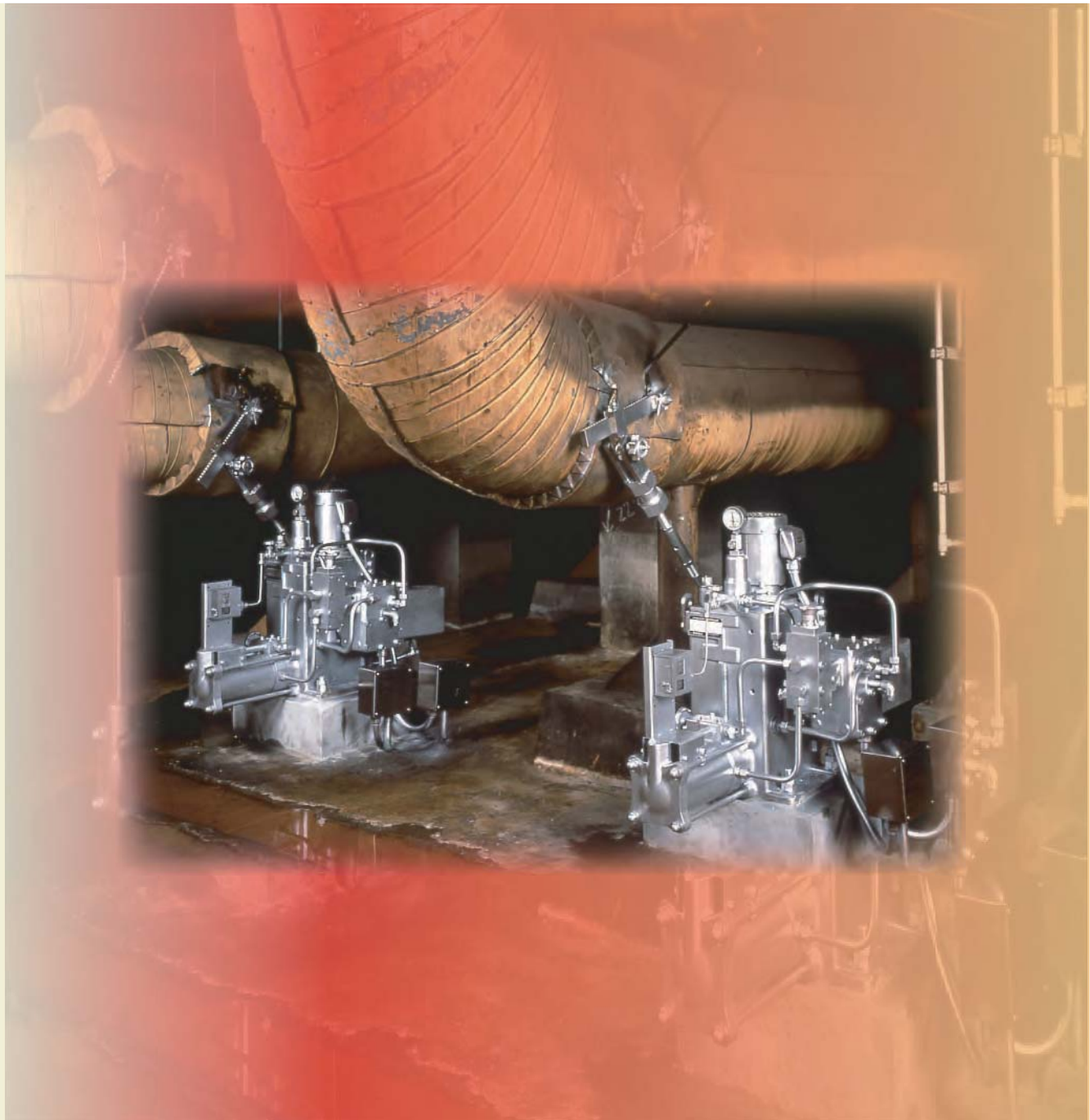


POWERPACK

MODEL AJ 11, AJ 21, AJ 41

The Powerpack is an actuator that controls a load such as a valve. As its output shaft performs rotary motions it is suitable for controlling a final control element of rotary type such as a butterfly valve.



