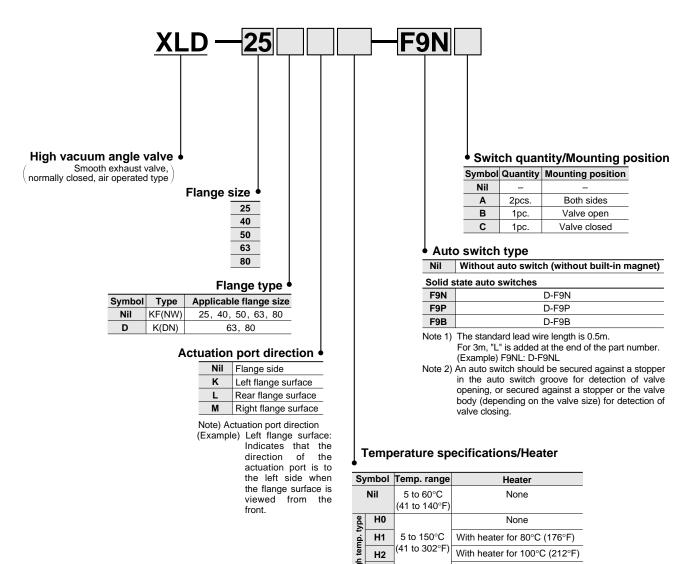
Air Operated Type

How to Order



H3 With heater for 120°C (248°F)

High temperature type combination table

High tamp, aposifications	Symbol	Model						
High temp. specifications		XLD-25	XLD-40	XLD-50	XLD-63	XLD-80		
Without heater	H0	•	•	•	•	•		
With heater for 80°C (176°F)	H1	•	•	•	•	•		
With heater for 100°C (212°F)	H2	_	•	•	•	•		
With heater for 120°C (248°F)	H3	•	•	•	•	•		

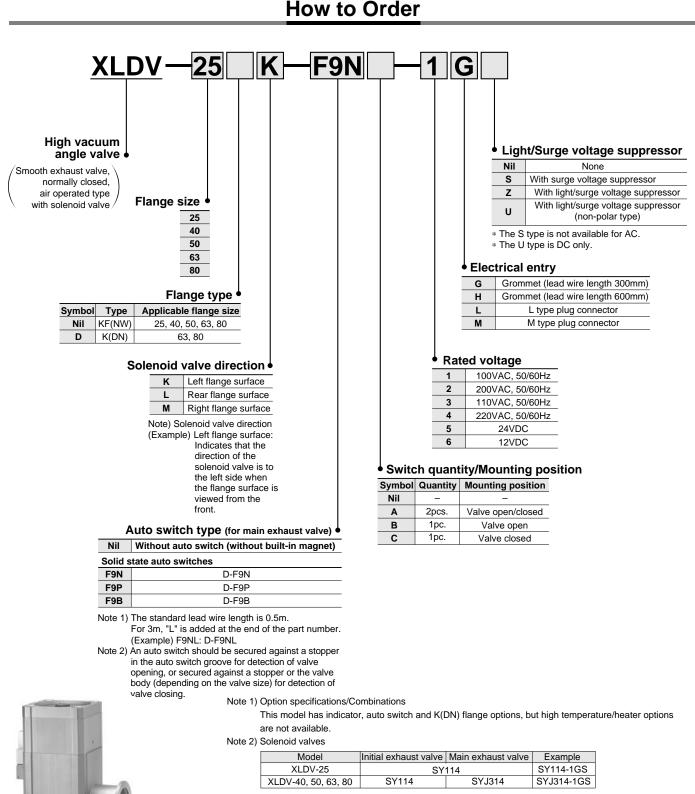
Note) Auto switches cannot be mounted in the case of high temperature types.



XLD

Smooth Exhaust Valve—Normally Closed/Bellows, O-ring Seal

Air Operated Type/with Solenoid Valve



For further details on solenoid valves, refer to the SMC solenoid valve catalogs "SY100" (N219) and "SYJ 300, 500, 700" (N220)



