



# S201 – J2 (AC) -- Service and Installation --

09/03/2025 Rev.B

## DESCRIPTION

The S201 Series Solenoid Valves are 2-way, normally closed, piloted, zero differential general-purpose valves. All stainless steel or brass construction with synthetic seating and sealing materials make them suitable for use with a variety of liquids, oils, and gases. Valves should be mounted with the coil in a vertical and upright position. A spring-loaded plunger assures positive shutoff. The S4 solenoid coil is rated at 10 watts.

## OPERATION

S201 Valves are normally closed (N.C.) and open when electrically energized.

## SPECIFICATIONS

Use S201 Valves within the specified operating ranges as indicated on the nameplate and in the complete Catalog Number. (min./max. psi, voltage, hz, maximum media temperature at F ambient, Cv factor, etc.).

### OPERATING TEMPERATURES

| Ambient      | Elastomer | Fluid        |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 32° - 125° F | EPR       | 32° - 295° F |
| 32° - 125° F | Nitrile   | 32° - 180° F |
| 32° - 125° F | FKM       | 32° - 230° F |

For other applications, consult the factory.

## INSTALLATION

Check valve specifications to make sure of proper application.

1. Clear all lines of foreign matter.
2. Valves should be mounted with the operator in a vertical/upright position. Media flow must be in the direction indicated on the valve body. If sediment is a problem, install a fine mesh strainer having adequate capacity ahead of the valve.
3. Do not use the solenoid housing as a handle. Apply thread seal to the male threads only.
4. Provide clearance for solenoid removal.
5. Wire in accordance with applicable local and national electrical codes.

## MAINTENANCE

**Turn off the electrical power supply to the solenoid before disconnecting the coil lead wires.**

Incorrect coil reassembly can cause coil burnout. At all times, take care not to nick, dent, or damage the plunger tube.

It is not necessary to remove the valve from the pipeline. Follow Steps 1, 2, and 3 under **VALVE DISASSEMBLY**. Disassemble the solenoid, taking care to note the exact order of placement and quantity of parts.

Incorrect reassembly can cause coil burnout. At all times, take care not to nick, dent, or damage the plunger tube.

## PARTS

The charts that follow cover replaceable coil part numbers and Repair/Rebuild kits for most S201 valves.

When ordering parts/kits, specify the Catalog Number, Serial Number, and Part Name. If your valve's Catalog Number is not listed, obtain the complete Serial Number, and consult the factory.

## REBUILD KIT

The Rebuild Kit contains a plunger/spring/seat disc assembly, plunger tube assembly, O-rings, and an adapter ring.

## REPAIR KIT

The Repair Kit contains a seat disc, diaphragm assembly, and O-rings.

### REBUILD & REPAIR KIT CHART

| Valve         | Rebuild Kits | Repair Kits |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| S201GH__C__J2 | KS201C-J2    | R201C-J2    |
| S201GH__N__J2 | KS201N-J2    | R201N-J2    |
| S201GH__V__J2 | KS201V-J2    | R201V-J2    |
| S201GH__E__J2 | KS201E-J2    | R201E-J2    |
| S201GH__J__J2 | KS201J-J2    | R201J-J2    |
| S201GH__L7_J2 | KS201L-J2    | R201L-J2    |

### COIL CHART

| Valve        | Voltage    | DIN Coil | Conduit Coil |
|--------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| S201GH02__J2 | 120V 50/60 | HS4YH02  | HS4GH02A24   |
| S201GH03__J2 | 208V 60    | HS4YH03  | HS4GH03A24   |
| S201GH04__J2 | 240V 50/60 | HS4YH04  | HS4GH04A24   |
| S201GH24__J2 | 24V 50/60  | HS4YH24  | HS4GH24A24   |

