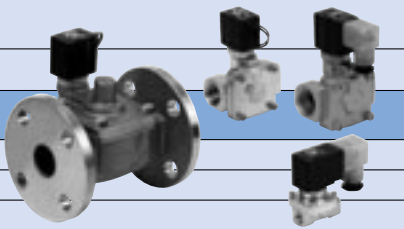
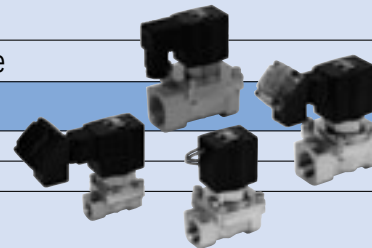


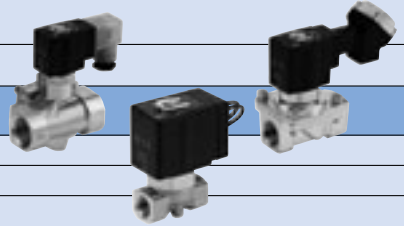
Direct Operated 2 Port Solenoid Valve
Series VX21/22/23
 N.C., N.O./Single Unit, Manifold
 For Air, Water, Oil, Steam
 P.29



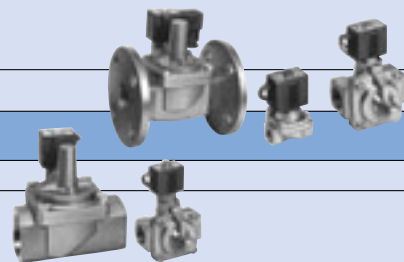
Pilot Operated 2 Port Solenoid Valve
Series VXD21/22/23
 N.C., N.O./Single Unit
 For Air, Water, Oil
 P.59



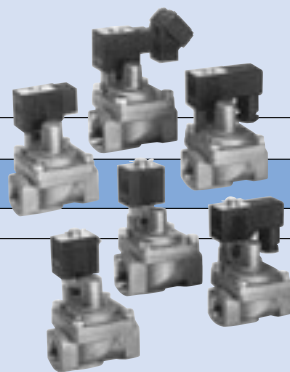
Zero Differential Pressure Type Pilot Operated 2 Port Solenoid Valve
Series VXZ22/23
 N.C., N.O./Single Unit
 For Air, Water, Oil
 P.77



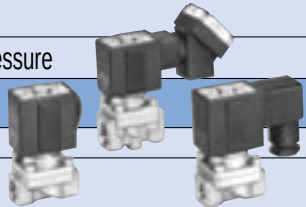
Energy Saving Type 2 Port Solenoid Valve
Series VXE
 N.C.
 For Air, Water, Oil
 P.93



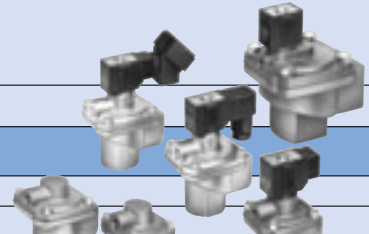
Pilot Operated 2 Port Solenoid Valve
Series VXP21/22/23
 For Air, Gas, Steam, Water, and Oil
 P.145



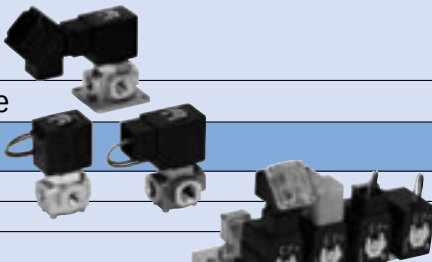
Water Hammer Relief/Pilot Operated 2 Port Solenoid Valve
Series VXR21/22/23
 For Water and Oil
 P.157



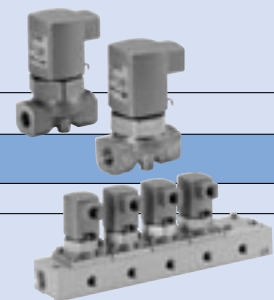
Diaphragm Type Pilot Operated 2 Port Solenoid Valve for High Pressure
Series VXH
 Max. operating pressure: 2.0 MPa
 P.167



2 Port Solenoid Valve for Dust Collector
Series VXF
 For Dust Collector
 P.169



Direct Operated 3 Port Solenoid Valve
Series VX31/32/33
 N.C., N.O., COM./Single Unit, Manifold
 For Air, Water, Oil, Steam
 P.179



Direct Air Operated 2 Port Valve
Series VXA21/22
 For Air, Water, Oil
 P.205

Selection Procedure for 2/3 Port Valves for Fluid Control

1. Selection of the series

Select series by referring to the number of ports, valve type (N.C., N.O., C.O.), port size and applied fluid.

2. Check by the applicable fluids check list



Use the tables for each series to check the compatibility of the applicable fluid with the solenoid valve.

3. Confirmation of the working pressure differential

There are two types of pressure differentials. The high pressure differential is the highest pressure difference allowable between the inlet side and the outlet side in an open and closed state. The minimum pressure differential is the lowest pressure required to hold the main valve fully open. Refer to the following pages for each series as the pressure differential varies with the orifice size, power supply, pressure and fluid.

4. Reference to the flow characteristic table

To obtain the flow rate of fluid, refer to the flow characteristic table.

5. Choice of the power supply voltage and electrical entry

Select the AC/DC power source and choose the electrical entry.

