

Pilot Operated 2-Port Solenoid Valve/ Zero Pressure Differential Operation

Series VXS22/23

For Steam



Compact and Lightweight

Enclosure: IP65

Low-noise
construction

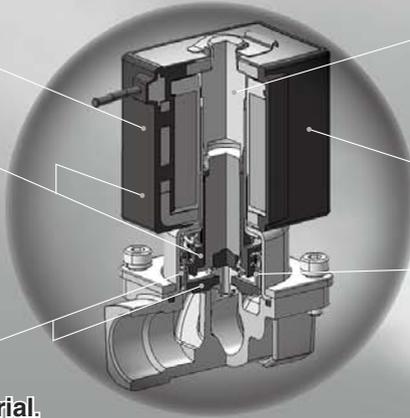
Operation noise is reduced due to
full wave rectifier type
solenoid and special valve
construction.

Internal leakage of

1.0 cm³/min

or less is achieved by using
special FKM seal material.

Reliability is improved due to a piston main
valve and a rubber seal made of special FKM.



Improved corrosion
resistance

Use of special magnetic material

Flame resistance
conforms to
UL94V-0.

Flame resistant mold coil material

Zero pressure
differential

Weight

490 g

(VXS2230)



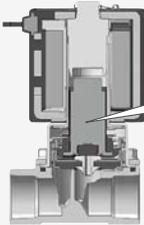
* Dimensions of the VXS2230 [3/8 (10A)]

Solenoid valves for various fluids used in a wide variety of

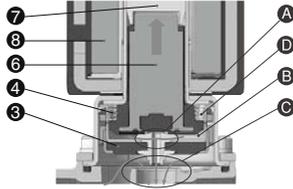
Pilot operated 2-port solenoid valve for steam / Zero pressure differential operation

For Steam

New Series **VXS22/23**



Normally closed operation



Working principles

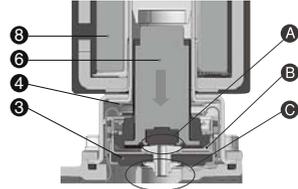
<Valve opened – when there is pressure>

When the coil ③ is energized, the armature assembly ⑥ is attracted into the core of the tube assembly ⑦ and the pilot valve ④ is opened.

When the pilot valve is opened and the pressure inside the pilot chamber ⑤ decreases, resulting in the pressure difference from the inlet pressure. Then the piston assembly ② is lifted and the main valve ① is opened.

<Valve opened – when there is no pressure or under low minute pressure>
Armature assembly ⑥ interacts with piston assembly ② at location ①. The piston assembly is pulled upward when the armature assembly is attracted to open main valve ①.

Normally open operation



Working principles

<Valve closed>

When the coil ③ is de-energized, the armature assembly ⑥ returns by the reacting force of the return spring ④.

When the pressure inside the pilot chamber ⑤ increases, the pressure difference from the inlet pressure is lost and the main valve ① is closed.

Normally Closed (N.C.)

Solenoid valve (Port size)		Orifice symbol (diameter)				Material		
Model	VXS22	VXS23	3 (10 mm)	4 (15 mm)	5 (20 mm)	6 (25 mm)	Body	Seal
Port symbol (Port size)	02 (1/4)	—	●	—	—	—	C37, Stainless steel	FKM
	03 (3/8)	—	●	—	—	—		
	04 (1/2)	—	—	●	—	—		
	—	06 (3/4)	—	—	●	—		
—	10 (1)	—	—	—	●	—	—	



VX2

VXK

VXD

VXZ

VXS

VXE

VXP

VXR

VXH

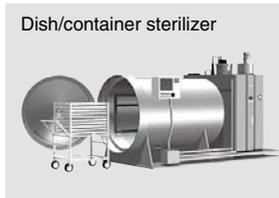
VXF2

VX3

VXA

Applications

For various industries which use steam



Pilot Operated 2-Port Solenoid Valve for Steam Zero Pressure Differential Operation

Series VXS22/23

For Steam



Valve

Normally closed (N.C.)

Solenoid Coil

Coil: Class H

Rated Voltage

100 VAC, 200 VAC, 110 VAC,
220 VAC, 240 VAC, 230 VAC, 48 VAC

Material

Body — C37, Stainless steel
Seal — FKM



Electrical Entry

- Grommet
- Conduit
- Conduit terminal

Model	VXS2230	VXS2240	VXS2350	VXS2360
Orifice dia.	10 mmø	●	—	—
	15 mmø	—	●	—
	20 mmø	—	—	●
	25 mmø	—	—	●
Port size (Nominal size)	1/4 (8A) 3/8 (10A)	1/2 (15A)	3/4 (20A)	1 (25A)

The VXZ series is recommended when air, water, oil, heated water and high temperature oil is fluid medium.

