

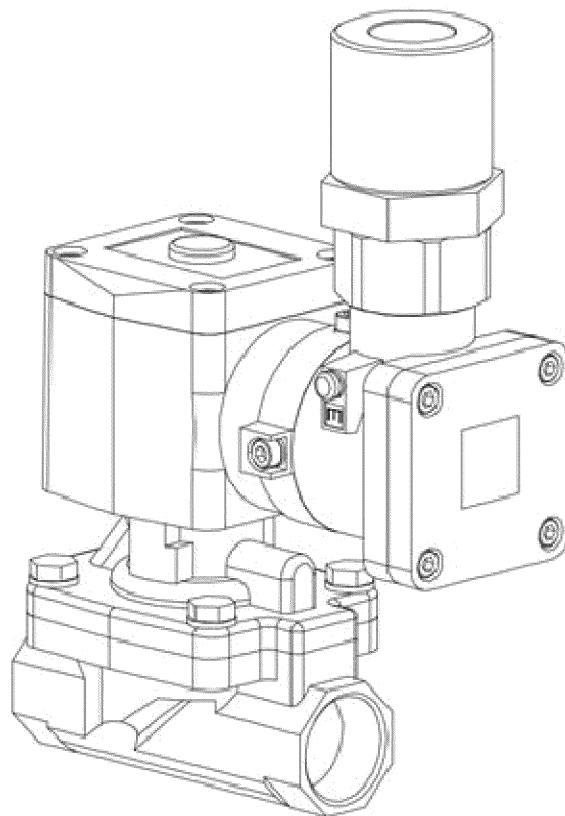
INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Explosion proof MULTILEX VALVE

(Complies with internationally
harmonized guide on explosion
protection)

AD11EX4 Series

AD21EX4 Series



- Please read this instruction manual carefully before using this product, particularly the section describing safety.
- Retain this instruction manual with the product for further consultation whenever necessary.

Safety precautions

When designing and manufacturing a device using CKD products, the manufacturer is obligated to manufacture a safe product by confirming safety of the system comprising the following items:

- Device mechanism
- Pneumatic or water control circuit
- Electric control that controls the above

It is important to select, use, handle, and maintain the product appropriately to ensure that the CKD product is used safely.

Observe warnings and precautions to ensure device safety.

Check that device safety is ensured, and manufacture a safe device.



WARNING

1. **This product is designed and manufactured as a general industrial machine part. It must be handled by someone having sufficient knowledge and experience.**

2. **Use this product within its specifications.**

This product cannot be used beyond its specifications. Additionally, the product must not be modified or machined.

This product is intended for use in general industrial devices and parts. Use beyond such conditions is not considered. Consult with CKD for details when using the product beyond the unique specification range in the following conditions or environments. In any case, measures for safety shall be provided when the valve malfunctions.

- ① Use for special applications requiring safety including nuclear energy, railroad, aviation, ship, vehicle, medical equipment, equipment or applications coming into contact with beverage or food, amusement equipment, emergency shutoff circuits, press machine, brake circuits, or for safeguard.
- ② Use for applications where life or assets could be adversely affected, and special safety measures are required.

3. **Observe corporate standards and regulations, etc., related to the safety of device design and control, etc.**

ISO4414, JIS B 8370 (pneumatic system rules)

JFPS2008 (principles for pneumatic cylinder selection and use)

Including High Pressure Gas Maintenance Law, Occupational Safety and Sanitation Laws, other safety rules, standards and regulations, etc.

4. **Do not handle, pipe, or remove devices before confirming safety.**

- ① Inspect and service the machine and devices after confirming safety of the entire system related to this product.
- ② Note that there may be hot or charged sections even after operation is stopped.
- ③ When inspecting or servicing the device, turn off the energy source (air supply or water supply), and turn off power to the facility. Release any compressed air from the system, and pay enough attention to possible water leakage and leakage of electricity.
- ④ When starting or restarting a machine or device that incorporates pneumatic components, make sure that system safety, such as pop-out prevention measures, is secured.

5. **Observe warnings and cautions on the pages below to prevent accidents.**

- The safety cautions are ranked as "DANGER", "WARNING" and "CAUTION" in this section.

**DANGER**

: When a dangerous situation may occur if handling is mistaken leading to fatal or serious injuries, or when there is a high degree of emergency to a warning.

**WARNING**

: When a dangerous situation may occur if handling is mistaken leading to fatal or serious injuries.

**CAUTION**

: When a dangerous situation may occur if handling is mistaken leading to minor injuries or physical damage.

Note that some items described as "CAUTION" may lead to serious results depending on the situation. In any case, important information that must be observed is explained.

Precautions with regard to guarantee

● Guarantee period

The guarantee period of our product shall be one (1) year after it is delivered to the place specified by the customer.

● Guarantee coverage

If any failure for which CKD CORPORATION is recognized to be responsible occurs within the above warranty period, a substitute or necessary replacement parts shall be provided free of charge, or the product shall be repaired free of charge at the plant of CKD CORPORATION.

However, the guarantee excludes following cases:

- ① Defects resulting from operation under conditions beyond those stated in the catalogue or specifications.
- ② Failure resulting from malfunction of the equipment and/or machine manufactured by other companies.
- ③ Failure resulting from wrong use of the product.
- ④ Failure resulting from modification or repairing that CKD CORPORATION is not involved in.
- ⑤ Failure resulting from causes that could not be foreseen by the technology available at the time of delivery.
- ⑥ Failure resulting from disaster that CKD is not responsible of.

Guarantee stated here covers only the delivered products. Any other damage resulting from failure of the delivered products is not covered by this guarantee.

● Confirmation of product compatibility

Our customer shall be responsible of confirming compatibility of our product used in our customer's system, machinery or device.

Complies with “Recommended practices for explosion-protected electrical installations in general industries”

AD11EX4, AD21EX4 Series

Explosion proof functionality Exd II BT4X

(Flameproof enclosure “d” /Group IIB / Temperature class T4)

● Suitable for outdoor use

Protected against water jets as specified in JIS and suitable for outdoor use

(This evaluation is not based on explosion proof certification.)

NOTE

Because this product is small electrical equipment and marking space is limited, cable temperature and bolt strength class are not included in the marking. To indicate this reduction in the marking, the symbol “X” is included.

