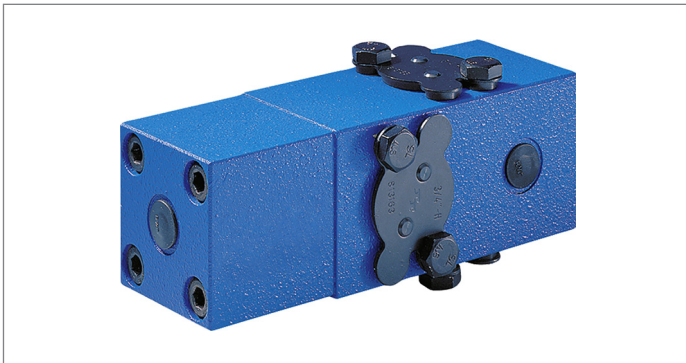


# Check-Q-meter FD



- Sizes 12, 16, 25, 32
- Series 2X
- Max. operating pressure 350 bar
- Max. flow 560 l/min

## Features

The check-Q-meter is a leakage-free pilot operated check valve. It controls the returning flow  $q_{V2}$  in relation to the flow being directed into the opposite side of the actuator  $q_{V1}$ . With cylinders the area ratio ( $q_{V2} = q_{V1} \times \varnothing$ ) has to be taken into account.

- By-pass valve, free-flow in opposite direction
- Optional built-on secondary pressure relief valve (only for valve with flange connections)
- For installation in manifolds (cartridge valve)
- With SAE flanged ports
- For sub plate mounting, porting pattern to
  - ISO 5781-06-07-0-00 (size 12, 16)
  - ISO 5781-08-10-0-00 (size 25)
  - ISO 5781-10-13-0-00 (size 32)
- Use sub plate version when valve panel mounting

## Fields of application

- Construction machinery
- Cranes
- Excavators
- Material handler
- Drilling rigs
- Stationary applications

## Contents

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Type code

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
FD			2X	/		V	*

Model	
01	Check-Q-meter
	FD

Size	
02	Size 12
	Size 16
	Size 25
	Size 32
	12
	16
	25
	32

Design	
03	Manifold mounting (cartridge valve)
	SAE flange connections without secondary pressure relief valve
	SAE flange connections with secondary pressure relief valve
	Sub-plate mounting without secondary pressure relief valve
	KA
	FA
	FB
	PA

Series	
04	20 to 29 (unchanged installation and connection dimensions)
	2X

Pressure range of the secondary pressure relief valve (Valve with SAE flange connections, code only for version FB)			
05	Pressure setting	up to 200 bar	200
		up to 300 bar	300
		up to 400 bar	400

Orifice diameter				
06	Without orifice			B00
	With orifice (other orifice diameters on request)	Ø 0.3 mm	sizes 12 and 16	B03
		Ø 0.4 mm	size 25	B04
		Ø 0.6 mm	size 32	B06

Sealing material	
07	NBR (nitrile rubber)
	FKM (fluorocarbon rubber)
	M
	V

08	Further specifications in plain text
	*

Online selector

The online FD selector helps you to find your preferred type quickly and easily.



Link: [https://www.boschrexroth.com/ics/Projects/Generic-Selector/home.cfm?Productarea=FD\\_EXT](https://www.boschrexroth.com/ics/Projects/Generic-Selector/home.cfm?Productarea=FD_EXT)

**Technical data**

General							
Weight		kg	See page 8				
Installation position			Preferably upright (port <b>X</b> up)				
Type of connection			See page 8				
Ambient temperature range		θ	°C	-20 ... +80			
Priming (Standard)			One-coat paint RAL 5010				
Hydraulic							
Maximum operating pressure at the port	<b>A, X</b>	$p_{\max}$	bar	350			
	<b>B</b>	$p_{\max}$	bar	420			
Control pressure at the port	<b>X</b>	$p_{\min}$	bar	20 ... 70 (The cracking pressure depends on the valve type. Further information on request.)			
		$p_{\max}$	bar	350			
Cracking pressure <b>A to B</b>		$p$	bar	2			
Maximum pressure setting of the secondary pressure relief valve		$p$	bar	400			
Maximum flow at the port	<b>A, B</b>			<b>NG12</b>	<b>NG16</b>	<b>NG25</b>	<b>NG32</b>
		$q_{V\max}$	l/min	80	200	320	560
Area ratio of the pre-opening			$\frac{\text{control surface}}{\text{load surface}} = \frac{1}{20}$				
Hydraulic fluid			Mineral oil (HL, HLP) according to DIN 51524, see data sheet 90220. Other hydraulic fluids on request, e.g. environmentally acceptable fluids per ISO 15380 as specified in data sheet 90221.				
Hydraulic fluid temperature range		θ	°C	-20 ... +80			
Viscosity range		ν	mm²/s	10 ... 800			
Maximum admissible degree of contamination of the hydraulic fluid cleanliness level according to ISO 4406 (c)				Level 20/18/15, for this we recommend using a filter with a minimum retention rate of $\beta_{10} \geq 75$			

**Notice**

For applications outside these parameters, please consult us!

## Functional description

Check-Q-meters are used in hydraulic systems to influence the speeds of hydraulic motors and cylinders independent of the load (prevents running away). In addition there is an isolator function for pipe burst safety.

