

MOOG

72 Series Installation and Operation Instruction

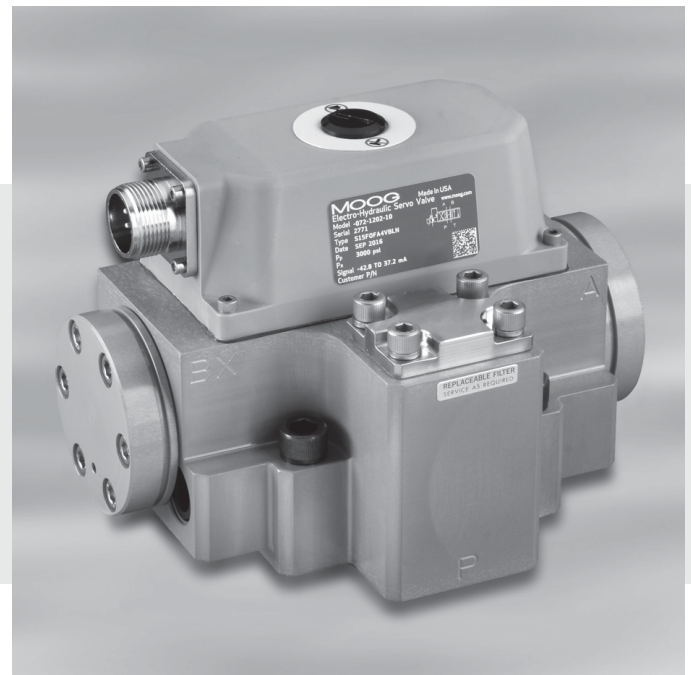
Electrohydraulic Servovalve

I. INTRODUCTION

This manual provides instructions and procedures necessary to install, operate and troubleshoot the Moog Series 72 Electrohydraulic Industrial Servovalve. Troubleshooting instructions are outlined to permit the identification of the specific component(s) suspected of failure.

2. OPERATION

The Moog Series 72 Electrohydraulic Servovalve consists of a polarized electrical torque motor and two stages of hydraulic power amplification (see Figure 1). The motor armature extends into the air gaps of the magnetic flux circuit and is supported in this position by a flexure tube member. The flexure tube acts as a seal between the electromagnetic and hydraulic sections of the valve. The two motor coils surround the armature, one on each side of the flexure tube.



The flapper of the first stage hydraulic amplifier is rigidly attached to the midpoint of the armature. The flapper extends through the flexure tube and passes between two nozzles, creating two variable orifices between the nozzle tips and the flapper. The pressure controlled by the flapper and nozzle variable orifice is fed to the end areas of the second stage spool.

The second stage is a conventional four-way spool design in which output flow from the valve, at a fixed valve pressure drop, is proportional to spool displacement from the null position. A cantilever feedback spring is fixed to the flapper and engages a slot at the center of the spool. Displacement of the spool deflects the feedback spring which creates a force on the armature/flapper assembly.

Input signal induces a magnetic charge in the armature and causes a deflection of the armature and flapper. This assembly pivots about the flexure tube and increases the size of one nozzle orifice and decreases the size of the other.

This action creates a differential pressure from one end of the spool to the other and results in spool displacement. The spool displacement causes a force in the feedback wire which opposes the original input signal torque. Spool movement continues until the feedback wire force equals the input signal force.

ELECTROHYDRAULIC VALVE CUT-AWAY

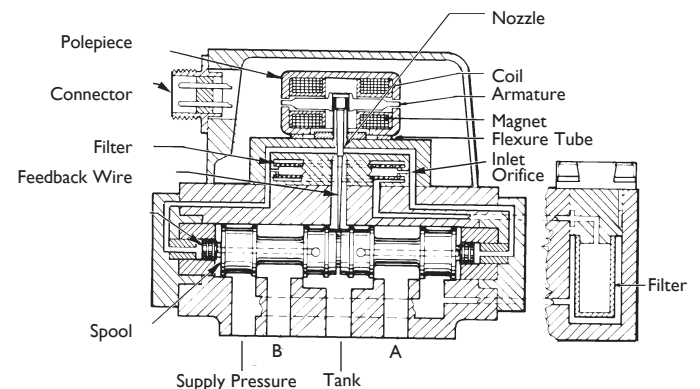


Figure 1

CAUTION

DISASSEMBLY, MAINTENANCE, OR REPAIR OTHER THAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS HEREIN OR OTHER SPECIFIC WRITTEN DIRECTIONS FROM MOOG WILL INVALIDATE MOOG'S OBLIGATIONS UNDER ITS WARRANTY.

