

Air-piloted Valves Features

- Since the unit requires air piping only, with no need for electrical wiring, it can be handled by a person without fear of electrical shocks or current leakage.
- Using no electricity means that expensive equipment to protect against explosions, special precautions, or measures against electric noise are not to be required.
- Unlike electrical equipment, the construction is simple. The associated limit valve is also durable and can be used for long periods.
- Because harmless compressed air is used, there is no need for major construction work on the main or pilot air line unlike that of hydraulic piping, and piping work is simple enough for anyone trained to perform.
- The power source is always compressed air, so that the system can be easily used where no power supply exists. In addition, it retains memory for about several dozen minutes, and can therefore continue operations even during power outages.

Koganei Air-piloted Valves Features

Assured operation

Sharp, switching characterized by poppet and diaphragm construction. The valve seat is also reliable. (Quick switching of main pressure helps to keep valve seat seal performance.)

Few breakdowns occur in this construction.

The construction is extremely simple. A poppet valve prevents galling or other problems, even if small foreign objects have entered inside. And no sticking occurs even if the unit is left unused for long periods of time.

It can be used without lubrication.

With virtually no sliding parts, there is no need for lubrication other than for a few specific models. This means no breakdown due to insufficient lubrication.

Tolerates frequent operations for long operating life

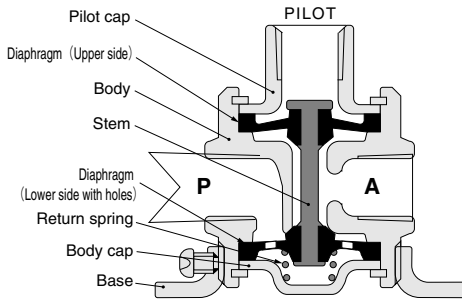
The small mass and stroke of the moving parts means a small inertial force which, along with construction with the large-capacity synthetic rubber for absorbing impacts, ensures continuous high-frequency operations and a long operating life.

Any mounting direction acceptable

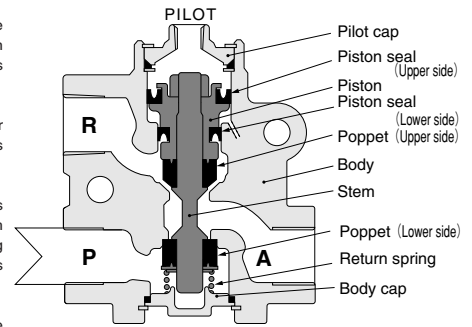
No matter what direction is used for mounting, the construction causes no trouble to the operation.

Compact and lightweight

A unique, compact design, with a body of light aluminum alloy.



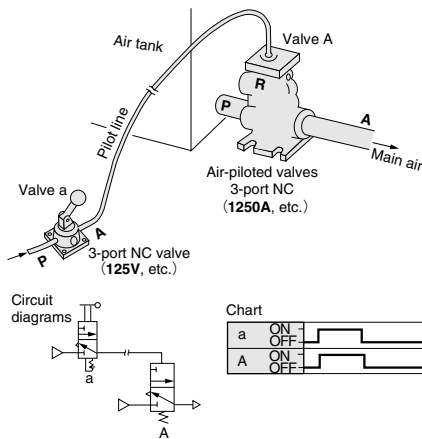
Diaphragm type basic construction (125A type)



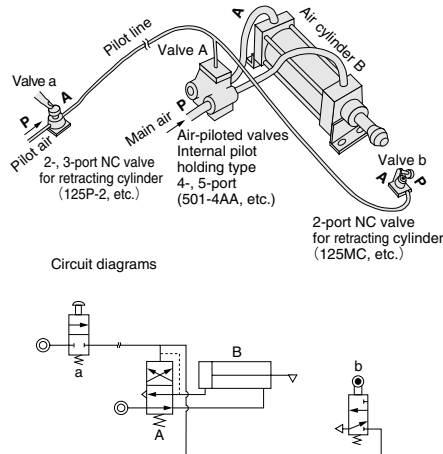
Piston poppet-type basic construction (501A type)

