

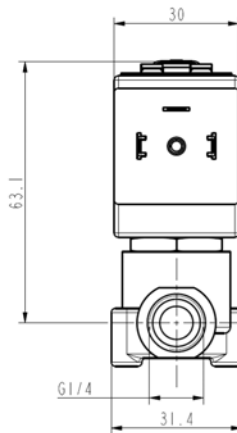
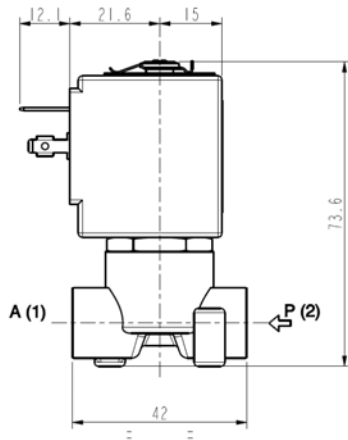
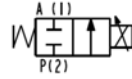
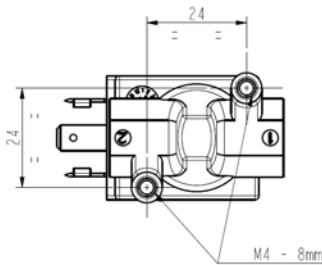


SOLENOID VALVE
2 ways - NC (Normally closed)
Direct acting
G 1/4

L191V01

PROPORTIONAL

FLOW CONTROL



► **GENERAL FEATURES**

Direct acting solenoid valve.

The flow rate is proportional to the input electric signal.

Overleaf we show charts of flow rate/electric signal in different operating conditions.

Suitable to shut off liquid and gaseous fluids (verify the compatibility of fluid with materials in contact).

► **TECHNICAL FEATURES**

Maximum allowable pressure (PS) 40bar
Fluid temperature 0°C +130°C
Max. viscosity 5°E (~37 cStokes or mm²/s)

► **MATERIALS IN CONTACT WITH FLUID**

Body Brass
Sealing FPM
Internal components Stainless steel
Seat Brass
Guide assembly Stainless steel

► **COIL**

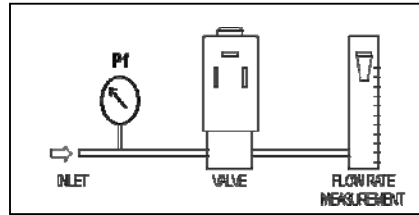
Approval UL (class F) – for UL cl.H: ZA34
Continuous duty ED 100% (see note "A" overleaf)
Encapsulation material PPS (Polyphenilsulfure) fiberglass reinforced
Coil insulation class F (155°C) on request class H (180°C)
Ambient temperature -10°C +50°C
Electric connection DIN 46340 - 3 poles plug connector (EN 175301-803)
Protection degree IP 67 (EN 60529) with plug connector
Voltages DC 12-24V (+10%)

Port size ISO 228	Orifice size (mm)	Inlet differential pressure (bar)		Series and type		Power absorption			Sealing	Notes	Weight (kg)
				Valve	Coil	AC (VA)		DC (W)			
		Min	Max			Inrush	Holding				
G 1/4	3,2	0	6.5	L191V01	ZA10A	-	-	9	FPM	-	0,290

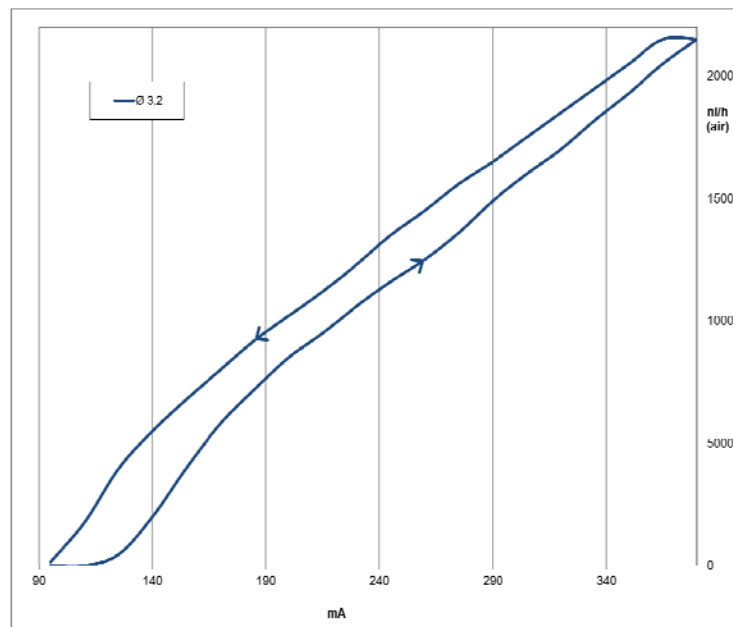
► **NOTES**

- Sealing: FPM = Fluoro-carbon elastomer.
- IMQ CSV approval, see ZA10 datasheet for further details
- UL approved coil (E153691)
- Minimum order quantity 50 pcs

FLOW MEASUREMENT – ADOPTED SCHEME



- REFERENCE CURVE WITH AIR - Inlet pressure P1 = 6.5 bar
REFERENCE COIL 24V DC - (SEE NOTE "A")



► MOUNTING

- Solenoid valve can be mounted in any position; vertical with coil upwards preferred.

► NOTE "A"

It is necessary to keep the current circulating in the coil constant, so as to maintain the solenoid valve in any pre-determined position. In case the solenoid valve is energised by voltage variation, it has to be considered that the resistance of winding increases because of the continued energizing and consequently the power decreases. Therefore, it is necessary to compensate such power decrease by increasing the voltage to re-establish the initial current value