow$

Db = Bore Diameter Dr = Rod Diameter

Design Concepts and Features

SUN's pressure sensitive regenerative valve assembly incorporates a pressure adjustable counterbalance valve that provides a smooth transition when the work is engaged and pressure in the blind end rises to approximately 25% of the set point of the counterbalance valve, at which time the regenerative flow decreases smoothly until rod end flow is fully diverted to tank. Full pump pressure is then applied to the blind end area developing maximum force.

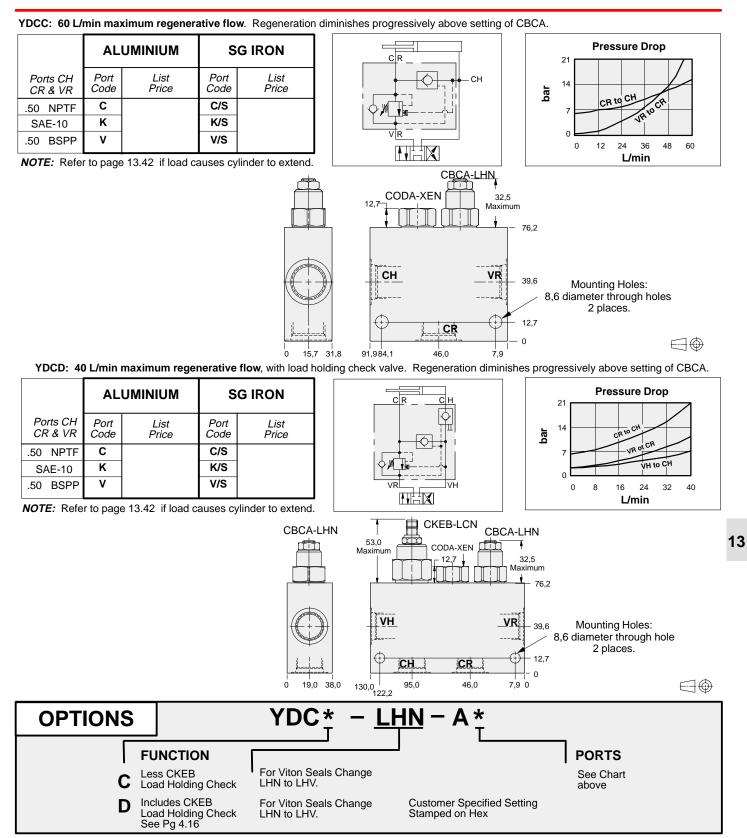
SUN's full time regenerative valve assembly utilizes a standard check valve in place of the counterbalance valve. This allows flow from the rod end to be supplied to the blind end continuously during the complete extension cycle.

SUN's regenerative valve assemblies are available in various flow rates and packaged as inline, ISO sandwich assemblies, and subplate versions.





Refer to page 13.42 for further technical information.







Pressure Drop

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Refer to page 13.42 for further technical information.

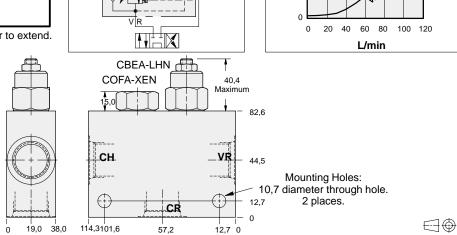
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Aluminium rated to 210 bar and SG Iron rated to 350 bar.

YDEC: 120 L/min maximum regeneration flow. Regeneration diminishes progressively above setting of CBEA.

	ALUMINIUM		SG IRON		
Ports CH CR & VR	Port Code	List Price	Port Code	List Price	
.75 NPTF	D		D/S		
SAE-12	L		L/S		
.75 BSPP	W		W/S		

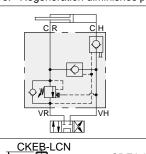
NOTE: Refer to page 13.42 if load causes cylinder to extend.



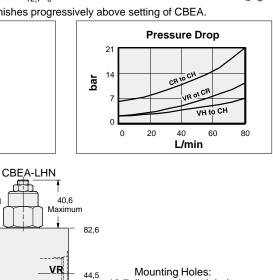
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YDED: 80 L/min maximum total flow, with load holding check valve. Regeneration diminishes progressively above setting of CBEA.