【Contents】

1. Unpacking	5
2. Installation	
2. 1 Conditions for installation	5
2. 2 Installation method	6
2. 3 Piping	6
2. 4 Wiring	9
3. Pre-operation (post-installation) check	
3. 1 Appearance check	12
3. 2 Leakage check	12
3. 3 Electrical check	12
3. 4 Operation check	12
4. Instructions for proper use	
4. 1 Handling precautions	13
4. 2 Manual override (For options with manual override)	14
5. Maintenance	
5. 1 Maintenance and inspection	15
5. 2 Repairing of the explosion proof solenoid valves	15
6. Troubleshooting	16
7. Appropriate disposal	16
8. Internal construction	17
9. Explosion proof electrical magnet specification	19
10. APPENDIX	
10. 1 Explosion proof certification model	20
10. 2 Explosive gas and type of protection	20
10. 3 Danger zone	21

1. Unpacking



CAUTION

Do not remove the port covering until just before piping. Otherwise, foreign matter enters the valve and cause malfunction or bad operation.

- (1) Check that the model No. shown on the Name Plate of the product is the same with what you ordered.
- (2) Check that the product has no external damages.
- (3) When storing the product, keep the product inside the packing box to prevent the intrusion of foreign matter to the valve. Take out the valve when piping.

2. Installation



WARNING

a) This explosionproof solenoid valve is certified as having an explosionproof construction in the “Recommended Practices for Explosion-Protected Electrical Installations in General Industries”.

If this product is used as an explosionproof electrical equipment, the product cannot be used beyond specifications, since its use is regulated by law.

b) Select and install the mode following JIS C60079. Please perform the factory explosionproof equipment guide for a user(JNIOHS-TR-NO.44 (2012)).

2. 1 Conditions for installation



WARNING

- a) This valve is used in the first dangerous spot (Zone 1) or the second dangerous spot (Zone 2) containing combustible gas or vapor. It cannot be used in a Class 0 Zone.
- b) Determine the group and temperature class of explosive gas and make sure the solenoid valve's type of protection is applicable.
 - Some gases such as hydrogen and acetylene cannot be conveyed even with explosionproof construction valves.
- c) Confirm that the fluid pressure, fluid temperature, and ambient temperature are within specifications.
 - Observe specifications, since fluid pressure affects operation of the solenoid valve, and since temperature affects the risk of explosion.
- d) The coil generates heat.
 - If the product is to be installed inside a control panel, or if energizing time is long, provide ventilation measures. Temperature around the product will be high.
- e) The product cannot be used in a corrosive or solvent environment.
- f) Avoid humid environments, since condensation may occur with change in temperature.
- g) This explosion proof construction is intended for factory use. Do not use this valve for coal mines or marine vessels.

- (1) Provide appropriate measures to prevent the product from freezing at cold places.
- (2) This product can be used outdoors. (The evaluation of this item is not approved by explosion test.)
 - Ingress Protection code rating defined in JIS C0920 is IP65.
- (3) Do not wash the product with water or solvents. Do not paint the product. Resin material used in the product may break down.
- (4) Do not use the product under vibration or inertia.

2. 2 Installation method



CAUTION

- a) Read this instruction manual thoroughly and understand the contents before installing the product.
- b) Always take hold of the body portion when handling and mounting the product.
- c) Confirm leakage from the piping after installation.

- (1) Mounting posture is unrestricted under operation pressure differential range.

Since this product uses fluid pressure to operate, pressure beyond specified range destabilizes operation.

Moreover, avoid positioning the coil side down, since foreign matter in the fluid accumulates around the plunger and result in beat sounds and malfunction.

- (2) Provide enough space for safe maintenance and troubleshooting work.

2. 3 Piping

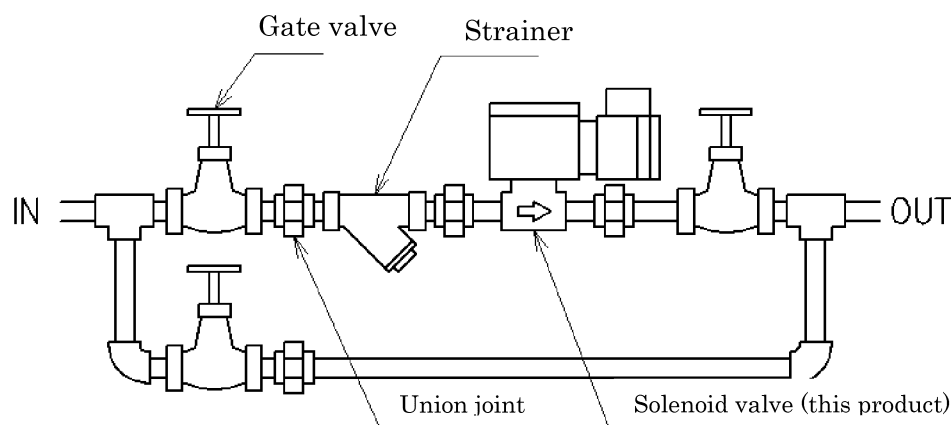


CAUTION

- a) When piping or re-piping, fix the product.
- b) Fix and provide appropriate support to the piping, so that the weight and vibration of the piping will not directly be applied to the product.
- c) When piping is finished and fluid is to be flown, supply pressure gradually.
 - If the piping is improper, the piping may disconnect or the fluid may leak.

- (1) Installing a bypass circuit

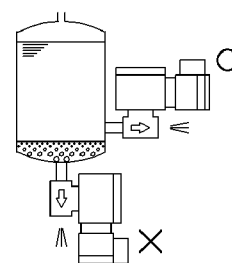
•To ease maintenance work, install a bypass circuit in the piping (Refer to Figure 1.).



(Figure 1.) Bypass circuit

- (2) When installing the product on a drain circuit of a tank

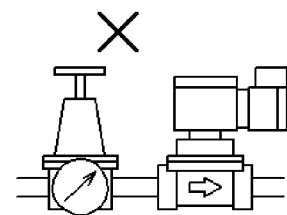
• When installing the product to control drain from a tank, do not install the product at the bottom of the tank. Otherwise, foreign matter accumulated at the bottom of the tank enters the product and cause malfunction. Install the product a little above the tank bottom (Refer to Figure 2.).



(Figure 2) Drain circuit from the tank

(3) Connecting the product directly with a regulator

- If a regulator and a solenoid valve are directly connected, they may enter into resonance with each other and cause malfunction (Refer to Figure 3.).