3. HYDRAULIC SYSTEM PREPARATION

To prolong servovalve operational life and to reduce hydraulic system maintenance, it is recommended that the hydraulic fluid be kept at a cleanliness level of ISO DIS 4406 Code 16/13 maximum, 14/11 recommended. The most effective filtration scheme incorporates the use of a kidney loop or “off-line” filtration as one of the major filtration components. The filter for the “off-line” filtration scheme should be a $\beta_3 \geq 75$ filter for maximum effectiveness.

Upon system startup and prior to mounting the servovalve, the entire hydraulic system should be purged of built-in contaminating particles by an adequate flushing. The servovalve should be replaced by a flushing manifold and the hydraulic circuit powered up under conditions of fluid temperature and fluid velocity reasonably simulating normal operating conditions. New system filters are installed during the flushing process whenever the pressure drop across the filter element becomes excessive. The flushing processes should turn over the fluid in the reservoir between fifty to one hundred times.

To maintain a clean hydraulic system, the filters must be replaced on a periodic basis. It is best to monitor the pressure drop across the filter assembly and replace the filter element when the pressure drop becomes excessive. In addition to other filters that are installed in the hydraulic circuit, it is recommended that a large capacity, low pressure $\beta_3 \geq 75$ filter be installed in the return line. This filter will increase the interval between filter element replacements and greatly reduce the system contamination level.

4. INSTALLATION

The Moog 72 Series Industrial Servovalve may be mounted in any position, provided the servovalve pressure, control, and tank ports match respective manifold ports.

The mounting pattern and port location of the servovalve is shown on Figure 5. The servovalve should be mounted with $\frac{3}{8}$ -16 x 2.00 inch long, socket head cap screws. Apply a light film of oil to the screw threads and torque to 175 inch-pounds.

Wire the mating electrical connector for desired coil configuration and polarity (see 72 Series Servovalve catalog, CDL6266). Thread connector to valve.

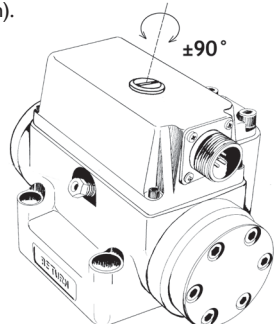
5. NULL ADJUSTMENT

It is often desirable to adjust the null flow of a servovalve independent of other system parameters. The magnetic null adjustment on the 72 Series Servovalve allows at least 10% adjustment of null flow. The magnetic null adjuster is located on the top of the motor cap which, when rotated, magnetically biases the first stage torque motor. For valves without the magnetic null adjuster present on the motor cap, there is a mechanical null adjustment which allows at least 20% adjustment of flow null. The mechanical null adjuster is an eccentric bushing retainer pin, located above the tank port designation on the valve body (see Figure 3) which, when rotated, provides control of the bushing position. Mechanical feedback elements position the spool relative to the valve body for a given input signal. Therefore, a movement of the bushing relative to the body changes the flow null.

Magnetic Adjustment Procedure

Using a screwdriver, rotate the null adjust on the motor cap. (This should be no more than 90° in either direction).

Figure 2
Magnetic Null Adjustment



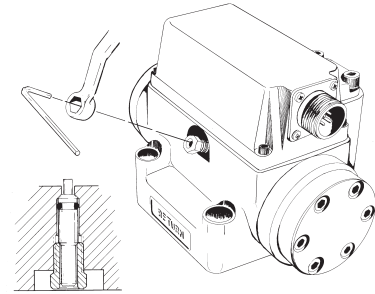
Mechanical Adjustment Procedure

Using a $\frac{3}{8}$ inch offset box wrench, loosen the self-locking fitting until the null adjustor pin can be rotated. (This should usually be less than 1/2 turn). DO NOT remove self-locking fitting. Insert a $\frac{3}{32}$ inch Allen wrench in null adjustor pin. Use the $\frac{3}{32}$ Allen wrench to rotate the mechanical null adjustor pin to obtain desired flow null. Torque self-locking fitting to 57 inch lbs.

