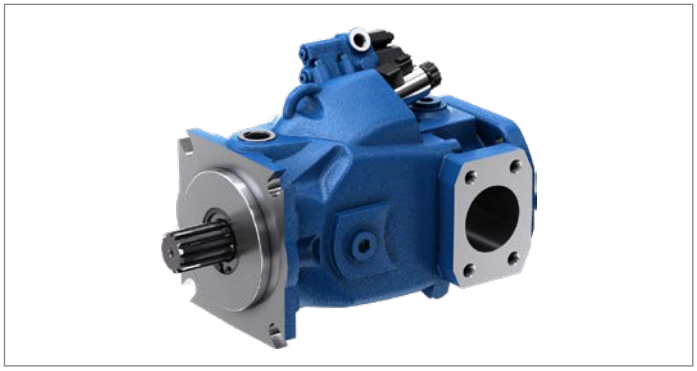
RE 92704/2019-07-19
Replaces: –.–

rexroth
A Bosch Company

Axial piston variable pump A10VOH Series 60



- Size 145
- Nominal pressure 320 bar
- Maximum pressure 420 bar
- Open circuit

Features

- Variable pump with axial piston rotary group in swashplate design for hydrostatic drives in open circuit.
- Flow is proportional to drive speed and displacement.
- The flow can be infinitely varied by adjusting the swashplate angle.
- Nominal pressure range up to 350 bar for reduced operation data possible.
- High permissible drive speed
- Favorable power-to-weight ratio – compact dimensions
- Low noise
- Excellent suction characteristics
- Electro-proportional swivel angle control
- Short control response times

Contents

Type code

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
A10V	**O**	**H**	**145**						**/**	**60**	**D**					**02**		**0**	**0**	**0**	

Axial piston unit — 145

01	Swashplate design, variable				●	**A10V**

Operating mode

02	Pump, open circuit				●	**O**

Pressure range

03	High pressure version, nominal pressure 320 bar, maximum pressure 420 bar				●	**H**

Size (NG)

04	Geometric displacement, see table of values on page 8				**145**	

Control device: Basic controller — 145

05	Pressure controller hydraulic	fixed setting			●	**DR**
		remote controlled			○	**DG**
	Electro-proportional control	positive control	U = 12/24 V	I = 1500 mA	○	**EP4**

Additional controller feature pressure control (can be combined with EP only) — 145

06	Without additional controller (without symbol)				●	
	Pressure controller hydraulic	fixed setting			○	**DR**
		remote controlled			○	**DG**

Additional control feature flow control (load-sensing) (cannot be combined with DG) — 145

07	Without additional controller (without symbol)				●	
	Flow controller	X-T plugged	with flushing function		○	**S**
			without flushing function		●	**C**

Connector for solenoids[1] — 145

08	Without connector (without solenoid, only for hydraulic control)				●	**0**
	DEUTSCH – molded connector, 2-pin – without suppressor diode (for electric controls)				●	**P**

Swivel angle sensor — 145

09	Without swivel angle sensor				●	**0**
	With electric swivel angle sensor	Power supply U = 5 V DC			○	**B**
	(as per data sheet 95150)	Power supply U = 8 V - 32 V DC			○	**K**

Series — 145

10	Series 6, index 0				●	**60**

Version of port and fastening threads — 145

11	Ports according to ISO 11926 with O-ring seal (ANSI), metric fastening thread according to DIN 13 on the working port and on the through drive				●	**D**[2]

Direction of rotation — 145

12	Viewed on drive shaft	right			●	**R**
		left			●	**L**

Sealing material — 145

13	Single shaft seal FKM (fluoroelastomer), O-ring FKM (fluoroelastomer)				●	**V**
	Double shaft seal FKM (fluoroelastomer), O-ring FKM (fluoroelastomer) and indicator hole				●	**W**

● = Available ○ = On request

1) Connectors for other electric components may deviate
2) Also applies to the version without through drive

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
A10V	**O**	**H**	**145**						**/**	**60**	**D**					**02**		**0**	**0**	**0**	

Mounting flange **145**

14	Based on ISO 3019-1 (SAE J744)	127-2 (C)	●	**C2**[3]
		152-4 (D)	●	**D4**
	Based on SAE J617	409-12 (No.3)	●	**G3**

Drive shaft **145**

15	Splined shaft ANSI B92.1a	1 3/4 in 13T 8/16DP	●	**R1**
		1 1/2 in 17T 12/24DP	●	**W9**
		1 3/8 in 21T 16/32DP	●	**W8**[4]

Working port **145**

16	SAE flange ports, metric fastening thread	laterally opposite	●	**02**

Through drive (for mounting options, see page 22)

	Flange ISO 3019-1			Hub for splined shaft[5]				
17	Diameter	Attachment	Designation	Diameter		Designation	**145**	
	101-2 (B)		B2	7/8 in	13T 16/32DP	S4	●	**B2S4**
				1 in	15T 16/32DP	S5	●	**B2S5**
				1 1/4 in	14T 12/24DP	S7	●	**B2S7**
			B5	7/8 in	13T 16/32DP	S4	●	**B5S4**
				1 in	15T 16/32DP	S5	●	**B5S5**
				1 1/4 in	14T 12/24DP	S7	●	**B5S7**
			B7	7/8 in	13T 16/32DP	S4	●	**B7S4**
				1 in	15T 16/32DP	S5	●	**B7S5**
				1 1/4 in	14T 12/24DP	S7	●	**B7S7**
	127-2 (C)		C2	1 1/4 in	14T 12/24DP	S7	●	**C2S7**
				1 1/2 in	17T 12/24DP	S9	●	**C2S9**
			C5	1 1/4 in	14T 12/24DP	S7	●	**C5S7**
				1 1/2 in	17T 12/24DP	S9	●	**C5S9**
			C7	1 1/4 in	14T 12/24DP	S7	●	**C7S7**
				1 1/2 in	17T 12/24DP	S9	●	**C7S9**
	152-4 (D)		D4	1 3/4 in	13T 8/16DP	T1	●	**D4T1**
	Without through drive						●	**N000**

Reduction of the geometric displacement $V_{g\,min}$ **145**

18	Displacement $V_{g\,min}$	V_g = 0 cm³	●	**0**

Reduction of the geometric displacement $V_{g\,max}$ **145**

19	Displacement $V_{g\,max}$	$V_g = V_{g\,max}$	●	**0**

Pressure sensors and other sensors **145**

● = Available ○ = On request

3) Comply with notes regarding the combination pump on page 22

4) Cannot be combined with the version "Double shaft seal" position 13.

5) In accordance with ANSI B92.1a

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
A10V	**O**	**H**	**145**						**/**	**60**	**D**					**02**		**0**	**0**	**0**	

20	without sensors	●	**0**

Standard/special version **145**

21	Standard version	●	**0**
	Special version	●	**S**

● = Available ○ = On request

Notice

- Note the project planning notes on page 27.
- Observe the project planning notes regarding each control device
- In addition to the type code, please specify the relevant technical data when placing your order.

Hydraulic fluids

The A10VOH variable pump is designed for operation with HLP mineral oil according to DIN 51524.
See the following data sheets for application instructions and requirements for hydraulic fluids before the start of project planning:

- 90220: Hydraulic fluids based on mineral oils and related hydrocarbons

Selection of hydraulic fluid
Bosch Rexroth evaluates hydraulic fluids on the basis of the Fluid Rating according to the technical data sheet 90235.
Hydraulic fluids with positive evaluation in the Fluid Rating are provided in the following technical data sheet:

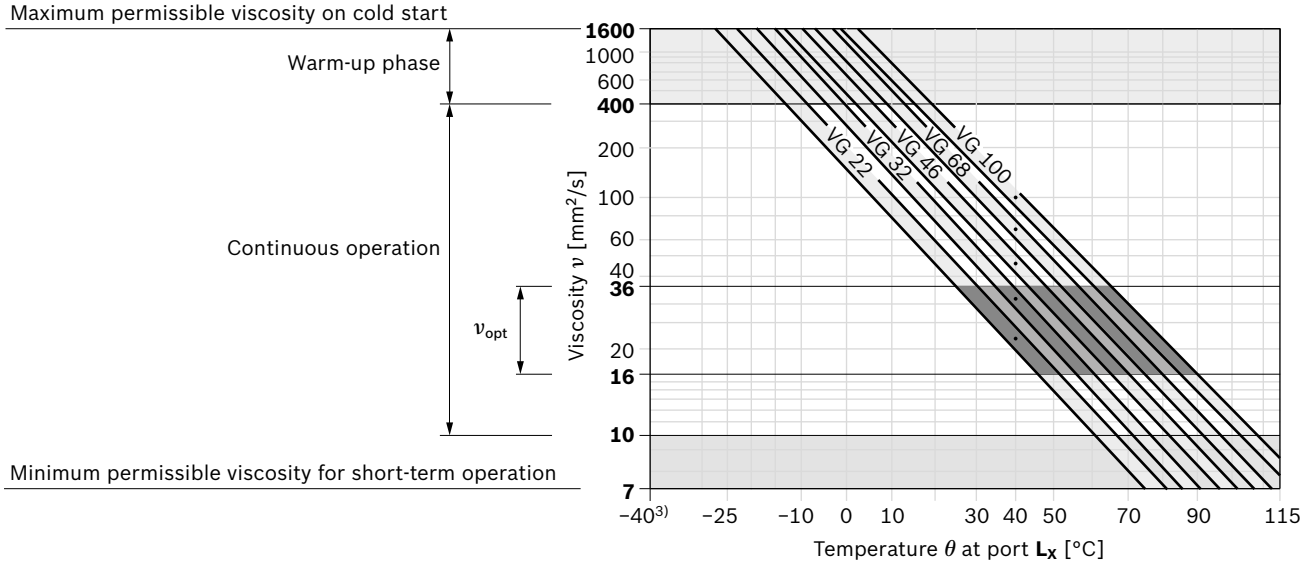
- 90245: Bosch Rexroth Fluid Rating List for Rexroth hydraulic components (pumps and motors)

Selection of hydraulic fluid shall make sure that the operating viscosity in the operating temperature range is within the optimum range (v_{opt}; see selection diagram).