The check-Q-meter comprises basically of the housing (1), main poppet (2), pilot part (3), pilot spool (4), damping spool (5) und pilot damping (6).

### Lifting the load

With free-flow from **A** to **B** the main spool (2) is opened. If the load pressure fails (e.g. pipe break between the directional valve and ports **A**) then the main spool (2) immediately closes. This function is achieved by the connection of the load side (7) with spring chamber (8).

### Lowering the load (circuit examples)

The direction of flow is from **B** to **A**. Port **A** is connected to tank via the directional valve. The piston rod side of the cylinder has a flow applied which corresponds to the working conditions. The relationship between the control pressure at port **X** and the load pressure at port **B** = 1 : 20.

When the control pressure is reached the pre-opening of the main spool takes place. Via the control spool (4) the pilot stage (3) is lifted off its seat and chamber (8) is decompressed via this drilling and port **A** to tank. At the same time the load pressure in port **B** is no longer applied to chamber (8), within the main spool. The main poppet (2) is thereby unloaded. The reverse side of the control spool (4) at the main poppet (2), lies against the collar of the damping spool (5).

The pressure required at port **X** to open **B** to **A** is now only influenced by the spring in chamber (9). The pressure required to begin opening the connection **B** to **A** is 20 bar; to fully open the connection up to 70 bar is required depending on the version.

The opening cross-section for flow control increases progressively. It is created by the successive opening of radial drillings in the bush and the main poppet (2) land.

The relationship between the control pressure, cracking pressure and differential pressure determines the flow to the actuator via the connection of **B** to **A**. Thus uncontrolled running away of the actuator is prevented.

The controlled lowering procedure is not affected even if there is a pipe burst between the directional valve and port **A**.

### Guidelines for influencing the opening and closing times of the check-Q-meter

- ▶ Throttling of the opening sequence is via orifice (6) in the control spool (4) and both sides of the damping spool (5). The orifice (6) is protected by sieves.
- ▶ The closing movement of the check-Q-meter is virtually un-throttled.
- ▶ When being used in conjunction with cylinders the control line to port **X** can be fitted with a throttle check valve (meter-out control) to influence the closing sequence.
- ▶ When being used in conjunction with motors a throttle check valve should not be fitted in the control line to port **X**. In this case it is recommended that the control times of the directional valve are influenced.

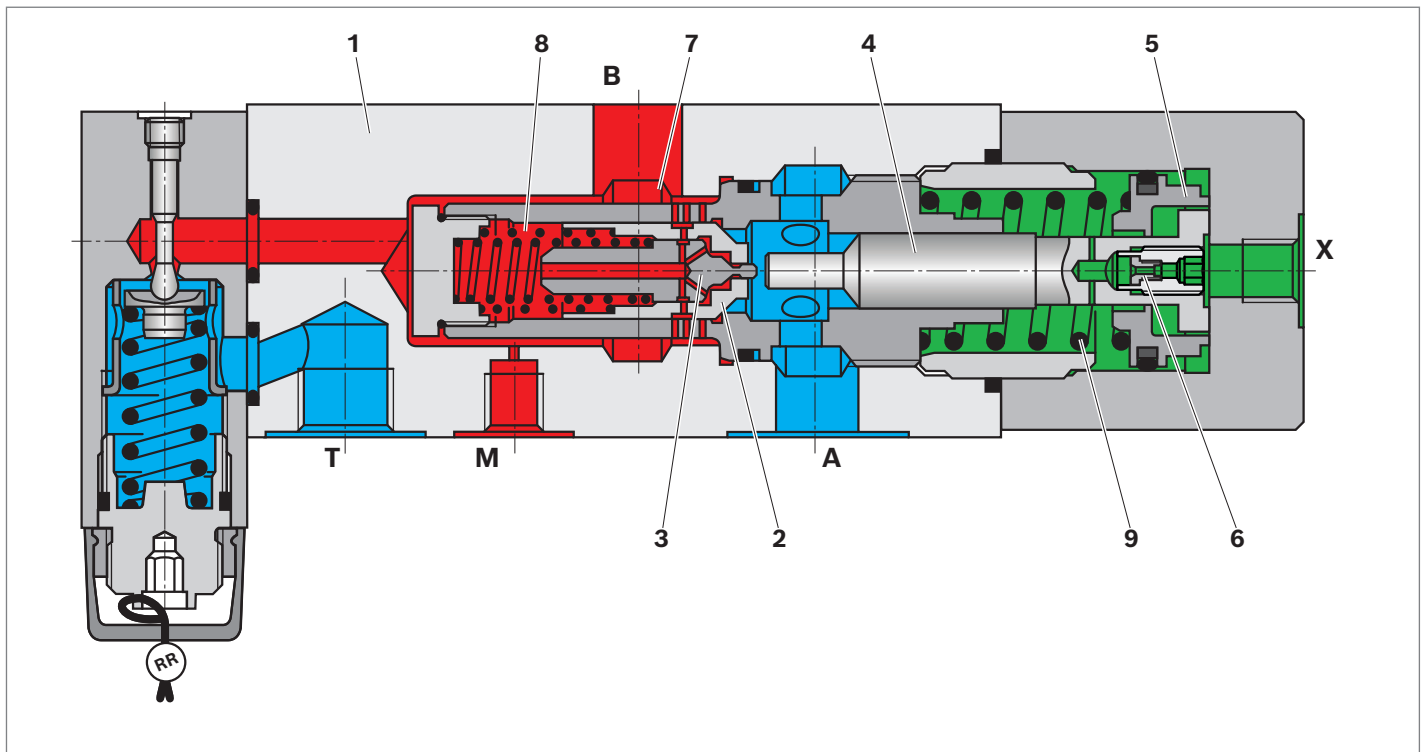
### Guidelines for influencing the opening and closing times of the check-Q-meter