Series XLD, XLDV

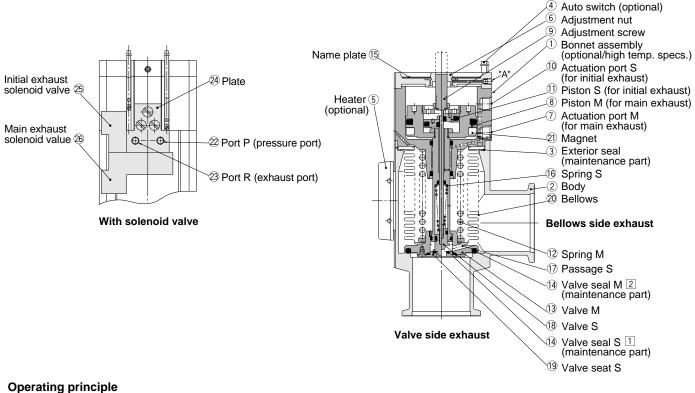
Specifications

Model		XLD(V)-25	XLD(V)-40	XLD(V)-50	XLD(V)-63	XLD(V)-80		
Valve type	Normally closed (spring return & seal) [both main & initial exhaust valves]							
Fluid	Non-corrosive gas for aluminum alloy (A6063) and SUS304/316							
Operating temperature °C	XLD	5 to 60°C (41 to 140°F) [high temperature type: 5 to 150°C (41 to 302°F)						
operating temperature o	XLDV		5 to	2°F)				
Operating pressure Pa {To	Atmospheric pressure to 1 x 10^{-6} {760 to 7.5 x 10^{-9} }							
Conductance <i>U</i> 's Note 1)	Main exhaust valve	14	45	80	160	200		
	Initial exhaust valve	0.5 to 3	2 to 8	2.5 to 11	4 to 18	4 to 18		
Leakage Pa m ³ /s	Internal	1.3 x 10 ⁻¹⁰ {1 x 10 ⁻⁹ } at ordinary temperatures, excluding gas permeation						
{Torr <i>U</i> s}	External	1.3 x 10 ⁻¹¹ {1	$1.3 \times 10^{-11} \{1 \times 10^{-10}\}$ at ordinary temperatures, excluding					
Operating time s Note 2)	Main exhaust valve	0.10	0.21	0.24	0.26	0.28		
	Initial exhaust valve	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.23	0.27		
Flange type		KF (NW)	KF (NW), K (DN)					
Principle materials	Body: Aluminum alloy Bellows: Stainless steel Seal: FKM (fluoro rubber)							
Surface treatment	Exterior: Hard anodized Interior: Machined for clean environment							
Actuation pressure MPa	0.4 to 0.7 (58 to 101.50psi) [both main & initial exhaust valves]							
Actuation port size	XLD	M5(10-32 nominal) Rc(PT) 1/8						
	XLDV	M5(10-32 nominal) Ports P, R						
Actuating solenoid valve	Main exhaust valve	0.06 ≤	0.09 ≤	0.11 ≤	0.3 ≤	0.35 ≤		
recommended Cv factor (XLD)	Initial exhaust valve	0.01 ≤	0.01 ≤	0.02 ≤	0.02 ≤	0.03 ≤		
Service life (Million cycles	2							
Weight kg (lb)	XLD	0.5 (1.10)	1.2 (2.65)	1.8 (3.97)	3.4 (7.50)	5.6 (12.35)		
	XLDV	0.57 (1.26)	1.3 (2.87)	1.9 (4.19)	3.5 (7.72)	5.7 (12.57)		

Note 1) The main exhaust valve conductance is the value for the molecular flow of an elbow having the same dimensions. The initial exhaust valve conductance is the value for the viscous flow. Note 2) The time required for 90% valve movement when an actuation pressure of 0.5MPa (72psi) is applied. There is a difference of about 20% in this value at the upper and lower pressure limits. Note 3) For valve heater specifications, refer to "Common Option Specifications, [1]Heaters" on page 37.

High Vacuum Angle Valve **Construction/Operation**





1 Initial exhaust valve opening adjustment

The initial exhaust rate should be adjusted before operation. With actuation port S (10) in an unpressurized state on model XLD, or with initial exhaust solenoid valve (25) in the OFF state on model XLDV, the initial exhaust rate is set to zero by gently turning the adjustment nut (6) to the right until it stops. After confirming the position of the angle adjustment scale on the name plate (15) and the angle adjustment mark on the adjustment nut (6), the initial exhaust rate is adjusted by turning the nut to the left. The pitch of the adjustment screw (9) is 1mm. The number of turns and initial exhaust conductance should be confirmed referring to the figure on the right.

A space is established between the end of the adjustment screw (9) and the shaft of valve S (18), which regulates the amount of movement of the piston S (11). The initial exhaust conductance is determined by the amount of opening between valve S (18) and the valve seal S [1]-(14). Further turning is prevented by locking after adjustment. When the initial exhaust rate will not be adjusted, or when it will be set at a fixed rate, it can be locked by tightening the Section "A" screw with a torque of approximately 5kgf cm.

