

Technical Information

General Description

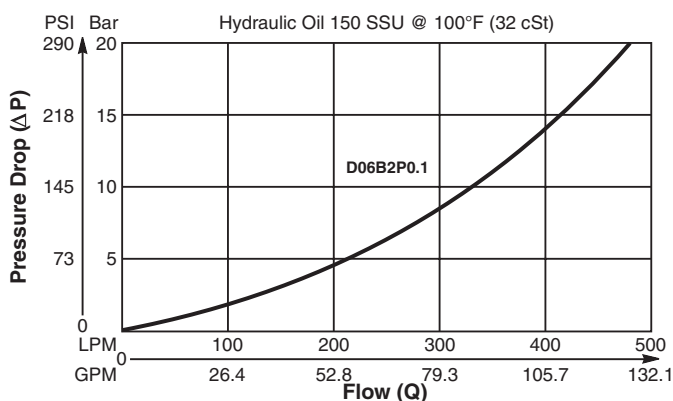
Poppet Type Check Valve. For additional information see Technical Tips on pages CV1-CV4.

Features

- Extra low pressure drop capability for systems up to 250 Bar
- Poppet type construction for minimal leakage - less than 3 drops/min.
- Hardened poppet for maximum durability
- Good contamination tolerance
- All external parts zinc plated

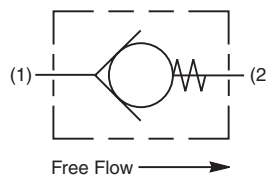
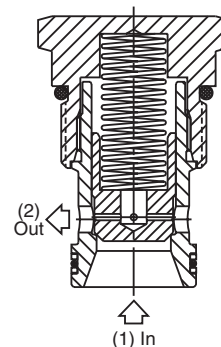
Performance Curve

Pressure Drop vs. Flow (Through cartridge only)

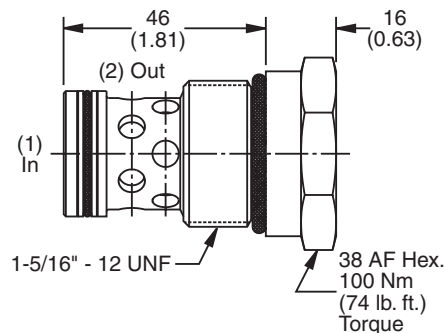


Specifications

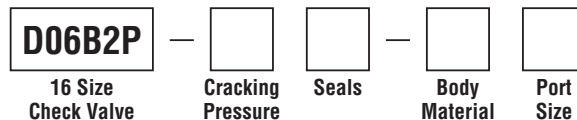
Rated Flow	500 LPM (132 GPM)
Nominal Flow @ 7 Bar (100 PSI)	280 LPM (74 GPM)
Maximum Inlet Pressure	420 Bar (6000 PSI)
Leakage at 150 SSU (32 cSt)	Less than 3 drops/min.
Cartridge Material	Steel operating parts, hardened steel poppet.
Operating Temp. Range/Seals	-40°C to +93.3°C (Nitrile, Buna-N) (-40°F to +200°F) -31.7°C to +121.1°C (Fluorocarbon) (-25°F to +250°F)
Fluid Compatibility/Viscosity	Mineral-based or synthetic with lubricating properties at viscosities of 45 to 2000 SSU (6 to 420 cSt)
Filtration	ISO code 16/13, SAE Class 4 or better
Approx. Weight	.27 kg (.60 lbs.)
Cavity	C16-2 (See BC Section for more details)



Dimensions Millimeters (Inches)



Ordering Information



Code	Cracking Pressure
0.0	0.0 Bar (0 PSI)
0.1	0.1 Bar (1.5 PSI) Std.
1.0	1.0 Bar (15 PSI)
2.1	2.1 Bar (30 PSI)
3.4	3.4 Bar (50 PSI)
4.1	4.1 Bar (60 PSI)
7.5	7.5 Bar (109 PSI)

Code	Body Material
Omit	Steel
A	Aluminum

Code	Port Size	Body Part No.
Omit	Cartridge Only	
12P	3/4" NPTF	(B16-2-*12P)
16P	1" NPTF	(B16-2-*16P)
8T	SAE-8	(B16-2-*8T)
12T	SAE-12	(B16-2-*12T)
16T	SAE-16	(B16-2-*16T)
12B	3/4" BSPG	(B16-2-12B)†
16B	1" BSPG	(B16-2-*16B)

* Add "A" for aluminum, omit for steel.
† Steel body only.