- ▶ Throttling of the opening sequence is via orifice (6) in the control spool (4) and both sides of the damping spool (5). The orifice (6) is protected by sieves.
- ▶ The closing movement of the check-Q-meter is virtually un-throttled.

### Notice on cracking pressure in lowering mode:

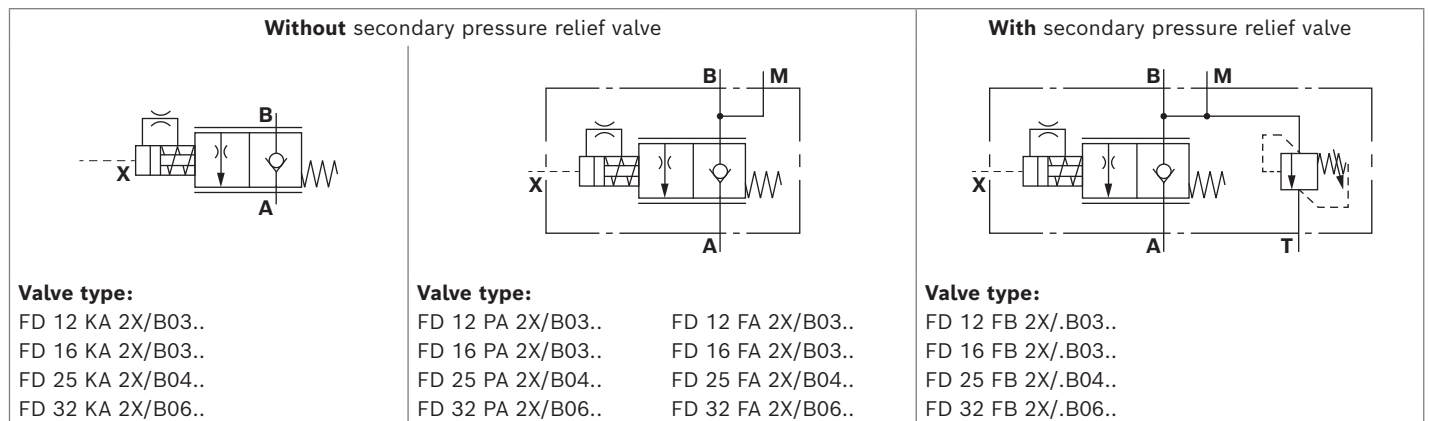
Port **A** should preferably be depressurized. Back pressure in port **A** increases the cracking pressure in port **X**.

▼ **Cross section** (example FD...FB2X/...V01)



- |                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Housing       | 6 Pilot damping (orifice) |
| 2 Main poppet   | 7 Load side               |
| 3 Pilot part    | 8 Spring chamber          |
| 4 Pilot spool   | 9 Spring                  |
| 5 Damping spool |                           |

▼ **Symbols**

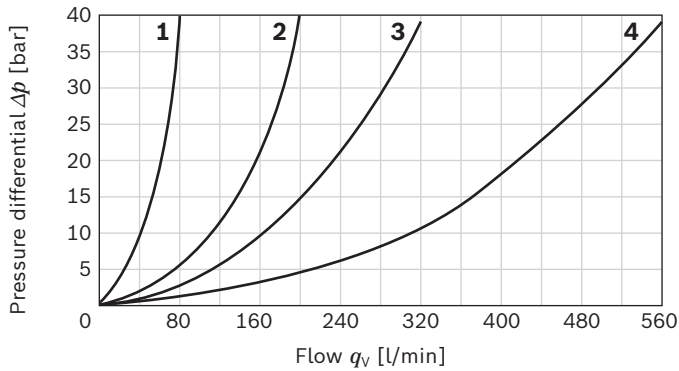


Ports	
<b>A</b>	Control block
<b>B</b>	Consumer
<b>T</b>	Tank
<b>X</b>	Control port
<b>M</b>	Measuring port

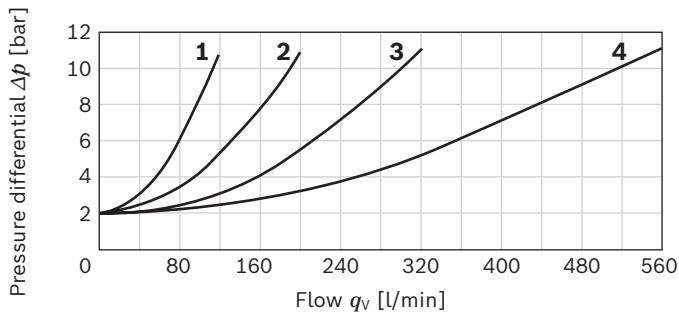
## Characteristic curves

▼ **Pressure differential  $\Delta p$  in relation to flow  $q_v$ , measured at throttle position: B  $\rightarrow$  A**

