



aerospace  
climate control  
electromechanical  
filtration  
fluid & gas handling  
**hydraulics**  
pneumatics  
process control  
sealing & shielding



# Low Speed High Torque Motors MRT - MRTF - MRTE - MRTA

Calzoni Radial Piston Technology



ENGINEERING YOUR SUCCESS.



---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of contents	3
Features	4
General information	4
Functional description	5
Technical data	6
<b>FRAME SIZE P</b>	<b>8</b>
Operating diagrams	8
Overall dimensions	14
Output shaft options and dimensions	15
Ordering information	17
<b>FRAME SIZE R</b>	<b>18</b>
Operating diagrams	18
Overall dimensions	22
Output shaft options and dimensions	23
Ordering information	24
<b>FRAME SIZE Q</b>	<b>25</b>
Operating diagrams	25
Overall dimensions	31
Output shaft options and dimensions	32
Ordering information	33
<b>FRAME SIZE T</b>	<b>34</b>
Operating diagrams	34
Overall dimensions	36
Output shaft options and dimensions	37
Ordering information	38
<b>FRAME SIZE U</b>	<b>39</b>
Overall dimensions	39
Output shaft options and dimensions	40
Ordering information	41
Speed sensor options	42
Connection flanges	44
Rotation	44
Hydraulic fluid selection	45
Flushing procedure	47
Drain and feeding connection	49

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Calzoni motors belong to fluid column radial piston type, designed for high mechanical and volumetric efficiency in a wide range of speed and torque.

Typical characteristics of Calzoni motors are:

- high volumetric efficiency (up to 98%);
- high mechanical efficiency;
- high starting torque;
- wide operating temperature range;
- smooth rotation even at lowest speeds;
- reversible operation (motor and pump );
- ATEX version available for usage in potentially explosive atmospheres (Directive 94/9/EC).

The MRT motors are combined in 5 different frame sizes, corresponding to 23 different displacements available, from 7100 cc/rev to 53000 cc/rev. Each motor can be customized by selecting different types of shaft, speed sensors, seals, connection flanges, and adding manifolds, gearboxes and brakes.

In this way we combine performances and efficiency with flexibility, enabling the customers to optimize the drive system according to their needs.

Application examples:

- injection molding machine;
- winches;
- slewing drives;
- stone crushers;
- conveyors;
- material handling;
- mining industry;
- industrial applications;
- marine applications.



## FEATURES

The double eccentric design of Calzoni MRT motors is such to have the radial forces generated during operations on each cam balancing each other: close to zero reaction on bearings. This characteristic, unique of MRT Calzoni design, guarantees an extremely long lifetime in service, high reliability with consequent very substantial reduction of downtime costs in demanding applications.

The motors can be also equipped with optional built-on manifold blocks (cross relief, anti-cavitation, internal flushing and internal drain valves) and customizations to suite customer needs.

## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

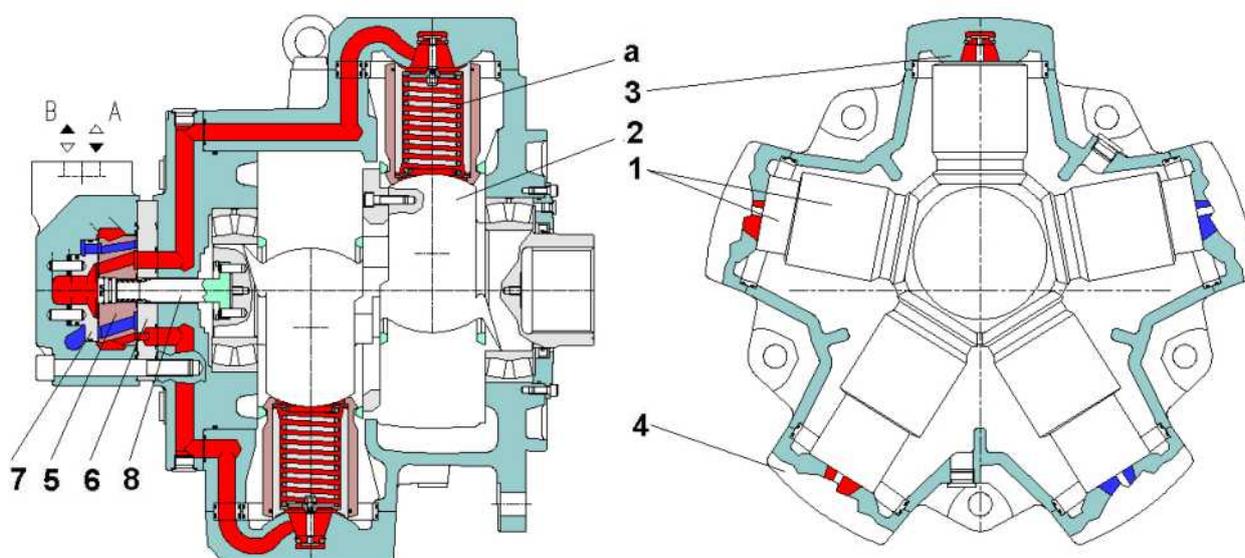
The outstanding performance is the result of an original and patented design. The principle is to transmit the effort from the stator to the rotating shaft **(1)** by means of a pressurized column of hydraulic fluid **(A)** instead of the more common connecting rods, pistons, pads and pins. This fluid column is contained by a telescopic cylinder **(2)** with a mechanical connection at the lips at each end which seal against the spherical surfaces **(3)** of the cylinder heads **(4)** and the spherical surface of the rotating shaft **(1)**. These lips retain their circular cross section when stressed by the pressure so there is no alteration in the sealing geometry. The particular selection of materials and optimisation of design has minimized both the friction and the leakage. Another advantage of this design stems from the elimination of any connecting rods, the cylinder can only expand and retract linearly so there are no transverse components of the thrust. This means no oval wear on the moving parts and no side forces on the cylinder joints. A consequence of this novel design as a 10 piston motor is the significant reduction in dimensions. Especially the diameter is limited to a value of motors with half of its capacity. Performances reached by this motor type are improved with reference to other motors of same

displacement. Another advantage stems from the geometrical arrangement of the 10 - 14 pistons, that results in a static balance of the motor shaft and in a great reduction of the reaction forces on the bearings with consequent large extension of their life time.

The **timing system** is realized by means of a rotary valve **(5)** driven by the rotary valve driving shaft **(8)** that it is connected to the rotating shaft. The rotary valve rotates between the rotary valve plate **(6)** and the reaction ring **(7)** which are fixed with the motor's housing. This timing system is also of a patented design being pressure balanced and self compensating for thermal expansion.

### Efficiency

The advantages of this type of valve coupled with a revolutionary cylinder arrangement produce a motor with extremely high values of mechanical and volumetric efficiency. The torque output is smooth even at very low speed and the motor gives a high performance starting under load.



**TECHNICAL DATA**

MOTOR TYPE	DISPLACEMENT	SPECIFIC TORQUE	MAXIMUM PRESSURE				MAXIMUM SPEED		MAXIMUM OUTPUT POWER		WEIGHT
			CONT.	INTER.	PEAK	A+B	flushing		flushing		
							without*	with	without*	with	
cc/rev	Nm/bar	bar	bar	bar	bar	rpm	rpm	kW	kW	kg**	
MRT 7100 P	7100	113	250	300	420	400	75	150	200	330	920
MRTF 7800 P	7809	124	210	250	350		70	130	174	280	
MRTE 8500 P	8517	136					60	120	164	290	
MRT 9000 P	9005	143	250	300	420		70	130	235	370	
MRTF 9900 P	9904	158	210	250	350		60	120	185	300	
MRTE 10800 P	10802	172					65	110	216	310	
MRTA 12000 P	12012	191	190	230	330		60	105	203	290	
MRT 13000 R	12921	206	250	300	420	400	65	110	220	355	1490
MRT 14000 R	13935	222					60	105	220	365	
MRTF 15200 R	15194	242					55	95	220	365	
MRTE 16400 R	16453	262					50	85	220	365	
MRTA 17500 R	17488	278					230	280	400	40	
MRT 17000 Q	16759	267	250	300	420	400	40	70	260	371	3100
MRTF 18000 Q	18025	287	210	250	350		35	65	208	316	
MRT 19500 Q	19508	310	250	300	420		35	60	269	371	
MRTE 20000 Q	19788	315	210	250	350		35	60	228	316	
MRTF 21500 Q	21271	339					30	55	211	311	
MRTE 23000 Q	23034	367					30	50	225	306	
MRTA 26000 Q	26029	414	190	230	330		25	40	150	258	
MRTA 30000 T	30030	478	190	230	330	400	25	35	155	262	3300
MRTA 35000 T	35025	557					20	30	155	270	
MRT 50000 U	49876	794	250	300	420	400	15	25	260	375	5000
MRTE 53000 U	53256	848	210	250	350		15	20	165	280	

- \* When the first of the indicated values for speed and output power is achieved, flushing is required. See Operating Diagrams for details.
- \*\* Motors with female output shaft option are considered for weight calculation.

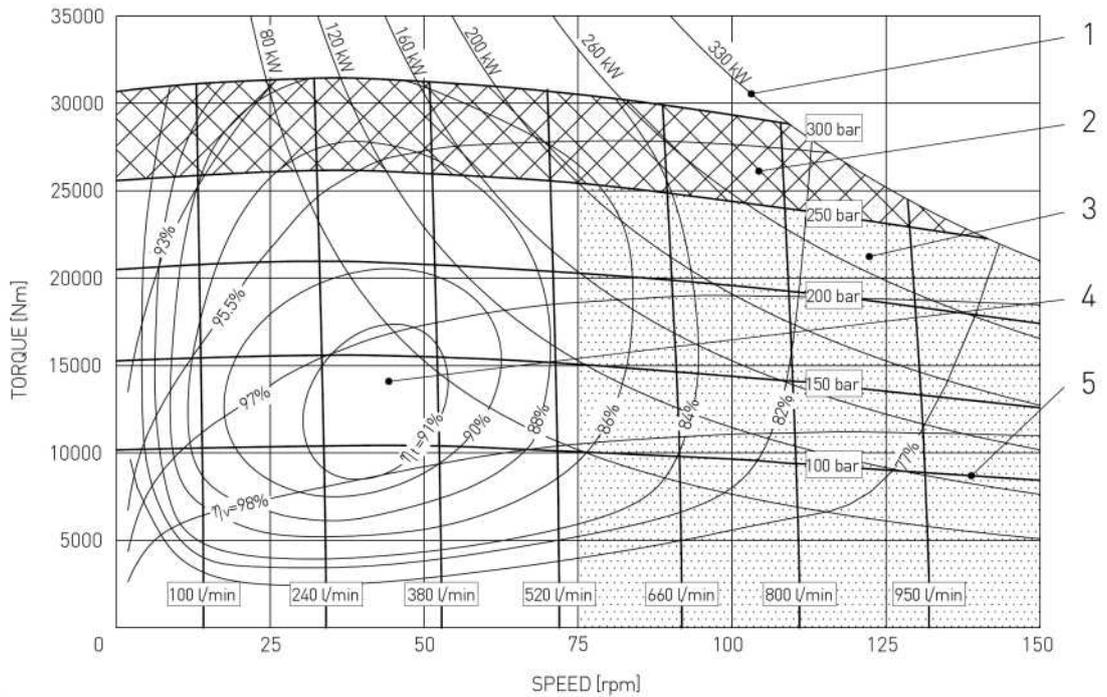
<b>Construction</b>	Fixed displacement radial piston motors
<b>Max case drain pressure</b>	5 bar with standard shaft seal; 15 bar with "F1" shaft seal
<b>Viscosity range</b>	18 to 1000 mm <sup>2</sup> /s; recommended operating range 30 to 50 mm <sup>2</sup> /s in motorhousing, must be adhered to with high constant powers. For different values of viscosity please contact the manufacturer.
<b>Hydraulic fluid</b>	HLP mineral oil to DIN 51524 part 2; HFB and HFC as well as bio-degradable fluids on request; with phosphate ester (HFD), FPM seals are necessary
<b>Temperature range</b>	-30 to 80 °C
<b>Cleanliness class to ISO codes</b>	Maximum permissible level of fluid contamination: class 9 according to NAS 1638. We therefore recommend a filter with a minimum grade of filtration $b_{10} \geq 75$ . To ensure a long life we recommend class 8 according to NAS 1638; this can be achieved with a filter with a minimum grade of filtration $b_5 \geq 100$ . For further information see page 42, "Hydraulic fluid selection".
<b>Direction of rotation</b>	Reversible (clockwise / anti-clockwise)

## OPERATING DIAGRAM

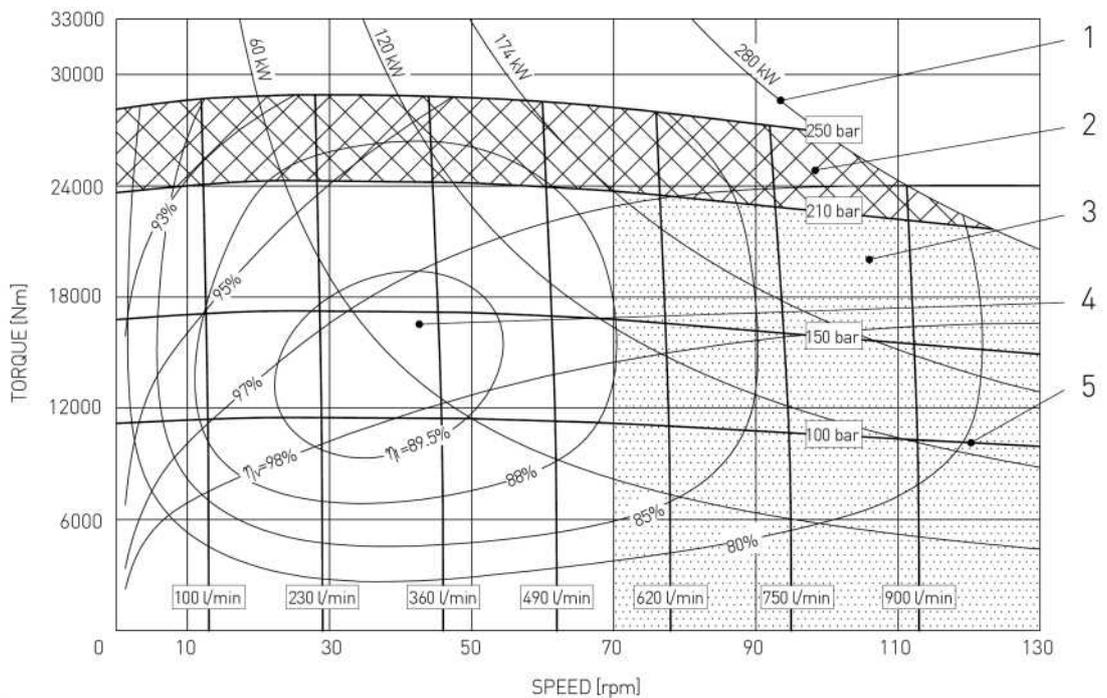
(average values) measured at  $n = 36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ;  $t = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $P_{\text{outlet}} = 0 \text{ bar}$

- 1 Output power    2 Intermittent operating area    3 Continuous operating area with flushing  
 4 Continuous operating area    5 Inlet pressure  $h_t$     Total efficiency  $\eta_t$     Volumetric efficiency

### MRT 7100 P



### MRTF 7800 P

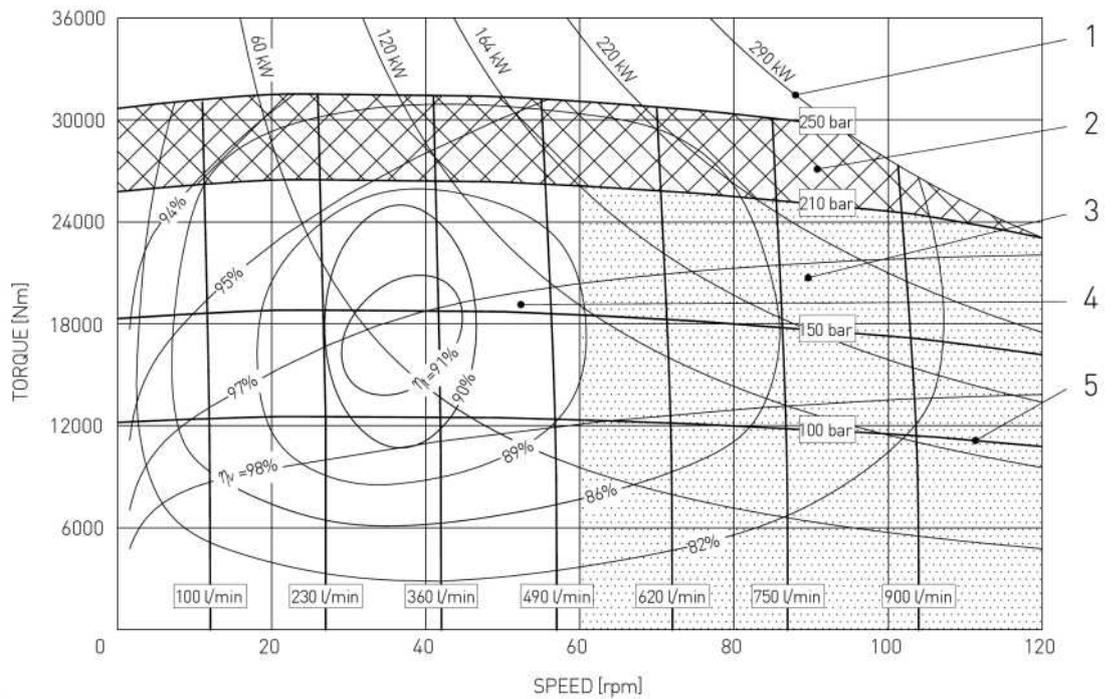


## OPERATING DIAGRAM

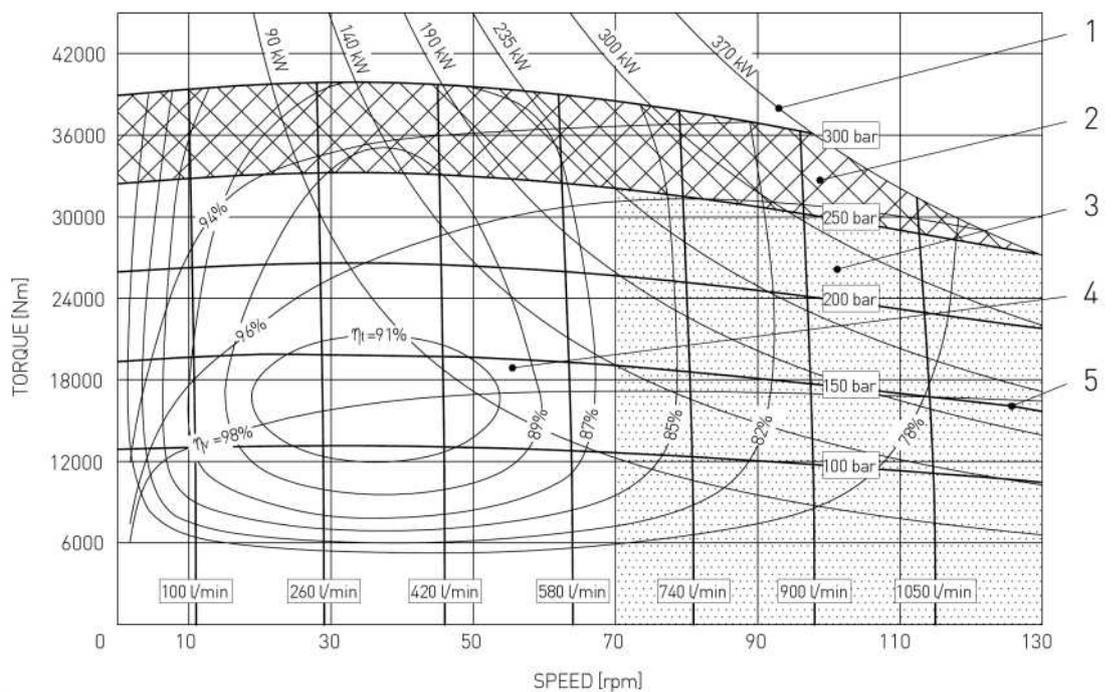
(average values) measured at  $n = 36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ;  $t = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $P_{\text{outlet}} = 0 \text{ bar}$

- 1 Output power    2 Intermittent operating area    3 Continuous operating area with flushing  
 4 Continuous operating area    5 Inlet pressure  $h_i$     Total efficiency  $\eta_v$     Volumetric efficiency

