VXZ Series
Common Specifications

Standard Specifications

Valve specifications	**Valve construction**		Zero differential pressure type pilot operated 2 port diaphragm type
	Withstand pressure		2.0 MPa (Resin body type 1.5 MPa)
	Body material		Aluminum, Resin, C37 (Brass), Stainless steel Note 1)
	Seal material		NBR, FKM, EPDM
	Enclosure		Dust-tight, Water-jet-proof type (equivalent to IP65) Note 2) 4)
	Environment		Location without corrosive or explosive gases
Coil specifications	**Rated voltage**	**AC**	100 VAC, 200 VAC, 110 VAC, 230 VAC, (220 VAC, 240 VAC, 48 VAC, 24 VAC) Note 3)
		DC	24 VDC, (12 VDC) Note 3)
	Allowable voltage fluctuation		±10% of rated voltage
	Allowable leakage voltage	**AC (Built-in full-wave rectifier type)**	5% or less of rated voltage
		DC	2% or less of rated voltage
	Coil insulation type		Class B (for air, water, oil), Class H (for heated water, high temperature oil)

Note 1) Body material is aluminum. Resin body is available only for the VXZ2$^{3}_{A}$.
Note 2) Electrical entry flat terminal type terminal is IP40.
Note 3) Voltage in ( ) indicates special voltage. (Refer to page 192.)
Note 4) For enclosure, refer to "Glossary of Terms" on page 202. When using the product in a place which requires water resistance, please contact SMC.

⚠ **Be sure to read "Specific Product Precautions" before handling.**

⚠ **When pressure differential is less than 0.01 MPa, operation may become unstable. Please contact SMC in case of low flow operation. (Refer to page 195.)**

Solenoid Coil Specifications

Normally Closed (N.C.)
DC Specification
Class B

Model	Power consumption (W) Note 1)	Temperature rise (°C) Note 2)
VXZ23, 24	7	55
VXZ25, 26	10.5	65

Class H

Model	Power consumption (W) Note 1)	Temperature rise (°C) Note 2)
VXZ23, 24	12	100
VXZ25, 26	15	100

Normally Open (N.O.)
DC Specification
Class B

Model	Power consumption (W) Note 1)	Temperature rise (°C) Note 2)
VXZ2A, 2B	8.5	70
VXZ2C, 2D	12.5	70

Class H

Model	Power consumption (W) Note 1)	Temperature rise (°C) Note 2)
VXZ2A, 2B	12	100
VXZ2C, 2D	15	100

Note 1) Power consumption, Apparent power: The value at ambient temperature of 20°C and when the rated voltage is applied. (Variation: ±10%)
Note 2) The value at ambient temperature of 20°C and when the rated voltage is applied. The value depends on the ambient environment. This is for reference.

Normally Closed (N.C.)
AC Specification (Built-in Full-wave Rectifier Type)
Class B

Model	Apparent power (VA) Note 1) 2)	Temperature rise (°C) Note 3)
VXZ23, 24	9.5	70
VXZ25, 26	12	70

Class H

Model	Apparent power (VA) Note 1) 2)	Temperature rise (°C) Note 3)
VXZ23, 24	12	100
VXZ25, 26	15	100

Normally Open (N.O.)
AC Specification (Built-in Full-wave Rectifier Type)
Class B

Model	Apparent power (VA) Note 1) 2)	Temperature rise (°C) Note 3)
VXZ2A, 2B	10	70
VXZ2C, 2D	14	70

Class H

Model	Apparent power (VA) Note 1) 2)	Temperature rise (°C) Note 3)
VXZ2A, 2B	12	100
VXZ2C, 2D	15	100

Note 1) Power consumption, Apparent power: The value at ambient temperature of 20°C and when the rated voltage is applied. (Variation: ±10%)
Note 2) There is no difference in the frequency and the inrush and energized apparent power, since a rectifying circuit is used in the AC (Built-in full-wave rectifier type).
Note 3) The value at ambient temperature of 20°C and when the rated voltage is applied. The value depends on the ambient environment. This is for reference.

Selection Steps

Selection Steps

Step 1 **Select the fluid.**

Item	Selection item	Page	Symbol
Select the fluid.	Air	Page 176	0
	Water	Page 179	2
	Oil	Page 182	3 ❶
	Heated water	Page 185	5
	High temperature oil	Page 188	6

VXZ2 3 0 A A
❶

Step 2 **Select "Body material", "Port size" and "Orifice diameter" from "Flow rate — Pressure" of each fluid.**

Item	Selection item		Symbol
Select from "Flow rate — Pressure." • Body material • Port size • Orifice diameter	Body size, Valve	10A, N.C.	3 ❷
	Body material	Aluminum	
	Port size	1/8	A ❸
	Orifice diameter	10	

VXZ2 3 0 A A
❷ ❸

Step 3 **Select electrical specification.**

Item	Selection item		Symbol
Select electrical specification.	Voltage	24 VDC	A ❹
	Electrical entry	Grommet	

VXZ2 3 0 A A
❹

Step 4 **For other special options, refer to pages 192 and 193.**

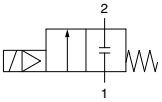
For Water

∗ Can be used with air (Up to 133 Pa.abs for vacuum).
Note that the maximum operating pressure differential and flow rate characteristics should be within the specifications for air.

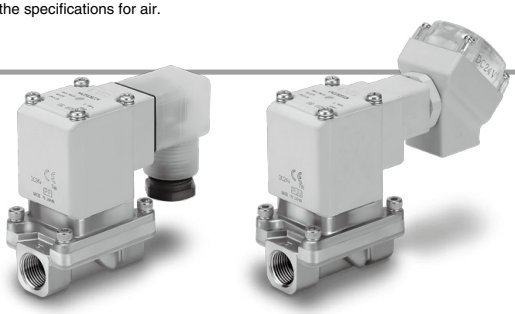
Flow Rate Characteristics

N.C.

Symbol



When the valve is closed, flow is blocked from port 1 to port 2. However, if the pressure in port 2 is higher than port 1, the valve will not be able to block the fluid and it will flow from port 2 to port 1.



Normally Closed (N.C.)

Body material	Port size (Nominal diameter)	Orifice diameter (mmø)	Model	Min. operating pressure differential Note 1) (MPa)	Max. operating pressure differential (MPa) Note 3)		Flow rate characteristics		Max. system pressure Note 3) (MPa)	Weight Note 2) (g)
					AC	DC	Kv	Cv		
C37, Stainless steel	1/4 (8A)	10	**VXZ232**	0	1.0	0.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	600
	3/8 (10A)						2.0	2.4		
	1/2 (15A)	15	**VXZ242**				4.6	5.3		720
	3/4 (20A)	20	**VXZ252**			1.0	7.8	9.2		1100
	1 (25A)	25	**VXZ262**				8.7	10.2		1300

Note 1) The operation of the valve may be unstable due to the capacity of the pressure supply source such as pumps and compressors or the pressure loss by the orifice of piping. Please contact SMC to check if the required valve size can be used in the application. Please contact SMC for the compatibility of the circuit flow and valve size. (Refer to page 195.)
Note 2) Weight of grommet type. Add 10 g for conduit, 30 g for DIN terminal, and 60 g for conduit terminal type respectively.
Note 3) Refer to "Glossary of Terms" on page 202 for details on the maximum operating pressure differential and the maximum system pressure.

Fluid and Ambient Temperature

Fluid temperature (°C)	Ambient temperature (°C)
1 to 60	–20 to 60

Note) With no freezing

Valve Leakage Rate

Internal Leakage

Seal material	Leakage rate (Water) Note 1) 2)
NBR (FKM) Note 3)	0.1 cm^3/min or less

External Leakage

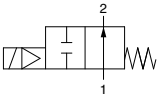
Seal material	Leakage rate (Water) Note 1)
NBR (FKM) Note 3)	0.1 cm^3/min or less

Note 1) Leakage is the value at ambient temperature 20°C.
Note 2) Leakage is the value when the pressure differential ranges from 0.01 MPa to the maximum operating pressure differential.
Note 3) For seal material/FKM, refer to "Other options" on page 192 for the selection.

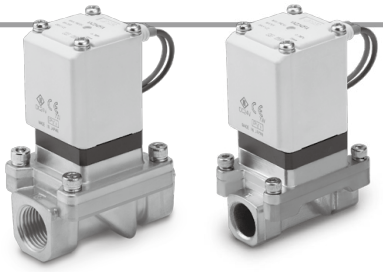
Flow Rate Characteristics

N.O.

Symbol



When the valve is closed, flow is blocked from port 1 to port 2. However, if the pressure in port 2 is higher than port 1, the valve will not be able to block the fluid and it will flow from port 2 to port 1.



Normally Open (N.O.)

