

Functional checks:

Visual check:

In a translucent polyamide casing, a red pin being fixed to the piston shows the piston's movement.

Casing material: Polyamide, translucent
 Ambient temperature: -10 ... +80 °C

Electrical check with initiator:

Casing for initiator:

A pin being connected with the piston attenuates an initiator once per cycle.

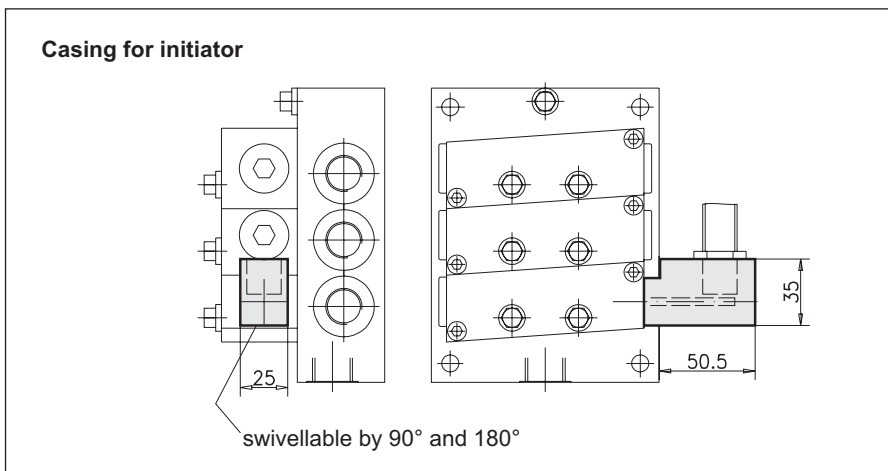
Version "D":

Casing material: Polyamide, translucent
 (piston movement is visible)
 for initiators with a
 switching distance of: ≥ 8 mm

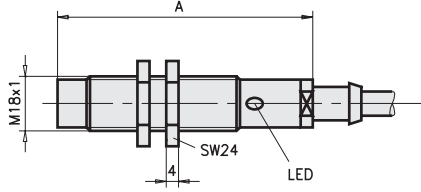
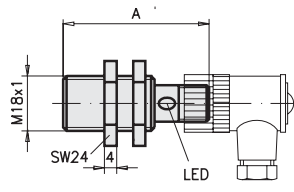
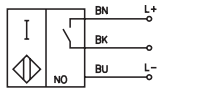
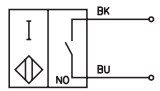
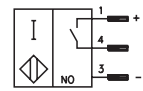
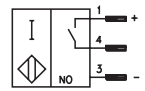
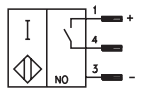
Version "W":

Casing material: Polyamide, black
 for initiators with a
 switching distance of: ≥ 5 mm

Use initiator with M18x1 thread!
 (When using other initiators than those depicted below, such initiators must be checked for suitability.)



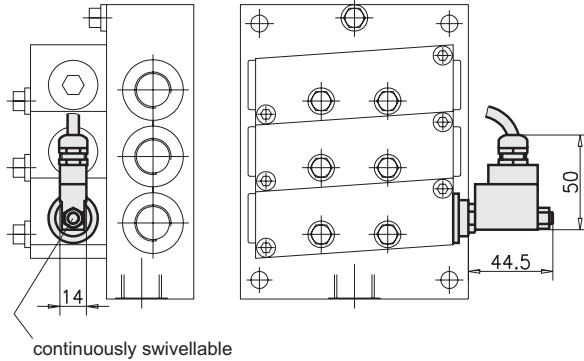
Choice of initiators:

Designation / Purchase-no.	Initiator "C" 913.900-03	Initiator "F" 913.900-11	Initiator "N" 913.900-21	Initiator "I" 913.900-14	Initiator "2" 979.044-88
Suits for	Casing "W" Switching dis. ≥ 5 mm	Casing "D" and "W" Switching dis. ≥ 8 mm	Casing "D" and "W" Switching dis. ≥ 8 mm	Casing "W" Switching dis. ≥ 5 mm	Casing "W" Switching dis. ≥ 5 mm
Dimension drawing:					
Connection diagram:					
Operating voltage:	10 ... 30 VDC	20 ... 250 VUC	10 ... 30 VDC	10 ... 30 VDC	10 ... 30 VDC
Residual ripple:	$\leq 10\%$		$\leq 15\%$	$\leq 15\%$	$\leq 15\%$
Load current at max.:	250 mA	500 mA	130 mA	200 mA	130 mA
Protection system:	IP67	IP67	IP67	IP67	IP67
Power connection:	Cable 2 m	Cable 3 m	Unit plug (see accessories page 3)		
Length "A":	60 mm	62 mm	45 mm	100 mm	65 mm

