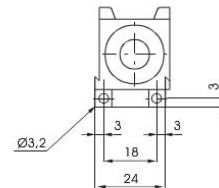
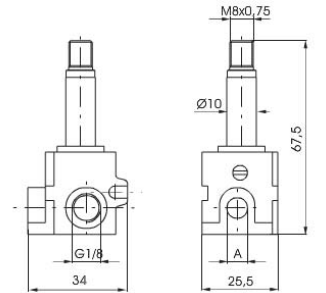
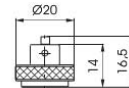
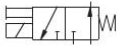


Normally Open (N.O.)

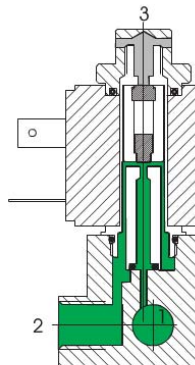
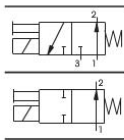
Ordering code

305.M1/1 A = G 1/8"
 355.M1/1 A = M 5
 345.M1/1 A = Push in
 fitting for
 4 mm tube

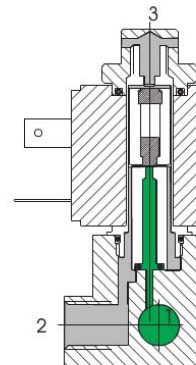


Weight gr. 106

Normally Open (N.O.) 3/2 or 2/2



AT REST



ACTUATED

Construction characteristics

Electrical parts: Solenoids: the solenoid consist of coils having different diameter copper wire windings insulated according standards "H"; they are encased in a nylon-glass compound. All parts are corrosion resistant.

Mechanical parts: Nickel plated brass tube nitrile (NBR) stainless steel plunger (AISI 430F), stainless steel adjusted springs, viton poppet seals, tropicalized zinc alloy interface plate, nickeled brass manual override, nickel steel coil lock nut, zinc steel mounting screws. Electrical connectors are standard.

Technical characteristics

Pneumatic	Working pressure	0 - 10 bar	
	Orifice size	1,3 mm	(1,1 mm for 2 W)
	Maximum fluid temperature	50°C	
	Maximum ambient temperature	50°C	
	Maximum flow rate at 6 bar with $\Delta p = 1$	53 NI/min	(35 NI/min. for 2 W)
	Cycles/minute	700	
	Fluids	Air-Vacuum-Inert gases	
	Lubrication	Non needed	
	Life	40 to 50 million cycles	
Electrical	Power consumption inrush - D.C	-	
	Power consumption inrush - A.C	9 VA	
	Power consumption holding - D.C	5 W	(2 W)
	Power consumption holding - A.C	6 VA	
	Operating voltage tolerance	$\pm 10\%$	
	Response time opening	8 ms	
	Response time closing	6 ms	
	Insulation of the copper wire	H	
	Insulation of the coil	F	
	Connector protection	IP 65	
	Cable protection	DIN 43650 INDUSTRIAL FORM	

The response times were determined using standard procedure ISO 12238.

Maintenance and replacement parts

Maintenance practices for these valves are similar to those already detailed for other products - replacement of the plunger or poppet is not advisable since the new replacement would not provide the best fit with the rest of the already used valve.

Special care should be taken that no dirt is accumulated between the working surface of fixed core and the plunger which would result in vibrations and overheating of the solenoid. In the case of microsolenoid it must be assured that the alternate current coil is not charged when the mechanical part is not mounted to avoid destruction of the coil.

The electrical connections have to be perfect, especially where low currents are used (12-24 V). Oxidation of contacts between the connector and the coil can lead to intermittent malfunctions which are difficult to trace. Oxidation of contacts due to humidity or corrosive atmosphere are one of the most common causes of false alarms. Clean the contacts with appropriate spray.