Vacuum Pad Series ZP



Non-rotating

resistance (Benzene, temperature resistance resistance Weatherability Waterproof HS (±5°) resistance resistance resistance resistance gasoline Material range (°C) benzol toluene) NBR 50° 0 to 120 0 Х 0 Х х 0 0 Х 40 Silicon rubber -30 to 200 Х Х Х O O Х х Urethane rubber 60 \bigcirc \bigcirc 0 to 60 Х Х Х 0 Х х Fluoro rubber O O \bigcirc \bigcirc O 60° 0 to 250 0 х O Ο 0 Conductive NBR 50 0 to 100 Х 0 Х Х 0 х 0 0 х х Conductive silicon rubber 50° -10 to 200 х х х

• The above table covers only general characteristics of subject rubber materials. Pad materials used by SMC pass the JIS standards; however the actual performance depends on operating conditions.



Specifications

<u> </u>								
		Direction		Vertical				
~		Connection	Male thread	Female thread				
um entry	Thread	ø2 to ø8 2004, 3507, 4010 Thin section series (ø10 to ø16)	M5 x 0.8, M6 x 1	M4 x 0.7, M5 x 0.8				
acı	diameter	ø10 to ø16	M5 x 0.8, M6 x 1	M5 x 0.8, M6 x 1, Rc 1⁄8				
>		ø20 to ø32	M6 x 1, M8 x 1	M5 x 0.8, M6 x 1, M8 x 1.25, Rc 1/8				
		ø40, ø50	M6 x 1, M8 x 1	M6 x 1, M8 x 1.25, Rc 1⁄8				
		Mounting	Use connection for vacuum entry					

Pad Type

Pad form	Flat	Flat with ribs	Deep	Bellows	Thin flat/Thin flat with ribs
Pad diameter (mm)	2, 4, 6, 8, 2 x 4, 3.5 x 7, 4 x 10, 10, 13, 16, 20, 25, 32, 40, 50	10, 13, 16, 20, 25, 32, 40, 50	10, 16, 25, 40	6, 8, 10, 13, 16, 20, 25, 32, 40, 50	10, 13, 16
Material	NBR (Black), Silicon	rubber (White), Ureth	nane rubber (Brow	n), Fluoro rubber (Black with green mark)
(Color)	Conductive NBR (BI	ack with one white ma	ark), Conductinve	silicon rubber (Blad	ck with two white marks)
Durometer	NBR (50° C	²), Silicon rubber (4 onductive NBR (50	10°), Urenthane 0°), Conductive	rubber/Fluoro r silicon rubber (ubber (60°) 50°)

(g)

Weight/Male Thread (Female thread)

Pad form			Fla	t		I	=lat v	vith r	ibs		D	еер			I	Bello	ws	
Model	M4	M5	M6	M8	Rc ¹ / ₈	M5	M6	M8	Rc 1/8	M5	M6	M8	Rc ½	M4	M5	M6	M8	Rc ¹ / ₈
ZPT02 to ZPT08	 (3.5)	2.5 (3)	3.5 (—)	_	—	_	_	_	—	_	_	_	—	(3.5) (except ø2, ø4)	2.5 (3) (except) ø2, ø4)	3.5 (—) (except (ø2, ø4)	_	_
ZPT10		10	10			10	10			10 (7)	12 (6)	 (13)	—		10	10		
ZPT13	—	10	12	—	(10)		12	—	(10)	—	—		_	—	10	12	—	(10)
ZPT16		(0.3)	(6)		(13)	(0.5)	(6)		(12)	11 (7)	15 (7)	15 (13)	—		(0.0)	(6)		(13)
ZPT20										—	—	—	—					
ZPT25	_	(8.5)	15 (8)	26 (17)	 (16)	(8.5)	15 (8)	26 (17)	 (16)	(10)	15 (10)	15 (18)	(17)	_	(8.5)	15 (8)	16 (17)	 (16)
ZPT32										—	—	—	—					
ZPT40	—	—	28 (26)	30 (25)	 (23)	_	28 (26)	30 (25)	 (16)	-	30 (28)	32 (26)	(20)	_	—	28 (26)	30 (25)	 (23)
ZPT50	_	_	30 (29)	32 (27)	(25)	_	32 (30)	34 (29)	(27)	_	_		_	_		30 (29)	32 (27)	(25)



* (): Figures for female thread connections

Model

	Deddia		Арр	licable	e pad f	form		Connectio	n/Thread dia.		Dealatio		Applicable	pad forr	n	Connection/	Thread dia.
Model	Pad dia.	Flat	Flat with ribs	Deep	Bellows	Thin flat	Thin flat with ribs	Male	Female	Model	Pad dia.	Flat	Flat with ribs	Deep	Bellows	Male	Female
	(@11111)	(U)	(C)	(D)	(B)	(UT)	(CT)	thread	thread		(@11111)	(U)	(C)	(D)	(B)	thread	thread
ZPT2004U	2 x 4	۲	—	—	—	—	—			ZPT10□□-□	10	۲		۲			M5 x 0.8
ZPT3507U	3.5 x 7	۲	—	—	—	—	—			ZPT13	13	•		—			M6 x 1
ZPT4010U	4 x 10		—	—	—	—	—			ZPT16□□-□	16	۲		•			Rc 1⁄8
ZPT02UD-D	2	۲	—	—	_	—	—			ZPT20	20	•		—		M6 x 1	M5 x 0.8
ZPT04U□-□	4		—	—	—	—	—	M5 x 0.8	M4 x 0.7	ZPT2500-0	25	۲	•	•		M8 x 1	M6 X 1 M8 x 1.25
ZPT06	6		—	—		_	—	M6 x 1	M5 x 0.8	ZPT3200-0	32	۲		—			Rc 1/8
ZPT08	8		—	—	•	—	—			ZPT40	40	۲	•	•		M6 x 1	M6 x 1 M8 x 1 25
ZPT10	10	—	—	—						ZPT50	50	۲		—		M8 x 1	Rc 1/8
ZPT1300-0	13	—	—	—	—	•	•										
ZPT16 □□-□	16	—	—	_	_		•										



A Precautions

Be sure to read before handling. Refer to pages 13-15-3 to 13-15-4 for Safety Instructions and Common Precautions on the products mentioned in this catalog, and referto page 13-1-5 for Precautions on every series.

Coution on Design

A Warning

 In cases where workpieces are heavy or dangerous, etc., take measures to address a possible loss of adsorption force (installation of drop prevention guides, etc.).

In the case of transportation by vacuum adsorption using vacuum pads, adsorption force is lost when there is a drop in vacuum pressure. Furthermore, since vacuum pressure can also deteriorate due to wear and cracking of pads, and vacuum leakage from piping, etc., be certain to perform maintenance on vacuum equipment.

Selection

ACaution

1. The pad materials differ depending upon the operating environment.

An appropriate pad material should be selected. Furthermore, since vacuum pads are manufactured for use with industrial products, they should not have direct contact with pharmaceuticals or food products, etc.

 Depending upon the weight and shape of the workpieces, the diameter, quantity and shape of pads will vary.
 Use the pad lifting force table for reference. Also, the pads selected will

differ based upon conditions other than the above, such as the condition of the workpiece surface (presence or absence of oil or water), the workpiece material and its gas permeability. Confirmation is necessary by actually performing vacuum adsorption testing on the subject workpieces.

3. Use a buffer for adsorption on fragile workpieces. The cushioning by the buffer is necessary when there is variation in the height of workpieces. When further positioning of pads and workpieces is desired, a detent buffer can be used.

- 4. The life of a buffer will be reduced if the lateral force is applied to the buffer shaft. Note that sometimes a load is applied to the buffer by a piping tube (pulling or pressing, etc. in a lateral direction).
- 5. Do not apply an impact or large forces to a pad when adsorbing a workpiece. This will cause deformation, cracking and wear of the pad to be accelerated. The stiffening ribs, etc. should touch lightly, while staying within the pad skirt's deformation range. Positioning should be performed accurately. Especially in the case of small diameter pads.
- 6.When transporting in an upward direction, factors such as acceleration, wind pressure and impact force must be considered in addition to a workpiece weight.

Use caution particularly when lifting items such as glass plates and circuit boards, because a large force will be applied by the wind pressure. When a workpiece which is oriented vertically is transported horizontally, large forces are applied by acceleration when movement is started and stopped. Further, in cases where the pad and a workpiece can slip easily, accelerations and decelerations of horizontal movement should be kept low.

7. When transporting flat workpieces that have large surface areas using multiple pads, care must be taken when arranging the pads to balance the workpiece.

Maintenance

▲Caution

1. Perform pad maintenance regularly.

Since pads are essentially rubber, deterioration is unavoidable. The rate of deterioration depends upon factors such as conditions of use, environment and temperature. Regular maintenance should be performed. If any damage, splitting, cracking or abrasion has occurred in a pad which appears to be harmful, replace it immediately. Also, take care not to damage the outside of the pad.





Flat/Thin Flat/Thin Flat with Ribs

Model	~^	۳D	~^	H: I	M5 x	0.8	H:	M6 x	(1	v
woder	ØA	øБ	90	D	Ε	G	D	E	G	T
ZPT02U	2	2.6	1.2							
ZPT04U	4	4.8	1.6							0.8
ZPT06U	6	7								
ZPT08U	8	9								4
ZPT10UT	10	11		2	10	7	4	20		1
ZPT13UT	13	14	0 E	3	19	'	4	20	0	1 5
ZPT16UT	16	17	2.5							1.5
ZPT10CT	10	11								0.8
ZPT13CT	13	14								4
ZPT16CT	16	17								

Flat/Flat with Ribs

Model	a1	aB	п		H:	M6 3	x 1			H:	M8 3	(1			Y
wouer	ØA	00		øС	Е	F	G	I	øC	Е	F	G	I	Flat	Flat with ribs
ZPT20 C	20	23													1.7
ZPT25 C	25	28	14	3	19	25	45	8	3.5	24	15	40	12	4	1.8
ZPT32 ^U C	32	35	14.5		19.5		45.5			24.5		40.5		4.5	2.3

Deep

Model	α٨	αB	п		H:	M6 x	(1			H:	M8 >	۲)		v
Model	ØA	00		øС	Е	F	G	I	øC	Ε	F	G	I	T
ZPT25D	25	28	20	3	25	25	51	8	3.5	30	15	46	12	10

Elliptic

Model	а	b	С	d	øe	Y						
ZPT2004U	2	4	2.6	4.6	1.2	0.3						
ZPT3507U 3.5 7 4.3 7.8 1.8 0.5												
ZPT4010U 4 10 5 11 2 0.8												
* Dimensions of D, E, G are the same.												



