

Moving. Holding. Switching. Regulating.

Ready for a live demonstration of our
self-regulating proportional solenoid?

No problem — Please contact us for an
appointment!

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iMag

Autonomous self-regulating proportional solenoid



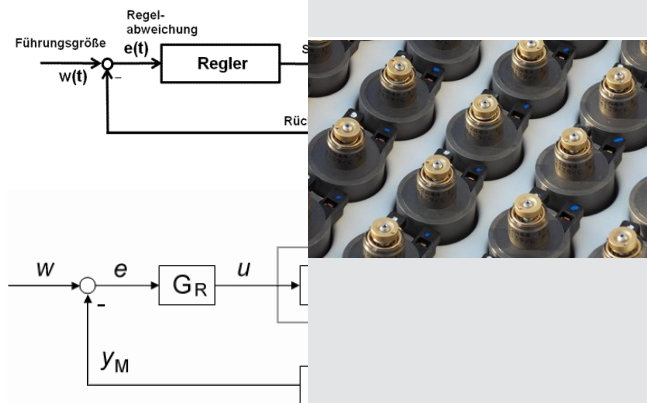
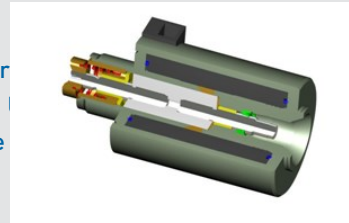
Proportional solenoids are designed to meet all customer requirements. They are actually in charge of the feedback control.

And is your imagination being inspired?

Your imagination — Our solution

In mobile hydraulics, vehicle hydraulics, pneumatic systems of commercial vehicles, mechanical engineering, medical engineering, and many further applications.

- > High accuracy
- > Sensorless position detection
- > Sensorless position control
- > Protection against thermal overload with error message in case of mechanical blockage
- > High dynamics
- > Nominal-voltage fluctuations are compensated to the greatest extent
- > Smaller sized magnets for operating-point control
- > Setpoint signal according to customer specs
- > Continuous positioning without bucking or jerking
- > Position control against spring force or magnets acting in opposite direction



Proportional regulating means reaching a sure position based on a setpoint. Depending on the application, this can be achieved by an open or closed control loop.

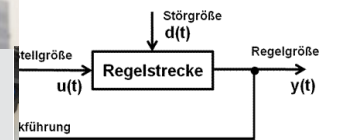
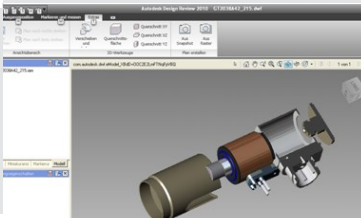
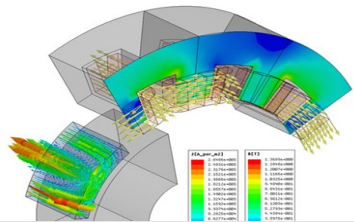


Self-regulating proportional solenoid?



was developed precisely to
 Until now, the user has had to design the
 control loop design and

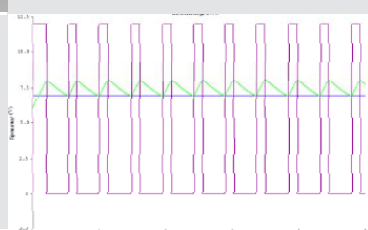
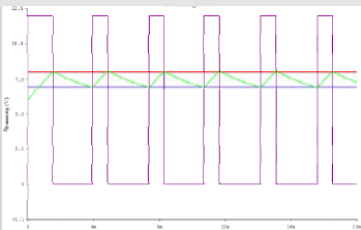
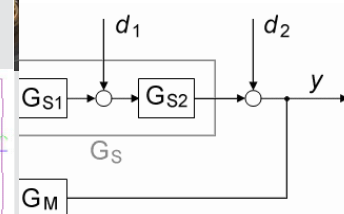
Many applications demand proportional feedback control. The proportional feedback control of electromagnets requires a lot of know-how. For closed control loops, apart from PWM power output stages, additional components such as position sensors and control electronics are also needed.