Note:

Clockwise rotation of null adjustor pin produces open loop flow from port B to port A.

Figure 3
Mechanical Null Adjustment



Tools and Equipment

- Blade screwdriver
- Allen wrench set ($\frac{3}{32}$, $\frac{7}{64}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{3}{16}$)
- No. 2-56 NC by 1 1/2 inch screw
- Torque wrenches
- $\frac{3}{8}$ inch offset box wrench
- Tweezers

6. PROCEDURE TO CONFIGURE A 72 SERIES SERVOVALVE FOR EXTERNAL PILOT OPERATION (see figure 3)

- Remove the set screw from the “X” port on the base of the valve using a 1/8” Allen wrench.
- Thread a #2-56 screw into the O-Ring plug that is now visible and remove it from the “X” port.
- Remove the four socket head cap screws and lockwashers that retain the cover plate for the field replaceable filter using a 5/32” allen wrench.
- Use one of the screws to pull the filter and filter housing out of the filter cavity of the body. The filter housing has two O-Rings on its O.D.. The housing will come part way out then stop after the second O-Ring passes the internal relief in the body. At this time it may be easier to remove the visible O-Ring and carefully pry the housing and filter out with two opposing flat blade screw drivers, than to continue pulling on the screw. Be careful not to damage the O-Ring groove.
- A bore will be visible inside the body cavity where the O-Ring plug must be inserted.
- Retain the O-Ring plug with the set screw.
- Re-install the filter and filter housing in the cavity.
- Re-install the filter cover, retaining screws and lockwashers. Torque the screws to 85-in-lbs.

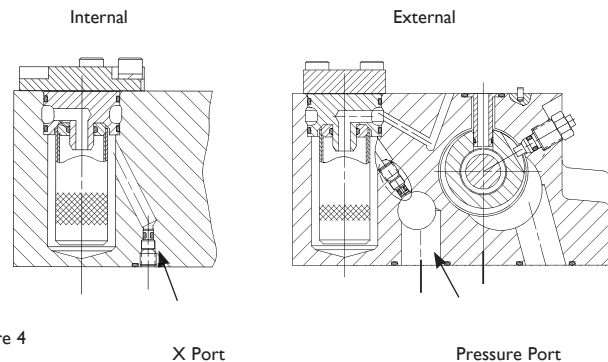


Figure 4

7. GENERAL SERVICING RECOMMENDATIONS

- Disconnect electrical lead to servovalve.
- Relieve hydraulic system of residual pressure.
- Remove servovalve.

8. TROUBLESHOOTING CHART

The following troubleshooting chart list potential troubles encountered, probable causes, and remedies.

Potential Trouble	Probable Cause	Remedy
Servovalve does not follow input command signal. (Actuator or components are stationary or creeping slowly.)	1. Open coil assembly or open coil leads. 2. Plugged inlet filter element.	1. Return to factory. 2. Replace filter element.
Poor response. (Servovalve output lags electrical command signal).	Partially plugged filter element.	Replace filter element and check for dirty hydraulic fluid in system.
Output flow obtained from one control port only. (Actuator is hardover, or hydraulic motor is rapidly rotating. No response to electrical command signal.)	1. Plugged inlet orifices. 2. Plugged inlet filter element. 3. Plugged hydraulic amplifier assembly. 4. Jammed spool.	1. Return to factory. 2. Replace filter element. 3. Return to factory. 4. Return to factory.
Low flow gain. (Failure to meet high rate or rapid traverse speeds.)	Shorted coil assembly.	Return to factory.
High threshold. (Jerky, possible oscillatory or "hunting" motion in closed loop system.)	"Sticky" spool	Clean bushing and spool assembly.
High Null Bias. (High input current required to maintain hydraulic cylinder or motor stationary.)	1. Incorrect null adjustment 2. Partially plugged inlet orifice assembly. 3. Partially plugged filter element. 4. Partially plugged nozzle.	1. Readjust null 2. Return to factory. 3. Replace filter element and check for dirty hydraulic fluid in system. 4. Return to factory.