Viscosity and temperature of hydraulic fluids

	Viscosity	Shaft seal	Temperature[2]	Comment
Cold start	v_{max} ≤ 1600 mm²/s	FKM	θ_{St} ≥ -25 °C	t ≤ 3 min, without load (p ≤ 50 bar), n ≤ 1000 rpm Permissible temperature difference between axial piston unit and hydraulic fluid in the system maximum 25 K
Warm-up phase	v = 1600 ... 400 mm²/s			t ≤ 15 min, p ≤ 0.7 × p_{nom} and n ≤ 0.5 × n_{nom}
Continuous operation	v = 400 ... 10 mm²/s[1]	FKM	θ ≤ +110 °C	measured at port **L_x**
	v_{opt} = 36 ... 16 mm²/s			optimal operating viscosity and efficiency range
Short-term operation	v_{min} = 10 ... 7 mm²/s	FKM		t ≤ 3 min, p ≤ 0.3 × p_{nom}, measured at port **L_x**

▼ **Selection diagram**



1) This corresponds, for example on the VG 46, to a temperature range of +4 °C to +85 °C (see selection diagram)

2) If the temperature at extreme operating parameters cannot be adhered to, please contact us.

3) For applications in the low-temperature range, please contact us.

Filtration of the hydraulic fluid

Finer filtration improves the cleanliness level of the hydraulic fluid, which increases the service life of the axial piston unit.

A cleanliness level of at least 20/18/15 under ISO 4406 should be maintained.

At a hydraulic fluid viscosity of less than 10 mm^2/s (e.g. due to high temperatures during short-term operation) at the drain port, a cleanliness level of at least 19/17/14 according to ISO 4406 is required.

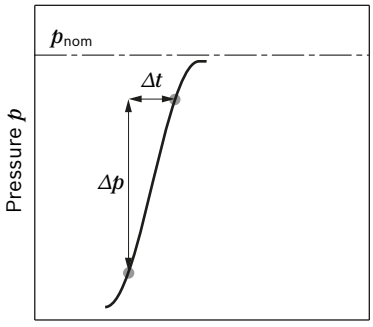
For example, the viscosity is 10 mm^2/s at:

- HLP 32 a temperature of 73 °C
- HLP 46 a temperature of 85 °C

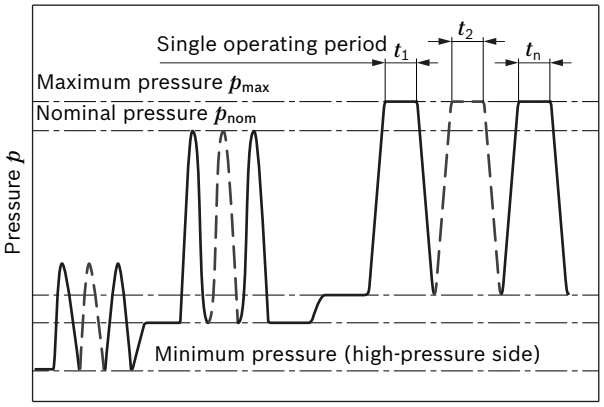
Working pressure range

Pressure at port B		**Definition**
Nominal pressure p_{nom}	320 bar	The nominal pressure corresponds to the maximum design pressure.
"Load Cycle ($_{LC}$)" nominal pressure $p_{nom, LC}$	350 bar	Permissible only up to 80% swivel angle and 2000 rpm.
Maximum pressure p_{max}	420 bar	The maximum pressure corresponds to the maximum working pressure within a single operating period. The sum of the single operating periods must not exceed the total operating period (maximum number of cycles: approx. 1 million).
Single operating period	0,05 s	
Total operating period	14 h	
Minimum pressure $p_{B\,abs}$ (high pressure side)	10 bar	Minimum pressure on the high-pressure side (**B**) which is required in order to prevent damage to the axial piston unit.
Rate of pressure change $R_{A\,max}$	16000 bar/s	Maximum permissible pressure build-up and reduction speed during a pressure change across the entire pressure range.
Pressure at suction port S (inlet)		
Minimum pressure $p_{S\,min}$ Standard	0.8 bar abs.	Minimum pressure at suction port **S** (inlet) which is required to prevent damage to the axial piston unit. The minimum pressure is only at 2000 rpm permitted.
Maximum pressure $p_{S\,max}$	5 bar abs.	
Case pressure at port L_1, L_2		
Maximum pressure $p_{L\,max}$	2 bar abs.[1)]	Maximum 0.5 bar higher than inlet pressure at port **S**, but not higher than $p_{L\,max}$. A drain line to the reservoir is required.

▼ **Rate of pressure change** $R_{A\,max}$



▼ **Pressure definition**



Total operating period = $t_1 + t_2 + ... + t_n$

Notice

Working pressure range applies when using hydraulic fluids based on mineral oils. Please contact us for values for other hydraulic fluids.

1) Higher housing pressures on request

Technical data

Size		NG		145
Displacement geometric, per revolution		$V_{g\,max}$	cm^3	145
Maximum rotational speed[1]	at $V_{g\,max}$	n_{nom}	rpm	2300
Flow	at n_{nom} and $V_{g\,max}$	q_v	l/min	333
	at n_E = 1500 rpm	q_{vE}	l/min	217
Power	at n_{nom}, $V_{g\,max}$ and Δp = 320 bar	P	kW	178
	at n_E = 1500 rpm $V_{g\,max}$ and Δp = 320 bar	P_E	kW	116
Torque	at $V_{g\,max}$ and Δp = 320 bar	M	Nm	738
Rotary stiffness Drive shaft	R1	c	Nm/rad	151084
	W9	c	Nm/rad	137475
	W8	c	Nm/rad	141257
Moment of inertia of the rotary group		J_{TW}	kgm^2	0.016
Maximum angular acceleration[2]		α	rad/s^2	2700
Case volume		V	l	1.3
Weight approx.				
Mounting flange	Through drive			
C2/D4	without	m	Kg	57
	with	m	Kg	62
G3	without	m	Kg	72
	with	m	Kg	77

Determining the operating characteristics					
Flow	q_v	=	$\frac{V_g \times n \times \eta_v}{1000}$		[l/min]
Torque	M	=	$\frac{V_g \times \Delta p}{20 \times \pi \times \eta_{hm}}$		[Nm]
Power	P	=	$\frac{2 \pi \times M \times n}{60000}$	= $\frac{q_v \times \Delta p}{600 \times \eta_t}$	[kW]

Key

V_g	Displacement per revolution [cm^3]
Δp	Differential pressure [bar]
n	Rotational speed [rpm]
η_v	Volumetric efficiency
η_{hm}	Hydraulic-mechanical efficiency
η_t	Total efficiency ($\eta_t = \eta_v \times \eta_{hm}$)

Notice

- Theoretical values, without efficiency and tolerances; values rounded
- Operation above the maximum values or below the minimum values may result in a loss of function, a reduced service life or in the destruction of the axial piston unit. Bosch Rexroth recommends checking the load by means of experiment or calculation / simulation and comparison with the permissible values.

1) The values are applicable:
– at an abs. pressure p_{abs} = 1 bar at the suction port **S**
– for the optimum viscosity range from v_{opt} = 36 to 16 mm^2/s
– with hydraulic fluid on the basis of mineral oils
Higher rotational speeds on request

2) The data are valid for values between the minimum required and maximum permissible rotational speed. Valid for external excitation (e. g. diesel engine 2 to 8 times rotary frequency; cardan shaft twice the rotary frequency). The limit value is only valid for a single pump. The load capacity of the connection parts must be considered.

Permissible radial and axial loading of the drive shaft

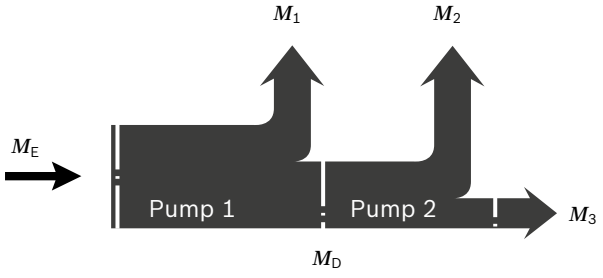
Notice

- For drives with radial loading (pinion, V-belt drives), please contact us!
- For drives with axial loading drives, please contact us!

