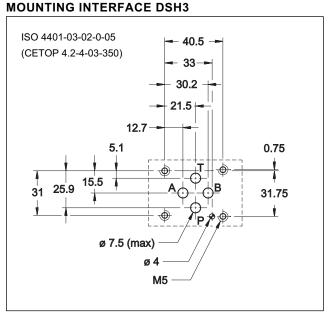
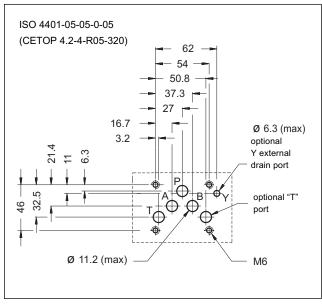


#### ......



#### **MOUNTING INTERFACE DSH5**



# DSH\* LEVER OPERATED DIRECTIONAL CONTROL VALVE

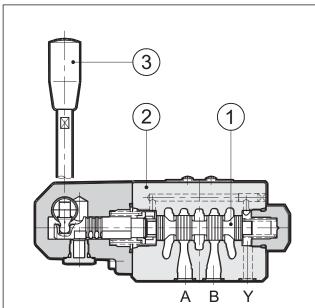
## **MOUNTING SURFACES**

**DSH3 ISO 4401-03** (CETOP 03) **DSH5 ISO 4401-05** (CETOP R05)

p max (see performances table)

**Q** nom (see performances table)

#### **OPERATING PRINCIPLE**

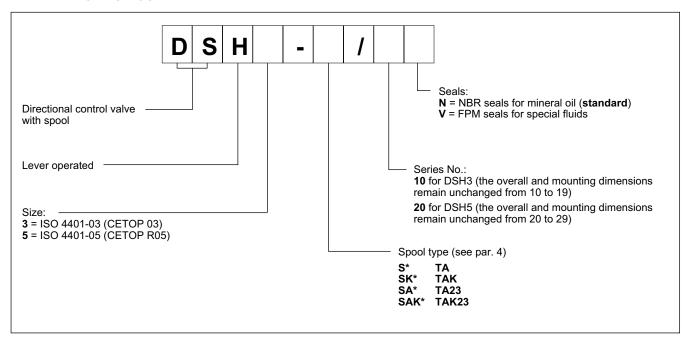


- The DSH\* are lever operated directional control valves, available with 3 or 4 ways and with several types of interchangeable spools (1).
- The valve body (2) is made with high strength iron castings provided with wide internal passages in order to minimize the flow pressure drop.
- It is available with 2 or 3 positions with return spring or mechanical retention.
- The external drainage Y is available on version DSH5; it
  must be connected when the back pressure on the T
  drainage is higher than 25 bars.
- On DSH3 version is possible to rotate the lever by 180° compared with the standard position, depending on installation requirements.

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#### 1 - IDENTIFICATION CODE



## 2 - PERFORMANCES (with mineral oil of viscosity of 36 cSt at 50°C)

		DSH3	DSH5
Maximum working pressure: - P A B ports - T port without Y external drain (standard for DSH3) - T port with Y external drain (only for DSH5)	bar	350 25	320 25 320
Nominal flow rate	l/min	75	125
Ambient temperature range	°C	-20 / +50	
Fluid temperature range	°C	-20 / +80	
Fluid viscosity range	cSt	10 ÷ 400	
Recommended viscosity	cSt	25	
Fluid contamination degree		according to ISO 4406:1999 class 20/18/15	
Mass	kg	2,1	4,2

# 3 - HYDRAULIC FLUIDS

Use mineral oil-based hydraulic fluids HL or HM type, according to ISO 6743-4. For these fluids, use NBR seals (code N). For fluids HFDR type (phosphate esters) use FPM seals (code V).

For the use of other fluid types such as HFA, HFB, HFC, please consult our technical department.

Using fluids at temperatures higher than 80 °C causes a faster degradation of the fluid and of the seals characteristics. The fluid must be preserved in its physical and chemical characteristics.