### MRTE 8500 P



### MRT 9000 P

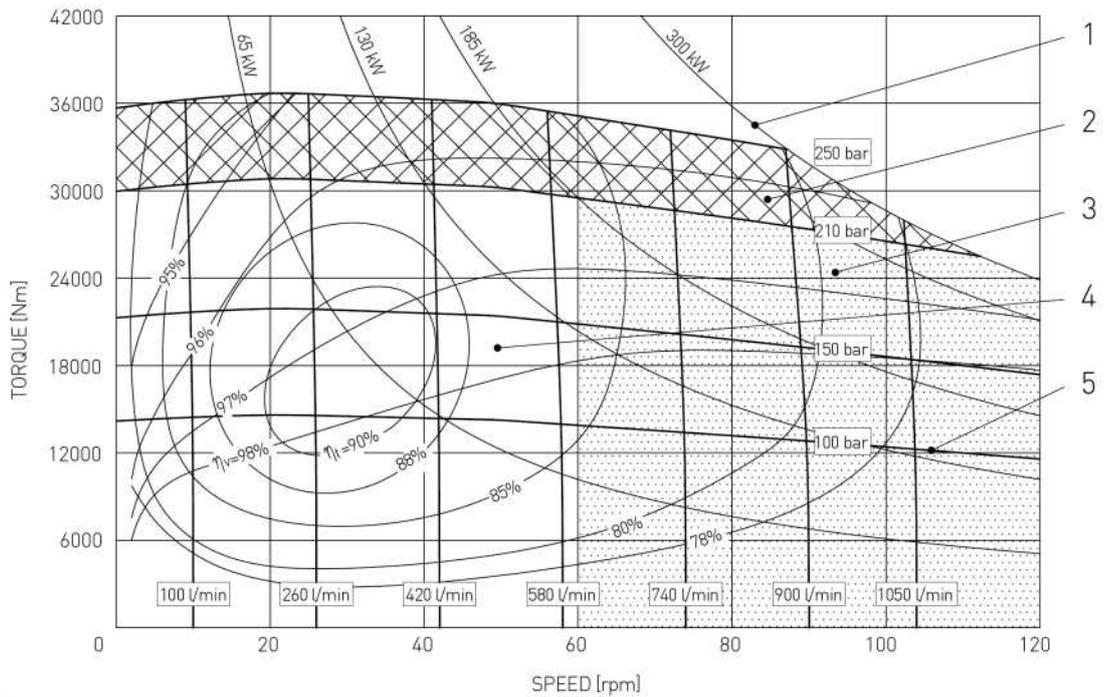


## OPERATING DIAGRAM

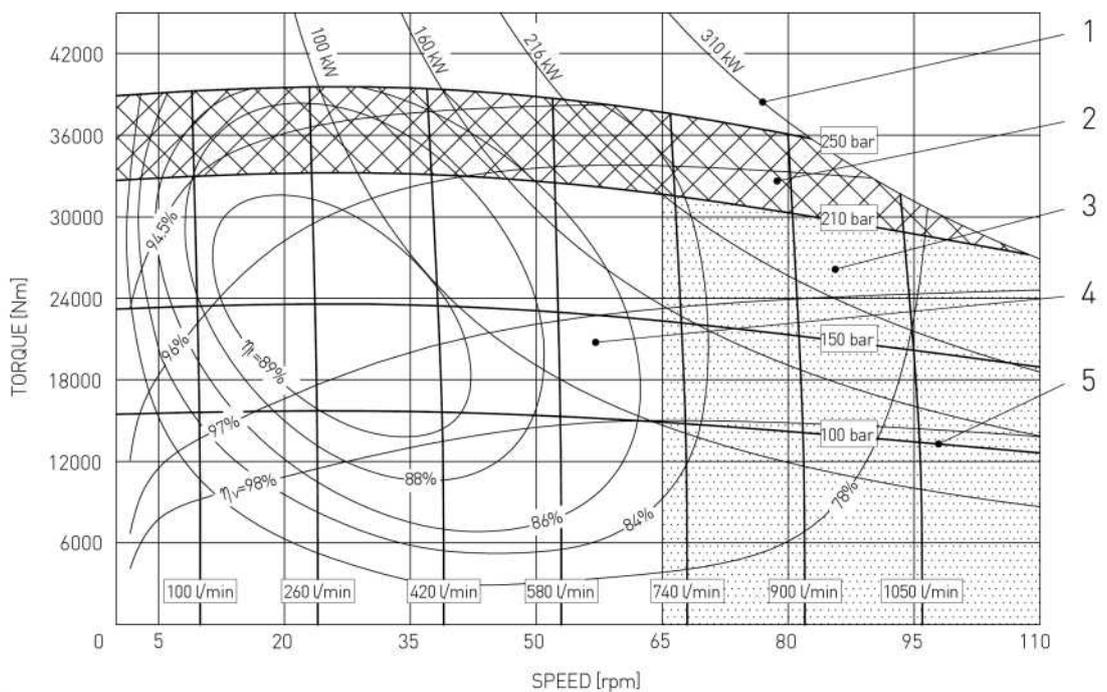
(average values) measured at  $n = 36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ;  $t = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $P_{\text{outlet}} = 0 \text{ bar}$

- 1** Output power      **2** Intermittent operating area      **3** Continuous operating area with flushing  
**4** Continuous operating area      **5** Inlet pressure  $h_t$       Total efficiency  $\eta_v$       Volumetric efficiency

### MRTF 9900 P



### MRTE 10800 P

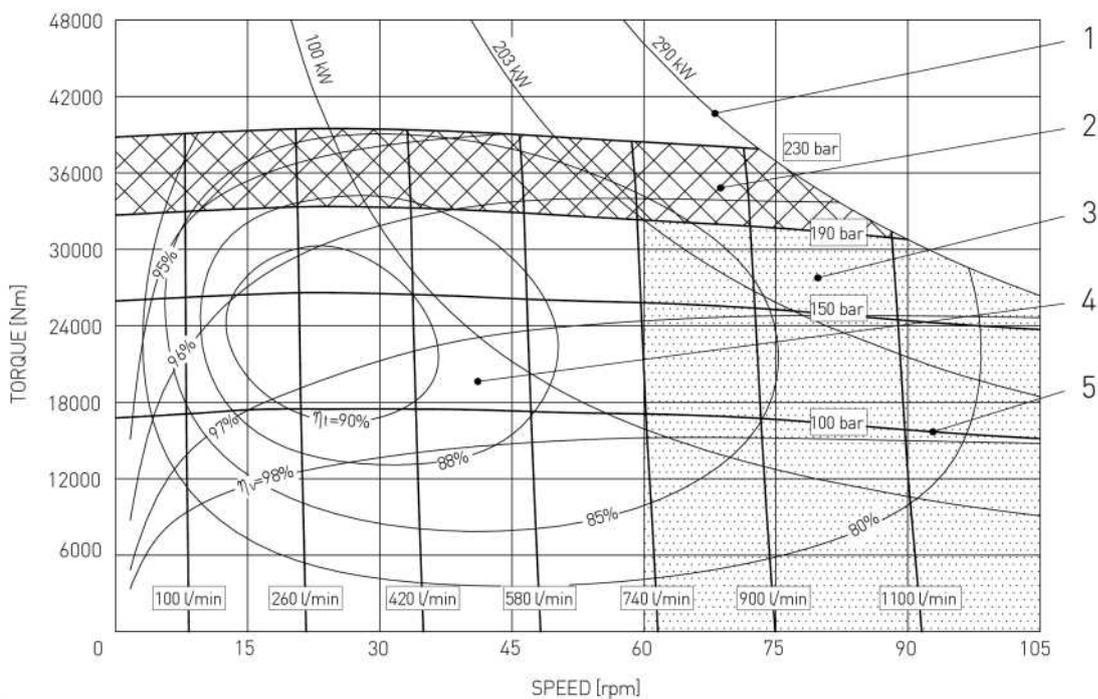


## OPERATING DIAGRAM

(average values) measured at  $n = 36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ;  $t = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $P_{\text{outlet}} = 0 \text{ bar}$

- 1 Output power    2 Intermittent operating area    3 Continuous operating area with flushing  
 4 Continuous operating area    5 Inlet pressure  $h_t$     Total efficiency  $\eta_t$     Volumetric efficiency

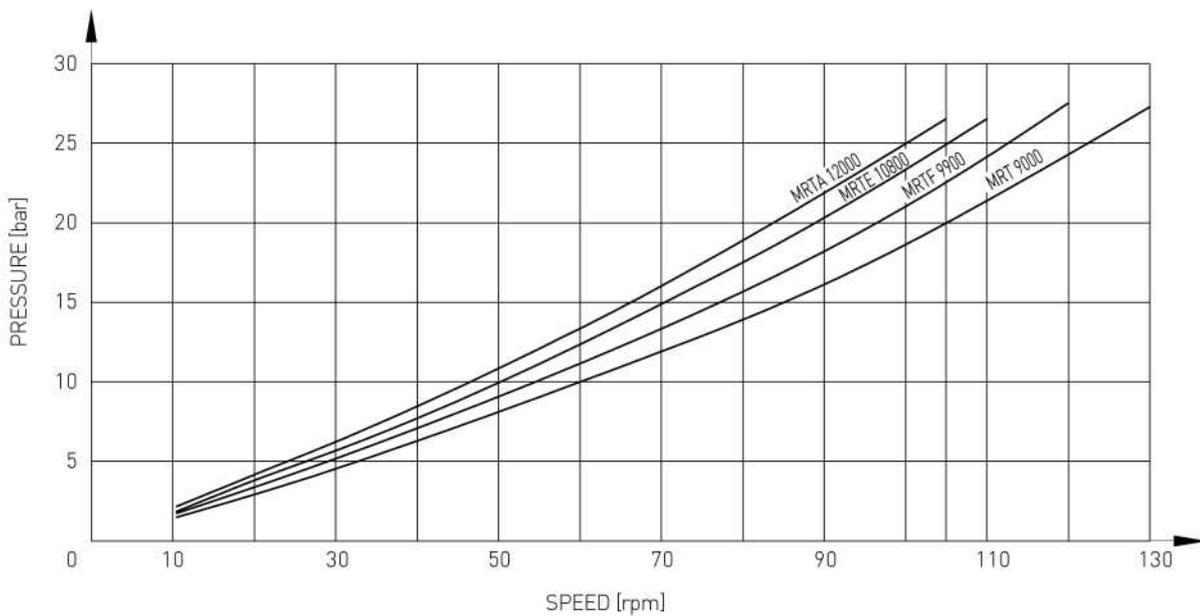
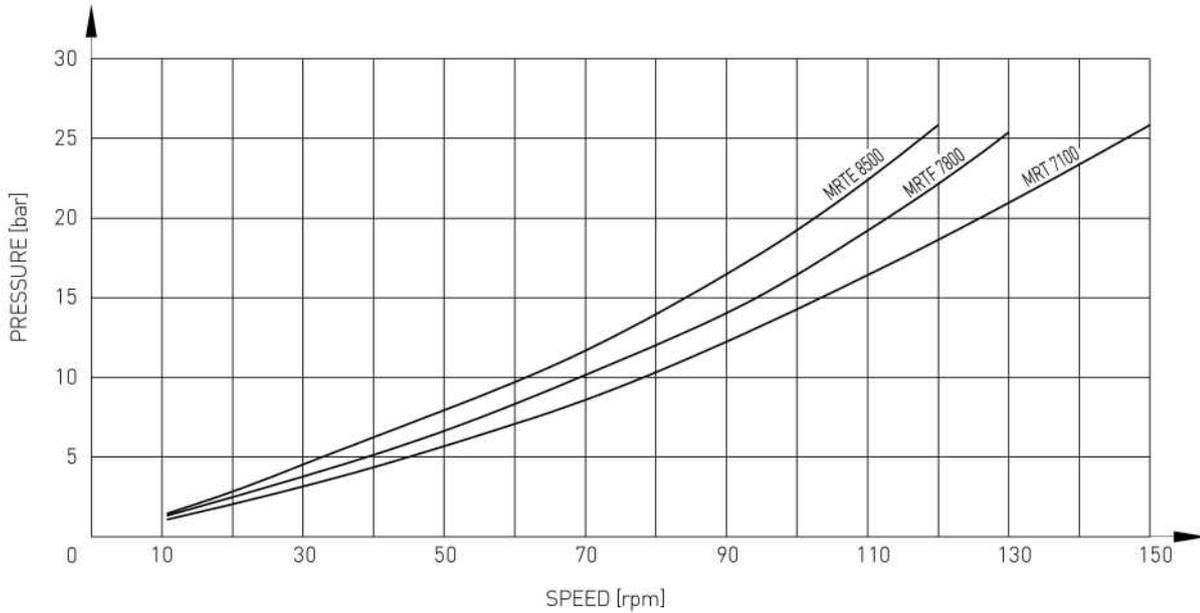
### MRTA 12000 P



## OPERATING DIAGRAM

(average values) measured at  $n = 36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ;  $t = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $P_{\text{outlet}} = 0 \text{ bar}$

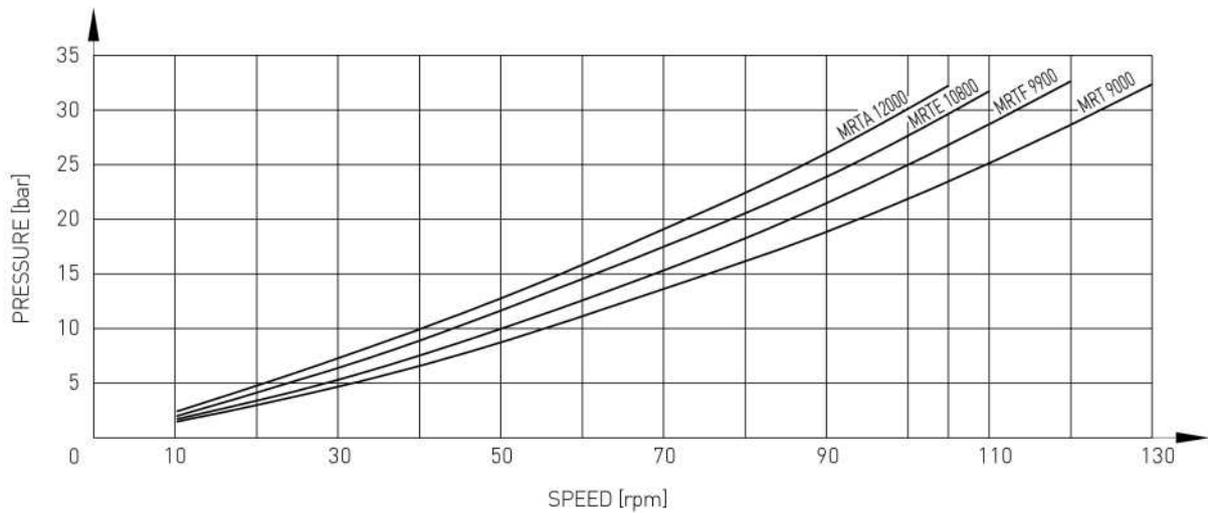
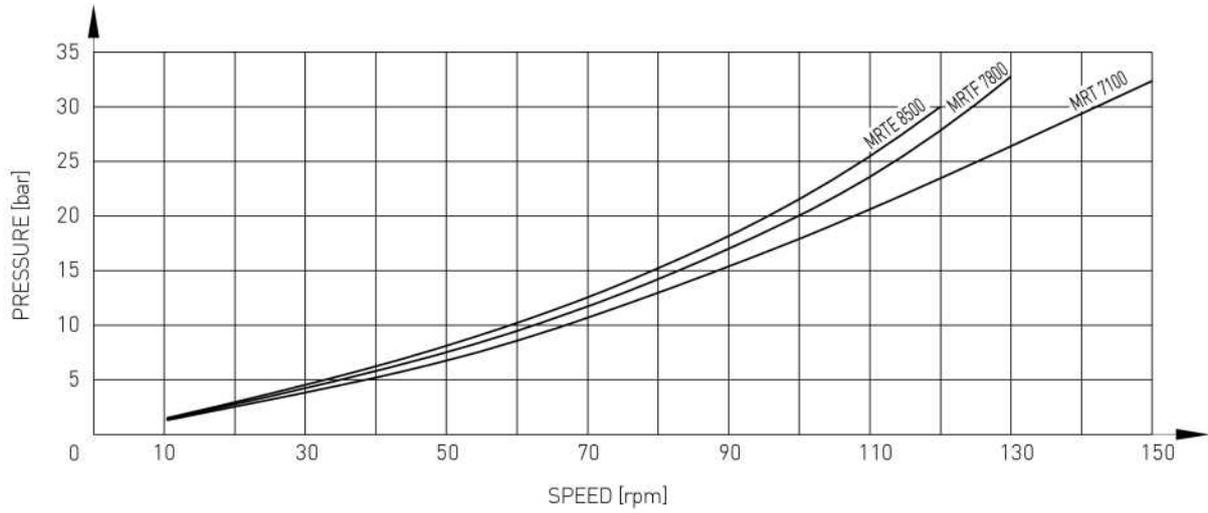
**Min. required pressure difference  $Dp$  with idling speed (shaft unloaded)**



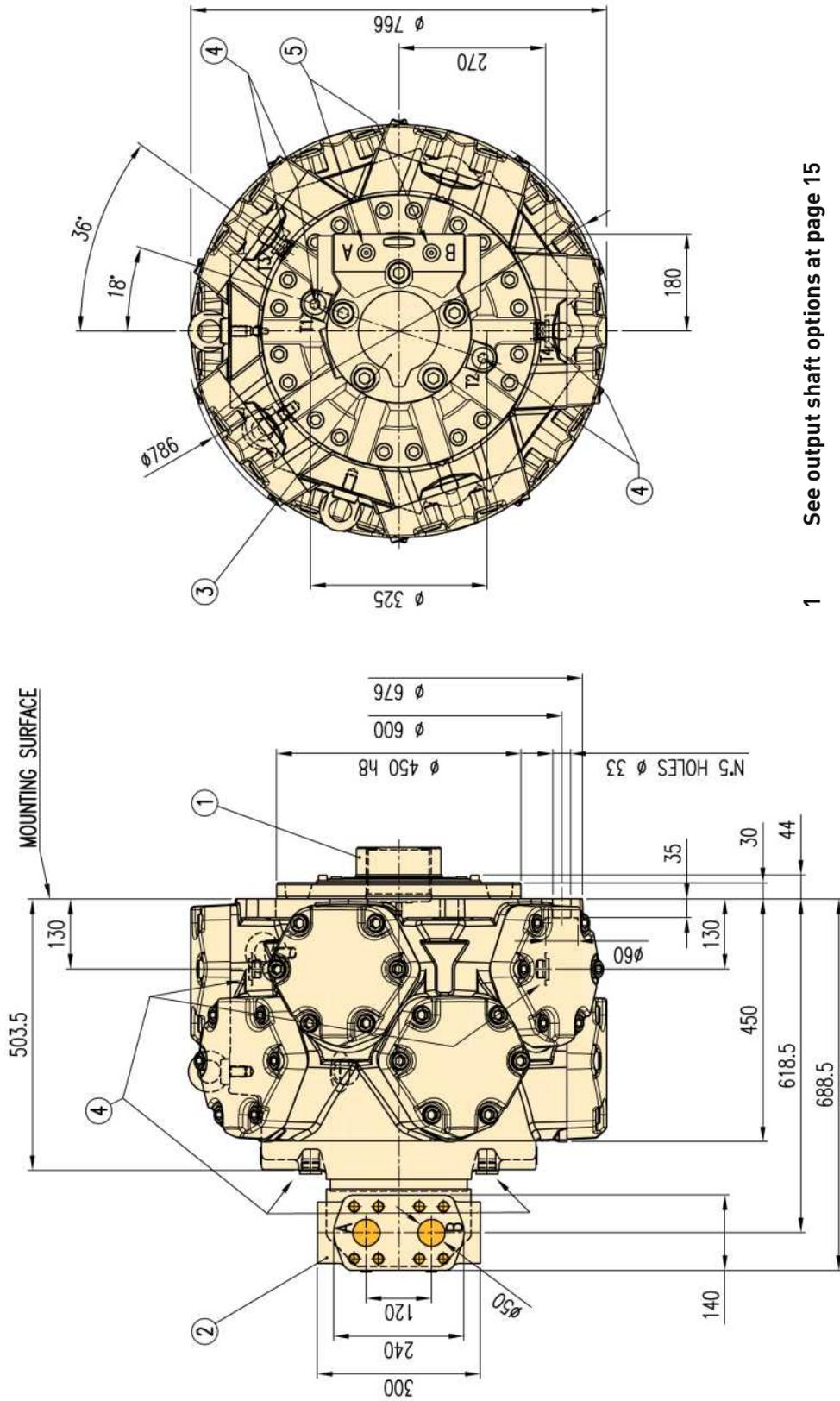
## OPERATING DIAGRAM

(average values) measured at  $n = 36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ;  $t = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $P_{\text{outlet}} = 0 \text{ bar}$

### Minimum boost pressure during pump operation

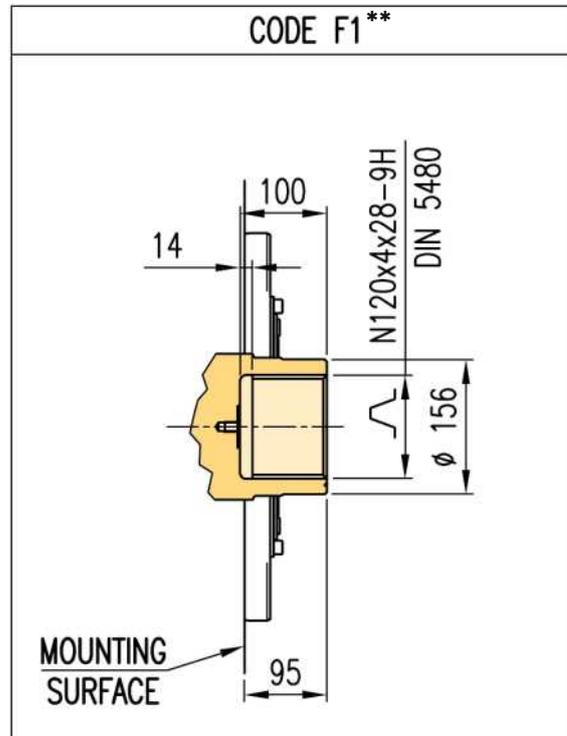
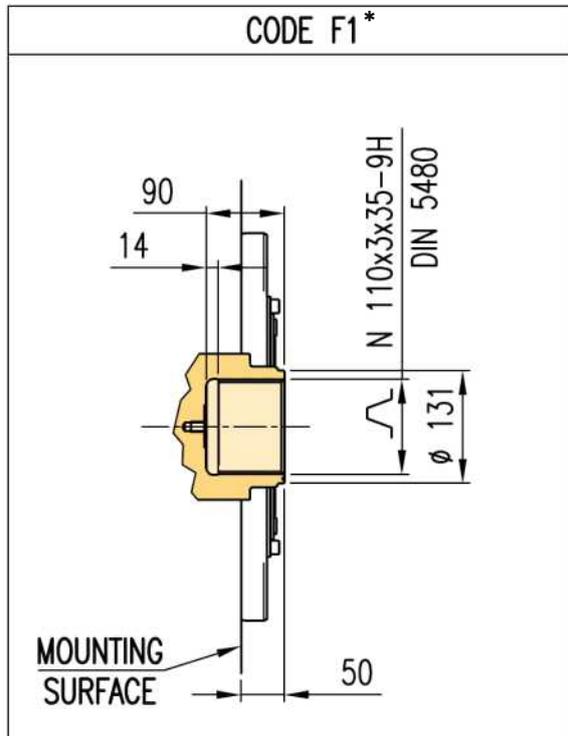
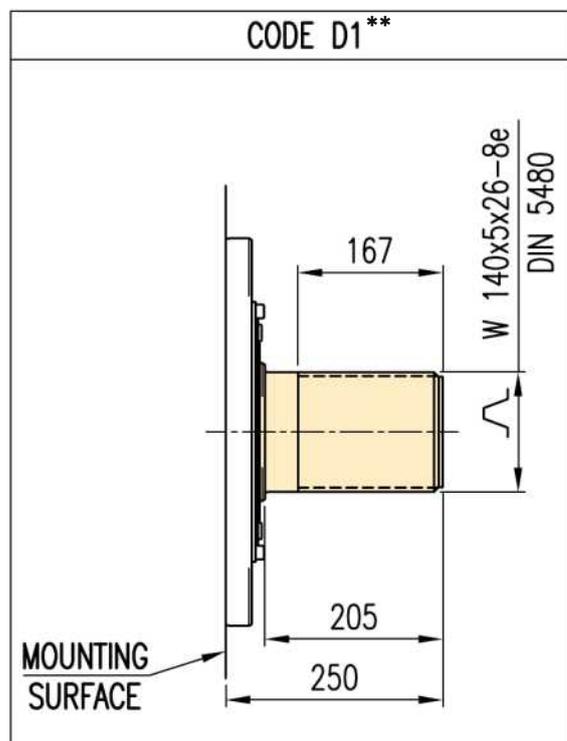
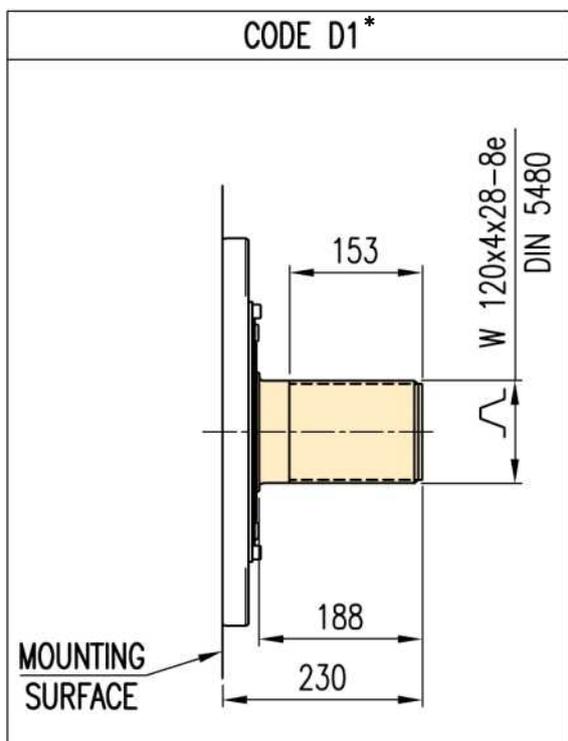