Application Examples of Air-piloted Valves

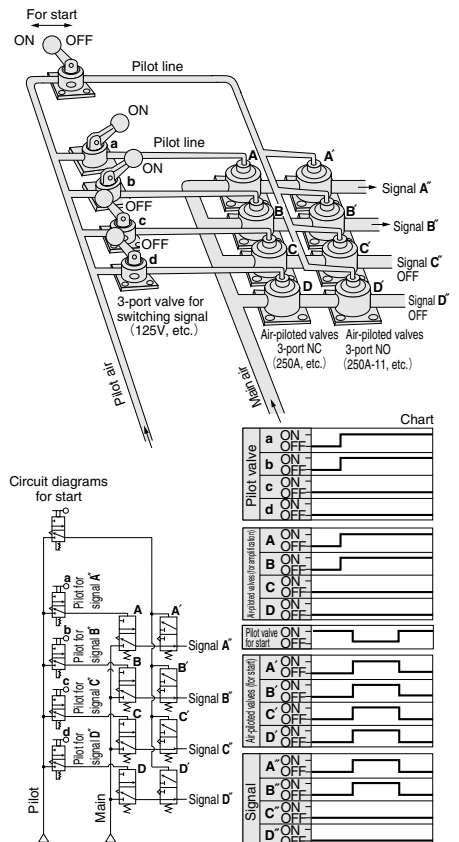
Using as a large-sized stop valve



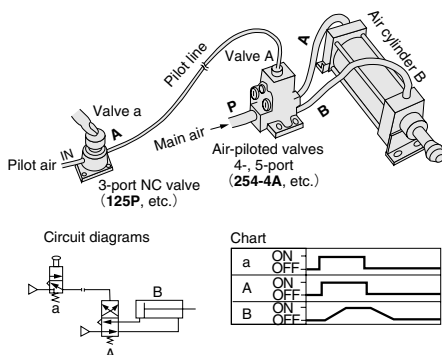
Air cylinder operation



Switching of air pressure signal



Air cylinder operation



The air cylinder rod extends only as long as pilot valve a is pressed down.

To obtain signals A' and B', turn ON hand operated valves a and b, and open the air-piloted valves A and B. Then, turning off the manual valve for start (which is normally left ON) turns off all of the air-piloted valves, (NO valves) A', B', C', and D', and opens them up, and signals A' and B' appear.

Charts for Selection of Air-piloted Valves

● 2-, 3-port valve (air flow rate of each model)

| Model of air-piloted valve | Air flow rate ℓ /min [ft. ³ /min.] (Supply pressure 0.5MPa [73psi.] when outlet port vents to the air) | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----|-----|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | 200 | 300 | 400 | 1000 | 2000 | 3000 | 10000 | 20000 |
| 3P+34A (TAC valve) | 120 [4.2] | | | | | | | |
| 31P+341A (TAC ² valve) | 370 [13.1] | | | | | | | |
| 125A | 370 [13.1] | | | | | | | |
| 250A 2503A | 1000 [35.3] | | | | | | | |
| 500A | 3700 [131] | | | | | | | |
| 375A 501A | 4700 [166] | | | | | | | |
| 750A | 9300 [328] | | | | | | | |
| 1000A 1250A | 18600 [657] | | | | | | | |

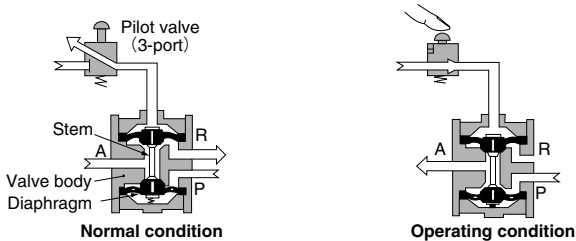
● 4-, 5-port valve (applicable cylinder bore size of each model)

| Model of air-piloted valve | Cylinder bore size mm [in.] | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | φ20 [0.787] | 25.32 [0.984/1.260] | 40 [1.575] | 50 [1.969] | 63 [2.480] | 80 [3.150] | 100 [3.937] | 125 [4.921] | 140 [5.512] | 180 [7.087] |
| 4P+34A (TAC valve) | This area presents high cylinder speed is not required. | | | | | | | | | |
| 41P+341A (TAC ² valve) | Normal operating range (Cylinder speed 300~500mm/s [11.8~19.7in./sec.] Cylinder speed (/max. 200~300mm/s [7.9~11.8in./sec.], min. 50mm/s [2.0in./sec.] | | | | | | | | | |
| 250-4A 2503-4A | This area presents high cylinder speed is required. | | | | | | | | | |
| 254-4A | | | | | | | | | | |
| 375-4A 501-4A | | | | | | | | | | |
| 750-4A | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1000-4A 1250-4A | (Cylinder speed: min. 500~600mm/s [19.7~23.6in./sec.] | | | | | | | | | |