Zero Differential Pressure Type Pilot Operated 2 Port Solenoid Valve

For Air, Water, Oil, Heated water, High Temperature Oil

Series VXZ



Model	Body size	Orifice diameter mmø	Port size	Body material	Fluid
VXZ2 ³ _A	10A	10	1/4, 3/8	Aluminum	Air
			ø10, ø12, ø3/8"	Resin	
			1/4, 3/8	C37	
VXZ2 ⁴ _B	15A	15	1/2	C37	Air Water oil Heated water High temperature oil
				Stainless steel	
VXZ2 ⁵ _C	20A	20	3/4	C37	
				Stainless steel	
VXZ2 ⁶ _D	25A	25	1	C37	
				Stainless steel	

Common Specifications

Standard Specifications

Valve specifications	Valve construction	Pilot operated 2-port piston type/Zero pressure differential operation
	Withstand pressure (MPa) (Water pressure)	3.0
	Body material	C37, Stainless steel
	Seal material	FKM
	Enclosure	Dusttight, Water-jet-proof (IP65)
	Environment	Location without corrosive or explosive gases
Coil specifications	Rated voltage	100 VAC, 200 VAC, 110 VAC, 220 VAC, 230 VAC, 240 VAC, 48 VAC
	Allowable voltage range	±10% of rated voltage
	Allowable leakage voltage	10% or less of rated voltage
	Coil insulation type	Class H (Full wave rectifier type)

⚠ Be sure to read “Specific Product Precautions.”

Solenoid Coil Specifications

AC Specification (Class H coil, Full wave rectifier type)

Model	Apparent power (VA) ^{Note 2)}	Temperature rise (°C) ^{Note 1)}
VXS22	18	120
VXS23	20	120

Note 1) The value at ambient temperature of 20°C and when the rated voltage is applied.

Note 2) There is no difference in the frequency and the inrush and energized apparent power, since a rectifying circuit is used.

Apparent power when the solenoid temperature is 20°C.

Applicable Fluid Check List / All Options

VXS2 0 S - - R1 -

↓ Option symbol

Fluid and application	Option symbol	Seal material	Body material	Guide ring and piston ring material	Coil insulation type
Steam (1 MPa or less)	S	FKM	C37	PPS	H
	Q		Stainless steel		

* Use the VXZ series for air, water, oil, heated water and high temperature oil when a fluid other than steam is used. (Refer to page 174 for detail.)

VX2

VXK

VXD

VXZ

VXS

VXE

VXP

VXR

VXH

VXF2

VX3

VXA

Series VXS22/23

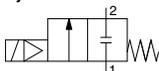
For Steam

(1 MPa, 184°C or less)

Model/Valve Specifications

N.C.

Symbol



Normally Closed (N.C.)

Port size (Nominal size)	Orifice diameter (mmø)	Model	Min. operating pressure differential (MPa)	Max. operating pressure differential (MPa)	Flow-rate characteristics		Max. system pressure (MPa)	Weight (g)
					Av x 10 ⁻⁶ m ²	Conversion Cv		
1/4 (8A)	10	VXS2230-02	0	1.0	58	2.4	1.0	490
3/8 (10A)		VXS2230-03			67	2.8		
1/2 (15A)	VXS2240-04	130			5.3	660		
3/4 (20A)	VXS2350-06	220			9.2			1200
1 (25A)	25	VXS2360-10			290	12.0		

Note) Weight of grommet type. Add 10 g for conduit type, 60 g for conduit terminal type respectively.

• Refer to "Glossary of Terms" on page 185 for details on the maximum operating pressure differential and the maximum system pressure.

Ambient and Fluid Temperature

Power supply	Fluid temperature (°C)	Ambient temperature (°C)
	Solenoid valve option symbol	
	S, Q	
AC, Class H coil	Steam, 183 or less	-10 to 60

Note) Dew point temperature: -10°C or less

Valve Leakage Rate

Internal Leakage

Seal material	Leakage rate (Air)
FKM	1.0 cm ³ /min or less

Refer to page 182 for selection.

Pilot Operated 2-Port Solenoid Valve for Steam Zero Pressure Differential Operation *Series VXS22/23*

For Steam



How to Order

**AC, Class H coil
(Full wave rectifier type)**

VXS 22 3 0 S [] - 02 [] - 1 G R1 - []

Model
Refer to the below table (1)
for availability.

Orifice diameter
Refer to the below table (1)
for availability.

Valve/Body configuration
0 N.C./Single unit

Solenoid valve option

Symbol	Seal material	Body material	Coil insulation type
S	FKM	C37	H
Q		Stainless steel	

Option

Nil	—
Z	Oil-free spec.

Port size
Refer to the below table (1)
for availability.

Thread type	
Nil	Rc
T	NPTF
F	G
N	NPT

Rated voltage

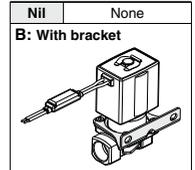
1	100 VAC 50/60 Hz	7	240 VAC 50/60 Hz
2	200 VAC 50/60 Hz	8	48 VAC 50/60 Hz
3	110 VAC 50/60 Hz	J	230 VAC 50/60 Hz
4	220 VAC 50/60 Hz		

* Refer to the below table (2) for availability.

Refer to page 180 for ordering coil only.

**Full wave
rectifier type**

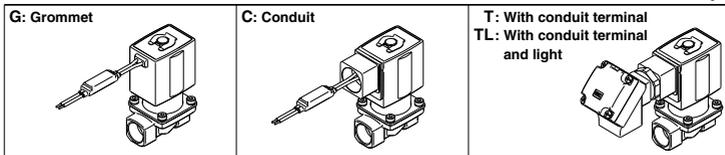
Bracket



* Bracket is not removable.

VX2
VXK
VXD
VXZ
VXS
VXE
VXP
VXR
VXH
VXF2
VX3
VXA

Electrical entry



* Refer to the table (2) for the available combinations between electrical option (L) and rated voltage.