Permissible input and through-drive torques

Size				145
Torque at $V_{g\,max}$ and Δp = 320 bar[1)]		M_{max}	Nm	738
Maximum input torque on drive shaft[2)]				
	R1	$M_{E\,max}$	Nm	2000
		Ø	in	1 3/4
	W9	$M_{E\,max}$	Nm	1320
		Ø	in	1 1/2
	W8	$M_{E\,max}$	Nm	1295
		Ø	in	1 3/8
Through-drive torque, maximum[1)]				
	R1	$M_{D\,max}$	Nm	770
	W9	$M_{D\,max}$	Nm	770
	W8	$M_{D\,max}$	Nm	770

▼ **Distribution of torques**



Torque at 1st pump	M_1		
Torque at 2nd pump	M_2		
Torque at 3rd pump	M_3		
Input torque	M_E	=	$M_1 + M_2 + M_3$
	M_E	<	$M_{E\,max}$
Through-drive torque	M_D	=	$M_2 + M_3$
	M_D	<	$M_{D\,max}$

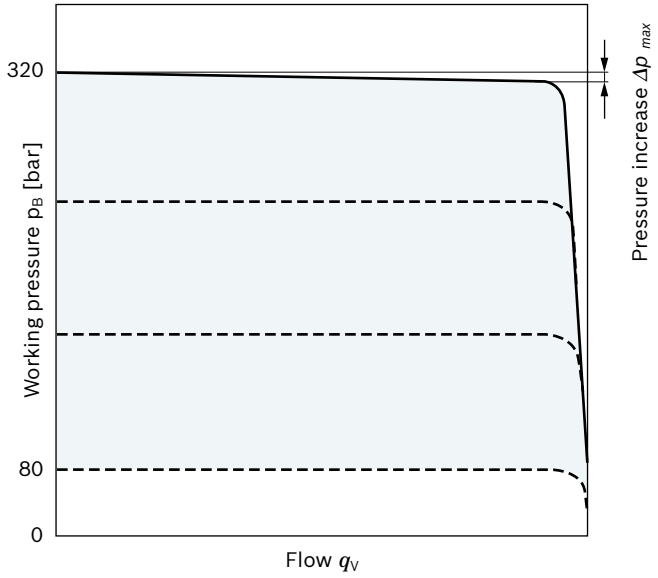
1) Efficiency not considered
2) For drive shafts with no radial force

DR – Pressure controller

The pressure controller limits the maximum pressure at the pump outlet within the control range of the variable pump. The variable pump only supplies as much hydraulic fluid as is required by the consumers. If the working pressure exceeds the pressure command value at the pressure valve, the pump will regulate to a smaller displacement to reduce the control differential.

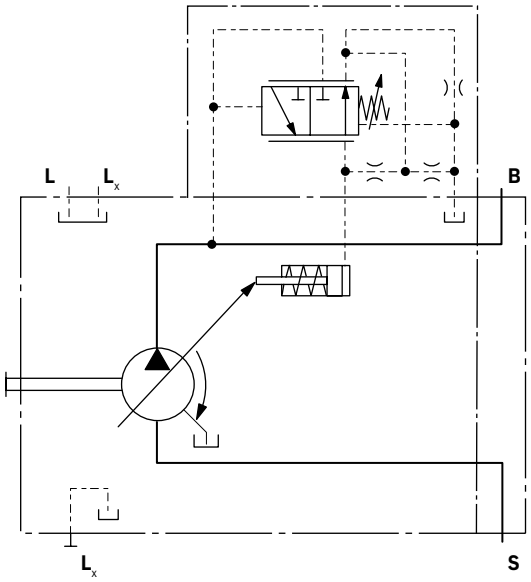
- Basic position in depressurized state: $V_{g\,max}$.
- Setting range[1)] for pressure control 80 to 320 bar. Standard is 320 bar.
- Setting up to 350 bar for reduced operation data possible

▼ **Characteristic curve DR**



Characteristic curve valid for n_1 = 1500 rpm and t_{fluid} = 50 °C.

▼ **Circuit diagram DR**



Controller data

Size		145
Pressure increase	Δp [bar]	maximum 14
Hysteresis and repeatability	Δp [bar]	maximum 8

1) In order to prevent damage to the pump and the system, the permissible setting range must not be exceeded. The range of possible settings at the valve is higher.

DG – Pressure controller, remotely controlled

For the remote controlled pressure controller, the LS pressure limitation is performed using a separately arranged pressure relief valve. Therefore, any pressure control value under the pressure set on the pressure controller can be regulated. Pressure controller DR see page 10.

A pressure relief valve is externally piped up to port **X** for remote control. This relief valve is not included in the scope of delivery of the DG control.

When there is differential pressure Δp at the control valve and with the standard setting on the remote controlled pressure cut-off of 20 bar, the amount of control fluid at the port is **X** approx. 1.5 l/min. If another setting is required (range from 10-22 bar) please state in plain text.

As a separate pressure relief valve (**1**) we recommend:

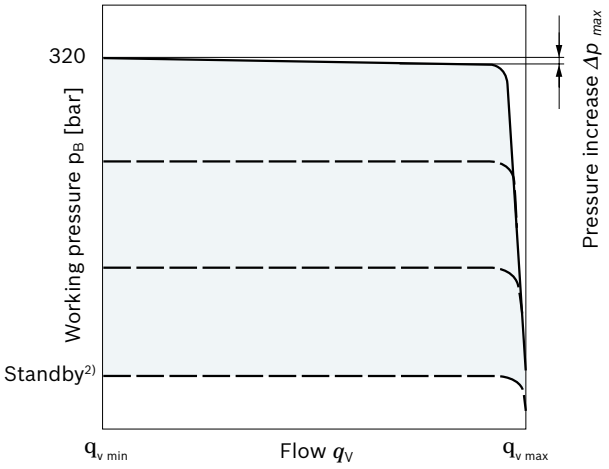
- a direct operated, hydraulic or electric proportional one, suitable for the control fluid mentioned above.

The maximum line length should not exceed 2 m.

- Basic position in depressurized state: $V_{g\,max}$.
- Setting range[1)] for pressure control 80 to 320 bar (**3**). Standard is 320 bar.
- Setting range for differential pressure 10 up to 22 bar (**2**) Standard is 20 bar.

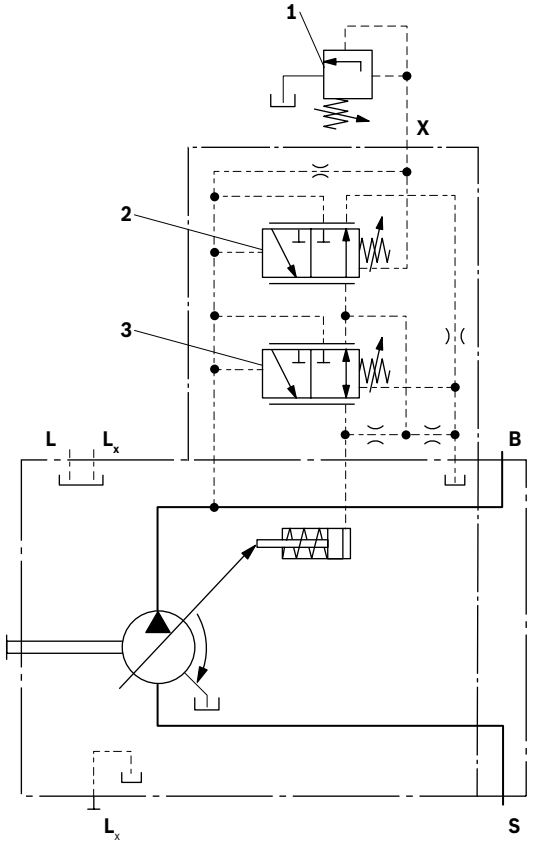
Relieving the load on port **X** to the reservoir results in a zero stroke pressure ("standby") pressure which lies about 1 to 2 bar higher than the differential pressure Δp, however, other system influences are not taken into account.

▼ **Characteristic curve DG**



Characteristic curve valid for n_1 = 1500 rpm and t_{fluid} = 50 °C.

▼ **Circuit diagram DG**



1 The separate pressure relief valve and the line are not included in the scope of delivery.

2 Remote controlled pressure cut-off (**G**)

3 Pressure controller (**DR**)

Controller data

Size		145
Pressure increase	Δp [bar]	maximum 14
Hysteresis and repeatability	Δp [bar]	maximum 8
Pilot fluid consumption	l/min	maximum approx. 4.5

1) In order to prevent damage to the pump and the system, the permissible setting range must not be exceeded. The range of possible settings at the valve is higher.

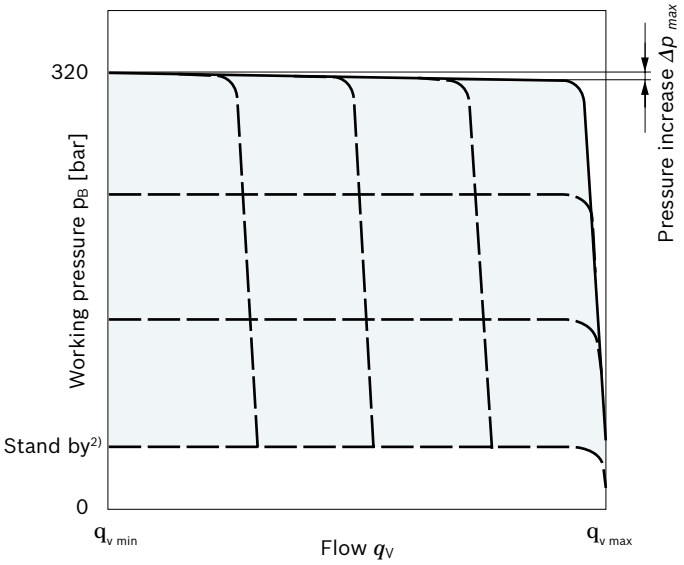
2) Zero stroke pressure from pressure setting Δp on controller (**2**)

DRS / DRC– pressure flow controller

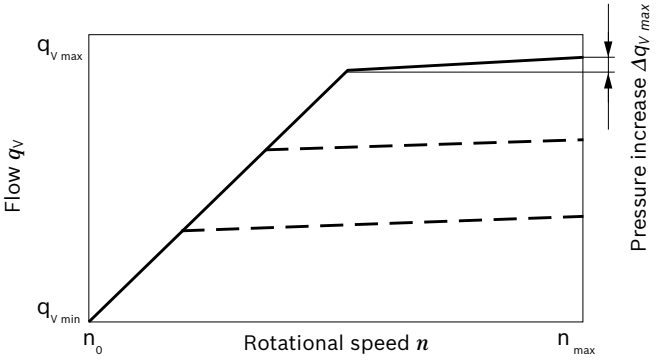
In addition to the pressure controller function (see page 10), an adjustable orifice (e.g. directional valve) is used to adjust the differential pressure upstream and downstream of the orifice. This is used to control the pump flow. The pump flow is equal to the actual hydraulic fluid quantity required by the consumer. With all controller combinations, the V_g reduction has priority.