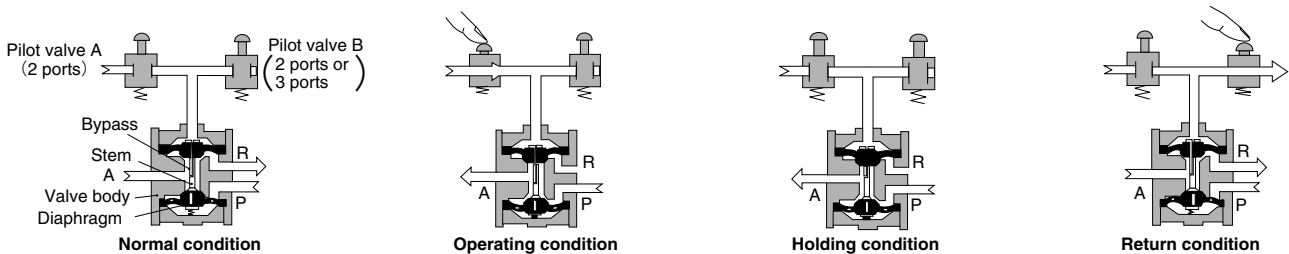
- Notes :
- While the speeds shown in this graph assume an air supply pressure of 0.5MPa [73psi.] and a load ratio of 0, the speeds will be virtually the same in the range of 0.4~0.7MPa [58~102psi.], and up to a load ratio of about 30 %.
 - In general, select a valve with a margin of about 50 % for the required cylinder speed, and then use a speed controller to reduce the speed in operation.
 - In considering the time required for the cylinder to make one stroke, the "cylinder delay time" and "cushioning time" need to be considered alongside the "cylinder speed."

Differences between A Type and AA Type Air-piloted Valves

A type valves (Continuous pilot pressure is needed to maintain the operating condition.)



AA type Valves (The difference from the A type valve is the existence of a bypass hole (small hole) on the stem. This helps the pilot valve to maintain its operating condition during a momentary operation. It is able to maintain the operating condition even if a certain amount of air leaks from the pilot line.)



Note : These schematic diagrams show the diaphragm type, 3-port valves. The bypass for the 4-, 5-port valve is on the A side stem. See the Operating Principles for the 250-4 AA type on p.946.

Safety Precautions (Air-piloted valves)



Warning

- All types other than the A2 (double pilot) type are designed to use air as the media. For other media, consult us.
- Always check the Catalog, etc., when performing piping to products to ensure that the connections are correctly done. Wrong piping could result in abnormal operation of the actuator, etc.



Caution

For locations subject to water or to large amounts of dust, use a cover, etc., to protect the valve. In addition, install a muffler, etc., to the R port to prevent entering of dust. Intrusion of water or dust could result in short-term functional breakdowns, or in sudden drops in performance or reduced operating life.



Others

- Use main air pressure higher than the minimum operating pressure listed in the Catalog.
- Set the pilot pressure to a level suitable to the main pressure. An unnecessarily high pressure can shorten the operating life.
- If excessively throttling the R port for operation, set the pilot pressure at the main pressure or higher (A type). For details, see the specifications of each series.
- The AA type (internal pilot holding type) cannot be used as a 2-port valve. For a large air flow rate, provide sufficient air supply. In addition, the R port cannot be used in a choked condition. Install speed controllers between the valve and cylinder.
- As with the normal A type, use a pilot valve size that offers enough margin when the AA type is operated as a single pilot valve. In this case, set the main and pilot valves to the same pressure.

Low Pressure Air-piloted Valves (Interface Valves)

125LA

Symbols

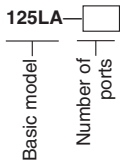
| 2-port | 3-port |
|----------------------|--------|
| NC (normally closed) | |
| | |
| 125LA-2 | 125LA |

Specifications

| Item | Basic model | 125LA |
|--|---|---|
| Port size | Main | Rc1/8 |
| | Pilot | M5×0.8 or Barbed fitting (barbed fitting for nylon tube φ6~4) |
| Effective area [Cv] | mm ² | 5.5 [0.27] |
| Media | Air | |
| | Operating pressure range MPa (kgf/cm ²) [psi.] | Main |
| Proof pressure MPa (kgf/cm ²) [psi.] | Pilot | 0.001~0.003 {0.01~0.03} [0.15~0.44], Max.0.1 {1.0} [15] See the table "Minimum Pilot Pressure" |
| | Main | 1.35 {13.8} [196] |
| Bleed volume ℓ /min [ft ³ /min.] (ANR) | Pilot | 0.1 {1.0} [15] |
| | Main | Max. 1.5 [0.053] (0.5MPa [73psi.]) |
| Operating temp. range (atmosphere and media) °C [°F] | 5~60 [41~140] | |
| Maximum operating frequency | Hz | 5 |
| Lubrication | Not required | |
| Mass | kg [lb.] | 0.1 [0.22] |

Order Codes

● A type (normal type)



Number of ports

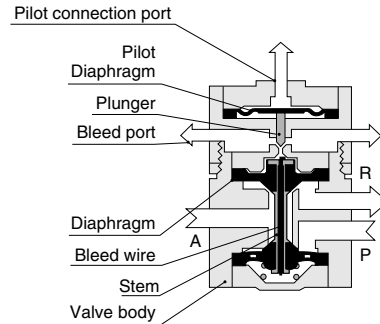
| Code | Number of ports |
|-------|-----------------|
| Blank | 3 ports |
| 2 | 2 ports |

