

Technical Tips

COMMON OPTIONS

As you will see, Parker offers a variety of solenoid valve products. As such, some of the options mentioned below may not be available on all valves. Consult the model coding and dimensions for each valve for more specifics. Here are some of the common options available.

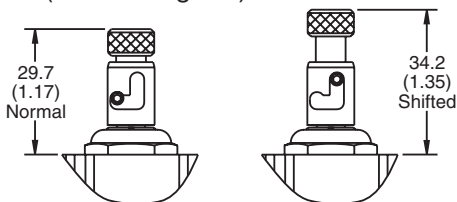
Seals: Valves feature a Polyurethane “D”-Ring. The “D”-Ring eliminates the need for backup rings. For more information on the “D”-Ring see the Technical Data section of the catalog. The majority of the products are also available in Nitrile or Fluorocarbon seals. Contact factory for availability. You should always match the seal compatibility to the temperature and fluid being used in your application.

Coils: Coils can be ordered as part of the full assembly or separately. Various terminations and voltages are available. For detailed information on the coil options consult the coil section of the catalog. The ordering information for each valve will direct you to the proper coil.

Manual Overrides: Many of our solenoid valves are also offered with a manual override. The override allows the user to shift the valve when coil force is not available. They provide a means of shifting the solenoid valve due to a loss of power or a coil failure. Overrides are intended for infrequent usage and are not designed to be used as a primary method of valve actuation.

The most common override option for the 2 Position valves is the push & twist style shown below. With a normally closed valve or a pull style tube, the valve is in normal operation (or de-energized)

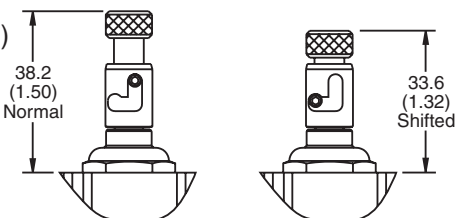
when the pin is seated in the slotted groove at the lowest position. To shift the valve manually, the operator pushes down on the knob



Normally Closed Pull Type Tube

and twists it counterclockwise. When the pressure is removed from the knob, an internal spring pushes the pin up the slotted groove to the upper position of the override. With a normally open valve, or push style tube, the actuation is reversed. The valve is in the normal position

(or de-energized) when the pin is in the upper position of the override. To shift the valve manually, the operator pushes

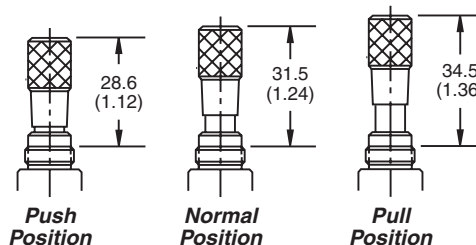


Normally Open Push Type Tube

Solenoid Valves

down on the knob and twists is clockwise. Once the pin is seated in the slotted groove, the operator can remove pressure and the valve will stay actuated.

3 Position valves are offered with a Push / Pull style override. This override is not detented. Springs hold the spool of the valve in the center position of the valve. When the knob is pulled, the spool is moved upward simulating the action of the upper coil. When the override is pushed, the spool moves downward simulating the action of the lower coil. When no pressure is applied to the knob, it centers the spool.



Screens: 2 way valves can be ordered with a small mesh screen (60 x 60 mesh) placed over the cage of the cartridge valve. This screen is intended for cursory protection of the internal components of the solenoid valve. It should not be used as the primary method of filtration. The mesh catches small pieces of debris that could impede spool or poppet movement. Note that a screen will trap debris from both directions. Thus, any debris coming from the nose of the cartridge would be trapped inside the valve. As such, we recommend that screens be implemented in only applications where hydraulic fluid passes through the cartridge from the side of the cage to the nose. It should also be noted that the pressure drop through the cartridge will be increased slightly due to the small restriction of the mesh. As the screen fills with debris, pressure drop will continue to rise.