Body material	Port size (Nominal diameter)	Orifice diameter (mmø)	Model	Min. operating pressure differential Note 1) (MPa)	Max. operating pressure differential Note 3) (MPa)		Flow rate characteristics		Max. system pressure Note 3) (MPa)	Weight Note 2) (g)
					AC	DC	Kv	Cv		
C37, Stainless steel	1/4 (8A)	10	**VXZ2A2**	0	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.9	1.5	630
	3/8 (10A)						2.0	2.4		
	1/2 (15A)	15	**VXZ2B2**				4.6	5.3		750
	3/4 (20A)	20	**VXZ2C2**				7.8	9.2		1150
	1 (25A)	25	**VXZ2D2**				8.7	10.2		1350

Note 1) The operation of the valve may be unstable due to the capacity of the pressure supply source such as pumps and compressors or the pressure loss by the orifice of piping. Please contact SMC to check if the required valve size can be used in the application. Please contact SMC for the compatibility of the circuit flow and valve size. (Refer to page 195.)
Note 2) Weight of grommet type. Add 10 g for conduit, 30 g for DIN terminal, and 60 g for conduit terminal type respectively.
Note 3) Refer to "Glossary of Terms" on page 202 for details on the maximum operating pressure differential and the maximum system pressure.

Fluid and Ambient Temperature

Fluid temperature (°C)	Ambient temperature (°C)
1 to 60	–20 to 60

Note) With no freezing

Valve Leakage Rate

Internal Leakage

Seal material	Leakage rate (Water) Note 1) 2)
NBR (FKM) Note 3)	0.1 cm^3/min or less

External Leakage

Seal material	Leakage rate (Water) Note 1)
NBR (FKM) Note 3)	0.1 cm^3/min or less

Note 1) Leakage is the value at ambient temperature 20°C.
Note 2) Leakage is the value when the pressure differential ranges from 0.01 MPa to the maximum operating pressure differential.
Note 3) For seal material/FKM, refer to "Other options" on page 192 for the selection.

How to Order (Single Unit)

VXZ2 3 2 A A

Fluid

2	For Water

Common Specifications

Seal material	NBR
Coil insulation type	Class B
Thread type	Rc

Size/Valve type

Symbol	Body size	Valve type
3	10A	N.C.
A		N.O.
4	15A	N.C.
B		N.O.
5	20A	N.C.
C		N.O.
6	25A	N.C.
D		N.O.

Body material/Port size/Orifice diameter

Symbol	Body material	Port size	Orifice diameter
A	C37	1/4	10
B		3/8	
C	Stainless steel	1/4	
D		3/8	
F	C37	1/2	15
G	Stainless steel		
H	C37	3/4	20
J	Stainless steel		
K	C37	1	25
L	Stainless steel		

Voltage/Electrical entry

Symbol	Voltage	Electrical entry
A	24 VDC	Grommet
B	100 VAC	Grommet (With surge voltage suppressor)
C	110 VAC	
D	200 VAC	
E	230 VAC	
F	24 VDC	
G	24 VDC	DIN terminal (With surge voltage suppressor)
H	100 VAC	
J	110 VAC	
K	200 VAC	
L	230 VAC	
M	24 VDC	Conduit terminal (With surge voltage suppressor)
N	100 VAC	
P	110 VAC	
Q	200 VAC	
R	230 VAC	
S	24 VDC	Conduit (With surge voltage suppressor)
T	100 VAC	
U	110 VAC	
V	200 VAC	
W	230 VAC	
Y	24 VDC	Flat terminal
Z	Other voltages	

For other special options, refer to pages 191, 192 and 193.

Special voltage	24 VAC
	48 VAC
	220 VAC
	240 VAC
	12 VDC
DIN terminal with light	
Conduit terminal with light	
Without DIN connector	
Applicable to deionized water (Seal material: FKM)	
Seal material: EPDM	
Oil-free	
G thread	
NPT thread	
With bracket	
Special electrical entry direction	

Dimensions → Page 198 and after

Other Special Options

Electrical Options

VXZ2 3 0 A Z 1A

- Enter standard product number.
- Electrical option
- Special voltage/Electrical entry/Electrical option

Specification	Symbol	Class H*	Voltage	Electrical entry
Special voltage	1A	●	48 VAC	Grommet (With surge voltage suppressor)
	1B	●	220 VAC	
	1C	●	240 VAC	
	1U	●	24 VAC	
	1D	—	12 VDC	Grommet
	1E	—	12 VDC	Grommet (With surge voltage suppressor)
	1F	●	48 VAC	DIN terminal (With surge voltage suppressor)
	1G	●	220 VAC	
	1H	●	240 VAC	
	1V	●	24 VAC	
	1J	—	12 VDC	
	1K	●	48 VAC	Conduit terminal (With surge voltage suppressor)
	1L	●	220 VAC	
	1M	●	240 VAC	
	1W	●	24 VAC	
	1N	—	12 VDC	
	1P	●	48 VAC	Conduit (With surge voltage suppressor)
	1Q	●	220 VAC	
	1R	●	240 VAC	
	1Y	●	24 VAC	
	1S	—	12 VDC	
	1T	—	12 VDC	Flat terminal
With light	2A	●	24 VDC	DIN terminal (With surge voltage suppressor)
	2B	●	100 VAC	
	2C	●	110 VAC	
	2D	●	200 VAC	
	2E	●	230 VAC	
	2F	●	48 VAC	
	2G	●	220 VAC	
	2H	●	240 VAC	
	2V	●	24 VAC	
	2J	—	12 VDC	
	2K	—	24 VDC	Conduit terminal (With surge voltage suppressor)
	2L	●	100 VAC	
	2M	●	110 VAC	
	2N	●	200 VAC	
	2P	●	230 VAC	
	2Q	●	48 VAC	
	2R	●	220 VAC	
	2S	●	240 VAC	
	2W	●	24 VAC	
	2T	—	12 VDC	
Without DIN connector	3A	—	24 VDC	DIN terminal (With surge voltage suppressor)
	3B	—	100 VAC	
	3C	—	110 VAC	
	3D	—	200 VAC	
	3E	—	230 VAC	
	3F	—	48 VAC	
	3G	—	220 VAC	
	3H	—	240 VAC	
	3V	—	24 VAC	
	3J	—	12 VDC	

●: Also applicable to Class "H" coil.
Options marked with ● are available for Class "H" coil.
Applicable for all when the coil insulation class is Class "B".

Other Options

Low concentration ozone resistant and applicable to deionized water
Oil-free
Port thread

VXZ2 3 0 A A Z

- Enter standard product number.
- Other option

Low concentration ozone resistant and applicable to deionized water/Oil-free/Port thread

Symbol	Low concentration ozone resistant and applicable to deionized water *1, *3 (Seal material: FKM)	Oil-free	Port thread
Nil	—	—	Rc, One-touch fitting*2
A	—	—	G*4
B			NPT
C	○	—	Rc, One-touch fitting*2
D	—	○	G*4
E			NPT
F	○	—	G*4
G			NPT
H	○	○	Rc, One-touch fitting*2
K			G*4
L			NPT
Z	—	○	Rc, One-touch fitting*2

*1 Applicable to air (VXZ2□0) and water (VXZ2□2).
*2 When the body is resin, One-touch fittings are equipped as standard.
*3 When using deionized water or any other fluid that may corrode C37 (brass), select a stainless steel body.
*4 For connection, prepare a fitting compliant with ISO 16030 and JIS B 8674.

Made to Order

<Special lead wire length>

Produced upon receipt of order. Please contact SMC for lead times.

VXZ□□□□XL□

- Lead wire length

XL1	600 mm
XL2	1000 mm
XL3	1500 mm
XL4	3000 mm

* Enter symbols in the order below when ordering a combination of electrical option, other option, etc.

Example) **VXZ2 3 2 A Z 1A Z XB A**

- Electrical option
- Other option
- Special electrical entry direction
- With bracket

Installation Options
(Mounting Option/Special Electrical Entry Direction)

The following shows combinations that can be selected using installation options.

Combinations

Symbol	Special electrical entry direction	With bracket	Seal material: EPDM
XC□	●		
XB□	●	●	
X332□	●	●	●

Special Electrical Entry Direction

VXZ2 □□□□ XC A

Enter standard product number.

Symbol	Rotation angle
A	90° (90°) IN → OUT
B	180° (180°) IN → OUT
C	270° (270°) IN → OUT

∗ Available for the VXZ2$^{3}_{A}$ to 2$^{6}_{D}$.

With Bracket/Special Electrical Entry Direction

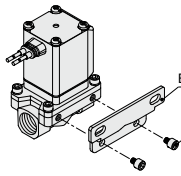
VXZ2 □□□□ XB A

Enter standard product number.

Symbol	Rotation angle
Nil	Standard IN → OUT
A	90° (90°) IN → OUT
B	180° (180°) IN → OUT
C	270° (270°) IN → OUT

∗1 Available for the VXZ2$^{3}_{A}$ to 2$^{6}_{D}$.
∗2 Bracket is attached as standard with the resin body type (VXZ2$^{3}_{A}$0$^{C}_{E}$□), so it is no necessary to add XB to the part number.
∗3 Bracket is packed in the same container as the main body.