Code	Seals / Kit No.
N	Nitrile, Buna-N / (SK30507N-1)
V	Fluorocarbon / (SK30507V-1)

CV Check Valves

SH Shuttle Valves

LM Load/Motor Controls

FC Flow Controls

PC Pressure Controls

LE Logic Elements

DC Directional Controls

MV Manual Valves

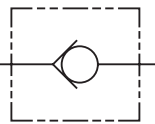
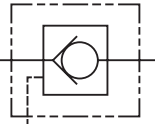
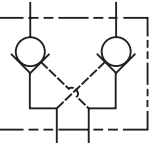
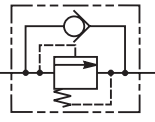
SV Solenoid Valves

PV Proportional Valves

CE Coils & Electronics

BC Bodies & Cavities

TD Technical Data

	SERIES	CAVITY	DESCRIPTION	FLOW LPM/GPM	PRESSURE BAR/PSI	PAGE NO.	
	STANDARD CHECKS						
	D1A060	2U	Check Valve Insert, Ball Type	145/38	420/6000	CV5	
	D1B125	2C	Check Valve Insert, Ball Type	500/132	420/6000	CV6	
	D0WB2	CAV0W-2	Cartridge Check, Ball Type	3.5/0.9	420/6000	CV7	
	D02B2	C08-2	Cartridge Check, Ball Type	45/12	420/6000	CV8	
	CVH081P	C08-2	Cartridge Check, Poppet Type	38/10	350/5000	CV9	
	CVH103P	C10-2	Cartridge Check, Poppet Type	60/16	350/5000	CV10	
	D04B2	C10-2	Cartridge Check, Ball Type	160/42	420/6000	CV11	
	CVH121P	C12-2	Cartridge Check, Poppet Type	121/32	350/5000	CV12	
	D06B2P	C16-2	Cartridge Check, Poppet Type	280/74	420/6000	CV13	
	CVH161P	C16-2	Cartridge Check, Poppet Type	226/60	350/5000	CV14	
	CVH201P	C20-2	Cartridge Check, Poppet Type	303/80	350/5000	CV15	
	CVH104P	C10-2	Cartridge Check, Poppet Type 2 to 1 Flow Path	19/5	350/5000	CV16	
	D06C2	C16-2	Cartridge Check, Poppet Type 2 to 1 Flow Path	500/132	420/6000	CV17	
		PILOT OPERATED CHECKS					
		CP084P	C08-3	Single P.O. Check, Pilot on Port 1	19/5	207/3000	CV18
		CPH104P	C10-3	Single P.O. Check, Pilot on Port 1	30/8	350/5000	CV19
CPH124P		C12-3	Single P.O. Check, Pilot on Port 1	75/20	350/5000	CV20	
PP02SP			Single P.O. Check Package, Steel Body	40/11	420/6000*	CV21-CV22	
PP04SP			Single P.O. Check Package, Steel Body	135/36	420/6000*	CV23-CV24	
PP06SP			Single P.O. Check Package, Steel Body	340/90	420/6000*	CV25-CV26	
D4A020		53-1	Single P.O. Check, Pilot on Port 3	30/8	420/6000	CV27	
D4A040		68-1	Single P.O. Check, Pilot on Port 3	60/16	420/6000	CV28	
D2K1		T11A	Single P.O. Check, Pilot on Port 3	70/19	350/5000	CV29	
D3B125		3C	Single P.O. Check, Pilot on Port 3	150/40	420/6000	CV30	
CPC101P		C10-3	Pilot to Close Check, Pilot on Port 3	20/5	420/6000	CV31	
		DUAL PILOT OPERATED CHECKS					
	CPD084P	C08-4	Dual P.O. Check Cartridge	19/5	207/3000	CV32	
	PP02DP		Dual P.O. Check Package, Steel Body	40/11	420/6000*	CV33-CV34	
	PP04DP		Dual P.O. Check Package, Steel Body	135/36	420/6000*	CV35-CV36	
	PP06DP		Dual P.O. Check Package, Steel Body	340/90	420/6000*	CV37-CV38	
	CHECK WITH RELIEF						
	D04F2	C10-2	Check With Thermal Relief, Relieving Port 2 to 1	130/40	420/6000	CV39	

*Rated to 207 Bar/3000 PSI with Aluminum Body.