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TD	Technical Data

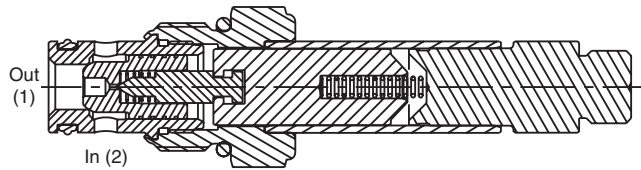
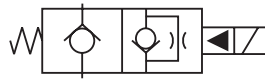
PRODUCT TYPES / APPLICATIONS

Two Way Poppet Valves

Two way poppet valves are pilot operated, low leakage solenoid actuated valves. Two way poppet valves control the flow of a two way function by blocking flow in one direction (similar to a check valve). They are generally selected due to their low leakage and ability to meet higher flow requirements. Poppet valves are often used on single operation actuators or in unloading functions. They are available in normally closed and normally open types. In addition, free reverse flow and fast response versions are available.

Normally Closed Poppet

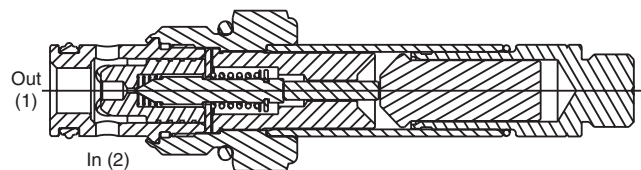
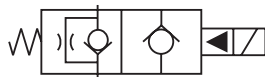
Normally closed two way poppet valves act as a check valve when de-energized, blocking flow from one direction and allowing restricted free flow in the reverse condition. When energized, the poppet lifts allowing free flow from the side to the nose of the cartridge. Should the application require free flow in both directions, the free reverse flow option should be chosen.



OPERATION - The valve pilot is held on its seat by spring force, blocking pilot flow. This allows pressure at the inlet (port 2) to hold the poppet on its seat, thus, preventing flow through the valve (2-1). If the nose of the cartridge (port 1) is pressurized, the pressure will overcome the spring force, pushing the poppet off of its seat, allowing free flow through the cartridge (1-2). When the coil is energized, the valve pilot is pulled off of its seat. This vents the pressure inside the poppet to port 1, creating a pressure imbalance across the main poppet. This differential lifts the poppet allowing flow from the side to nose (2-1). Since poppet valves are piloted operated, a minimum amount of pressure differential (25-50 psi) and flow between ports 2 and 1 must be present to overcome the spring and lift the poppet.

Normally Open Poppet

Normally open two way poppet valves, when de-energized, allow free flow from the side (port 2) of the cartridge to the nose (port 1). Flow in the reverse direction is restricted. Should free flow be required in both directions, the free reverse flow option should be specified. Once the coil is energized the normally open poppet valve acts as a check valve, blocking flow from one direction and allowing restricted free flow in the reverse condition.

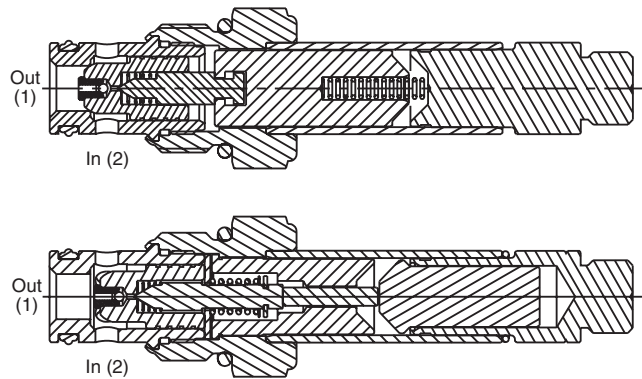
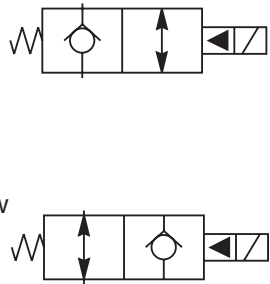


OPERATION - The valve pilot is held off its seat by spring force. Pilot flow is vented to port 1, creating a pressure imbalance that moves the main poppet. This differential lifts the poppet allowing flow from the side to nose (2-1). Since poppet valves are piloted operated, a minimum amount of pressure differential (25-50 psi) between ports 2 and 1 must be present to overcome the spring and lift the poppet. When the coil is energized, the coil force overcomes the spring force to drive the valve pilot and main poppet into their seats, thus blocking flow from port 2-1. If the nose of the cartridge (port 1) is pressurized, the pressure will overcome the spring force and solenoid force, pushing the poppet off of its seat, allowing restricted flow through the cartridge (1-2).