## OVERALL DIMENSIONS



- 1 See output shaft options at page 15
- 2 See connection ports options at page 44
- 3 On request the port flange can be rotated by  $72^\circ$
- 4 Case drain ports: G 1"
- 5 Port 1/4" BSP threads to ISO 228/1 for pressure reading

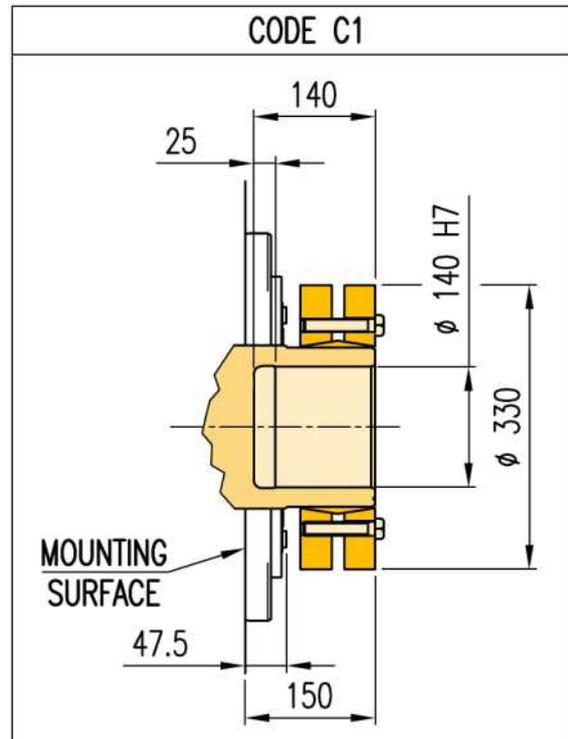
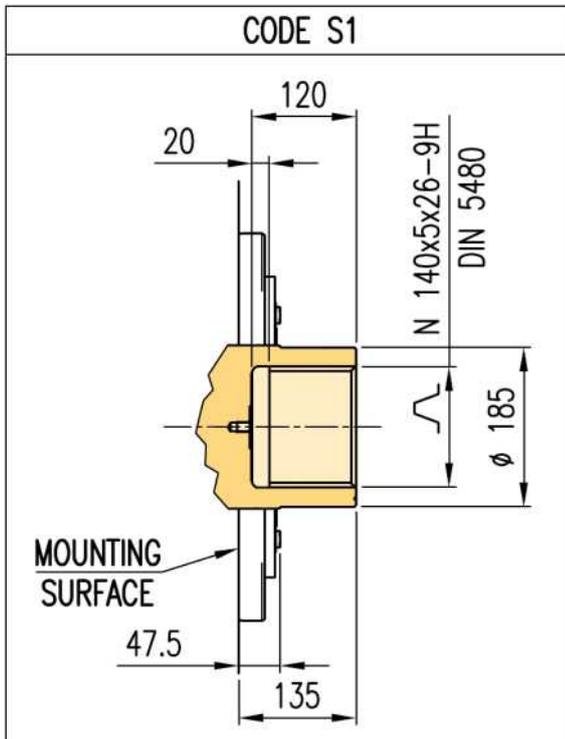
## OUTPUT SHAFT OPTIONS AND DIMENSIONS



\* Dimensions valid for motors:  
 MRT 7100, MRTF 7800, MRTE 8500

\*\* Dimensions valid for motors:  
 MRT 9000, MRTF 9900, MRTE 10800,  
 MRTA 12000

## OUTPUT SHAFT OPTIONS AND DIMENSIONS



## ORDERING INFORMATION



<b>MRT 7100</b>
<b>MRTF 7800</b>
<b>MRTE 8500</b>
<b>MRT 9000</b>
<b>MRTF 9900</b>
<b>MRTE 10800</b>
<b>MRTA 12000</b>

**Motor type & displacement**

<b>D1</b>	Spline DIN 5480
<b>F1</b>	Female spline DIN 5480
<b>S1</b>	Female spline DIN 5480
<b>C1</b>	Shrink disk coupling

**Shaft type** (see pages 15-16)

<b>N1</b>	None
<b>Q1</b>	Encoder drive
<b>C1</b>	Mechanical tachometer drive
<b>T1</b>	Tachogenerator drive
<b>M1</b>	Monodirectional incremental encoder
<b>B1</b>	Bidirectional incremental encoder

**Speed sensor option** (see pages 42-43)

reserved (leave blank):  
 customization on customer  
 request (contact Parker Hannifin)

Standard rotation	<b>N</b>
Reversed rotation	<b>S</b>

(see page 44) **Rotation**

Standard pressure SAE metric (3000 psi)	<b>S1</b>
High pressure SAE metric (6000 psi)	<b>G1</b>

(see page 44) **Connection flange**

NBR mineral oil	<b>N1</b>
NBR, 15 bar shaft seal	<b>F1</b>
FPM seals	<b>V1</b>
No shaft seal (for brake coupling)	<b>U1</b>

**Seals**

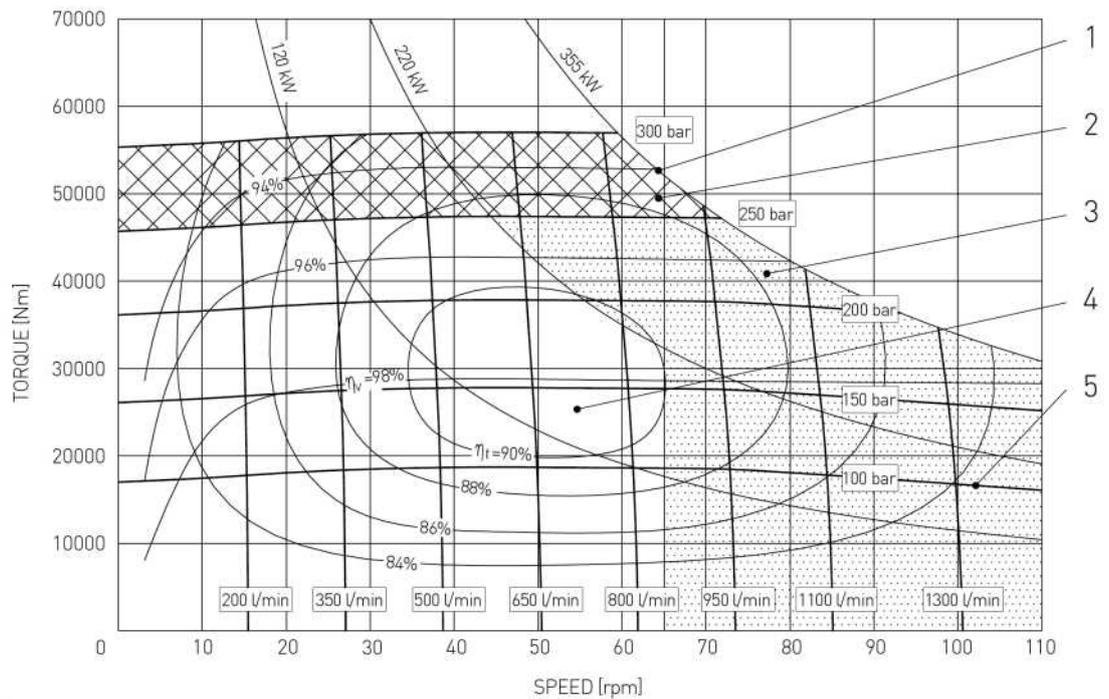
Ordering code example: **MRT 7100 P - D1 M1 N1 S1 N**

## OPERATING DIAGRAM

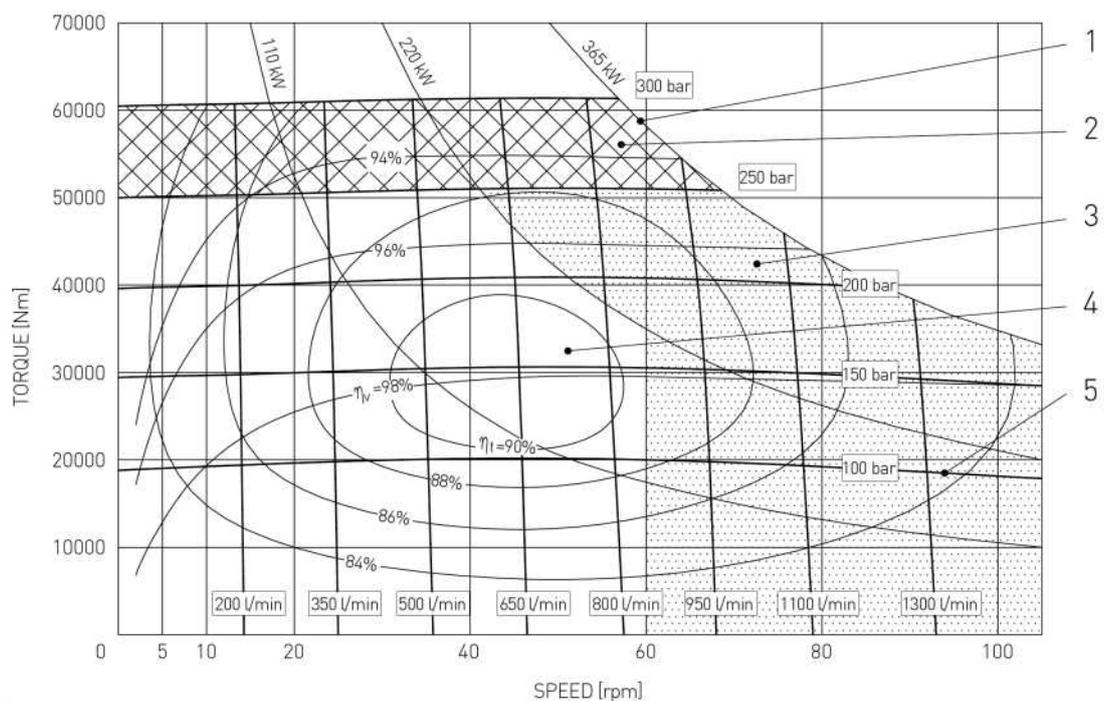
(average values) measured at  $n = 36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ;  $t = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $P_{\text{outlet}} = 0 \text{ bar}$

- 1** Output power      **2** Intermittent operating area      **3** Continuous operating area with flushing  
**4** Continuous operating area      **5** Inlet pressure  $h_t$       Total efficiency  $\eta_t$       Volumetric efficiency  $\eta_v$

### MRT 13000 R



### MRT 14000 R

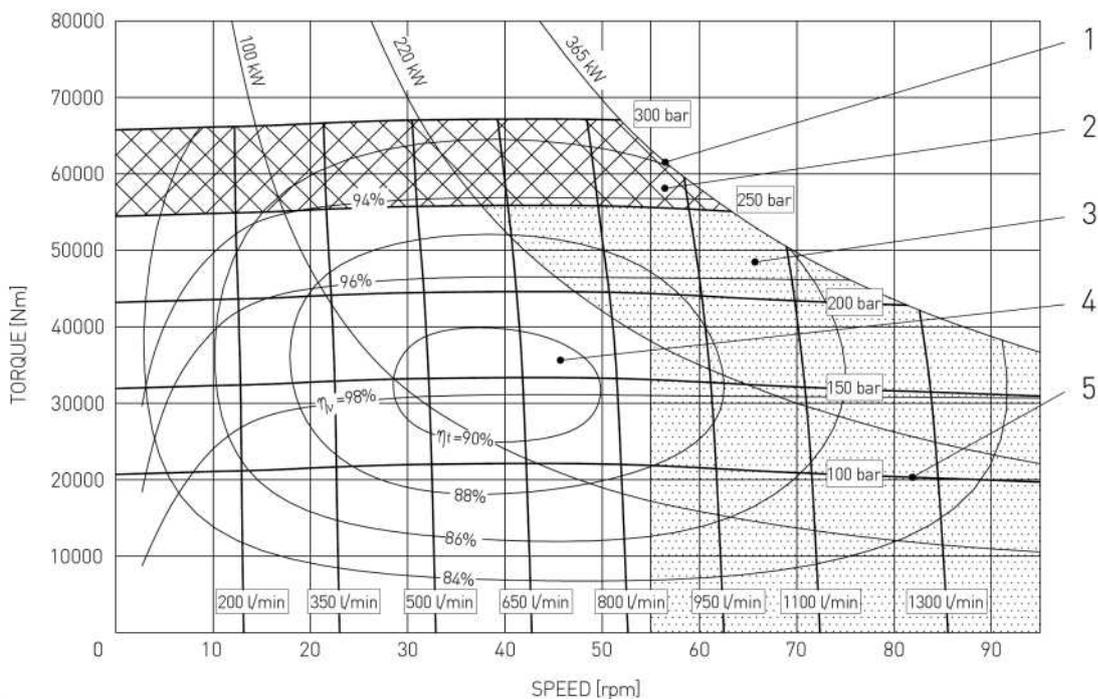


## OPERATING DIAGRAM

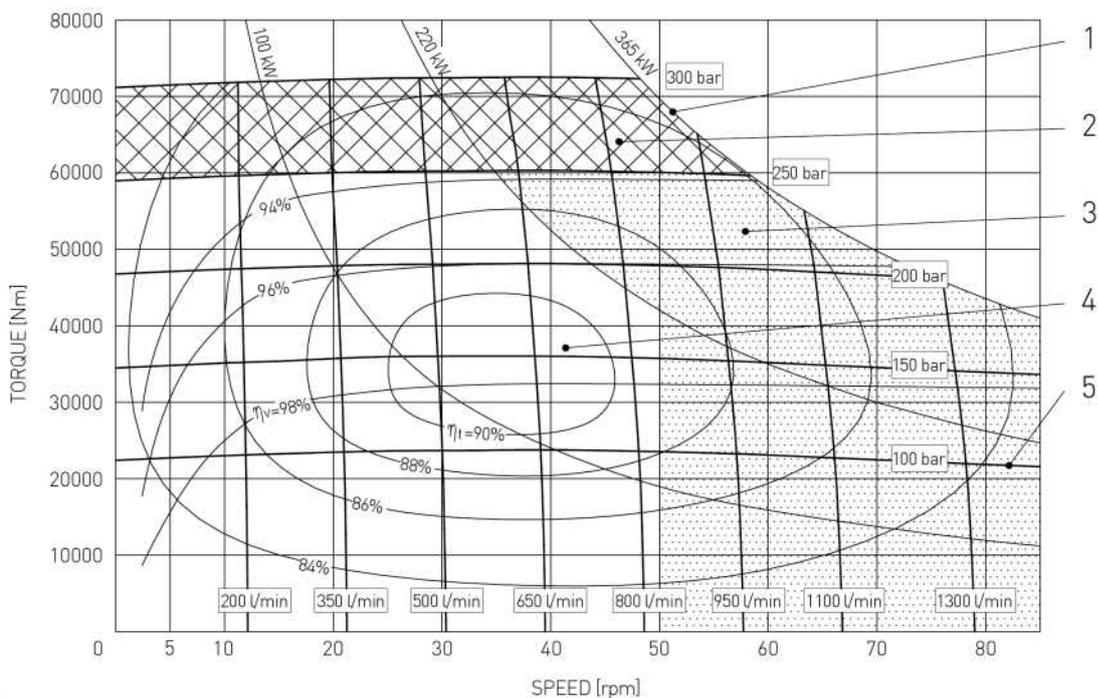
(average values) measured at  $n = 36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ;  $t = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $P_{\text{outlet}} = 0 \text{ bar}$

- 1 Output power    2 Intermittent operating area    3 Continuous operating area with flushing  
 4 Continuous operating area    5 Inlet pressure  $h_t$     Total efficiency  $\eta_v$     Volumetric efficiency

### MRTF 15200 R



### MRTE 16400 R

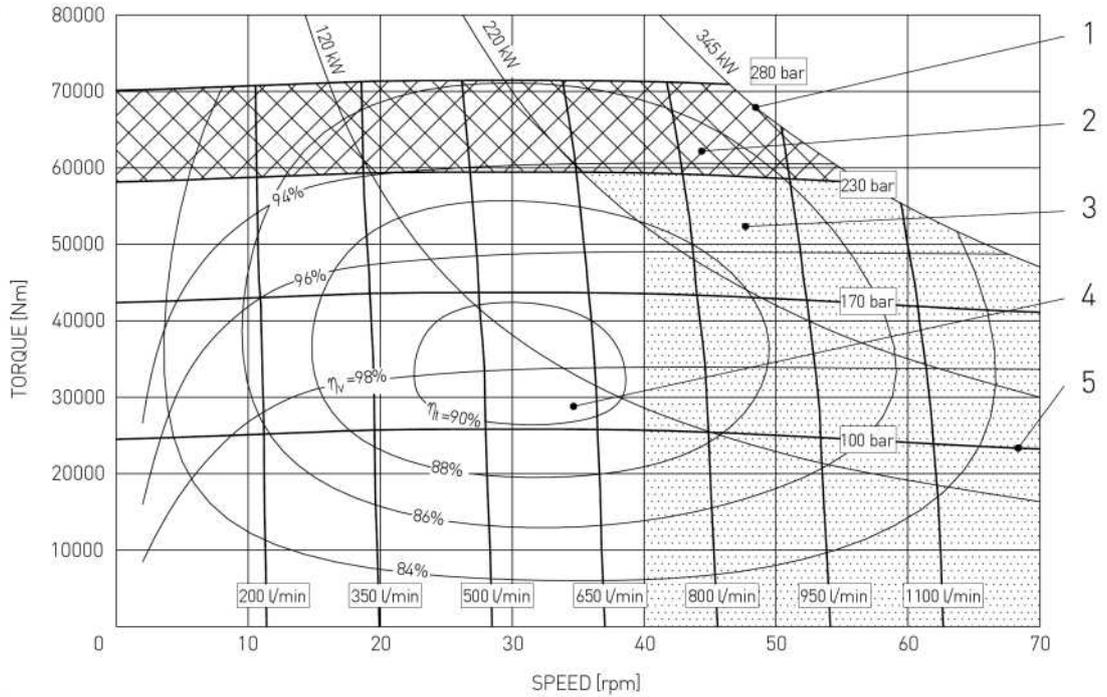


## OPERATING DIAGRAM

(average values) measured at  $n = 36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ;  $t = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $P_{\text{outlet}} = 0 \text{ bar}$

- 1 Output power      2 Intermittent operating area      3 Continuous operating area with flushing  
 4 Continuous operating area      5 Inlet pressure  $h_t$       Total efficiency  $\eta_t$       Volumetric efficiency