CV

Check Valves

SH

Shuttle Valves

LM

Load/Motor Controls

FC

Flow Controls

PC

Pressure Controls

LE

Logic Elements

DC

Directional Controls

MV

Manual Valves

SV

Solenoid Valves

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Proportional Valves

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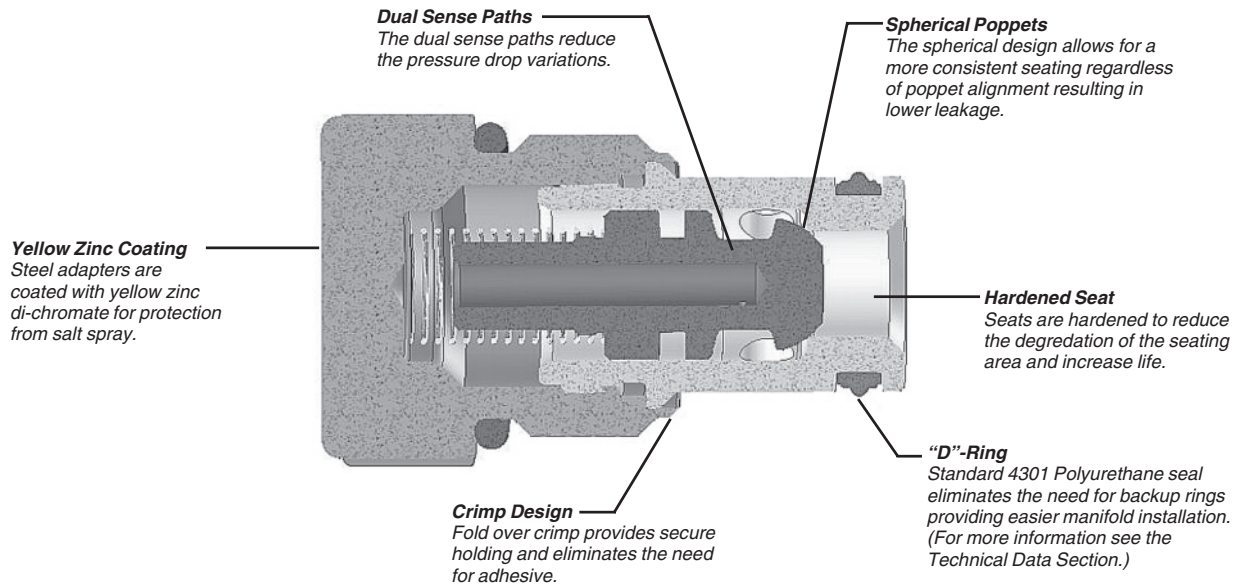
INTRODUCTION:

This technical tips section is designed to help familiarize you with the Parker line of Check Valves. In this section we present the products that are new to this catalog as well as some design features of our checks valves. In addition, we present common options available to help you in selecting products for your application. Finally we give a brief synopsis of the operation and applications of the various product offered in this section.

NEW PRODUCTS:

There are several new additions and product improvements to our Check Valve product line.

Here are just some of the general design features and advantages to the "Winner's Circle" check valve.



COMMON OPTIONS:

Since check valves and shuttles are fairly simple components, there are very few options. Here are the standard options you will find.

Seals: The Winner's Circle products feature a standard 4301 Polyurethane "D"-Ring. The "D"-Ring eliminates the need for backup rings. The majority of the products are available in Nitrile or Fluorocarbon Seals. You should match the seal compatibility to the temperature and fluid being used in your application.

Crack Pressure: Parker offers a number of standard crack pressure options for each valve. Check the model code pages for these options. The crack pressure is defined as the minimum amount of pressure that is needed to unseat the poppet. In pilot operated check applications, you may want to go with a slightly higher cracking pressure to keep the piston weight, friction, and drag from accidentally unseating the poppet.

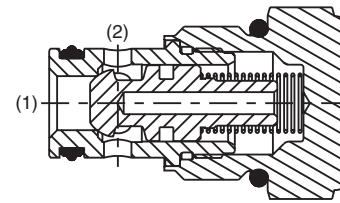
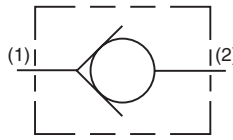
Pilot Piston Seal: On the pilot piston style pilot operated check valves, Parker offers the option to place a seal on the piston to reduce the leakage across the piston. **Note:** Sealing the pilot piston does not decrease the leakage across the poppet. In other words, if you are trying to reduce the leakage from the actuator port, sealing the piston will not help. While most applications do not require a seal on the piston, it can be advantageous in applications with very small pump flows where the lost fluid would have a high impact on actuator speed.