INTRODUCTION

The Powerpack is a kind of an electro-hydraulic actuator. It is of the proportional positioning type and has a hydraulic work piston that is proportional to the electrical system, with the function of converting a DC electrical signal (DC 4-20mA) into a motion of the hydraulic work piston. The Powerpack is of a structure that unitizes the current-hydraulic pressure converter unit, the hydraulic pump and the work cylinder, and it does not require external piping.

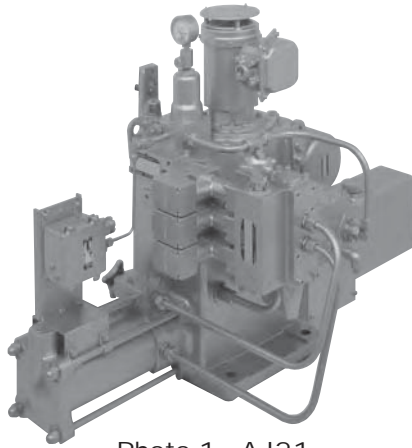


Photo 1 AJ21

FEATURES

- Usable as an actuator for various electronic controllers.
- The actuating speed is high and a large actuating force can be obtained because actuation is performed by using hydraulic pressure on reception of an electrical signal.
- Maintenance is easy and reliability is high because of a moving coil system incorporating a hydraulic jet pipe and a stable permanent magnet.
- As the casing serves as an oil tank and all parts are contained in the interior, no external piping is required.

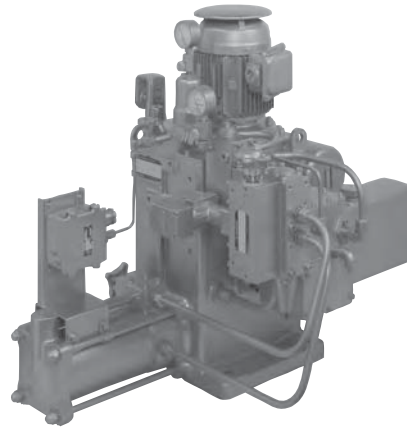


Photo 2 AJ41

SPECIFICATIONS

General specifications

Input signal DC 4 to 20mA
 Resistance of moving coil ... 470Ω+0Ω/-50Ω(at25°C)
 Floating band 15%
 Linearity ±2%
 Maximum crank arm rotation 60 degrees
 Length of crank arm 300mm
 Control action Proportional action
 Operating direction
 Normal: Crank arm turns counterclockwise with input signal up.
 Reverse: Crank arm turns clockwise with input signal up.
 Installation Horizontal
 Hydraulic oil temperature +10 to+ 70°C
 Paint color Silver

Specifications by model

Model	AJ11		AJ21	AJ41
	50Hz	60Hz		
Motor	0.4		0.75	1.5
Max. Operating torque kN · m	Max	1.42	1.71	2.15
	Min.	1.02	1.23	1.53
Max. speed with no load degree/sec	2.4		7	8.5
Max. operating pressure MPa	1	1.2	1.2	2.3
Jet pipe hydraulic pressure MPa	1	1.2	1.2	0.8
Diameter of jet pip mm	2.0		1.6	1.6
Auxiliary piston	None		With CV2	With CV2
Cylinder dia.x stroke mm	φ 125 × 150		φ 125 × 150	φ 125 × 150
Hystresis error (no load) %	1		1	1
Overshooting (no load) %	1		1	1
Amount of oil required ℓ	27(w/ACC:34)		27(w/ACC:34)	27(w/ACC:34)
Hydraulic pump type	Fixed		Variable	
Rotating direction of motor	Reverse		Normal	
Ambient temperature °C	-20~+55		-20~+55	-20~+60
Mass. (including oil) kg	175		180	195

COMPOSITION AND OPERATING PRINCIPLE

The Powerpack consists of an electro-hydraulic converter, a hydraulic unit, a crank unit and a work cylinder. All of these components are installed in an oil tank made of cast iron. Fig. 1 shows the structure and operating principle of the Powerpack. The oil under pressure from the hydraulic pump is directed to the jet pipe.

