## **Explanation of the Hafner type numbering system**



#### **Review of previous chapters**

In the earlier chapters we introduced you to the most important characteristics of directional valves.

We have summarized them below:

#### Categorizing control valves by the following criteria (chapter 3):

Basic design

(spool valve, poppet valve)

Actuation

(mechanically, manually, pneumatically or electrically actuated valves)

Number of positions

(2-, 3-, 4-, 5-way)

• Number of ports (in combination with positions)

(2/2-way, 3/2-way, 5/2-way, 5/3-way, ...)

Normal position

(for 2/2-and 3/2-way valves: normally closed or open, for 5/3-way valves: center closed, exhausted, pressurized)

**By design (chapter 4)** we have to distinguish between poppet and spool valves. It is important to understand the difference in order to select the right valve for any application.

- 2/2- or 3/2-way electrically and directly actuated poppet valves: directly controlled by the plunger of the solenoid system.
- 3- or 5-way electrically actuated spool valves: controlled by an additional pilot-valve

#### Introduction to directional valves (chapter 5):

- ISO symbols and their meaning when it comes to function and positions
- Numbering of their ports

## **Explanation of the Hafner type numbering system**



### **Explanation of the Hafner type numbering system**

The HAFNER type numbers are a combination of letters and numbers, which carry further meaning. The most important characteristics of the valves are to be found in the type number.

The type number contains 3 major blocks (1-3)



To explain the system we use the valve type MH 510 701 G. This number has 3 main parts plus a suffix (block 4, variable).

... the fourth block indicates a special variation.



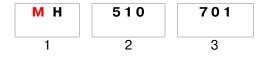
The valve is defined by the 3 main blocks. The fourth block is there to indicate extra features, special materials etc.

Although there are some exceptions, this standard covers most of the products.

#### **Block 1 - actuation**

The first letter defines the mode of actuation of the valve

#### **Type**



- B = Mechanically or manually actuated
- H = Hand lever valve
- P = Pneumatically actuated
- M = Solenoid valve

## **Explanation of the Hafner type numbering system**



#### **Type**

The next letter(s) give further information

M H	5 1 0	701
1	2	3

- **B** = Mechanically or manually actuated
  - BV = stem actuated valve
  - BR = roller lever valve
  - BL = roller lever valve with idle return
  - o **BA** = stem valve with coupling for knob
  - o **BH** = push-pull valve
- **H** = Hand lever valve
  - o **HV** = with spring return (one stable position)
  - o HVR = indexed
  - HV(R)N = valve-body with interface following
     NAMUR-standard
- P = Pneumatically actuated no further information for standard products
  - o **PN** = valve-body with NAMUR-interface
- M = Solenoid valve
  - o **MH** = with manual override to turn, normally closed
  - MD = momentary manual override to push, normally closed
  - MOH = normally open MH valve (2/2 and 3/2-way)
  - o **MOD** = normally open MD valve (2/2 and 3/2-way)
  - o **MEH** / **MED** = with external pilot feed
  - MEOH = n.o. and with external pilot feed
  - MK = modified MH-valve, with solenoid MA16 (low power consumption 1.8W and for valve terminals)
  - o MNH / MND = valve-body with NAMUR-interface
  - MNOH = valve-body with NAMUR-interface, normally open

This list is not limited to the types mentioned above, but only gives an overview about the most common products. There are many more.

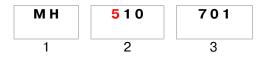
## **Explanation of the Hafner type numbering system**



#### Block 2

The second block contains information about the number of ports, the number of stable positions and the type of spring.

#### Number of ports in main valve



The first digit displays the number of ports.

• 
$$\mathbf{2} = 2$$
-way = 2 ports (2/2)

• 
$$\mathbf{3} = 3$$
-way = 3 ports  $(3/2 \text{ or } 3/3)$ 

• 
$$\mathbf{5} = 5$$
-way = 5 ports  $(5/2 \text{ or } 5/3)$ 

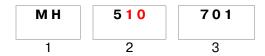
#### **Positions**



The second digit displays the number of positions and whether the valve has one or two stable positions.

- **1** = one stable position (single sol. / pilot)
- 2 = two stable positions (double sol. / pilot)
- **3** = 3-postions (\_/3-way valves)

#### Return

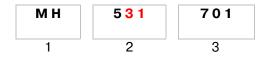


In combination with the second digit (in this case "1"), the third digit informs about the type of spring:

- **10** = air spring (no *mechanic spring*)
- 11 = mechanic spring inside, can also be executed as a combination of an air- with a mechanic spring. At double solenoid valves the third number is always a "0" as they don't have any spring return.