CV	Check Valves
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LM	Load/Motor Controls
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PC	Pressure Controls
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DC	Directional Controls
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PRODUCT TYPES / APPLICATIONS

Check Valve - Poppet Type

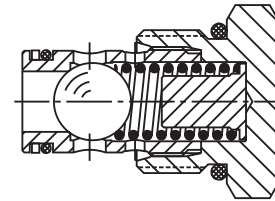
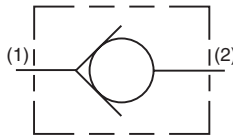
Check valves are poppet style elements that allow free flow in one direction while preventing flow in the reverse direction. They can be used to isolate portions of a hydraulic circuit or to provide a free flow path around a restrictive valve.



OPERATION - Pressure on the inlet (port 1) of the check valve creates a force against the poppet, pushing it off its seat and permitting free flow to port 2. Reverse flow through the check is blocked by the poppet.

Check Valve - Ball Type

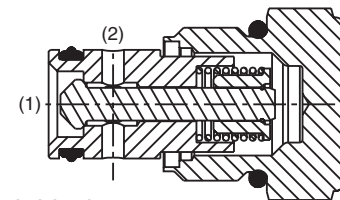
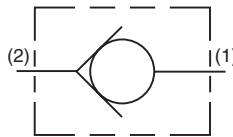
Ball type check valves are check valves that use a hardened steel ball to seal against the valve seat as opposed to a poppet. They are simple in their design and provide low leakage over the life of the system.



OPERATION - Pressure on the inlet (port 1) of the check valve creates a force on the steel ball pushing it off of its seat and permitting free flow to port 2. Reverse flow through the check is blocked by the steel ball on the seat.

Side to Nose Check Valve

Side to nose check valves are a special type of check valve where the free flow path is from the side of the cartridge valve to the nose. They functionally are the same as the standard check valve. Side to nose check valves are occasionally used by manifold designers to simply the flow path design of their blocks.



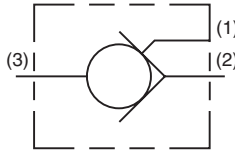
OPERATION - Pressure on the inlet (port 2) of the check valve creates a force against the poppet, pushing it off its seat and permitting free flow to port 1. Reverse flow through the check is blocked by the poppet.

CV Check Valves
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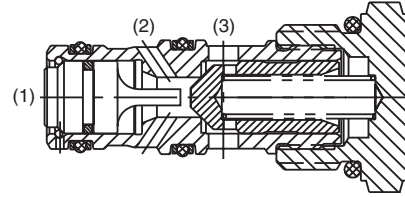
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Pilot Operated Check Valve

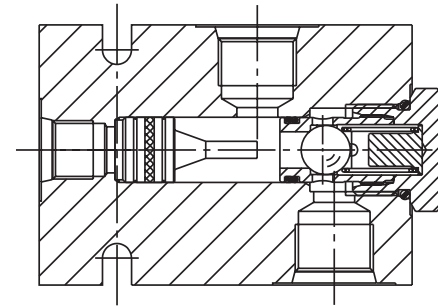
Pilot operated check valves (also referred to as P.O. check valves), are check valves which can be opened by an external pilot pressure. Thus, P.O. checks, block flow in one direction, like standard check valves, but can be released once an adequate pilot pressure is applied. Free flow is allowed in the reverse direction. P.O. checks are often used to positively lock a dual acting cylinder. There are two types of pilot operated check valves; threaded cartridge style and pilot piston style. These valves work best when used in conjunction with a control valve that vents the valve ports to tank when centered.