VXZ Bracket mounting dimensions



Tightening torque of 2 to 3 N·m
VXZ23/24: 2 to 3 N·m
VXZ25/26: 4 to 5 N·m

∗ Enter symbols in the order below when ordering a combination of electrical option, other option, etc.

Example) **VXZ2 3 2 A Z 1A Z XB A**

- 1A: Electrical option
- Z: Other option
- XB: With bracket
- A: Special electrical entry direction

Installation Options
(Mounting Option/Special Electrical Entry Direction)

Seal Material: EPDM/With Bracket/ Special Electrical Entry Direction

VXZ2 □ 02 □□ X332 □

Enter standard product number.

Seal material: EPDM

With bracket/Special electrical entry direction

Symbol	Specifications	
	Electrical entry direction	Bracket
Nil	IN side (Standard)	None
A	90°	
B	180°	
C	270°	
D	IN side (Standard)	With bracket*1
E	90°	
F	180°	
G	270°	

*1 Not available for resin body type of the VXZ2$^{3}_{A}$.
*2 "Other options", which can be combined, are Nil, A, B, D, E, Z (Oil-free, G thread specifications, NPT thread specifications).
*3 Available for air and water.

Electrical entry direction

Symbol	VXZ2$^{3}_{A}$ to VXZ2$^{6}_{D}$	Symbol	VXZ2$^{3}_{A}$ to VXZ2$^{6}_{D}$
Nil · D	**Standard** IN OUT	**A · E**	**90°** IN OUT
B · F	**180°** IN OUT	**C · G**	**270°** IN OUT

* Enter symbols in the order below when ordering a combination of electrical option, other option, seal material: EPDM, with bracket, mounting holes on the bottom side of the body and special electrical entry direction.

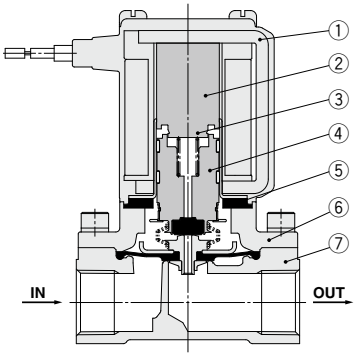
Example) **VXZ2 3 2 A Z 1A Z X332 A**

- **Electrical option**
- **Other option**
- **Seal material: EPDM/ With bracket/ Special electrical entry direction**

Construction

Normally Closed (N.C.)

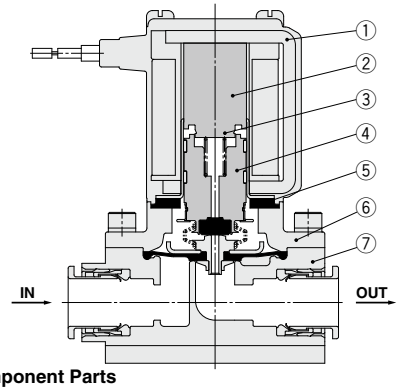
Body material: Aluminum, C37, Stainless steel



Component Parts

No.	Description	Material
1	**Solenoid coil**	Cu + Fe + Resin
2	**Tube assembly**	Stainless steel
3	**Return spring**	Stainless steel
4	**Armature/Diaphragm assembly**	Stainless steel, NBR, FKM, EPDM
5	**Stopper**	NBR, FKM, EPDM
6	**Bonnet**	C37, Stainless steel, Aluminum
7	**Body**	C37, Stainless steel, Aluminum

Body material: Resin

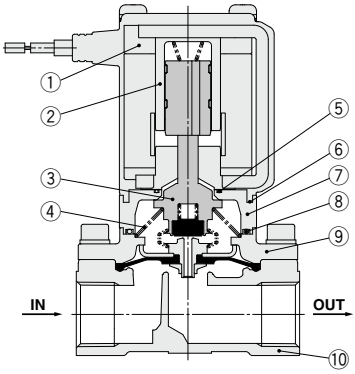


Component Parts

No.	Description	Material
1	**Solenoid coil**	Cu + Fe + Resin
2	**Tube assembly**	Stainless steel
3	**Return spring**	Stainless steel
4	**Armature/Diaphragm assembly**	Stainless steel, NBR, FKM
5	**Stopper**	NBR, FKM
6	**Bonnet**	Aluminum
7	**Body**	Resin (PBT)

Normally Open (N.O.)

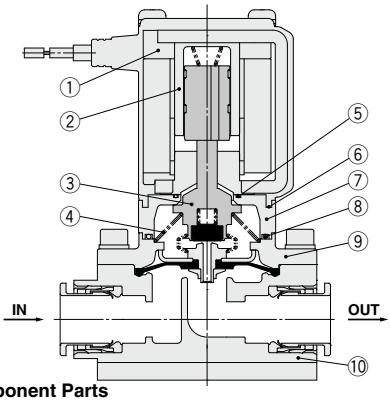
Body material: Aluminum, C37, Stainless steel



Component Parts

No.	Description	Material
1	**Solenoid coil**	Cu + Fe + Resin
2	**Sleeve assembly**	Stainless steel, Resin (PPS)
3	**Push rod/Diaphragm assembly**	Stainless steel, NBR, FKM, EPDM
4	**Spring**	Stainless steel
5	**O-ring A**	NBR, FKM, EPDM
6	**O-ring B**	NBR, FKM, EPDM
7	**Adapter**	Resin (PPS)
8	**O-ring C**	NBR, FKM, EPDM
9	**Bonnet**	Aluminum, C37, Stainless steel
10	**Body**	Aluminum, C37, Stainless steel

Body material: Resin



Component Parts

No.	Description	Material
1	**Solenoid coil**	Cu + Fe + Resin
2	**Sleeve assembly**	Stainless steel, Resin (PPS)
3	**Push rod/Diaphragm assembly**	Stainless steel, NBR, FKM
4	**Spring**	Stainless steel
5	**O-ring A**	NBR, FKM
6	**O-ring B**	NBR, FKM
7	**Adapter**	Resin (PPS)
8	**O-ring C**	NBR, FKM
9	**Bonnet**	Aluminum
10	**Body**	Resin (PBT)

Working Principle

De-energized

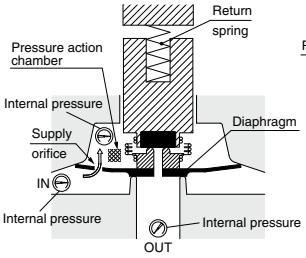
The fluid enters from the IN goes through the supply orifice to fill the pressure action chamber. Main valve is closed by the pressure in the pressure action chamber and the reaction force of the return spring.

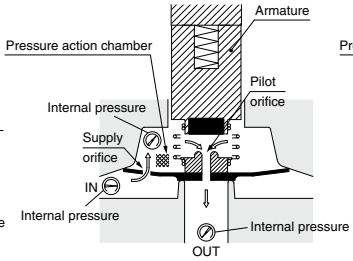
Energized (Pilot valve open)

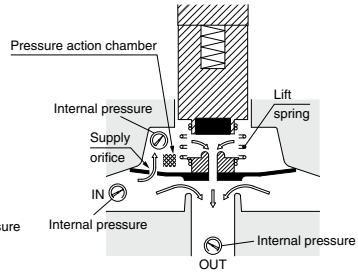
When the coil is energized, the armature is attracted causing the pilot orifice to opening. The fluid filling the pressure action chamber flows to the OUT side through the pilot orifice.

Energized (Main valve open)

The pressure in the pressure action chamber decreases by discharging fluid through the pilot orifice. Because the force which pushes down the valve is reduced by the discharge of the fluid, the force that pushes up the main valve overcomes the push down force and opens the main valve. The main valve opens by the lift spring reaction force even if pressure on the IN side is 0 MPa or very low pressure.





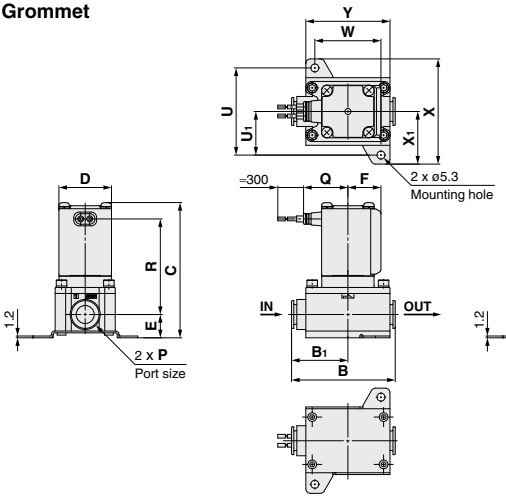


⚠Warning

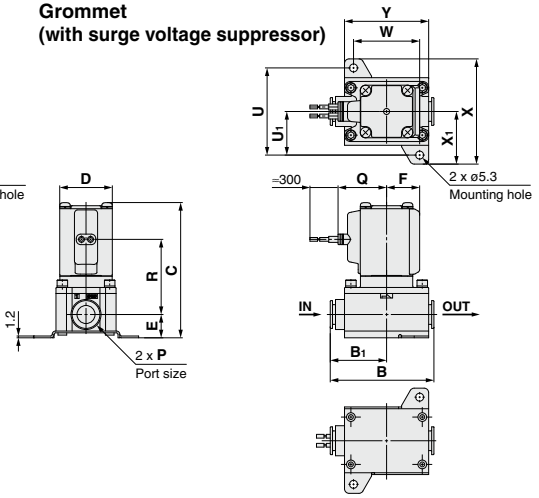
Unstable flow may occur with the product under the following conditions: • low flow from the pump or compressor, etc. • use of several elbows or tees in the circuit, or • thin nozzles installed at the end of the piping etc. This can cause valve opening/closing failure, or oscillation, and cause a valve malfunction. If products are used with vacuum, then the vacuum level can be unstable due to these conditions. Please contact SMC to check if the valve can be used in the application by providing the relevant fluid circuit.