- Basic position in depressurized state: $V_{g\,max}$.
- Setting range[1] to 320 bar.
- DR pressure controller data see page 10

Characteristic curve DRS / DRC



Characteristic curve at variable rotational speed



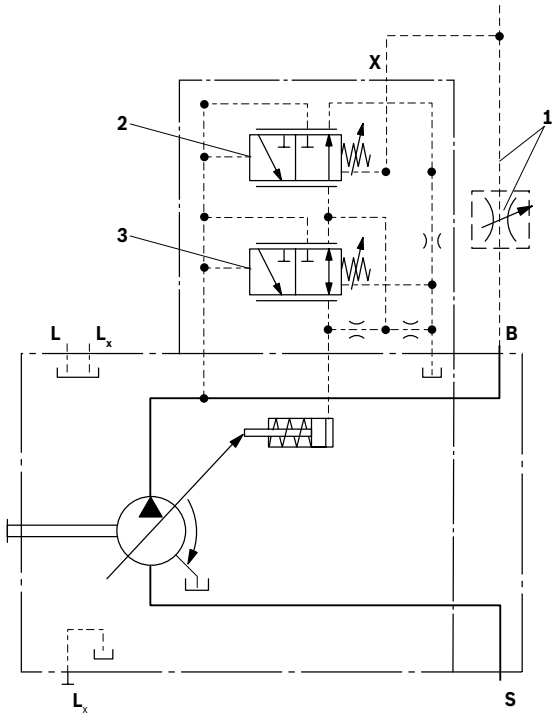
Characteristic curves valid for n_1 = 1500 rpm and t_{fluid} = 50 °C.

1) In order to prevent damage to the pump and the system, the permissible setting range must not be exceeded. The range of possible settings at the valve is higher.
2) Zero stroke pressure from differential pressure setting Δp on controller (**2**)

Connection options at port **B** (not included in the scope of delivery)

LS mobile control blocks	Data sheets
M4-12	64276
M4-15	64283
LUDV mobile control blocks	
M7-22	64295

Circuit diagram DRS / DRC



1 The metering orifice (control block) and the line is not included in the scope of delivery.
2 Flow controller (**S** or **C**).
3 Pressure controller (**DR**)

Notice
The DRS and DRC versions have no unloading from **X** to the reservoir.
The LS must thus be unloaded in the system.
Because of the flushing function of the flow controller in the DRS control valve, sufficient unloading of the **X** line must also be ensured.
If this unloading of the **X** line cannot be ensured, the DRC control valve must be used.

For further information see page 13

Differential pressure Δp:

- Standard setting: 14 bar
  If another setting is required, please state in clear text.
- Setting range: 14 bar to 22 bar

Unloading port **X** to the reservoir results in a zero stroke pressure (standby) which is approx. 1 to 2 bar higher than the defined differential pressure Δp, however system influences are not taken into account.

Controller data

- DR pressure controller data see page 10
- Maximum flow deviation measured at drive speed n = 1500 rpm.

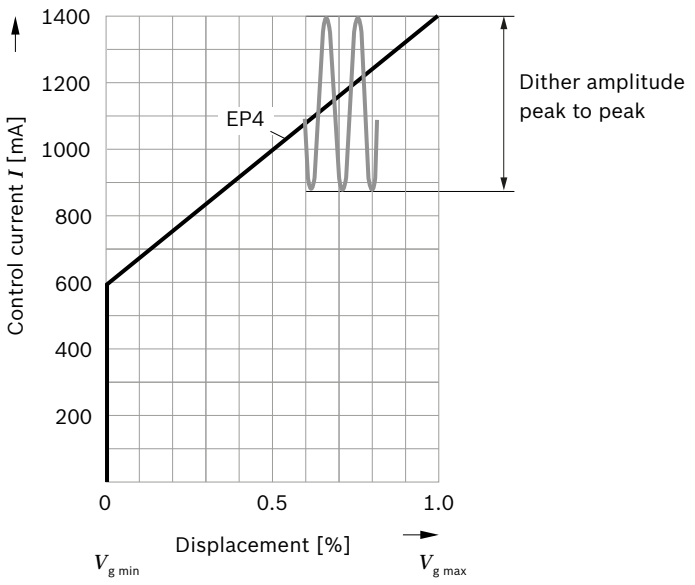
Size		**145**
Flow deviation	Δq_{vmax} [l/min]	8
Hysteresis; Repeat accuracy	Δp [bar]	maximum 4
Pilot fluid consumption	l/min	maximum approx. 3

EP – Electro-proportional control

Electro-proportional control makes a continuous and reproducible setting of the pump displacement possible directly via the cradle. The control force of the control piston is applied by a proportional solenoid. The control is proportional to the current (for start of control, see table right).
In a depressurized state, the pump is swiveled to its initial position ($V_{g\,max}$) by an adjusting spring. If the working pressure exceeds approx. 4 bar, the pump starts to swivel from $V_{g\,max}$ to $V_{g\,min}$ without control by the solenoid (control current < start of control). With a minimum swivel angle $V_{g\,min}$ and de-energized EP solenoids, a minimum pressure of 10 bar must be maintained.
A PWM or Dither signal is used to control the solenoid.
A minimum working pressure of 30 bar is needed for safe and reproducible control. The required control fluid is taken from the high pressure.

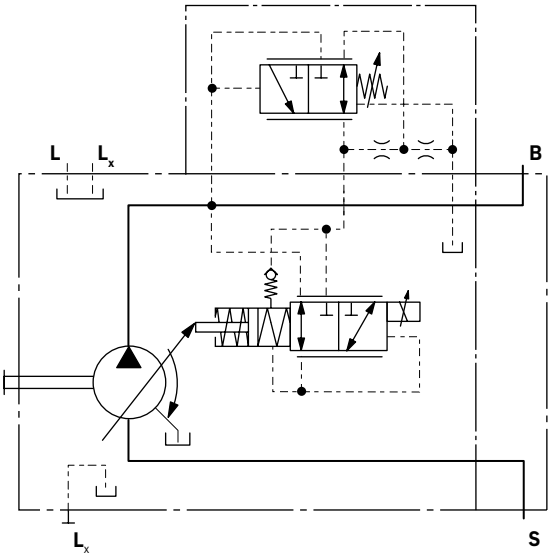
EP.DR: The pressure control regulates the pump displacement back to $V_{g\,min}$ after the pressure command value has been reached.

▼ **Characteristic curve EP4**



▶ Hysteresis static current-displacement characteristic curve < 10%.