**Throttle fully open ( $p_x$  = up to 70 bar)**



▼ **Pressure differential  $\Delta p$  in relation to flow  $q_v$ , measured via the check valve: A  $\rightarrow$  B**



- 1 Size 12
- 2 Size 16
- 3 Size 25
- 4 Size 32

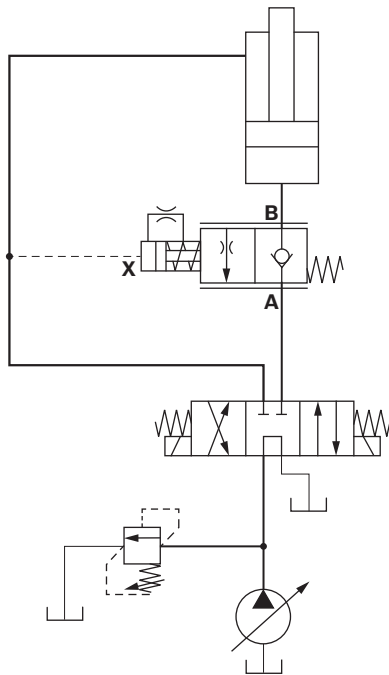
### Notice

Characteristic curves measured at  $\nu = 41 \text{ mm}^2$  and  $\vartheta = 50^\circ \text{ C}$ .

## Circuit examples

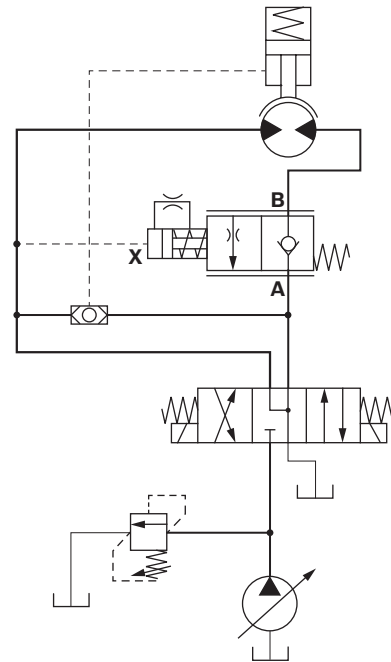
### Differential cylinder

For functional reasons, always a closed centre directional valve should be used!



### Hydraulic motor

- Internal control of the holding brake:  
So that the holding brake can operate both of the direction all valve ports have to be connected to port **T** in the neutral position.
- External control of the holding brake:  
For functional reasons, if the brake is externally unloaded then it is possible to use a closed center directional valve for the neutral position.



### Notice

Two single check-Q-meters cannot be used to control two cylinders which are forced mechanically to move together, as synchronisation and the same pressure cannot be guaranteed in each cylinder. Therefore, the cylinders have to be equipped with two pilot operated check valves, type SL from Bosch Rexroth (see data sheet 21460 for size 6 or 21468 for size 10 to 32). The check-Q-meter is fitted in a common line. In this case, the load pressure must not exceed 200 bar because of the opening ratio of the SL valves!

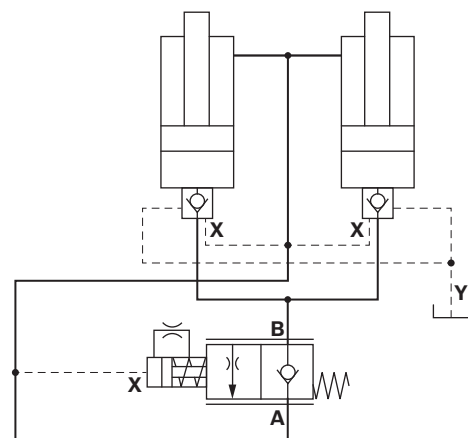
### Example:

Load pressure at cylinder: 200 bar

Area ratio SL check valve:  $\frac{1}{11}$

Cracking pressure spring FD valve: 20 bar

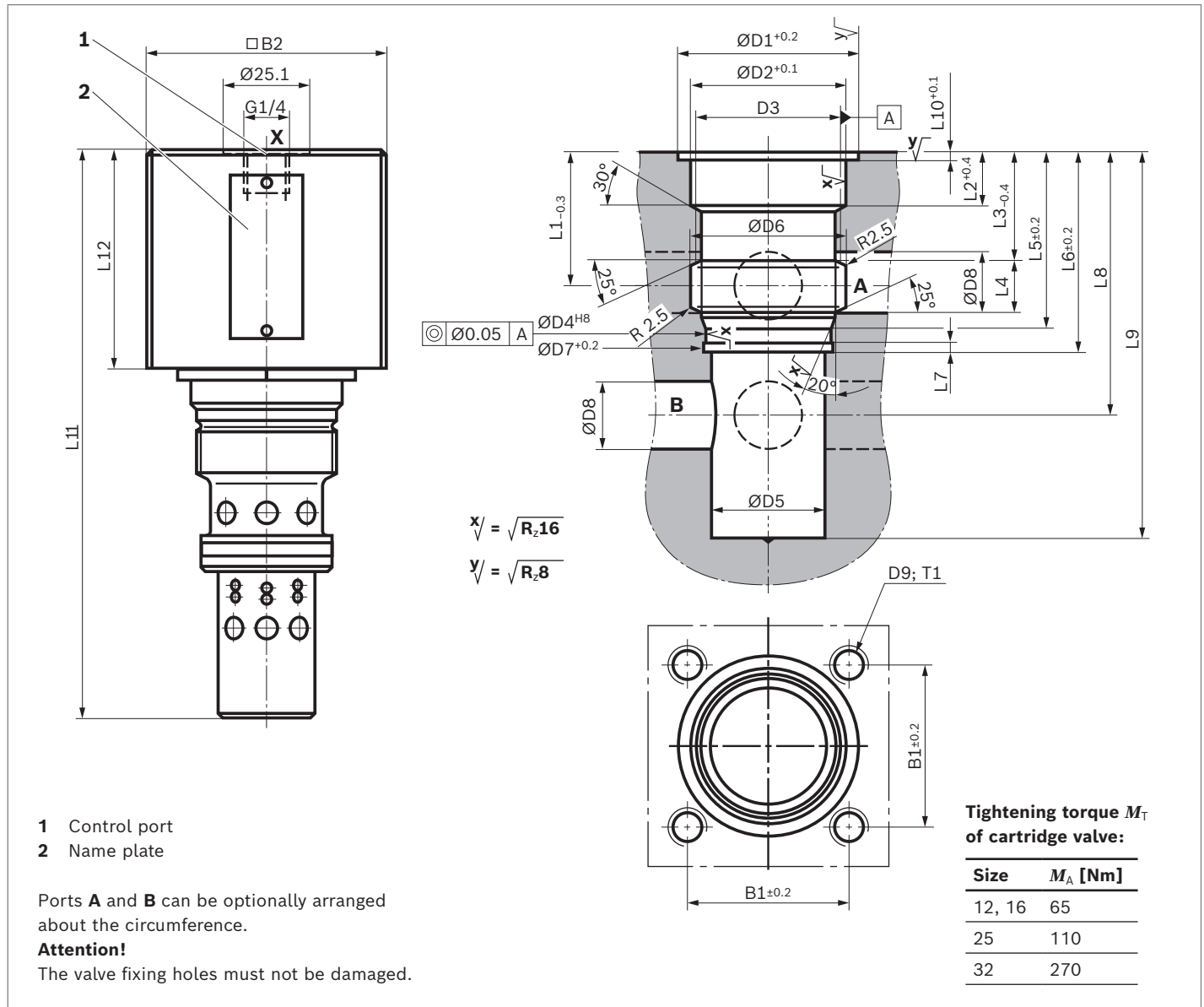
$$\frac{200 \text{ bar}}{11} = 18.2 \text{ bar}$$



