

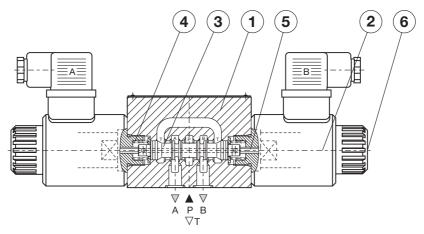
4/2 and 4/3 - WAY DIRECTIONAL VALVES type KV

- NS 6
- to 350 bar
- to 75 I/min
- Direct operation by solenoid
- Connection diagram and connecting dimensions to ISO 4401, DIN 24340
- Plug-in connector for solenoids to ISO 4400
- 5-chamber model with good spool guidance
- Optimized flow paths for low losses of pressure
- Adjustment of the switching time
- Wet pin solenoid with interchangeable coil
- Manual emergency control
- Protection of solenoid IP 65 to DIN EN 60529
- Fulfil EMC (89/336/EEC)



KV-4/3-5K0-6

Description of operation



Directional valves type KV with direct solenoid operation control the direction of the hydraulic medium flow.

These directional valves consist of a housing (1), a control spool (3), and one solenoid (2) with two return springs (4) in 4/2-way directional valves, and two solenoids (2) with two return springs (4) in 4/3-way directional valves. In 4/3-way directional valves the centre position of the control spool is the neutral position. The change-over to the operating position (a) and (b) is done by energising the solenoids (2) "a" and "b" respectively, whereby the solenoid plunger acts on the control spool (3) via the operating pin (5), thus clearing the corresponding flow ways and establishing relevant links between ports A, B, P, and T. For selection of spool types refer to page 3.6.2.

When the solenoid (2) is de-energised, the control spool (3) is returned to its neutral position by the return spring (4). The change-over can be done manually by pressing the emergency hand operator (6).

KV-4/2-5KO-6-81

Directional valve with two operating position, two solenoids without springs allows the control spool to be held in the operating position (detent). The control spool remains in the operation position also when the solenoids are de-energised.

Technical data

ш

Size		6		
Flow rate		see p-Q curves, page 3.6.3		
Operating pressure ports P,A,B		bar	350	
Operating pressure port T		bar	210	
Oil temperature range		°C	-20 to +70	
Viscosity range		mm²/s	15 to 380	
Mounting position		optional		
Mass	4/2	kg	1,9	
	4/3	kg	2,7	
Filtration		NAS 1638	8	

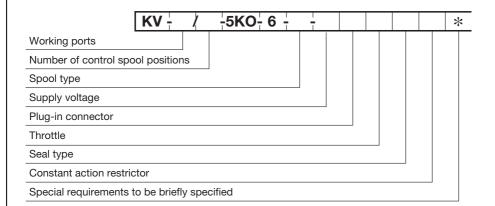
Electrical

Supply voltage	direct or	V	12, 24, 48
	alternating		110, 230
Power		W	29*
Switch-on time**		ms	50 to 80
Switch-off time**		ms	30 to 55
Switching freque	ncy	1/h	15 000
Ambient tempera	ature	°C	to +50
Coil temperature		°C	to +180
Duty cycle		continious	
# The 1111 AV PO 11 A			

^{** -}The switching-on and off times apply to 24 V DC solenoids

^{* -12}V supply voltage - 36 W

Ordering code





If flow rates greater than permissible occur during changeover, a cartridge throttle must be fitted into P-line of the directional valve.

Working ports

3 working ports = 3

4 working ports = 4

Plug-in connector

without signal lamp = no design

with signal lamp = L

Number of control spool positions

two positions = 2 three positions = 3

Throttle

without throttle in "P" line = no desig.
throttle 0,8 mm dia = D08
throttle 1,0 mm dia = D10
throttle 1,2 mm dia = D12

Supply voltage

 direct voltage
 alternating voltage

 24 V = no desig.
 12 V = 12 AC

 12 V = 12 DC
 24 V = 24 AC

 48 V = 48 DC
 48 V = 48 AC

 110 V = 110 DC
 110 V = 110 AC

 230 V = 230 DC
 230 V = 230 AC

Seal type

NBR seals for mineral oil HL, HLP, to DIN 51524 = no desig. FPM seals for HETG, HEES, HEPG to VDMA 24568 = $\bf E$ and ISO 15380

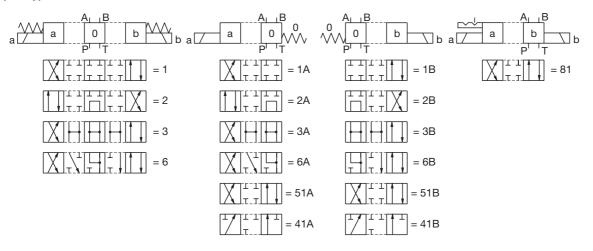
- Alternating voltage solenoids are fitted with a bridge rectifier.