Flat/Flat with Ribs

Maslal	~ ^	~D	^		H: M5	5 x 0.8	H: M	6 x 1		Y
Model	ØA	øв	C	U	Е	F	Е	F	Flat	Flat with ribs
ZPT10 ^U C	10	12	10	17		00		40	~	1.7
ZPT13 C	13	15	12	17	20	38	25	43	3	1.8
ZPT16 ^U C	16	18	12.5	17.5		38.5		43.5	3.5	1.2

Deep

Madal	~ ^	~ D	~	-	H: M5	x 0.8	H: M	6 x 1	v
Model	ØA	øв	C	U	Е	F	Е	F	T
ZPT10D	10	12	15	20	20	41	25	46	6
ZPT16D	16	18	16	21	20	42	25	47	7

Size	ø40, ø50	
Flat	Deep: ZPT40D only	
Hexagon width H across flats (M6: 8, M8: 12) Hexagon width across flats 12 ØC ØA ØB	Hexagon width H across flats (M6: 8, M8: 12) Hexagon width across flats Flat with ribs	σ

Flat/Flat with Ribs

Madal	~^	۳D	_	E	H:	M6 2	x 1	H:	M8 3	k 1		Y
Model	ØA	٥Ь		5	øC	F	G	øС	F	G	Flat	Flat with ribs
ZPT40 ^U C	40	43	18.5	24.5	c	05	50.5	4 5	15	40.5	6.5	3.3
ZPT50 C	50	53	19.5	25.5	3	25	51.5	4.5	15	41.5	7.5	3.8

Deep

Model	۵۸	aB	п	DE	DE		M6 3	c 1	H:	M8 3	c 1	v
woder	ØA	00			øС	F	G	øС	F	G	Ť	
ZPT40D	40	43	29	35.5	3	25	61	4.5	15	51	17	









AMJ





Flat Deep: ZPT25D only Hexagon width across flats G Hexagon width across flats G □‡ Flat with ribs ш 5 ш 0 0 > Ø3.5 Ø3.5 ØA ØA øВ øВ

Flat/Flat with Ribs

Flat					
Model	øA	øΒ	С	F	Y
ZPT02U	2	2.6	1.2		
ZPT04U	4	4.8	1.6		0.8
ZPT06U	6	7			
ZPT08U	8	9		M4 x 0 7	4
ZPT10UT	10	11		WI- X 0.7	
ZPT13UT	13	14	25	M5 x 0 8	15
ZPT16UT	16	17	2.5	1010 X 0.0	1.5
ZPT10CT	10	11			0.8
ZPT13CT	13	14			1
ZPT16CT	16	17			1

			с	с	с	С	с	F :1	M5 x	0.8	F:	M6 x	:1	F: N	//8 x 1	1.25	F	Rc 1	/8		Y
Iviodei	ØA	øв	C	D	Е	G	D	Е	G	D	Е	G	D	Е	G	Flat	Flat with ribs				
ZPT20 C	20	23	14		22			22			20			20		4	1.7				
ZPT25 C	25	28	14	5	23 8	8	6	8	8	8	29	12	6.2	29 12	12	4	1.8				
ZPT32 ^U _C	32	35	14.5		23.5			23.5			29.5			29.5		4.5	2.3				
Deep																					

Model	øA	øΒ	(
ZPT25D	25	28	2

•																	
еер																	_
Madal	~ ^	~D	•	- F: I	M5 x	0.8	F:	M6 x	(1	F: N	/18 x ⁻	1.25	F:	Rc ¹ /	8	v	ĺ
woder	ØA	øв	C	D	Е	G	D	Е	G	D	Е	G	D	Е	G	T	
ZPT25D	25	28	20	5	29	8	6	29	8	8	35	12	6.2	35	12	10	

Elliptic

Model	а	b	С	d	øe	Y
ZPT2004U	2	4	2.6	4.6	1.2	0.3
ZPT3507U	3.5	7	4.3	7.8	1.8	0.5
ZPT4010U	4	10	5	11.	2	0.8





Flat/Flat with Ribs

Model	α٨	۸B	6	F: I	N5 x	0.8	F:	M6 >	(1	F:	Rc	I/8		Y
Model	ØA	øВ		D	Е	G	D	Е	G	D	DE		Flat	Flat with ribs
ZPT10 ^U C	10	12	10								07			1.7
ZPT13 ^U _C	13	15	12	5	21	8	6	21	8	6.2	27	12	3	1.8
ZPT16 ^U C	16	18	12.5		21.5			21.5			27.5		3.5	1.2

Deep

Model	α٨	aB C		F: 1	/15 x	0.8	F:	M6 3	k 1	F:	Rc ¹	/8	v
Model	ØA	00	C	D	Е	G	D	Е	G	D	Е	G	Y
ZPT10D	10	12	15	5	24	0	6	24	0	6.2	30	10	6
ZPT16D	16	18	16	5	25	0	0	25	0	0.2	31	12	7



Flat/Flat with Ribs

Madal	~^	مP	6	F: M6 x 1	F: M8 x 1.25	F: Rc 1/8	-		Y
Model	ØA	00	C	D	D	D		Flat	Flat with ribs
ZPT40 ^U C	40	43	18.5	0		<u> </u>	32	6.5	3.3
ZPT50 C	50	53	19.5	ю	8	0.2	33	7.5	3.8

Deep

Model	۵۸	αB	6	F: M6 x 1	F: M8 x 1.25	F: Rc 1/8	E	v
wouer	ØA	00	C	D	D	D	-	T
ZPT40D	40	43	29	6	8	6.2	42.5	17





Spec	ificati	ons			
Va	cuum ei	ntry direction		Vertical	
	C	Connection	Female thread	Barb fitting	One-touch fitting
n entry	tube dia.	Ø2 to Ø8 2 x 4, 3.5 x 7, 4 x 10 Thin section series (Ø10 to Ø16)	M3 x 0.5 M5 x 0.8	ø4 Nylon tube ø4 Urethane tube	ø4 tube ø6 tube
Vacuum	plicable 1	ø10 to ø32	M5 x 0.8	ø6 Nylon tube ø6 Urethane tube	ø4 tube ø6 tube
	Ap	ø40, ø50	M5 x 0.8 Rc ¹ /8	ø6 Nylon tube ø6 Urethane tube	ø6 tube ø8 tube
u	dia.	ø2 to ø8		M8 x 1 Male thread	
nect	ead	ø10 to ø32		M10 x 1 Male thread	
Cor	Thr	ø40, ø50		M14 x 1 Male thread	
	Buffer	type		Rotating (J)/Non-rotating	(K)
			For ø2 t	o ø8 —— 6, 10, 15, 25 i	mm
	Buffer	stroke	For ø10	to ø32 — 10, 20, 30, 40	0, 50 mm
			For ø40	, ø50 — 10, 20, 30, 50	0 mm

Spring Reactive Force (N) Pad dia. (mm) 0 stroke Stroke end ø2 to ø8 * 0.8 N 1.2 N ø10 to ø32 1.0 N 3.0 N ø40, ø50 2.0 N 5.0 N

* Refer to ø2 to ø8 for Thin flat, Thin flat with ribs and Elipse type.

Pad Type

Pad form	Flat	Flat with ribs	Deep	Bellows
Pad diameter (mm)	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 16, 20, 25, 32, 40, 50	10, 13, 16, 20, 25, 32, 40, 50	10, 16, 25, 40	6, 8, 10, 13, 16, 20, 25, 32, 40, 50
Material (Color)	NBR (Black), Silicon rub	ber (White), Urethane rubl	per (Brown), Fluoro rubber	(Black with green mark)
	Conductive NBR (Black	with one white mark), Con	ductinve silicon rubber (Bla	ack with two white marks)
Durometer	NBR (50°), Sili	icon rubber (40°), Ur	enthane rubber/Fluor	ro rubber (60°)
	Condu	ctive NBR (50°), Cor	iductive silicon rubbe	er (50°)

Wei	ght																				·	(g)
Checke	Pad form	1			Flat/F	lat wit	n ribs					De	ер					Bellows				
(mm)	Vacuum ei	ntry	Fem	ale thr	ead	One-	touch f	itting	Barb fitting	Female	thread	One-	touch f	itting	Barb fitting	Fen	nale th	read	One-	touch f	itting	Barb fitting
(11111)	Model		B3	B5	B01	04	06	08	NDUD	B5	B01	04	06	08	NDUD	B3	B5	B01	04	06	08	NDU
6	ZPT2004 3507 4010 ZPT t thin section series 10 to 16)2 :0)8	22	24	_	26	27	_	22		_		_	_	_	22	24	_	26	27	_	22
10	1 ZPT t 1	10 :o . 16	_	26	_	29	30		25	27	_	29	30		25		27	_	30	31		26
10	ZPT 2	20 25	_	29	—	31	33	—	27	30	_	32	33		28	—	31	_	34	35	_	30
	ZPT 3	32	—	57	—	33	34	—	30	—		—	—	—	—	—	36	—	38	39	—	34
10	ZPT 4	- 01	-	129	132	—	133	141	129	131	134	—	134	143	129	_	141	144	_	145	153	140
10	ZPT 5	50	—	135	138	_	139	147	133	—	—	_	—	—	—	_	148	151	—	152	160	147