(Figure 3.) Connecting the product directly to a regulator

(4) Sectional area of the piping

- Select piping bore so that the sectional area of the piping at the fluid supply side does not restrict flow. Select piping that matches with the port size of the solenoid valve. Even if fluid pressure at the fluid supply side is within specifications when the valve is closed, fluid pressure at that side drops drastically when the valve opens if the sectional area of the piping at that side is restricted. As a result, restricting the sectional area of the piping at the fluid supply side will reduce pressure differential.

(5) Cleaning the piping

- Before piping, flush the piping with compressed air 0.3MPa or more to remove foreign material such as dust, metal powder, rust, and sealing material.

(6) Removal of foreign matter

- Foreign matter such as dust in the fluid causes malfunction and leakage. To remove foreign matter, attach an appropriate apparatus to the primary side of the product. When the fluid is air, attach a filter 5 μ m or finer. When the fluid is water, attach a strainer 80 mesh or finer.

(7) Piping

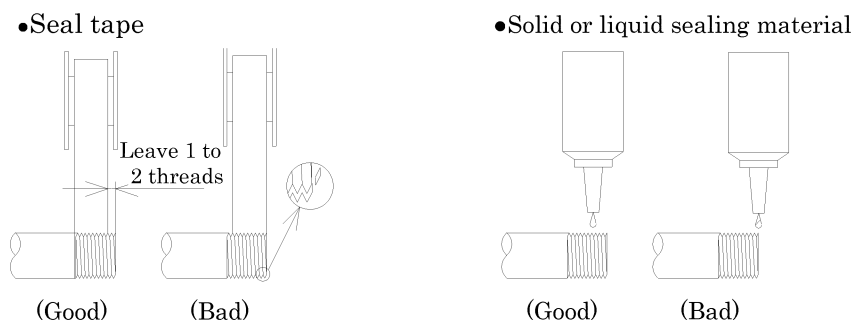
- Make sure that the piping port is correct.

Match the fluid flow direction with the arrow shown on the product body.

(8) Sealing material

- When using sealing material, make sure the sealing material do not enter the piping. Also, make sure there is no external leakage. When taping seal tape to the pipe thread, leave 1 to 2 threads at the tip without taping.

Also, when using liquid sealing material, leave 1 to 2 threads at the tip without sealing material. Do not apply too much sealing material on the thread. Do not apply sealing material to the internal thread (refer to Figure 4.)



(Figure 4) How to apply sealing material

(9) Tightening

- Refer to Table 1. for the recommended port tightening torque.

Table 1. Recommended port tightening torque

Port size	Recommended torque
Rc1/2	41 to 43 N·m
Rc3/4	62 to 65 N·m
Rc1	83 to 86 N·m
Rc1·1/4	97 to 100 N·m
Rc1·1/2	104 to 108 N·m
Rc2	132 to 136 N·m

(10) Lubricated or non-lubricated operation


- This product does not require lubrication. Therefore, no lubricator is needed.

If the product is to be lubricated, use turbine oil Class 1, ISO VG32 (additive-free) or equivalent. Once lubricated, do not stop periodical lubrication. Otherwise, disappearance of initial lubrication will result in operation malfunction.

(11) Insulation cover of the piping

- When placing an insulation cover to the piping conveying fluids such as steam or hot water, structure the insulation cover so that it can be easily detached at the time of maintenance.
- Do not insulate the Coil Case portion of the solenoid valve.


2. 4 Wiring

**CAUTION**

a) Those who wire explosion proof solenoid valves shall have read the “Chapter3 Institutions for Explosion-Protected Electrical Installation” of the “factory explosion-proof equipment guide for a user (JNIOOSH-TR-NO.44, 2012)” thoroughly, and have enough knowledge and skill to perform work.

b) Read this instruction manual thoroughly and understand the contents before wiring the product.

- You need to understand the structure and the operation principle of the solenoid valve. You additionally need knowledge to secure safety.
- If the bolt on the Terminal Box is loosened, explosion proof performance is lost. Sufficient skill is required when handling these bolts.

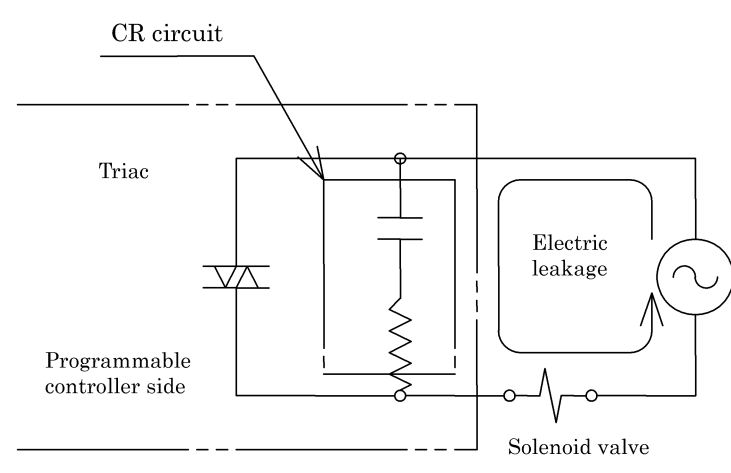
**CAUTION**

a) Confirm the voltage and the alternating or direct current type.

b) To prevent unintended operation caused by electric leakage of other control components, confirm electric leakage.

- When using a control circuit such as a programmable controller, the solenoid valve may operate without intention because of the electric leakage from the control components.
- When using this product, keep the electric leakage from other components below the value shown in the table below.

Rated voltage	Electric leakage
AC100V	6mA or less
AC200V	3mA or less
DC12V	2mA or less
DC24V	1mA or less
AC100V (with built-in diode)	2mA or less
AC200V (with built-in diode)	1mA or less



The diagram illustrates the wiring for a solenoid valve. It shows a CR circuit with a Triac and a Programmable controller side. A Solenoid valve is connected to the circuit. A section labeled 'Electric leakage' shows a test setup with an AC source and a solenoid valve, indicating the measurement of leakage current.

- (1) Maintenance of the electric equipment
- To maintain the electric equipment, install a breaker such as a fuse in the control circuit side.
- (2) Polarity for DC voltage types
- This solenoid valve does not have polarity (+)(-)even for DC voltage types.