Dimensions/Body Material: Resin (One-touch Fitting Type)

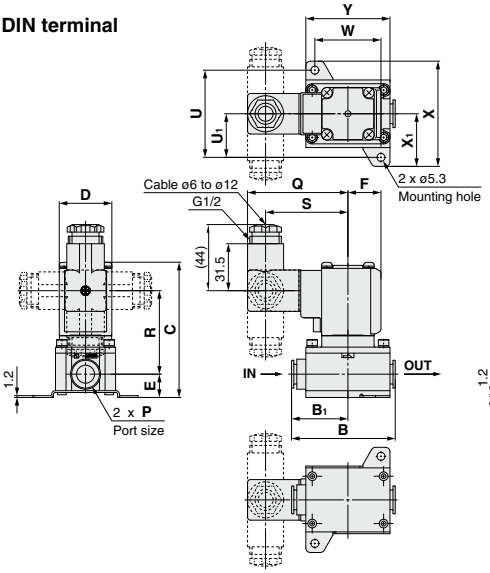
Grommet



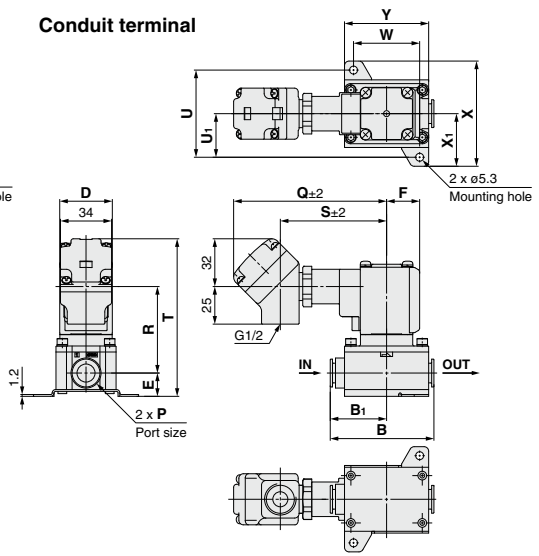
Grommet (with surge voltage suppressor)



DIN terminal



Conduit terminal



(mm)

Model	One-touch fitting P	B	B_1	C	D	E	F	Bracket mounting					
								U	U_1	W	X	X_1	Y
VXZ2$^{3}_{A}$	ø10, ø3/8", ø12	69	37.5	90 (96.5)	35	15.5	22	54	27	44	65	32.5	56

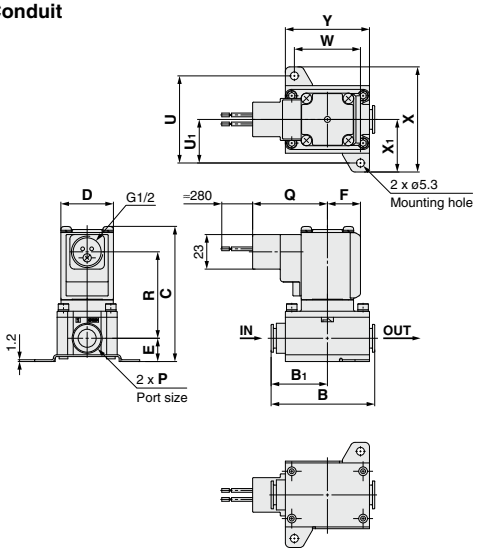
For information on handling One-touch fittings and on appropriate tubing, refer to page 211 and the Fittings & Tubing section of the "Handling Precautions for SMC Products" on the SMC website.

Model	One-touch fitting P	Electrical entry										
		Grommet		Grommet (with surge voltage suppressor)		DIN terminal			Conduit terminal			
		Q	R	Q	R	Q	R	S	Q	R	S	T
VXZ2$^{3}_{A}$	ø10, ø3/8", ø12	29.5	63.5 (70)	32.5	50 (56.5)	67	55.5 (62)	55	102	57.5 (64)	71	105 (111.5)

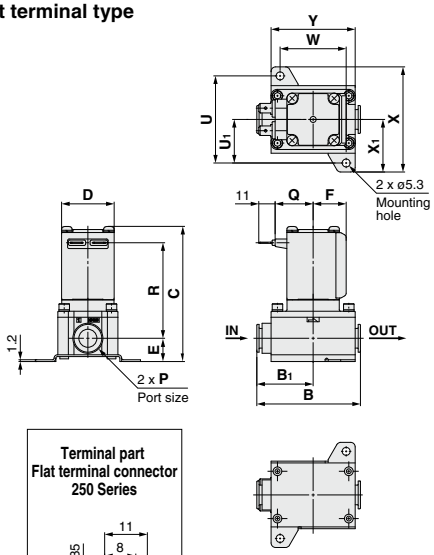
( ) are the dimensions of Normally Open (N.O.).

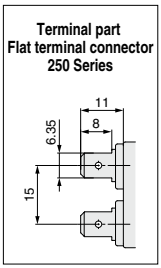
Dimensions/Body Material: Resin (One-touch Fitting Type)

Conduit



Flat terminal type





(mm)

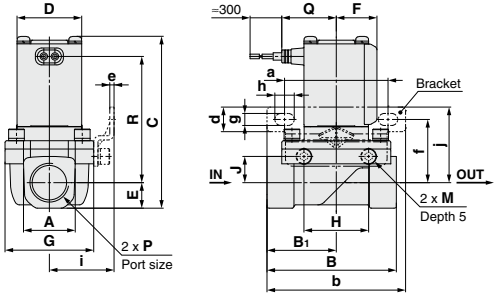
Model	One-touch fitting P	B	B1	C	D	E	F	Bracket mounting					
								U	U1	W	X	X1	Y
VXZ2[3]A	ø10, ø3/8", ø12	69	37.5	90 (96.5)	35	15.5	22	54	27	44	65	32.5	56

Model	One-touch fitting P	Electrical entry			
		Conduit		Flat terminal	
		Q	R	Q	R
VXZ2[3]A	ø10, ø3/8", ø12	50	57.5 (64)	25.5	63.5 (70)

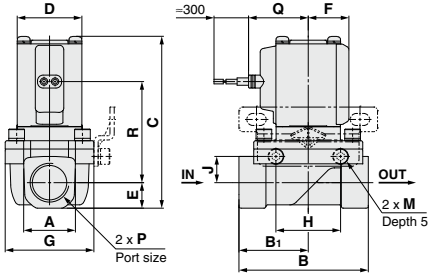
( ) are the dimensions of Normally Open (N.O.).

Dimensions/Body Material: Aluminum, C37, Stainless Steel

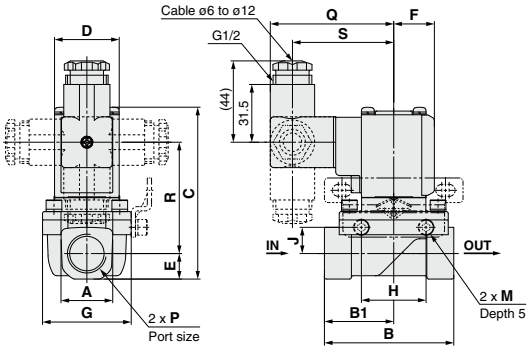
Grommet

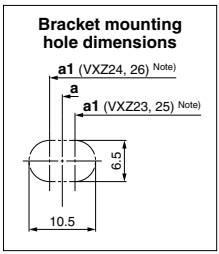


Grommet (with surge voltage suppressor)



DIN terminal





(mm)

Model	Port size P	A	B	B_1	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	M
VXZ2$^{3}_{A}$	1/4, 3/8	21 <22>	57	28.5	85 (91.5)	35	10.5	22	40	35	10	M5
VXZ2$^{4}_{B}$	1/2	28	70	37.5	93 (99.5)	35	14	22	48	35	14.2	M5
VXZ2$^{5}_{C}$	3/4	33.5	71	38.5	104 (110.5)	40	17	24.5	62	33	15.2	M6
VXZ2$^{6}_{D}$	1	42	95	49.5	110 (116)	40	20	24.5	66	37	17.2	M6