## Cleaning

**Cleaning fluid must be compatible with all valve components.**

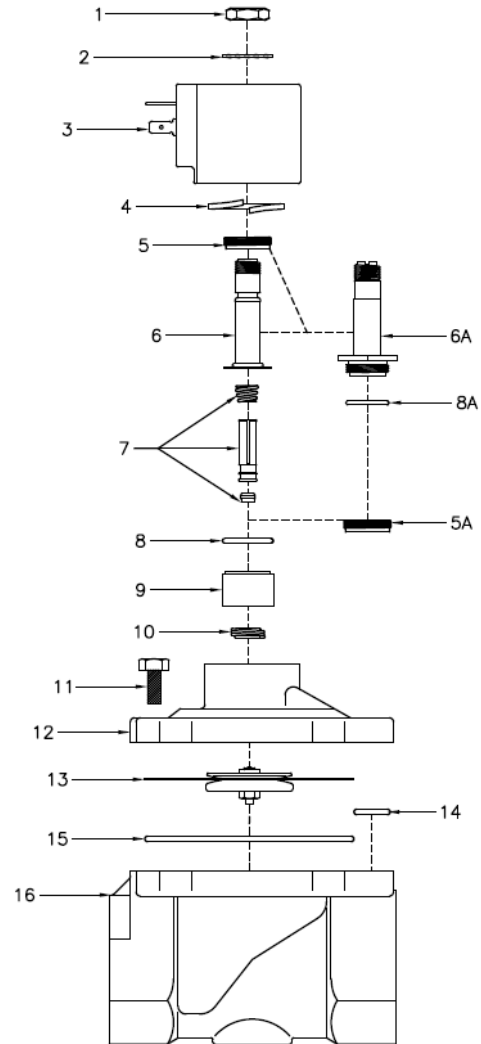
It is recommended that S201 Series Valves be cleaned on a routine basis by qualified personnel. Valves should be cleaned where flow media or service conditions may determine the life of the valve. If excessive leakage occurs or if the operation is sluggish, the unit must be cleaned.

## SERVICE DISASSEMBLY AND KIT INSTALLATION

### WARNING

Disassembly, reassembly, or internal adjustment without factory testing may result in hazardous conditions. If the valve does not operate properly after following the INSTALLATION and MAINTENANCE instructions, the complete valve must be replaced by a trained and experienced service person.

1. Disconnect electrical connections and remove retaining nut (1). Remove with lock washer (2).
2. Lift off coil (3) from the plunger tube. Remove split washer (4). **Note – split washer (4) is not required when plunger tube (6A) is used.**
3. Do not damage the solenoid assembly.
4. Use GC Valves spanner nut (106198E) to remove items (5&6) or a 1" deep socket to remove item (6A). Do not nick, dent, or damage the plunger tube (6) or valve seating surfaces.
5. Carefully hold plunger tube (6/6A) in position when removing from valve bonnet (12) to prevent loss of internal parts.
6. Remove plunger assembly (7).
7. Remove four bonnet bolts (11) and separate valve bonnet (12) from the valve body (16).
8. Carefully remove connecting spring (10) from diaphragm (13) and plunger (7) assemblies.
9. Check the seat disc (7) and diaphragm assembly (13) for damage or wear.
10. Replace O-rings (8/8A, 14 & 15), diaphragm assembly (13), seat disc (7), and other parts as necessary. Consult the "REBUILD & REPAIR KIT CHART" for the correct kit part number.
11. Re-assemble in reverse order from above, taking care to properly re-install the seat disc (7) and connecting spring (10).
12. Tighten tube base nut (5) or plunger tube (6A) to 50 in/lbs., and bonnet bolts (11) to 240 in/lbs.
13. Re-connect electrical and test for proper operation.



### TROUBLESHOOTING

If the valve fails to open, check the voltage against the rating on the nameplate, check the voltage at solenoid lead connections, and check the control circuit and solenoid coil for burnout. If the valve fails to close, check the condition of the synthetic seat insert. Also, check for a damaged spring. The valve must be free of dirt to ensure tight shutoff. If media contaminants are a problem, install a fine mesh strainer to ensure proper closing and trouble-free operation.

Buzzing can be caused by low voltage or contaminants between the top of the plunger and the tube head. Check voltage--clean the plunger/interior of the tube assembly.