Minimum Pilot Pressure

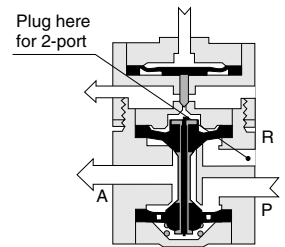
| Model | MPa [psi.] | | |
|-------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Main pressure | | |
| | 0.2~0.35 [29~51] | 0.35~0.56 [51~81] | 0.56~0.9 [81~131] |
| 125LA | 0.002 [0.29] | 0.0022 [0.32] | 0.0029 [0.42] |

Operating Principles, Major Parts and Materials

● Normal condition

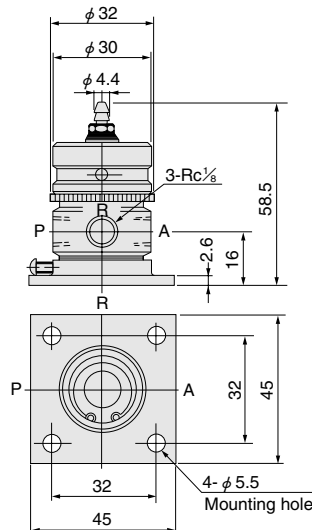


● Operating condition

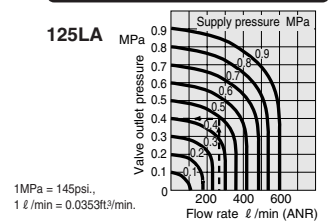


| Parts | Materials |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| Body | Aluminum alloy (anodized) |
| Stem | Brass |
| Diaphragm | Synthetic rubber |

Dimensions (mm)



Flow Rate



How to read the graph

When the supply pressure is 0.5MPa [73psi.] and the flow rate is 275 ℓ/min [9.7ft³/min.] (ANR), the valve outlet pressure becomes 0.4MPa [58psi.].

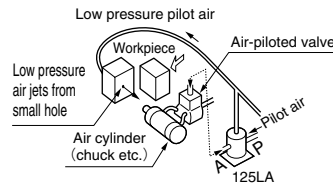
Handling Precautions

Do not apply higher pressure than the specified pilot pressure.
Use an oil-removing air filter, etc., to prevent impure compressor oil, etc., from entering. To prevent clogging, supply the main line air through the filter to prevent solid objects from mixing into the flow.
Supply a sufficient amount of air and pressure on the P port.

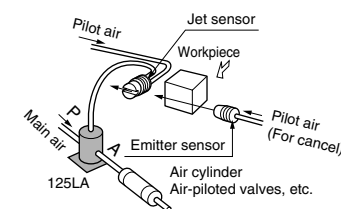
Application Examples

● Confirmation of objects

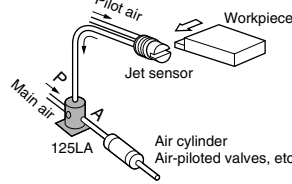
When a workpiece is blocking the small hole, the pressure in the low pressure pilot line will rise, and 125LA will switch ON.



When a workpiece passes through, the sensor pilot on the left side activates, and 125LA will switch ON. If there is no workpiece, the sensor air jet on the right side blows off the left side's pilot air, and 125LA switches OFF.

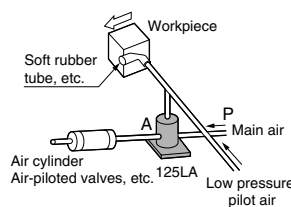


When a workpiece passes through the jet sensor and blocks the air jet, 125LA will switch OFF.



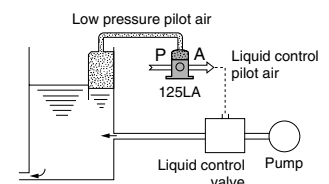
When a workpiece presses against and bends a rubber tube, the low-pressure pilot line's internal pressure will rise, and 125LA will switch ON.

(Use of a coil spring (dense pitch coils, with the end capped) in place of the rubber tube will cause an opposite action to the rubber tube, and switch OFF.)



● Control of liquid level

When the liquid level rises, the low-pressure pilot line's internal pressure will rise, 125LA will switch ON, and the liquid control valve will activate.



● Air timer

(Off delay timer = momentarily return during limited operation time)

Pressing the 2-port valve (pressing and releasing) switches the 125LA to ON, and switches it to OFF after a set period. Since the 125LA has a snap-action operation, the neutral position can be kept at the minimum level.