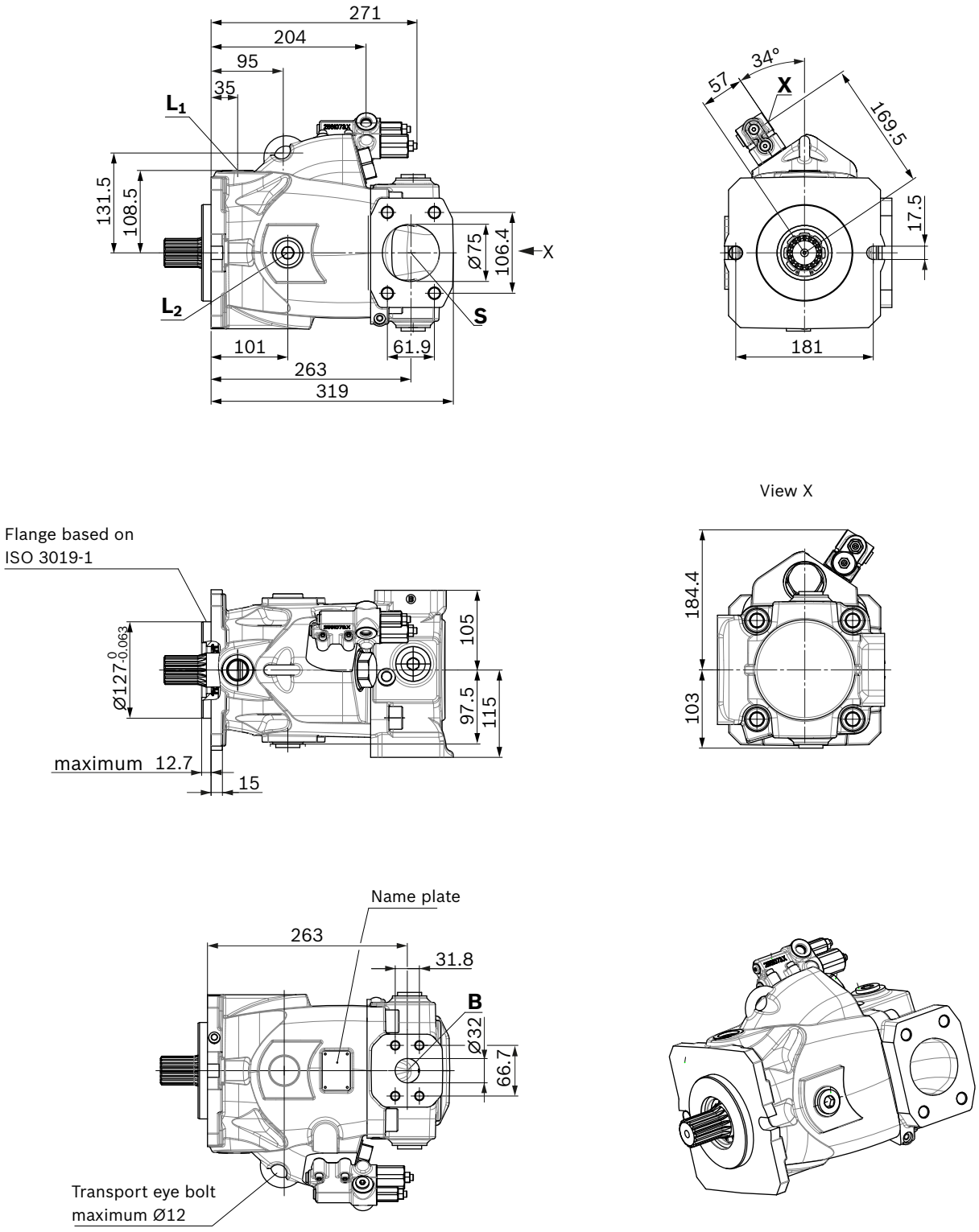
▼ **Circuit diagram EP.DR**



Technical data, solenoids	EP4
Voltage	12/24 V (±20%)
Control current	
Start of control at $V_{g\,min}$	600 mA
End of control at $V_{g\,max}$	1400 mA
Dither frequency	
Dither frequency	100 Hz
Dither amplitude/ Peak to peak	200-500 mA
Current limit	1500 mA
Nominal resistance (at 20 °C)	4,26 Ω
Duty cycle	100%
Type of protection: see connector version page 24	
Operating temperature range at valve	–20 °C to +115 °C

Dimensions, size 145

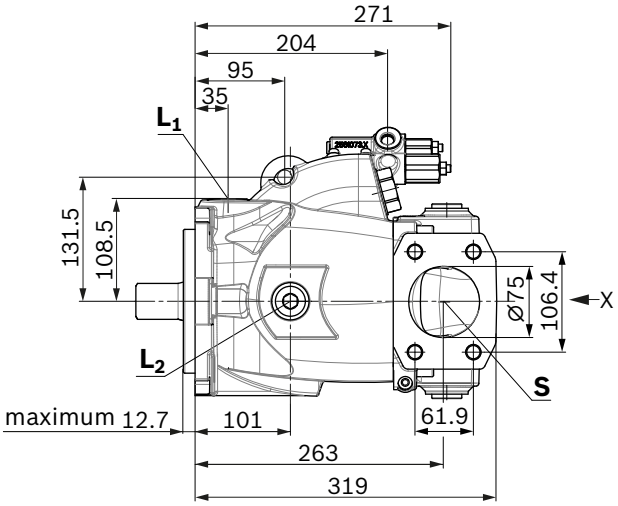
DRC – Pressure flow controller, clockwise rotation, mounting flange C2 (SAE-C; 127-2)[1)]

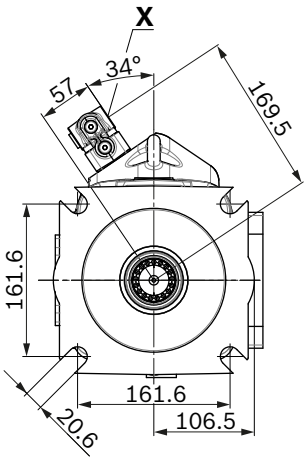


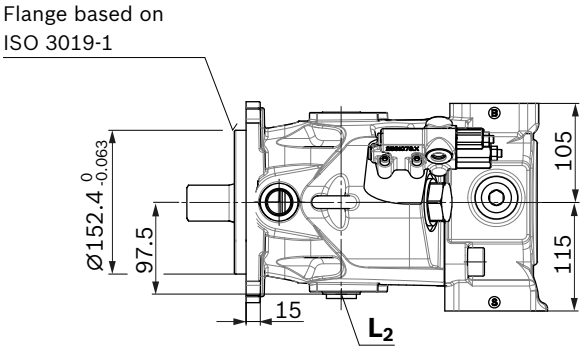
1) Dimensions of working ports turned through 180° for counter-clockwise rotation

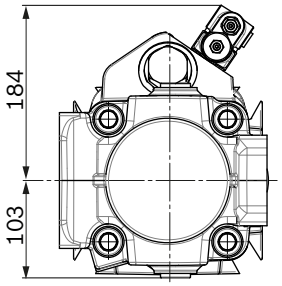
Dimensions, size 145

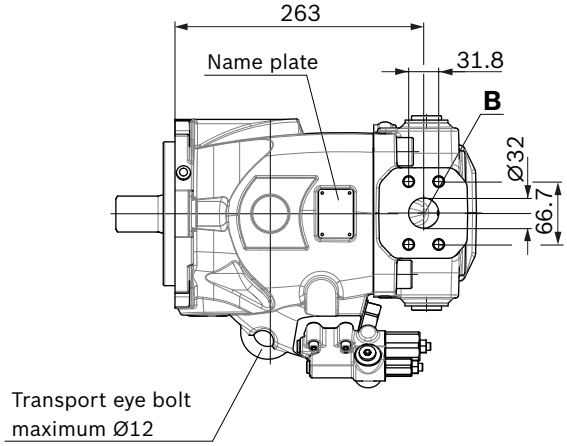
DRC – Pressure flow controller, clockwise rotation, mounting flange D4 (SAE-D; 152-4)[1)]

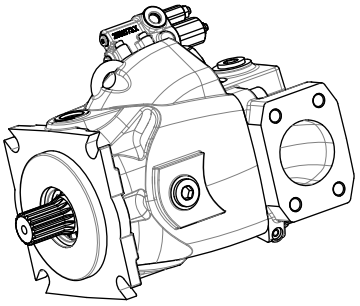








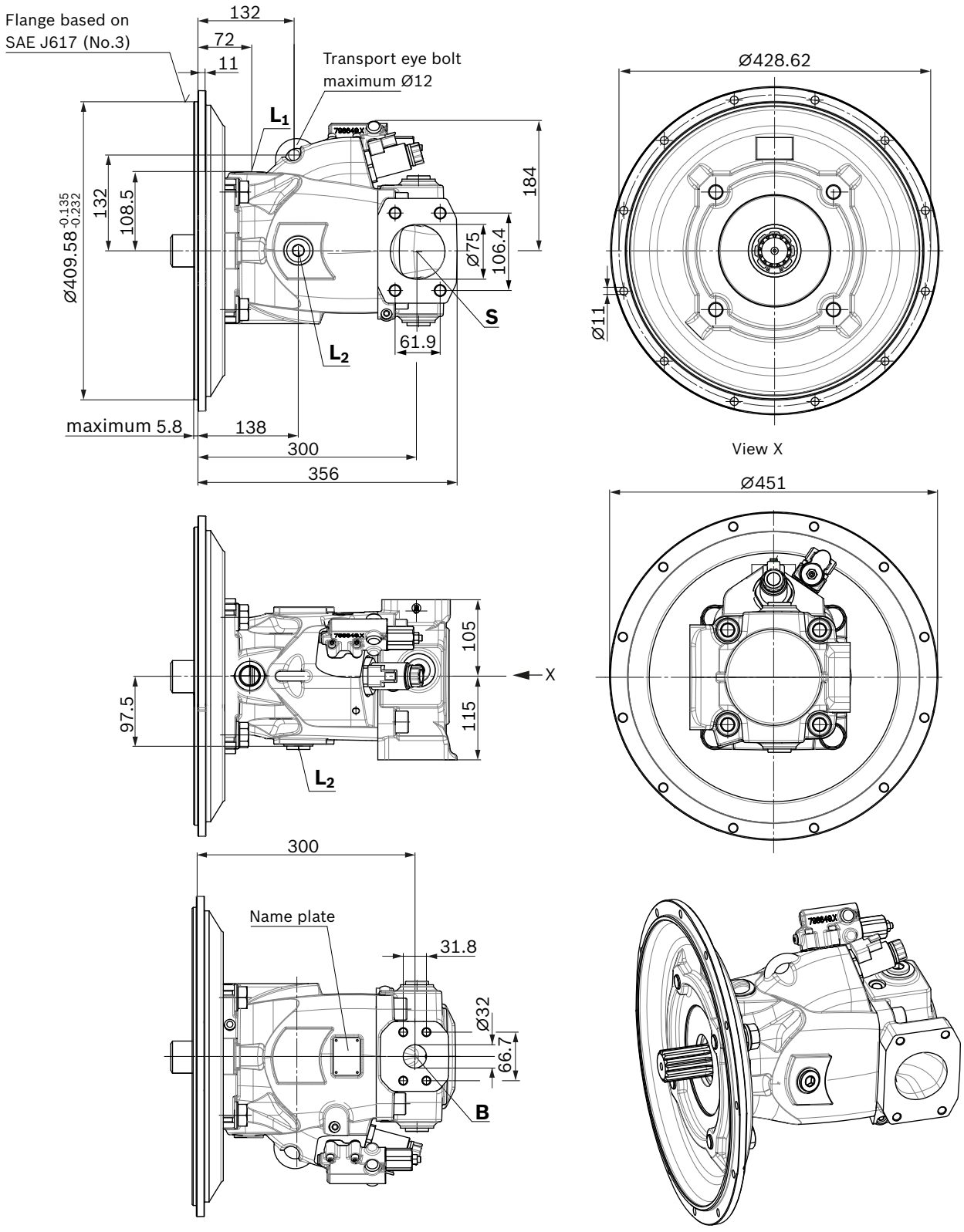




1) Dimensions of working ports turned through 180° for counter-clockwise rotation

