


TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS,
MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS



MODEL 46P – 46K

**MANUALLY OPERATED GAS VALVE WITH FLAME
SURVEILLANCE DEVICE**

			
		EN 126:2012 EN13611:2019 + AC:2021	
		models	46P – 46K (51CQ4632)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Feature	Description
Type	2 - conical plug valve
applications	hot plates, ovens, grills etc
types of gas used	1 st – 2 nd – 3 rd family
group	1
number of outlets	1
nominal diameter	8
maximum working pressure	6.5 kPa
minimum working temperature (body)	0°C
maximum working temperature (body)	80/130°C
nominal flow rate	0.110 m ³ /h (test gas: air - pressure drop 100 Pa - EN 126-2012)
Reduced flow rate	0.05 m ³ /h (test gas: air – pressure drop 100 Pa - EN 126-2012)
opening angle of max. flow rate	90°
opening angle of min. flow rate	270°
external leak tightness	leakage ≤ 60 cc/h (1 ml/min) (air - pressure 15 kPa)
internal leak tightness	leakage ≤ 20 cc/h (0.3 ml/min) (air - pressure 15 kPa)
gas valve continued operation	40,000 cycles (EN 126:2012 - EN 13611:2019 + AC:2019)
Flame supervisor device continued operation	10,000 cycles (EN 126:2012 - EN 13611:2019 + AC:2019)
inlet gas connection	bracket, flange (see attached sheets)
outlet gas connection	see attached sheets
storage temperature range	-15°C to + 50°C
hold-on current/drop-out current (safety device)	≤ 180 mA / ≥ 60 mA (version 1) ≤ 110 mA / ≥ 20 mA (version 2) ≤ 60 mA / ≥ 10 mA (version 3)
Thermocouples maximum closing time	90 sec

These valves can be used with pipes of various diameters and flat manifolds.

To ensure a perfect seal, place an elastomer gasket between the manifold and the valve.

Gaskets of different materials can be used for the manifold depending on the temperature reached: silicon elastomer gaskets are resistant up to 130°C (all colors except black) while nitrile elastomer gaskets are resistant up to 80°C (black gasket).

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

To turn the valve on, simultaneously press and turn the control shaft. Holding down the control shaft and turning it anti-clockwise allows the gas to pass to the burner. A few seconds after the burner ignites, the thermocouple generates enough current to hold the safety magnet open. The control shaft needs no longer be pressed down. If indicated in the assembly drawing, to turn the valve on is necessary, starting from the close position (0°A), to turn the operating spindle anti-clockwise up to 90°A; only in this position the safety valve can be opened and consequently is possible to held-on the magnet.

If the valve has a microswitch, press down on the control shaft activating the microswitch which drives the thermoelectric lighting device (see table 1).

Maximum flow-rate is reached after turning the control shaft through 90°; reduced flow-rate is reached by continuing the rotation up to 270°.

If the flame should accidentally go out, the thermocouple cools and the current is reduced, the safety magnet is closed and the flow of gas is blocked after a few seconds.

The valve has an adjustable perforated metering screw (by-pass) which fixes the reduced flow-rate at a preset value when fully tightened. If a different type of gas is used, the amount of reduced flow can be adjusted by turning the by-pass with a screwdriver.

TABLE 1 - MICROSWITCH CHARACTERISTICS

Nominal tension	250 V
Method for operation	push-button
Max. operating temperature	125 °C
Contact distance	small – standard
Protection level	IP00
Insulation class	I
Pollution situation	standard
Heat-resistance	category D
Tracking index	PTI250

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

The valves are designed to be used inside the cooking appliances, protected from any possible infiltrations of liquid or dirt and from the atmospheric agents. The non-observance of this prescription can compromise the correct working and the safety of the product.

The valves are designed to be used with manifolds of different diameters using flange or bracket fastenings.

To ensure a perfect seal, place an elastomer gasket between the ramp and the valve.

The outlet is designed for an injector or connection pipe to the burner.

To avoid damage that may compromise correct functioning of the valve, do not exceed the tightening torques listed in the attached tables.

To avoid dirt or other material entering the equipment which may affect functioning of the valve, a suitable filter should be mounted on the manifold supply inlet.

MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Maintenance of the taps is not foreseen, in case of failure or incorrect operation replace the tap with a new one (same model and same characteristics).

NB.: Leak test should be performed using a suitable appliance. Leak test mustn't be done by means of a flame or immersion of the valve in water or other liquids. The non-observance of this prescription can compromise the correct working and the safety of the product.