(3) Wiring



When wiring to the terminal box, do not damage Terminal Case and Terminal Cap where they engage and where they are sealed with O-ring.
 Damage to the engaging section may affect its flameproof property and result in an explosion in explosive atmosphere.
 Damage to the O-ring may affect its waterproof property.
 •If damaged, repairs are impossible and replacements are required.

- ① In order to ensure the valve's explosion-proof performance, choose the cabtire cable for use on the valve from the circular cables specified below according to the option symbol in the valve model number. Only use applicable cable since the packing is specific to each cable diameter.

If the option symbol is "G9" ... Cabtire cable with outer diameter of $\phi 7.5$ to $\phi 9.5$

If the option symbol is "G10" ... Cabtire cable with outer diameter of $\phi 9.5$ to $\phi 10.5$

If the option symbol is "G11" ... Cabtire cable with outer diameter of $\phi 10.5$ to $\phi 11.5$

If the option symbol is "G13" ... Cabtire cable with outer diameter of $\phi 11.5$ to $\phi 13.5$

Nominal cross-sectional area of the cabtire cable must be 1.04 to 2.63 mm² (AWG41, AWG16) and the permissible temperature must be as follows:

AD□□EX4 ... At least 80°C

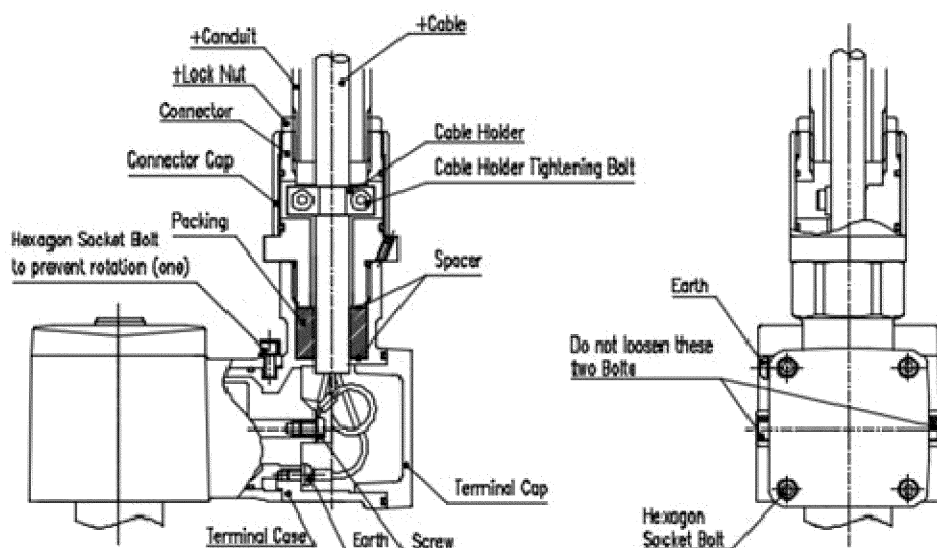
- ② Pass Cabtire Cable through Connector Cap, Connector, Spacer, Packing, and Terminal Case.
 ③ Insert the insulated crimp terminal onto the Cabtire Cable lead wires. Crimp the terminal.
 ④ Secure the crimped lead wires to Screw.

Connect the earthing conductor to the earthing terminal on Terminal Case.

- ⑤ Adjust the position of Cabtire Cable so that it is retained by Packing. Screw in Connector.
 ⑥ Screw in Connector completely to the end face of Terminal Case and secure with a set screw.
 ⑦ Tighten Cable Holder Tightening Bolts (at tightening torque of 1.9 to 2.0 N·m) to secure Cabtire Cable with Cable Holder.
 ⑧ Screw in Connector Cap.
 ⑨ Place Terminal Cap. Tighten Hexagon Socket Bolts to secure Terminal Cap.

When placing Terminal Cap onto Terminal Case, be careful not to damage the sections where they engage and where they are sealed with O-ring. Tighten the four Hexagon Socket Bolts equally at tightening torque of 1.9 to 2.0 N·m.

- ⑩ Secure Lock Nut and Conduit to Connector.



Parts marked with "+" are not included in the product.

(Figure 5) Example of wiring the pressure proof packing type

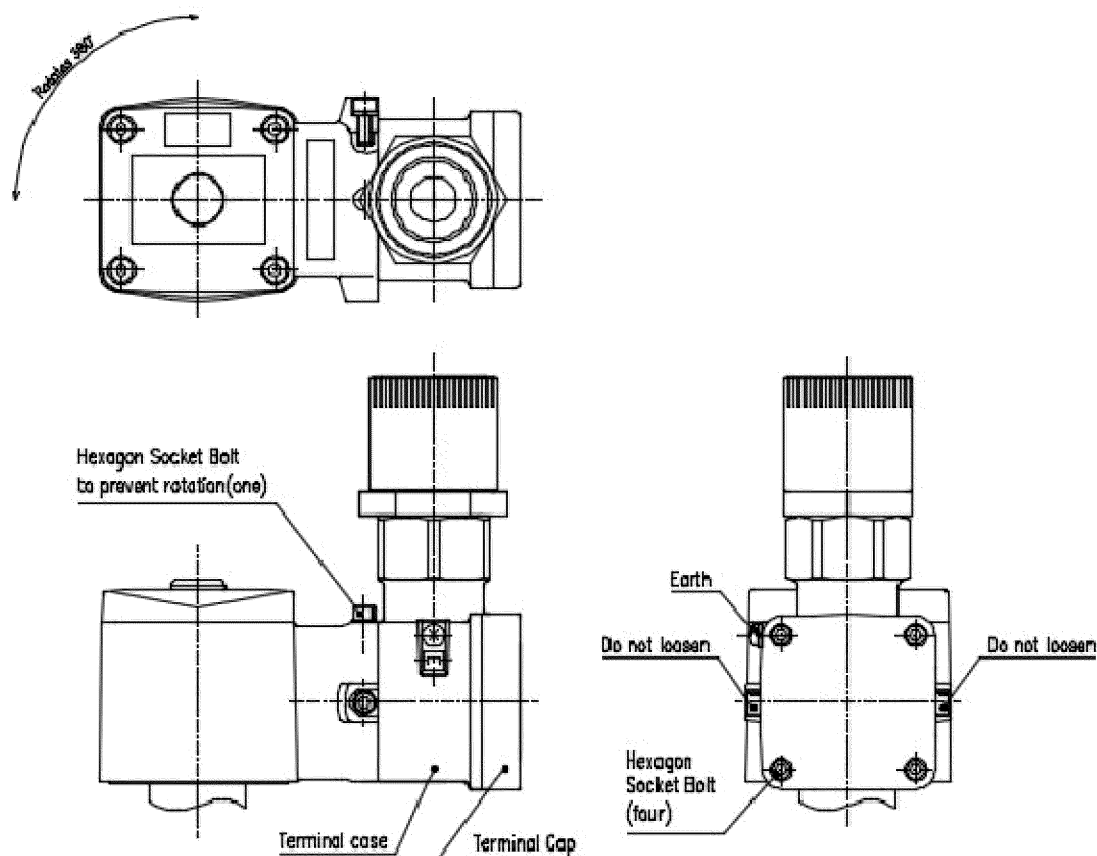
(4) Adjusting the direction of the wire outlet of the Terminal Box

