

A = Assembly side "A" for functional check B = Assembly side "B" for functional check

D = DPI-D proportioning element

H = Input line

K = Proportioning volume distinctive number

= 4 M6 fastening threads for assembly of auxiliary units

R = API-F connecting plate

Number of outlets	Length "A"	Length "B"	Weight [kg]
6	155	135	5,5
8	190	170	7,0
10	225	205	8,5
12	260	240	10,0
14	295	275	11,7
16	330	310	13,4
18	365	345	15,0
20	400	380	16,5

Progressive distributor with UNF-thread in element construction



VPI-F

### Use:

In progressive mode based central lubrication systems.

### The main features of WOERNER progressive distributors are as follows:

- 4 different proportioning volumes that are selectable according to the lubricant volumes required
- **Accurate proportioning volumes**
- Extremely long service life due to refined sliding surfaces
- **Modular system construction**
- No proportioning decrease at the piston monitored

### Particularities of progressive distributors in element construction:

- Individual proportioning elements as well as dummy elements may subsequently be replaced or built-in.10 (Alteration of proportioning volumes or functional controls).
- Proportioning volumes can be allocated to the outlets during assembly
- Clogged lines to lubrication points can be localised without requiring screwed joints to be loosened

### Technical data:

Proportioning volume

per cycle: 0,9 ... 3,7 cm<sup>3</sup>

Lubrication point connections

at max.: 20 Operating pressure at max.: 150 bar

Throughput volume2 in case of

Oil at max .: 6000 cm<sup>3</sup>/min Grease at max.: 600 cm<sup>3</sup>/min

Delivery medium: Oil viscosity min.:

Grease: Temperature range:

up to NLGI category 2 -20 ... +80 °C

Material:

Connecting plate: Aluminium Proportioning elements: Steel

(surface treated)

Gasket: FPM (Viton) usually as needed Fitting position:

Note: In case of heavy vibration or shock load, install the distributor such that piston axes are situated vertically to the main direction of shock impact.

<sup>1)</sup>Note: Due to proportioning volume alteration, the allocation volume to all outlets as well as the cycle time may change.

<sup>2)</sup>The maximum throughput volume depends on viscosity or penetration, of the number of points and proportioning sizes.

Progressive distributor VPI-F 752.425

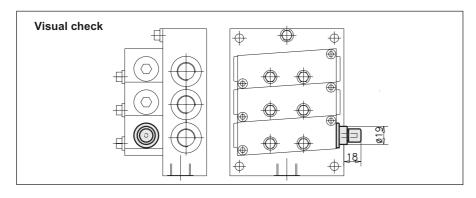
**EUGEN WOERNER** GmbH & Co. KG Postfach 1661 D-97866 Wertheim Am Eichamt 8 D-97877 Wertheim Tel. +49 (0) 9342 803-0 info@woerner.de Fax.+49 (0) 9342 803-202 www.woerner.de

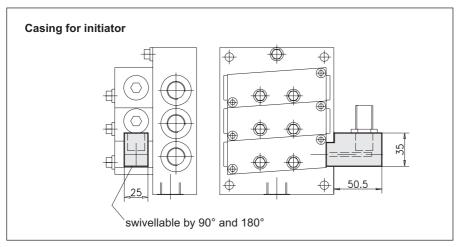
0106.10.04 GB Leaflet-No.

Supplements No.

Replaces No. 0106.04.04 GB







### **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

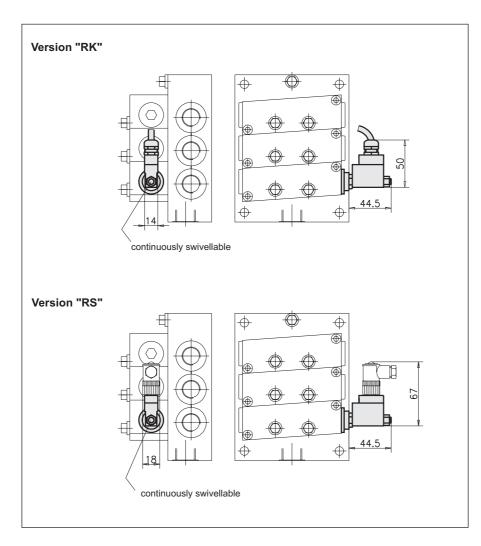
switching distance of: ≥5 mm

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.≥5mm	Casing "D" and "W" Switching dis.≥8mm	Casing "D" and "W" Switching dis.≥8mm	Casing "W" Switching dis.≥5mm	Casing "W" Switching dis.≥5mm
Dimension drawing:	A SW24 LED		SW24 4 LED		
Connection diagram:	BN L+	I BK BU	1 + 4 + NO 3	I 4 +	1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Operating voltage:	10 30 VDC	20 250 VUC	10 30 VDC	10 30 VDC	10 30 VDC
Residual ripple:	≤ 10%		≤ 15%	≤ 15%	≤ 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 plu	g (see accessories page 3)	
Length "A":	60 mm	62 mm	45 mm	100 mm	65 mm





### 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:

PA or. 1.4305 Material (casing): System of protection: IP65

Cable

10 m Length: Cross section: 2x0,75 mm<sup>2</sup> Material: Oelflex

100 R Connection diagram:

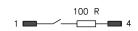
### Version "RS" with unit plug 4 pin (M12):