* Surge voltage suppressor is integrated as standard into the full wave rectifier type.

Table (1) Model – Orifice Diameter – Port Size

Normally Closed (N.C.)

Model	Solenoid valve (Port size)		Orifice symbol (diameter)			
	VXS22	VXS23	3 (10 mmø)	4 (15 mmø)	5 (20 mmø)	6 (25 mmø)
Port symbol (Port size)	02 (1/4)	—	●	—	—	—
	03 (3/8)	—	●	—	—	—
	04 (1/2)	—	—	●	—	—
	—	06 (3/4)	—	—	●	—
	—	10 (1)	—	—	—	●

Table (2) Rated Voltage – Electrical Option

Specifi- cations	Rated voltage		L ^{Note)}
	Voltage symbol	Voltage	With light
AC	1	100 V	●
	2	200 V	●
	3	110 V	●
	4	220 V	●
	7	240 V	—
	8	48 V	—
	J	230 V	—

Note) Light is available only for conduit terminal type.

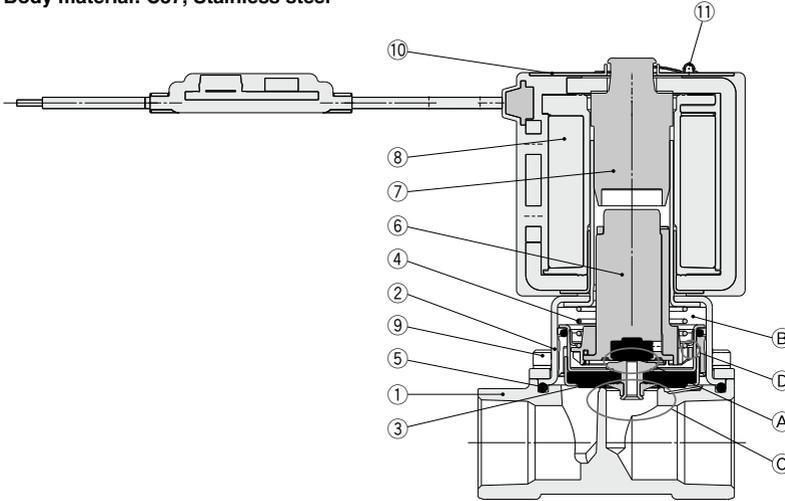
Series VXS22/23

For Steam

Construction

Normally closed (N.C.)

Body material: C37, Stainless steel



Working principles

<Valve opened – when there is pressure>

When the coil ⑧ is energized, the armature assembly ⑥ is attracted into the core of the tube assembly ⑦ and the pilot valve ① is opened.

When the pilot valve is opened and the pressure inside the pilot chamber ② decreases, resulting in the pressure difference from the inlet pressure. Then, the piston assembly ③ is lifted and the main valve ④ is opened.

<Valve opened – when there is no pressure or under low minute pressure>

Armature assembly ⑥ interacts with piston assembly ③ at location ⑤. The piston assembly is pulled upward when the armature assembly is attracted to open the main valve ④.

<Valve closed>

When the coil ⑧ is de-energized, the armature assembly ⑥ returns by the reacting force of the return spring ④ and the pilot valve ① is closed.

When the pilot valve is closed, the pressure inside the pilot chamber ② increases, resulting that the pressure difference from the inlet pressure is lost and the main valve ④ is closed.

Component Parts

No.	Description	Material	
		Body material C37 specifications	Body material stainless steel specifications
1	Body	C37	Stainless steel
2	Bonnet	Stainless steel	
3	Piston assembly	PPS, Stainless steel (PTFE, FKM)	
4	Return spring	Stainless steel	
5	O-ring	FKM	
6	Armature assembly	Stainless steel, PPS	
7	Tube assembly	Stainless steel	
8	Solenoid coil	—	
9	Hexagon socket head bolt	Stainless steel	
10	Name plate	AL	
11	Clip	SK	

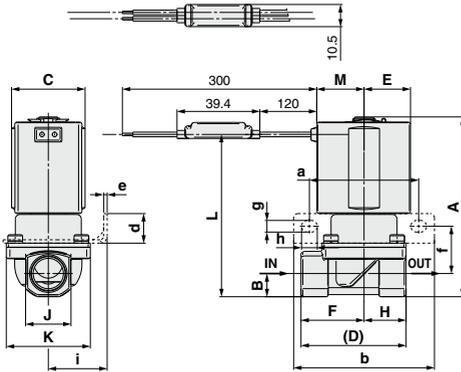
The materials in parentheses are the seal materials.

