

DN10-50

200 Series



Advantages

- Little cubage Good appearance Long life
- Operating fast Low pressure less
- Perfect sealing, could work in vacuum 740mmHg.(relative vaxuum)

Applications

- Gas industry
- Vacuum apply
- Food filling
- Textile printing & dying
- Pharmacy & medical equipment
- Rubber machinery
- Organic and inorganic chemical industry
- Washing, disinfection
- Water/sewage disposal

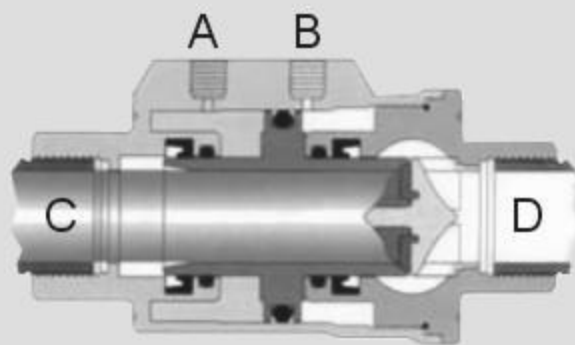
Applicable Medium

- Steams
- Gases
- Liquids
- Viscous or corrosive medium

Function Principle

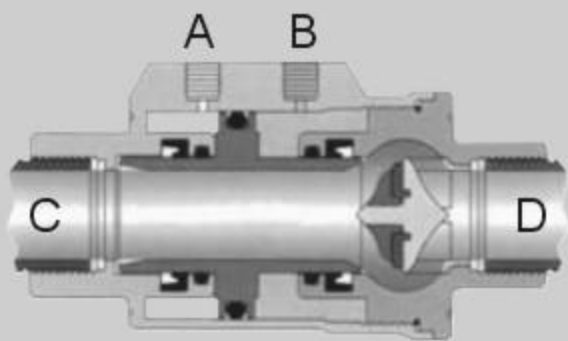
It works depending on the internal movement of a piston supplied with air. At the end of its stroke, the piston presses on the seat seal or moves away from it letting the intercepted fluid flow or stopping it from flowing. As the seat is perfectly tight and the intercepted fluid pressures discharge on it, the pressure necessary to move the piston is completely independent of the fluid pressure. Its full bore and its improved internal dynamics allow minimum pressure losses, too.

Fluid pressure : PN10 (0 — 145psi)
 Control pressure: 3 — 8 Bar (43.5 — 116psi)
 Fluid temperature: -20°C — +150°C
 Valve body material: CF8M
 Seals material: EPDM
 Thread type : BSP
 NPT
 Control type : Normally closed, Normally open, Double acting



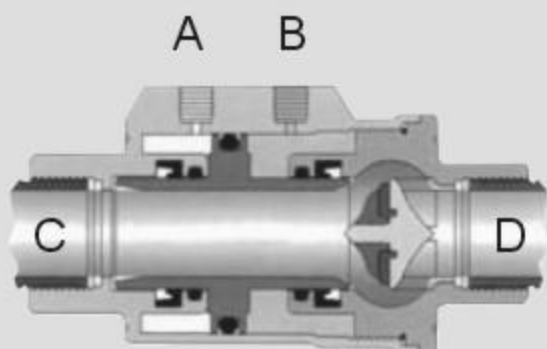
CLOSED VALVE

Supplying the hole "A" with air (the hole "B" must be discharging) at the end of its stroke the piston presses on the seat seal: the valve is closed. As in Spring Return N.C. executions the spring is in "A", if there is no control, the piston will touch the seat seal: therefore, the preferable position is the closed one.



TRANSITIONARY PHASE

During the transitionary phase (the picture shows the opening transition in a Double Acting execution), one of the two holes is supplied. The piston moves axially changing the previous closed or open state. In Spring Return N.C. executions, the closing is caused by the spring (if there is no control). In Spring Return N.O. executions, the opening is caused by the spring (if there is no control). Both opening and closing transitionary phases last less than a second.