18.2 bar < 20 bar
Cracking pressure SL valve      Cracking pressure FD valve

## Dimensions

### ▼ FD valve for manifold mounting (version KA)



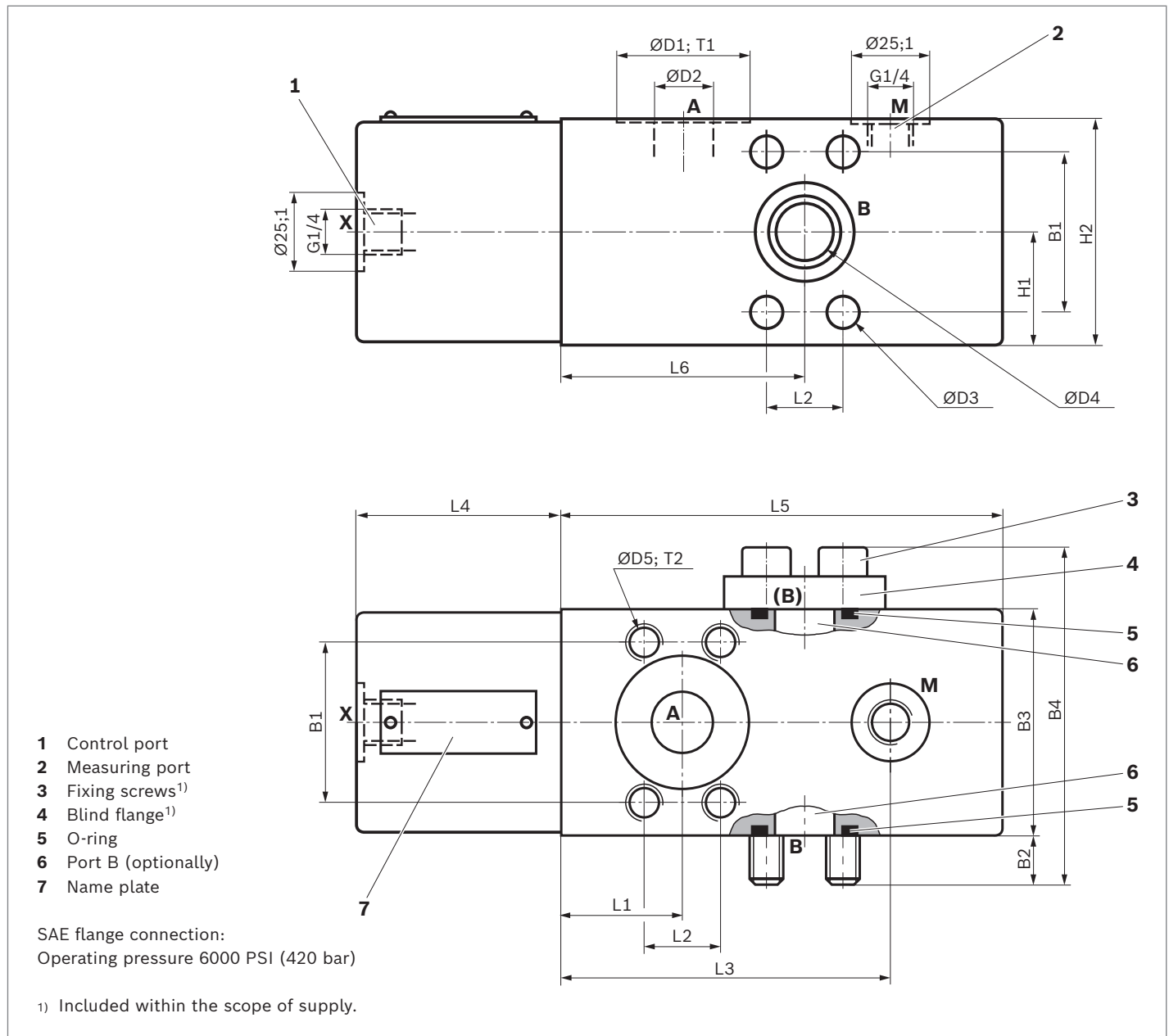
Type	B1	B2	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	T1	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6
FD 12 KA 2X/...	48	70	54	46	M42 × 2	38	34	46	38.6	16	M10	16	39	16	32	15.5	50.5	60
FD 16 KA 2X/...	48	70	54	46	M42 × 2	38	34	46	38.6	16	M10	16	39	16	32	15.5	50.6	60
FD 25 KA 2X/...	56	80	60	54	M52 × 2	48	40	60	48.6	25	M12	19	50	19	39	22	65	80
FD 32 KA 2X/...	66	95	72	65	M64 × 2	58	52	74	58.6	30	M16	23	52	19	40	25	71	85

Type	L7	L8	L9	L10	L11	L12	Valve fixing screws	Tightening torque $M_T$ [Nm]	Weight [kg]
FD 12 KA 2X/...	3	78	128	2.3	191	65	4 pieces M10 × 70 DIN 912-10.9	69	2.8
FD 16 KA 2X/...	3	78	128	2.3	191	65	4 pieces M10 × 70 DIN 912-10.9	69	2.8
FD 25 KA 2X/...	4	105	182	2.3	253	75	4 pieces M12 × 80 DIN 912-10.9	120	5.6
FD 32 KA 2X/...	4	105	198	2.3	289	94	4 pieces M16 × 100 DIN 912-10.9	295	7.5