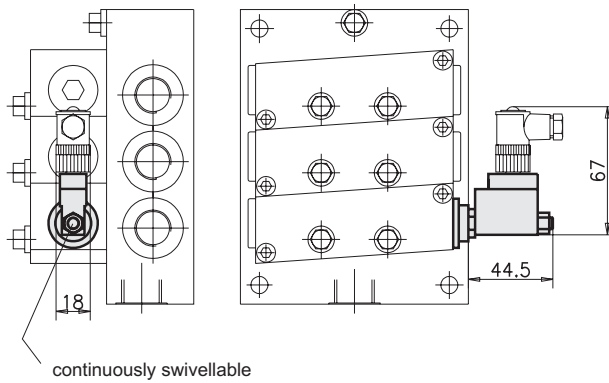
- Subject to modifications -



Version "RK"



Version "RS"



Electrical check with reed contact:

A magnet connected with the piston switches the Reed contact once per cycle.

Switching voltage: 10 ... 36 VUC
 Switching current at max.: 25 mA
 Switching power at max.: 0,9 VA
 Ambient temperature: -5 ... +80 °C

Version "RK" with cable:

Material (casing): PA or. 1.4305
 System of protection: IP65
 Cable
 Length: 10 m
 Cross section: 2x0,75 mm²
 Material: Oelflex

Connection diagram: BN — 100 R — BU

Version "RS" with unit plug 4 pin (M12): (for matching cable jack see accessories)

Material (casing): PA or 1.4305

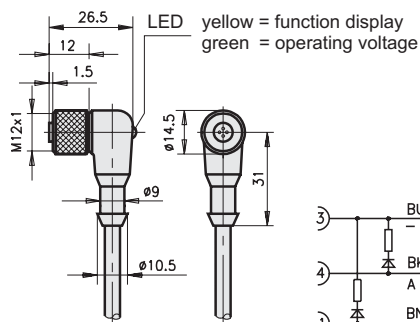
Connection diagram: 1 — 100 R — BU

- Subject to modifications -

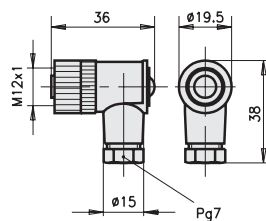
Accessories:

Cable jack for functionality check "RS" and initiator
 (state purchase-no., please)

Cable jack with LED and cable



Cable jack with terminal clamps



Cable jack with LED and cable:

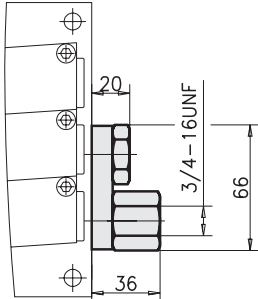
Purchase-no.: 913.404-19
 Operating voltage: 10 ... 30 VDC
 Cable:
 Cross section: 3x0,34 mm²
 Length: 5 m
 System of protection: IP68

Cable jack with terminal clamps: (without LED)

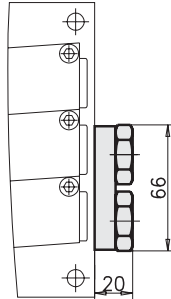
Purchase-no.: 913.404-24
 Connection type: Screws
 Connection cross section at max.: 0,75mm²
 Cable diameter: 4 ... 6 mm
 System of protection: IP67



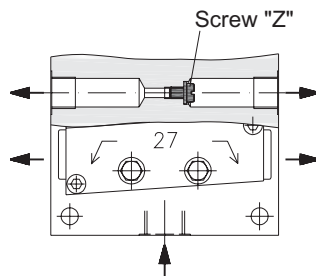
Bridge double with outlet



Bridge triple with outlet



Screw "Z"



Combining of outlets:

Bridges:

Adjacent outlets can be combined by bridges as follows:

- as needed with or without outlet connection
- as needed with or without check valves

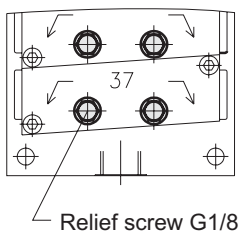
Material:

Hollow screw:	Steel galvanised
Bridge body:	Aluminium

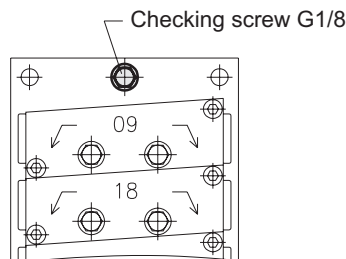
Screw "Z":

Opposite outlets can be connected by removing the "Z" screw. When removing that screw, one outlet must be closed.