Pilot Operated 2-Port Solenoid Valve for Steam
Zero Pressure Differential Operation **Series VXS22/23**
For Steam

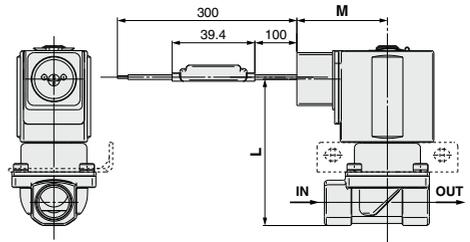
Dimensions/Body Material: C37, Stainless Steel

VXS22□0/VXS23□0

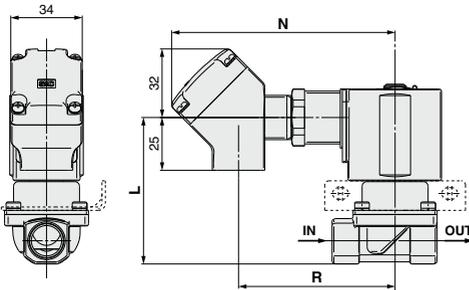
Grommet: G



Conduit: C



Conduit terminal: T



(mm)

Model	Port size P	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	J	K	Electrical entry						
											Grommet		Conduit		Conduit terminal		
											L	M	L	M	L	N	R
N.C.																	
VXS2230	1/4, 3/8	85.5	11	35	50	22.5	30	20	22	40	77	22.5	71	43	71	106.5	74.5
VXS2240	1/2	92.5	14	35	63	22.5	37	26	29.5	52	84	22.5	78	43	78	106.5	74.5
VXS2350	3/4	109	18	40	80	25	47.5	32.5	36	65	100.5	25.5	93	46	93	109	77
VXS2360	1	115	21	40	90	25	55	35	40.5	70	106.5	25.5	99	46	99	109	77

(mm)

Model	Port size P	a	b	d	e	f	g	h	i	Weight (g)
N.C.										
VXS2230	1/4, 3/8	52	67	14	1.6	22.5	5.5	7.5	28	490
VXS2240	1/2	60	75	17	2.3	28.5	6.5	8.5	35	660
VXS2350	3/4	68	87	22	2.6	37	6.5	9	43	1200
VXS2360	1	73	92	22	2.6	40	6.5	9	45	1340

Series VXS22/23

For Steam

Replacement Parts

● Solenoid coil assembly part number

AC, Class H coil (DIN terminal is not available.)

VX02 **2**N-**1****G**-R-H

Series ●

2	VXS22□□
3	VXS23□□

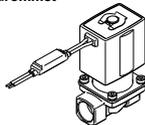
● Coil insulation type

Symbol	Type
H	Class H

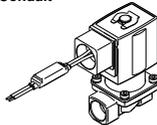
● With full wave rectifier

● Electrical entry

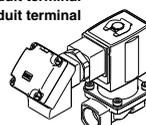
G: Grommet



C: Conduit



T: With conduit terminal
TL: With conduit terminal and light



* Refer to the table (1) for the available combinations between electrical option (L) and rated voltage.
* The rectifier and the surge voltage suppressor are integrated as standard.

● Rated voltage ^{Note)}

1	100 VAC	50/60 Hz
2	200 VAC	50/60 Hz
3	110 VAC	50/60 Hz
4	220 VAC	50/60 Hz
7	240 VAC	50/60 Hz
8	48 VAC	50/60 Hz
J	230 VAC	50/60 Hz

Note) Refer to the table (1) for the available combinations.

Table (1) Rated Voltage – Electrical Option

Specifi- cations	Rated voltage		Class H
	Voltage symbol	Voltage	L ^{Note)} With light
AC	1	100 V	●
	2	200 V	●
	3	110 V	●
	4	220 V	●
	7	240 V	—
	8	48 V	—
	J	230 V	—

Note) Light is available only for conduit terminal type.

● Name plate part number

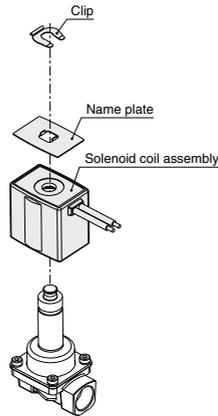
AZ-T-

↑ Enter by referring to
"How to Order" (Single Unit).

● Clip part number

For VXS22: **VX022N-10**

For VXS23: **VX023N-10**



VX2
VXK
VXD
VXZ
VXS
VXE
VXP
VXR
VXH
VXF2
VX3
VXA

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 shown in Table (1).

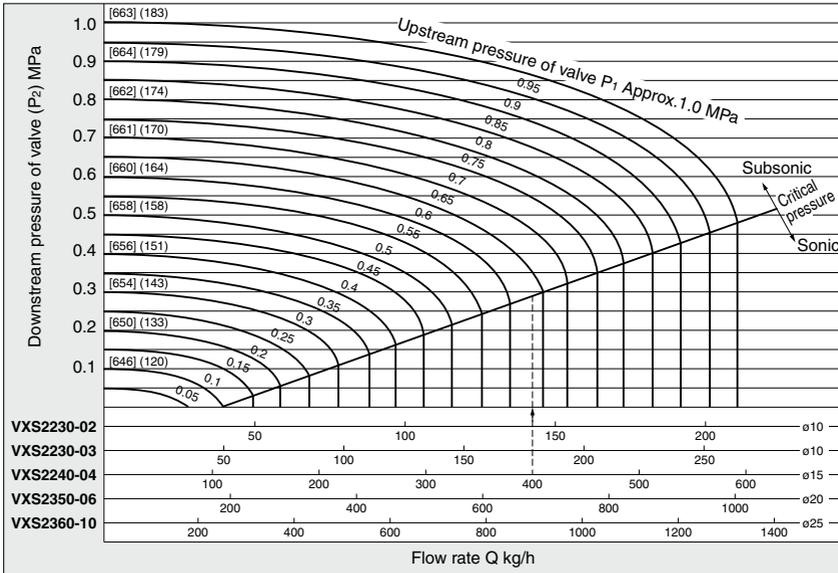
Table (1) Indication of Flow-rate Characteristics