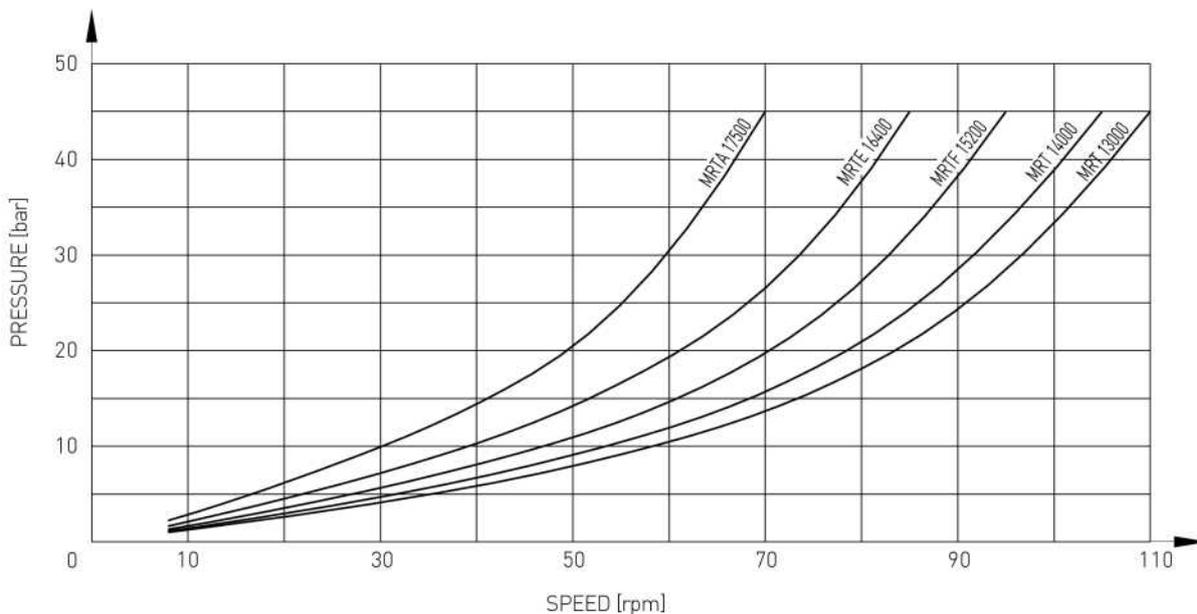
### MRTA 17500 R



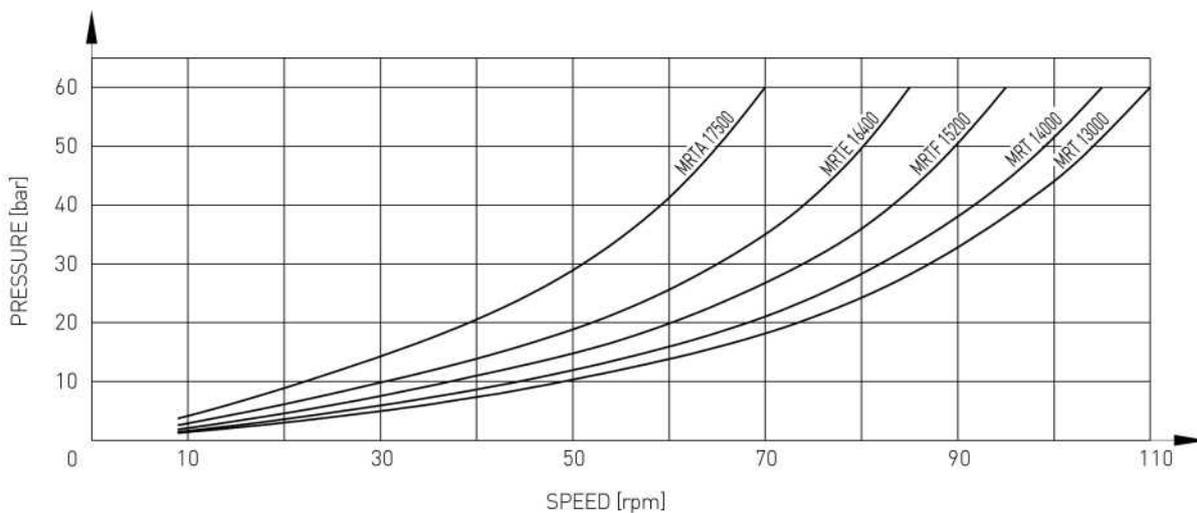
## OPERATING DIAGRAM

(average values) measured at  $n = 36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ;  $t = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $P_{\text{outlet}} = 0 \text{ bar}$

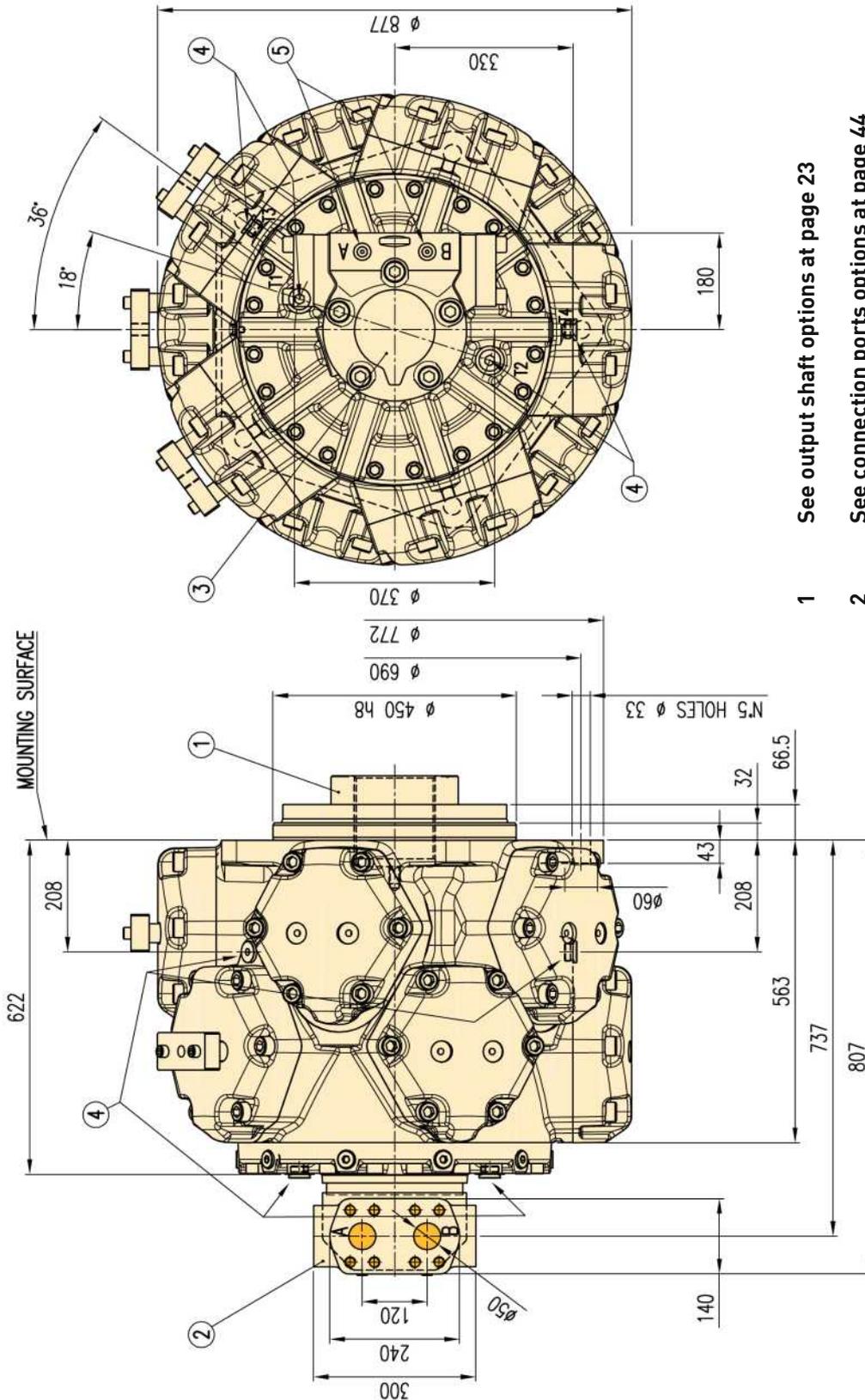
### Min. required pressure difference $D_p$ with idling speed (shaft unloaded)



### Minimum boost pressure during pump operation

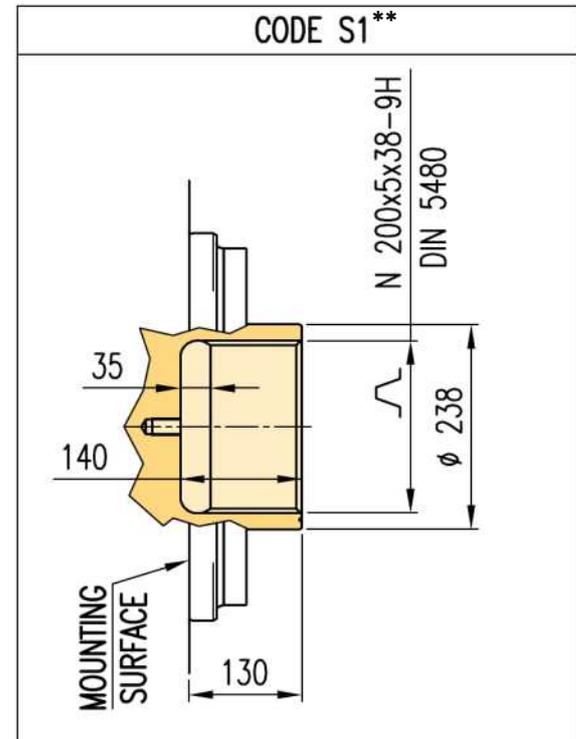
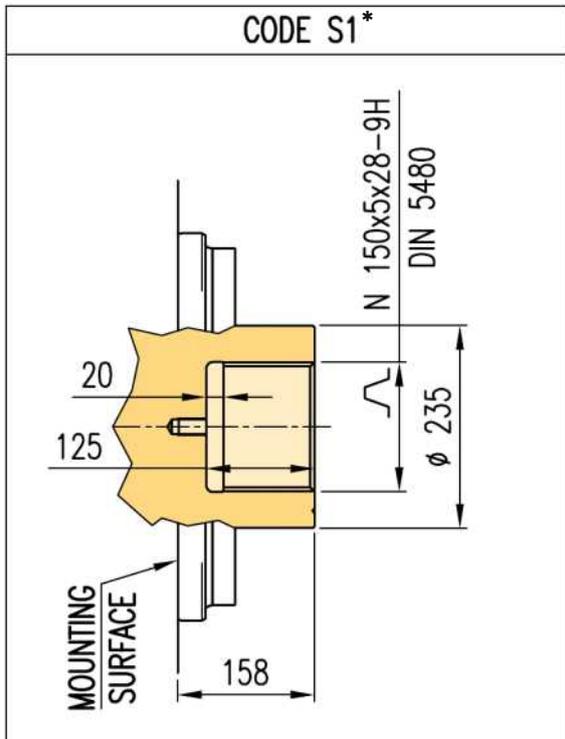
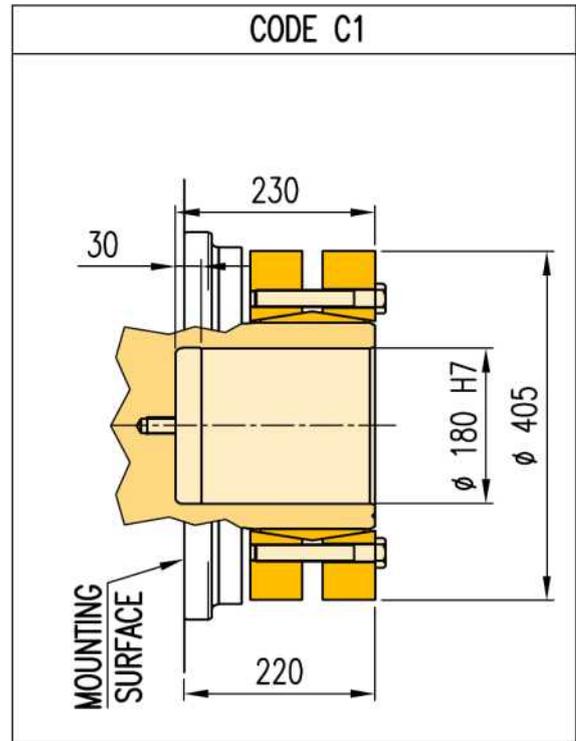
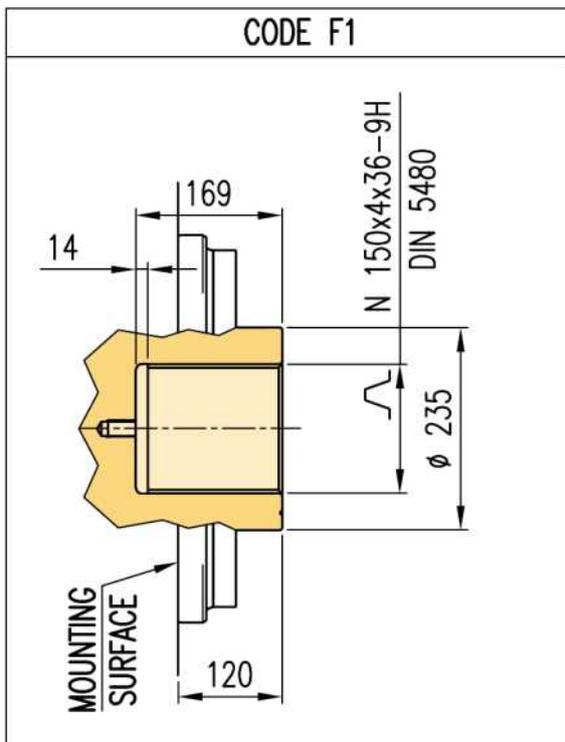


## OVERALL DIMENSIONS



- 1 See output shaft options at page 23
- 2 See connection ports options at page 44
- 3 On request the port flange can be rotated by 72°
- 4 Case drain ports: G 1"
- 5 Port 1/4" BSP threads to ISO 228/1 for pressure reading

## OUTPUT SHAFT OPTIONS AND DIMENSIONS



\* Dimensions valid for motor MRT 13000

\*\* Dimensions valid for motors:  
 MRT 14000, MRTF 15200, MRTE 16400,  
 MRTA 17500

**Frame size R**

**ORDERING INFORMATION**



<b>MRT 13000</b>
<b>MRT 14000</b>
<b>MRTF 15200</b>
<b>MRTE 16400</b>
<b>MRTA 17500</b>

**Motor type & displacement**

<b>F1</b>	Spline N 150x4x36 - DIN 5480
<b>S1</b>	Spline N 200x5x38 - DIN 5480
<b>C1</b>	Shrink disk coupling

**Shaft type** (see page 23)

<b>N1</b>	None
<b>Q1</b>	Encoder drive
<b>C1</b>	Mechanical tachometer drive
<b>T1</b>	Tachogenerator drive
<b>M1</b>	Monodirectional incremental encoder
<b>B1</b>	Bidirectional incremental encoder

**Speed sensor option** (see pages 42-43)

reserved (leave blank):  
 customization on customer  
 request (contact Parker Hannifin)

Standard rotation	<b>N</b>
Reversed rotation	<b>S</b>

(see page 44) **Rotation**

Standard pressure SAE metric (3000 psi)	<b>S1</b>
High pressure SAE metric (6000 psi)	<b>G1</b>

(see page 44) **Connection flange**

NBR mineral oil	<b>N1</b>
NBR, 15 bar shaft seal	<b>F1</b>
FPM seals	<b>V1</b>
No shaft seal (for brake coupling)	<b>U1</b>

**Seals**

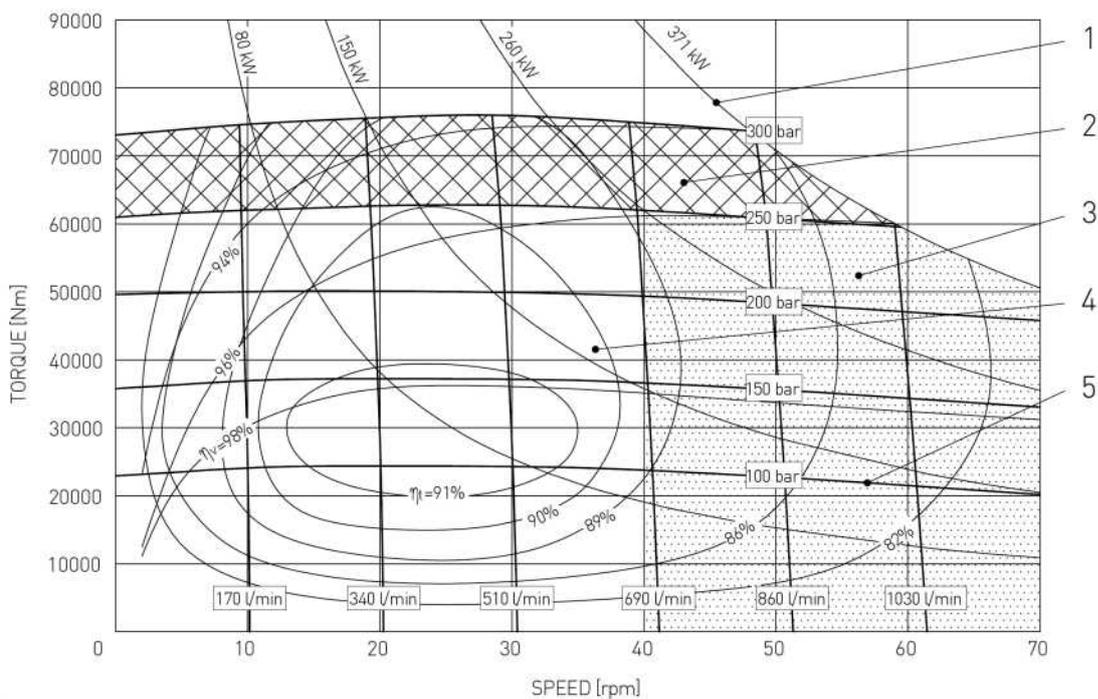
Ordering code example: **MRTE 16400 R - F1 N1 V1 S1 N**

## OPERATING DIAGRAM

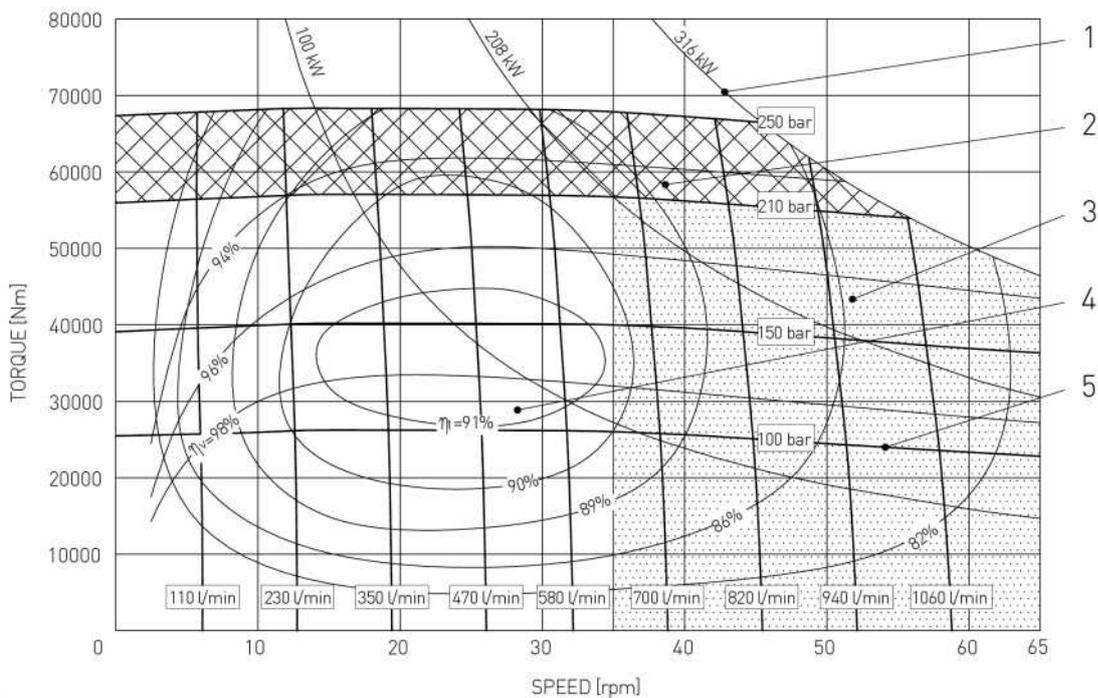
(average values) measured at  $n = 36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ;  $t = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $P_{\text{outlet}} = 0 \text{ bar}$

- 1 Output power    2 Intermittent operating area    3 Continuous operating area with flushing  
 4 Continuous operating area    5 Inlet pressure  $h_t$     Total efficiency  $\eta_t$     Volumetric efficiency