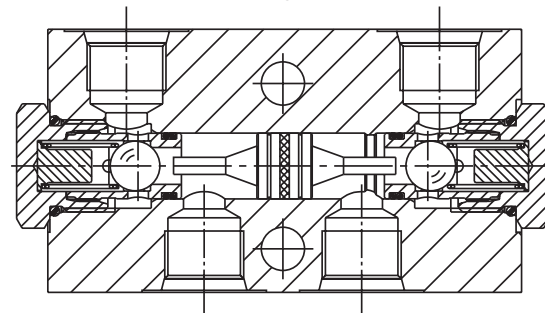
Cartridge Style P.O. Check Valve



Single Pilot Piston Style P.O. Check Valve



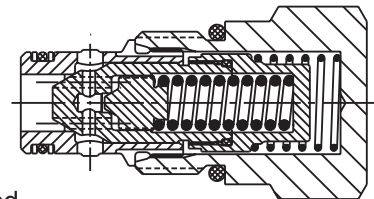
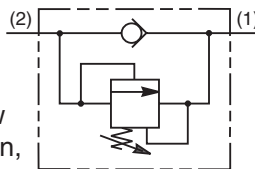
Dual Pilot Piston Style P.O. Check Valve



OPERATION - In the absence of adequate pilot pressure, the poppet remains seated preventing flow from the actuator port (port 3) to the valve port (port 2). Once adequate pilot pressure is applied at the pilot port (port 1), the internal pilot piston unseats the check poppet permitting flow from port 3 to port 2. The amount of pressure needed at port 1 to unseat the check valve is determined by the pilot ratio of the pilot piston to the poppet seat diameter. If you have a pilot operated check valve with a 3:1 ratio pilot piston, then you would need a pilot pressure at port 1 that is 1/3 of the pressure being checked at port 3 plus the spring. For example, if you had 3000 psi on port 3 and a 5 psi spring and a 3:1 pilot ratio, it would take 1002 psi $[(3000 \text{ psi} + 5 \text{ psi}) / 3]$ to release the check valve. Free flow is permitted from the valve port (port 2) to the cylinder port (port 3).

Check Valve With Thermal Relief

The check valve with thermal relief performs the same function as a standard check valve. It allows free flow in one direction. In the opposite direction, it performs as a normal check valve preventing flow, while also venting excess pressure caused by the thermal expansion of fluid. This type of valve can be used with an external pilot piston to provide a pilot operated valve that will vent trapped pressure due to thermal expansion. These valves work best when used in conjunction with a control valve that vents the valve ports to tank when centered.



OPERATION - The check valve is a guided poppet design. As the pressure on the inlet exceeds the spring rate, the poppet is pushed off of its seat allowing flow to pass. Once the pressure on the inlet side drops below the spring force, the spring then pushes the poppet back on its seat blocking flow from the outlet to the inlet of the check valve. If the pressure on the outlet side of the check valve (when it is in a load holding function) rises (through thermal expansion), the direct acting relief will vent the excess pressure caused by the thermal expansion to the inlet side of the check.

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SV Solenoid Valves
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BC Bodies & Cavities
TD Technical Data



CV

Check
Valves

INTRODUCTION

In this section you will find a variety of technical information pertinent to general hydraulics as well as cartridge valve technology.

SH

Shuttle
Valves

HYDRAULIC FORMULAS

Below are a few of the common hydraulic formulas to assist you in calculating the requirements for your system:

$$\text{Voltage} = \text{Current} \times \text{Resistance}$$

$$\text{Flow} = \text{Volume} \div \text{Unit of Time}$$

$$\text{Pressure} = \text{Force} \div \text{Area}$$

$$\text{Horsepower} = \text{Flow} \times \text{Pressure} \div (1714 \times \text{Efficiency})$$

$$\text{Hydraulic power (kW)} = \frac{\Delta p \text{ (Bar)} \times \text{flow rate (LPM)}}{600}$$

where Δp = pressure drop

$$\text{Hydraulic power (HP)} = \frac{\Delta p \text{ (PSI)} \times \text{flow rate (GPM)}}{1714}$$

FC

Flow
Controls

PC

Pressure
Controls

LE

Logic
Elements

RATINGS & TESTING

All Parker cartridge valve products have been performance tested with the results shown on the individual valve catalog pages. The performance data shown represents typical operation characteristics of the product. In addition, our valves are endurance tested. Validation is conducted by testing or similarity in designs.

Note: Not every cartridge option is endurance tested. In other words, one three way spool is endurance tested, and the others are assumed by similarity.

DC

Directional
Controls

MV

Manual
Valves

SV

Solenoid
Valves

TEMPERATURE RATINGS

Product operating limits are broadly in the range -30°C to 150°C (-20°F to 300°F) but satisfactory operation within the specification may not be accomplished. Leakage and response will be affected when used at temperature extremes and it is the user's responsibility to determine acceptability at these levels.