Corresponding equipment	Indication by international standard	Other indications	Conformed standards
Process fluid control equipment	A_v	—	IEC60534-2-3: 1997 JIS B 2005: 1995 Equipment: JIS B 8471, 8472, 8473
	—	C_v	
Pneumatic equipment	C, b	—	ISO 6358: 1989 JIS B 8390: 2000
	—	S	JIS B 8390: 2000 Equipment: JIS B 8373, 8374, 8375, 8379, 8381
		C_v	ANSI/(NFPA)T3.21.3: 1990

2. Flow-rate Characteristics

Note) Use this chart as a guide. In the case of finding an accurate flow rate, refer to pages 10 to 14.

For Saturated Steam



Figures inside [] indicate the saturated steam holding heat (kcal/kg). Figures inside () indicate the saturation temperature (°C).

How to read the chart

The sonic range pressure to generate a flow rate of 400 kg/h is P₁ Approx. 0.64 MPa for ø15 orifice (VXS2240□-04). The holding heat slightly differs depending on the pressure P₁, but at 400 kg/h it is approx. 25900 kcal/h.

3. Process Fluid Control Equipment

(1) Conformed standard

- IEC60534-2-3: 1997: Industrial process control valves. Part 2: Flow capacity, Section Three-Test procedures
- JIS B 2005: 1995: Test method for the flow coefficient of a valve
- 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

AV factor: Value of the clean water flow rate represented by m³/s which runs through a valve (equipment for test) when the pressure differential is 1 Pa. It is calculated using the following formula.

$$AV = Q \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\Delta P}} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

- AV** : Flow coefficient [m²]
- Q** : Flow rate [m³/s]
- ΔP : Pressure differential [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 Chart (1).
For saturated steam:

$$\text{Critical pressure} = \frac{P_1 - 0.1}{2}$$

When

$$P_2 > \frac{P_1 - 0.1}{2}, \text{ subsonic flow}$$

$$Q = 8.3 \times 10^6 AV \sqrt{\Delta P (P_2 + 0.1)} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

When

$$P_2 < \frac{P_1 - 0.1}{2}, \text{ sonic flow}$$

$$Q = 8.3 \times 10^6 AV \sqrt{\frac{(P_1 - 0.1)^2}{4} + 0.1 \times P_1} \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

- Q** : Flow rate [L/min]
- AV** : Flow coefficient [m²]
- ΔP : Pressure differential [MPa]
- P_1 : Upstream pressure [MPa]; $\Delta P = P_1 - P_2$
- P_2 : Downstream pressure [MPa]

Conversion of flow coefficient:

$$AV = 28 \times 10^{-6} KV = 24 \times 10^{-6} CV \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

Here,

KV factor : Value of the clean water flow rate represented by m³/h which runs through a valve at 5 to 40°C, when the pressure differential is 1 bar.

CV factor (Reference values): Figures representing the flow rate of clean water by US gal/min which runs through a valve at 60°F, when the pressure differential is 1 lbf/in² (psi).

Value is different from **KV** and **CV** factors for pneumatic purpose due to different test method.

VX2
VXK
VXD
VXZ
VXS
VXE
VXP
VXR
VXH
VXF2
VX3
VXA

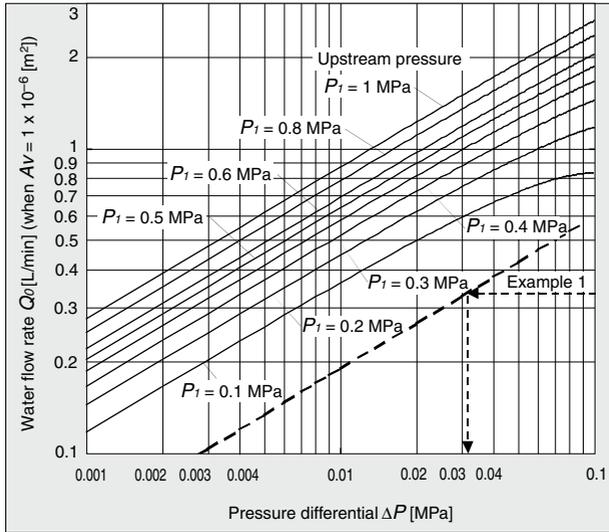


Chart (1) Flow-rate characteristics

Example 1)

Find the pressure differential when water 15 [L/min] runs through a solenoid valve with an $Av = 45 \times 10^{-6}$ [m²]. Since $Q_0 = 15/45 = 0.33$ [L/min], according to Chart (1), if reading ΔP when Q_0 is 0.33, it will be 0.031 [MPa].

(4) Test method

Attach a test equipment with the test circuit shown in Fig. (2). Next, pour water at 5 to 40°C, then measure the flow rate with a pressure differential of 0.075 MPa. However, the pressure differential needs to be set with a large enough difference so that the Reynolds number does not go below a range of 4×10^4 . By substituting the measurement results for formula (1) to figure out Av .