Weight by Stroke

Weight by Stroke (g)													
Stroke Model	10	15	20	25	30	40	50						
ZPT2004 3507 4010 ZPT02 to 08 thin section series 10 to 16	+6	+7		+8		_	_						
ZPT10 to 25	—		+11	_	+13	+23	+24						
ZPT40 to 50 — — +38 — +40 — +67													
Made to P. 13-11-65 to 13-11-68													

Order



How to Order



Type (mm)	2 x 4	3.5 x 7	4 x 10	2	4	6	8	10	13	16	20	25	32	40	50
Flat															
Flat with ribs		—	—	—	—	—	—								
Deep		_	—	_	—	-	_		—		—		-		—
Bellows	—	—	—	—	—										
Thin flat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				—	—	—	—	—
Thin flat with ribs			_	_		_					_		_		

Table (2) Pad Diameter/Stroke

Diameter	0	0.5	1 x 10 5					Thin flat	/Thin flat	with ribs	10	10	10		0.5		40	50
Stroke(mm) (mm)	2 X 4	3.5 X /	4 X 10	2	4	6	8	10	13	16	10	13	16	20	25	32	40	50
6											—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10																		
15											—	—	—	_	—	_	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	—								
25											—	—	_	_	—	_	—	—
30		_	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
40				—	_	—	_	—	—	—						•	—	—
50		_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_				٠		٠		

Table (3) Vacuum Entry/Mounting Thread Diameter

		Symbol	Thread dia./Port size	Ø2 to Ø8 2 x 4, 3.5 x 7, 4 x 10 Thin section series Ø10 to Ø16	ø10 to ø32	ø40, ø50
		B3	M3 x 0.5	•	—	
	Female thread	B5	M5 x 0.8	•	٠	•
		B01	Rc 1/8	—	_	•
	Port fitting	N4	ø4 Nylon tube	•	_	—
Vacuum		N6	ø6 Nylon tube	—	•	•
entry	Darb Inting	U4	ø4 Urethane tube	•	_	_
,		U6	ø6 Urethane tube	—	•	•
		04	ø4 tube	•	•	_
	One-touch	06	ø6 tube	•	•	•
	ntting	08	ø8 tube	—	_	•
Mounting		A8	M8 x 1	•	—	—
	Male thread	A10	M10 x 1	—	•	_
		A14	M14 x 1		_	





Flat

Model	Α	в	С	Υ
ZPT02U	2	2.6	1.2	
ZPT04U	4	4.8	1.6	0.8
ZPT06U	6	7	0.5	
ZPT08U	8	9	2.5	1
		-		

Dimensions by Stroke

Madal		E	F:	M3 x	0.5	F: M5 x 0.8		
WOUEI		E	G	н	J	G	Н	J
ZPT	18	15	44			46		
ZPT0000010-B0-A8	23		77		0	79	_	
ZPT0000015-B0-A8	28	43	82	3	6	84	5	8
ZPT	38		92			94		

Elliptic

а	b	с	d	øe	Y
2	4	2.6	4.6	1.2	0.3
3.5	7	4.3	7.8	1.8	0.5
4	10	5	11	2	0.8
	a 2 3.5 4	a b 2 4 3.5 7 4 10	a b c 2 4 2.6 3.5 7 4.3 4 10 5	a b c d 2 4 2.6 4.6 3.5 7 4.3 7.8 4 10 5 11	a b c d øe 2 4 2.6 4.6 1.2 3.5 7 4.3 7.8 1.8 4 10 5 11 2

Thin Flat/Thin Flat with Ribs

Model	Α	В	С	Y
ZPT10UT	10	11	0.5	1
ZPT13UT	13	14		15
ZPT16UT	16	17		1.5
ZPT10CT	10	11	2.5	0.8
ZPT13CT	13	14		4
	16	17		1



Flat/Flat with Ribs

Model	•	ь	6	D	Y		
Model	~	Б			Flat	Flat with ribs	
ZPT10 ^U CCCCC-B5-A10	10	12	10	01	0	1.7	
ZPT13 ^U CCCCC-B5-A10	13	15	12	21	3	1.8	
ZPT16 ^U CCCCC-B5-A10	16	18	12.5	21.5	3.5	1.2	

Dimensions by Stroke

Madal	ø10,	ø13	Ø	~	
WOUEI	E	F	E	F	G
ZPT	32.5	68.5	33	69	23
ZPT	42.5	106.5	43	107	E 1
ZPT	52.5	116.5	53	117	51
ZPT	62.5	152.5	63	153	77
ZPT	72.5	162.5	73	163	//

Deep Model в С D Υ Α 10 12 15 24 6 ZPT16D000-B5-A10 16 25 7 16 18

Madal	Ø	10	Ø	_	
MOdel	E	F	E	F	G
ZPT DD 10-B5-A10	35.5	71.5	36.5	72.5	23
ZPT D D 20-B5-A10	45.5	109.5	46.5	110.5	51
ZPT DD 30-B5-A10	55.5	119.5	56.5	120.5	51
ZPT DD 40-B5-A10	65.5	155.5	66.5	156.5	77
ZPT DD 50-B5-A10	75.5	165.5	76.5	166.5	//



Y Model Α в С D Flat Flat with ribs **ZPT20**^U 20 23 1.7 14 23 4 ZPT25^UCCCC-B5-A10 25 28 1.8 ZPT32C000-B5-A10 32 14.5 23.5 4.5 2.3 35

Madal	ø20	ø25	ø	G	
Woder	E	E F		F	G
ZPT	34.5	70.5	35	71	23
ZPT	44.5	108.5	45	109	5 1
ZPT	54.5	118.5	55	119	51
ZPT	64.5	154.5	65	155	77
ZPT	74.5	164.5	75	165	//

Беер			
Model	Е	F	G
ZPT25D	40.5	76.5	23
ZPT25D 20-B5-A10	50.5	114.5	E 1
ZPT25D	60.5	124.5	51
ZPT25D	70.5	160.5	77
ZPT25D	80.5	170.5	//



Madal	^	ь	<u> </u>	р	Y	ſ
Model	A	Б	C		Flat	Flat with ribs
ZPT40 ^U _C □□□□□-B□□-A14	40	43	18.5	32	6.5	3.3
	50	53	19.5	33	7.5	3.8

		E		G: M5 x 0			.8 G: F		c 1⁄a		
Model	a10	a50	F		ц		F		ц		κ
	940	000	ø40	ø50	п	J	ø40	ø50	п		
ZPT	44.5	45.5	109.5	110.5	5		111	112		13	
ZPT	54.5	55.5	113.5	114.5		10	116.5	117.5	6.0		50
ZPT	64.5	65.5	123.5	124.5		10	126.5	127.5	0.2		
ZPT	84.5	85.5	168.5	169.5			171.5	172.5			75

всер								
Model	E	G: M5 x 0.8			G: Rc ¹ /8			ĸ
MOdel		F	н	J	F	Н	J	ĸ
ZPT40D	55	120			121.5			
ZPT40D20-B-A14	65	124	5	10	127	~ ~	10	50
ZPT40DDD30-BD-A14	75	134		10	137	6.2	13	
ZPT40D	95	179			182			75



Bellows

Model	Α	в	L	М
ZPT06B	6	7	3.3	9.1
ZPT08B	8	9	4.7	10.1

Dimensions by Stroke

Madal	с			M3 x	0.5	F: M5 x 0.8			
Woder			Е	G	н	Е	G	н	
ZPT B 6-B -A8	19	15	45	3			47		
ZPT BBBBBBB-A8	24		78			80	5		
ZPT00B00015-B0-A8	29	43	83		6	85		8	
ZPT BBBBBBB-A8	39		93			95			

Bellows

Model	Α	В	С	D	L	М	Y
ZPT10B	10	12	16	25	5.5	13.8	5.5
ZPT13B	13	15	18.5	27.5	8.7	19	7.5
ZPT16B	16	18	20	29	9.9	21	8.5

Model	ø10		ø13		ø16		~
WOUEI	Е	F	Е	F	Е	F	G
ZPT BBBBBB-A10	36.5	72.5	39	75	40.5	76.5	23
ZPT BBBBB-20-B5-A10	46.5	110.5	49	113	50.5	114.5	F 4
ZPT B 8 8 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8	56.5	120.5	59	123	60.5	124.5	51
ZPT BBBBB40-B5-A10	66.5	156.5	69	159	70.5	160.5	77
ZPT B B 50-B5-A10	76.5	166.5	79	169	80.5	170.5	//



Bellows

	~	в	С	D	L	М	Y
ZPT20B	20	22	23.5	32.5	12.4	25	10 E
ZPT25B	25	27	24	33	15.6	28	10.5
ZPT32B	32	34	29	38	18.9	37	14

Dimensions by Stroke

Model		ø20		ø25		ø32	
Woder	Е	F	Е	F	Е	F	G
ZPT BBBBBB-A10	44	80	44.5	80.5	49.5	85.5	23
ZPT BB220-B5-A10	54	118	54.5	118.5	59.5	123.5	F 4
ZPT BBBBB-30-B5-A10	64	128	64.5	128.5	69.5	133.5	51
ZPT BBBBB40-B5-A10	74	164	74.5	164.5	79.5	169.5	
ZPT BBBB5-A10	84	174	84.5	174.5	89.5	179.5	//

Bellows

Model	Α	В	С	D	L	М	Y
ZPT40B	40	43	34	47.5	24.4	48	16
ZPT50B0000-B00-A14	50	53	38	51.5	32.4	57	19

		Е		G: M5 x 0.8				G: Rc ¹ /8				
Model	~10	~10 ~50	F		ц		F				к	
	Ø40 Ø50	050	ø40	ø50	п	J	ø40	ø50		J		
ZPTBB10-B-A 14	60	64	125	129		10		126.5	130.5			
ZPTBB20-B-A 14	70	74	129	133	E		132	136	6.0	10	50	
ZPTBB30-B-A 14	80	84	139	143	5	10	142	146	0.2	13		
ZPT B B 50-B A14	100	104	184	188			187	191			75	



