Valve Selection

Choosing the Right Valve

Step 1 - Select the hydraulic cylinder that best suits the application. See pages 6-8.

Step 2 - Select the series of hydraulic pump with adequate oil output and reservoir capacity to power cylinder. See pages 38-41. Check speed chart on page 6.

Step 3 - Select pump within series with the valve option that is best matches cylinder, pump and application. See pages 44-51.

CONSIDERATIONS:

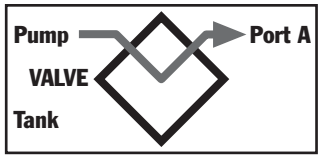
Will the valve be used with single- or double-acting cylinders?

Will the valve be mounted on the pump, away from the pump or directly into the hydraulic lines?

Will the valve be manually-operated or is remote control preferred?

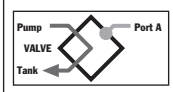
Is independent control of multiple cylinders, or hydraulics tools preferred?

What directional control and pressure control valve functions are needed for the application?



Basic types include manually operated, air or solenoid operated and pilot operated. Special application valves for pre-stressing and post-tensioning are also offered. Consult selection chart on page 44 for listings of all Power Team valves.

DIRECTIONAL CONTROL VALVES

Description	Position 1	Position 2	Center Position
2-way, 2-position (For control of single-acting cylinders)	 Oil goes from pump to cylinder; pressure is held from valve to cylinder when pump is shut off.	 Oil returns to reservoir, cylinder retracts.	
3-way, 2-position (For control of single-acting cylinders)	 Oil goes from pump to cylinder and holds when pump is shut off. Return line to reservoir is blocked.	 Cylinder retracts, oil returns to reservoir.	
3-way, 3-position (For control of single-acting cylinders)	 Oil goes from pump to cylinder and holds when pump is shut off. Return line to blocked.	 All oil is open to reservoir through return line.	 Cylinder pressure is held; pump can remain running and oil reservoir is returns to reservoir.

IN-LINE HYDRAULIC VALVES

Load Lowering Valve – Provides precision metering for controlled return of the cylinder piston.

Sequence Valve – Used when a cylinder in a multiple cylinder application must advance before any other.

Pressure Reducing Valve – Permits independent pressure control to two or more clamping systems operated by a single power source.

Shut-off Valve – For fine metering of hydraulic oil. Several may be used to control multiple single-acting cylinders.

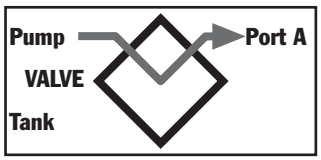
Check Valve – Permits flow of hydraulic oil in one direction only.

Pressure Relief Valve – Used at remote locations in a hydraulic circuit where maximum pressure requirements are less than the setting of the basic overload valve in the pump.

Metering Valve – Restricts surges by restricting flow to a certain level; when flow subsides, valve reopens automatically. For systems using large cylinders or extended lengths of hose.

Pressure Regulator Valve – Permits adjustment of operating pressures at various values below the relief valve setting of the pump.

Relief Valve – Protects a hydraulic system against over pressurization.



DIRECTIONAL CONTROL VALVES

Basic types include manually operated, air or solenoid operated and pilot operated. Special application valves for pre-stressing and post-tensioning are also offered. Consult selection chart on page 44 for listings of all Power Team valves.

3/4-way, 2 position (For control of single- or double-acting cylinders)  Oil goes to the "extend" side of the cylinder. The oil from the "retract" side returns to reservoir. Cylinder holds with pump shut off.	 Oil goes to the "retract" side of the cylinder, oil from the "extend" side returns to reservoir.	
3/4-way, 3 position (For control of double-acting cylinders)  Oil goes to the "extend" side of the cylinder, oil from the "retract" side returns to reservoir. Cylinder holds with pump shut off.	 Oil goes to the "retract" side of the cylinder, oil from the "extend" side returns to reservoir.	 Holds pressure even if pump is running. Oil from pump goes through valve, back to reservoir.
Other Valve Characteristics		
 **Tandem Center –** Cylinder ports are blocked, oil from pump goes to reservoir. Used when pump remains running Example: gasoline-driven pumps.	 **Closed Center –** Generally used when running multiple valves in series from one pump.	 **Open Center –** Used when holding is not a requirement, as when running two separate hydraulic tools such as cutters and crimpers.