PV

Proportional
Valves

CE

Coils &
Electronics

Seals used in these products generally have the following temperature limitations:

Nitrile (Buna N) -30°C to 100°C (-20°F to 210°F)

Fluorocarbon -20°C to 150°C (-4°F to 300°F)

Hytrel -54°C to 135°C (-65°F to 275°F)

GTPFE -30°C to 150°C (-20°F to 300°F)

BC

Bodies &
Cavities

TD

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Data

VISCOSITY

Catalog data is from tests conducted on mineral oil at a viscosity of 30 cSt (140 SSU) using an ISO VG:46 test fluid.

Product should ideally be used at viscosities in the range of 15 to 50 cSt (80 to 230 SSU).

Product will perform with reduced efficiency in the ranges, 5 to 15 cSt (42 to 80 SSU) and 50 to 500 cSt (230 to 2300 SSU). These extreme conditions must be evaluated by the user to establish suitability of the product's performance.

PRESSURE RATINGS

Unless otherwise stated, all Parker cartridges have a continuous duty pressure ratings as shown in the catalog. All pressure ratings are based on the cartridge valve only. Exposure to elevated pressures may affect the performance and fatigue life of the product. The material chosen for the body or carrier may affect the pressure rating we recommend. Parker does not recommend the use of cartridge valves in aluminum bodies at pressures above 207 bar (3000 psi).

THERMAL SHOCK

It is unreasonable to expect product to withstand rapid temperature changes - this could affect both performance and life and care should be taken to protect the product from such situations.

SERVICE & COMPONENTS

One of the advantages of integrated hydraulic circuits is their serviceability. Should a valve need to be replaced for any reason, a user only needs to unscrew the valve from the manifold and screw the replacement into the cavity. As such, there are few replacement parts available for the Parker cartridge products. As with any hydraulic system, the operator should bleed off any trapped pressure and consult machine service manuals prior to service. Parker does not offer any service parts for internal components, but external components such as coils, knobs, and seals are available.

LIMITATIONS IN USE

Parker cartridge valves are designed for a wide variety of industrial and mobile applications. Despite their flexibility, Parker Hannifin does not recommend or support the use of our cartridge valves in any on highway or aerospace applications. We also do not recommend our products for use in the transport of explosive products or in hazardous environments.

SEAL MATERIAL SELECTION

You should match the seal compatibility to the temperature and fluid being used in your application. Parker offers three seal materials to meet your application requirements. Parker's standard material is a 4301 Polyurethane RESILON™ material "D"-Ring. We also offer Fluorocarbon and Nitrile seals. A brief synopsis of each seal material is given below to help you choose the best seal for your application.

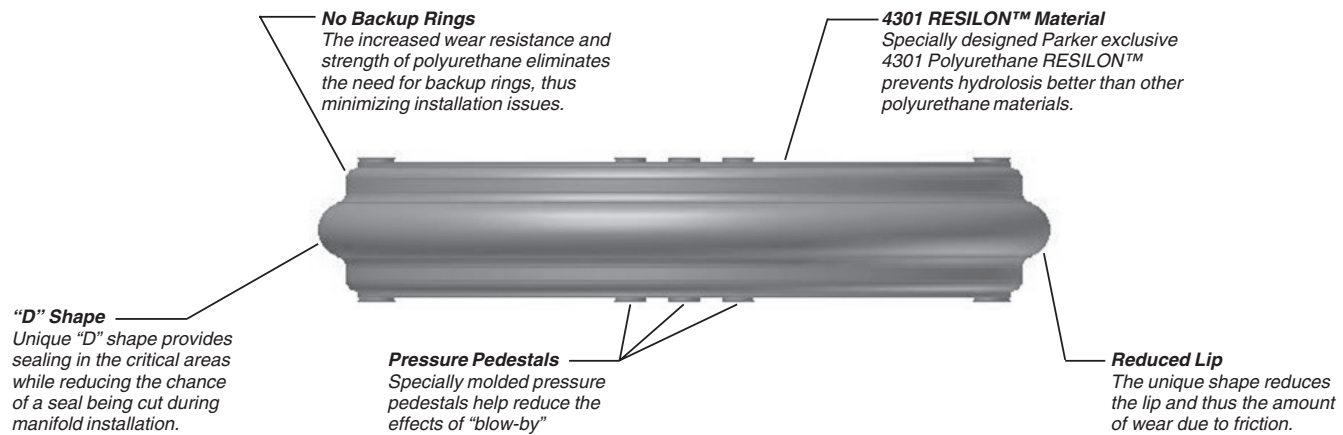
"D"-Ring (4301 Polyurethane RESILON™ Material)