VX2

VXD

VXZ

VXE

VXP

VXR

VXH

VXF

VX3

VXA

VCH□

VDW

VQ

LVM

VCA

VCB

VCL

VCS

VCW

Solenoid Valves List

Number of ports				2 port																3 port									
Action		Direct operated				Pilot operated, Diaphragm type		Zero pressure differential operation, Pilot operated, Diaphragm type		Direct operated <Energy saving type>		Pilot operated, Diaphragm type <Energy saving type>				Zero pressure differential operation, Pilot operated, Diaphragm type <Energy saving type>		Pilot operated, Disk type		Pilot operated, <Water hammer relief type>		Pilot operated, Diaphragm type		Pilot operated <Quick response, Instantaneous large flow>		Direct operated			
Series		VX21/22/23				VXD21/22/23		VXZ22/23		VXE21/22/23		VXED21/22/23				VXEZ22/23		VXP21/22/23		VXR21/22/23		VXH22		VXF21/22		VX31/32/33			
Body type		Single unit		Manifold		Single unit		Single unit		Single unit	Manifold	Single unit				Single unit		Single unit		Single unit		Single unit		Single unit		Single unit	Manifold		
Valve type		N.C.	N.O.	N.C.	N.O.	N.C.	N.O.	N.C.	N.O.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.				N.C.		N.C.	N.O.	N.C.	N.O.	N.C.		N.C.		N.C.	N.O.	N.C.	N.O.
Applicable fluids	Air	●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●				●							●	●					
	Medium vacuum, non-leak, oil-free	●	●		—		—		●	●	—				—							●	●						
	Water	●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●			●							●	—						
	Heated water	●	●		●		●		—	—	—				—							●	—						
	Oil	●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●			●							●	●						
	Steam	●	●		—		—		—	—	—	—			—							●	—						
	High corrosion resistance, oil-free	●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●			●							—	—						
	Copper-free, fluorine-free	●	—		●		●	●	—	—	●	●			●							●	—						
	Non-leak, copper-free, oil-free	—	●		—		—		—	—	●	—			—							—	—						
Port size	Rc	1/8 (6A)	●	●	—	—	●	●	—					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	●	●					
		1/4 (8A)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	—				●	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	●	●						
		3/8 (10A)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	—				●	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	●	—						
		1/2 (15A)	●	—	●	●	●	—	—	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	—	—	—					
		3/4 (20A)	—	—	●	●	—	—	—	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	—	●	—	—	—					
		1 (25A)	—	—	●	●	—	—	—	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	—	●	—	—	—					
	Flange, Rc	11/4 (32A)	—	—	● Flange	—	—	—	—	● Flange				—		● Flange, Rc	● Flange, Rc	● Rc	● Rc	—	—	—	—	—					
		11/2 (40A)	—	—	● Flange	—	—	—	—	● Flange				—		● Flange, Rc	● Flange, Rc	● Rc	● Rc	—	—	● Rc	—	—					
		2 (50A)	—	—	● Flange	—	—	—	—	● Flange				—		● Flange, Rc	● Flange, Rc	● Rc	● Rc	—	—	—	—	—					
		Page		P. 31				P. 61		P. 79		P. 97	P. 97	P. 119				P. 133		P. 145		P. 157		P. 167		P. 169		P. 181	

Air Operated Valves List

Number of ports		2 port			
Action		Direct operated			
Series		VXA21/22			
Body type		Single unit		Manifold	
Valve type		N.C.	N.O.	N.C.	N.O.
Applicable fluids	Air	●		●	
	Medium vacuum, non-leak, oil-free	●		●	
	Water	●		●	
	Heated water	●		●	
	Oil	●		●	
	Steam	●		●	
	High corrosion resistance, oil-free	●		●	
	Copper-free, fluorine-free	●		—	
	Non-leak, copper-free, oil-free	—		●	
Port size	Rc	1/8 (6A)	●		●
		1/4 (8A)	●		●
		3/8 (10A)	●		●
		1/2 (15A)	●		—
Page		P. 205			

⚠ Caution
Be sure to read before handling. Refer to front matters 42 and 43 for Safety Instructions, and pages 17 to 19 for 2 Port Solenoid Valves for Fluid Control Precautions.

Series VX2/VX3/VXD/VXZ/VXE

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. Proof 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. Apparent power (VA)

Volt-ampere is the product of voltage (V) and current (A).
Power consumption (W): For AC, $W = V \cdot A \cdot \cos\theta$. For DC, $W = V \cdot A$.
(Note) $\cos\theta$ shows power factor. $\cos\theta = 0.6$

2. Surge voltage

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

3. Enclosure

A degree of protection 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 mm ø and greater
2	Protected against solid foreign objects of 12 mm ø and greater
3	Protected against solid foreign objects of 2.5 mm ø and greater
4	Protected against solid foreign objects of 1.0 mm ø and greater
5	Dust-protected
6	Dusttight

● 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	Low jetproof type
6	Protected against powerful water jets	Strong jetproof 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: Dusttight, Low jetproof type

"Low jetproof 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 – Trade names: Viton®, Dai-el®, etc.

EPDM: Ethylene propylene rubber

PTFE: Polytetrafluoroethylene resin – Trade names: Teflon®, Polyflon®, etc.

FFKM: Perfluoroelastomer – Trade names: Kalrez®, Chemraz®, etc.

2. Oil-free treatment

The degreasing and washing of wetted parts.

3. Passage symbol

In the JIS symbol (㊦) IN and OUT are in a blocked condition ($\frac{+}{-}$), but actually in the case of reverse pressure (OUT > IN), there is a limit to the blocking.

($\frac{\Delta}{\Delta}$) is used to indicate that blocking of reverse pressure is not possible.