### **Center position**

for 3-position valves (e.g. MH 531 701)



In case we are talking about a 3-position valve, the third number defines the center position:

- 31 = Center closed
- 32 = Center exhausted
- **33** = Center pressurized

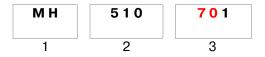
## **Explanation of the Hafner type numbering system**



#### Block 3

Block 3 contains information about orifice size and ports.

#### Orifice size



Ports are BSP threaded by default.

NPT threads are to be indicated by a "NPT" suffix in block 4.

The second digit in block 3 defines the type of connection:

- 0 = tapped working ports 2 and 4
- 4 = 4 mm push-in fitting(s) in port(s) 2
   and 4
- **6** = 6 mm push-in fitting(s) in port(s) 2 and 4

The first digit(s) represent the orifice and thread size.

- **20** = DN 2 mm, port: M5
- **30** = DN 3 mm, port: M5 or G1/8"
- **34** = DN 3 mm, 4 mm push-in fitting
- **40** = DN 4 mm, port: G1/8"
- **46** = DN 4 mm, 6 mm push-in fitting
- **50** = DN 5 mm, port: G1/8"
- **70** = DN 7 mm, port: G1/4"
- **80** = DN 8 mm, port: G1/4"
- **10** = DN 10 mm, port: G3/8"
- **12** = DN 12 mm, port: G1/2"
- **18** = DN 18 mm, port: G3/4"

The orifice size also lets us know about the flow:

- **20** = DN 2 mm, flow: 115 ... 125 l/min
- **30** = DN 3 mm, flow: 280 l/min
- **40** = DN 4 mm, flow: 450 l/min
- **50** = DN 5 mm, flow: 650 l/min
- **70** = DN 7 mm, flow: 1250 l/min
- **80** = DN 8 mm, flow 1450 l/min
- **10** = DN 10 mm, flow: 2250 l/min
- **12** = DN 12 mm, flow: 3000 l/min
- **18** = DN 18 mm, flow: 6000 l/min

You can get more information about flow from the catalogue.

# **Explanation of the Hafner type numbering system**



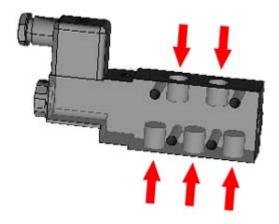
#### **Position of ports**

МН	510	7 0 <b>1</b>
1	2	3

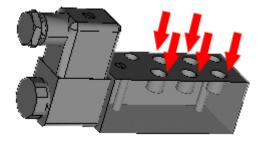
The last digit in block 3 defines the position of the ports within the body:

- 1 = Standard, ports on both sides of the valve
- 2 = All the ports on one side
- 3 = For manifold-plates only, supply and exhaust on one side, working ports on opposite side in the valve
- **4** = For manifold-plates only, all the ports are in the plate.

Standard (e.g. MH 510 701, MH 510 703)



All the ports on one side (e.g. MH 510502, MH 510704)



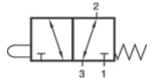
# **Explanation of the Hafner type numbering system**



On the following four pages we explain some exemplary type numbers based on catalogue items:

#### BV 311 201





#### **Block 1**

Actuation: BV

- **B** = Mechanically actuated
- **V** = Stem

#### **Block 2**

- First digit: number of ports = 3
- Second digit: number of (stable) positions = 1
- Third digit: return = 1 = mechanic spring
  - ⇒ 3/2-way valve
  - ⇒ Mechanic spring return

#### Block 3

First and second digit: orifice size = **20** = orifice size 2 mm

Third digit: position of the ports = 1 = standard

- ⇒ M5 tapped ports (belongs to orifice size 2 mm)
- ⇒ Port 1 and 3 on one side, working port 2 on the opposite side.

#### Therefore the valve BV 311 201 is a:

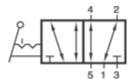
- Stem actuated valve
- 3/2-way with mechanic spring return
- M5-ports on both sides of the valve, orifice size 2 mm

# **Explanation of the Hafner type numbering system**



#### HVR 520 701





#### **Block 1**

Actuation: HVR

- H = Hand lever valve
- VR = Indexed (without spring return)

#### **Block 2**

- First digit: number of ports = 5
- Second digit: number of (stable) positions = 2
- Third digit: return 0 = non = 2 stable positions
  - ⇒ 5/2-way valve
  - ⇒ 2 stable positions

#### Block 3

First and second digit: orifice size = **70** = orifice size 7 mm

Third digit: position of the ports = 1 = standard

- ⇒ G 1/4" tapped ports (belongs to orifice size 7 mm)
- ⇒ Ports 1, 3, 5 on one side, working ports 2, 4 on the opposite side.