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Free Reverse Flow

The free reverse flow versions are available on both the normally closed and normally open poppet valves. As mentioned above, the operation is the same as the standard poppet valve except flow through the reverse direction is not restricted. The free reverse flow option is only needed if the application requires flow to pass through the cartridge valve from the nose to side (port 1 to port 2).



Fast Response

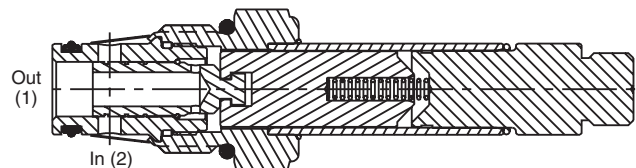
Since poppet valves are pilot operated valves, a few milliseconds are needed to move the pilot and allow the poppet to lift. Should a faster response time be required on normally closed poppet valves, this option can be chosen. The fast response is accomplished by reducing the movement of the pilot. Thus, the flow capacity of the poppet valve is also decreased.

Two Way Spool Valves

Two way spool valves are direct acting, fast responding solenoid actuated valves. Like the poppet valves described earlier, they block the flow of a two way function. Unlike two way poppet valves, spool valves block flow from both the side port and the nose port. They do not have the check like function of the poppet valve, thus they are either open or closed. Spool valves are directed operated, so they respond more quickly to coil voltage than poppet valves. Spool valves operate via a sliding spool, thus, some leakage will be present due to the required spool clearance. Spool valves block flow in both directions, but the preferred flow path is still from the side of the cartridge to the nose due to the flow forces acting on the spool. Two way spool valves are available in normally open and normally closed types.

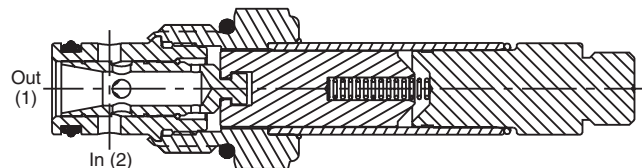
Normally Closed Spool

When de-energized, the spool is positioned by the spring force to cover both the side (2) and nose (1) ports of the valve. Thus, no flow is allowed from either direction. Once the coil is energized, the spool shifts exposing a flow path between the two ports. Flow can then be passed through the valve from either direction.



Normally Open Spool

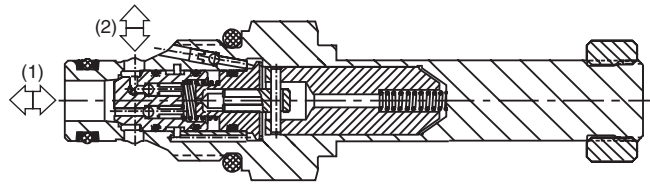
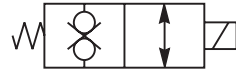
When de-energized, the spool is positioned by the spring force so that a flow path between the side (2) and nose (1) ports is exposed, allowing flow through the valve from either direction. Once the coil is energized, the spool shifts to cover both the side (2) and nose (1) ports of the valve. Thus, no flow is allowed from either direction.



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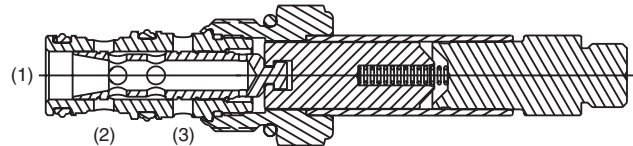
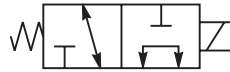
Bi-Directional Poppet Valve

Bi-directional poppet valves combine the dual blocking function of spool valves with the lower leakage capabilities of poppet valves. These valves also have a limited flow capacity compared to standard poppet or spool valves.



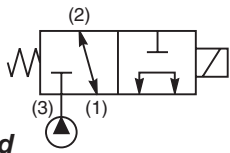
Two Position, Three Way Spool Valve

Three way spool solenoid valves provide directional control of flow. Each three way valve has a special internal spool which connects two of the three valve ports. When actuated, the spool connects a different combination of valve ports. These valves are often used for raise and lower functions of a single acting cylinder, control of a uni-directional motor, or as a circuit selector.