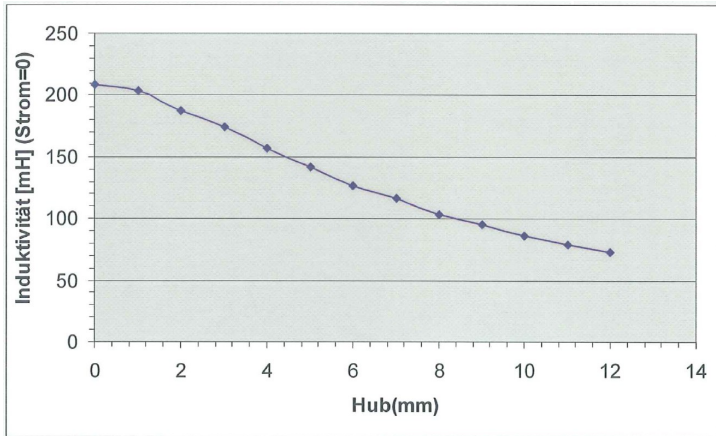


The challenge and task:

A self-regulating proportional solenoid

- > Setpoint signal = Precise self-regulating stroke
- > No external sensor or control electronics
- > No external current control through pulse width modulation (PWM)
- > Steady regulation in case of unstable nominal voltage
- > Steady regulation in case of inconsistent counterforce, such as from springs, friction, debris, pressure fluctuation, etc.





iMag - Series example - How it works

Depending on its position, the inductance changes. When overridden with a measurement, it can be exactly determined.

electronics

dependent of position and con-

A common application is the proportional feedback control of hydraulic valves. Our GP8036 proportional solenoid is a frequently used proportional solenoid for controlling sliding valves.

For good feedback control, the proportional solenoid requires a horizontal to lightly declining characteristic curve (see Figure 1). In this case with a control stroke of 2 mm.

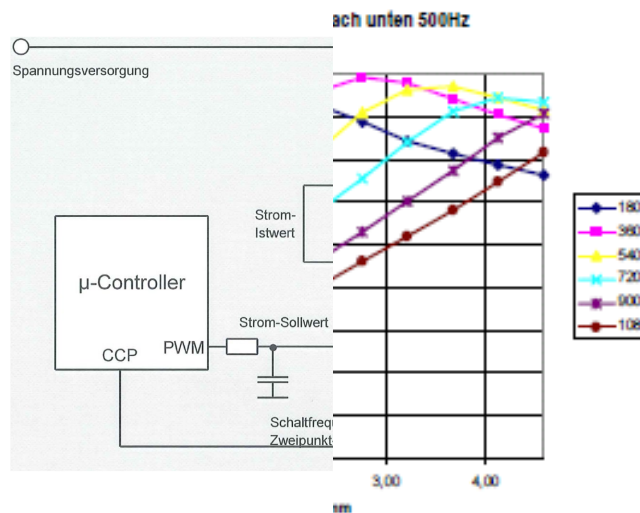
With help of the microprocessor-controlled power electronics (Figure 2), a "sensor signal" is output, which is analog to the control current and the corresponding path as shown in Figure 3.

The regulator evaluates the setpoint position and the sensor signal within milliseconds and continuously re-adjusts. Even malfunctions caused through sudden counterforces, e.g., pressure fluctuations or fluctuations in the supply voltage are immediately compensated.

With use of an intelligent two-position current controller, the proportional solenoid can reach its set position with an accuracy of 1% of the control stroke.

Depending on customer application, the setpoint signal can be communicated via

- > an analog interface (U or I)
- > a CAN-open protocol
- > a RS232 interface.