Dimensions, size 145

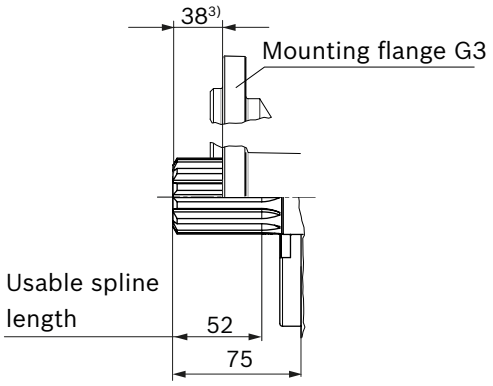
EP4DR – Electric-proportional control with pressure controller, clockwise rotation, mounting flange G3 (SAE J617)[1)]



1) Dimensions of working ports turned through 180° for counter-clockwise rotation

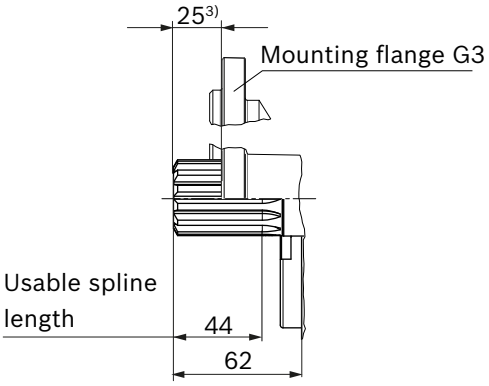
▼ **Splined shaft SAE J744**

R1 – 1 3/4 in 13T 8/16DP[1)2)]



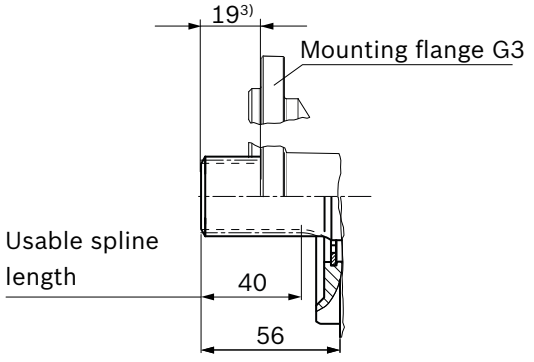
▼ **Splined shaft SAE J744**

W9 – 1 1/2 in 17T 12/24DP[1)2)]



▼ **Splined shaft SAE J744**

W8 – 1 3/8 in 21T 16/32DP[1)2)]

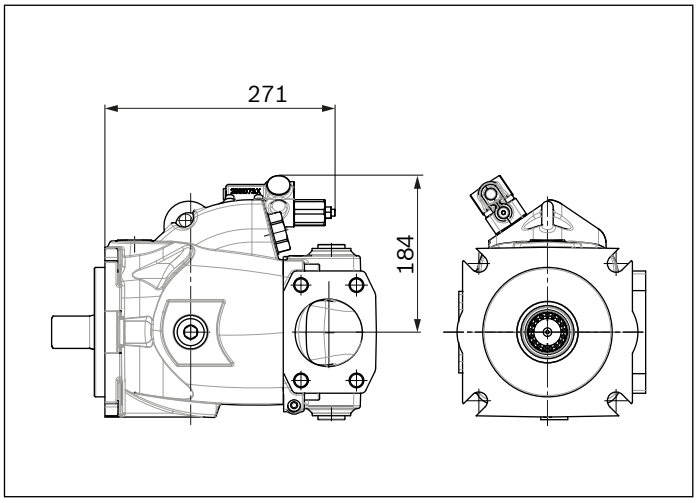


Ports		Standard	Size	$p_{max\ abs}$ [bar][4)]	State[8)]
B	Working port (high-pressure series) Fastening thread	SAE J518[5)] DIN 13	1 1/4 in M12 × 1.75; 21 deep	420	O
S	Suction port (standard pressure series) Fastening thread	SAE J518[5)] DIN 13	3 in M16 × 2; 24 deep	5	O
$\mathbf{L_1}$	Drain port	ISO 11926[6)]	1 1/16-12UN-2B; 20 deep	2	O[7)]
$\mathbf{L_2}$	Drain port	ISO 11926[6)]	1 1/16-12UN-2B; 20 deep	2	X[7)]
X	Pilot pressure	ISO 11926	9/16-18UNF-2B; 13 deep	420	O

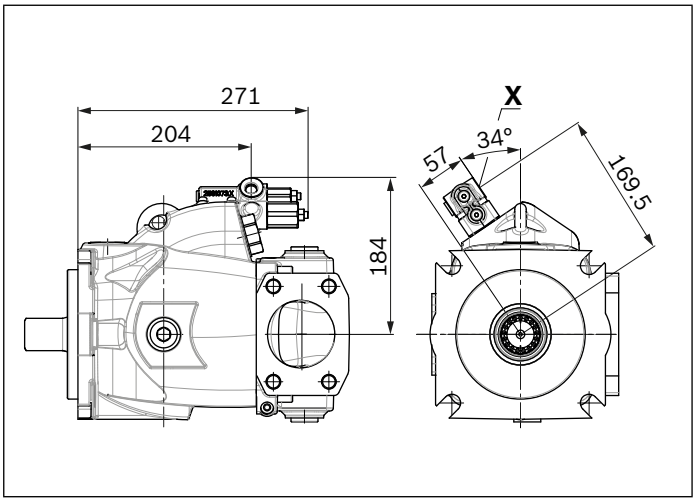
1) Involute spline according to ANSI B92.1a, 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5
2) Spline runout is a deviation from standard SAE J744.
3) For version with mounting flange G3.
4) Depending on the application, momentary pressure peaks can occur. Keep this in mind when selecting measuring devices and fittings.
5) Metric fastening thread is a deviation from standard.
6) The countersink may be deeper than specified in the standard.
7) Depending on the installation position, $\mathbf{L_1}$ or $\mathbf{L_2}$ must be connected (also see installation instructions starting on page 25).
8) O = Must be connected (comes plugged)
X = Plugged (in normal operation)

Port plate 02; mounting flange D4

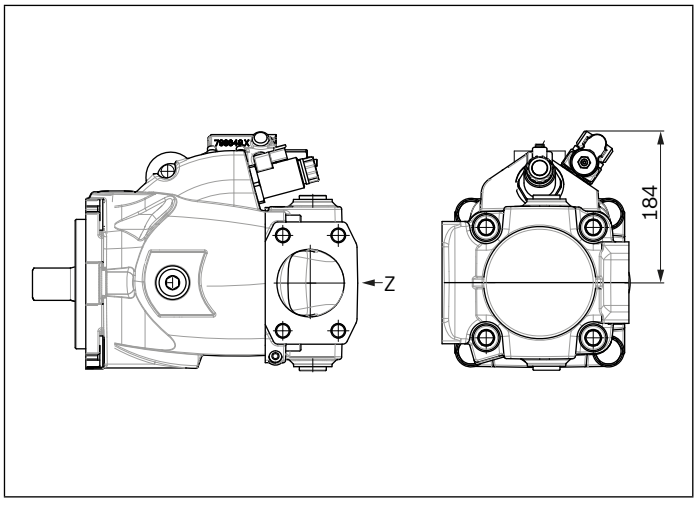
▼ **DR – Pressure controller**



▼ **DRC – Pressure flow controller**



▼ **EP4DR – Electro-proportional control with pressure controller**

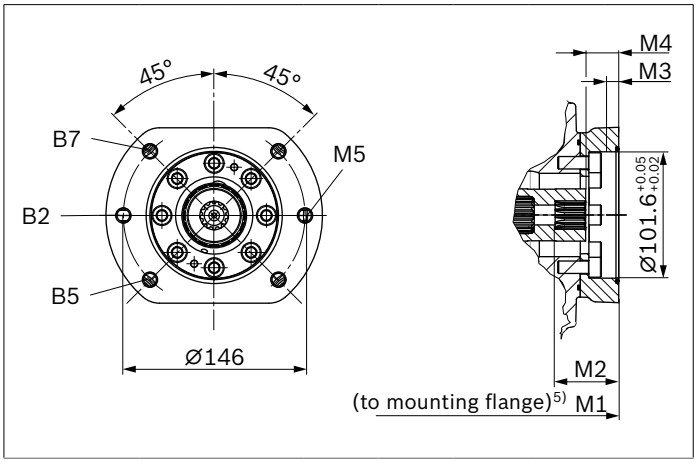


Dimensions, through drive

Flange ISO 3019-1 (SAE)			Hub for splined shaft[1]			Availability across sizes	Code
Diameter	Mounting[2]	Designation	Diameter		Designation	145	
101-2 (B)		B2	7/8 in	13T 16/32DP	S4	●	B2S4
			1 in	15T 16/32DP	S5	●	B2S5
			1 1/4 in	14T 12/24DP	S7	●	B2S7
		B5	7/8 in	13T 16/32DP	S4	●	B5S4
			1 in	15T 16/32DP	S5	●	B5S5
			1 1/4 in	14T 12/24DP	S7	●	B5S7
		B7	7/8 in	13T 16/32DP	S4	●	B7S4
			1 in	15T 16/32DP	S5	●	B7S5
			1 1/4 in	14T 12/24DP	S7	●	B7S7