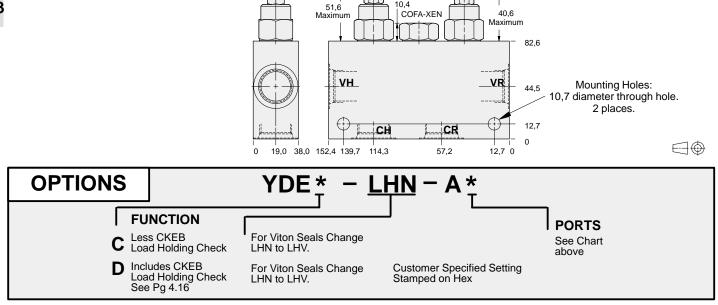
	ALUMINIUM		SG IRON			
Ports CH CR & VR	Port Code	List Price	Port Code	List Price		
.75 NPTF	D		D/S			
SAE-12	L		L/S			
.75 BSPP	W		W/S			
NOTE: Refer to page 13.42 if load causes cylinder to extend						



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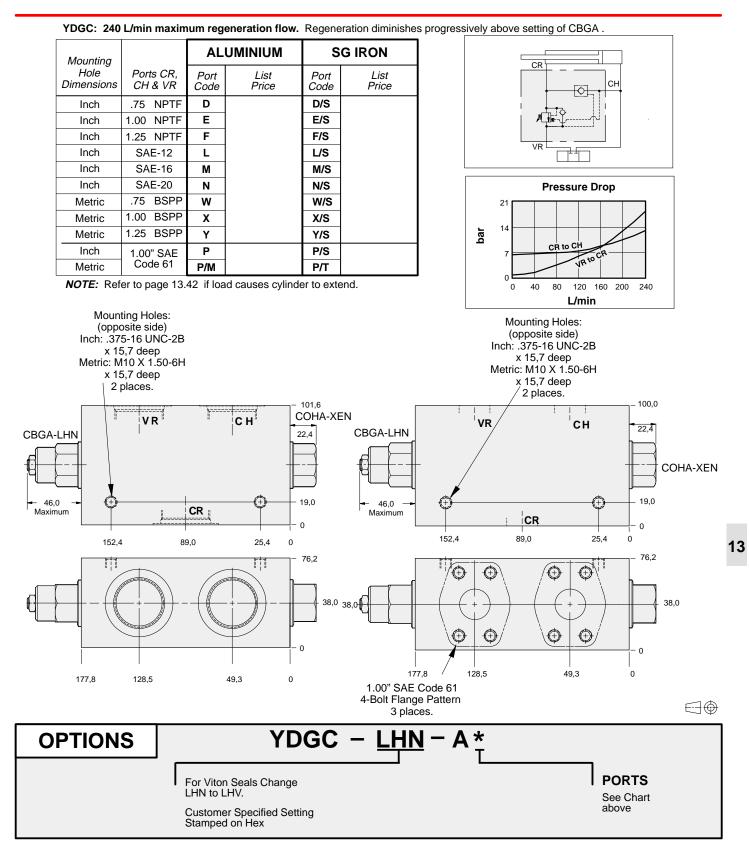


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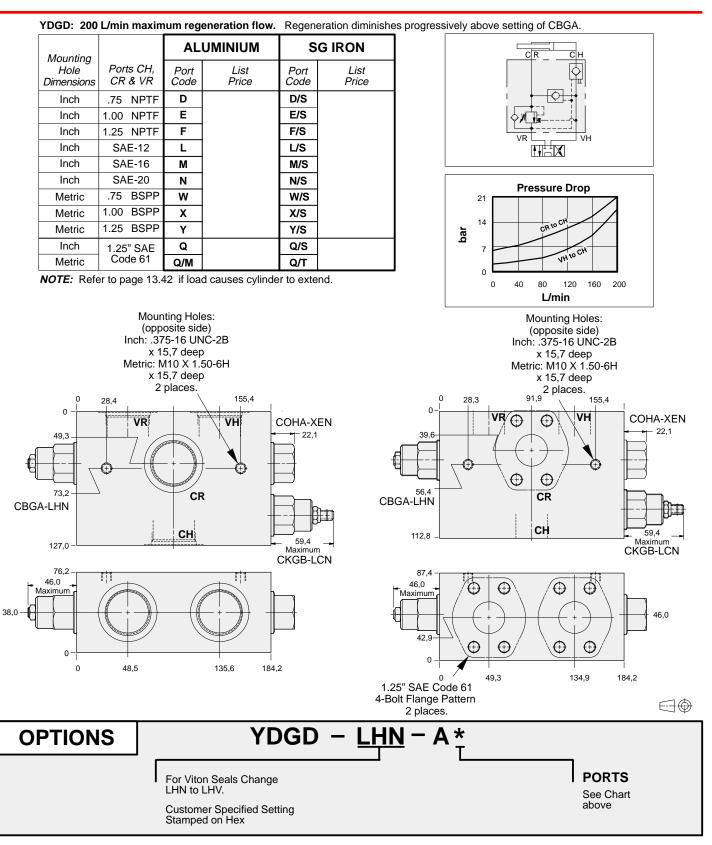




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REGENERATION ASSEMBLY PRESSURE SENSITIVE Refer to page 13.42 for further technical information.