Flat

Model	Α	В	С	Y
ZPT02U	2	2.6	1.2	
ZPT04U	4	4.8	1.6	0.8
ZPT06U	6	7	0.5	
ZPT08U	8	9	2.5	1

Dimensions by Stroke

Madal	D	E	F			
Woder	G:		G: ø4	G: ø6		
ZPT00000 6-00-A8	18	15	60	61		
ZPT000010-00-A8	23		93	94		
ZPT000015-00-A8	28	43	98	99		
ZPT000025-00-A8	38		108	109		

Elliptic

а	b	С	d	øe	Y
2	4	2.6	4.6	1.2	0.3
3.5	7	4.3	7.8	1.8	0.5
4	10	5	11	2	0.8
	a 2 3.5 4	ab243.57410	a b c 2 4 2.6 3.5 7 4.3 4 10 5	a b c d 2 4 2.6 4.6 3.5 7 4.3 7.8 4 10 5 11	a b c d øe 2 4 2.6 4.6 1.2 3.5 7 4.3 7.8 1.8 4 10 5 11 2

Thin Flat/Thin Flat with Ribs

Model	Α	В	С	Υ
ZPT10UT	10	11		1
ZPT13UT	13	14		15
ZPT16UT	16	17	1	1.5
ZPT10CT	10	11	2.5	0.8
ZPT13CT	13	14		4
ZPT16CT	16	17		I



Madal	•	Б	_	_		Y	
MODEL	A	Б				Flat	Flat with ribs
ZPT10 ^U CCCC-0C-A10	10	12	10	01	0	1.7	
ZPT13 ^U CCCC-0C-A10	13	15	12	21	3	1.8	
ZPT16 ^U CCCC-0C-A10	16	18	12.5	21.5	3.5	1.2	

Dimensions by Stroke

	ø	10, ø1	3				
Model	E	I	=	-	F		н
	E	G: ø4	G: ø6	E	G: ø4	G: ø6	
ZPT	32.5	82.5	83.5	33	83	84	23
ZPT	42.5	120.5	121.5	43	121	122	51
ZPT	52.5	130.5	131.5	53	131	132	51
ZPT	62.5	166.5	167.5	63	167	168	77
ZPT	72.5	176.5	177.5	73	177	178	

Deep					
Model	Α	В	С	D	Y
ZPT10D0000-00-A10	10	12	15	24	6
ZPT16D	16	18	16	25	7

Dimensions by Stroke

		ø10					
Model	E	F		E	F		н
		G: ø4	G: ø6	E	G: ø4	G: ø6	
ZPT DD 10-0 -A10	35.5	85.5	86.5	36.5	86.5	87.5	23
ZPT D 20-0 -A10	45.5	123.5	124.5	46.5	124.5	125.5	E 1
ZPT	55.5	133.5	134.5	56.5	134.5	135.5	51
ZPT D D 40-0 -A10	65.5	169.5	170.5	66.5	170.5	171.5	77
ZPT DD 50-0 -A10	75.5	179.5	180.5	76.5	180.5	181.5	//

ZX

ZR

ΖM

ZΗ

ZU

ZL

ΖY

ZQ

ZF

ΖP

ZCU

AMJ

Misc.



Flat Type/Flat with Ribs

Madal	•	Б	6	D	Y		
Woder	~	В		U	Flat	Flat with ribs	
ZPT20 ^U	20	23	14		00	4	1.7
ZPT25 ^U CCCC-A10	25	28		23	4	1.8	
ZPT32C	32	35	14.5	23.5	4.5	2.3	

	ø	20, ø2	:5				
Model	E	F	=	E	F		н
	E	G: ø4	G: ø6	2	G: ø4	G: ø6	
ZPT	34.5	84.5	85.5	35	85	86	23
ZPT	44.5	122.5	123.5	45	123	124	E 1
ZPT□□ ^U □□□30-0□-A10	54.5	132.5	133.5	55	133	134	51
ZPT	64.5	168.5	169.5	65	169	170	77
ZPT	74.5	178.5	179.5	75	179	180	

Madal	E	I			
Model	E	G: ø4	G: ø6	н	
ZPT25D0010-00-A10	40.5	90.5	91.5	23	
ZPT25D0020-A10	50.5	128.5	129.5		
ZPT25D0030-00-A10	60.5	138.5	139.5	51	
ZPT25D0040-00-A10	70.5	174.5	175.5		
ZPT25D	80.5	184.5	185.5	77	



v Model Α в С D Flat with ribs Flat **ZPT40**^V 40 43 18.5 32 6.5 3.3 ZPT50^U 50 53 19.5 33 7.5 3.8

	ø40				ø50		
Model	E	F		F	F		н
		G: ø6	G: ø8		G: ø6	G: ø8	
ZPT	44.5	129.5	135	45.5	130.5	136	
ZPT	54.5	124.4	129.4	55.5	125.4	130.4	50
ZPT	64.5	134.4	139.4	65.5	135.4	140.4	
ZPT	84.5	179.4	184.4	85.5	180.4	185.4	75

веер					
Madal	E	I	ы		
Model	E	G: ø6	G: ø8	11	
ZPT40D0010-00-A14	55	140	145.5		
ZPT40D0020-00-A14	65	134.9	139.9	50	
ZPT40D0030-00-A14	75	144.9	149.9		
ZPT40D00050-00-A14	95	189.9	194.9	75	

ZX
ZR
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ZL
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ZQ
ZF
ZP
ZCU
AMJ
Misc.



Bellows

Model	Α	В	J	к
ZPT06B	6	7	3.3	9.1
ZPT08B	8	9	4.7	10.1

Dimensions by Stroke

Madal	<u> </u>	п	E		
woder	C	U	F: ø4	F: ø6	
ZPT	19	15	61	62	
ZPT00B00010-00-A8	24		94	95	
ZPT00B00015-00-A8	29	43	99	100	
ZPT00B00025-00-A8	39		109	110	

Bellows

Model	Α	В	С	D	J	К	Y
ZPT10B	10	12	16	25	5.5	13.8	5.5
ZPT13B	13	15	18.5	27.5	8.7	19	7.5
ZPT16B	16	18	20	29	9.9	21	8.5

	ø10			ø13			ø16			
Model		_ F				F		F		н
	E	G: ø4	G: ø6	E	G: ø4	G: ø6		G: ø4	G: ø6	
ZPT B B 10-0 -A10	36.5	86.5	87.5	39	89	90	40.5	90.5	91.5	23
ZPT B B A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	46.5	124.5	125.5	49	127	128	50.5	128.5	129.5	E 1
ZPT B B 30-0 -A10	56.5	134.5	135.5	59	137	138	60.5	138.5	139.5	51
ZPT B B 40-0 -A10	66.5	170.5	171.5	69	173	174	70.5	174.5	185.5	
ZPTB50-0A10	76.5	180.5	181.5	79	183	184	80.5	184.5	185.5	//



Bellows

Model	Α	В	С	D	J	к	Y
ZPT20B	20	22	23.5	32.5	12.4	25	10.5
ZPT25B	25	27	24	33	15.6	28	10.5
ZPT32B	32	34	29	38	18.9	37	14

Dimensions by Stroke

		ø20		ø25			ø32			
Model		_ I	F	F	F		F	F		н
		G: ø4	G: ø6	-	G: ø4	G: ø6	-	G: ø4	G: ø6	
ZPT B B 10-0 -A10	44	94	95	44.5	94.5	95.5	49.5	99.5	100.5	23
ZPT B B A 20-0 - A10	54	132	133	54.5	132.5	133.5	59.5	137.5	138.5	F 1
ZPT B B 30-0 -A10	64	142	143	64.5	142.5	143.5	69.5	147.5	148.5	51
ZPT B B 40-0 -A10	74	178	179	74.5	178.5	179.5	79.5	183.5	184.5	
ZPT B B 50-0 -A10	84	188	189	84.5	188.5	189.5	89.5	193.5	194.5	//

Bellows

Model	Α	В	С	D	J	Κ	Y
ZPT40B	40	43	34	47.5	24.4	48	16
ZPT50B	50	53	38	51.5	32.4	57	19

	ø40						
Model	E	F		E	F		н
	Ē	G: ø6	G: ø8	E	G: ø6	G: ø8	
ZPT B B 10-0 -A14	60	145	150.5	64	149	154.5	
ZPT B B A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	70	139.9	144.9	74	143.9	148.9	50
ZPT B 8. 30-0 - A14	80	149.9	154.9	84	153.9	158.9	
ZPT B B 50-0 -A14	100	194.9	199.9	104	198.9	203.9	75





Model	D	Е	F
ZPT	18	15	47
ZPT000010-04-A8	23		80
ZPT000015-04-A8	28	43	85
ZPT000025-04-A8	38		95

Model	Α	В	С	Y
ZPT10UT	10	11		1
ZPT13UT	13	14		15
ZPT16UT	16	17	25	1.5
ZPT10CT	10	11	2.5	0.8
ZPT13CT	13	14		4
ZPT16CT	16	17		I



Flat/Flat with Ribs

Madal	•	Б	~	П	١	ſ										
MOdel	^	~	~	~	~	A	A	~	AB						Flat	Flat with ribs
ZPT10 ^U CCCC-C6-A10	10	12	12	10	10	10	01	2	1.7							
ZPT13 ^U CCCC-C6-A10	13	15		21	3	1.8										
ZPT16 ^U CCCC-C6-A10	16	18	12.5	21.5	3.5	1.2										

Dimensions by Stroke

Madal	ø10,	ø13	Ø	C	
WOUEI	E	F	Е	F	G
ZPT	32.5	70.5	33	71	23
ZPT	42.5	108.5	43	109	51
ZPT	52.5	118.5	53	119	51
ZPT	62.5	154.5	63	155	77
ZPTC506-A10	72.5	164.5	73	165	11

Deep					
Model	Α	в	С	D	Y
ZPT10D	10	12	15	24	6
ZPT16D	16	18	16	25	7

Madal	Ø	10	Ø	~	
Woder	E	F	E	F	G
ZPT DD 10-06-A10	35.5	73.5	36.5	74.5	23
ZPT D 20-6-A10	45.5	111.5	46.5	112.5	51
ZPT D 0 0 0 0 - 0 - A10	55.5	121.5	56.5	122.5	51
ZPT D D 40-6-A10	65.5	157.7	66.5	158.5	77
ZPT DD 50-06-A10	75.5	167.5	76.5	168.5	11