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## 4 - SPOOL TYPE

Type **S**\*: 3 positions with spring centering

a A B B D D W

S4 a THE HAM

Type **SK\***: 3 positions

with mechanical retention

a A B O b

SK1 a XIIIII SK2 a XIIII SK3 a XIIII SK3

Type **SA\***: 2 positions (central + external)

A B

with spring centering

SA1 a SA2 a SA3 a SA3

SA3 a SA4 a SA4

Type **SAK\***:

2 positions (central + external) with mechanical retention

a A B

SAK1 a TITT

SAK3 a SAK3

SAK4 a

Type **TA**: 2 external positions with return spring

A B

Type **TAK**:

2 external positions with mechanical retention

a A B

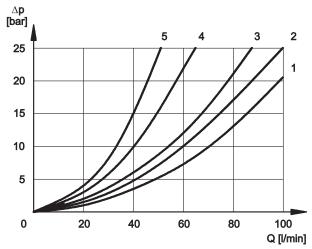
TAK02 a TAK02

Besides the diagrams shown, which are the most frequently used, other special versions are available: consult our technical department for their identification and operating limits.



# **5 - PRESSURE DROPS** $\Delta$ **p-Q** (values obtained with viscosity 36 cSt at 50 °C)

# 5.1 - DSH3



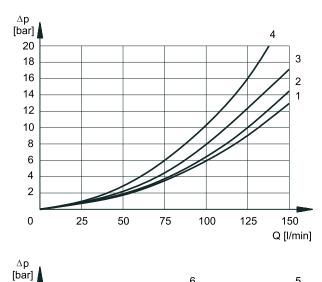
## **VALVE IN ENERGIZED POSITION**

	FLOW DIRECTION			
SPOOL TYPE	P→A	P→B	A→T	В→Т
	CL	JRVES (	N GRA	PH
S1, SA1, SAK1	2	2	3	3
S2, SA2, SAK2	1	1	3	3
S3, SA3, SAK3	3	3	1	1
S4, SA4, SAK4	5	5	5	5
TA, TAK	2	2	2	2
TA02, TAK02	2	2	2	2
TA23, TAK23	3	3		

## **VALVE IN DE-ENERGIZED POSITION**

	FLOW DIRECTION				
SPOOL TYPE	P→A	Р→В	A→T	В→Т	P→T
		CURVE	SON	GRAPH	
S2, SA2, SAK2					2
S3, SA3, SAK3			3	3	
S4, SA4, SAK4					4

# 5.2 - DSH5



## **VALVE IN ENERGIZED POSITION**

	FLOW DIRECTION			
SPOOL TYPE	P→A	P→B	A→T	B→T
	CURVES ON GRAPH			
S1, SK1	2	2	1	1
S2, SK2	3	3	1	1
S3, SK3	3	3	2	2
S4, SK4	1	1	2	2
TA, TAK	3	3	2	2

# 

Q [l/min]

# **VALVE IN DE-ENERGIZED POSITION**

	FLOW DIRECTION				
SPOOL TYPE	P→A	Р→В	A→T	В→Т	P→T
	CURVES ON GRAPH				
S2, SK2					5
S3, SK3			6	6	
S4, SK4					5

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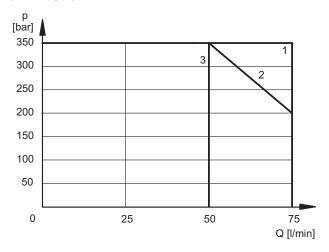
DSH\*

## 6 - OPERATING LIMITS

The curves define the flow rate operating fields according to the valve pressure of the different versions.

The values have been obtained according to ISO 6403 norm, with mineral oil viscosity 36 cSt at 50 °C and filtration ISO 4406:1999 class 18/16/13.

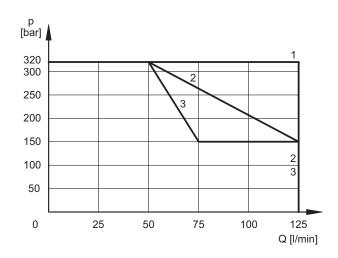
## 6.1 - DSH3



SPOOL TYPE	CURVE	
	P→A	Р→В
S1, SA1, SAK1	1	1
S2, SA2, SAK2	1	1
S3, SA3, SAK3	2	2
S4, SA4, SAK4	3	3

SPOOL TYPE	CURVE	
	P→A	Р→В
TA, TAK	1	1
TA02, TAK02	1	1
TA23, TAK23	1	1

#### 6.2 - DSH5



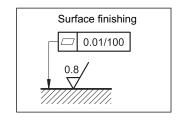
SPOOL TYP	EC	CURVE	
	P→	A P→B	
S1, SK1	1	1	
S2, SK2	1	1	
S3, SK3	1	1	
S4	3	3	
SK4	2	2	

SPOOL TYPE	CURVE	
	P→A	Р→В
TA, TAK	1	1

NOTE: The values indicated in the graphs are relevant to the standard valve. The operating limits can be considerably reduced if a 4-way valve is used with port A or B plugged.