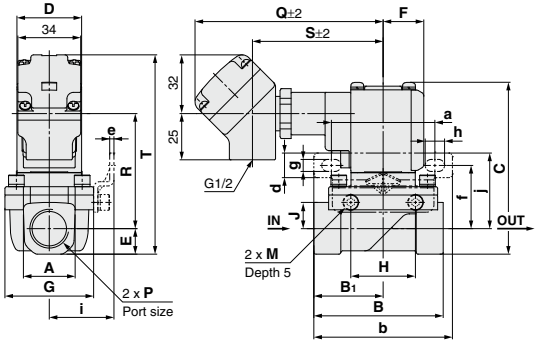
Model	Port size P	Bracket mounting									
		a	a1 Note)	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
VXZ2$^{3}_{A}$	1/4, 3/8	56	52	75	13.5	2.3	30	6.5	10.5	31	37
VXZ2$^{4}_{B}$	1/2	56	60	75		2.3	34.5	6.5	10.5	35	41
VXZ2$^{5}_{C}$	3/4	70.5	68	92		2.3	39	6.5	10.5	43	46
VXZ2$^{6}_{D}$	1	70.5	73	92		2.3	41	6.5	10.5	45	48

Model	Port size P	Electrical entry						
		Grommet		Grommet (with surge voltage suppressor)		DIN terminal		
		Q	R	Q	R	Q	R	S
VXZ2$^{3}_{A}$	1/4, 3/8	29.5	63.5 (70)	32.5	50 (56.5)	67	55.5 (62)	55
VXZ2$^{4}_{B}$	1/2	29.5	68.5 (74.5)	32.5	55 (61)	67	60.5 (66.5)	55
VXZ2$^{5}_{C}$	3/4	32	76.5 (83)	35	63 (69.5)	69.5	68.5 (75)	57.5
VXZ2$^{6}_{D}$	1	32	79.5 (85)	35	66 (71.5)	69.5	71.5 (77)	57.5

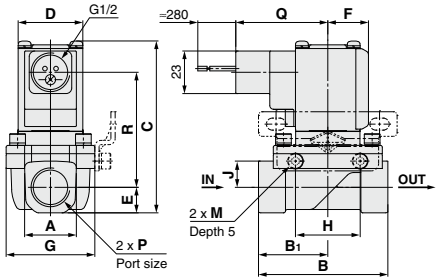
( ) are the dimensions of Normally Open (N.O.). < > are the dimensions of aluminum body.
Note) Old VXZ bracket mounting hole center position

Dimensions/Body Material: Aluminum, C37, Stainless Steel

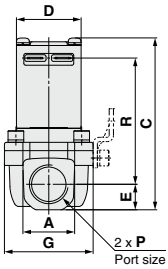
Conduit terminal

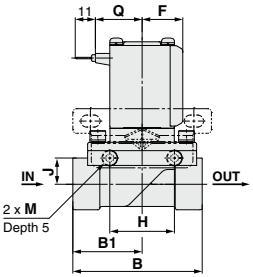


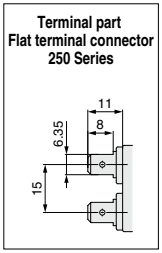
Conduit

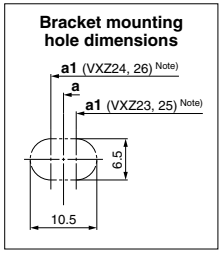


Flat terminal type









(mm)

Model	Port size P	A	B	B_1	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	M
VXZ2$^{3}_{A}$	1/4, 3/8	21 <22>	57	28.5	85 (91.5)	35	10.5	22	40	35	10	M5
VXZ2$^{4}_{B}$	1/2	28	70	37.5	93 (99.5)	35	14	22	48	35	14.2	M5
VXZ2$^{5}_{C}$	3/4	33.5	71	38.5	104 (110.5)	40	17	24.5	62	33	15.2	M6
VXZ2$^{5}_{D}$	1	42	95	49.5	110 (116)	40	20	24.5	66	37	17.2	M6

Model	Port size P	Bracket mounting									
		a	a1 Note)	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
VXZ2$^{3}_{A}$	1/4, 3/8	56	52	75	13.5	2.3	30	6.5	10.5	31	37
VXZ2$^{4}_{B}$	1/2	56	60	75		2.3	34.5	6.5	10.5	35	41
VXZ2$^{5}_{C}$	3/4	70.5	68	92		2.3	39	6.5	10.5	43	46
VXZ2$^{5}_{D}$	1	70.5	73	92		2.3	41	6.5	10.5	45	48

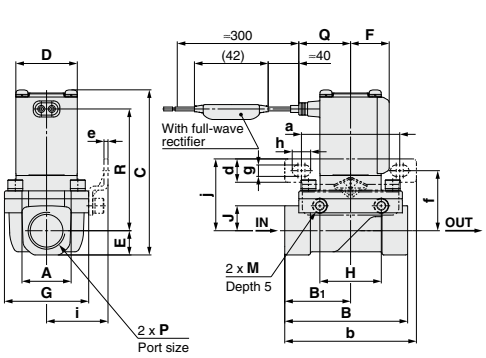
Model	Port size P	Electrical entry							
		Conduit terminal				Conduit		Flat terminal	
		Q	R	S	T	Q	R	Q	R
VXZ2$^{3}_{A}$	1/4, 3/8	102	57.5 (64)	71	100 (106.5)	50	57.5 (64)	25.5	63.5 (70)
VXZ2$^{4}_{B}$	1/2	102	62.5 (68.5)	71	108 (114.5)	50	62.5 (68.5)	25.5	68.5 (74.5)
VXZ2$^{5}_{C}$	3/4	104.5	70.5 (77)	73.5	119 (126)	52.5	70.5 (77)	28	76.5 (82.5)
VXZ2$^{5}_{D}$	1	104.5	73.5 (79)	73.5	125 (131)	52.5	73.5 (79)	28	79.5 (85)

( ) are the dimensions of Normally Open (N.O.). < > are the dimensions of aluminum body.
Note) Old VXZ bracket mounting hole center position

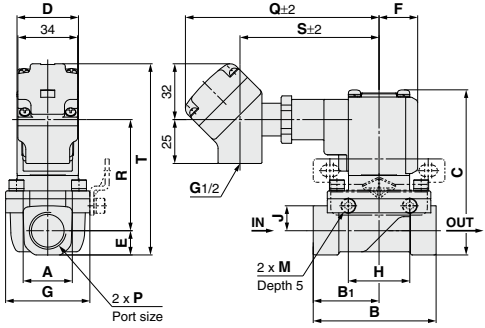
For Heated Water, High Temperature Oil

Dimensions/Body Material: C37, Stainless Steel

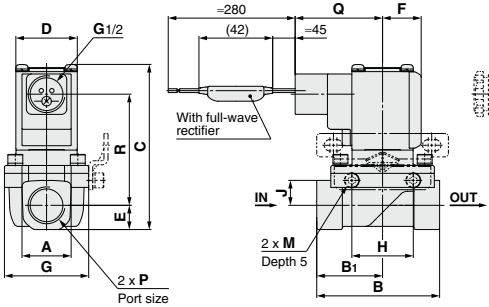
Grommet



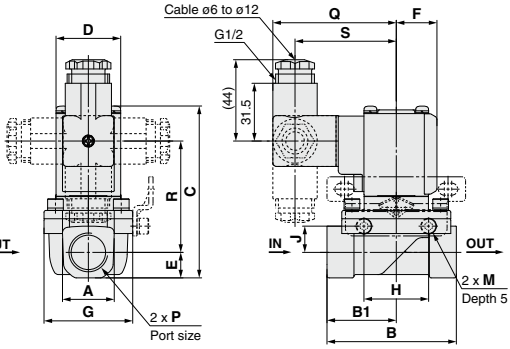
Conduit terminal



Conduit



DIN terminal

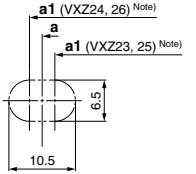


(mm)

Model	Port size P	A	B	B_1	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	M
VXZ2$^{3}_{A}$	1/4, 3/8	21	57	28.5	85 (91.5)	35	10.5	22	40	35	10	M5
VXZ2$^{4}_{B}$	1/2	28	70	37.5	93 (99.5)	35	14	22	48	35	14.2	M5
VXZ2$^{5}_{C}$	3/4	33.5	71	38.5	104 (110.5)	40	17	24.5	62	33	15.2	M6
VXZ2$^{6}_{D}$	1	42	95	49.5	110 (116)	40	20	24.5	66	37	17.2	M6