Flat/Flat with Ribs

Madal	•	Б	с	с	р	ŗ	Y				
MOdel	A	P								5	Flat
ZPT20 ^U CCCC6-A10	20	23	14	- 4	14	- 4	14	14 00	1 22	4	1.7
ZPT25 ^U CCCC6-A10	25	28		23	4	1.8					
ZPT32 ^U	32	35	14.5	23.5	4.5	2.3					

Madal	ø20, ø25		25 ø32			0, ø25 ø32		~
Model	Е	F	Е	F	G			
ZPT	34.5	72.5	35	73	23			
ZPT	44.5	110.5	45	111	E 1			
ZPT	54.5	120.5	55	121	51			
ZPT	64.5	156.5	65	157	77			
ZPT	74.5	166.5	75	167				

Deep			
Model	Е	F	G
ZPT25D0010-06-A10	40.5	78.5	23
ZPT25D 20-26-A10	50.5	116.5	F 4
ZPT25D0030-06-A10	60.5	126.5	51
ZPT25D0040-06-A10	70.5	162.5	
ZPT25D00050-06-A10	80.5	172.5	//



ν в D Model Α С Flat with ribs Flat **ZPT40**^U 40 43 18.5 32 6.5 3.3 ZPT50^U 50 53 19.5 33 7.5 3.8

Dimensions by Stroke

Madal	Ø	40	Ø	C	
WOUEI	Е	F	Е	F	G
ZPT	44.5	113.5	45.5	114.5	
ZPT	54.5	116.5	55.5	117.5	50
ZPT	64.5	126.5	65.5	127.5	
ZPT 000000000000000000000000000000000000	84.5	171.5	85.5	172.5	75

Deep			
Model	Е	F	G
ZPT40D	55	124	
ZPT40D 20-06-A14	65	127	50
ZPT40D 30-6-A14	75	137	
ZPT40D	95	182	75

ZX

ZR

ΖM

ΖH

ZU

ZL

ΖY

ZQ

ZF

ΖP

ZCU

AMJ

Misc.



Bellows

Model	Α	В	Н	J
ZPT06B	6	7	3.3	9.1
ZPT08B	8	9	4.7	10.1

Dimensions by Stroke

Model	С	D	Е
ZPT B 6-4-A8	19	15	48
ZPT0080010-04-A8	24		81
ZPT00B00015-04-A8	29	43	86
ZPT00B00025-04-A8	39		96

Bellows

Model	Α	В	С	D	Н	J	Y
ZPT10B	10	12	16	25	5.5	13.8	5.5
ZPT13B	13	15	18.5	27.5	8.7	19	7.5
ZPT16B0000-06-A10	16	18	20	29	9.9	21	8.5

Madal		ø10		ø13		ø16	
Woder	Е	F	Е	F	Е	F	G
ZPT B B 10-6-A10	36.5	74.5	39	77	40.5	78.5	23
ZPT B B 20-6-A10	46.5	112.5	49	115	50.5	116.5	F 4
ZPT B B 30-6-A10	56.5	122.5	59	125	60.5	126.5	51
ZPT B B 40-6-A10	66.5	158.5	69	161	70.5	162.5	77
ZPT00B00050-06-A10	76.5	168.5	79	171	80.5	172.5	//



Bellows

Model	Α	в	С	D	н	J	Y
ZPT20B	20	22	23.5	32.5	12.4	25	10 5
ZPT25B	25	27	24	33	15.6	28	10.5
ZPT32B	32	34	29	38	18.9	37	14

Dimensions by Stroke

Madal		20	ø	25	ø	~	
Model	Е	F	Е	F	Е	F	G
ZPT B B 10-6-A10	44	82	44.5	82.5	49.5	87.5	23
ZPT B B 6-A10	54	120	54.5	120.5	59.5	125.5	E 1
ZPT B B 30-6-A10	64	130	64.5	130.5	69.5	135.5	51
ZPT B B 40-6-A10	74	166	74.5	166.5	79.5	171.5	77
ZPT B B 50-6-A10	84	176	84.5	176.5	89.5	181.5	//

Bellows

Model	Α	В	С	D	Н	J	Y
ZPT40B	40	43	34	47.5	24.4	48	16
ZPT50B	50	53	38	51.5	32.4	57	19

Madal	Ø4	40	ø	~	
woder	Е	F	Е	F	G
ZPT B B 10-6-A14	60	129	64	133	
ZPT B B 6-A14	70	132	74	136	50
ZPT B B 30-6-A14	80	142	84	146	
ZPT B B 50-6-A14	100	187	104	191	75

Vacuum Pad: Large/Heavy Duty Type Series ZPT/ZPX

Ideal for heavy we	eight ma	aterial or	objects	4. <i>c</i>]	ZX					
with a large surfa	ce area	. схатрі	e: Chi, Cai Du	лу	Ċ			ZR					
Pad diameter: ø40, ø50, ø63, ø80, ø100, ø125													
Pad material: NBR	, Silicon	rubber, U	rethane rubber, F	luoro rubl	ber, EPR			ZU					
								ZL					
Type		Without	huffer		With	huffer	Page	ZY					
Турс	Mounting	Vacuum entry port		Mounting	Vacuum entry port		i uge	ZQ					
	Male	Female						ZF					
	thread	thread		Buffer	Female		13-11-72	ZP					
Vertical	Female	Common	E C	(Male thread)	y read) thread		to 13-11-76	ZCU					
vacuum entry	thread	Common						AMJ					
								Misc.					
Series ZPX	Female	Female		Buffer	Female		13-11-77 to						
Lateral vacuum entry	thread	thread		(Male thread)	thread		13-11-80						

Series	Pad dia. Buffer stroke	ø40	ø50	ø63	ø80	ø100	ø125
ZPT	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZPX	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	-	_	—	_	0	0

Pad Material and Characteristics

©: Little or no influence ○: Can be used depending on conditions X: Not suitable

Characteristics Material	Durometer HS (±5°C)	Operating temperature range (°C)	Oil resistance gasoline	Oil resistance benzol	Base resistance	Acid resistance	Weatherability	Ozone resistance	Abrasion resistance	Waterproof	Solvent resistance (Benzene, toluene)
NBR	50°	0 to 120	0	Х	0	0	X	Х	0	0	X
Silicon rubber	50°	- 30 to 200	Х	Х	0	X	0	0	Х	0	X
Urethane rubber	60°	0 to 60	0	Х	Х	Х	0	0	0	Х	X
Fluoro rubber	60°	0 to 250	0	0	Х	0	0	0	0	0	0
EPR	50°	- 20 to 150	Х	Х	0	0	0	0	0	0	Х

The above table covers only general characteristics of subject rubber materials.

Pad materials used by SMC pass the nominal JIS material standards; however, actual performance depends on operating conditions.

Series ZPT/ZPX Model Selection

A vacuum pad diameter (øD) can be determined by calculation if the lifting force needed to perform the work function is known. The weight of the workpiece and any potential dynamic forces involved during movement (lifting, stopping, rotating, etc.) need to be considered. The area of one pad can be divided to an equivalent area of multiple pads (n) as necessary, based on these forces and the shape of the load.

Calculation Method: Pad Diameter

A vacuum pad diameter with applied safety factor based on lifting orientation of workpiece (vertical or horizontal) can be derived from calculations or by using the Selection Graph shown below.

Calculation



Selection Graph

The pad diameter required for horizontal (selection graphs (1) and (2)) or vertical contact can be found by setting the weight of the work the number ob pads to contact the workpiece and the stable adsorption vacuumu pressure.

Selection Graph (1) Selection Graph of Pad Diameter by Lift Force Horizontal (Reference value)



Selection Graph (2) Selection Graph of Pad Diameter by Lift Force Vertical (Reference value)



How to read

Example: Work load 20 kg (Lifting force: 196 N) Conditions: Desired number of pads 5 pcs. Working vacuum pressure –60 kPa Horizontal lifting

<Selection procedure>

From left condition Lifting force per pad: $196 \text{ N} \div 5 \text{ pcs.} = 39.2 \text{ N}$ From Selection Graph (1) as horizontal lifting Lifting force 39.2 NExtend to the y-axis from the corresponding point of vacuum pressure -60 kPa; result is to select a pad diameter bigger than 63 mm.



Series **ZPT/ZPX Application Data**

Theoretical Lifting Force

Theoretical lifting force for pad can be derived from calculations or taken directly from theoretical lifting force table.

Calculation





ZΡ

ZCU

AMJ

Misc.

≥

Theoretical Lifting Force

The theoretical lifting force (not including the safety factor) is found from the pad diameter and vacuum pressure. The required lifting force is then found by dividing the theoretical lifting force by the safety factor.

Lifting force = Theoretical lifting force ÷ t

Ineoretical Litting Force (Theoretical lifting force = P x S x 0.1)											
Pad diam	eter (mm)	ø40	ø50	ø63	ø80	ø100	ø125				
Adsorption area (cm ²)		12.6	19.6	31.2	50.3	78.5	122.7				
	-85	107	167	264.9	427	667.3	1042.6				
	-80	101	157	249.3	401.9	628	981.3				
	-75	94.5	147	233.7	376.8	588.8	920				
	-70	88.2	137	218.1	351.7	549.5	858.6				
Vacuum	-65	81.9	127	202.5	326.6	510.3	797.3				
pressure (kPa)	-60	75.6	118	187	301.4	471	736				
(-55	69.3	108	171.4	276.3	431.8	674.6				
	-50	63.0	98.0	155.8	251.2	392.5	613.3				
	-45	56.7	88.2	140.2	226.1	353.3	552				
	-40	50.4	78.4	124.6	201	314	490.7				

A Precautions

1. The quantity and placement of pads should be considered when transferred work has a large surface area.



Install support brackets to prevent a workpiece from dropping according to your requirements.