The "D"-Ring is the standard seal material on the Winner's Circle threaded cartridge valves. The "D"-Ring is molded of a special 4301 Polyurethane RESILON™. Polyurethane materials exhibit better wear resistance and tensile strength than standard Nitrile or Fluorocarbon material. In addition, it has an excellent resistance to compression set. This increased strength eliminates the need for back-rings and simplifies installation.

The 4301 compound is a Parker exclusive material designed to prevent hydrolysis at high temperatures.

Thus, the "D"-Ring outperforms standard polyurethane o-rings, especially when using high water content fluids at elevated temperatures. The "D"-Ring is compatible with most water-glycol, water/oil emulsions, and high grade petroleum based hydraulic fluids at temperatures between -45°C to +93°C (-50°F to +200°F)

The unique shape of the Parker "D"-Ring also provides a variety of design advantages. The seal is molded into a "D" shape where the seal is higher in the middle and lower on the ends. This prevents the seal edge from folding over on a corner inside the manifold during installation. In addition, this design has a minimal lip, thus, friction is reduced. Another unique feature of the "D"-Ring is its symmetrical design, resulting in no performance degradation from the reverse direction, or worry of backward installation. The "D"-Ring is also equipped with "pressure pedestals" to reduce the effects of "blow-by" common in reverse cycling. The pressure pedestals increase the sealing capability of the "D"-Ring, by reducing the radial pressure forces that compress the sealing face of the o-ring. The drawing below depicts the shape and highlights the features.



Nitrile

Nitrile o-rings are also compatible with most water-glycol, water/oil emulsions, and high grade petroleum based hydraulic fluids. Parker only recommends Nitrile o-rings for temperatures between -40°C to +93°C (-40°F to +200°F). Nitrile o-rings do require a full back-up ring, or two half back-ups.

Fluorocarbon

Fluorocarbon o-rings are compatible with most phosphate ester fluids and phosphate ester blends. Parker only recommends Fluorocarbon seals for temperatures between -32°C to +121°C (-25°F to +250°F). Fluorocarbon o-rings do require a full back-up ring, or two half back-ups.

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HYDRAULIC FLUIDS

Parker recommends using top-quality mineral based or synthetic hydraulic fluids with lubricating properties at viscosities of 45 to 2000 SSU (6 to 420 cSt) at 38°C (100°F). The absolute viscosity range 80 to 1000 SSU (16 to 220 cSt.). Fluids should have high anti-wear characteristics and be treated to protect against oxidation.

HYDRAULIC FILTRATION

Hydraulic systems that include Parker valves should be carefully protected against fluid contamination. The proper cleanliness level for Parker cartridge valves should be maintained at an ISO cleanliness level of 18/16/13.

75% of all system failures are a direct result of contamination. Contamination interferes with four functions of hydraulic fluids.

1. To act as an energy transmission medium.
2. To lubricate internal moving parts of components.
3. To act a heat transfer medium.
4. To seal clearances between moving components.

A properly selected filter will provide adequate protection and reduce operating cost. This is achieved by increasing the expected life of the valves and reducing the cost of maintenance and repairs. Operation will be smoother and more precise.

There is no direct correlation between using a specific ISO cleanliness classification. Numerous other variables should be considered such as particulate ingress, actual flow through filters, and filter location.

A number of interrelated system factors combine to determine proper media and filter combinations. To accurately determine which combination is ideal for your system, all these factors need to be accounted for. With the development of filtration sizing software such as Parker inPHorm, this information can be used to compute the optimal selection. In many instances the information available may be limited. In these cases, "rules of thumb" based on empirical data and proven examples are applied to get an initial starting point.

APPLICATION OF PRODUCT

CAUTION - It is important to note that the Parker Hydraulic Cartridge Systems Division makes a variety of valves, many of which fit into the same cavity. However, their functionality may differ considerably from one valve type to another. **Accordingly fit interchangeability does not necessarily mean form or function interchangeability.** Users should ensure that the appropriate valve is installed in the cavity by cross checking the part number stamped on the valve with that published in approved service literature or in the installation drawing.