(for matching cable jack see accessories)

Material (casing):

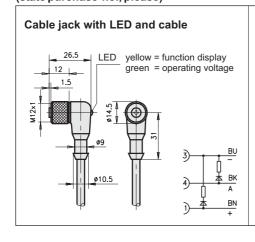
PA or 1.4305

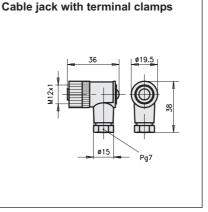
Connection diagram:



## Accessories:

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





### Cable jack with LED and cable:

Purchase-no.: 913.404-19 10 ... 30 VDC Operating voltage:

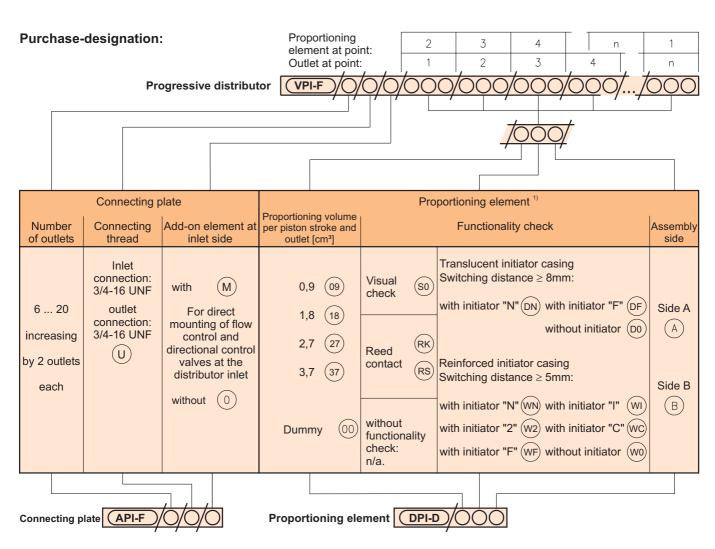
Cable:

Cross section: 3x0,34 mm<sup>2</sup> Length: 5 m System of protection: **IP68** 

### Cable jack with terminal clamps: (without LED)

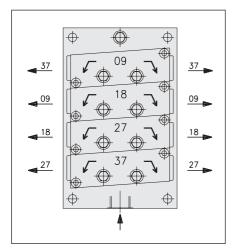
Purchase-no.: 913.404-24 Connection type: Screws Connection cross section at max.: 0,75mm² Cable diameter: 4 ... 6 mm System of protection: IP67





### Note:

The order in which the proportioning distinctive numbers are stated does not correspond to the order in which the proportioning elements are mounted. The proportioning distinctive numbers are stated as they are assigned to the respective outlets.



### Example: VPI-F / 8 / 0 / 27 / 18 / 09 / 37

The proportioning element having a proportioning volume of 2,7 cm³ is, by means of its distinctive number "27" to be stated in the purchasing number first. It proportiones to the outlets at point 1. It is, however, mounted at point 2.

The proportioning element having a proportioning volume of 1,8 cm³ is, by means of its distinctive number "18" to be stated in the purchasing number second. It proportions to the outlets at point 2. It is, however, mounted at point 3.

The proportioning element having a proportioning volume of 3,7 cm³ is, by means of its distinctive number "37" to be stated in the purchasing designation last. It proportions to the outlets at the last point. It is, however, mounted at point 1.

<sup>1)</sup> Three proportioning elements need to be selected at least.



# Bridge double with outlet Bridge triple with outlet Screw "Z" Screw "Z"

### Combining of outlets:

### **Bridges:**

Adjacent outlets can be combined by bridges as follows:

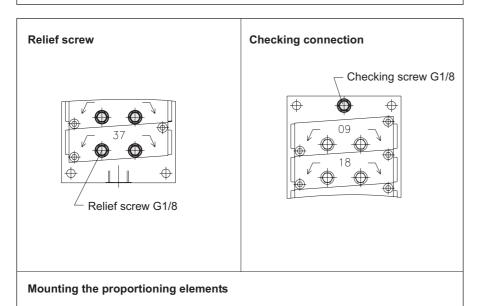
- as needed with or without outlet connection
- as needed with or without check valves

### 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:

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.

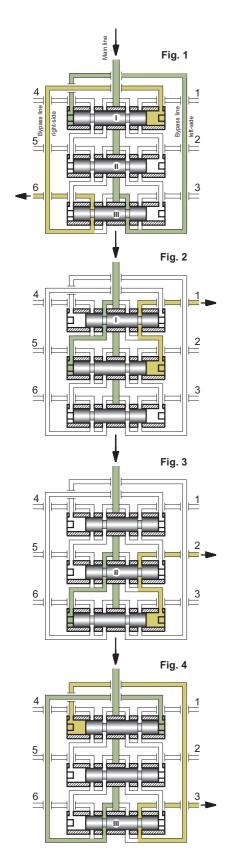
### Mounting the proportioning elements:

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.





### 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<sub>i</sub> delivered to a lubrication point i can be calculated as follows

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

Q = lubricant delivered to the distributor,

K<sub>i</sub> = distinctive number of the outlet i