The Terminal Box rotates 270°. It can be rotated when the “Hexagon Socket Bolt to prevent rotation (one)” is loosened (Refer to figure 6.).

- ① After wiring is completed, and after the wire outlet direction is set, fix the Terminal Box by the Hexagon Socket Bolt to prevent rotation with tightening torque 0.6 to 0.8N·m.

If the “Hexagon Socket Bolt to prevent rotation” is loose, the Bolt may fall off while use. Additionally, the rotation portion may break or internal wiring may disconnect resulting from rotation of the Terminal Box.

- ② Do not loosen the Bolts other than the four Terminal Cap fixing Bolts, which are needed for wiring, and other than the one “Hexagon Socket Bolt to prevent rotation”. Otherwise, explosion proof performance cannot be guaranteed.



(Figure 6) Wire outlet direction of the Terminal Box

3. Pre-operation (post-installation) check

3. 1 Appearance check



WARNING

Stop the flow of the fluid (shut the supply) .
Discharge the fluid inside the product.

- (1) Push the product by hand and confirm that the product is firmly fixed on the piping.
- (2) Confirm that threaded parts such as bolts, nuts and screws are not loose.

3. 2 Leakage check

- (1) Confirm leakage at the connection part by applying pressure to the fluid.

We recommend leakage check by the following method:

- Supply compressed air (0.3 to 0.5MPa)
- Apply soap water to the portion to check for leakage
- Bubbles will appear if there is any leakage.

3. 3 Electrical check



WARNING

Cut off the electricity.
Check while taking serious care to avoid electric shock.

- (1) Check the supply voltage.

Voltage variation shall be within -10% to +10% of the rated voltage.

Use beyond the allowed variation range will cause malfunction or damage to the coil.

- (2) Check insulation resistance

Check the insulation resistance between dead metal parts and uninsulated live parts (such as the tip of the lead wire) that are assembled to the product.

Confirm that insulation resistance is over 100MΩ at DC500V megger.

3. 4 Operation check

- (1) Apply rated voltage to the valve and rated pressure to the working fluid. Confirm normal operation of the product.

4. Instructions for proper use

4. 1 Handling precautions



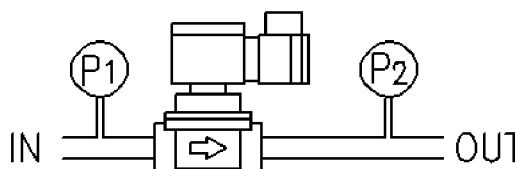
WARNING

- a) Do not use this product as an emergency shut-off valve.
 - This product is not designed as a safety-securing valve, such as an emergency shut-off valve. For such systems, use this valve after providing another method of securing safety.
- b) Take measures to prevent harm to operators or objects if this product fails.
- c) Liquid-filled state
 - When conveying a liquid in a circuit, operation may fail if liquid-filled state occurs. This is because pressure rises in the liquid-filled state when temperature rises. Provide an escape valve in the system so that a liquid-filled state circuit is not created.
- d) Working fluids
 - Do not use this product for fluids other than the working fluids listed in the catalog specifications.
 - Before use, confirm the compatibility of the product and applicable fluid with the Applicable Fluid Check List.
 - Depending on the model, internal parts may wear when the valve operates. Caution is required because wear chips could enter the secondary side of the valve.



CAUTION

- a) Do not touch the coil sections or actuator sections when energized or immediately after energizing. Depending on the product, directly touching these products could cause burns.
 - b) Do not touch the wiring connection sections (bare live part) when energized. There is a risk of electric shock.
 - c) Always use within the maximum working pressure and maximum working pressure differential range.
 - In particular, be sure to maintain the pressure differential across the IN and OUT ports at or over 0.02MPa when the valve is open. Otherwise, the valve will malfunction.
- *Pressure differential across the IN and OUT ports= $P1-P2$.



- (1) When carrying the solenoid valve, hold the main body.
Do not carry the valve by the cable attached to the terminal box.
- (2) Do not use the product as footings, or place heavy loads on the product.
- (3) When pressure is suddenly applied to a closed valve (for example, when a pump starts), the valve may open instantaneously and leak internally. A remedy for this is to install a partition valve at the primary side of the solenoid valve, and operate the partition valve so that pressure rises gradually when the pump starts.

- (4) If water hammer is a problem in your intended usage, please consider our air operated “SAB1W type” valve.
- (5) If the product has not been used for more than a month, the seal rubber and metal at the valve seat may stick and operation time may be delayed. Carry out trial run in such cases.
- (6) If the fluid is dry air or inert gas, number of duration cycles decrease significantly due to abrasion.
- (7) Fluid viscosity shall be 50 mm²/s or less. Otherwise, the product will malfunction.
- (8) Refer to “6. Troubleshooting” if any trouble occurs.