Model	Port size P	Bracket mounting									
		a	a1 Note)	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
VXZ2$^{3}_{A}$	1/4, 3/8	56	52	75	13.5	2.3	30	6.5	10.5	31	37
VXZ2$^{4}_{B}$	1/2	56	60	75		2.3	34.5	6.5	10.5	35	41
VXZ2$^{5}_{C}$	3/4	70.5	68	92		2.3	39	6.5	10.5	43	46
VXZ2$^{6}_{D}$	1	70.5	73	92		2.3	41	6.5	10.5	45	48

Bracket mounting hole dimensions

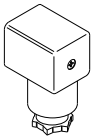


Model	Port size P	Electrical entry										
		Grommet		Conduit terminal				Conduit		DIN terminal		
		Q	R	Q	R	S	T	Q	R	Q	R	S
VXZ2$^{3}_{A}$	1/4, 3/8	29.5	63.5 (70)	110.5	57.5 (64)	79.5	100 (106.5)	50	57.5 (64)	67	55.5 (62)	55
VXZ2$^{4}_{B}$	1/2	29.5	68.5 (74.5)	110.5	62.5 (68.5)	79.5	108 (114.5)	50	62.5 (68.5)	67	60.5 (66.5)	55
VXZ2$^{5}_{C}$	3/4	32	76.5 (83)	113	70.5 (77)	82	119 (126)	52.5	70.5 (77)	69.5	68.5 (75)	57.5
VXZ2$^{6}_{D}$	1	32	79.5 (85)	113	73.5 (79)	82	125 (131)	52.5	73.5 (79)	69.5	71.5 (77)	57.5

( ) are the dimensions of Normally Open (N.O.).
Note) Old VXZ bracket mounting hole center position

Replacement Parts

● DIN Connector Part No.



<Coil Insulation Type/For Class B>

Electrical option	Rated voltage	Connector part no.
None	24 VDC	3G-GDM2A-G
	12 VDC	
	100 VAC	
	110 VAC	
	200 VAC	
	220 VAC	
	230 VAC	
	240 VAC	
	24 VAC	
	48 VAC	
With light	24 VDC	GDM2A-L5
	12 VDC	GDM2A-L6
	100 VAC	GDM2A-L1
	110 VAC	GDM2A-L1
	200 VAC	GDM2A-L2
	220 VAC	GDM2A-L2
	230 VAC	GDM2A-L2
	240 VAC	GDM2A-L2
	24 VAC	GDM2A-L5
	48 VAC	GDM2A-L15

<Coil Insulation Type/For Class H>

Electrical option	Rated voltage	Connector part no.
None	24 VDC	GDM2A-G-S5
	100 VAC	GDM2A-R
	110 VAC	
	200 VAC	
	220 VAC	
	230 VAC	
	240 VAC	
	24 VAC	
	48 VAC	
With light	24 VDC	GDM2A-G-Z5
	100 VAC	GDM2A-R-L1
	110 VAC	GDM2A-R-L1
	200 VAC	GDM2A-R-L2
	220 VAC	GDM2A-R-L2
	230 VAC	GDM2A-R-L2
	240 VAC	GDM2A-R-L2
	24 VAC	GDM2A-R-L5
	48 VAC	GDM2A-R-L5

● Gasket Part No. for DIN Connector

VCW20-1-29-1 (For Class B)
VCW20-1-29-1-F (For Class H)

● Lead Wire Assembly for Flat Terminal (Set of 2 pcs.)

VX021S-1-16FB

● Bracket Assembly Part No. (for Metal Body)

VXZ 3 0S − 14A − 1

3	For VXZ2 3/4/A/B □
5	For VXZ2 6/7/C/D □

∗ 2 mounting screws are shipped together with the bracket assembly.

VXZ Series
Glossary of Terms

Pressure Terminology

1. Maximum operating pressure differential

The maximum pressure differential (the difference between the inlet and outlet pressure) which is allowed for operation. When the outlet pressure is 0 MPa, this becomes the maximum operating pressure.

2. Minimum operating pressure differential

The minimum pressure differential (the difference between the inlet pressure and outlet pressure) required to keep the main valve fully opened.

3. Maximum system pressure

The maximum pressure that can be applied inside the pipelines (line pressure).
[The pressure differential of the solenoid valve portion must be less than the maximum operating pressure differential.]

4. Withstand pressure

The pressure in which the valve must be withstood without a drop in performance after holding for one minute under prescribed pressure and returning to the operating pressure range. [value under the prescribed conditions]

Electrical Terminology

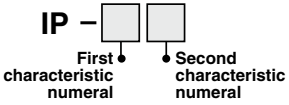
1. Surge voltage

A high voltage which is momentarily generated by shutting off the power in the shut-off area.

2. Degree of protection

A degree defined in the "JIS C 0920: Waterproof test of electric machinery/appliance and the degree of protection against the intrusion of solid foreign objects."

Verify the degree of protection for each product.



●First Characteristics:
Degrees of protection against solid foreign objects

0	Non-protected
1	Protected against solid foreign objects of 50 mmø and greater
2	Protected against solid foreign objects of 12 mmø and greater
3	Protected against solid foreign objects of 2.5 mmø and greater
4	Protected against solid foreign objects of 1.0 mmø and greater
5	Dust-protected
6	Dust-tight

Electrical Terminology

●Second Characteristics:
Degrees of protection against water

0	Non-protected	—
1	Protected against vertically falling water drops	Dripproof type 1
2	Protected against vertically falling water drops when enclosure tilted up to 15°	Dripproof type 2
3	Protected against rainfall when enclosure tilted up to 60°	Rainproof type
4	Protected against splashing water	Splashproof type
5	Protected against water jets	Water-jet-proof type
6	Protected against powerful water jets	Powerful water-jet-proof type
7	Protected against the effects of temporary immersion in water	Immersible type
8	Protected against the effects of continuous immersion in water	Submersible type

Example) IP65: Dust-tight, Water-jet-proof type

"Water-jet-proof type" means that no water intrudes inside an equipment that could hinder from operating normally by means of applying water for 3 minutes in the prescribed manner. Take appropriate protection measures, since a device is not usable in an environment where a droplet of water is splashed constantly.

Others

1. Material

NBR: Nitrile rubber
FKM: Fluoro rubber
EPDM: Ethylene propylene rubber

2. Oil-free treatment

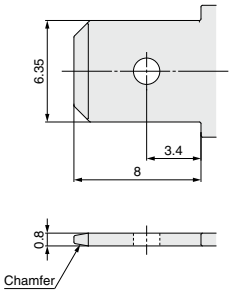
The degreasing and washing of wetted parts

3. Symbol

When the valve is closed, flow is blocked from port 1 to port 2. However, if the pressure in port 2 is higher than port 1, the valve will not be able to block the fluid and it will flow from port 2 to port 1.

Flat Terminal

1. Flat terminal/Electrical connection size of molded coil



Solenoid Valve Flow Rate Characteristics
(How to indicate flow rate characteristics)

1. Indication of flow rate characteristics

The flow rate characteristics in equipment such as a solenoid valve, etc. are indicated in their specifications as shown in Table (1).

Table (1) Indication of Flow Rate Characteristics

Corresponding equipment	Indication by international standard	Other indications	Conformed standard
Pneumatic equipment	*C*, *b*	—	ISO 6358: 1989 JIS B 8390: 2000
	—	*S*	JIS B 8390: 2000 Equipment: JIS B 8379, 8381-1, 8381-2
		Cv	ANSI/(NFPA)T3.21.3 R1-2008
Process fluid control equipment	*Kv*	—	IEC60534-1: 2005 IEC60534-2-3: 1997 JIS B 2005-1: 2012 JIS B 2005-2-3: 2004 Equipment: JIS B 8471, 8472, 8473
	—	*Cv*	

2. Pneumatic equipment

2.1 Indication according to the international standards

(1) Conformed standard

ISO 6358: 1989 : Pneumatic fluid power—Components using compressible fluids—Determination of flow rate characteristics

JIS B 8390: 2000 : Pneumatic fluid power—Components using compressible fluids—How to test flow rate characteristics

(2) Definition of flow rate characteristics

The flow rate characteristics are indicated as a result of a comparison between sonic conductance ***C*** and critical pressure ratio ***b***.

Sonic conductance ***C*** : Value which divides the passing mass flow rate of an equipment in a choked flow condition by the product of the upstream absolute pressure and the density in a standard condition.

Critical pressure ratio ***b*** : Pressure ratio (downstream pressure/upstream pressure) which will turn to a choked flow when the value is smaller than this ratio.

Choked flow : The flow in which the upstream pressure is higher than the downstream pressure and where sonic speed in a certain part of an equipment is reached.
Gaseous mass flow rate is in proportion to the upstream pressure and not dependent on the downstream pressure.

Subsonic flow : Flow greater than the critical pressure ratio

Standard condition : Air in a temperature state of 20°C, absolute pressure 0.1 MPa (= 100 kPa = 1 bar), relative humidity 65%.
It is stipulated by adding the "(ANR)" after the unit depicting air volume.
(standard reference atmosphere)
Conformed standard: ISO 8778: 1990 Pneumatic fluid power—Standard reference atmosphere, JIS B 8393: 2000: Pneumatic fluid power—Standard reference atmosphere

(3) Formula for flow rate

It is described by the practical units as following.