The moving coil is located in a magnetic field and is connected to the jet pipe relay through a lever. When a current signal enters the moving coil, therefore, the coil moves and the lever rotates with the seal film as the pivot and thus causes the jet pipe to rotate.

The jet pipe injects oil toward two adjacent orifices. Each of these orifices is connected to one side of the work cylinder. The pressures applied to both ends of the cylinder are equal when the jet pipe is located in the center position between these two orifices and the piston is still in this position.

When the input current signal changes in this equilibrium position, and if the moving coil moves upward, for instance, the jet pipe injects oil toward the orifice located on the lower side.

Accordingly, the piston is caused to move and the crank shaft rotates counterclockwise. This rotation of the crank shaft is directly transmitted to the cam, the cam causes the return lever to move, and the jet pipe is caused to return to the center position by the feedback spring.

Therefore, the piston remains in this position.

As the force generated by the moving coil is proportional to the current and the cam has a linear characteristic, the turning angle of the crank arm and the feedback spring compression rate are proportional each other. In other words, the turning angle of the crank arm is proportional to the input current.

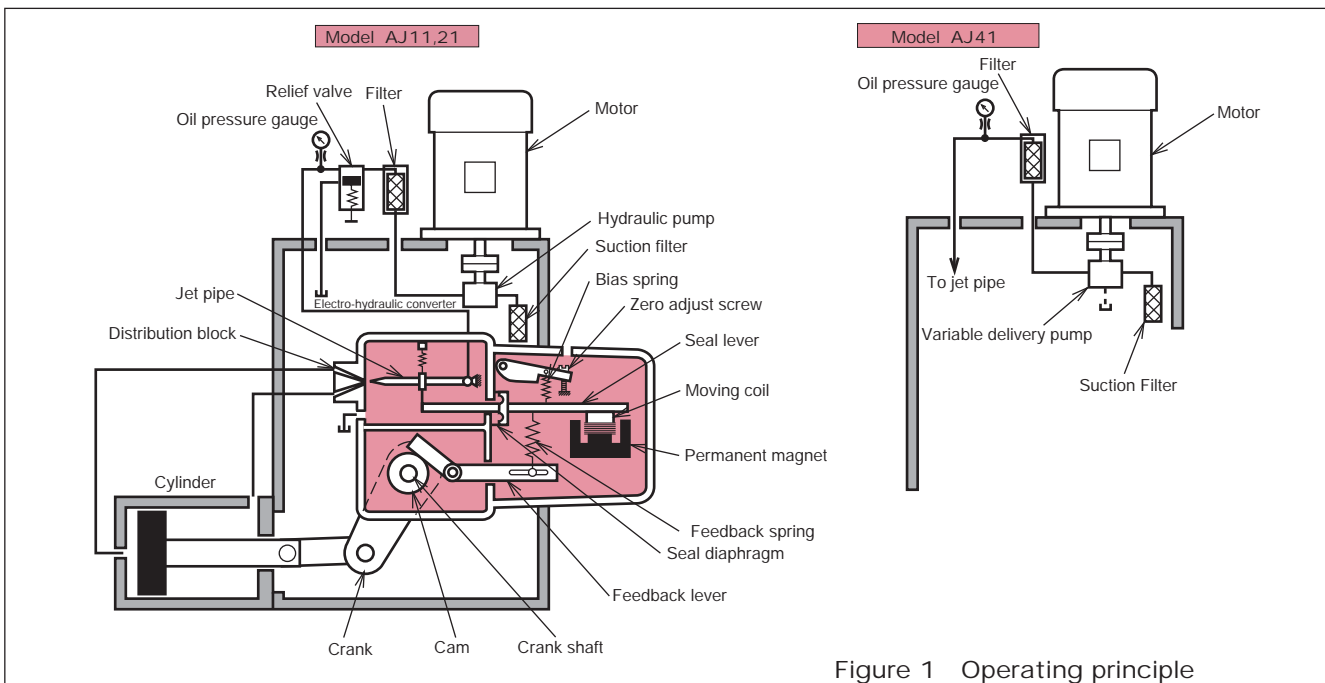


Figure 1 Operating principle