VARIANTS
INLET VARIANTS

inlet	denomination		assembly	
1 – 1N	single bracket	1 screw	tube diameter 14 mm	(hole diameter 8.2 mm)
2 - 2N	single bracket	1 screw	tube diameter 16 mm	(hole diameter 8.2 mm)
3	bracket	1 screw	tube diameter 16 mm	(hole diameter 8.2 mm)
4 – 4N	bracket	1 screw	tube diameter 16 mm	(hole diameter 8.2 mm)
4a – 4aN	bracket	2 screws	tube diameter 16 mm	(hole diameter 8.2 mm)
5 – 5N	single bracket	1 screw	tube diameter 18 mm	(hole diameter 8.2 mm)
6	bracket	1 screw	tube diameter 18 mm	(hole diameter 8.2 mm)
7	bracket	1 screw	tube diameter 18 mm	(hole diameter 11 mm)
8 – 8N	bracket	1 screw	tube diameter 18 mm	(hole diameter 8.2 mm)
8a – 8aN	bracket	2 screws	tube diameter 18 mm	(hole diameter 8.2 mm)
9 – 9N	bracket	2 screws	tube diameter 1/2" gas	(hole diameter 8.2 mm)
10	bracket	1 screw	tube diameter 1/2" gas	(hole diameter 8.2 mm)
11 – 11N	bracket	1 screw	tube diameter 1/2" gas	(hole diameter 8.2 mm)
12 – 12N	bracket	2 screws	tube diameter 15 mm	(hole diameter 8.2 mm)
13 – 13N	bracket	2 screws	tube diameter 16 mm	(hole diameter 8.2 mm)
13a	bracket	2 screws	tube diameter 14 mm	(hole diameter 8.2 mm)
13b – 13bN	single bracket	1 screw	tube diameter 16 mm	(hole diameter 8.2 mm)
13c – 13cN	single bracket	1 screw	tube diameter 16 mm	(hole diameter 8.2 mm)
14	flange	2 screws	flat tube	(hole diameter 5.7 mm)
15	bracket	2 screws	tube diameter 8 mm	(hole diameter 5.7 mm)
16	bracket	2 screws	tube diameter 10 mm	(hole diameter 5.7 mm)
17	bracket	2 screws	tube diameter 16 mm	(hole diameter 6.2 mm)
17a	bracket	2 screws	tube diameter 16 mm	(hole diameter 6.2 mm)
18 – 18N	bracket	2 screws	tube diameter 14 mm	(hole diameter 8.2 mm)
19 – 19N	bracket	2 screws	tube diameter 19 mm	(hole diameter 8.2 mm)
20	bracket	2 screws	tube diameter 17 mm	(hole diameter 8.2 mm)
21	single bracket	1 screw	tube diameter 8 mm	(hole diameter 5.7 mm)
22	single bracket	1 screw	shaped tube	(hole diameter 8.2 mm)

OUTLET VARIANTS

outlet	denomination	assembly
A	injector	injector + external thread
B	injector	injector
C	tube diameter 6.35 mm	compression fitting
D	tube diameter 6.35 mm	compression fitting
E	G 1/4" gas	flared tube
F	M 14 x 1.5	flared tube
G	M 15 x 1.5	flared tube
H	M 16 x 1.5	flared tube
I	tube diameter 6 mm	compression fitting
J	tube diameter 8 mm	spring + gasket + flared tube
J2	tube diameter 7 mm	spring + gasket + flared tube
J3	tube diameter 6.35 mm	spring + gasket + flared tube
L	tube diameter 7 mm	compression fitting
M	tube diameter 8 mm	compression fitting
N	tube diameter 8 mm	compression fitting
O	M 12 x 1	flared tube
P	tube diameter 9.525 mm	compression fitting
Q	tube diameter 8 mm	spring + gasket + flared tube
Q2	tube diameter 7 mm	spring + gasket + flared tube
Q3	tube diameter 6.35 mm	spring + gasket + flared tube
R	injector	injector
S	tube diameter 7 mm	compression fitting
T	tube diameter 6 mm	compression fitting
W	M 16 x 1.25	flared tube
Z	M 6 x 0.75	flared tube

Max. torque values:

maximum torque value		
Component	Nm	lbf.in
Nut + (olive) + tube for outlet of valves	15	133
Screws for fixing brackets	1.5	13
Injectors	4	35

MANUFACTURING DATE CODES			
MONTH	CODE	YEAR	CODE
JANUARY	N	1992	A
FEBRUARY	O	1993	B
MARCH	P	1994	C
APRIL	R	1995	D
MAY	S	1996	E
JUNE	T	1997	F
JULY	U	1998	H
AUGUST	V	1999	I
SEPTEMBER	W	2000	J
OCTOBER	X	2001	K
NOVEMBER	Y	2002	L
DECEMBER	Z	2003	M
		2004	4
		2005	5
		2006	6
		2007	7
		2008	8
		2009	9
		2010	0
		2011	1
		2012	2
		2013	3
		2014	4
		2015	5
		2016	6
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EXAMPLE: A COMPONENT PRODUCED IN APRIL 2004 IS MARKED

R4

Alternatively, on the component can be marked a five digit code indicating the day (first two digits), the month (third digit – according with the code in table above) and the year of production (last two digits).

EXAMPLE: A COMPONENT PRODUCED IN APRIL, 19 2004 IS MARKED

19 R 04

Alternatively, on the component can be marked a four digit code indicating the week (first two digits) and the year of production (last two digits).

EXAMPLE: A COMPONENT PRODUCED THE 14TH WEEK OF 2004 IS MARKED

1404

Alternatively, on the component can be marked a five digit code indicating the day (first digit), week (second two digits) and the year of production (last two digits).

EXAMPLE: A COMPONENT PRODUCED ON MONDAY THE 14TH WEEK OF 2004 IS MARKED

1 14 04

Alternatively, on the component can be laser marked a six digit code indicating the day (first digit), week (second and third digit), the year of production (fourth and fifth digit) and the shift of production (last digit).

D WW YY S

- D= day of production
(Monday="1", Tuesday ="2"; Wednesday="3"; Thursday="4"; Friday="5"; Saturday="6"; Sunday="7")
- WW= week of production
- YY= year of production
(2012 = "12"; 2013 = "13"; 2014 = "14";)
- S= shift of production
(1°shift = "1"; 2° shift ="2"; 3° shift ="3")