- 2. Vacuum response time and vacuum breaking time are influenced by internal volume of large bellows size pad, which has more volume than the large flat ribbed type pad.
 - When response time is important, consider the following measures:
 - Use a larger capacity ejector.
 - Set a vacuum breaking valve.



Vacuum Pad: Large/Heavy Duty Type Vertical Vacuum Entry **Without Buffer** Series ZPT



Specifications

	Vacuum entry direction			Vertical
ing	Connection		Male thread	Female thread
nut	g	ø40, ø50	M14 x 1	M8 x 1.25, M10 x 1.5
Мо	lia.	ø63, ø80	M16 x 1.5	M8 x 1.25, M10 x 1.5, M12 x 1.75, M16 x 1.5
_	卢이	ø100, ø125	M16 x 1.5	M12 x 1.75, M16 x 1.5
	Vacuum entry port		Rc 1⁄8	Use the mounting port

Pad Type

Pad diameter (mm)	ø40, ø50, ø63, ø80, ø100, ø125
Material (color)	NBR (Black), Silicon rubber (White), Urethane rubber (Brown), Fluoro rubber (Black with mark $\widehat{\mathbb{E}}$)
Durometer	NBR/Silicone rubber/EPR (50°), Urethane/Fluoro rubber (60°)

w	/ei	a	ht
		Э	

Pad dia.	Silicon rubber	Urethane rubber	Fluoro rubber	EPR
ø40	-1	0	5	-1
ø50	-1	0	8	0
ø63	-2	0	16	0
ø80	-3	1	27	-1
ø100	-5	1	53	-1
ø125	-8	3	84	0

Weight (NBR)

(g)

0 ()			
Model	Weight (g)	Model	Weight (g)
ZPT40HN-A14	71	ZPT80HN-A16	178
ZPT40HN-B8	38	ZPT80HN-B8	144
ZPT40HN-B10	37	ZPT80HN-B10	143
ZPT50HN-A14	83	ZPT80HN-B12	141
ZPT50HN-B8	50	ZPT80HN-B16	139
ZPT50HN-B10	49	ZPT100HN-A16	350
ZPT63HN-A16	149	ZPT100HN-B12	301
ZPT63HN-B8	115	ZPT100HN-B16	299
ZPT63HN-B10	114	ZPT125HN-A16	414
ZPT63HN-B12	112	ZPT125HN-B12	365
ZPT63HN-B16	110	ZPT125HN-B16	363

Add or deduct the weight shown in the table on the left for other materials.

How to Order

Z	ZΡ	T 4	0		1	- A1	4				
Pad dian	nete	r (mm) 🖡				1	Vacu	um entry	/Mounting	g thread o	diameter
4	10	ø40					(Vacuu	im entry port)	ø40, ø50	ø63, ø80	ø100, ø125
5	50	ø50					A14	M14 x 1	•	—	—
6	63	ø63					A16	M16 x 1.5	_	•	•
8	30	ø80					B8	M8 x 1.25	•	•	_
10	00	ø100					B10	M10 x 1.5	•	•	—
12	25	ø125					B12	M12 x 1.75		•	•
							B16	M16 x 1.5	—	•	
	_	Pad	type		Mat	terial					
	H	Heavy	/ duty		Ν	Ν	IBR				
				_	S	Silico	n rubbe	er			
					U	Uretha	ne rubl	ber			
					F	Fluor	o rubbe	er			
					E	E	PR				

Vacuum Pad: Large/Heavy Duty Type Vertical Vacuum Entry without Buffer Series ZPT

ZPT ${}^{40}_{50}$ H \Box -A14 (Male thread)



	(mm	I)
Model ØA	øA øB	
Г40H□-A14 40	40 42	
Г50H□-A14 50	50 52	

ZPT ⁶³₈₀ 6380H□-A16 (Male thread)



						(mm)
Model	øΑ	øB	С	D	Е	Y
ZPT63HD-A16	63	65	14.5	26	56	3.5
ZPT80HD-A16	80	82	16.5	28	58	4.5

ZPT ⁴⁰₅₀ H□-B□ (Female thread)



ZPT⁶³₈₀ H□-B□ (Female thread)



						(mm)
Model	øA	øB	С	D	E	Y
ZPT63H□-B8	63	65	14.5	26	M8 x 1.25	3.5
ZPT63HD-B10	63	65	14.5	26	M10 x 1.5	3.5
ZPT63HD-B12	63	65	14.5	26	M12 x 1.75	3.5
ZPT63HD-B16	63	65	14.5	26	M16 x 1.5	3.5
ZPT80HD-B8	80	82	16.5	28	M8 x 1.25	4.5
ZPT80H□-B10	80	82	16.5	28	M10 x 1.5	4.5
ZPT80HD-B12	80	82	16.5	28	M12 x 1.75	4.5
ZPT80HD-B16	80	82	16.5	28	M16 x 1.5	4.5



ZPT $^{100}_{125}$ H \Box -A16 (Male thread)



		(mm)
Model	øΑ	øB
ZPT100H□-A16	100	103
ZPT125HD-A16	125	128

ZPT ¹⁰⁰₁₂₅ H□-B□ (Female thread)



			(mm)
Model	øΑ	øB	С
ZPT100H□-B12	100	103	M12 x 1.75
ZPT100H□-B16	100	103	M16 x 1.5
ZPT125HD-B12	125	128	M12 x 1.75
ZPT125HD-B16	125	128	M16 x 1.5

Vacuum Pad: Large/Heavy Duty Type **Vertical Vacuum Entry** With Buffer Series ZPT



Specifications

	Vacu	um entry direction	Vertical
Connection			Male thread
nut	ad	ø40, ø50	M18 x 1.5
Мо	lrea dia.	ø63, ø80	M18 x 1.5
_	Ę	ø100, ø125	M22 x 1.5
Vacuum entry port			Bc 1/8

Bi	uffer type	Rotating (J)
Buffer	ø40 to ø80	25 mm, 50 mm, 75 mm
stroke	ø100, ø125	25 mm, 50 mm, 75 mm, 100 mm
	,	,,,,,,

ZX

ZR

ZM

ZH

ZU

ZL

ΖY

ZQ

Pad Type

(g)

Pad diameter (mm)	ø40, ø50, ø63, ø80, ø100, ø125
Material (Color)	NBR (Black), Silicon rubber (White), Urethane rubber (Brown), Fluoro rubber (Black with mark $\widehat{\mathbb{E}}$), EPR (Black with mark $\widehat{\mathbb{E}}$)
Durometer	NBR/Silicone rubber/EPR (50°), Urethane/Fluoro rubber (60°)

Weight

Pad dia.	Silicon rubber	con Urethane Fluoro ber rubber rubber		EPR
ø40	-1	0	5	-1
ø50	-1	0	8	0
ø63	-2	0	16	0
ø80	-3	1	27	-1
ø100	-5	1	53	-1
ø125	-8	3	84	0

Weight (NBR)

Model	Weight (g)
ZPT40HNJ25-B01-A18	125
ZPT40HNJ50-B01-A18	145
ZPT40HNJ75-B01-A18	166
ZPT50HNJ25-B01-A18	137
ZPT50HNJ50-B01-A18	157
ZPT50HNJ75-B01-A18	195
ZPT63HNJ25-B01-A18	202
ZPT63HNJ50-B01-A18	222
ZPT63HNJ75-B01-A18	243
ZPT80HNJ25-B01-A18	214

		ZF
Model	Weight (g)	
ZPT80HNJ50-B01-A18	251	7D
ZPT80HNJ75-B01-A18	272	26
ZPT100HNJ25-B01-A22	489	7011
ZPT100HNJ50-B01-A22	529	200
ZPT100HNJ75-B01-A22	574	
ZPT100HNJ100-B01-A22	613	AMJ
ZPT125HNJ25-B01-A22	553	
ZPT125HNJ50-B01-A22	593	Misc
ZPT125HNJ75-B01-A22	638	
ZPT125HNJ100-B01-A22	677	

Add or deduct the weight shown in the table on the left for order materials.

How to Order



ZPT ⁴⁰₅₀ H□J□-B01-A18 (With buffer)



ZPT ⁶³₈₀ H□J□-B01-A18 (With buffer)



				(mm)
Model	øA	øB	С	D
ZPT40H□J25-B01-A18	40	42	63	118.5
ZPT40H□J50-B01-A18	40	42	98	153.5
ZPT40H□J75-B01-A18	40	42	134	189.5
ZPT50H□J25-B01-A18	50	52	63	118.5
ZPT50H□J50-B01-A18	50	52	98	153.5
ZPT50H□J75-B01-A18	50	52	134	189.5

							(mm)
Model	øA	øB	С	D	E	F	Y
ZPT63H□J25-B01-A18	63	65	14.5	26	66	121.5	3.5
ZPT63H□J50-B01-A18	63	65	14.5	26	101	156.5	3.5
ZPT63H□J75-B01-A18	63	65	14.5	26	137	192.5	3.5
ZPT80H□J25-B01-A18	80	83	16.5	28	68	123.5	4.5
ZPT80H□J50-B01-A18	80	83	16.5	28	103	158.5	4.5
ZPT80H□J75-B01-A18	80	83	16.5	28	139	194.5	4.5

ZPT ¹⁰⁰₁₂₅ H U J U-B01-A22 (With buffer)





				(mm)
Model	øA	øB	С	D
ZPT100H□J25-B01-A22	100	103	78	152
ZPT100H□J50-B01-A22	100	103	114	188
ZPT100H□J75-B01-A22	100	103	154	228
ZPT100H□J100-B01-A22	100	103	189	263
ZPT125HDJ25-B01-A22	125	128	78	152
ZPT125H□J50-B01-A22	125	128	114	188
ZPT125H□J75-B01-A22	125	128	154	228
ZPT125H□J100-B01-A22	125	128	189	263

Vacuum Pads for Heavy Duty Material Handling Series ZPT/ZPX

Construction



<u></u>	mnonont D	orto		ZX
No.	Description	Material	Surface treatment	ZR
1	Pad	NBR, Silicone rubber, Urethane rubber, Fluoro rubber, EPR	_	ZM
2	Adapter plate	Aluminum	_	71
3	Piston rod	Carbon steel	Hard chrome plated	ΖП
4	Spring	Stainless steel	_	
5	Buffer body	Aluminum	_	ZU
6	Buffer adaptor	Brass	Electroless nickel plated	
7	Adaptor A	Brass	Electroless nickel plated	ZL
8	X type adaptor	Brass	Electroless nickel plated	
9	Mounting nut	Rolled steel	Black zinc chromated	ZY

Replacement Parts/Pad Unit

How to Order Pad Unit

-								
	ZP 40 H N							
P	ad c	lia. (mm) •				—• Ma	aterial	
	40	ø40				Ν	NBR	
	50	ø50		_		S	Silicon rubber	
	63	ø63	_	• Pa	id type	U	Urethane rubber	
	80	ø80		Н	Heavy duty	F	Fluoro rubber	
	100	ø100	_			Е	EPR	
	125	ø125						

Pad Unit Weight

(NBR)

Model	Weight (g)	Pad d			
ZP40HN	15	ø4			
ZP50HN	27	ø5			
ZP63HN	57	ø6			
ZP80HN	86	ø8			
ZP100HN	160	ø10			
ZP125HN	224	ø12			
Add NBR weight to the					

table on the right for other materials.

