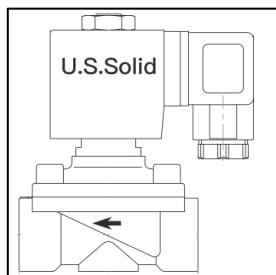


INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE

GENERAL PURPOSE SOLENOID VALVES

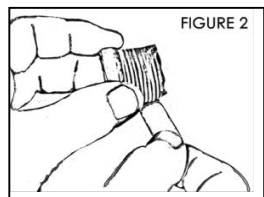
Thank you for purchasing a U.S. Solid solenoid valve. We appreciate your business and are excited to have you as a new customer! To help you get the most out of your new valve, we've included some helpful tips below.

FLOW DIRECTION



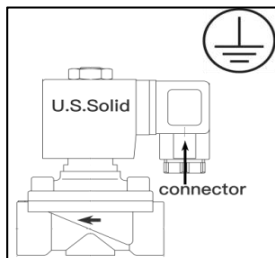
Note the directional arrow on your valve (located at the bottom). Most U.S. Solid valves are unidirectional, meaning they are designed for flow in one direction only, as shown in the figure on the left. If connected in the opposite direction, the valve will not actuate properly (normally closed valves will not close). Additionally, ensure the medium flowing through the valve is filtered; otherwise, particles may cling to the gasket over time and prevent proper sealing.

THREADING



U.S. Solid valves follow national standards for pipe threads. In the U.S., NPT (National Pipe Tapered) threads are used, while in Europe, BSPT (British Standard Pipe Tapered) threads are standard. To ensure a proper seal with NPT threads, we recommend using Teflon tape, as illustrated in the figure on the left.

POLARITY



Open the connector and you will see 3 pins. The left and right pins can be wired to either L(+) or N(-). The middle pin with the ground symbol should be connected to protective earth, as shown in the figure on the left. Grounding is required for 110V/220V voltage operation. For the other two wires, the valve will actuate regardless of which terminal each wire is connected to L(+) or N(-). Reverse the connections to close the valve. Disconnecting either or both wires will leave the valve in its current state.

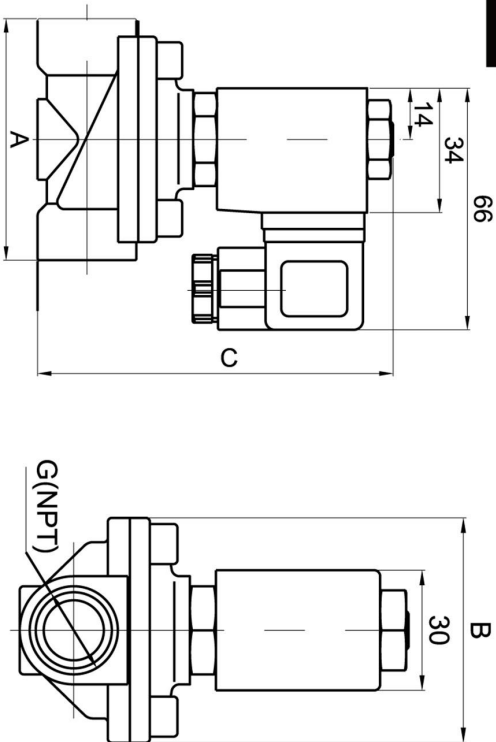
For safety and optimal performance, please note

■ **PARTICLE FREE**

Ensure that the medium flowing through the valve is free of particles. Particles can cling to the gasket and lead to poor performance or leakage over time.

■ **WATER RESISTANCE**

All U.S. Solid solenoid valves are splash-resistant but not waterproof. Avoid direct exposure to rain or submersion in liquid.



	3/8"	1/2"	3/4"	1"
A	68	68	68	95
B	56	56	56	72
C	97	97	104	117

Sku	Size	Material	Thread	Voltage	Power	Normally Open/Closed	Material of Sealing	Ambient Temperature	Work Pressure	Operating Mode	Applicable Medium	Flow Aperture (mm)	IP Rating	Applicable Liquid Viscosity	Wiring Method
JFYSV10010	3/8"	Brass	NPT	12V DC	15 W					Direct	Air, water, oil, Diesel fuel, kerosene etc.			2.98 x 10 ⁻⁴ - 3 Pa s	Junction Box
JFYSV10011	1/2"	Brass	NPT			NC									
JFYSV10012	3/4"	Brass	NPT												
JFYSV10013	1"	Brass	NPT				VITON								
JFYSV10014	3/8"	Stainless Steel	NPT					-30 ~ 150 °C (-22~302 °F)							
JFYSV10015	1/2"	Stainless Steel	NPT												
JFYSV10016	3/4"	Stainless Steel	NPT						0.0-0.5 MPa						
JFYSV10017	1"	Stainless Steel	NPT												
JFYSV10010-G	3/8"	Brass	G							Direct					
JFYSV10011-G	1/2"	Brass	G												
JFYSV10012-G	3/4"	Brass	G												
JFYSV10013-G	1"	Brass	G												
JFYSV10014-G	3/8"	Stainless Steel	G												
JFYSV10015-G	1/2"	Stainless Steel	G												
JFYSV10016-G	3/4"	Stainless Steel	G												
JFYSV10017-G	1"	Stainless Steel	G												

Connection Method for Thin Wires



Unscrew the screw.



Remove the cover and thread the electrical wire through the opening in the lid.



Connect the wires. There are 3 pins: The top one is for the ground wire. The bottom two can be wired to either L(+) or N(-), with no particular order.



Loosen the screw, insert the wires, and then tighten it back up.



Put the lid back and tighten the screw.

Method for Connecting Thick Wires



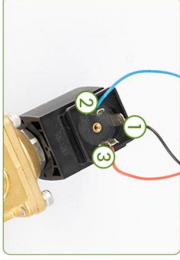
Unscrew the screw.



Remove the cover and thread the electrical wire through the opening in the lid.



Remove the connector



Connect the wires. There are 3 pins: The top one is for the ground wire. The bottom two can be wired to either L(+) or N(-), with no particular order.



Put the lid back and tighten the screw.