● = Available ○ = On request

▼ **101-2**[3]



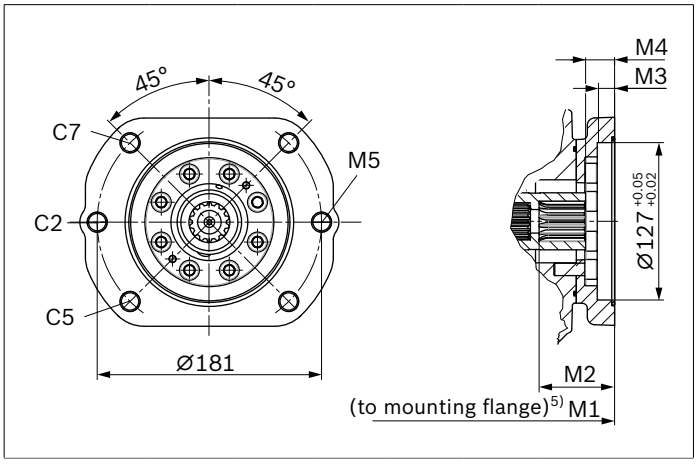
BxS4	NG	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5[4]
(22-4 (B))	145	334.5	45.2	10	21.3	M12; 20 deep
BxS5	**NG**	**M1**	**M2**	**M3**	**M4**	**M5**[4]
25-4(B-B))	145	334.5	49.9	10	21.5	M12; 20 deep
BxS7	**NG**	**M1**	**M2**	**M3**	**M4**	**M5**[4]
(32-4 (C))	145	334.5	59.7	10	22.8	M12; 20 deep

1) According to ANSI B92.1a, 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5
2) Mounting holes pattern viewed on through drive with control at top.
3) According to SAE J744
4) Thread according to DIN 13
5) 37 mm longer for version with mounting flange G3

Flange ISO 3019-1 (SAE)			Hub for splined shaft[1]			Availability across sizes	Code
Diameter	**Mounting[2]**	**Designation**	**Diameter**		**Designation**	**145**	
127-2 (C)		C2	1 1/4 in	14T 12/24DP	S7	●	C2S7
			1 1/2 in	17T 12/24DP	S9	●	C2S9
		C5	1 1/4 in	14T 12/24DP	S7	●	C5S7
			1 1/2 in	17T 12/24DP	S9	●	C5S9
		C7	1 1/4 in	14T 12/24DP	S7	●	C7S7
			1 1/2 in	17T 12/24DP	S9	●	C7S9
152-4 (C)		D4	1 3/4 in	13T 8/16DP	T1	●	D4T1

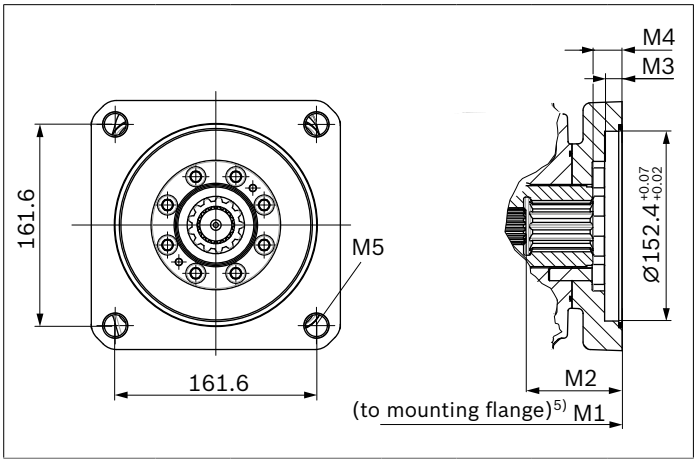
● = Available ○ = On request

▼ **127-2**[3]



CxS7	NG	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5[4]
(32-4 (C))	145	334.5	59.7	13	22.8	M16; 22 deep
CxS9	**NG**	**M1**	**M2**	**M3**	**M4**	**M5[4]**
(38-4 (C-C))	145	334.5	65.2	13	24.3	M16; 22 deep

▼ **152-4**[3]



D4T1	NG	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5[4]
(44-4 (D&E))	145	343.8	77.2	13	22.8	M20; by

1) According to ANSI B92.1a, 30° pressure angle, flat root, side fit, tolerance class 5
2) Mounting holes pattern viewed on through drive with control at top.
3) According to SAE J744
4) Thread according to DIN 13
5) 37 mm longer for version with mounting flange G3

Overview of mounting options

Through drive			Mounting options – 2nd pump				
Flange ISO 3019-1	**Hub for splined shaft**	**Code**	**A10VOH/60 NG (shaft)**	**A10V(S)O/5x NG (shaft)**	**A10VO/3x NG (shaft)**	**A1VO/10 NG (shaft)**	**External gear pump**
101-2 (B)	7/8 in	B2S4 B5S4 B7S4	–	28 (S, R) 45 (U, W)	28 (S, R) 45 (U, W)	35 (S4)	AZPN/AZPG
	1 in	B2S5 B5S5 B7S5	–	45 (S, R) 60, 63 (U, W) 72 (U, W)	45 (S, R)	35 (S5)	–
	1 1/4 in	B2S7 B5S7 B7S7	–	60, 63 (S, R) 72 (S, R)	–	–	–
127-2 (C)	1 1/4 in	C2S7 C5S7 C7S7	–	85 (U, W) 100 (U, W)	71, 88 (S, R) 100 (U, W)	–	–
	1 1/2 in	C2S9 C5S9 C7S9	145 (W9)	85 (S) 100 (S)	100 (S)	–	–
152-4 (D)	1 3/4 in	D4T1	145 (R1)	–	140 (S) 180 (S)	–	–

Notice

- A10VOH may only be planned as pump compensation without support with 100% through drive if the 1st pump is provided with a 152-4 or 409-12 mounting flange (type code designation D4 or G3).

Combination pumps A10VOH + A10VOH

By using combination pumps, it is possible to have independent circuits without the need for splitter gearboxes. When ordering combination pumps the type designations for the first and the second pump must be joined by a "**+**" and are combined into one part number. Each single pump should be ordered according to type code.

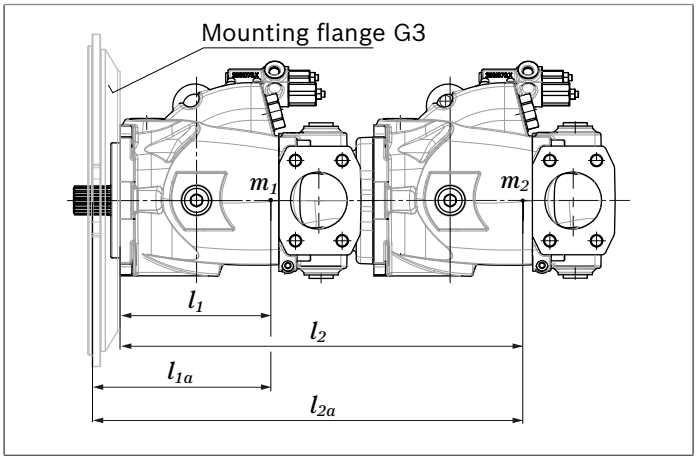
Notice

- The combination pump type code is shown in shortened form in the order confirmation.
  Example:
  A10VOH 145 DRS00/60BR+A10VOH 145 DRS00/60BR
- Each through drive is plugged with a **non–pressure-resistant** cover. This means the units must be sealed with a pressure-resistant cover before commissioning. Through drives can also be ordered with a pressure-resistant cover (U000).

Order example:
A10VOH145DRC0/60BRVD4R112D4R1+
A10VOH145DRC0/60BRVD4R112U000

A tandem pump, with two pumps of equal size, is permissible without additional supports, assuming that the dynamic mass acceleration does not exceed maximum 10 g (= 98.1 m/s^2).

For combination pumps consisting of more than two pumps, the mounting flange must be rated for the permissible mass torque (please contact us).



$m_1, m_2, m_3 ....$	Weight of pump	[kg]
$l_1 (l_{1a}), l_2 (l_{2a}), l_3 (l_{3a}) ...$	Distance from center of gravity	[mm]

Mass torque

$$T_m = (m_1 \times l_1 (l_{1a}) + m_2 \times l_2 (l_{2a}) + m_3 \times l_3 (l_{3a})) \times \frac{1}{102} \text{ [Nm]}$$

Weight approx.				**NG 145**
Mounting flange	**Through drive**			
C2/D4	without	m	Kg	57
	with	m	Kg	62
G3	without	m	Kg	72
	with	m	Kg	77
Distance from center of gravity				**145**
Mounting flange	**Through drive**			
C2/D4	without	l_1	mm	145.7
	with	l_1	mm	155.6
G3	without	l_{1a}	mm	146
	with	l_{1a}	mm	163

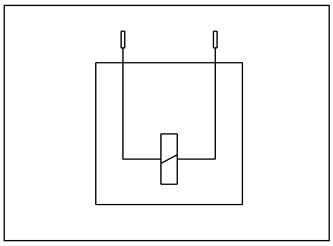
Connector for solenoids

DEUTSCH DT04-2P-EP04

Molded, 2-pin, without bidirectional suppressor diode
The following type of protection ensues with the installed mating connector:

- IPX7 (DIN/EN 60529) and
- IPX9K (DIN 40050-9)

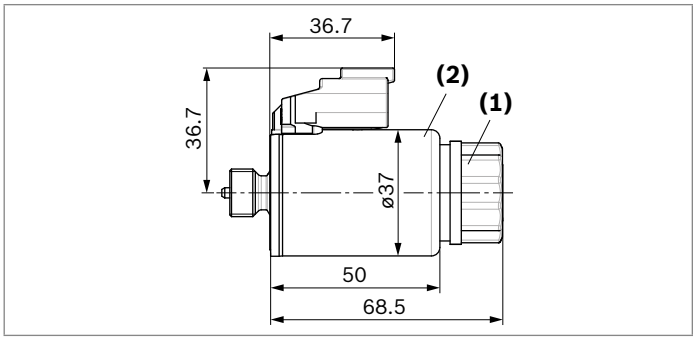
▼ Switching symbol



▼ Mating connector DEUTSCH DT06-2S-EP04

Consisting of	DT designation
1 housing	DT06-2S-EP04
1 wedge	W2S
2 sockets	0462-201-16141

The mating connector is not included in the scope of delivery.
This can be supplied by Bosch Rexroth on request (material number R902601804).