Pipe threads **G** according to ISO 228/1



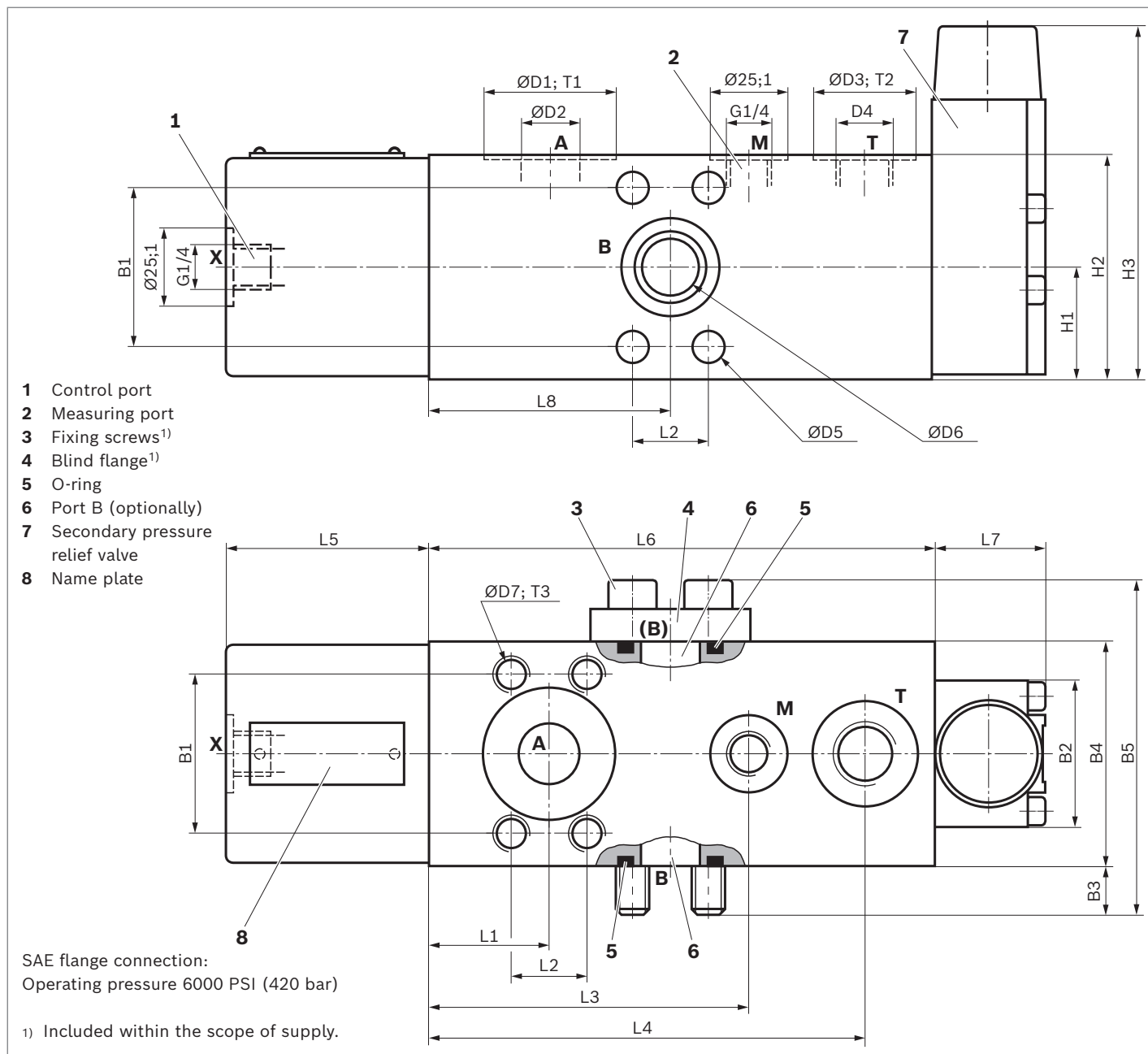
▼ **FD valve for SAE flange connections, without secondary pressure relief valve (version FA)**

Type	B1	B2	B3	B4	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	H1	H2
<b>FD 12 FA 2X/...</b>	50.8	16.5	72	110	43	18	10.5	18	M10	36	72
<b>FD 16 FA 2X/...</b>	50.8	16.5	72	110	43	18	10.5	18	M10	36	72
<b>FD 25 FA 2X/...</b>	57.2	14.5	90	132	50	25	13.5	25	M12	45	90
<b>FD 32 FA 2X/...</b>	66.7	20	105	154	56	30	15	30	M14	50	105

Type	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	T1	T2	Weight [kg]	O-ring (5)
<b>FD 12 FA 2X/...</b>	39	23.8	105	65	140	78	0.1	15	7	25 × 3.5
<b>FD 16 FA 2X/...</b>	39	23.8	105	65	140	78	0.1	15	7	25 × 3.5
<b>FD 25 FA 2X/...</b>	50	27.8	148	75	200	105	0.1	18	16	32.92 × 3.53
<b>FD 32 FA 2X/...</b>	52	31.6	155	94	215	115	0.1	21	21	37.69 × 3.53

Pipe threads **G** according to ISO 228/1

▼ **FD valve for SAE flange connections, with secondary pressure relief valve (version FB)**


Type	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	H1	H2
<b>FD 12 FB 2X/...</b>	50.8	47	16.5	72	110	43	18	34	G 1/2	10.5	18	M10	36	72
<b>FD 16 FB 2X/...</b>	50.8	47	16.5	72	110	43	18	34	G 1/2	10.5	18	M10	36	72
<b>FD 25 FB 2X/...</b>	57.2	80	14.5	90	132	50	25	42	G 3/4	13.5	25	M12	45	90
<b>FD 32 FB 2X/...</b>	66.7	80	20	105	154	56	30	42	G 3/4	15	30	M14	50	105

Type	H3	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	L8	T1	T2	T3	Weight [kg]	O-ring (5)
<b>FD 12 FB 2X/...</b>	118	39	23.8	105	141.5	65	162	38	78	0.1	1	15	9	25 × 3.5
<b>FD 16 FB 2X/...</b>	118	39	23.8	105	141.5	65	162	38	78	0.1	1	15	9	25 × 3.5
<b>FD 25 FB 2X/...</b>	145	50	27.8	148	198	75	225	50	105	0.1	1	18	18	32.92 × 3.53
<b>FD 32 FB 2X/...</b>	145	52	31.6	155	215	94	240	50	115	0.1	1	21	24	37.69 × 3.53