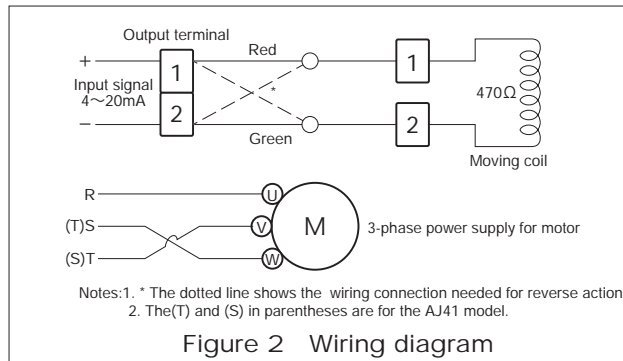


Figure 2 Wiring diagram

EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS

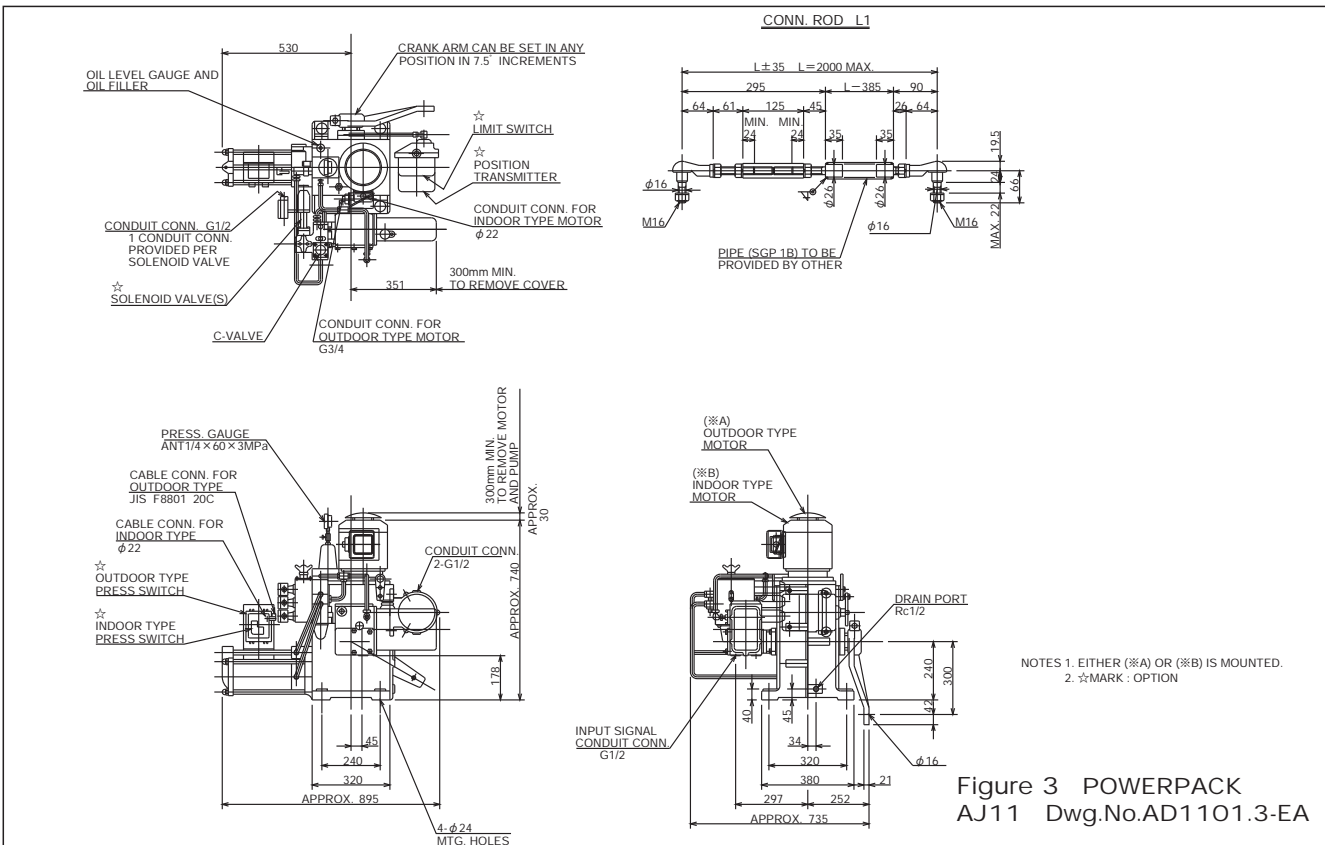
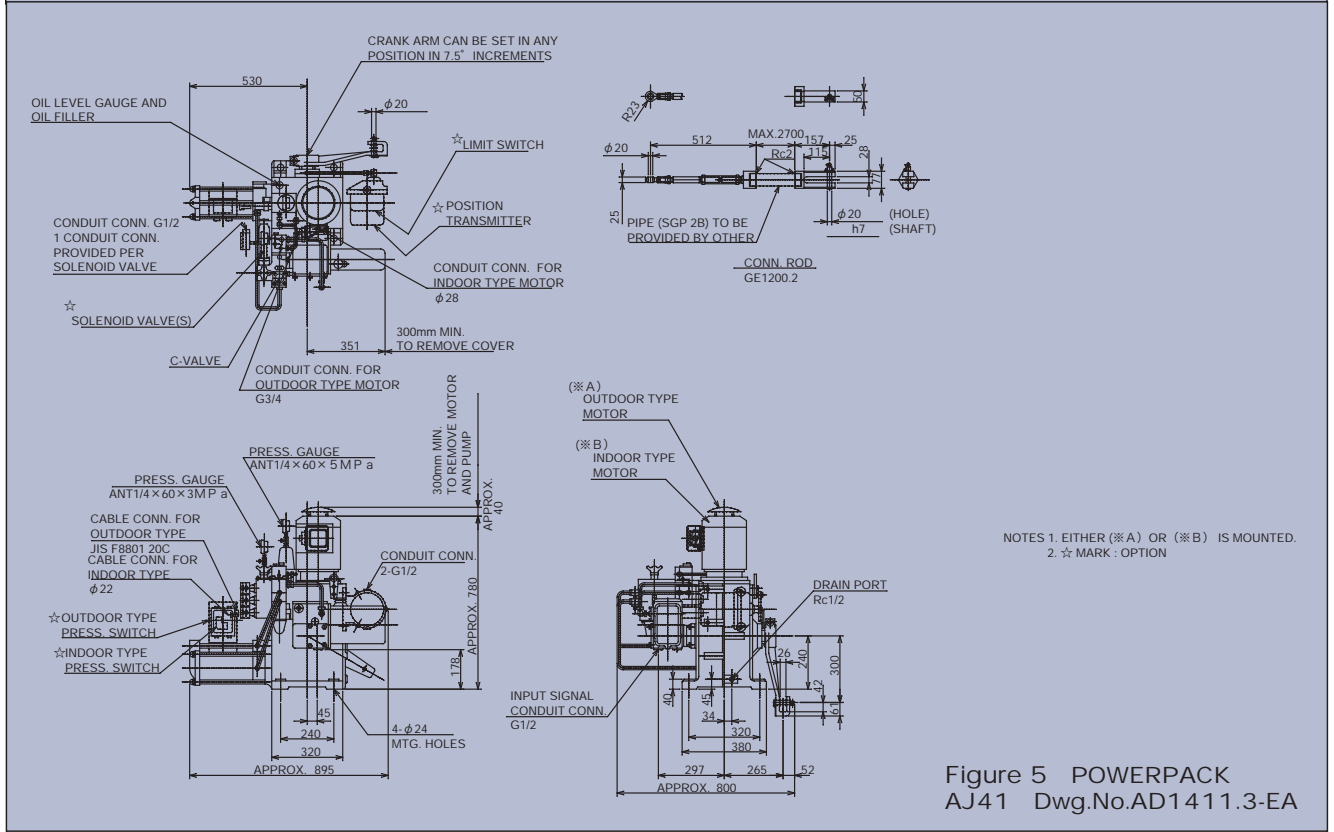
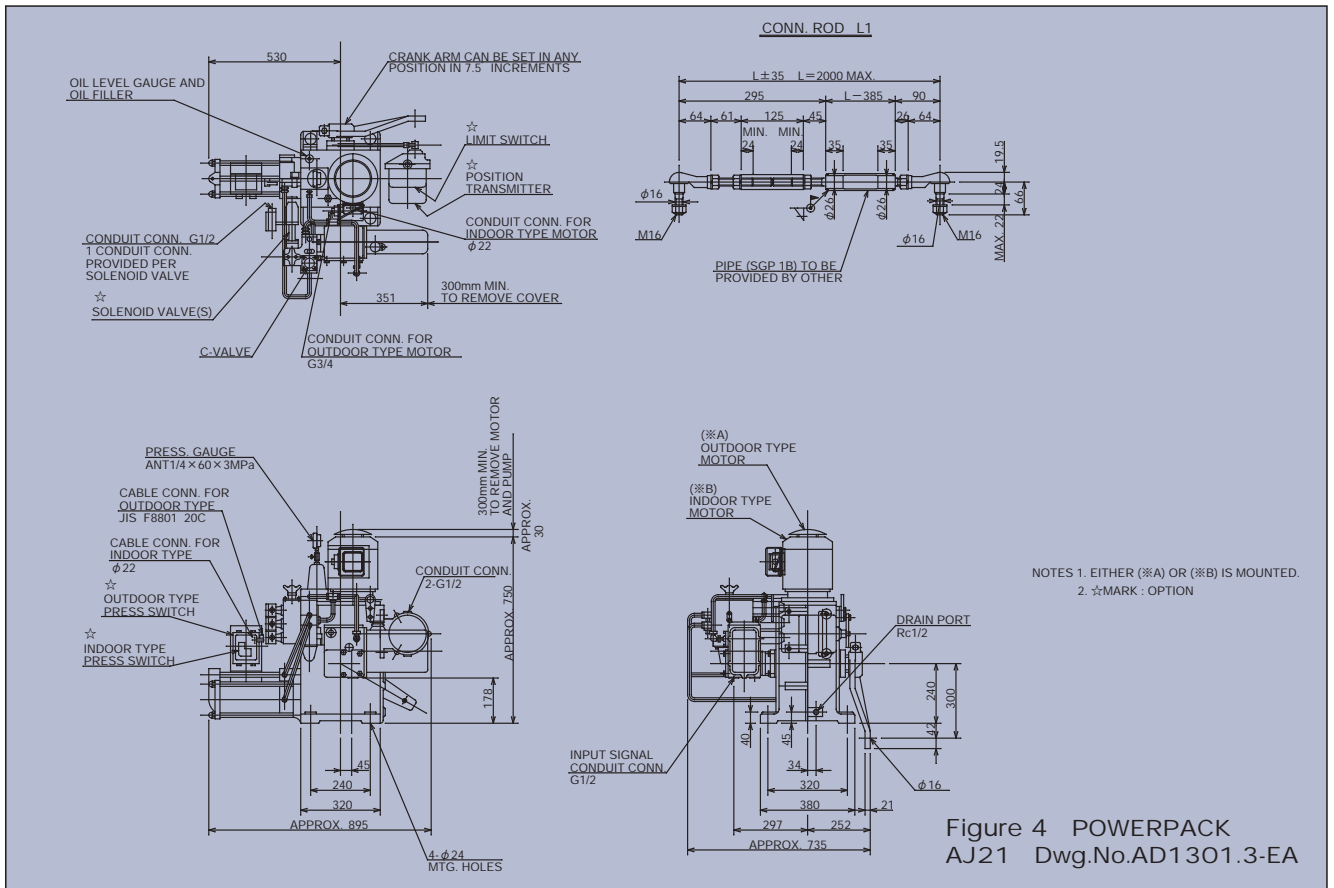


Figure 3 POWERPACK
AJ11 Dwg.No.AD1101.3-EA



We reserve the right to change the specifications in this catalog without prior notice for improving and updating our products.

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