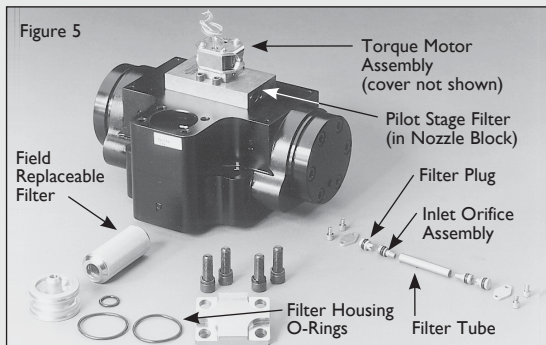


Table I. Replacement Parts

Part Description	Part Number
72 Series Maintenance Kit	B52555RK099K001

9. FIELD REPLACEABLE FILTER ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT

- Remove four socket head cap screws and lockwashers on filter cover using a $\frac{5}{32}$ inch Allen wrench. Remove filter cover plate. Use $\frac{1}{4}$ inch-28 screw to pull filter plug out.
- Remove O-Rings from filter plug and filter.
- Inspect filter for foreign material and discard.
- Install O-Rings on filter plug and inside filter.
- Install filter, filter plug and cover plate. Torque screw to 85 inch-pounds.

10. PILOT STAGE FILTER REPLACEMENT

- Remove torque motor cover leaving all electrical connections in place.
- Locate Pilot Stage Filter in Nozzle Block of torque motor assembly. Remove screws, lockwashers and cover plates from both sides.
- Remove filter plugs from both sides of nozzle block and one (1) inlet orifice assembly using a 2-56 screw which threads into the filter plug and inlet orifice assembly. Use the 2-56 screw in the remaining inlet orifice assembly to help remove filter tube. Note: These inlet orifice assemblies seat in nozzle block and cannot go through bore during removal.
- Remove O-rings from filter plugs and O-rings from inlet orifice assemblies.
- Visually inspect filter orifice assemblies for damage or foreign matter.
- Discard old O-rings and old filter tube.
- Install new O-rings on filter plugs, and new O-rings on inlet orifices.
- Install new filter tube back into torque motor nozzle block with one (1) inlet orifice assembly inserted into filter tube. Follow with filter plug. Install

the other inlet orifice assembly and filter plug into the other end of filter tube. Note: Inlet orifice assemblies and filter plugs are interchangeable.

- Reinstall both cover plates with screws and lockwashers. Torque to 10+/-1 inch-pounds.

11. FUNCTIONAL CHECKOUT AND CENTERING

- Install servovalve on hydraulic system or test fixture, but do not connect electrical lead.
- Apply required system pressure to servovalve and visually examine for evidence of external leakage. If leakage is present and cannot be rectified by replacing O-Rings, remove the discrepant component and return for repair or replacement.
Note: If the system components are drifting or hardover, adjust the mechanical null of the servovalve.
- Connect electrical lead to servovalve and check phasing in accordance with system requirements.

12. AUTHORIZED REPAIR FACILITIES

Moog does not authorize any facilities other than Moog or Moog subsidiaries to repair its servovalves. It is recommended you contact Moog at (716) 652-2000 or visit www.moog.com/worldwide to locate your closest Moog repair facility. Repair by an independent (unauthorized) repair house will result in voiding the Moog warranty and could lead to performance degradation or safety problems.