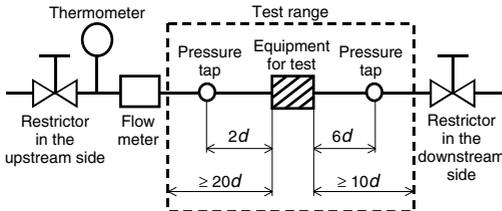
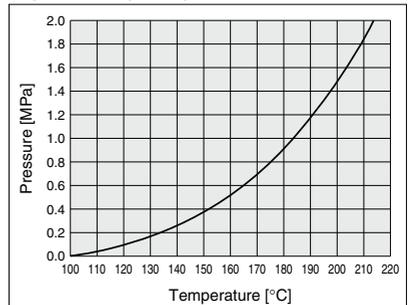


Fig. (2) Test circuit based on IEC60534-2-3, JIS B 2005

Vapor Dome (Water)



The chart above is calculated using the Antoine equation.

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, with the valve closed or open. 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 stably operated.

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 1 minute under prescribed pressure (static 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. $\cos\theta = 0.9$

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 ϕ and greater
2	Protected against solid foreign objects of 12 mm ϕ and greater
3	Protected against solid foreign objects of 2.5 mm ϕ and greater
4	Protected against solid foreign objects of 1.0 mm ϕ 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: Fluororubber
EPDM: Ethylene propylene rubber

2. Oil-free treatment

The degreasing and washing of wetted parts.

3. Symbol

In the symbol ($\frac{P_2}{P_1}$) Port 1 (IN) and Port 2 (OUT) are shown in a blocked condition ($\frac{+}{-}$), but it is not possible to use the valve in cases of reverse pressure, where the Port 2 pressure is higher than the Port 1 pressure.

VX2

VXK

VXD

VXZ

VXS

VXE

VXP

VXR

VXH

VXF2

VX3

VXA



Series VXS

Specific Product Precautions 1

Be sure to read before handling.

Refer to front matter 41 for Safety Instructions and pages 17 to 19 for 2 Port Solenoid Valves for Fluid Control Precautions.

Operating Environment

Warning

1. Do not use the valves in an atmosphere having corrosive gases, chemicals, sea water, water, water steam, or where there is direct contact with any of these.
2. Do not use in explosive atmospheres.
3. Do not use in locations subject to vibration or impact.
4. Do not use in locations where radiated heat will be received from nearby heat sources.
5. Employ suitable protective measures in locations where there is contact with water droplets, oil or welding spatter, etc.

Lubrication

Caution

1. Do not apply lubricant to the solenoid valve.
Scale and sludge are generated by the reaction of oil and steam, and cause destruction and malfunction.
Do not apply lubricant to the solenoid valve.

Maintenance

Warning

1. **Removing the product**
The valve will reach a high temperature when used with high temperature fluids. Confirm that the valve temperature has dropped sufficiently before performing work. If touched inadvertently, there is a danger of being burned.
 1. Shut off the fluid supply and release the fluid pressure in the system.
 2. Shut off the power supply.
 3. Dismount the product.
2. **Low frequency operation**
Switch valves at least once every 30 days to prevent malfunction. Also, in order to use it under the optimum state, conduct a regular inspection once a half year.

Maintenance

Caution

1. **Lubrication**
Do not apply lubricant to the solenoid valve.
Scale and sludge are generated by the reaction of oil and steam, and cause destruction and malfunction.
2. **Storage**
In case of long term storage after use with heated water, thoroughly remove all moisture to prevent rust and deterioration of rubber materials, etc.
3. **Depending on the water quality, the brass body may corrode due to dezincification, causing internal leakage.**
Inspect the product once every six months. If any problem is found, replace it with a product with a stainless steel body.

Operating Precautions

Warning

1. **Valves will reach high temperatures from high temperature fluids. Use caution, as there is a danger of being burned if a valve is touched directly.**
2. **Arrange piping so that condensate will not accumulate in the solenoid valve.**
Install the piping to the solenoid valve higher than peripheral piping. Be sure to avoid installing the piping to the solenoid valve at the lowest part of the piping layout. If condensate accumulates in the solenoid valve or peripheral piping, the steam entering the piping will cause steam hammer. This will lead to destruction and malfunction of the solenoid valve and piping. If steam hammer causes problems, install by-pass piping to thoroughly discharge condensate from the piping. Apply steam to the device afterwards to start operation.
3. **Make sure when using pilot type 2-port solenoid valves that the flow direction is from 1 (IN) to 2 (OUT). The valve is designed based on a flow direction of 1 (IN) to 2 (OUT) and harnesses the fluid pressure of port 1 (IN) when the valve opens or closes. If reverse pressure (2 (OUT) to 1 (IN)) is applied, it may lead to a reduced service life or cause damage to parts early on due to chattering or pulses from the main valve (diaphragm, piston, etc.). If there is a possibility that reverse pressure will be applied, take countermeasures by installing the check valve, etc. at the downstream side.**
When installing the check valve, allow ample space between the valve and the check valve. If it is placed near the valve, it may cause chattering and pulses in the main valve.

Caution

1. The valve of the pilot-operated 2-port solenoid valve may be opened momentarily and result in fluid leakage when pressure is applied to the valve suddenly (if the pump or supply valve starts, for example) while the valve is closed. Please be cautious of this.



Series VXS

Specific Product Precautions 2

Be sure to read before handling.

Refer to front matter 41 for Safety Instructions and pages 17 to 19 for 2 Port Solenoid Valves for Fluid Control Precautions.