### MRT 17000 Q



### MRTF 18000 Q

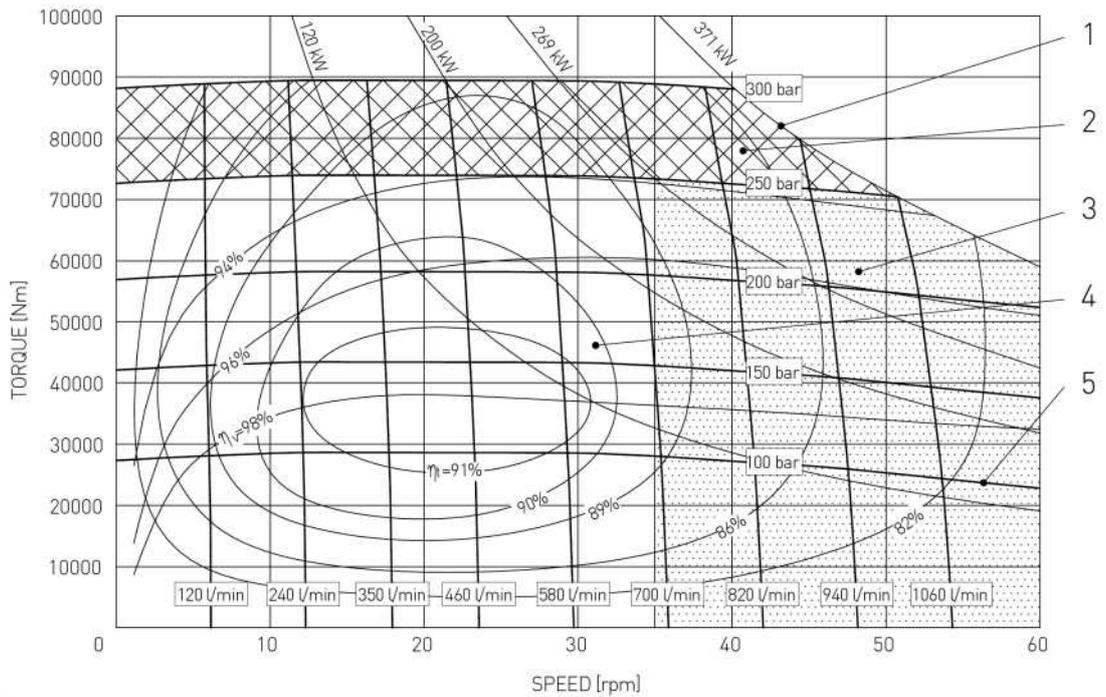


## OPERATING DIAGRAM

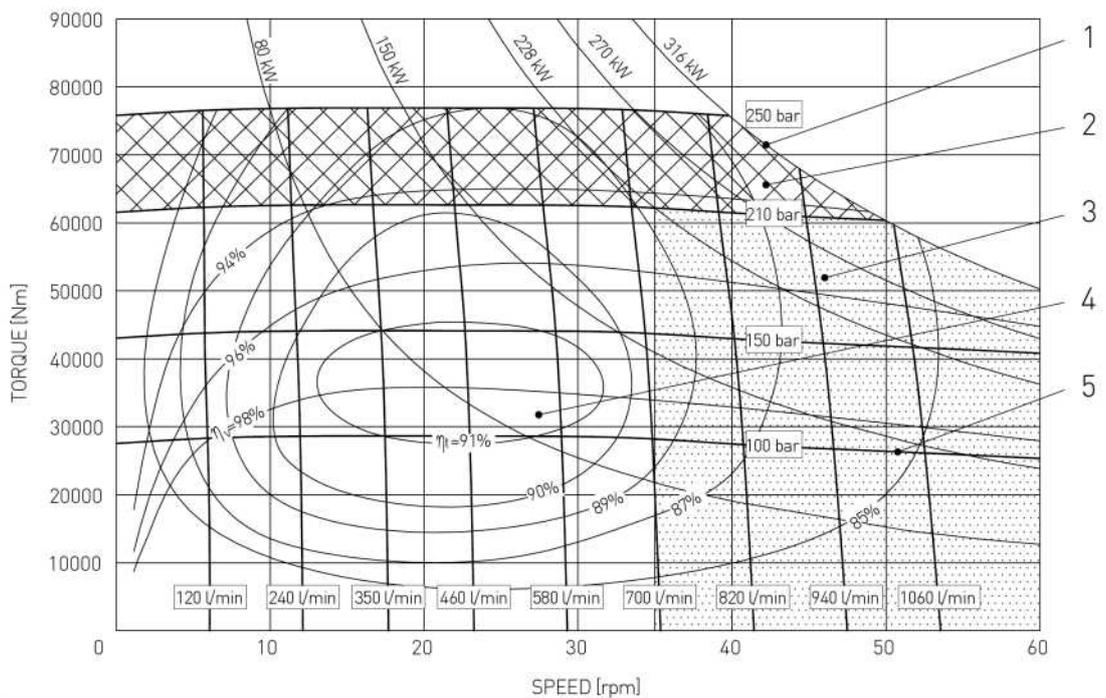
(average values) measured at  $n = 36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ;  $t = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $P_{\text{outlet}} = 0 \text{ bar}$

- 1 Output power    2 Intermittent operating area    3 Continuous operating area with flushing  
 4 Continuous operating area    5 Inlet pressure  $h_t$     Total efficiency  $\eta_t$     Volumetric efficiency

### MRT 19500 Q



### MRTE 20000 Q

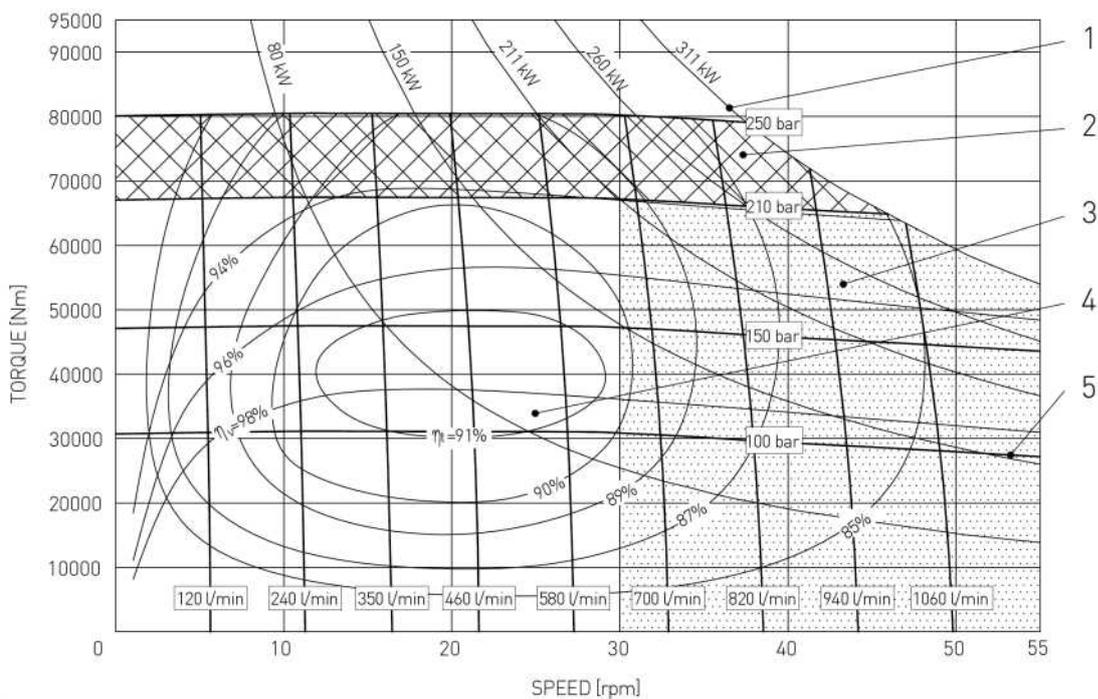


## OPERATING DIAGRAM

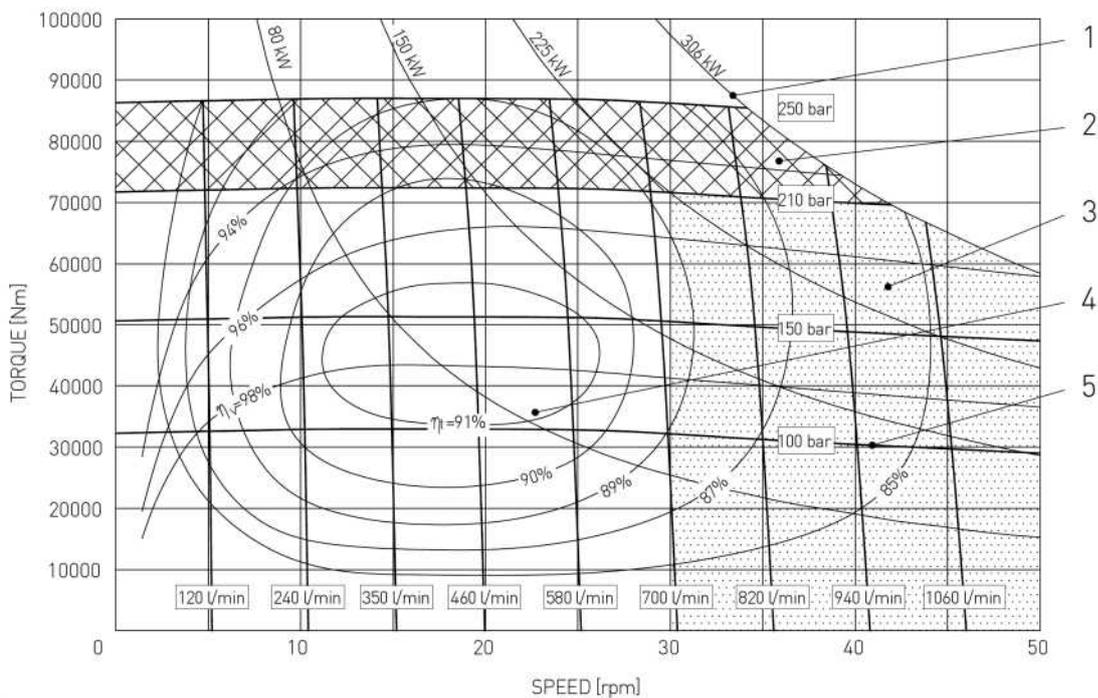
(average values) measured at  $n = 36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ;  $t = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $P_{\text{outlet}} = 0 \text{ bar}$

- 1 Output power    2 Intermittent operating area    3 Continuous operating area with flushing  
 4 Continuous operating area    5 Inlet pressure  $h_i$     Total efficiency  $\eta_v$     Volumetric efficiency

### MRTF 21500 Q



### MRTE 23000 Q

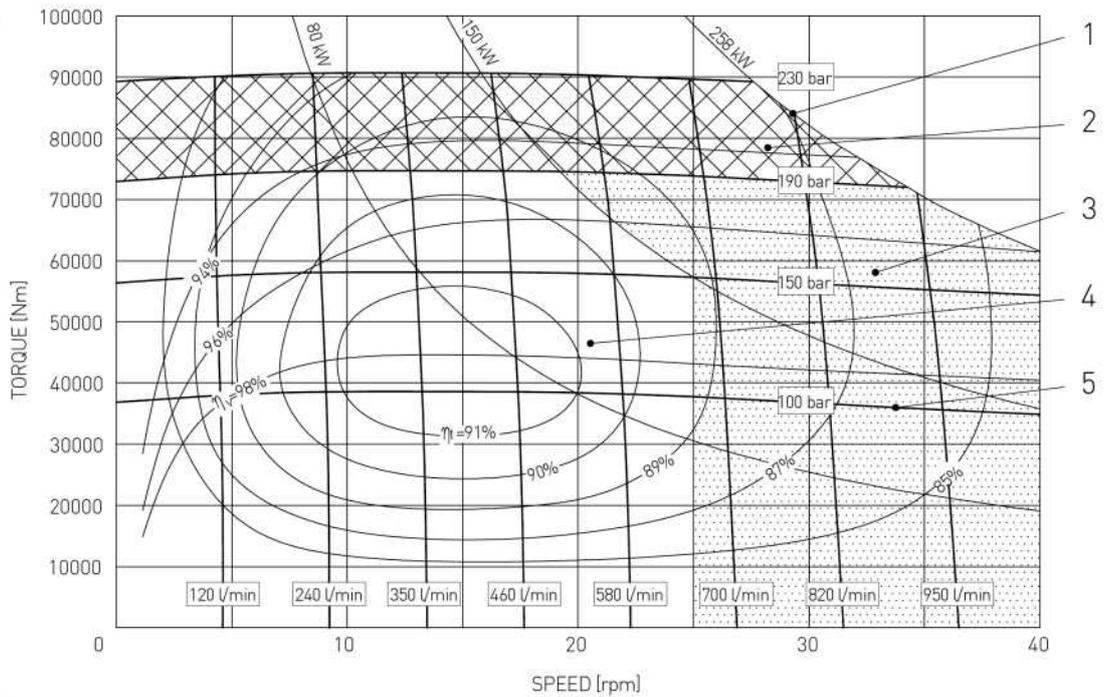


## OPERATING DIAGRAM

(average values) measured at  $n = 36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ;  $t = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $P_{\text{outlet}} = 0 \text{ bar}$

- 1 Output power      2 Intermittent operating area      3 Continuous operating area with flushing  
 4 Continuous operating area      5 Inlet pressure  $h_t$       Total efficiency  $\eta_t$       Volumetric efficiency

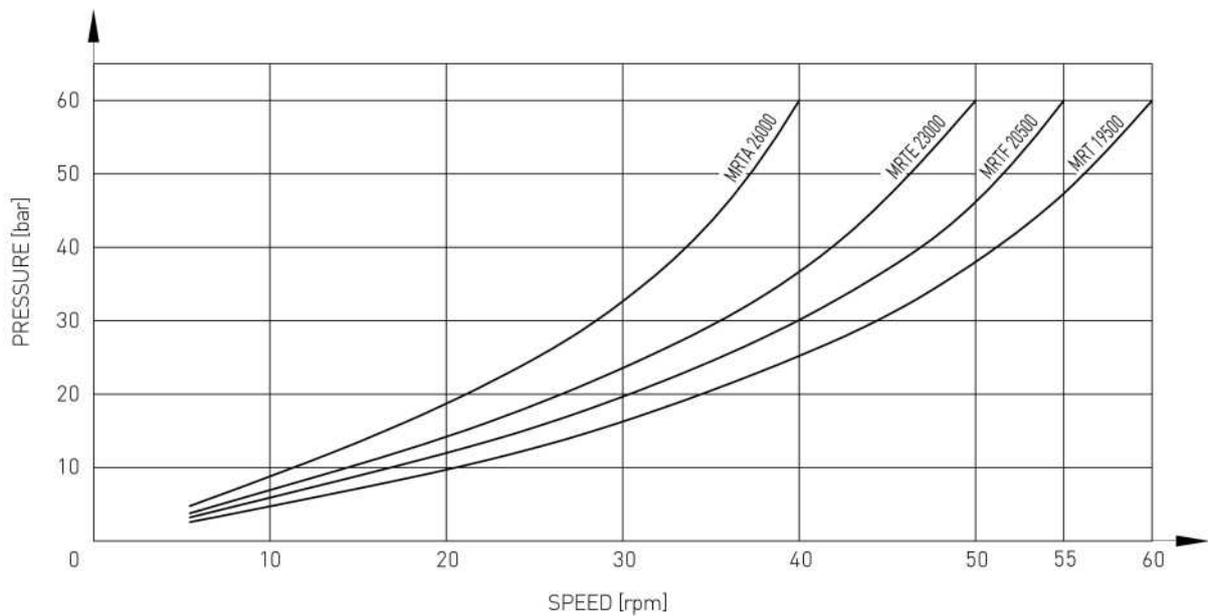
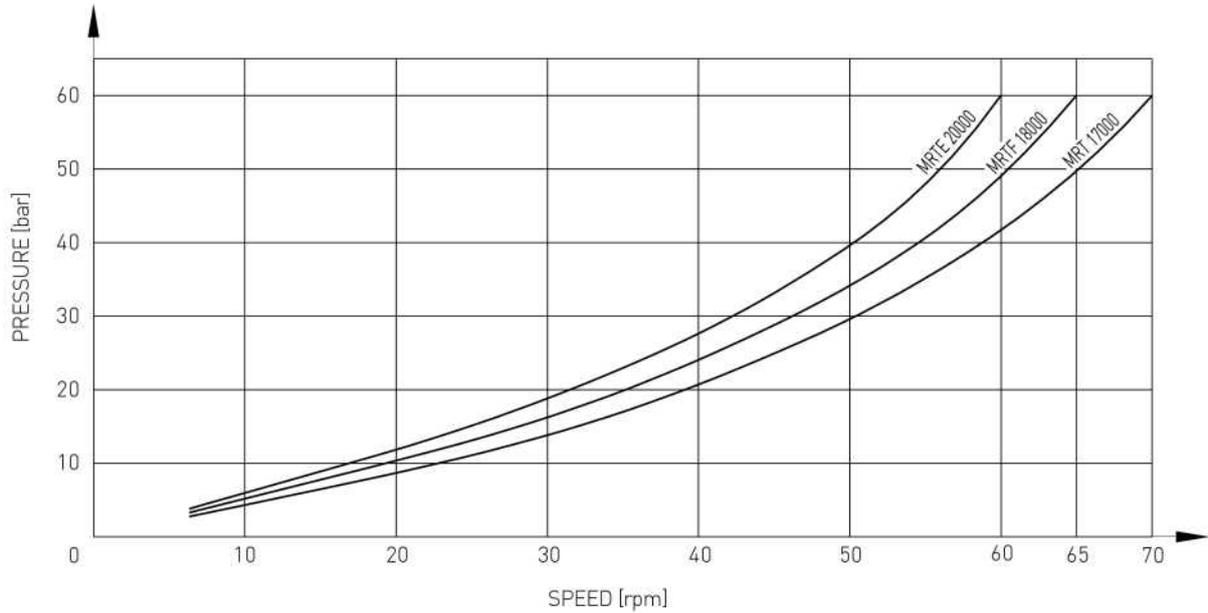
### MRTA 26000 Q



## OPERATING DIAGRAM

(average values) measured at  $n = 36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ;  $t = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $P_{\text{outlet}} = 0 \text{ bar}$

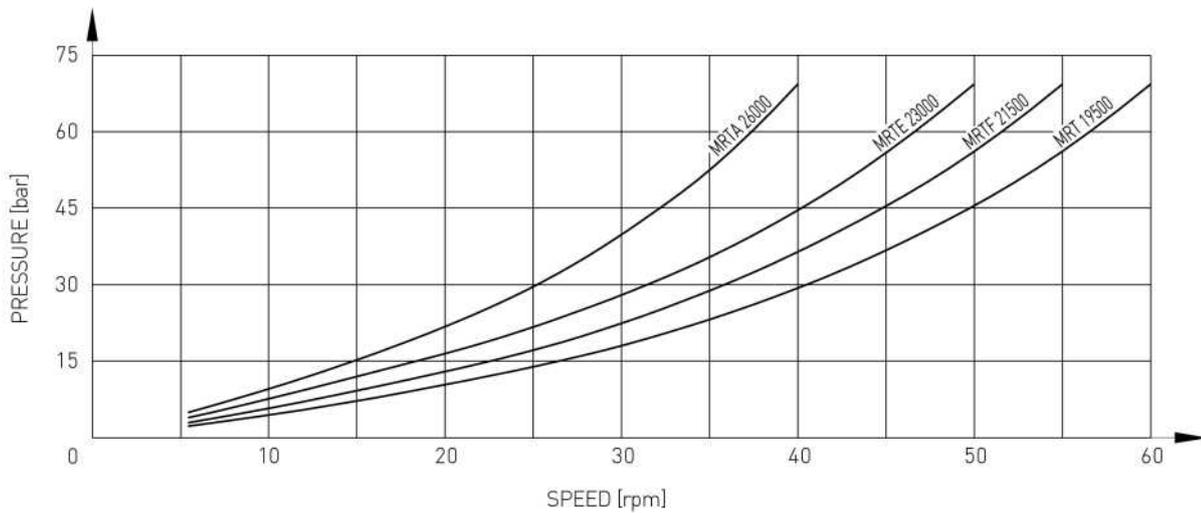
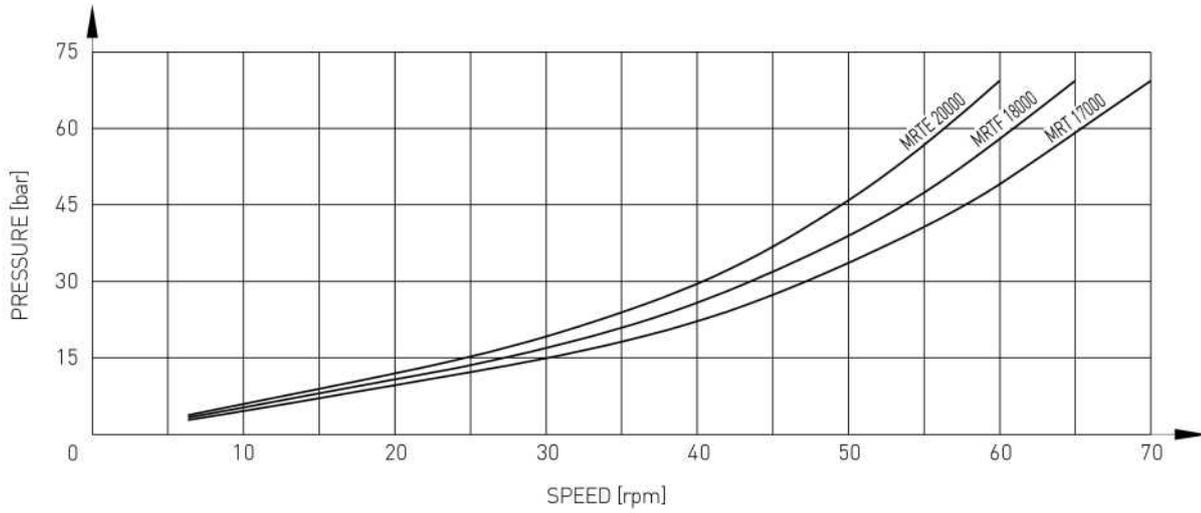
### Min. required pressure difference $D_p$ with idling speed (shaft unloaded)



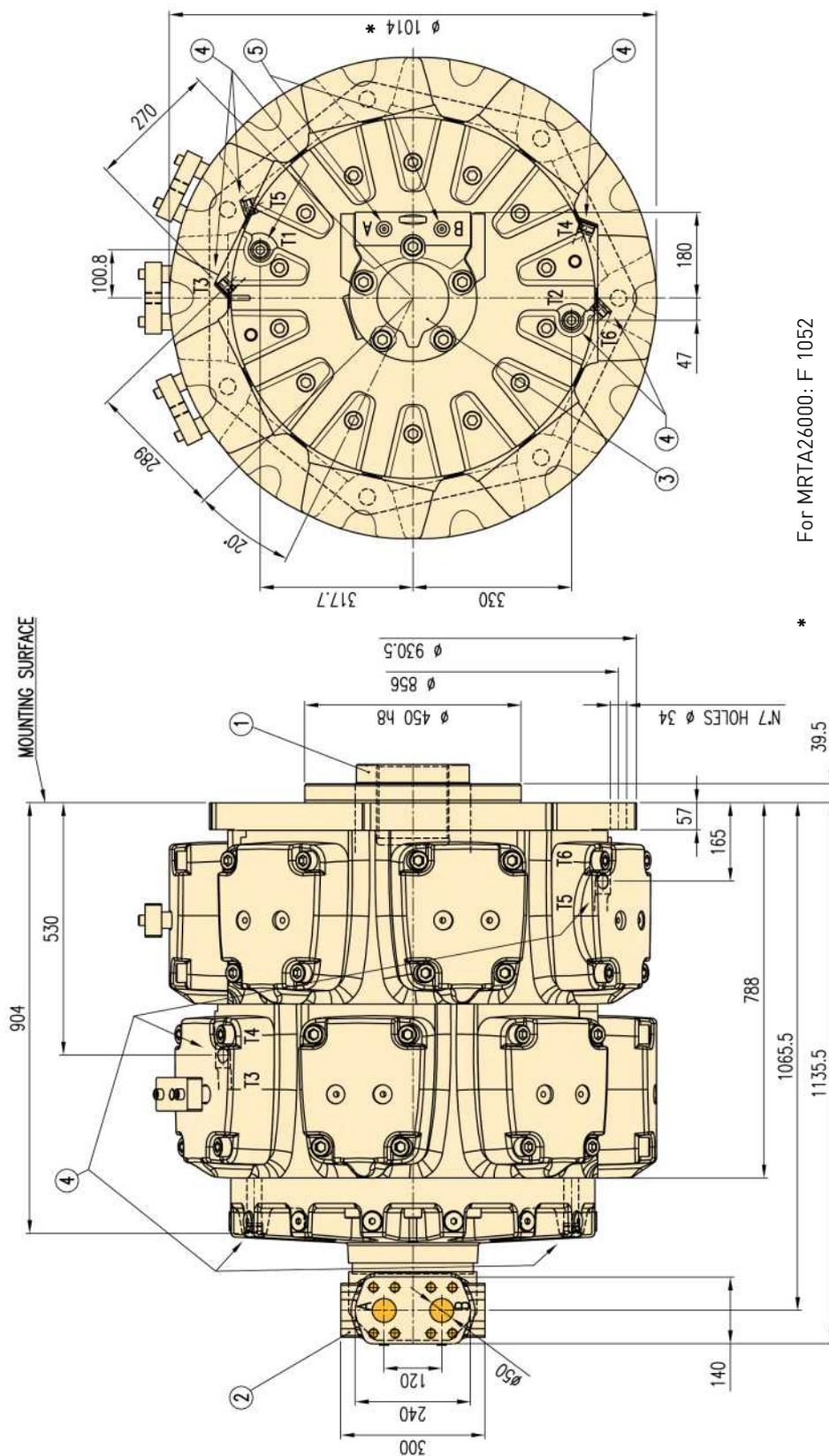
## OPERATING DIAGRAM

(average values) measured at  $n = 36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ;  $t = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $P_{\text{outlet}} = 0 \text{ bar}$