4. 2 Manual override (For option with manual override)

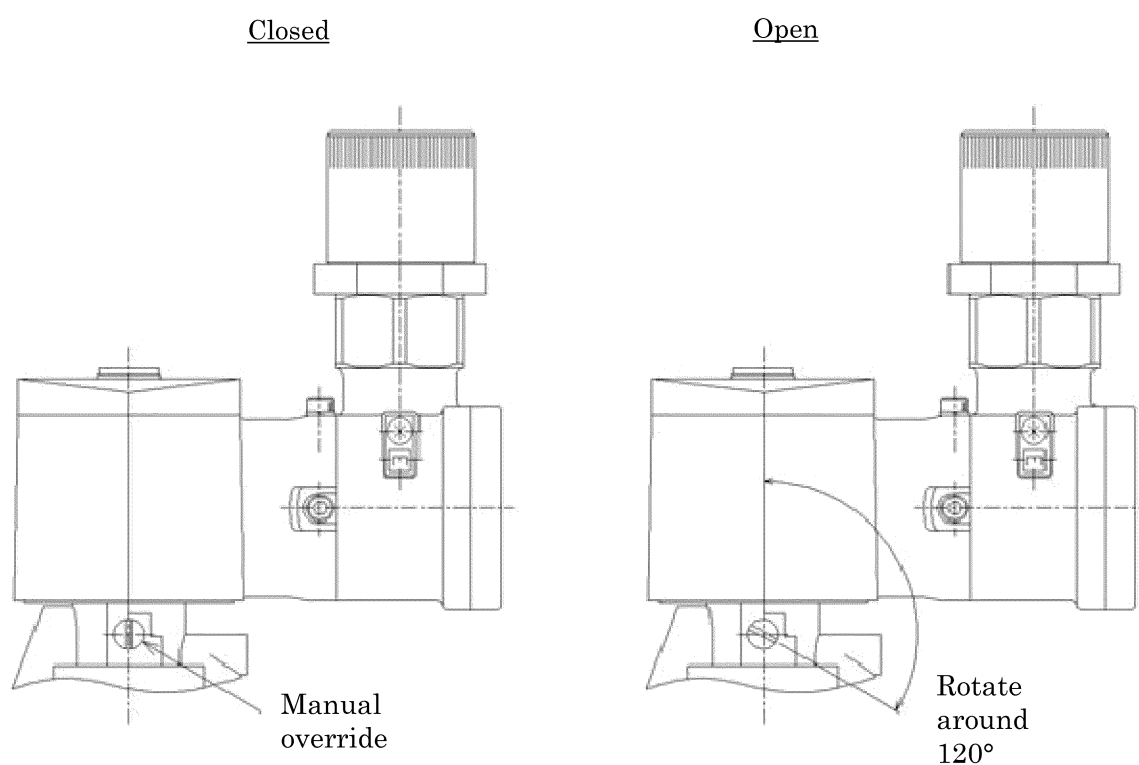


CAUTION

Confirm that the manual override is reset to its initial position after it is operated.

(1) Manual operation

- ① When the manual override is rotated clockwise about 120° with a slotted screwdriver, the plunger lifts and the valve opens (refer to figure 7).
- ② Return the manual override to its initial position after it is operated.



(Figure 7) Operation method of the manual override

5. Maintenance

5. 1 Maintenance and inspection

CAUTION

When performing maintenance and inspection of the explosion proof solenoid valve, read the “Chapter4 Maintenance for Explosion-Protected Electrical Installations” of the “factory explosion-proof equipment guide for a user (JNIO SH-TR-NO.44,2012)” thoroughly, and observe its requirements.

CAUTION

- a) Read this Instruction manual thoroughly and understand the contents well before performing maintenance and inspection.
- b) Shut off the power supply and release the fluid pressure before performing maintenance.
- c) To guarantee the explosion proof performance, do not disassemble and repair the product.

- (1) Regularly inspect the product to ensure optimum performance. Although inspection frequency differs based on the working state, the product should be inspected every half year.
- (2) Refer to “3.Pre-operation check” for contents of inspection.
- (3) When not using the product for one or more month after passing water or hot water, completely remove any water or hot water left in the product. Water or hot water residue will cause rust and may lead to operation failure or leaks.
- (4) Beware the clogging of the strainer and filter.

5. 2 Repairing the explosion proof solenoid valve

- (1) Do not disassemble the explosion proof solenoid valves that are used at hazardous areas, even if the valve needs repairing.
 - This product is an approved explosionproof equipment regulated by acts, laws and regulations. Therefore, in association with the disclaimer at “Precautions with Regard to Guarantee”, we do not allow our customer to disassemble and repair this product.
We shall not be held responsible for any accidents resulting from disassembly and repairing by our customer.
 - Please consult our sales staff if there is a need to disassemble or repair the explosion proof solenoid valve. In order to maintain the explosion proof performance, we will keep the explosionproof solenoid valve, and repair it in our factory.

6. Troubleshooting



CAUTION

Do not disassemble the Coil Case portion, which is an explosion proof construction. Otherwise, explosion proof performance cannot be guaranteed.

- (1) If the solenoid valve does not operate as intended, check according to tables 2.

Table 2. Cause of malfunction and countermeasures

State of failure	Cause	Countermeasure
Fluid does not flow	Valve is not energized.	Confirm wiring and fuse, then energize the valve.
	Voltage applied is lower than the allowable voltage range.	Confirm the power supply, and apply rated voltage.
	Applied fluid pressure is too high.	Set pressure within allowable range.
	Foreign matter caught in.	Blow air from ports, or replace the product.
Fluid does not stop flowing	Wrong port is connected to the high pressure side.	Pipe correctly.
	Electricity is not shut off.	Check for leak of electricity. Modify the circuit to shut off electricity completely.
	Foreign matter caught in.	Blow air from ports, or replace the product.
Fluid leaks externally	Abrasion or flaw of packing and O ring.	Replace the product.
	Core Assembly or Bolt is loose.	Replace the product.
Fluid leaks internally	Abrasion or flaw at valve seat of Body or Stuffing.	Replace the product.
	Abrasion or flaw of the sealing side of the Plunger Assembly.	Replace the product.
	Foreign matter caught in the Valve Seat.	Replace the product.

- (2) Please contact CKD or your nearest agent for any unclear points.