- With solenoids of over 48 V an earthing clamp (\(\frac{1}{2}\)) to ISO 4400 must be connected.
- * To fulfil EMC (89/336/EEC) a capacitor must be built in (see 10.2.2)

Constant action restrictor

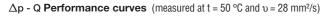
Without restrictor = **no desig.** Restrictor 0,3 dia. = **UD**

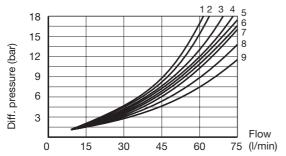
Spool types



- Port T in the valves with spool type 41A and 41B to be used as lekage line. Important note:

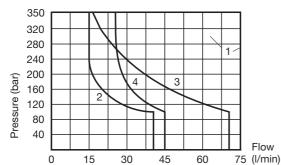
Valves with adjustment of the switching time - a constant or short - time static oil pressure of at least \geq 4 bar must prevail at connection T of the directional control valve to maintain the pressure in the spring chambers.





Spool	Flow path				
type	P-A	P-B	A-T	В-Т	P-T
1	8	8	6	6	-
2	5	5	4	4	1
3	8	8	7	7	-
6	5	5	9	9	-
81	5	5	1	1	-
51A, 51B	5	5	1	1	-
41A, 41B	7	7	-	-	-

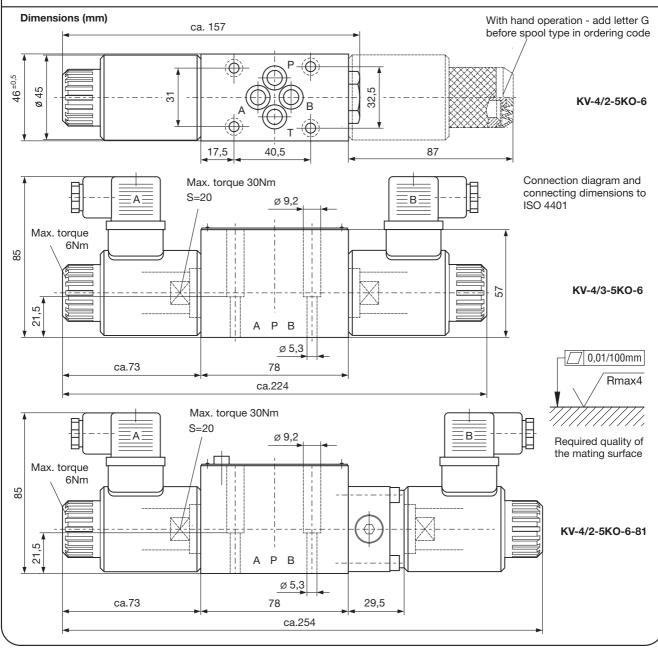
p - Q Operating limits (measured at t = 50 °C and υ = 28 mm²/s)



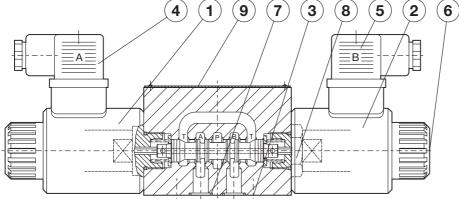
Spool type	Curve
1	1
2	4
3	3
6	3
81	1
51A, 51B	1
41A, 41B	2

The operating limits of the valve are determined at a voltage 10% below the nominal rating. The curves refer to application with symetrical flow throw the valve (P-A and B-T). In the case of asymetric flow (e.g. one part not used) reduced values may result.

Note: For valves with adjustment of the switching time reduced values of the operating limits may result.

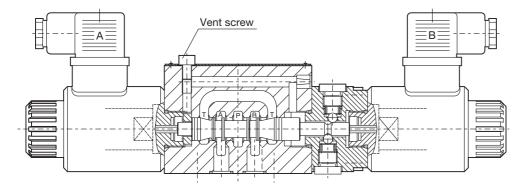


Function drawing

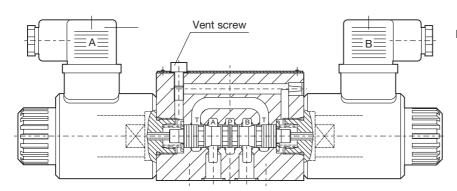


KV-4/3-5KO-6 (KV-4/2-5KO-6)

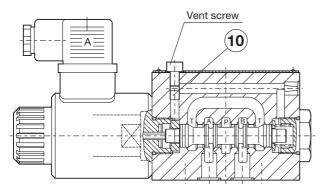
- Solenoid "a" MR-045 Solenoid "b" MR-045
- 3 Fixing screws 4 pcs M5 x 30 to DIN EN ISO 4762 -10.9 must be ordered separately Required tightening torque Md = 9 Nm
- 4 Plug-in connector "a" grey 5 Plug-in connector "b" black
- Emergency hand operator
- O-ring 9,25 x 1,78
- Valve cap
- 9 Nameplate
- 10 Constant action restrictor



KV-4/2-5KO-6-81



KV-4/3-5KO-6-2



KV-4/2-5KO-6-UD

Instalation

The directional control valve must be installed horizontally (Nameplate on top). If this is not the case, the valve must be removed for venting. Unscrew the vent screw. Move the spool alternately to the switching positions a and b until no more bubbles appear at the screw hole. The oil must be visible at the screw hole. Missing oil schould be refielld with an oilcan, drop by drop. Screw in the vent screw.

A constant or short time static oil pressure of at least > 4 bar must prevail at connection T of the directional control valve to maintain the oil pressure in the spring chambers. If this is not the case, the preloaded oil volume of the restricted valve would leak into the T channel through the leakage section of the control spool shoulders.

The dampening constancy also depends on the constancy of the oil viscosity.

For this reason the dampening effect should always be adjusted with the system at operational temperature.