### Minimum boost pressure during pump operation



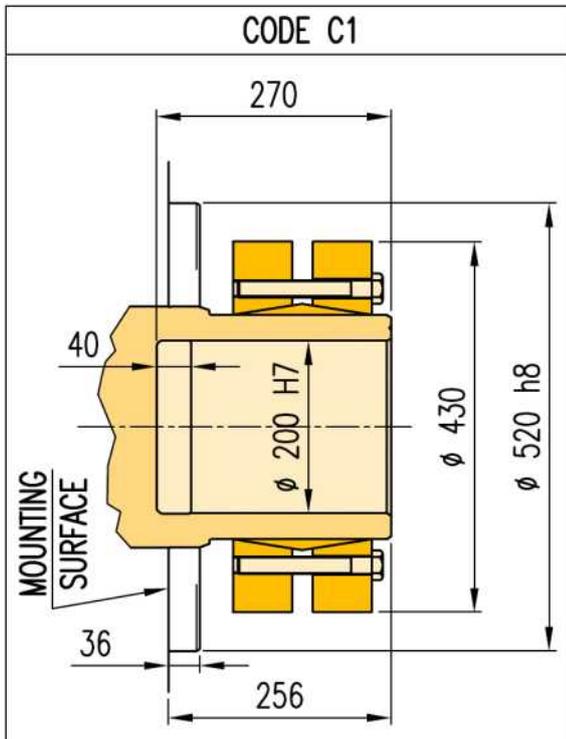
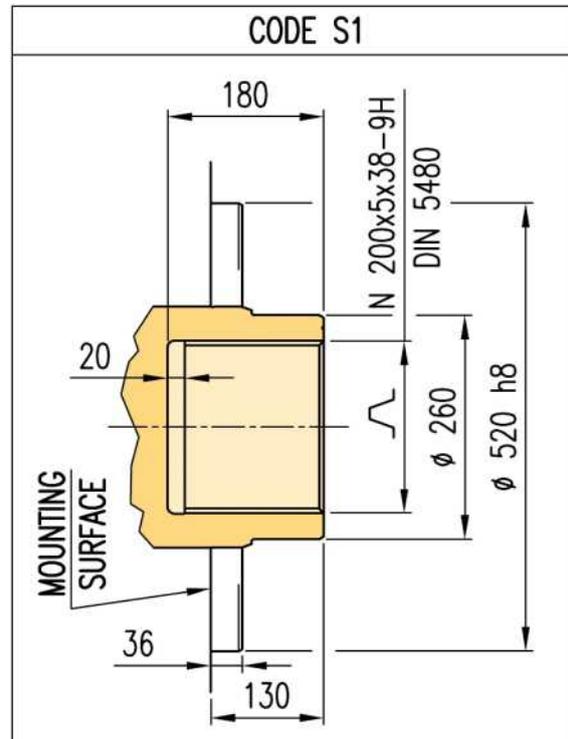
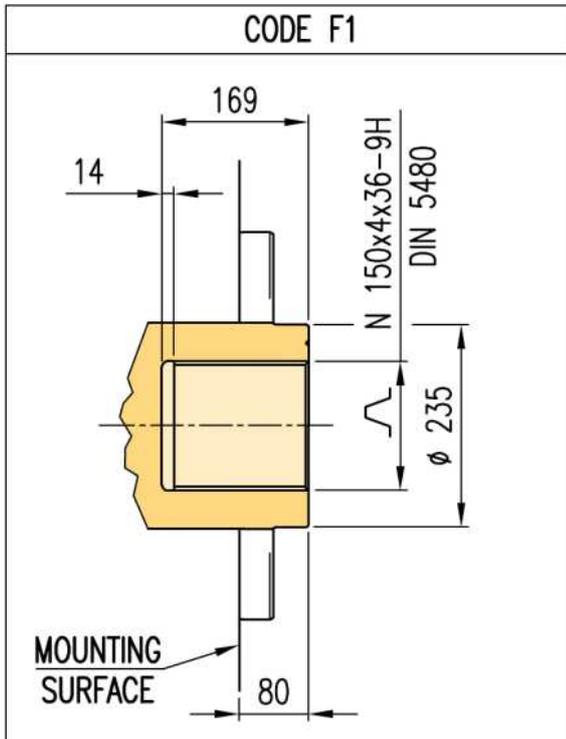
## OVERALL DIMENSIONS



\* For MRTA26000: F 1052

- 1 See output shaft options at page 32
- 2 See connection ports options at page 44
- 3 On request the port flange can be rotated by 72°
- 4 Case drain ports: G 1"
- 5 Port 1/4" BSP threads to ISO 228/1 for pressure reading

## OUTPUT SHAFT OPTIONS AND DIMENSIONS



## ORDERING INFORMATION



<b>MRT 17000</b>
<b>MRTF 18000</b>
<b>MRT 19500</b>
<b>MRTE 20000</b>
<b>MRTF 21500</b>
<b>MRTE 23000</b>
<b>MRTA 26000</b>

**Motor type & displacement**

<b>F1</b>	Female spline DIN 5480
<b>S1</b>	Spline DIN 5480
<b>C1</b>	Shrink disk coupling

**Shaft type** (see page 32)

<b>N1</b>	None
<b>Q1</b>	Encoder drive
<b>C1</b>	Mechanical tachometer drive
<b>T1</b>	Tachogenerator drive
<b>M1</b>	Monodirectional incremental encoder
<b>B1</b>	Bidirectional incremental encoder

**Speed sensor option** (see pages 42-43)

reserved (leave blank):  
 customization on customer  
 request (contact Parker Hannifin)

Standard rotation	<b>N</b>
Reversed rotation	<b>S</b>

(see page 44) **Rotation**

Standard pressure SAE metric (3000 psi)	<b>S1</b>
High pressure SAE metric (6000 psi)	<b>G1</b>

(see page 44) **Connection flange**

NBR mineral oil	<b>N1</b>
NBR, 15 bar shaft seal	<b>F1</b>
FPM seals	<b>V1</b>
No shaft seal (for brake coupling)	<b>U1</b>

**Seals**

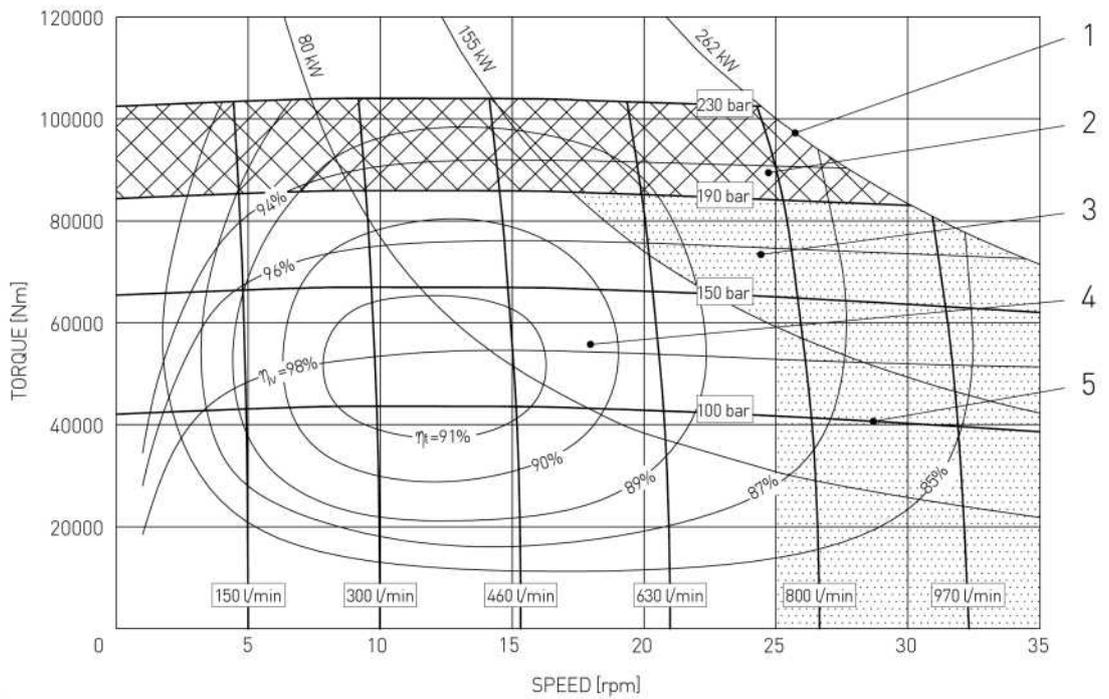
Ordering code example: **MRT 19500 Q - D1 M1 N1 S1 N**

## OPERATING DIAGRAM

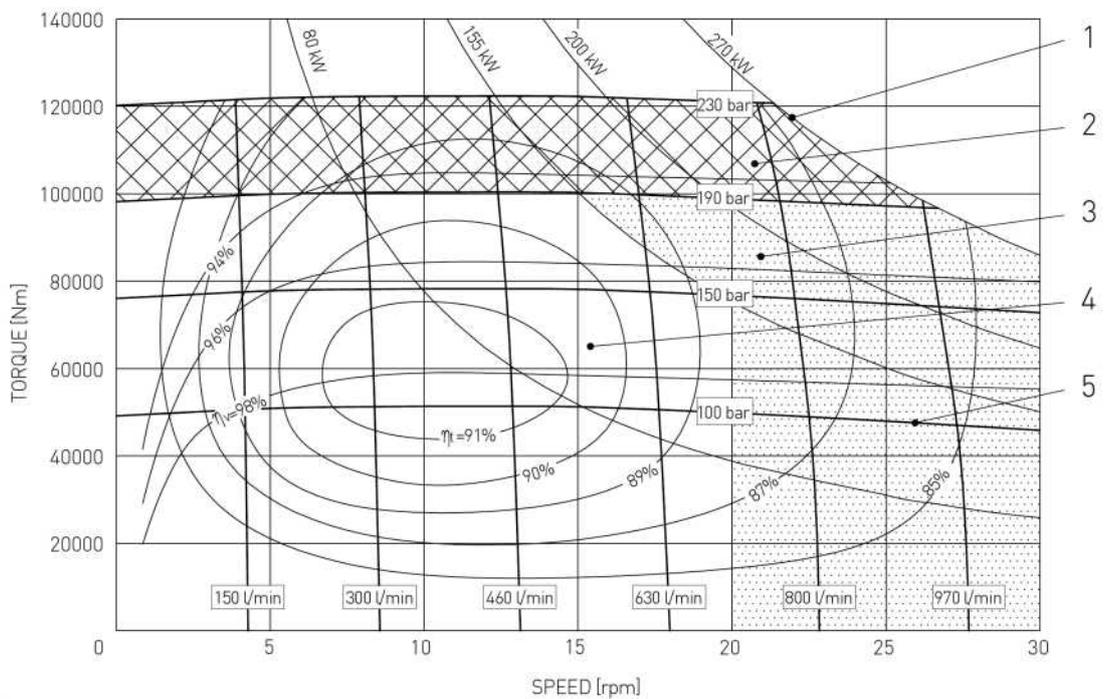
(average values) measured at  $n = 36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ;  $t = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $P_{\text{outlet}} = 0 \text{ bar}$

- 1** Output power      **2** Intermittent operating area      **3** Continuous operating area with flushing  
**4** Continuous operating area      **5** Inlet pressure  $h_t$       Total efficiency  $\eta_t$       Volumetric efficiency

### MRTA 30000 T



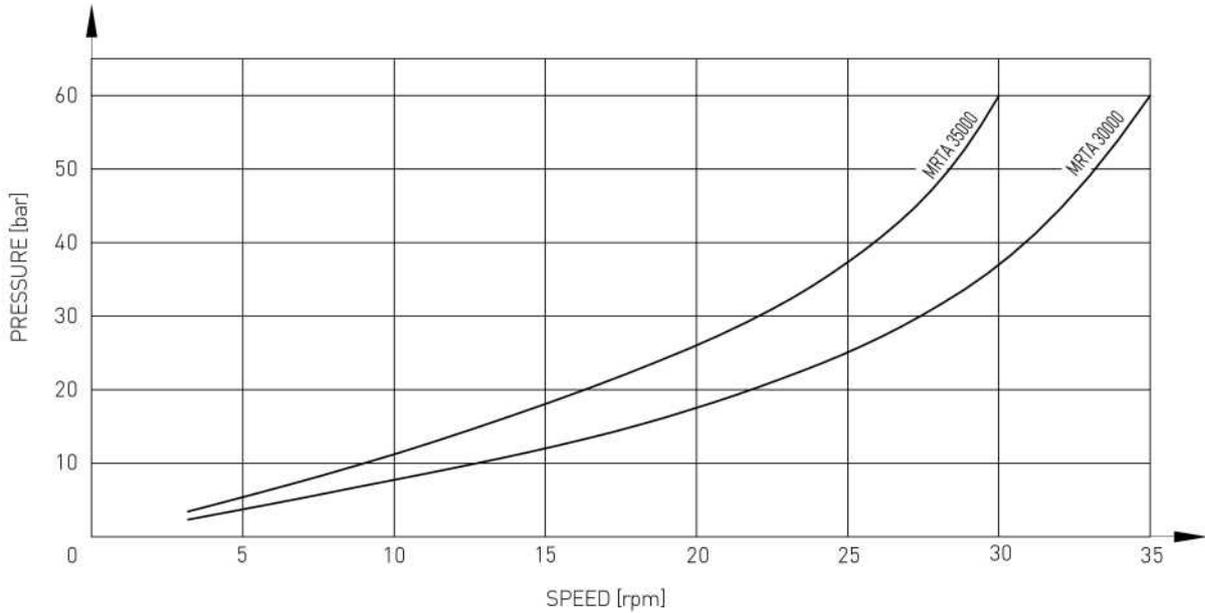
### MRTA 35000 T



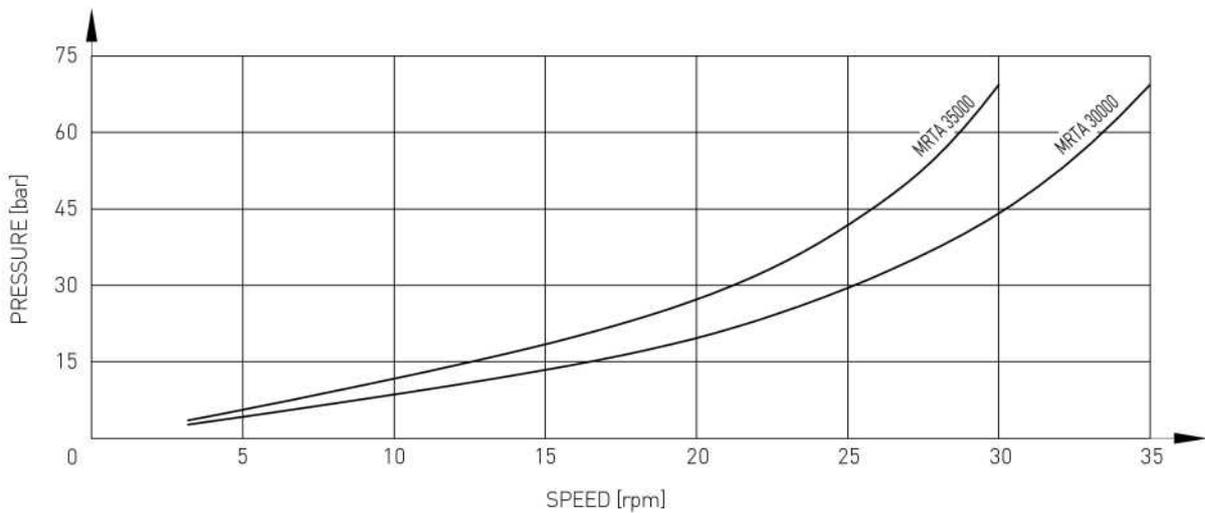
## OPERATING DIAGRAM

(average values) measured at  $n = 36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ;  $t = 45^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $P_{\text{outlet}} = 0 \text{ bar}$

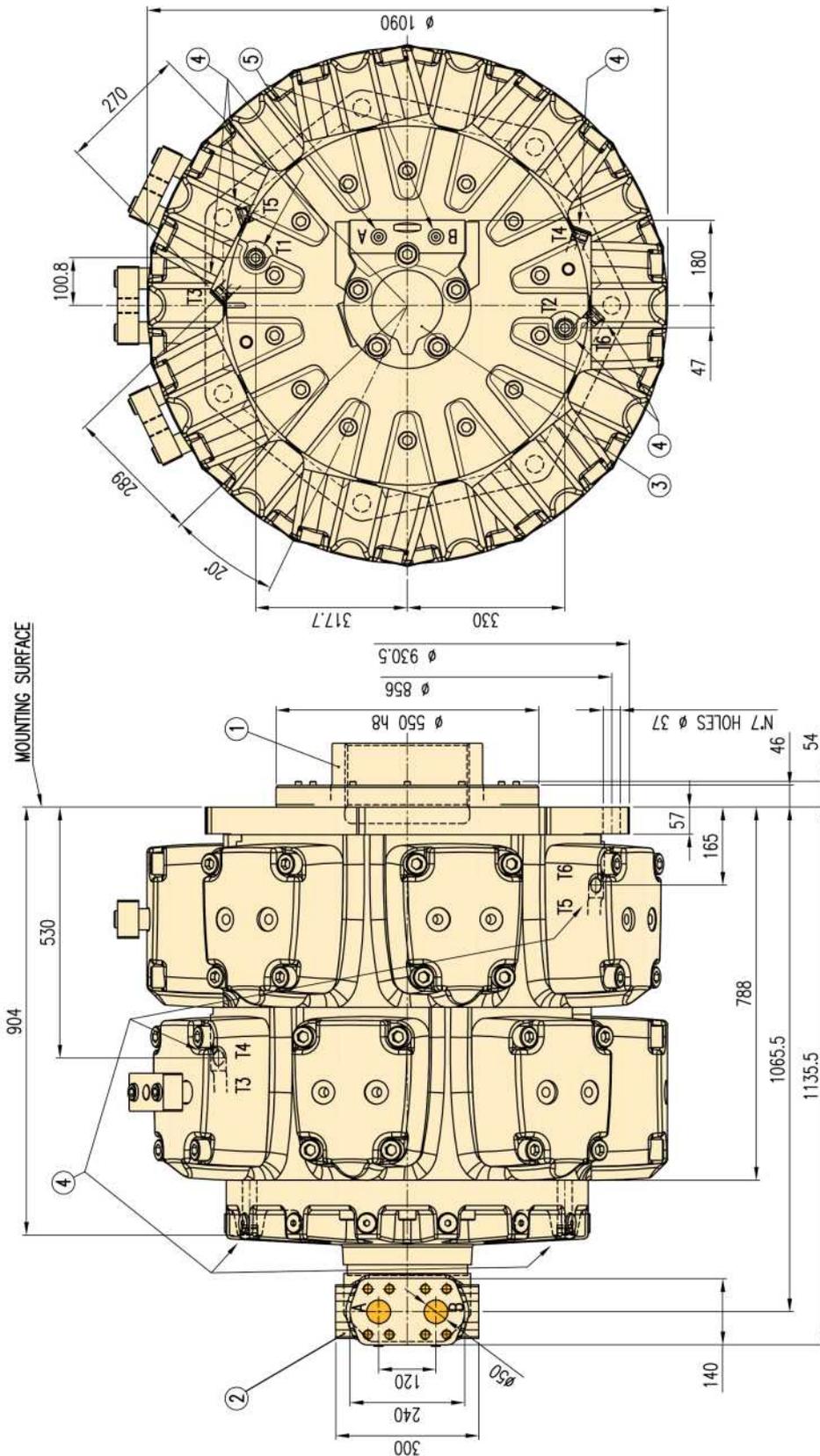
### Min. required pressure difference $D_p$ with idling speed (shaft unloaded)



