



Direct-acting 2-way Solenoid Control Valve

- For high flow rates
- Direct-acting, normally closed
- Operating pressure 0...25 bar
- Orifice sizes 3.0...12 mm
- Port connection 1/2" and 3/4"



Product variants described in the data sheet may differ from the product presentation and description.

Can be combined with

	Type 2518 Cable Plug DIN EN 175301-803 - Form A	▶
	Type 8605 PWM Control Electronics for Solenoid Control Valves	▶
	Type 8611 eCONTROL - Universal controller	▶

Type description

The direct-acting proportional valve Type 2836 works as an electromagnetically actuated control valve in applications with relatively highflow rates. The valve is normally closed.

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1. General Technical Data

Product properties	
Dimensions	Detailed information can be found in chapter "4. Dimensions" on page 4.
Material	
Body	Brass, stainless steel
Seal	FKM, EPDM
Performance data	
Typical values of positioning behaviour ^{1.)}	
Hysteresis	< 5 % of end value ^{2.)}
Reproducibility	< 1 % of end value ^{2.)}
Response sensitivity	< 0.5 % of end value
Setting range	1:25
Pressure range ^{3.)}	0...25 bar
Nominal operating mode	100 % continuous operation
Electrical data	
Operating voltage	24 V DC
Power consumption	24 W
Maximum coil current ^{4.)}	1100 mA
PWM frequency ^{5.)}	180 Hz
Medium data	
Operating medium	Neutral gases and liquids
Medium temperature	- 10 °C...+ 90 °C (with FKM) - 30 °C...+ 90 °C (with EPDM)
Viscosity	Maximum 21 mm ² /s (21 cSt)
Process/Port connection & communication	
Port connection size	G 1/2, G 3/4, NPT 1/2, NPT 3/4
Electrical connection	Cable plug Type 2518 acc. to DIN EN 175301 - 803 form A Detailed information can be found in chapter "Cable plug Type 2518, Form A according to DIN EN 175301 - 803" on page 7.
Approvals and certificates	
Degree of protection	IP65
Environment and installation	
Installation position	Any, preferably actuator face up
Ambient temperature	Maximum +55 °C (131 °F)

1.) Characteristic data of control behaviour depends on process conditions

2.) By flow measurement

3.) Pressure data: Overpressure with respect to atmospheric pressure, depending on nominal diameter, tightness seal or nominal pressure

4.) Maximum value: value depends on operating pressure

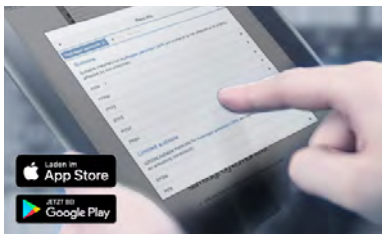
5.) PWM: pulse width modulation

2. Circuit functions

Circuit functions	Description
	Type: A, proportional control valve 2/2 way Direct-acting Normally closed

3. Materials

3.1. Chemical Resistance Chart – Bürkert resistApp



Bürkert resistApp – Chemical Resistance Chart

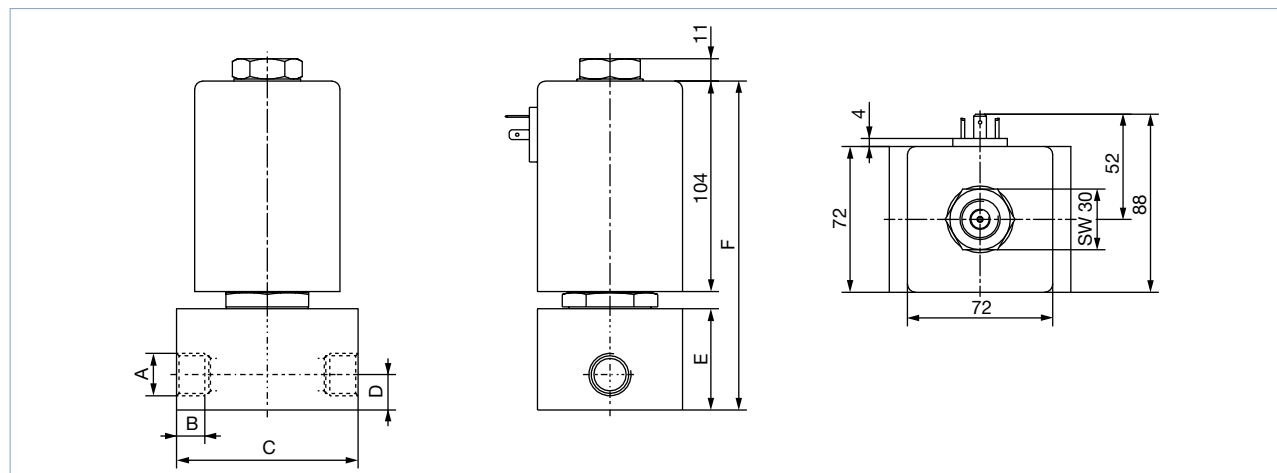
You want to ensure the reliability and durability of the materials in your individual application case? Verify your combination of media and materials on our website or in our resistApp.

[Start Chemical Resistance Check](#)

4. Dimensions

Note:

Dimensions in mm



Port connection A	B	C	D	E	F	Mass [g]
G 1/2; NPT 1/2	14	90	17.5	50	162.5	4000 (brass)
G 3/4; NPT 3/4	16	90	17.5	50	162.5	4600 (stainless steel)

5. Performance specifications

5.1. Flow characteristic

Determination of the K_V value

Pressure drop	K_V value for liquids	K_V value for gases
	[m ³ /h]	[m ³ /h]
Sub-critical $p_2 > \frac{p_1}{2}$	$= Q \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{1000 \Delta p}}$	$= \frac{Q_N}{514} \sqrt{\frac{T_1 \rho_N}{p_2 \Delta p}}$
Supercritical $p_2 < \frac{p_1}{2}$	$= Q \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{1000 \Delta p}}$	$= \frac{Q_N}{257 p_1} \sqrt{T_1 \rho_N}$

K_V Flow coefficient	[m ³ /h] ¹⁾
Q_N Standard flow rate	[m ³ /h] ²⁾
p_1 Inlet pressure	[bar] ³⁾
p_2 Outlet pressure	[bar] ³⁾
Δp Differential pressure $p_1 \dots p_2$	[bar]
ρ Density	[kg/m ³]
ρ_N Standard density	[kg/m ³]
T_1 Medium temperature	[(273+t)K]

- 1.) Measured for water, $\Delta p = 1$ bar, over the valve
- 2.) At reference conditions 1.013 bar and 0 °C (273 K)
- 3.) Absolute pressure

5.2. Exemplary characteristic curve of a proportional valve

Note:

In continuous flow applications, the choice of an appropriate valve size is much more important than with on/off valves. The optimum size should be selected such that the resulting flow in the system is not unnecessarily reduced by the valve. However, a sufficient part of the pressure drop should be taken across the valve even when it is fully opened.

Recommended value: $\Delta p_{\text{valve}} > 25\%$ of total pressure drop within the system

Otherwise, the ideal, linear valve curve characteristic is changed.

If the differential pressure (difference between inlet and outlet pressure) exceeds half the value of the nominal pressure discontinuities may occur.

For that reason take advantage of Bürkert competent engineering services during the planning phase!