## 7 - INSTALLATION

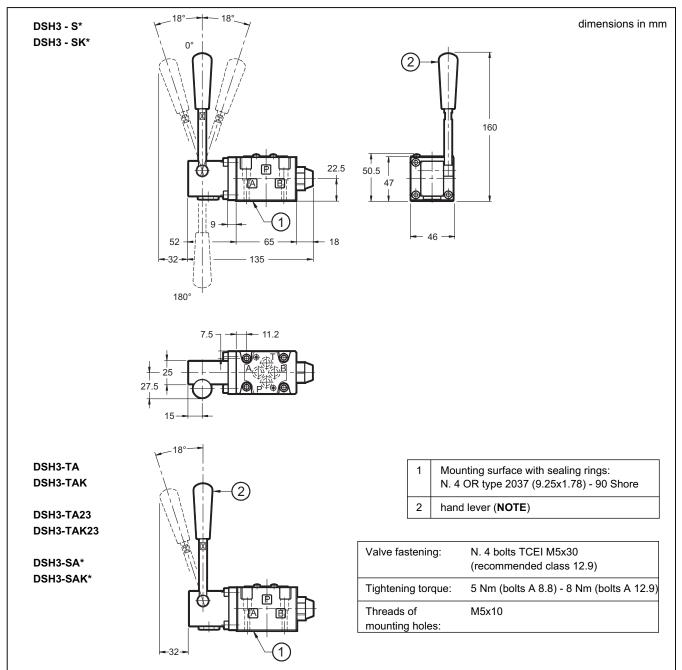
Configurations with centering and return springs can be mounted in any position; valves with mechanical detent must be mounted with the longitudinal axis horizontal. Valve fixing is by means of screws or tie rods, with the valve mounted on a lapped surface, with values of planarity and smoothness that are equal to or better than those indicated in the drawing. If the minimum values of planarity and/or smoothness are not met, fluid leakage between valve and mounting surface can easily occur.



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# 8 - OVERALL AND MOUNTING DIMENSIONS DSH3

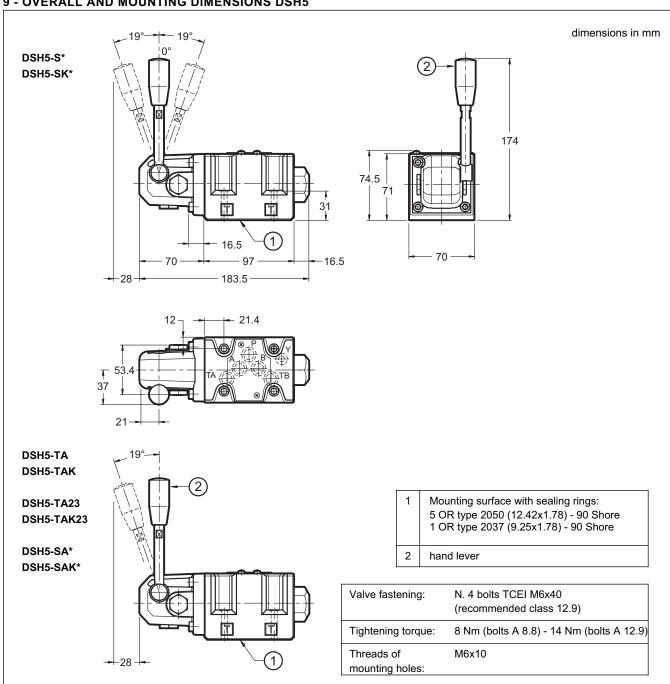


**NOTE**: The valve is supplied with the hand lever oriented in a perpendicular position with respect to the mounting surface (as indicated in the above drawing). For installation needs the hand lever can be oriented by the user directly at 180° to the standard position, simply by unscrewing the lever and re-screwing it in the desired position.

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## 9 - OVERALL AND MOUNTING DIMENSIONS DSH5



# 10 - SUBPLATES (See catalogue 51 000)

	DSA3	DSA5
Type with rear ports	PMMD-AI3G	PMD4-AI4G
Type with side ports	PMMD-AL3G	PMD4-AL4G
Threading of ports P, T, A, B,	3/8" BSP	1/2" BSP

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