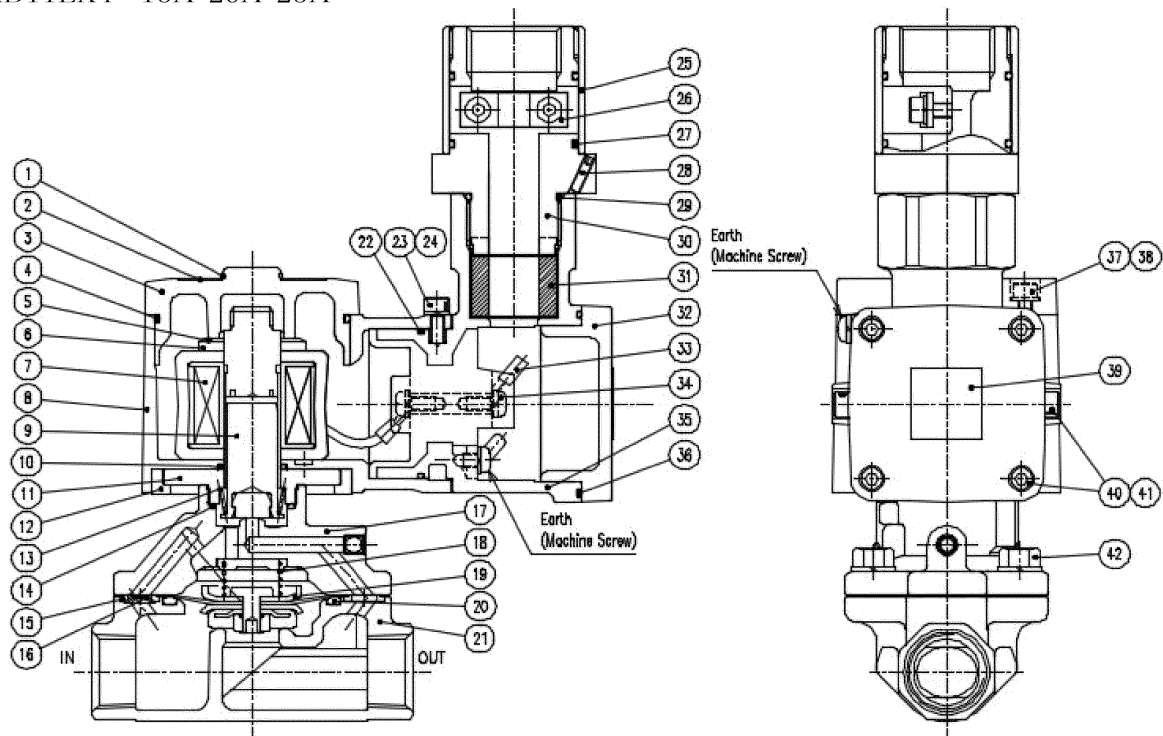
7. Appropriate disposal

- (1) When disposing this product, dispose this product as industrial waste.

8. Internal construction

(1) AD11EX4-15A•20A•25A

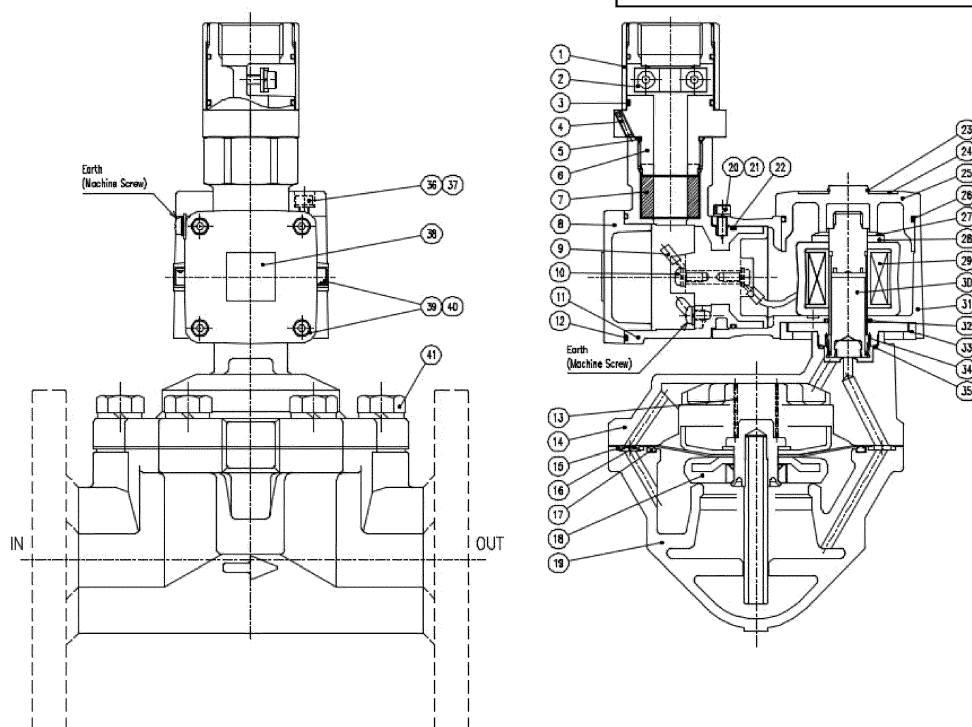
Model:AD11EX4



No.	Part name	Quantity	No.	Part name	Quantity
1	Snap Ring	1	22	O ring	1
2	Name Plate	1	23	Hexagon Socket Head Cap Screw	1
3	Coil Cap	1	24	Spring Washer	1
4	O ring	1	25	Connector Cap	1
5	Waving Washer	1	26	Holder	1
6	Spacer	1	27	O ring	2
7	Coil Assembly	1	28	Hexagon Socket Set Screw With Cup Point	1
8	Coil Case	1	29	O ring	1
9	Plunger Assembly	1	30	Connector	1
10	O ring	1	31	Packing	1
11	Core Assembly	1	32	Terminal Cap	1
12	Holder	1	33	Crimp Style Terminal	3
13	Plunger Spring	1	34	Cross Recessed Screw With Captive Washer	6
14	O ring	1	35	Terminal Case	1
15	Gasket	2	36	O ring	2
16	Orifice Plate	1	37	Hexagon Socket Head Cap Screw	4
17	Stuffing	1	38	Spring Washer	4
18	Valve Spring	1	39	Certified Label	1
19	Diaphragm Assembly	1	40	Hexagon Socket Head Cap Screw	6
20	O ring	1	41	Spring Washer	6
21	Body	1	42	Hexagon Head Screw With Captive Washer	4