Design

Warning

- 1. Cannot be used as an emergency shutoff valve, etc.**
The valves presented in this catalog are not designed for safety applications such as an emergency shutoff valve. If the valves are used in this type of system, other reliable safety assurance measures should also be adopted.
- 2. Extended periods of continuous energization**
The solenoid coil will generate heat when continuously energized. Avoid using in a tightly shut container. Install it in a well-ventilated area. Furthermore, do not touch it while it is being energized or right after it is energized.
- 3. This solenoid valve cannot be used for explosion proof applications.**
- 4. Maintenance space**
The installation should allow sufficient space for maintenance activities.
- 5. Pressure (including vacuum) holding**
It is not usable for an application such as holding the pressure (including vacuum) inside of a pressure vessel because air leakage is entailed in a valve.
- 6. When the conduit type is used as equivalent to an IP65 enclosure, install a wiring conduit, etc.**
- 7. When an impact, such as steam hammer, etc., caused by the rapid pressure fluctuation is applied, the solenoid valve may be damaged. Give an attention to it.**

Selection

Warning

- 1. Confirm the specifications.**
Give careful consideration to the operating conditions such as the application, fluid and environment, and use within the operating ranges specified in this catalog.
- 2. Fluid**
 - 1. Type of fluid**
This product is applicable only for steam of 183°C/1 MPa or less.
 - 2. Use an oil-free specification when any oily particle must not enter the passage.**
- 3. Steam quality**
When using steam containing foreign matter, this may cause a trouble, such as malfunction or seal failure due to promoted wear of the valve seat or armature or foreign matter sticking to the sliding parts of the armature, etc. So, install an appropriate filter (strainer) immediately upstream from the valve. Generally, use an approx. 100-mesh filter even when it may vary depending on the operating environment.
The water supplied to the boiler may include substances, such as calcium and magnesium that produce hard scale or sludge. Since this scale or sludge of the steam may cause the valve to malfunction, install water softening equipment to remove the mineral contents included in the supply water.
Do not use steam that includes chemicals, synthetic oils containing organic solvents, salt contents, or corrosive gases, etc., as it may cause breakage or malfunction.
- 4. Boiler compound**
Since the special FKM used for this product improves the alkali-resistance when compared to the general FKM, it can be used for the steam, into which the boiler compound is charged.
However, the resistance to other chemicals, such as organic solvent is the same as the general FKM. So, use this product after checking the resistance to the components included in the boiler compound.
- 5. Ambient environment**
Use within the operable ambient temperature range. Confirm the compatibility between the product's composition materials and the ambient atmosphere. Be sure that the fluid used does not touch the external surface of the product.

VX2

VXK

VXD

VXZ

VXS

VXE

VXP

VXR

VXH

VXF2

VX3

VXA



Series VXS

Specific Product Precautions 3

Be sure to read before handling.

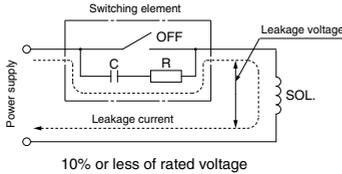
Refer to front matter 41 for Safety Instructions and pages 17 to 19 for 2 Port Solenoid Valves for Fluid Control Precautions.

Selection

⚠ Caution

1. Leakage voltage

Particularly when using a resistor in parallel with a switching element and using a C-R element (surge voltage suppressor) to protect the switching element, take note that leakage current will flow through the resistor, C-R element, etc., creating a possible danger that the valve may not turn off.



2. Low temperature operation

1. The valve can be used in an ambient temperature of between -10 to -20°C . However, take measures to prevent freezing or solidification of impurities, etc.
2. When using valves for water application in cold climates, take appropriate countermeasures to prevent the water from freezing in tubing by draining the water, etc. When warming by a heater, etc., be careful not to expose the coil portion to a heater. Installation of a dryer, heat retaining of the body is recommended to prevent a freezing condition in which the dew point temperature is high and the ambient temperature is low, and the high flow runs.

Mounting

⚠ Warning

1. If air leakage increases or equipment does not operate properly, stop operation.

After mounting is completed, confirm that it has been done correctly by performing a suitable function test.

2. Do not apply external force to the coil section.

When tightening is performed, apply a wrench or other tool to the outside of the piping connection parts.

3. Be sure not to position the coil downwards.

When mounting a valve with its coil positioned downwards, foreign objects in the fluid will adhere to the iron core leading to a malfunction.

4. Do not warm the coil assembly with a heat insulator, etc.

Use tape, heaters, etc., for freeze prevention on the piping and body only. They can cause the coil to burn out.

5. Secure with brackets, except in the case of steel piping and copper fittings.

6. Avoid sources of vibration, or adjust the arm from the body to the minimum length so that resonance will not occur.

7. Painting and coating

Warnings or specifications printed or labeled on the product should not be erased, removed or covered up.

Piping

⚠ Caution

1. Preparation before piping

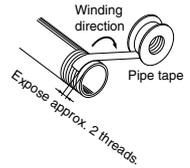
Before piping is connected, it should be thoroughly blown out with air (flushing) or washed to remove chips, cutting oil and other debris from inside the pipe.

Install piping so that it does not apply pulling, pressing, bending or other forces on the valve body.