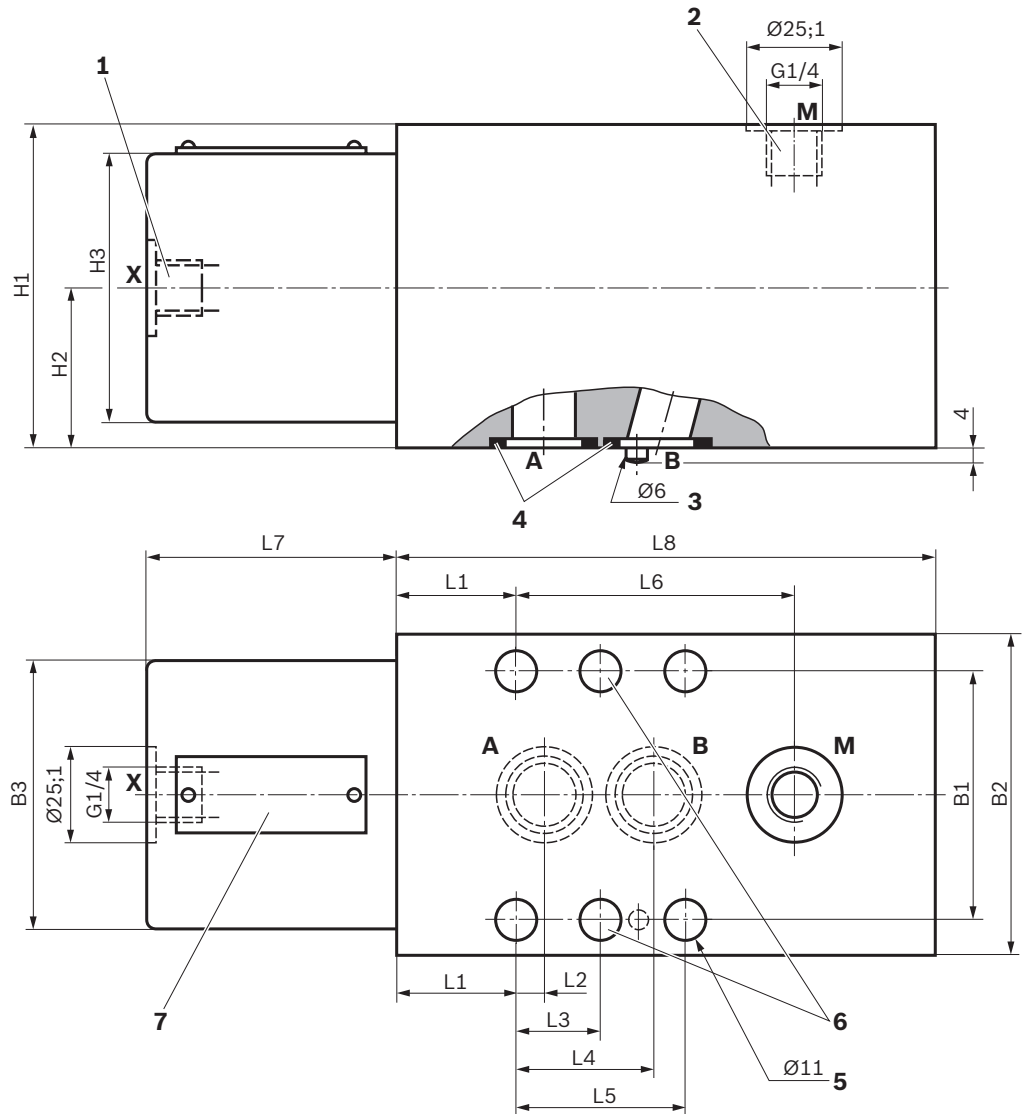
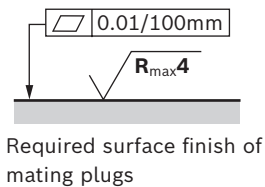
Pipe threads **G** according to ISO 228/1

▼ **FD valve for sub-plate mounting (version PA)**

- 1 Control port
- 2 Measuring port
- 3 Fixing pin
- 4 O-ring
- 5 Fixing holes:  
4 pieces for sizes 12, 16, 25  
6 pieces for size 32
- 6 Not for sizes 12, 16, 25
- 7 Name plate

Porting pattern according to ISO 5781:

Size	Code
12, 16	5781-06-07-0-00
25	5781-08-10-0-00
32	5781-10-13-0-00



Type	B1	B2	B3	H1	H2	H3	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	L8
<b>FD 12 PA 2X/...</b>	66.7	85	70	85	42.5	70	31.8	7.2	–	35.8	42.9	73.2	65	140
<b>FD 16 PA 2X/...</b>	66.7	85	70	85	42.5	70	31.8	7.2	–	35.8	42.9	73.2	65	140
<b>FD 25 PA 2X/...</b>	79.4	100	80	100	50	80	38.9	11.1	–	49.2	60.3	109.1	75	200
<b>FD 32 PA 2X/...</b>	96.8	120	95	120	60	95	35.3	16.7	42.1	67.5	84.2	119.7	94	215

Type	Ø A, B	Valve fixing screws	Tightening torque $M_T$ [Nm]	Weight [kg]	O-ring (4)
<b>FD 12 PA 2X/...</b>	16	4 pieces M10 × 100 DIN 912-10.9	75	9	21.3 × 2.4
<b>FD 16 PA 2X/...</b>	16	4 pieces M10 × 100 DIN 912-10.9	75	9	21.3 × 2.4
<b>FD 25 PA 2X/...</b>	22	4 pieces M10 × 120 DIN 912-10.9	75	18	29.82 × 2.62
<b>FD 32 PA 2X/...</b>	30	6 pieces M10 × 140 DIN 912-10.9	75	24	37.69 × 3.53

Pipe threads **G** according to ISO 228/1

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