### Minimum boost pressure during pump operation

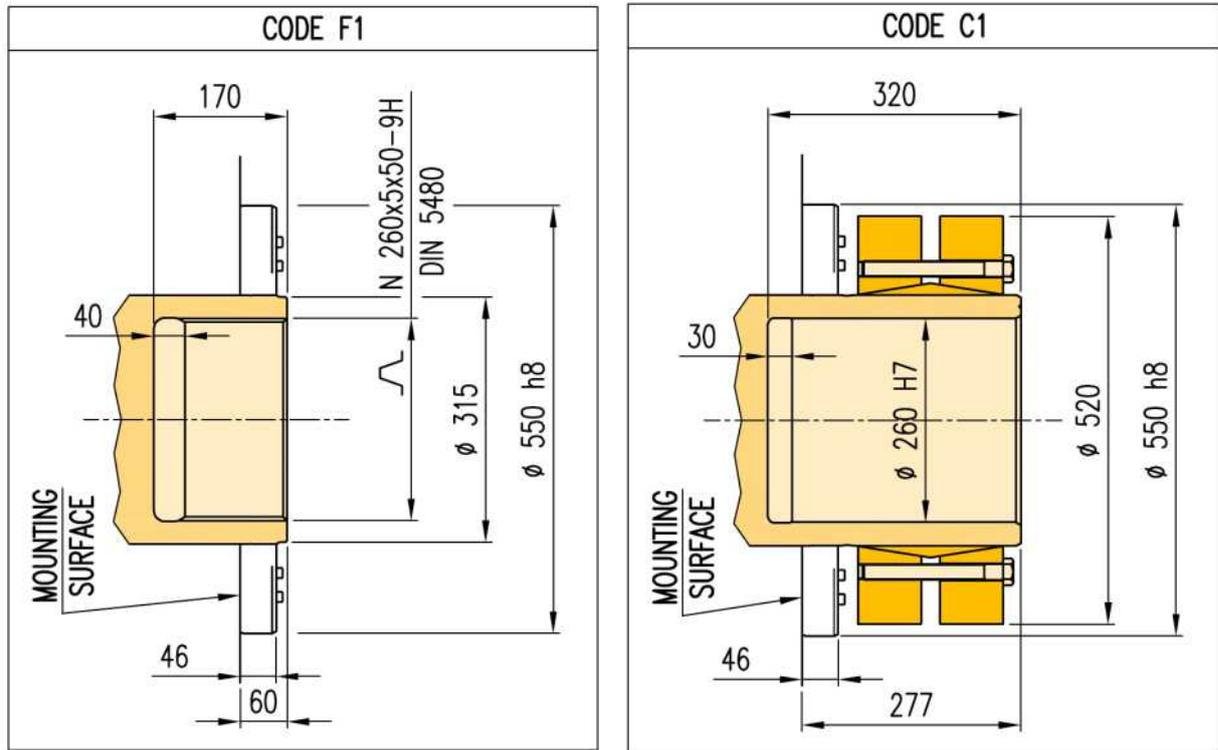


## OVERALL DIMENSIONS



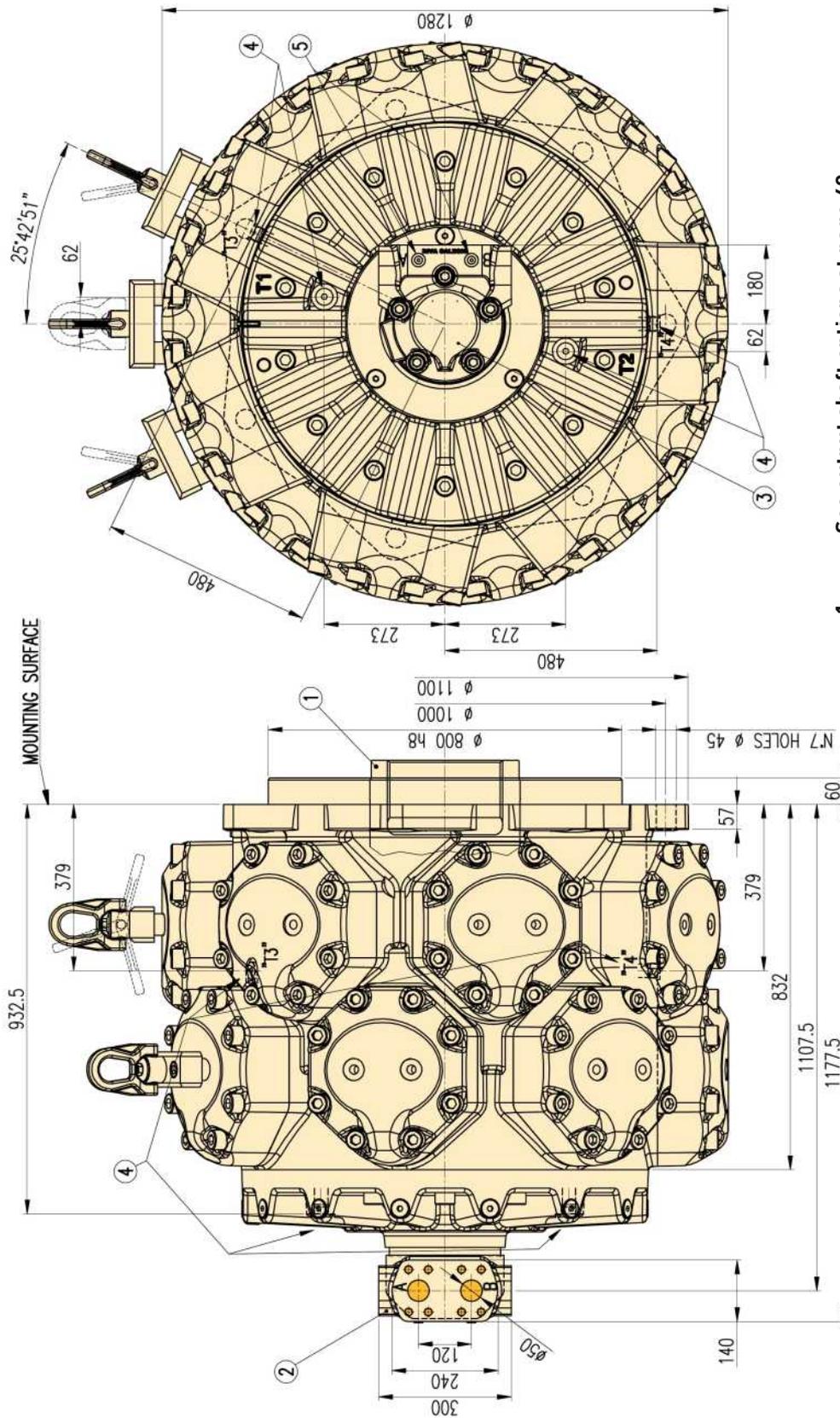
- 1 See output shaft options at page 37
- 2 See connection ports options at page 44
- 3 On request the port flange can be rotated by 72°
- 4 Case drain ports: G 1"
- 5 Port 1/4" BSP threads to ISO 228/1 for pressure reading

## OUTPUT SHAFT OPTIONS AND DIMENSIONS



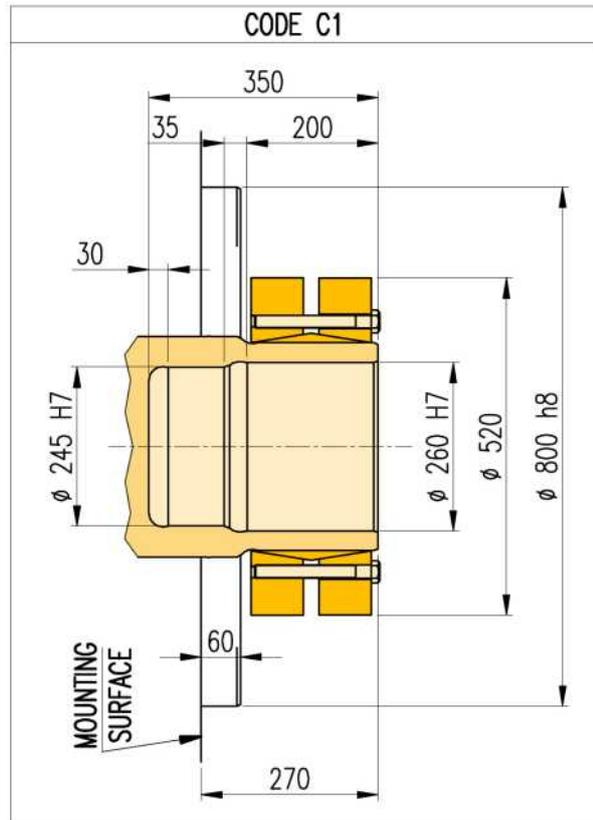
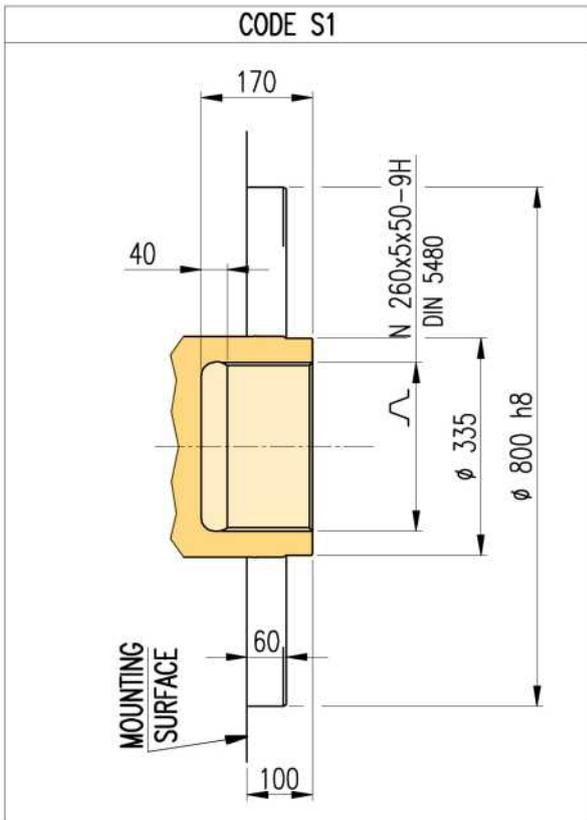


# OVERALL DIMENSIONS



- 1 See output shaft options at page 40
- 2 See connection ports options at page 44
- 3 On request the port flange can be rotated by 72°
- 4 Case drain ports: G 1"
- 5 Port 1/4" BSP threads to ISO 228/1 for pressure reading

## OUTPUT SHAFT OPTIONS AND DIMENSIONS



## ORDERING INFORMATION



<b>MRT 50000</b>
<b>MRTE 53000</b>

**Motor type & displacement**

<b>S1</b>	Female spline DIN 5480
<b>C1</b>	Shrink disk coupling

**Shaft type** (see page 40)

<b>N1</b>	None
<b>Q1</b>	Encoder drive
<b>C1</b>	Mechanical tachometer drive
<b>T1</b>	Tachogenerator drive
<b>M1</b>	Monodirectional incremental encoder
<b>B1</b>	Bidirectional incremental encoder

**Speed sensor option** (see pages 42-43)

reserved (leave blank):  
 customization on customer  
 request (contact Parker Hannifin)

Standard rotation	<b>N</b>
Reversed rotation	<b>S</b>

(see page 44) **Rotation**

Standard pressure SAE metric (3000 psi)	<b>S1</b>
High pressure SAE metric (6000 psi)	<b>G1</b>

(see page 44) **Connection flange**

NBR mineral oil	<b>N1</b>
NBR, 15 bar shaft seal	<b>F1</b>
FPM seals	<b>V1</b>
No shaft seal (for brake coupling)	<b>U1</b>

**Seals**

Ordering code example: **MRT 50000 T - C1 N1 N1 S1 N**

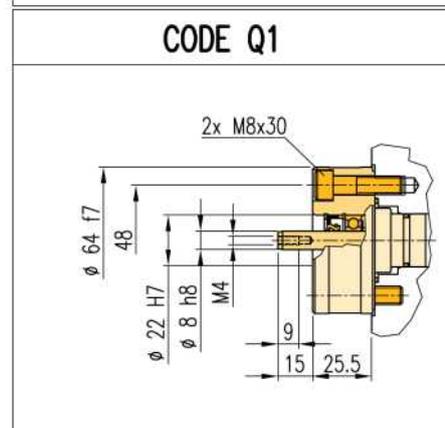
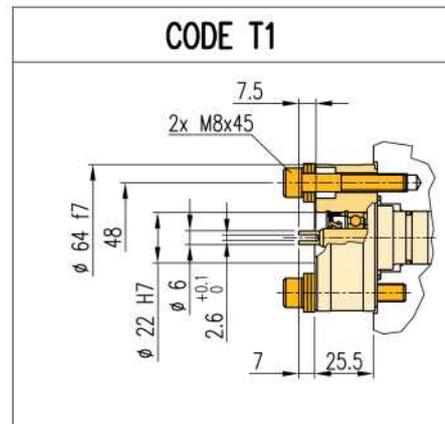
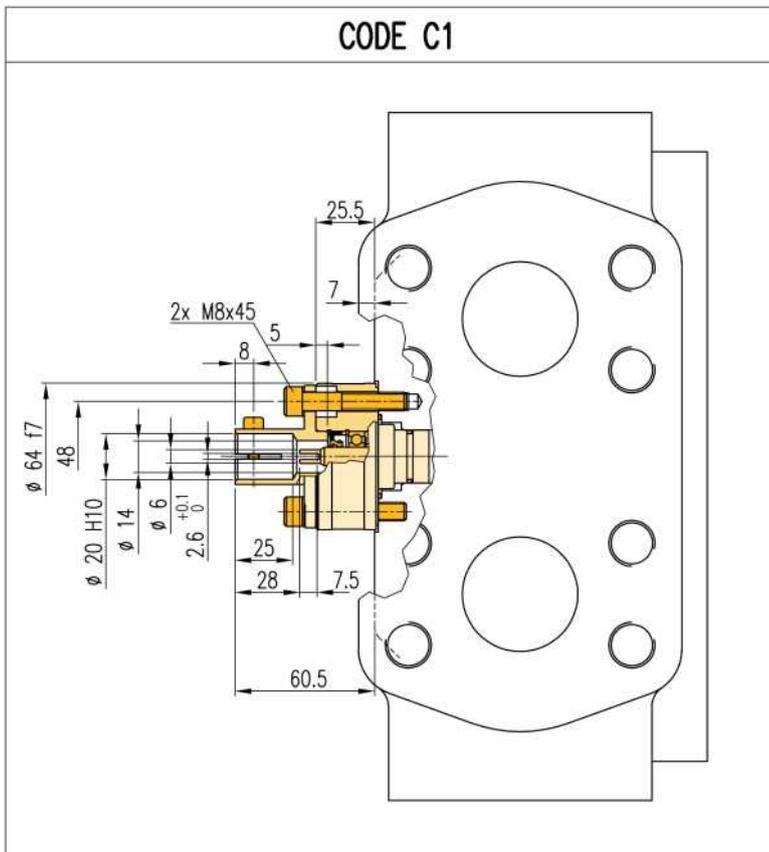
## SPEED SENSOR OPTIONS

- **Standard:**

<b>N1</b>	<b>None</b>
-----------	-------------

- **Speed sensor drives:**

<b>C1</b>	<b>Mechanical tachometer drive</b>
<b>T1</b>	<b>Tachogenerator drive</b>
<b>Q1</b>	<b>Encoder drive</b>



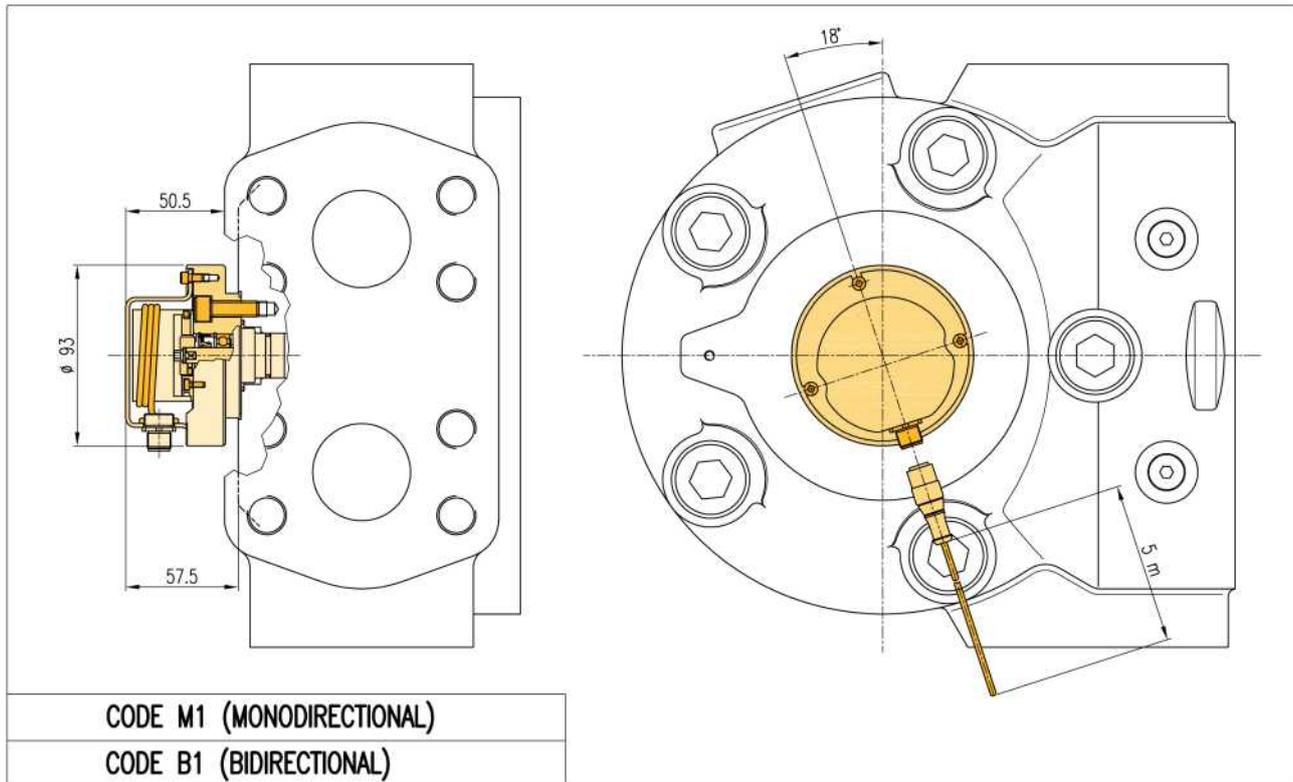
These codes consist on the predisposition for the desired speed sensors. For sensor specifications and connection look at the technical catalogue of the sensor manufacturer.

- **Incremental encoder:**

<b>M1</b>	<b>Monodirectional incremental encoder</b>
<b>B1</b>	<b>Bidirectional incremental encoder</b>

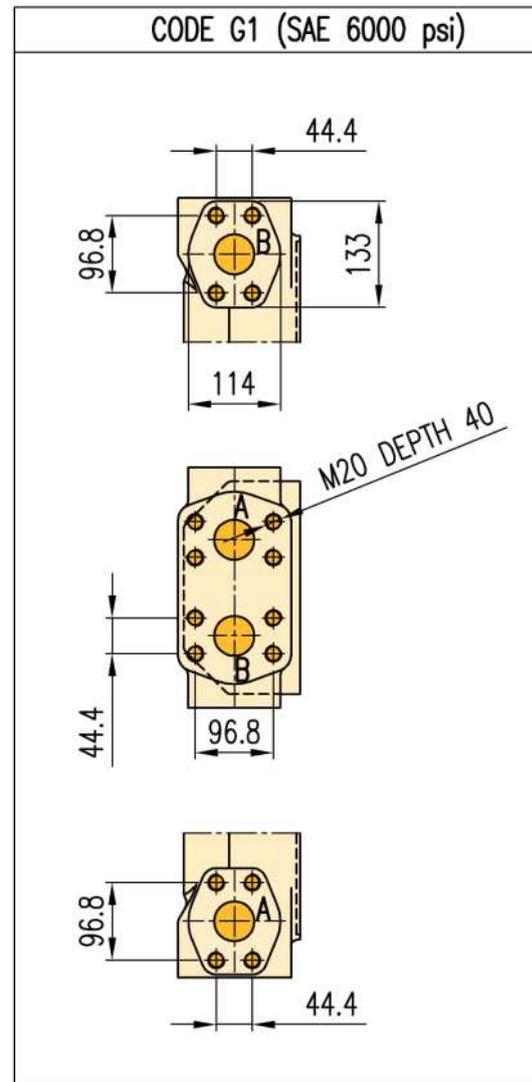
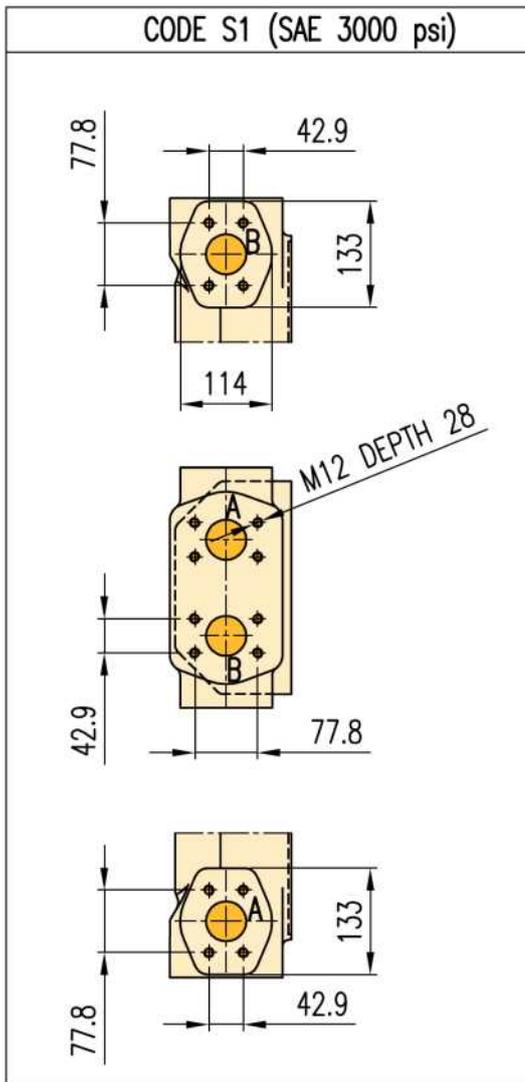


The 2 codes above consist on the whole incremental encoder kit, already installed on the rotary valve housing. For technical data see the table in the following page.