Relief screw



Checking connection



Relief screw:

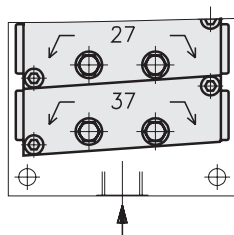
The hole towards the relief screw is directly linked with the outlet situated beneath.

In case of fault, e.g. due to a clogged lubricant point line, the faulty spot can be localised by opening the relief screw.

Test connection:

The test connection is directly linked with the inlet line. Hence the inlet pressure can be shown or monitored at that point.

Mounting the proportioning elements



Mounting the proportioning elements:

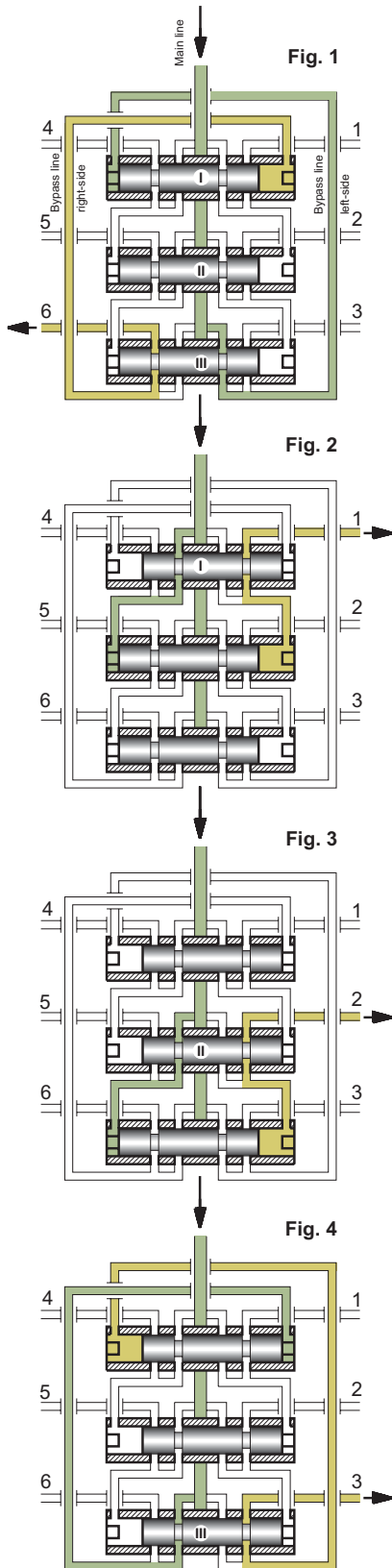
Starting from the distributor inlet side, the proportioning elements are to be mounted downward into the arrow's direction.

Venting the distributor:

Prior to distributor start-up, it must be vented. To this effect, open the checking screw for the inlet line as well as the relief screws for the respective outlets.

- Subject to modifications -

Functional process fig. 1 ... 4:



The lubricant flows from the main line through the right-side ring groove of piston III as well as the bypass line (right) and to the left side of piston I and moves it into its home position. The lubricant displaced by piston I is ejected via the left bypass line through outlet no. 6.

After shifting of piston I, lubricant flows to the left side of piston II and pushes it into its right-side home position. The displaced lubricant is ejected via outlet no. 1.

After shifting of piston II, lubricant flows to the left side of piston III and pushes it into its right-side home position. The displaced lubricant is ejected via outlet no. 2.

After shifting of piston III, lubricant flows to the right side of piston I and pushes it into its left-side home position. The displaced lubricant is ejected via outlet no. 3. The continuation of that process is evidenced in the scheme depicted.

Monitoring of progressive distributors:

As for instance due to soiling, the flow through a lubricant point line may be prevented. This will cause a piston to get blocked. By virtue of the forced control as depicted in figures 1-4, the other pistons will be stopped as well.

Due to this configuration, the proportioning at all outlets of the distributor can be monitored by means of a sensor at one piston only.

Mounting note:

The pistons are provided with an extremely small fitting clearance. Therefore, the pistons, after the dismantling of a distributor, must never be interchanged.

Formula for calculating the lubricant available per lubrication point:

A progressive distributor allocates the delivered lubricant to the individual lubrication points in forced order. Due to the functional process as described herein, a safe proportioning is ensured.

The lubricant q_i delivered to a lubrication point i can be calculated as follows

$$q_i = \frac{K_i}{2 * (K_1 + K_2 + K_3 \dots)} * Q$$

Q = lubricant delivered to the distributor,

K_i = distinctive number of the outlet i

- Subject to modifications -