2 Operation of the initial exhaust valve

The left section in the drawing shows the initial exhaust valve in a closed condition.

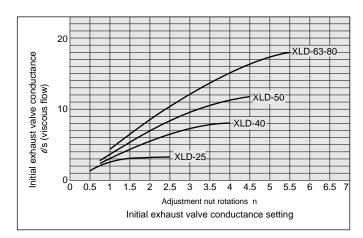
When pressure is applied to the actuation port S (10) on model XLD, or the initial exhaust solenoid valve (25) is turned ON with port P (22) in a pressurized state on model XLDV, air follows the dotted line passing through the space by the shaft and fills the area below the piston S (11). Piston S (11) is stopped when it strikes the adjustment screw (9). Through the movement of piston S (11), the valve S (18) is removed from the valve S seal assembly [1]-(14), and initial exhaust takes place through the passage S(17).

3 Operation of the main exhaust

When pressure is applied the the actuation port M (7) on model XLD, or the main exhaust solenoid valve (26) is turned ON with port P in a pressurized state on model XLDV, the piston M (8) moves upward opening valve M (13). Port S (10) remains pressurized and valve S (18) remains open.

4 Closing of both valves

By removing pressure from actuation port S (10) and actuation port M (7) on model XLD, or turning OFF initial exhaust solenoid valve (25) and main exhaust solenoid valve (26) on model XLDV, the force of spring S (16) and spring M (12) cause valve S (18) and valve M (13) to contact their respective valve seats and seals, thereby sealing them.



Options

⁽⁴⁾Auto switch:

(for main exhaust valve)

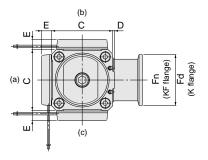
5 Heater:

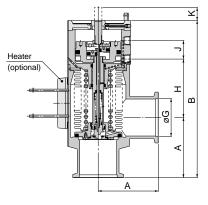
The magnet (21) actuates the auto switch (4) indicating the position of the integrated valve M (13) and the piston M (8). With two auto switches, the open and closed positions are detected, and with one auto switch, either the open or closed position is detected. Auto switches are applicable at ordinary temperatures only 5 to 60°C (41 to 140°F).

Simple heating is performed using thermistors. The valve body can be heated to approximately 80, 100 or 120°C (176, 212, or 248°F), depending on the heater option and valve size. The type and number of thermistors to be used will vary depending upon size and setting temperature. In the case of high temperature specifications, the bonnet assembly (1) is a heat resistant structure. This is not available with solenoid valve.

1in=25.4mm

XLD/Air operated type





(mm)

Model	Α	В	С	D	E	Fn	Fd	G	Н	J	K
XLD-25	50	123	48	1	12	40	—	26	41	16	6.5
XLD-40	65	170	66	2	11	55	—	41	63	20	14
XLD-50	70	183	79	2	11	75	_	52	68	20	16.5
XLD-63	88	217	100	3	11	87	95	70	72	20	18.5
XLD-80	90	256	117	3	11	114	110	83	98	20	26.5

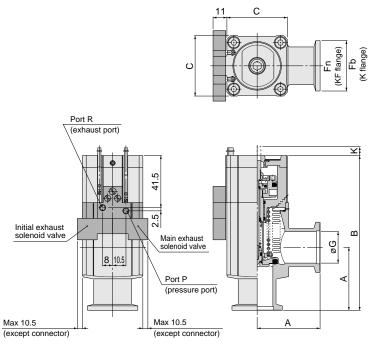
Note 1) Dimension E applies when heater option is included. (lead wire length: approx. 1m) Note 2) (a), (b) and (c) in the above drawing indicate heater mounting positions.

Moreover, heater mounting positions will differ depending on the type of heater. For further details, refer to mounting positions under Replacement heaters/Part Nos. on page 46.

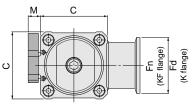
High Vacuum Angle Valve Dimensions (mm)

1in=25.4mm

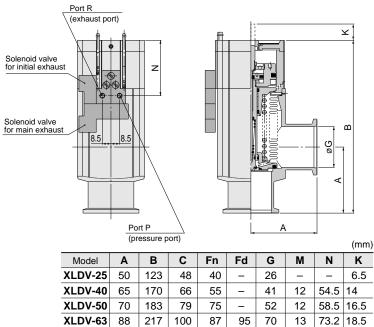
XLDV-25/With solenoid valve



XLDV-40 to 80/With solenoid valve



83.6 25.5



XLDV-80

90

256

117

114

110

83

13