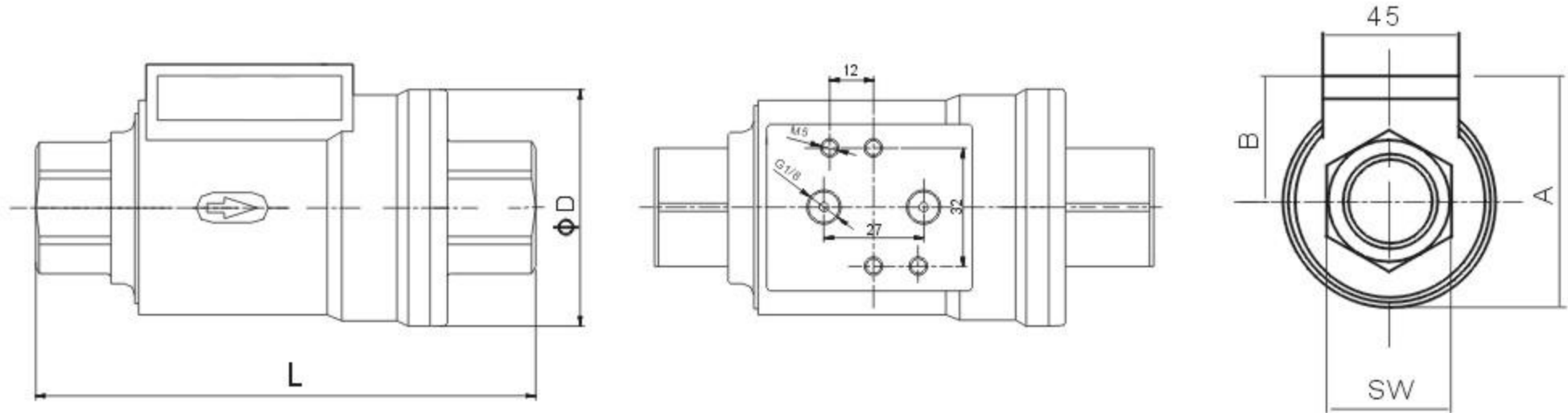


OPENED VALVE

Supplying the hole "B" with air (the hole "A" must be discharging) at the end of its stroke the piston is at maximum distance from the seat seal: the valve is open. As in Spring Return N.O. executions the spring is in "B", if there is no control, the piston will be away from the seat seal: therefore, the preferable position is the open one.

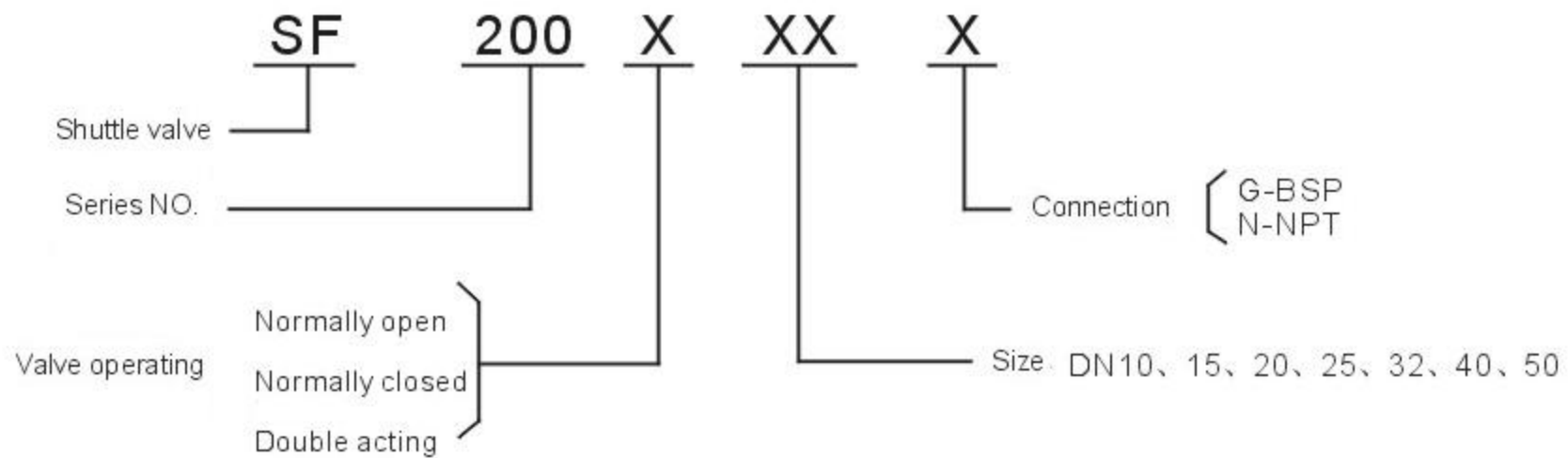
Pneumatic Shuttle Valve

Dimension



| Size | DN10 | DN15 | DN20 | DN25 | DN32 | DN40 | DN50 |
|--------|------|------|------|------|---------|---------|------|
| Inch | 3/8" | 1/2" | 3/4" | 1" | 1 1/4 " | 1 1/2 " | 2" |
| A (mm) | 54 | 59 | 70 | 76 | 92 | 102 | 114 |
| D (mm) | 46 | 52 | 64 | 69 | 86 | 96 | 108 |
| SW(mm) | 22 | 26.5 | 32 | 41 | 50 | 56 | 70 |
| B (mm) | 31 | 33 | 38 | 41 | 49 | 54 | 60 |
| L (mm) | 98 | 112 | 135 | 143 | 165 | 180 | 207 |

Order Instruction



SF 200 1 25 G

Example: SF 200 1 25 G means, Shuttle valve, Series200, Normally closed, DN25, BSP thread.