<u></u>						
_					(g)	ZCU
	Pad dia.	Silicon rubber	Urethane rubber	Fluoro rubber	EPR	AM.J
-	ø40	-1	0	5	-1	/
-	ø50	-1	0	8	0	Mico
-	ø63	-2	0	16	0	WISC.
-	ø80	-3	1	27	-1	
-	ø100	-5	1	53	-1	
_	ø125	-8	3	84	0	

Dimensions

Series **ZPT/ZPX**

How to Assemble/Disassemble



How to Distinguish Different Pad Materials

Checking the mark on the pad's interior surface as shown in the figure on the left.

Material	Color	Mark
NBR	Black	
Silicon rubber	White	_
Urethane rubber	Brown	_
Fluoro rubber	Black	Ē
EPR	Black	E

Remove bolts with a hex. key wrench from the pad underside. Tighten new pad with the bolts ensuring there is no gap between the adaptor plate and the pad.



Bolts

Dimensions



			(mm)
Α	øΒ	d	L
11	5.5	M3 x 0.5	8
12	7	M4 x 0.7	8
15	8.5	M5 x 0.8	10



Vacuum Pad: Large Size Bellows Type Series ZPT/ZPX Pad Diameter: ø40, ø50, ø63, ø80, ø100, ø125





Vacuum Pad: Large Size Bellows Type

Series **ZPT/ZPX**

Pad diameter: ø40, ø50, ø63, ø80, ø100, ø125 Pad material: NBR, Silicone rubber, Urethane rubber, Fluoro rubber, EPR



Buffer stroke								
Pad dia. Buffer stroke (mm)	ø40	ø50	ø63	ø80	ø100	ø125		
25	•	•	•	•	•	•		
50	•	•	•	•	•	•		
75	•	•	•	•	•	•		
100	_	_	—	_	•	•		

Pad Material and Characteristics

 $\ensuremath{{}^{\odot}}$: Little or no influence $\quad \bigcirc$: Can be used depending on conditions. X: Not suitable

Characteristics Material	Durometer HS (±5°)	Operating temperature range (°C)	Oil resistance gasoline	Oil resistance benzol	Base resistance	Acid resistance	Weatherability	Ozone resistance	Abrasion resistance	Waterproof	Solvent resistance (Benzene, toluene)
NBR	50°	0 to 120	O	x	0	0	х	х	0	0	х
Silicon rubber	50°	-30 to 250	х	х	0	х		0	х	0	х
Urethane rubber	60°	0 to 60	0	х	х	х	0	0	0	х	х
Fluoro rubber	60°	0 to 250	0	0	х	0	0	0	0	0	0
EPR	50°	-20 to 150	x	х	0	0	0	0	0	0	х

The above table covers only general characteristics of subject rubber materials.

Pad materials used by SMC pass the nominal JIS material standards; however, actual performance depends on operating conditions.



Large Size Bellows Type Series ZPT/ZPX



Interchangeable with flat pad with ribs for heavy loads.

When changing to a different shape pad due to load change, the pad can be easily interchanged.



Possible combination———Same pad diameter, ø40 and ø50, ø63 and ø80, ø100 and ø125



Possible adsorption to cylindrical loads with easy fit to the load shape.



* Pushing force for adsorption is almost equivalent to return force of buffer spring.

Table (1) Diameter of Cylindrical Workpiece Whi	ch
can be Absorbed. (Reference value)	

Model	Dia. of cylindrical workpiece which can be absorbed: øA (1)
ZP 40HB	ø80 or more
50HB□	ø100 or more
63HB□	ø120 or more
80HB□	ø160 or more
100HB□	ø180 or more
125HB□	ø230 or more

Note 1) Please consult with SMC when requiring a diameter smaller than shown in table.

Note 2) Regard values mentioned above as reference only, since actual valves may depend on operating conditions.



Pad shape permits adsorption to sloped surfaces.

 When a workpiece could be deformed during adsorption or transportion. (Example of a cardboard box)



 When the adsorption surface of a workpiece is slanted. (Maximum angle: 5°*)



 Regard values mentioned above as reference only, since actual valves may depend on operating conditions. ZX ZR ZH ZU ZL ZQ ZQ ZF ZP ZCU AMJ Misc.

Vacuum Pad: Large Size Bellows Type **Vertical Vacuum Entry** Without Buffer Series ZPT



Specifications

ng	Vacu	um entry direction		Vertical		
	Connection		Male thread	Female thread		
unti	q	ø40, ø50	M14 x 1	M 8 x 1.25, M10 x 1.5		
Мo	hrea dia.	ø63, ø80	M16 x 1.5	M 8 x 1.25, M10 x 1.5, M12 x 1.75, M16 x 1.5		
	F	ø100, ø125	M16 x 1.5	M12 x 1.75, M16 x 1.5		
Vacuum entry port		um entry port	Rc 1/8 Use the mounting port			

Pad Type

Pad diameter (mm)	ø40, ø50, ø63, ø80, ø100, ø125
Material (Color)	NBR (Black), Silicone rubber (White), Urethane rubber (Brown), Fluoro rubber (Black with mark \textcircled{E}), EPR (Black with mark \textcircled{E})
Durometer	NBR/Silicone rubber/EPR (50°), Urethane/Fluoro rubber (60°)

Weight

NBR			
Model	Weight	Model	Weight
ZPT40HBN-A14	73	ZPT 80HBN-A16	195
-B8	40	-B8	161
-B10	39	-B10	160
ZPT50HBN-A14	89	-B12	158
-B8	56	-B16	156
-B10	55	ZPT100HBN-A16	396
ZPT63HBN-A16	155	-B12	347
-B8	121	-B16	345
-B10	120	ZPT125HBN-A16	580
-B12	118	-B12	531
-B16	116	-B16	529

Add NBR weight to below table for other materials.

(g)

Pad dia.	Silicon rubber	Urethane rubber	Fluoro rubber	EPR	
ø40	-1	+1	+10	0	
ø50	-2	+1	+19	0	
ø63	-3	+2	+37	0	
ø80	-6	+2	+61	0	
ø100	-12	+4	+121	-1	
ø125	-22	+7	+228	-3	

How to Order



ZPT ⁶³₈₀HB□-B□ (Female thread)

ZPT⁶³₈₀ HB□-A14 (Male thread)



Dimensions (m									
Model	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Y	
ZPT40HBD-A14	40	41.4	28.4	43.2	20.5	32	62	13	
ZPT50HBD-A14	50	51.9	35.7	54	24	35.5	65.5	16.5	

G ø28 Width across flats 24 3-M3 x 0.5 9 ш ш > ø6 ø18 øC øА øВ ø₽

ZX

ZR

ΖM

ΖH

ZU

ZL

ΖY

ZQ

ZF

ΖP

ZCU

AMJ

Misc.

Dimensions								(mm)
Model	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Υ
ZPT40HB□-B8	40		28.4	43.2	20.5	32	M8 x 1.25	10
-B10	40	41.4					M10 x 1.5	13
ZPT50HBD-B8	50	51.9	35.7	F 4	24	35.5	M8 x 1.25	16.5
-B10	50			54			M10 x 1.5	

ZPT⁶³₈₀ HB□-A16 (Male thread)



Dimensions

							(mm)
Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Y
63	65.1	45.5	67.6	31.5	43	73	21.5
80	83	58.4	85.1	37	48.5	78.5	27.5
	A 63 80	A B 63 65.1 80 83	ABC6365.145.5808358.4	A B C D 63 65.1 45.5 67.6 80 83 58.4 85.1	A B C D E 63 65.1 45.5 67.6 31.5 80 83 58.4 85.1 37	A B C D E F 63 65.1 45.5 67.6 31.5 43 80 83 58.4 85.1 37 48.5	A B C D E F G 63 65.1 45.5 67.6 31.5 43 73 80 83 58.4 85.1 37 48.5 78.5

ZPT⁶³₈₀ HB□-B□ (Female thread)



Dimensions (m									
Model	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Y	
ZPT63HB□-B8							M8 x 1.25		
-B10	62	65.1	45.5	67.6 3	31.5	43	M10 x 1.5	21.5	
-B12	63						M12 x 1.75		
-B16							M16 x 1.5		
ZPT80HBD-B8							M8 x 1.25	27.5	
-B10	80	83	58.4	85.1	37	48.5	M10 x 1.5		
-B12		05	50.4	00.1	01		M12 x 1.75		
-B16									M16 x 1.5

ZPT ¹⁰⁰₁₂₅ HB□-A16 (Male thread)





Dimensions

Dimensions								(mm)
Model	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Υ
ZPT100HBD-A16	100	103	68.5	107	47.5	60.5	90.5	35.5
ZPT125HBD-A16	125	128.5	88.5	135	56	69	99	44

Dimensions (mm									
Model	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Υ	
ZPT100HBD-B12	100	103.1	68.6	106.7	47 5	60.5	M12 x 1.75	35.5	
-B16	100				47.5		M16 x 1.5		
ZPT125HBD-B12	105			105			M12 x 1.75	44	
-B16	125	128.5	88.6	135	56	69	M16 x 1.5		

ZPT ¹⁰⁰₁₂₅HB□-B□ (Female thread)

Vacuum Pad: Large Size Bellows Type Vertical Vacuum Entry With Buffer Series ZPT



Specifications

	Vacı	uum entry direction	Vertical				
ing	Coi	nnection	Male thread				
dia	ø40, ø50	M18 x 1.5					
Ĕ	ead	ø63, ø80	M18 x 1.5				
	Thr	ø100, ø125	M22 x 1.5				
Va	acui	um entry port	Rc 1/8				

Buffe	r type	Rotating (J)			
Buffer stroke	ø40 to ø80	25, 50, 75 mm			
	ø100, ø125	25, 50, 75, 100 mm			

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Misc.