#### Therefore the valve HVR 520 701 is a:

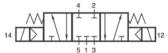
- Hand-lever valve
- 5/2-way indexed
- G 1/4" ports on both sides of the valve, orifice size 7 mm

## **Explanation of the Hafner type numbering system**



#### MD 531 401 24 DC





#### **Block 1**

Actuation: MD

- M = Solenoid valve
- D = Manual override to push, momentary

#### Block 2

- First digit: number of ports = 5
- Second digit: number of positions = 3
- Third digit (if second one is a 3): center 1 = closed
  - ⇒ 5/3-way valve

#### Block 3

First and second digit: orifice size = **40** = orifice size 4 mm Third digit: position of the ports = **1** = standard

- ⇒ G 1/8" tapped ports (belongs to orifice size 4 mm)
- ⇒ Ports 1, 3, 5 on one side, working ports 2, 4 on the opposite side.

#### **Block 4**

(Misc.) 24DC for MD and MK valves only: voltage

#### Therefore the valve MD 531 401 24 DC is a:

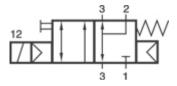
- Solenoid valve with manual override to push
- 5/3-way center closed
- G 1/8" ports on both sides of the valve, orifice size 4 mm
- Integrated solenoid 24V DC

## **Explanation of the Hafner type numbering system**



#### MNH 311 701





#### **Block 1**

Actuation: MNH

- M = Solenoid valve
- N = NAMUR-interface
- H = Manual override to turn

#### **Block 2**

- First digit: number of ports = 3
- Second digit: number of (stable) positions = 1
- Third digit: return = 1 = mechanic spring inside (in this case a combined spring).
  - ⇒ 3/2-way valve

  - ⇒ With combined mech.-pneum. spring

#### Block 3

First and second digit: orifice size = **70** = orifice size 7

Third digit: position of the ports = **1** = standard, in combination with the N in Block 1 with NAMUR-interface.

- ⇒ G 1/4" tapped ports (belongs to orifice size 7 mm)
- ⇒ Ports 1, 3, 5 on one side, working ports in accordance to NAMUR-standard (VDI/VDE 3845)

#### Therefore the valve MNH 311 701 is a:

- Solenoid valve with manual override to turn
- 3/2-way n.c.
- NAMUR-interface and ports 1, 3, 5 G 1/4, orifice size 7 mm

## **Explanation of the Hafner type numbering system**



As you can see the HAFNER type numbering system is following a standard that allows you to understand what type of valve is in use or required whenever those numbers are mentioned.

An overview about the structure of the Hafner type numbers can also be found on page 16 and 17 in the valve catalogue 2016:

Type numbering system on the basis of MNH 510 701 24DC Size & Position of Ports **Suffixes** First number: override
ve with momenoverride
ve with momenoverride
ve with momenoverride
2- and 3-way n.o MD 201 202 243 301 302 341 401 461 442 462 501 502 701 711 6VDC, 12VDC, 24VDC, 48DC, 24VAC, 110AC, 230AC without coil NPT threads normally 16 mm 2- and 3-way n.o. normally 22 mm plus e with bistable normally 22 mm plus e 2- and 3-way n.o. With bistable With external pilot feed МОН MNH id valve with bistable NAMUR-interface noid valve with bistable usal override noid valve with bistable 2- and 3-way n.o. noid valve with momen- low power manual override noid valve with momen- Low power NAMUR-interface 320 510 511 lve lve with idle return G 1/4" G 1/8" G 1/8" – pif 6 mm G 1/8" G 1/8" – G 1/4" G 1/8" – G 1/4" G 1/8" – G 1/4" Quick-exhaust valve
Flow regulator, uni-directional
Flow regulator, bi-directional
Flow regulator with NAMUR-interface
Air-recirculation block with NAMUR-interface
Quick-Exhaust block with NAMUR-interface
Block and block / block and bleed valves
with NAMUR-interface G 1/4" – G 1/8" G 1/4" G 1/4"