(2) AD21EX4-32A•40A•50A•32F•40F•50F

Model:AD21EX4



No.	Part name	Quantity	No.	Part name	Quantity
1	Connector Cap	1	22	O ring	1
2	Holder	1	23	Snap Ring	1
3	O ring	2	24	Name Plate	1
4	Hexagon Socket Set Screw With Cup Point	1	25	Coil Cap	1
5	O ring	1	26	O ring	1
6	Connector	1	27	Waving Washer	1
7	Packing	1	28	Spacer	1
8	Terminal Cap	1	29	Coil Assembly	1
9	Crimp Style Terminal	3	30	Plunger Assembly	1
10	Cross Recessed Screw With Captive Washer	6	31	Coil Case	1
11	Terminal Case	1	32	O ring	1
12	O ring	1	33	Holder	1
13	Valve Spring	1	34	Plunger Spring	1
14	Stuffing	1	35	O ring	1
15	Gasket	2	36	Hexagon Socket Head Cap Screw	4
16	Orifice Plate	1	37	Spring Washer	4
17	O ring	1	38	Certified Label	1
18	Diaphragm Assembly	1	39	Hexagon Socket Head Cap Screw	6
19	Body	1	40	Spring Washer	6
20	Hexagon Socket Head Cap Screw	1	41	Hexagon Head Screw With Captive Washer	6
21	Spring Washer	1			

9. Explosion proof electrical magnet specification

Table3. Explosion proof electrical magnet specifications

Model	AD11EX4 (AC) AD21EX4 (AC)	AD11EX4 AD21EX4 (DC、Coil diode)
Type of certification	EH21-G	EB21-G
Certificate number	TC20594	TC20618
Explosion proof construction	Exd II BT4X	
Ambient temperature	-10°C to +50°C	
Fluid temperature	-10°C to +60°C	
Bolt Strength	A2-70	
Use Cable	Permission temperature 80 degrees Celsius	

10. APPENDIX

10.1 Explosion proof certification model

Explosion proof certification is certificate to the electromagnet for solenoid valve.

Certification type and model of the electromagnet for solenoid valve is as the following table.

Table4. Confrontation model

Certification type	Model
EH21-G	AD11EX4-□□□-□4G□-AC_V
	AD21EX2-□□□-□4G□-AC_V
EB21-G	AD11EX4-□□□-□3G□-DC_V
	AD11EX4-□□□-□5G□-AC_V
	AD21EX4-□□□-□3G□-DC_V
	AD21EX4-□□□-□5G□-AC_V

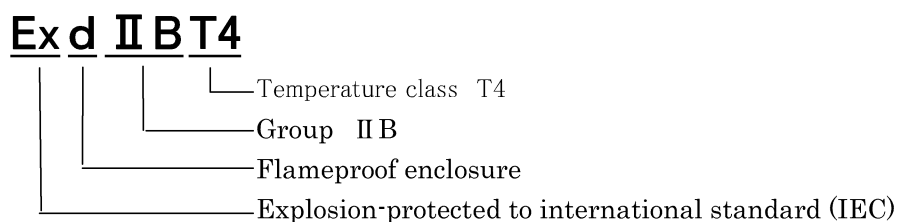
10.2 Explosive gas and type of protection

Explosive gas and its degree of risk are classified by group and temperature. Gasses with same degree of risk belong to same group, and the standard for the type of protection is determined for each group.

Explosion-protected electrical equipment must be marked with the type of protection, group and temperature class (in this order) using symbols. The marking indicates the type of gas (group and temperature class classification) the electrical equipment was manufactured to be used for.

It's shown what the device is intended for.

For example, an explosion-protected equipment marked “Exd IIBT4” indicates the following



and any gas with risk classified as group IIB and temperature class T4 in Table5 can be used. The marking also indicates that the equipment is suitable for use with gases with lesser risk (that is, IIB equipment is suitable for applications requiring II A equipment).

The temperature class indicates that the degree of risk of ignition. There are six temperatures classes divided by point of ignition, and the maximum surface temperature of the equipment for each class is specified (Table 5). Larger temperature class number means lower ignition temperature, and such gas is the most dangerous since it can ignite easily.

The group indicates the risk that fire can escape through small gaps and is subdivided into three based on those gaps. The symbols used are shown in Table5. It can be said that this grouping is based on the size of explosion energy. Smaller maximum safe gap means more likely the fire will escape through small gaps, and such gas is the most dangerous since it has large explosion energy.

Table5. Temperature class and group

Item	Symbol	Description
Temperature class	T 1	Maximum surface temperature
	T 2	450°C
	T 3	300°C
	T 4	200°C
	T 5	135°C
	T 6	100°C
	T 6	85°C
Group	II A	Maximum safe gap
	II B	0.9mm and larger
	II C	Larger than 0.5 mm and smaller than 0.9 mm
		0.5mm and smaller

Table6.

Ignitability					
Flame-proof grade	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5
II A	Acetone Ammonia Carbon Monoxide Ethane Acetic acid Ethyl acetate Toluene Propylene Benzene Ethanol Methane	Ethanol Isoamyl acetate Butane Acetic acid anhydride	Gasoline Hexane	Acetaldehyde	
II B		Ethylene Ethylene oxide		Ethyl ether	
II C	Hydrogen	Acetylene			Carbon disulfide

10. 3 Danger zone

Zone where flammable gases and air mix at a level high enough to cause an explosion or combustion are called danger zones. These zones are classified into Class 0 zones, Class I zones and Class 2 zones according to the time and frequency that the dangerous atmosphere exists. The explosion proof structure that can be used is determined according to these classes.

● Class 0 zone (Explosion proof multilex valve cannot be used.)

Zone where a dangerous atmosphere is or could be continuously generated, and where the concentration of flammable gas is maintained continuously or for a long term above the lower limit for explosions.

Example: a. Room above liquid level in vessel or tank of flammable liquid.

b. Inside of a flammable gas vessel and a tank etc.

c. Close to liquid level of flammable liquid in a opened vessel.

● Class 1 zone

- 1) Zone where flammable gas could accumulate to a dangerous concentration during normal operation such as during opening- closing of product take-out lid, or operation of a safety valve.
- 2) Zone where flammable gas could accumulate to a dangerous concentration during repairs, maintenance or due to a leakage etc.

● Class 2 Zone

- 1) Zone where combustible gases or flammable fluids are always handled, but where the gases and fluid are sealed in a vessel or equipment and where the gas could leak to a dangerous concentration only if the vessel or equipment breaks by accidents or if the operation is mistaken.
- 2) Zone where measures to prevent accumulation of flammable gas are taken with a certain mechanical ventilation device but where flammable gas could accumulate to a dangerous concentration if the ventilation device fails.
- 3) The place around Class I zone or the room which adjacent to Class 1 zone and flammable gas that reaches hazardous concentration may enter into.