



Flow dividers are sliding-spool, pressure-compensated devices used to split oil flow to two different branches of a circuit in a designated ratio. These valves are suitable for applications that use the following: unidirectional hydraulic motors, hydraulic cylinders where flow division in one direction only is required, and multiple circuits that are serviced from one pump supply.

TECHNICAL DATA NOTE: DATA MAY VARY BY CONFIGURATION. SEE CONFIGURATION SECTION.

Cavity	T-33A
Series	3
Capacity	6 - 30 gpm
Maximum Operating Pressure	5000 psi
Divisional Accuracy at Max Input Flow	±3.5%
Divisional Accuracy at Minimum Input Flow	±6.5%
Pressure Drop at Maximum Rated Input Flow	250 psi
Pressure Drop at Minimum Rated Input Flow	30 psi
Rated Input Flow with 33/67 Split	4.4 - 22 gpm
Rated Input Flow with 40/60 Split	5 - 25 gpm
Rated Input Flow with 50/50 Split	6 - 30 gpm
Valve Hex Size	1 1/4 in.
Valve Installation Torque	150 - 160 lbf ft
Model Weight	1.35 lb.
Seal kit - Cartridge	Buna: 990-033-007
Seal kit - Cartridge	Polyurethane: 990-033-002
Seal kit - Cartridge	Viton: 990-033-006

OPTION SELECTION EXAMPLE: FSEDXAN

CONTROL	(X) FLOW SPLIT	(A) SEAL MATERIAL	(N) MATERIAL/COATING
X Not Adjustable	A 50/50	N Buna-N	Standard Material/Coating
	B 40/60	E EPDM	IAP Stainless Steel, Passivated
	C 33/67	V Viton	

TECHNICAL FEATURES

- All flow divider and divider/combiner cartridges are physically interchangeable (i.e. same flow path, same cavity for a given frame size).
- Operating characteristics cause the leg of the circuit with the greatest load to receive the higher percentage of flow in dividing mode. If a rigid mechanism is used to tie actuators together, the lead actuator may pull the lagging actuator and cause it to cavitate.
- In applications involving rigid mechanisms between multiple actuators, operating inaccuracy will cause the eventual lock-up of the system. If the mechanical structure is not designed to allow for the operating inaccuracy inherent in the valve, damage may occur.
- In motor circuits, rigid frames or mechanisms that tie motors together, and/or complete mechanical synchronized motion of the output shaft of the motors, either by wheels to the pavement or sprockets to conveyors, will contribute to cavitation, lock-up and/or pressure intensification.
- Variations in speed and lock-up can be attributed to differences in motor displacement, motor leakage, wheel diameter variance and friction of wheels on the driving surface.
- This valve is a divider only; any attempt to flow backwards through the valve is not advised.
- Dividers with unequal ratios have the higher flow at port 4.
- Below the minimum flow rating there is not enough flow for the valve to modulate. It is effectively a tee. If flow starts at zero and rises, there will be no dividing control until the flow reaches the minimum rating.
- Incorporates the Sun floating style construction to minimize the possibility of internal parts binding due to excessive installation torque and/or cavity/cartridge machining variations.

PERFORMANCE CURVES

Split	Input Flow		Rated Accuracy	Maximum Possible Flow Variations	
				High Flow Leg	Low Flow Leg
50:50	Max Rated	30 gpm 120 L/min	±3.5%	14 - 16 gpm	
	Min rated	6 gpm 23 L/min		2.6 - 3.4 gpm	
40:60	Max Rated	25 gpm 95 L/min	±3.5%	14.1 - 15.9 gpm	9.1 - 10.9 gpm
	Min rated	5 gpm 19 L/min		2.7 - 3.3 gpm	1.7 - 2.3 gpm
33:67	Max Rated	22 gpm 85 L/min	±3.5%	14.0 - 15.5 gpm	6.5 - 8.0 gpm
	Min rated	4.4 gpm 17 L/min		2.7 - 3.3 gpm	1.1 - 1.7 gpm

The maximum variation is at 5000 psi (350 bar) differential between legs with the high pressure leg being the higher flow.