2. Wrapping of pipe tape

When connecting pipes, fittings, etc., be sure that chips from the pipe threads and sealing material do not enter the valve.

Furthermore, when pipe tape is used, leave 1.5 to 2 thread ridges exposed at the end of the threads.



3. If an excessive amount of thread sealant such as seal tape or liquid thread sealant is used during piping, it will get inside the product and lead to malfunction.

4. Always tighten threads with the proper tightening torque.

When attaching fittings to valves, tighten with the proper tightening torque shown below.

Tightening Torque for Piping

Connection thread	Proper tightening torque N·m
Rc1/4	12 to 14
Rc3/8	22 to 24
Rc1/2	28 to 30
Rc3/4	28 to 30
Rc1	36 to 38

5. Connection of piping to products

When connecting piping to a product, refer to its instruction manual to avoid mistakes regarding the supply port, etc.

6. Steam generated in a boiler contains a large amount of drainage. Be sure to operate it with a drain trap installed.

7. Arrange piping so that condensate will not accumulate in the solenoid valve.

Install the piping to the solenoid valve higher than peripheral piping. Be sure to avoid installing the piping to the solenoid valve at a lower part of the piping layout. If condensate accumulates in the solenoid valve or peripheral piping, the steam entering the piping will cause steam hammer. This will lead to destruction and malfunction of the solenoid valve and piping. If steam hammer causes problems, install by-pass piping to thoroughly discharge condensate from the piping. Apply steam to the device afterwards to start operation.

8. If the effective area of piping on the fluid supply side is restricted, the operating time may become unstable due to differential pressure fluctuation when the valve is closed.

9. For the convenience of maintenance and repair, install a by-pass circuit and use a union for piping.

10. To control the fluid in the tank, connect the piping a little higher than the bottom of the tank.



Series VXS

Specific Product Precautions 4

Be sure to read before handling.

Refer to front matter 41 for Safety Instructions and pages 17 to 19 for 2 Port Solenoid Valves for Fluid Control Precautions.

Wiring

⚠ Caution

- As a rule, use electrical wire with a cross sectional area of 0.5 to 1.25 mm² for wiring. Furthermore, do not allow excessive force to be applied to the lines.
- Use electrical circuits which do not generate chattering in their contacts.
- Use voltage which is within $\pm 10\%$ of the rated voltage. The voltage drop is the value in the lead wire section connecting the coil.

Electrical Circuits

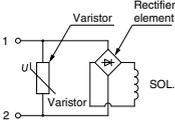
⚠ Caution

[AC, Class H coil (Full wave rectifier type) circuit]

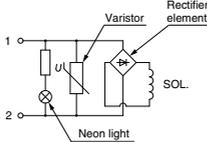
* The standard product is equipped with surge voltage suppressor.

Grommet, Conduit, Conduit terminal

Conduit terminal with light



Without electrical option



With light

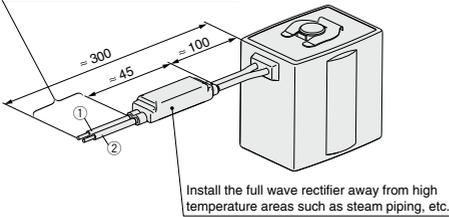
Electrical Connections

⚠ Caution

Grommet

Class H coil: AWG18 Insulator O.D. 2.2 mm

For the replacement of the solenoid coil, cut the lead wire within this range.



Rated voltage	Lead wire color	
	①	②
100 VAC	Blue	Blue
200 VAC	Red	Red
Other AC	Gray	Gray

* There is no polarity.

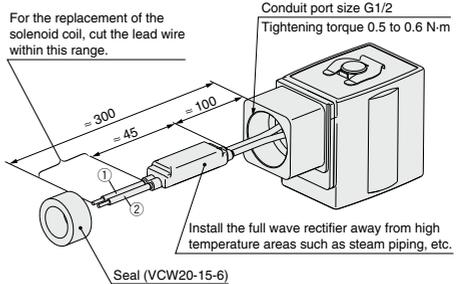
Electrical Connections

⚠ Caution

Conduit

When used as an IP65 equivalent, use seal (part no. VCW20-15-6) to install the wiring conduit. Also, use the tightening torque below for the conduit.

Class H coil: AWG18 Insulator O.D. 2.2 mm



Rated voltage	Lead wire color	
	①	②
100 VAC	Blue	Blue
200 VAC	Red	Red
Other AC	Gray	Gray

* There is no polarity.

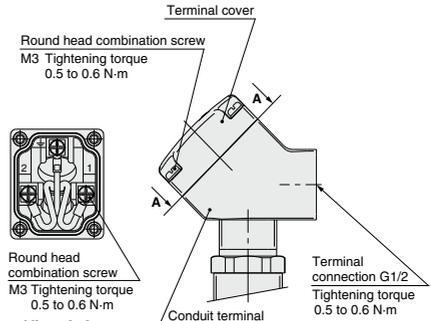
Description	Part no.
Seal	VCW20-15-6

Note) Please order separately.

Conduit terminal

In the case of the conduit terminal, make connections according to the marks shown below.

- Use the tightening torques below for each section.
- Properly seal the terminal connection (G1/2) with the special wiring conduit, etc.



View A-A
(Internal connection diagram)

VX2

VXK

VXD

VXZ

VXS

VXE

VXP

VXR

VXH

VXF2

VX3

VXA