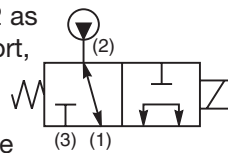


OPERATION - In the de-energized mode, the spool is positioned by spring force. When energized, the coil force directly shifts the spool against the spring, thus changing the flow through the valve. Each spool type can be used as a normally open, normally closed, or selector valve. To explain this we will review the DSL103A which is pictured here. When the valve is de-energized, ports 1 and 2 are open to one another. When energized, ports 1 and 3 are connected.

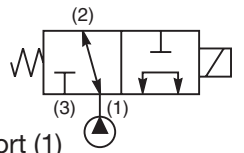
Thus, if we use port 3 as our pressure port, we have a **normally closed valve**. The pressure port (3) is blocked, while the actuator port (1) is drained to tank (2).



If we use port 2 as our pressure port, we have a **normally open valve**. The pressure port (2) is connected to the actuator port (1), and the tank port (3) is blocked.



If we use port 1 as our pressure port, we have a **selector valve**. The pressure port (1) is either connected to port (2) or port (3). Thus, it is "selecting" which port will get the system pressure and flow.

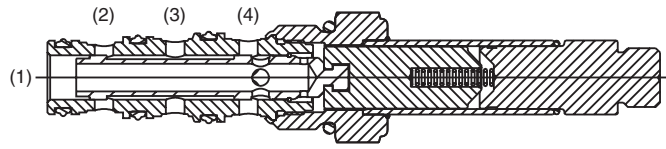
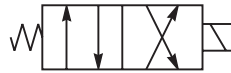


Note that in all three examples, we were using the same valve. The flow forces acting on the spool change depending on which port is pressurized. Thus, if you will be shifting the three way valve under full flow and pressure, it is important to review the shift limit characteristics for the flow paths you have chosen to be sure the coil has enough force to shift the spool. Various spools are available in this catalog to maximize the flow and pressure capacities for the desired flow function.

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**Two Position,
Four Way Spool Valve**

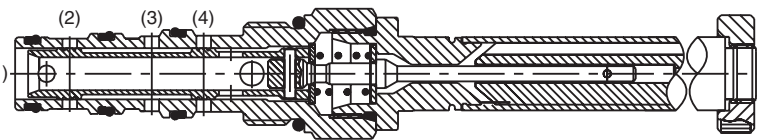
Four way spool solenoid valves provide directional control of flow. Each four way valve has a special internal spool which connects some combination of the four valve ports together. When actuated, the spool connects a different combination of valve ports. These valves are often used for the raise / lower function of a double acting cylinder, or as a forward / reverse function of bi-directional motors.



OPERATION - In the de-energized mode, the spool is positioned by spring force. When energized, the coil force directly shifts the spool against the spring, thus changing the flow through the valve. Each spool type is customized to provide the flow combination desired. The flow forces acting on the spool change depending on which port is pressurized. Thus, if you will be shifting the four way valve under full flow and pressure, it is important to review the shift limit characteristics for the flow paths you have chosen to ensure the coil has enough force to shift the spool. Various spools are shown in this catalog to maximize the flow and pressure capacities for the desired flow function.

**Three Position,
Four Way Spool Valve**

Three position, four way spool solenoid valves provide directional control of flow. Each four way valve has a special internal spool which connects some combination of the four ports together. When one coil is actuated, the spool connects a different combination of valve ports. When the other coil is actuated a third combination of valve ports are connected. These valves are often used for the raise / lower function of a double acting cylinder, or as a forward / reverse function of bi-directional motors. The center position can be used to stop the actuator in mid-stroke, or dump the pump flow.



OPERATION - In the de-energized mode, the spool is positioned by spring force. When energized, the coil force directly shifts the against the spring, thus changing the flow through the valve. Each spool type is customized to provide the flow combination desired. The flow forces acting on the spool change depending on which port is pressurized. Thus, if you will be shifting the four way valve under full flow and pressure, it is important to review the shift limit characteristics for the flow paths you chosen to ensure the coil has enough force to shift the spool. Various spools are shown in this catalog to maximize the flow and pressure capacities for the desired flow function.

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