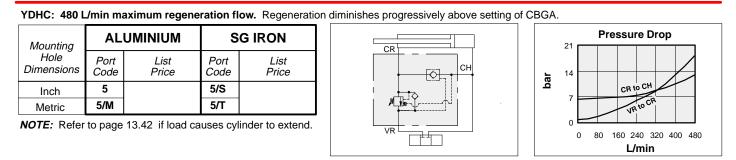


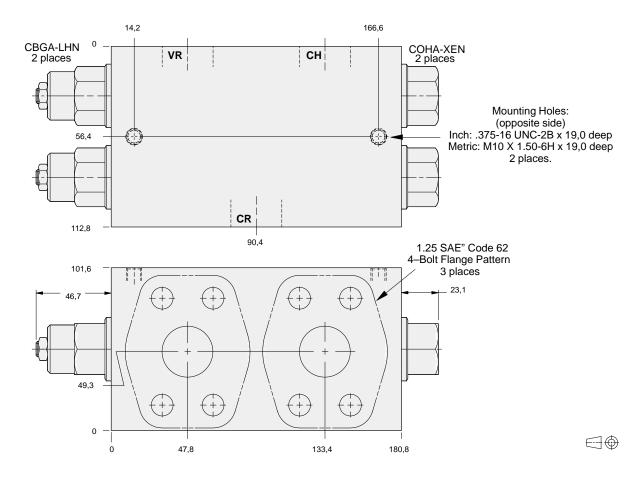


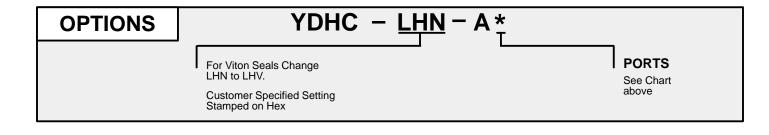




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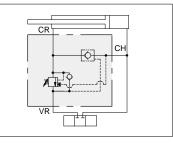
Refer to page 13.42 for further technical information.

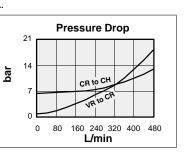
• Aluminium rated to 210 bar and SG Iron rated to 350 bar.

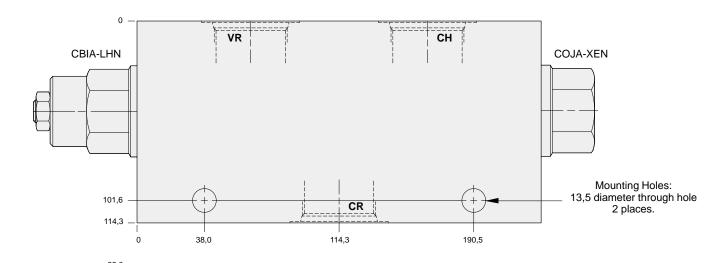
YDJC: 480 L/min maximum regeneration flow. Regeneration diminishes progressively above setting of CBIA.

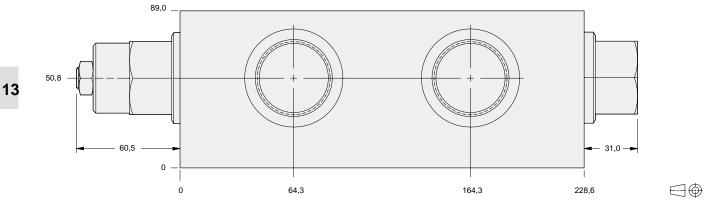
	ALUMINIUM		SG IRON	
Ports CH CR & VR	Port Code	List Price	Port Code	List Price
SAE-20	N		N/S	

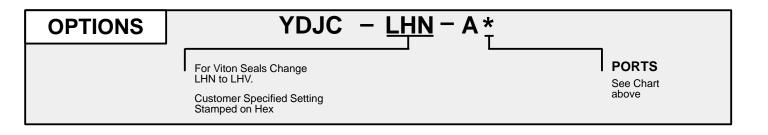
NOTE: Refer to page 13.42 if load causes cylinder to extend.















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