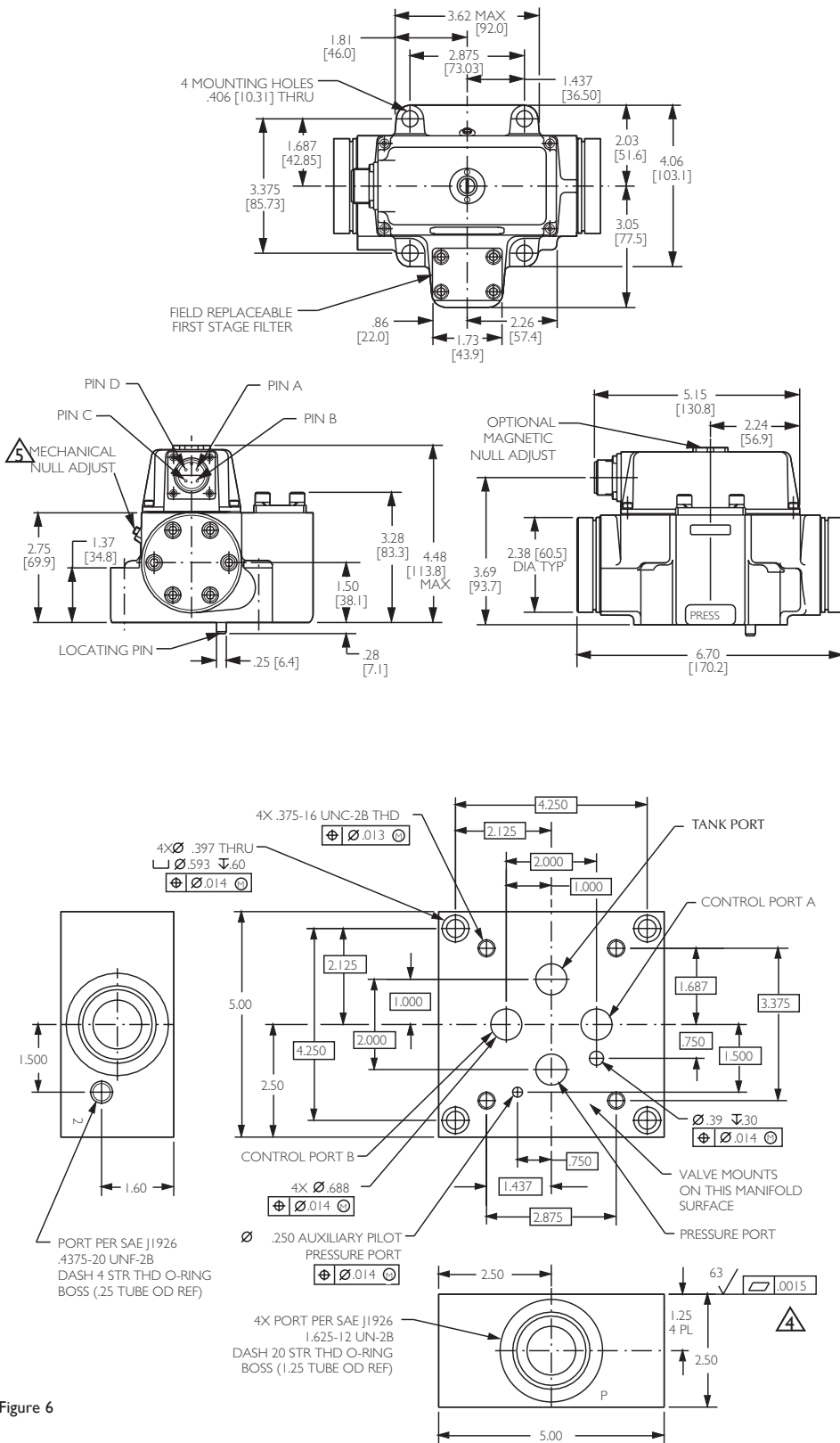


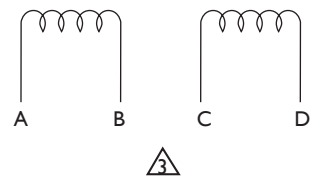
Figure 6

The products described herein are subject to change at any time without notice, including, but not limited to, product features, specifications, and designs.

NOTES

1. Fluid:
Industrial type petroleum base hydraulic fluid, maintained to ISO DIS 4406 Code 14/11 recommended.
2. Operating Temperature Range:
-40°F to 275°F (-40°C to 135°C)
- ⚠ Valve Phasing:
Flow out port B results when Series coils: B & C connected, A+, D-; Parallel coils: A & C connected, B & D connected A+, B-; Single coil: A+, B-, or C+, D-.
- ⚠ Surface:
Surface to which valve is mounted requires \sqrt{V} finish, flat within .002 [0.05] TIR.
- ⚠ Null Adjust:
Flow out port B results with clockwise rotation of null adjust screw ($3/32$ hex key).
6. Ports:
P, T, A & B: 0.625 [18.88] Diam. port
O-Rings: 0.070 [1.78] section x 0.801 [20.34] I.D. (universal size -019).
Valves are supplied for either internal or external pressurization of pilot stage through Auxiliary Port: Aux. Port Diam; 0.213 [5.41]. Aux. Port O-Ring: 0.070 [1.78] section x 0.364 [9.25] I.D. (universal size -012).

TYPICAL WIRING SCHEMATIC



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