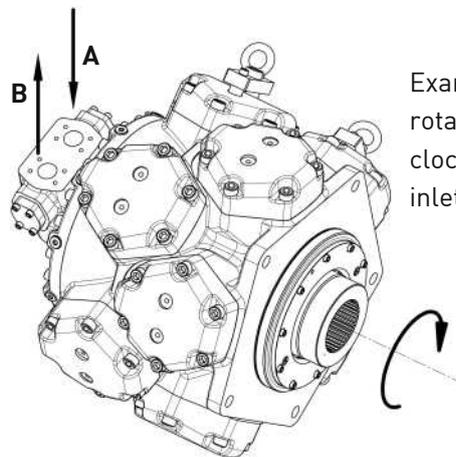
<b>ENCODER TYPE</b>	ELCIS mod. 478	
<b>SUPPLY VOLTAGE</b>	8 to 24 Vcc	
<b>CURRENT CONSUMPTION</b>	120 mA max	
<b>CURRENT OUTPUT</b>	10 mA max	
<b>OUTPUT SIGNAL</b>	A phase - MONODIRECTIONAL	<b>CODE M1</b>
	A and B phase - BIDIRECTIONAL	<b>CODE B1</b>
<b>RESPONSE FREQUENCY</b>	100 kHz max	
<b>NUMBER OF PULSES</b>	500 (others on request - max 2540)	
<b>SLEW SPEED</b>	Always compatible with maximum motor speed	
<b>OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE</b>	from 0 to 70°C	
<b>STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE</b>	from -30 to +85°C	
<b>BALL BEARING LIFE</b>	1.5x10 <sup>9</sup> rpm	
<b>WEIGHT</b>	100 g	
<b>PROTECTION DEGREE</b>	IP 67 (with protection and connector assembled)	
<b>CONNECTORS:</b>		
MONODIRECTIONAL	RSF3/0.5 M (Lumberg)	male
	RKT3-06/5m (Lumberg)	female
BIDIRECTIONAL	RSF4/0.5 M (Lumberg)	male
	RKT4-07/5m (Lumberg)	female
NOTE: Female connectors cable length equal to 5 m.		

## CONNECTION FLANGES



## DIRECTION OF ROTATION

Direction of rotation (viewed from shaft end)	Inlet port	Ordering code
clockwise	A	N
counter-clockwise	B	
clockwise	B	S
counter-clockwise	A	



Example of standard rotation, code **N**: clockwise rotation, inlet in A.

## HYDRAULIC FLUID SELECTION

### General notes

More detailed information regarding the choice of the fluid can be requested to the manufacturer. When operating with HF pressure fluids or bio-degradable pressure fluids, possible limitations of the technical data must be taken into consideration; please consult the manufacturer.

### Operating viscosity range

The viscosity, the quality and the cleanliness of the operating fluid are decisive factors in determining the reliability, the performances and the life time of an hydraulic component.

The maximum lifetime and performances of the motor are achieved within the recommended viscosity range. For applications exceeding this range, we recommend to contact the manufacturer.

$n_{rec}$  = recommended operating viscosity 30....50 mm<sup>2</sup>/s

The viscosity refers to the operating temperature of the motor, that is defined as the higher between the temperature of the fluid entering the motor and the temperature of the fluid inside the motor housing (case temperature). We recommend to select the viscosity of the fluid based on the maximum operating temperature, in order to remain within the recommended viscosity range. In order to reach the maximum continuous power, the operating viscosity should be within the recommended viscosity range.

### Limits of viscosity range

The following limitations are applied:

- $n_{min,abs}$  = 10 mm<sup>2</sup>/s for instants in case of emergency, with a maximum case fluid temperature of 80°C;
- $n_{min}$  = 18 mm<sup>2</sup>/s for continuous operation at reduced performances;
- $n_{max}$  = 1000 mm<sup>2</sup>/s short term, during cold start up.

### Filtration

The motor life depends also on the fluid filtration. The contamination level should not exceed the following classes:

class 9 according to NAS 1638  
class 6 according to SAE, ASTM, AIA  
class 19/16/13 according to ISO 4406.

In order to ensure a longer life, the contamination level in our motors should not exceed class 8 according to NAS 1638; this condition is achieved by means of a filter with grade of filtration  $\beta_5 = 100$ .

In case the above mentioned classes cannot be achieved, please consult the manufacturer.

### Case drain pressure

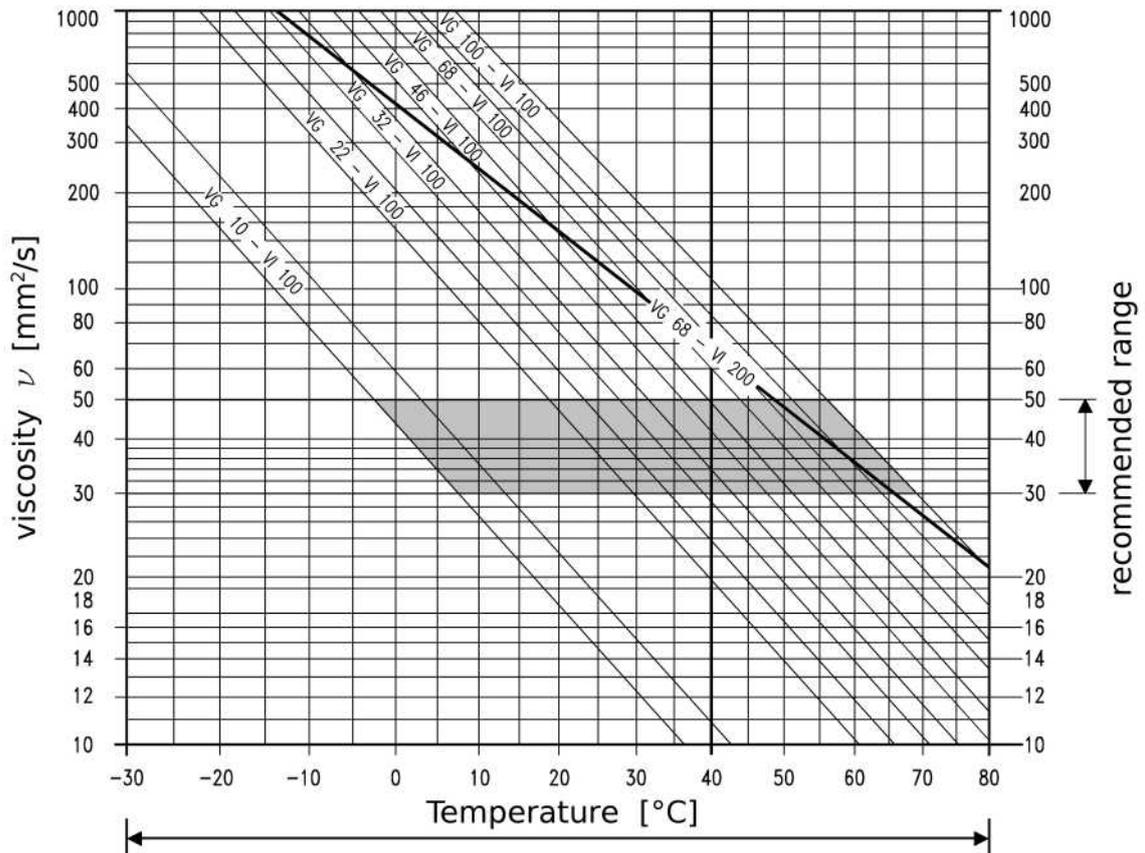
The lower the speed and the case drain pressure, the longer the life of the shaft seal. The maximum permissible motor case pressure is:  $P_{max} = 5 \text{ bar}$ .

If the case drain pressure is higher than 5 bar it is possible to use a special 15 bar shaft seal (seals ordering code "F1").

### "FPM" seals

In case of operating conditions with high fluid temperature or high ambient temperature, we recommend to use "FPM" seals (seals ordering code "V1"). These seals should be used also with HFD fluids.

**IMPORTANT:** The drain fluid temperature is influenced by pressure and speed and is usually higher than the circuit temperature or the tank temperature. At no point in the system, however, may the temperature be higher than **80°C**. If the optimum conditions cannot be met due to the extreme operating parameters or high ambient temperature, we always recommend **flushing** the motor case in order to operate within the viscosity limits. Should it be absolutely necessary to use a viscosity beyond the recommended range, you should first contact the manufacturer for confirmation.



**EXAMPLE:** At a certain ambient temperature, the operating temperature in the circuit is 50°C. In the optimum operating viscosity range  $n_{rec}$ , this corresponds to viscosity grades VG 46 or VG 68; VG 68 should be selected.

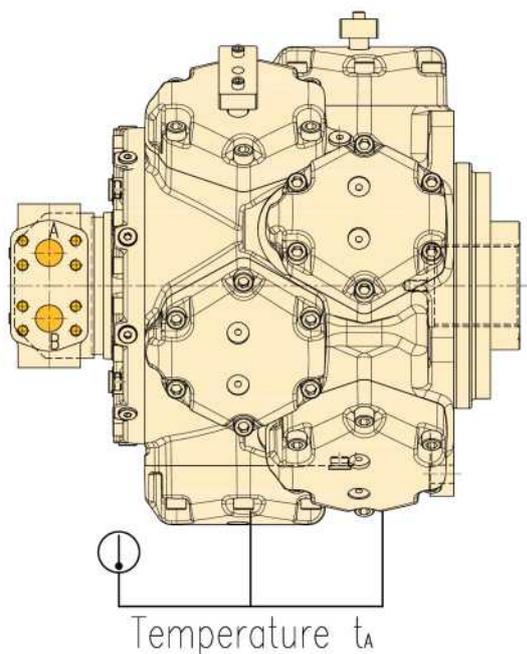
## FLUSHING PROCEDURE

Motor case flushing is compulsory when the motor has to operate in the "Continuous operating area with flushing" (pls. refer to the Operating Diagrams), in order to ensure a minimum fluid viscosity inside the motor case of 30 mm<sup>2</sup>/s.

Flushing may also be necessary out of the "Continuous operating area with flushing" when high temperature is reached in the motor case and the system is unable to ensure the minimum recommended degree of viscosity.

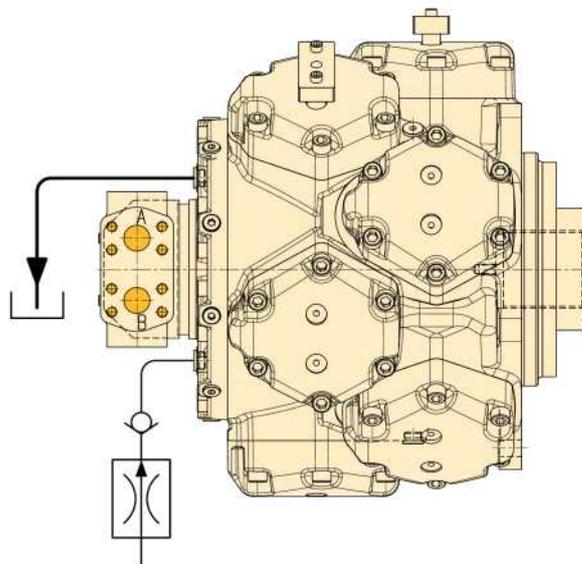


The fluid temperature inside the motor case can be obtained by adding 3°C to the motor case surface temperature  $t_A$ , measured between two cylinders.

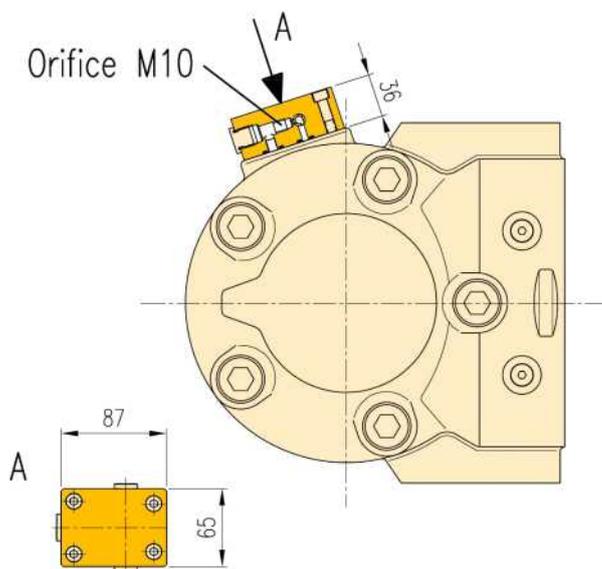


For MRT motors, the required flushing flow rate is **23 l/min**; the flushing line can be realized in two different ways:

- **External flushing:** flushing flow rate is obtained by means of an external source.

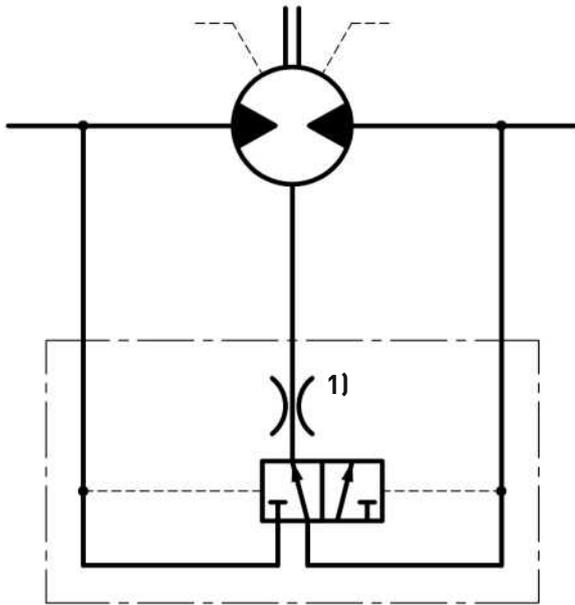


- **Internal flushing:** obtained by means of a flushing valve (type "VFC"), to be ordered separately.



The flushing valve takes the flushing flow always from the low pressure line of the motor. The diameter of the orifice has to be chosen in order to supply the recommended flushing flow rate of **23 l/min**.

The flushing circuit of the valve is shown in the following scheme.



**Note: the flushing valve is delivered with a "closed" orifice.**

**CAUTION** Flushing does not work until the "closed" orifice is replaced by the proper one.

**CAUTION** For all motor types, the maximum case pressure allowed with standard shaft seal is 5 bar; if higher case pressure is required by the application, pls. contact the manufacturer.

BACK PRESSURE (bar)	ORIFICE DIAMETER <sup>1)</sup>
3	4.8
6	4.0
9	3.6
15	3.2
20	3.0
25	2.9
30	2.8

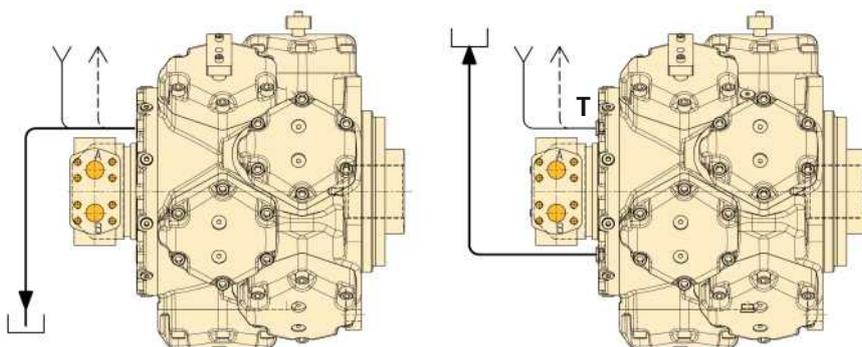
## DRAIN AND FEEDING CONNECTION

**Before installation, fill the motor with hydraulic fluid.**

**Note:** Install leakage line in such a way that motor **cannot** run empty.

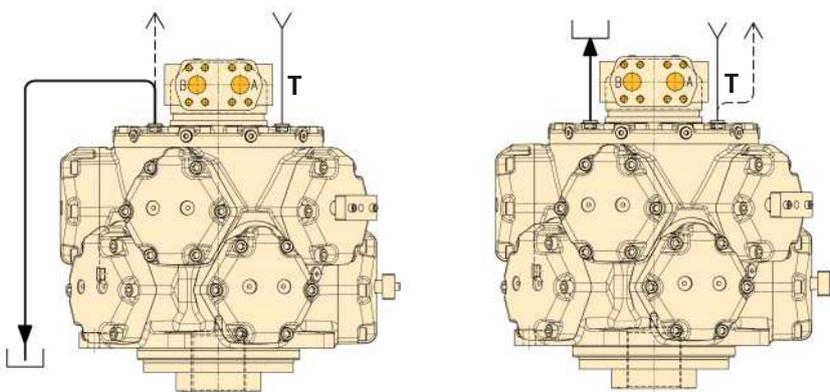
- T = To be plugged after motor case feeding
- Y = Motor case feeding point
- ↑ = Air bleeding
- ↑ = Drain line

### Horizontal installation

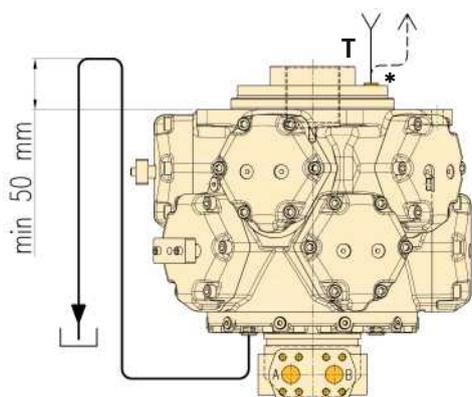


Choose the drain port in order to allow the complete filling of the motor case with hydraulic fluid.

### Vertical installation - output shaft downward



### Vertical installation - output shaft upward



\* Optional plug for feeding and air bleeding (pls contact the manufacturer).

## Sales Offices Worldwide

AE – UAE, Dubai  
Tel: +971 4 8127 100  
parker.me@parker.com

AR – Argentina, Buenos Aires  
Tel: +54 3327 44 4129

AT – Austria, Wiener Neustadt  
Tel: +43 (0)2622 235 01-0

AT – Eastern Europe,  
Wiener Neustadt  
Tel: +43 (0)2622 235 01 970  
parker.easteurope@parker.com

AU – Australia, Castle Hill  
Tel: +61 (0)2-9634 7777

AZ – Azerbaijan, Baku  
Tel: +994 50 2233 45 8  
parker.azerbaijan@parker.com

BE/LU – Belgium, Nivelles  
Tel: +32 (0)67 280 900  
parker.belgium@parker.com

BR – Brazil, Cachoeirinha RS  
Tel: +55 51 347 0 9144

BY – Belarus, Minsk  
Tel: +375 17 209 9399  
parker.belarus@parker.com

CA – Canada, Milton, Ontario  
Tel: +1 905 693 3000

CH – Switzerland, Etoy  
Tel: +41 (0) 21 821 02 30  
parker.switzerland@parker.com

CN – China, Shanghai  
Tel: +86 21 5031 2525

CZ – Czech Republic, Klecany  
Tel: +42 0 284 083 111  
parker.czechrepublic@parker.com

DE – Germany, Kaarst  
Tel: +49 (0)2131 4016 0  
parker.germany@parker.com

DK – Denmark, Ballerup  
Tel: +45 43 56 04 00  
parker.denmark@parker.com

ES – Spain, Madrid  
Tel: +34 902 33 00 01  
parker.spain@parker.com

FI – Finland, Vantaa  
Tel: +35 8 (0)20 753 25 00  
parker.finland@parker.com

FR – France, Contamine s/Arve  
Tel: +33 (0)4 50 25 80 25  
parker.france@parker.com

GR – Greece, Athens  
Tel: +30 210 933 645 0  
parker.greece@parker.com

HK – Hong Kong  
Tel: +852 242 8 8008

HU – Hungary, Budapest  
Tel: +36 1 22 0 4155  
parker.hungary@parker.com

IE – Ireland, Dublin  
Tel: +353 (0)1 466 637 0  
parker.ireland@parker.com

IN – India, Mumbai  
Tel: +91 22 65 13 7081-85

IT – Italy, Corsico (MI)  
Tel: +39 02 45 19 21  
parker.italy@parker.com

JP – Japan, Tokyo  
Tel: +(81) 3 64 08 3901

KR – South Korea, Seoul  
Tel: +82 2 55 9 0400

KZ – Kazakhstan, Almaty  
Tel: +7 7272 505 800  
parker.easteurope@parker.com

LV – Latvia, Riga  
Tel: +37 1 6 745 26 01  
parker.latvia@parker.com

MX – Mexico, Apodaca  
Tel: +52 81 8156 6000

MY – Malaysia, Subang Jaya  
Tel: +60 3 563 8 1476

NL – The Netherlands,  
Oldenzaal  
Tel: +31 (0)54 1 585 000  
parker.nl@parker.com

NO – Norway, Ski  
Tel: +47 64 91 10 00  
parker.norway@parker.com

NZ – New Zealand, Mt Wellington  
Tel: +64 9 574 1744

PL – Poland, Warsaw  
Tel: +48 (0)22 573 24 00  
parker.poland@parker.com

PT – Portugal, Leca da Palmeira  
Tel: +35 1 22 999 736 0  
parker.portugal@parker.com

RO – Romania, Bucharest  
Tel: +40 21 252 1382  
parker.romania@parker.com

RU – Russia, Moscow  
Tel: +7 495 645 -2156  
parker.russia@parker.com

SE – Sweden, Spånga  
Tel: +46 (0)8 59 79 50 00  
parker.sweden@parker.com

SG – Singapore  
Tel: +65 6887 63 00

SK – Slovakia, Banská Bystrica  
Tel: +42 1 484 162 252  
parker.slovakia@parker.com

SL – Slovenia, Novo Mesto  
Tel: +386 7 337 665 0  
parker.slovenia@parker.com

TH – Thailand, Bangkok  
Tel: +662 717 8140

TR – Turkey, Istanbul  
Tel: +90 216 4997081  
parker.turkey@parker.com

TW – Taiwan, Taipei  
Tel: +886 2 22 98 8987

UA – Ukraine, Kiev  
Tel: +380 44 494 273 1  
parker.ukraine@parker.com

UK – United Kingdom,  
Warwick  
Tel: +44 (0)1926 317 878  
parker.uk@parker.com

US – USA, Cleveland  
Tel: +1 216 896 3000

VE – Venezuela, Caracas  
Tel: +58 212 23 8 5422

ZA – South Africa,  
Kempton Park  
Tel: +27 (0)11 961 0700  
parker.southafrica@parker.com

