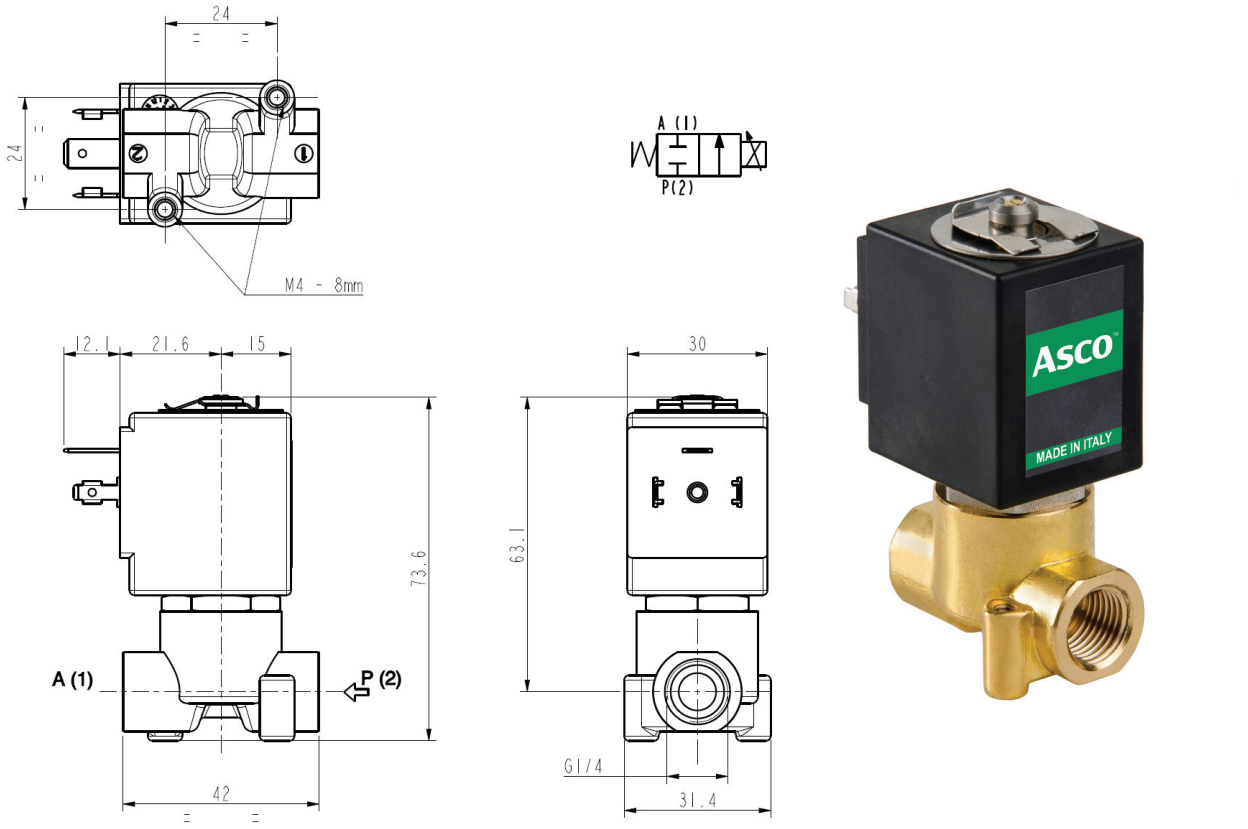
ASCO™ SOLENOID VALVE

2 WAYS NORMALLY CLOSED – DIRECT ACTING - G 1/4

SERIES
L191-V01



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 (E153691)
Continuous duty		ED 100% (see note “A” overleaf)
Encapsulation material		PPS (Polyphenilsulfure) fiberglass reinforced
Insulation class		F (155°C) on request class H (180°C)
Ambient temperature		-10°C +50°C
Electric connections		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			Sealings	Notes	Weight (kg
		Min	Max	Valve	Coil	AC (VA)		DC (W)			
						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
- Minimum order quantity 50 pcs

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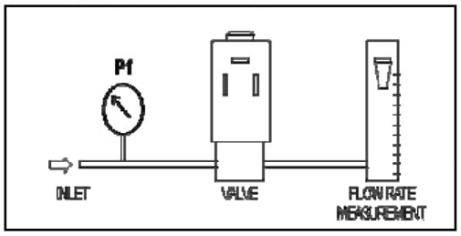
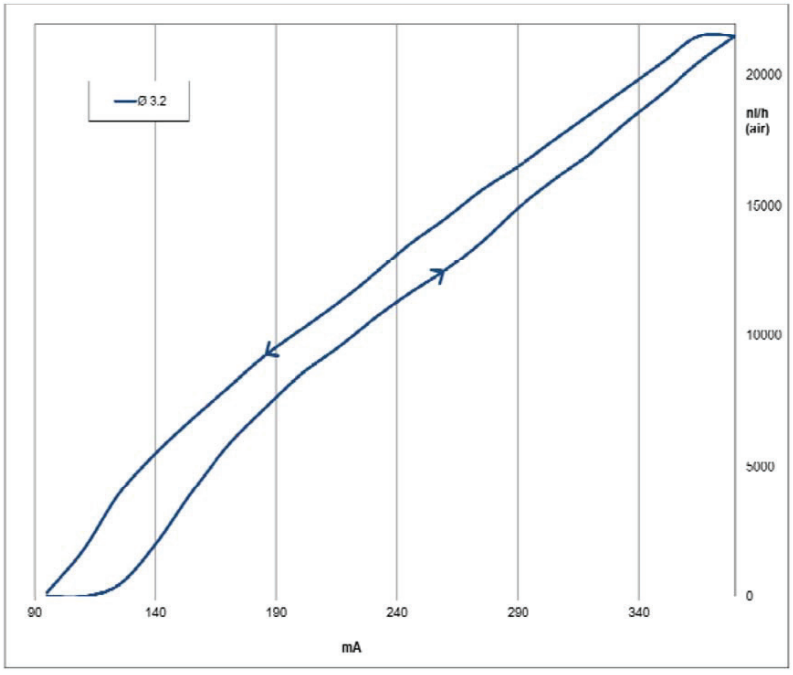
FLOW MEASUREMENT – ADOPTED SCHEME



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



Installation
- 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.

THE VALIDITY OF REPORTED DATA IS REFERRED TO THE DATE OF ISSUE. POSSIBLE UPDATES ARE AVAILABLE ON REQUEST