GP8 036 C55 181

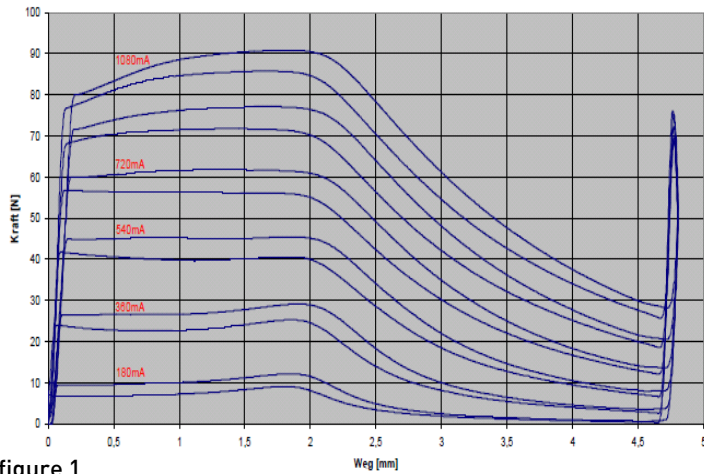


figure 1

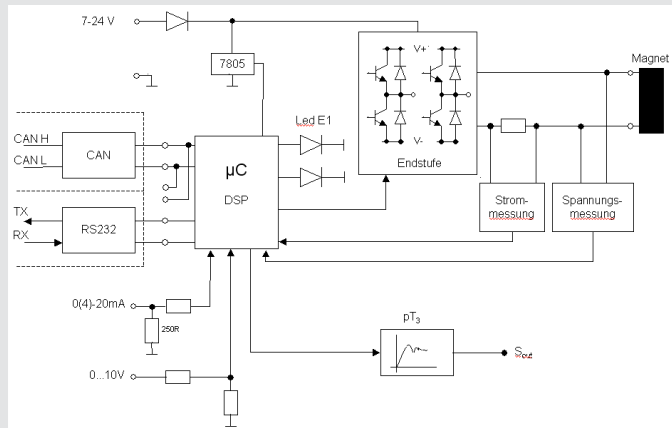


figure 2

iMag - intelligent Magnet - The solution

Figure 1:
Proportional solenoid GP803, an electromagnet has a Standard stroke 2 mm, add stroke 2.5 mm for 3/x valves when the actuating signal is ing signal, the actual position

Figure 2:
Wiring diagram of the power ed via the measured in-

Figure 3:
Definite sensor signal depen control current

Sensorless stroke detection and autonomous feedback control

- > Power electronics in the size of a DIN connector
- > The magnet is the sensor: Inductance change as the reliable position signal
- > Closed control loop in the magnet
- > Accuracy approx. 1% of the control stroke
- > Total cost savings of up to 50%, no development and design costs, no external PWM control and programming, no external position sensor, less cable

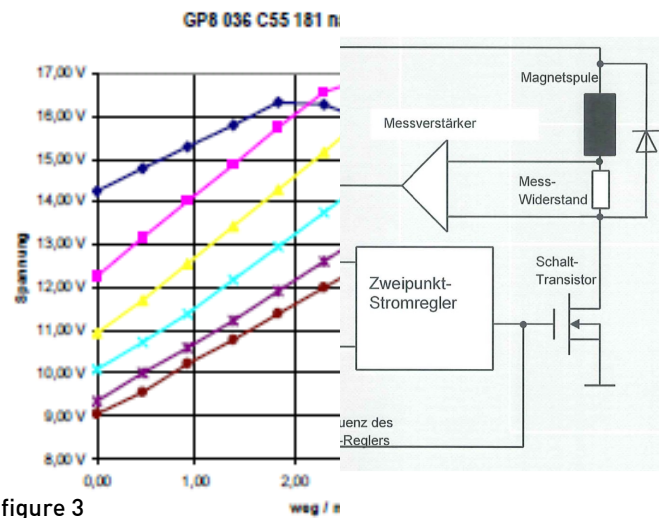


figure 3