When

$$\frac{P_2 + 0.1}{P_1 + 0.1} \leq b$$, **choked flow**

$$Q = 600 \times C\,(P_1 + 0.1)\sqrt{\frac{293}{273 + T}} \quad \cdots\cdots(1)$$

When

$$\frac{P_2 + 0.1}{P_1 + 0.1} > b$$, **subsonic flow**

$$Q = 600 \times C\,(P_1 + 0.1)\sqrt{1 - \left[\frac{\frac{P_2 + 0.1}{P_1 + 0.1} - b}{1 - b}\right]^2}\sqrt{\frac{293}{273 + T}} \quad \cdots\cdots(2)$$

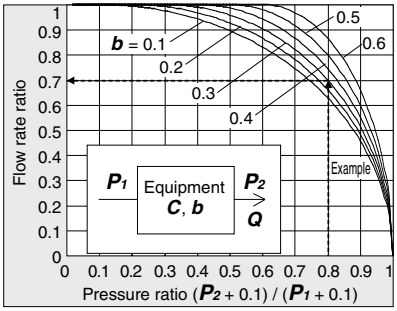
Q : Air flow rate [L/min (ANR)]
C : Sonic conductance [dm³/(s·bar)], dm³ (Cubic decimeter) of SI = L (liter).
b : Critical pressure ratio [—]
P_1 : Upstream pressure [MPa]
P_2 : Downstream pressure [MPa]
T : Temperature [°C]
Note) Formula of subsonic flow is the elliptic analogous curve.
Flow rate characteristics are shown in Graph (1) For details, please use the calculation software available from SMC website.

Example)
Obtain the air flow rate for P_1 = 0.4 [MPa], P_2 = 0.3 [MPa], ***T*** = 20 [°C] when a solenoid valve is performed in ***C*** = 2 [dm³/(s·bar)] and ***b*** = 0.3.

According to formula 1, the maximum flow rate = $600 \times 2 \times (0.4 + 0.1) \times \sqrt{\frac{293}{273 + 20}} = 600$ [L/min (ANR)]

Pressure ratio = $\frac{0.3 + 0.1}{0.4 + 0.1} = 0.8$

Based on Graph (1), it is going to be 0.7 if it is read by the pressure ratio as 0.8 and the flow ratio to be ***b*** = 0.3.
Hence, flow rate = Max. flow x flow ratio = 600 x 0.7 = 420 [L/min (ANR)]



Graph (1) Flow rate characteristics

(4) Test method
Attach a test equipment with the test circuit shown in Fig. (1) while maintaining the upstream pressure to a certain level which does not go below 0.3 MPa. Next, measure the maximum flow to be saturated in the first place, then measure this flow rate at 80%, 60%, 40%, 20% and the upstream and downstream pressure. And then, obtain the sonic conductance ***C*** from this maximum flow rate. In addition, calculate ***b*** using each data of others and the subsonic flow formula, and then obtain the critical pressure ratio ***b*** from that average.

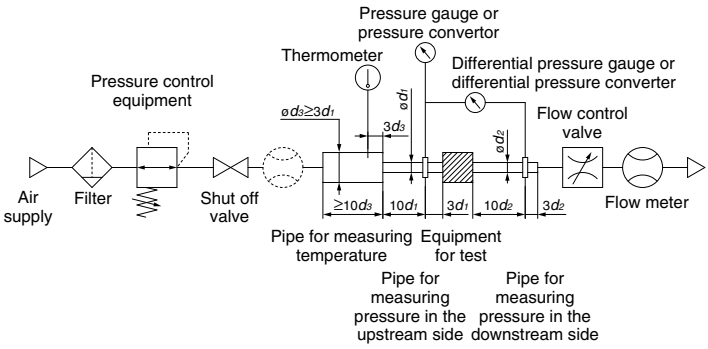


Fig. (1) Test circuit based on ISO 6358: 1989, JIS B 8390: 2000

2.2 Effective area *S*

(1) Conformed standard

JIS B 8390: 2000: Pneumatic fluid power—Components using compressible fluids—Determination of flow rate characteristics

Equipment standards: **JIS B 8373: Solenoid valve for pneumatics**
JIS B 8379: Silencer for pneumatics
JIS B 8381-1: Fittings for pneumatics—Part 1: Push-in fittings for thermoplastic resin tubing
JIS B 8381-2: Fittings for pneumatics—Part 2: Compression fittings for thermoplastic resin tubing

(2) Definition of flow rate characteristics

Effective area ***S***: The cross-sectional area having an ideal throttle without friction deduced from the calculation of the pressure changes inside an air tank or without reduced flow when discharging the compressed air in a choked flow, from an equipment attached to the air tank. This is the same concept representing the "easy to run through" as sonic conductance ***C***.

(3) Formula for flow rate

When

$\frac{P_2 + 0.1}{P_1 + 0.1} \leq 0.5$, **choked flow**

$$Q = 120 \times S (P_1 + 0.1) \sqrt{\frac{293}{273 + T}} \quad \cdots\cdots (3)$$

When

$\frac{P_2 + 0.1}{P_1 + 0.1} > 0.5$, **subsonic flow**

$$Q = 240 \times S \sqrt{(P_2 + 0.1)(P_1 - P_2)} \sqrt{\frac{293}{273 + T}} \quad \cdots\cdots (4)$$

Conversion with sonic conductance ***C***:

$$S = 5.0 \times C \quad \cdots\cdots (5)$$

Q : Air flow rate[L/min(ANR)]
S : Effective area [mm²]
P_1 : Upstream pressure [MPa]
P_2 : Downstream pressure [MPa]
T : Temperature [°C]

Note) Formula for subsonic flow (4) is only applicable when the critical pressure ratio ***b*** is the unknown equipment. In the formula (2) by the sonic conductance ***C***, it is the same formula as when ***b*** = 0.5.

(4) Test method

Attach a test equipment with the test circuit shown in Fig. (2) in order to discharge air into the atmosphere until the pressure inside the air tank goes down to 0.25 MPa (0.2 MPa) from an air tank filled with the compressed air at a certain pressure level (0.5 MPa) which does not go below 0.6 MPa. At this time, measure the discharging time and the residual pressure inside the air tank which had been left until it turned to be the normal values to determine the effective area ***S***, using the following formula. The volume of an air tank should be selected within the specified range by corresponding to the effective area of an equipment for test. In the case of JIS B 8379, the pressure values are in parentheses and the coefficient of the formula is 12.9.

$$S = 12.1 \frac{V}{t} \log_{10} \left(\frac{P_s + 0.1}{P + 0.1}\right) \sqrt{\frac{293}{T}} \quad \cdots\cdots (6)$$

S : Effective area [mm²]
V : Air tank capacity [L]
t : Discharging time [s]
P_s : Pressure inside air tank before discharging [MPa]
P : Residual pressure inside air tank after discharging [MPa]
T : Temperature inside air tank before discharging [K]

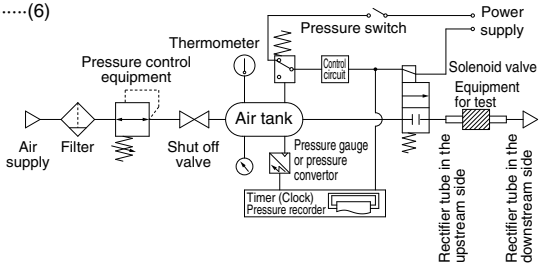


Fig. (2) Test circuit based on JIS B 8390: 2000

2.3 Flow coefficient *Cv* factor

The United States Standard ANSI/(NFPA)T3.21.3: R1-2008R: Pneumatic fluid power—Flow rating test procedure and reporting method for fixed orifice components

This standard defines the ***Cv*** factor of the flow coefficient by the following formula that is based on the test conducted by the test circuit analogous to ISO 6358.

$$Cv = \frac{Q}{114.5\sqrt{\frac{\Delta P\,(P_2 + P_a)}{T_1}}} \quad \cdots\cdots(7)$$

ΔP : Pressure drop between the static pressure tapping ports [bar]
P_1 : Pressure of the upstream tapping port [bar gauge]
P_2 : Pressure of the downstream tapping port [bar gauge]: $P_2 = P_1 - \Delta P$
Q : Flow rate [L/s standard condition]
P_a : Atmospheric pressure [bar absolute]
T_1 : Upstream absolute temperature [K]
Test conditions are < $P_1 + P_a$ = 6.5 ± 0.2 bar absolute, T_1 = 297 ± 5K, 0.07 bar ≤ ΔP 0.14 bar.
This is the same concept as effective area ***A*** which ISO 6358 stipulates as being applicable only when the pressure drop is smaller than the upstream pressure and the compression of air does not become a problem.