Changing connector position

If necessary, you can change the position of the connector by turning the solenoid body.
To do this, proceed as follows:

- Loosen the mounting nut (**1**) of the solenoid. To do this, turn the mounting nut (**1**) one revolution to the left.
- Turn the solenoid body (**2**) to the desired position.
- Re-tighten the mounting nut.
  Tightening torque: 5+1 Nm.
  (Width across flats 26, 12-sided DIN 3124)

On delivery, the position of the connector may differ from that shown in the brochure or drawing.

Control electronics

Control	Electronics function	Electronics		Data sheet
Electric pressure control	Controlled power outlet	RA	analog	95230
		RC4-5/30	digital	95205

Installation instructions

General

The axial piston unit must be filled with hydraulic fluid and air bled during commissioning and operation. This must also be observed following a longer standstill as the axial piston unit may empty via the hydraulic lines.

The leakage in the pump housing area must be discharged to the reservoir via the highest available tank port (**L_1**, **L_2**, **L_x**).

For combinations of multiple units, the leakage fluid must be drained off at each pump. If a shared drain line is used for several units, make sure that the respective case pressure in each unit is not exceeded. The shared drain line must be dimensioned to ensure that the maximum permissible case pressure of all connected units is not exceeded in any operating conditions, particularly at cold start. If this is not possible, separate drain line must be laid, if necessary.

To achieve favorable noise values, decouple all connecting lines using elastic elements and avoid above-reservoir installation.

In all operating conditions, the suction and drain lines must flow into the reservoir below the minimum fluid level. The permissible suction height h_S results from the total pressure loss. However, it must not be higher than $h_{S\ max}$ = 800 mm. The minimum suction pressure at port **S** must also not fall below 0.8 bar abs. during operation and during a cold start.

Make sure to provide adequate distance between suction line and drain line for the reservoir design. This prevents the heated return flow from being drawn directly back into the suction line.

Notice

In certain installation positions, an influence on the control device can be expected. Gravity, dead weight and case pressure can cause minor characteristic shifts and changes in actuating time.

For key, see page 26.

Installation position

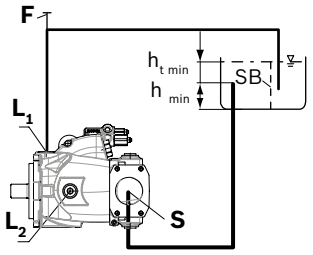
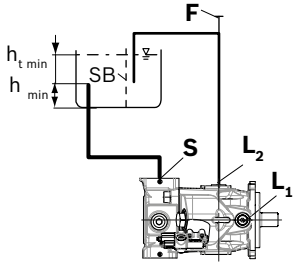
See the following examples **1** to **6**.

Further installation positions are available upon request.

Recommended installation position: **1** and **2**

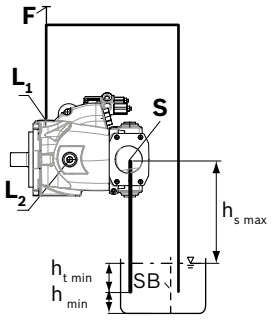
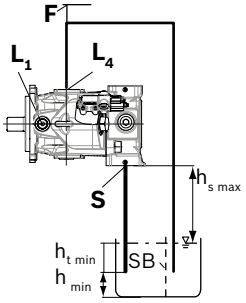
Below-reservoir installation (standard)

Below-reservoir installation means that the axial piston unit is installed outside of the reservoir below the minimum fluid level.

Installation position	Air bleed	Filling
1 	**F**	**S** + **L_1** or **L_2**
2 	**F**	**S** + **L_1** or **L_2**

Above-reservoir installation

Above-reservoir installation means that the axial piston unit is installed above the minimum fluid level of the reservoir. Observe the maximum permissible suction height $h_{S\ max}$ = 800 mm.

Installation position	Air bleed	Filling
3 	F	L_1
4 	F	L_4

A check valve in the drain line is only permissible in individual cases. Consult us for approval.

Key and assembly note

Key	
F	Filling / Air bleeding
S	Suction port
L_1; **L_2**; **L_4**	Drain port
SB	Baffle (baffle plate)
$h_{t\ min}$	Minimum required immersion depth (200 mm)
h_{min}	Minimum required distance to reservoir bottom (100 mm)
$h_{S\ max}$	Maximum permissible suction height (800 mm)

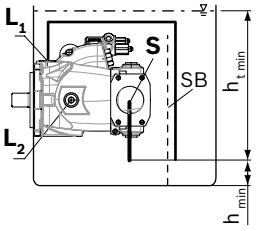
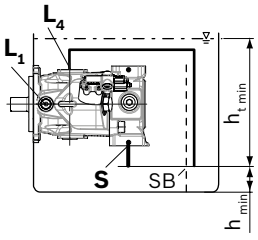
Notice

Port **F** is part of the external piping and must be provided on the customer side to make filling and air bleeding easier.

Inside-reservoir installation

Inside-reservoir installation is when the axial piston unit is installed in the reservoir below the minimum fluid level. The axial piston unit is completely below the hydraulic fluid. If the minimum fluid level is equal to or below the upper edge of the pump, see chapter "Above-reservoir installation".

Axial piston units with electrical components (e.g., electric control, sensors) may not be installed in a reservoir below the fluid level.

Installation position	Air bleed	Filling
5 	Via the highest available port **L_1**	Automatically via the open port **L_1** or **L_2** due to the position under the hydraulic fluid level
6 	Via the highest available port **L_4**	Automatically via the open port **L_4**, **L_1** or **S** due to the position under the hydraulic fluid level

Notice

The drain ports **L_1** and **L_2** are present by default. Depending on the installation position, another drain port is required. Please specify in plain text.

Project planning notes

- The A10VOH axial piston variable pump is designed to be used in open circuit.
- The project planning, assembly and commissioning of the axial piston unit require the involvement of qualified skilled persons.
- Before using the axial piston unit, please read the corresponding instruction manual completely and thoroughly. If necessary, this can be requested from Bosch Rexroth.
- Before finalizing your design, please request a binding installation drawing.
- The specified data and notes contained herein must be observed.
- Depending on the operating conditions of the axial piston unit (working pressure, fluid temperature), the characteristic curve may shift.
- The characteristic curve may also shift due to the dither frequency or control electronics.
- Preservation: Our axial piston units are supplied as standard with preservative protection for a maximum of 12 months. If longer preservation is required (maximum 24 months), please specify this in plain text when placing your order. The preservation periods apply under optimal storage conditions, which can be found in data sheet 90312 or in the instruction manual.
- Not all versions of the product are approved for use in a safety function according to ISO 13849. Please consult the proper contact at Bosch Rexroth if you require reliability parameters (e.g. $MTTF_d$) for functional safety.
- Depending on the type of control used, electromagnetic effects can be produced when using solenoids. Applying a direct voltage signal (DC) to solenoids does not create electromagnetic interference (EMI) nor is the solenoid affected by EMI. Electromagnetic interference (EMI) potential exists when operating and controlling a solenoid with a modulated direct voltage signal (e.g. PWM signal). Appropriate testing and measures should be taken by the machine manufacturer to ensure other components or operators (e.g. with pacemaker) are not affected by this potential.
- Pressure cut-off / Pressure controllers are not safeguards against pressure overload. Be sure to add a pressure relief valve to the hydraulic system.
- For drives that are operated for a long period with constant rotational speed, the natural frequency of the hydraulic system can be stimulated by the excitation frequency of the pump (rotational speed frequency ×9). This can be prevented with suitably designed hydraulic lines.
- Please note the details regarding the tightening torques of port threads and other threaded joints in the instruction manual.
- Working ports:
  - The ports and fastening threads are designed for the specified maximum pressure. The machine or system manufacturer must ensure that the connecting elements and lines correspond to the specified application conditions (pressure, flow, hydraulic fluid, temperature) with the necessary safety factors.
  - The working ports and function ports are only intended to accommodate hydraulic lines.

Safety instructions

- During and shortly after operation, there is a risk of burning on the axial piston unit and especially on the solenoids. Take the appropriate safety measures (e.g. by wearing protective clothing).
- Moving parts in control equipment (e.g. valve spools) can, under certain circumstances, get stuck in position as a result of contamination (e.g. contaminated hydraulic fluid, abrasion, or residual dirt from components). As a result, the hydraulic fluid flow and the build-up of torque in the axial piston unit can no longer respond correctly to the operator's specifications. Even the use of various filter elements (external or internal flow filtration) will not rule out a fault but merely reduce the risk. The machine/system manufacturer must test whether remedial measures are needed on the machine for the application concerned in order to bring the driven consumer into a safe position (e.g. safe stop) and ensure any measures are appropriately implemented.

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