3. Process fluid control equipment

(1) Conformed standard

IEC60534-1: 2005: Industrial-process control valves. Part 1: control valve terminology and general considerations
IEC60534-2-3: 1997: Industrial-process control valves. Part 2: Flow capacity, Section Three-Test procedures
JIS B 2005-1: 2012: Industrial-process control valves – Part 1: Control valve terminology and general considerations
JIS B 2005-2-3: 2004: Industrial-process control valves – Part 2: Flow capacity – Section 3: Test procedures
Equipment standards: JIS B 8471: Solenoid valve for water
JIS B 8472: Solenoid valve for steam
JIS B 8473: Solenoid valve for fuel oil

(2) Definition of flow rate characteristics

Kv factor: Value of the clean water flow rate represented by m³/h that runs through the valve (equipment for test) at 5 to 40°C, when the pressure difference is 1 x 105 Pa (1 bar). It is calculated using the following formula:

$$Kv = Q\sqrt{\frac{1 \times 10^5}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{\rho}{1000}} \quad \cdots\cdots(8)$$

Kv: Flow coefficient [m³/h]
Q : Flow rate [m³/h]
ΔP : Pressure difference [Pa]
ρ : Density of fluid [kg/m³]

(3) Formula of flow rate

It is described by the practical units. Also, the flow rate characteristics are shown in Graph (2).
In the case of liquid:

$$Q = 53Kv\sqrt{\frac{\Delta P}{G}} \quad \cdots\cdots(9)$$

Q : Flow rate [L/min]
Kv: Flow coefficient [m³/h]
ΔP : Pressure difference [MPa]
G : Relative density [water = 1]
In the case of saturated aqueous vapor:

$$Q = 232Kv\sqrt{\Delta P(P_2 + 0.1)} \quad \cdots\cdots(10)$$

Q : Flow rate [kg/h]
Kv: Flow coefficient [m³/h]
ΔP : Pressure difference [MPa]
P_1 : Upstream pressure [MPa]: $\Delta P = P_1 - P_2$
P_2 : Downstream pressure [MPa]

Conversion of flow coefficient:

$Kv = 0.865\ Cv$ ·····(11)

Here,

Cv factor: Value of the clean water flow rate represented by US gal/min that runs through the valve at 40 to 100°F, when the pressure difference is 1 lbf/in^2 (psi)

Value is different from ***Kv*** and ***Cv*** factors for pneumatic purpose due to different test method.

(4) Test method

Connect the equipment for the test to the test circuit shown in Fig. (3), and run water at 5 to 40°C. Then, measure the flow rate with a pressure difference where vaporization does not occur in a turbulent flow (pressure difference of 0.035 MPa to 0.075 MPa when the inlet pressure is within 0.15 MPa to 0.6 MPa). However, as the turbulent flow is definitely caused, the pressure difference needs to be set with a large enough difference so that the Reynolds number does not fall below 1 x 105, and the inlet pressure needs to be set slightly higher to prevent vaporization of the liquid. Substitute the measurement results in formula (8) to calculate ***Kv***.

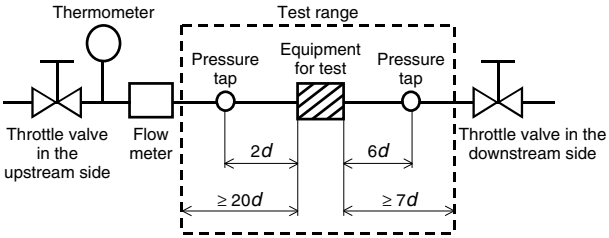
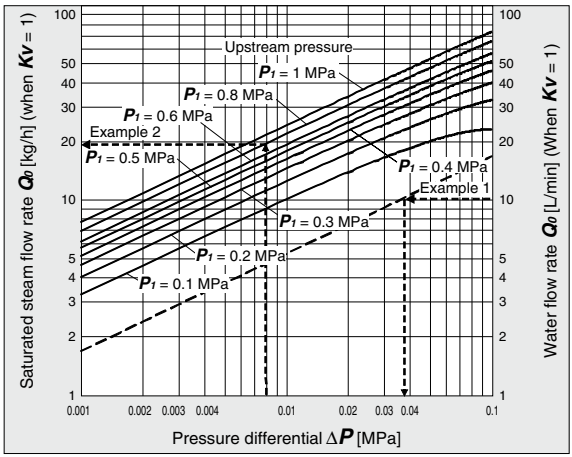


Fig. (3) Test circuit based on IEC60534-2-3, JIS B 2005-2-3



Graph (2) Flow rate characteristics

Example 1)

Obtain the pressure difference when water [15 L/min] runs through the solenoid valve with a ***Kv*** = 1.5 m^3/h. As the flow rate when ***Kv*** = 1 is calculated as the formula: $Q_0 = 15 \times 1/1.5 = 10$ [L/min], read off ΔP when Q_0 is 10 [L/min] in Graph (2). The reading is 0.036 [MPa].

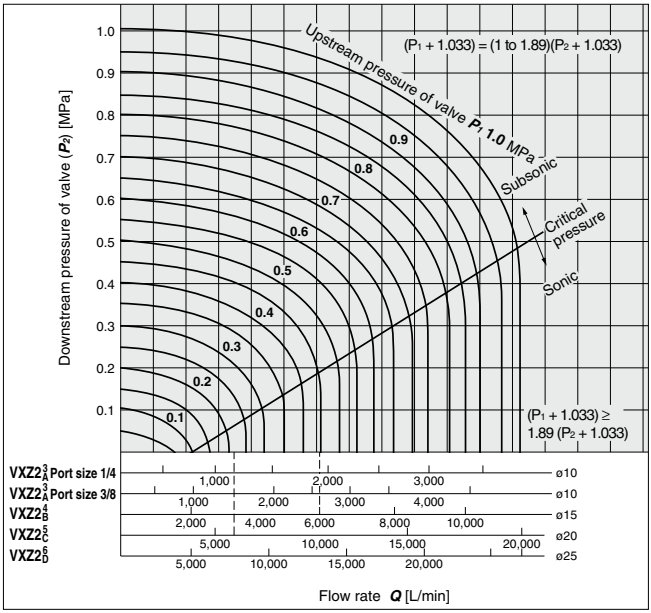
Example 2)

Obtain the saturated steam flow rate when P_1 = 0.8 [MPa] and ΔP = 0.008 [MPa] with a solenoid valve with a ***Kv*** = 0.05 [m^3/h]. Read off Q_0 when P_1 is 0.8 and ΔP is 0.008 in Graph (2), the reading is 20 kg/h. Therefore, the flow rate is calculated as the formula: $Q = 0.05/1 \times 20 = 1$ [kg/h].

Flow Rate Characteristics

Note) Use this graph as a guide. In the case of obtaining an accurate flow rate, refer to pages 203 through to 207.

For Air

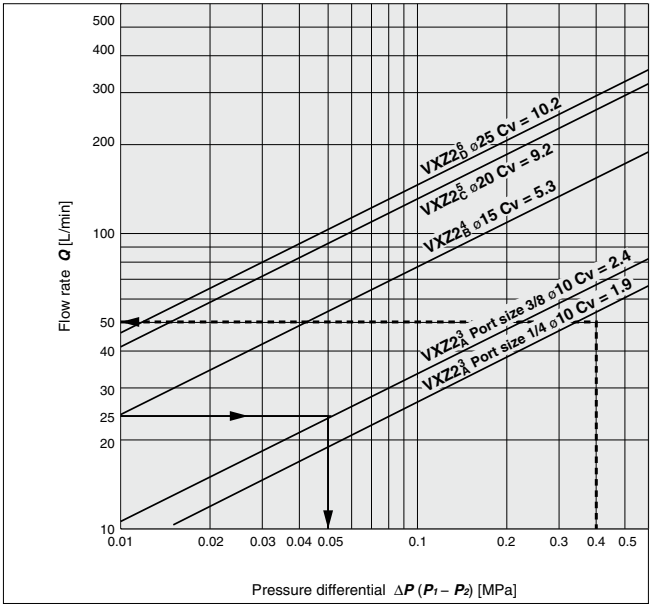


How to read the graph

The sonic range pressure to generate a flow of 6,000 L/min (ANR) is $P_1 \approx 0.47$ MPa for a ø15 orifice (VXZ2$^{4}_{B}$) and $P_1 \approx 0.23$ MPa for a ø20 orifice (VXZ2$^{5}_{C}$).

The optimum size for an upstream pressure P_1 = 0.45 MPa and a flow of 6,000 L/min will be the VXZ2$^{4}_{B}$ (ø15 orifice, port size 1/2).

For Water



How to read the graph

The pressure differential for a ø10 orifice to supply a flow of 25 L/min (VXZ2$^{3}_{A}$, port size 3/8) will be $\Delta P \approx 0.05$ MPa.

The optimum size for a pressure differential of $\Delta P \approx 0.4$ MPa and a flow of 50 L/min will be the VXZ2$^{3}_{A}$ (ø10 orifice, port size 1/4).