(g)

Pad Type

Pad diameter (mm)	ø40, ø50, ø63, ø80, ø100, ø125
Material (Color)	NBR (Black), Silicone rubber (White), Urethane rubber (Brown), Fluoro rubber (Black with mark $\hat{\mathbb{E}}$), EPR (Black with mark $\hat{\mathbb{E}}$)
Durometer	NBR/Silicone rubber/EPR (50°), Urethane/Fluoro rubber (60°)

Weight

NBR			
Model	Weight	Model	Weight
ZPT40HBNJ25-B01-A18	127	ZPT 80HBNJ50-B01-A18	268
50-B01-A18	147	75-B01-A18	289
75-B01-A18	168	ZPT100HBNJ25-B01-A22	535
ZPT50HBNJ25-B01-A18	143	50-B01-A22	575
50-B01-A18	163	75-B01-A22	620
75-B01-A18	201	100-B01-A22	659
ZPT63HBNJ25-B01-A18	208	ZPT125HBNJ25-B01-A22	719
50-B01-A18	228	50-B01-A22	759
75-B01-A18	249	75-B01-A22	804
ZPT80HBNJ25-B01-A18	231	100-B01-A22	843

Add NBR weight to below table for other materials. Silicon Urethane Fluoro EPR Pad dia rubber rubber rubber ø40 -1 +1 +10 0 ø50 -2 +1 +19 0 ø63 +2 +37 0 -3 ø80 +2 +61 0 -6 ø100 +4 +121 -12 ø125 +7 +228 -22

How to Order





Series **ZPT**

ZPT ⁴⁰₅₀HB□J□-B01-A18 (Male thread)



ZPT⁶³₈₀HB□J□-B01-A18 (Male thread)



Dimensions (mm)									
Model	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	Y
ZPT40HB□J25-B01-A18							72	127.5	
50-B01-A18	40	41.4	28.4	43.2	20.5	32	107	162.5	13
75-B01-A18							143	198.5	
ZPT50HB□J25-B01-A18							75.5	131	
50-B01-A18	50	51.9	35.7	54	24	35.5	110.5	166	16.5
75-B01-A18							146.5	202	

Dimensions (mm)									
Model	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	Y
ZPT63HB□J25-B01-A18							83	138.5	
50-B01-A18	63	65.1	45.5	67.6	31.5	43	118	173.5	21.5
75-B01-A18							154	209	
ZPT80HB□J25-B01-A18							88.5	144	
50-B01-A18	80	83	58.5	85.1	37	48.5	123.5	179	27.5
75-B01-A18							159.5	215	

ZPT¹⁰⁰₁₂₅HB□J□-B01-A22 (Male thread)



Dimensions (mm)								(mm)	
Model	Α	В	С	D	Ε	F	G	Н	Y
ZPT100HBDJ25-B01-A22							104.5	178.5	
50-B01-A22	100	103.1	68.6	106.7	47.5	60.5	140.5	214.5	35.5
75-B01-A22							180.5	254.5	
100-B01-A22							215.5	289.5	
ZPT125HB□J25-B01-A22				135	56	69	113	187	44
50-B01-A22	105	100 5	00.0				149	223	
75-B01-A22	125	128.5	88.6				189	263	
100-B01-A22							224	298	



Construction

Series ZPT

Series ZPX



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6 (9)

Cor	Component Parts										
No.	Description	Material	Surface treatment								
1	Pad	NBR, Silicone rubber, Urethane rubber, Fluoro rubber, EPR									
2	Adapter plate	Aluminum									
3	Piston rod	Carbon steel	Hard chrome plated								
(4)	Spring	Stainless steel									
(5)	Buffer body	Aluminum									
6	Buffer adaptor	Brass	Electroless nickel plated								
\bigcirc	Adaptor A	Brass	Electroless nickel plated								
8	X type adaptor	Brass	Electroless nickel plated								
9	Mounting nut	Rolled steel	Black zinc chromated								

Replacement Parts/Pad Unit

How to Order



Weight (g)										
NBR Add NBR weight to below table for other mater										
Model	Weight		Pad dia.	Silicon rubber	Urethane rubber	Fluoro rubber	EPR			
ZP 40HBN	17		ø40	-1	+1	+10	0			
ZP 50HBN	33		ø50	-2	+1	+19	0			
ZP 63HBN	63		ø63	-3	+2	+37	0			
ZP 80HBN	103		ø80	-6	+2	+61	0			
ZP100HBN	206		ø100	-12	+4	+121	-1			
ZP125HBN	390		ø125	-22	+7	+228	-3			

Dimensions





Dimensions (mm)										
Model	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	Υ			
ZP40HB	40	41.4	28.4	43.2	20.5	30	13			
ZP50HB	24	40.5	16.5							

ZP⁶³₈₀HB□



D	im	en	ISİ	O	ns		

Model	Α	В	С	D	Ε	F	G	Y
ZP63HB	63	65.1	45.5	67.6	31.5	50	4.5	21.5
ZP80HB	80	83	58.4	85.1	37	64	5	27.5

ZP¹⁰⁰₁₂₅**HB**□



Dimensions (mm)										
Model	Α	В	С	D	Ε	F	Υ			
ZP100HB	100	103.1	68.6	106.7	47.5	80	35.5			
ZP125HB	125	128.5	88.6	135	56	105	44			

ΖX

Series **ZPT/ZPX**

How to Assemble/Disassemble

Remove bolts with a hex. key wrench from the pad underside. Tighten new pad with the bolts ensuring there is no gap between the adapter plate and the pad.



How to Distinguish Different Pad Materials

Check for the indicator mark on the pad's interior surface as shown in the figue at left.

surface de cheffin in die ligue de leid							
Material	Color	Mark					
NBR	Black	—					
Silicon rubber	White	—					
Urethane rubber	Brown	—					
Fluoro rubber	Black	Ð					
EPR	Black	E					

Replacement Parts/Mounting Nut





				(mm)
Model	Α	В	d	Н
SN-015A	19	21.9	M14 x 1	5
ZPNA-M16	22	25.4	M16 x 1.5	6
ZPNA-M18	27	31.2	M18 x 1.5	9
ZPNA-M22	30	34.6	M22 x 1.5	8

Bolts (Hexagonal Socket Head Cap Screw)

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Dimensions



			(mm)
Α	В	d	L
11	5.5	M3 x 0.5	8
12	7	M4 x 0.7	8
15	8.5	M5 x 0.8	10







Series ZPT: Vertical Vacuum Entry Type Series ZPR: Lateral Vacuum Entry Type One-touch Fitting

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Misc.

Vacuum Pad: Ball Joint Type

Series

Pad diameter: ø10, ø13, ø16, ø20, ø25, ø32, ø40, ø50 Pad material: NBR, Silicon rubber, Urethane rubber, Fluoro rubber, Conductive NBR, Conductive silicon rubber



Adsorption is possible even on a slanted surface.



Buffer stroke												
Pad dia. Buffer stroke	ø10	ø13	ø16	ø20	ø25	ø32	ø40	ø50				
10 mm	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				
20 mm	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				
30 mm	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				
40 mm	•	•	•	_	_	_	_	_				
50 mm	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				

Exchangeable at the adapter

Pad Material and Characteristics

	Or Company and demonstration on conditions.	V. Net eviteble
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Characteristics Material	Durometer HS (±5°)	Operating temperature range (°C)	Oil resistance gasoline	Oil resistance benzol	Base resistance	Acid resistance	Weatherability	Ozone resistance	Abrasion resistance	Waterproof	Solvent resistance (Benzene, toluene)
NBR	50°	0 to 120	O	х	0	0	0	х	O	0	х
Silicon rubber	40°	-30 to 200	х	Х	0	х	O	O	х	0	х
Urethane rubber	60°	0 to 60	O	х	х	х	0	O	O	х	х
Fluoro rubber	60°	0 to 250	O	\bigcirc	х	O	O	O	0	O	O
Conductive NBR	50°	0 to 100	0	х	0	х	0	х	0	0	х
Conductive silicon rubber	50°	-10 to 200	х	х	0	х	0	O	Х	0	х

The above table covers only general characteristics of subject rubber materials.

Pad material used by SMC pass the nominal JIS material standards; however, actual performance depends on operating conditions.



A Precautions

Be sure to read before handling. Refer to pages 13-15-3 to 13-15-4 for Safety Instructions and Common Precautions on the products mentioned in this catalog, and refer to page 13-1-5 for Precautions on every series.

Caution on Design

\land Warning

1. In case where the workpieces are heavy or dangerous objects, etc., take measures to address a possible loss of adsorption force (installation of drop prevention guide, etc.).

In the case of transportation by vacuum adsorption using vacuum pads, adsorption force is lost when there is a drop in vacuum pressure.

Furthermore, since vacuum pressure can also deteriorate due to wear and cracking of pads, and vacuum leakage from piping, etc., be certain to perform maintenance on vacuum equipment.

Selection

A Caution

1. The pad materials which can be used differ depending upon the operating environment.

An appropriate pad material should be selected.

Furthermore, since vacuum pads are manufactured for use with industrial products, they should not come into direct contact with medicines or food products, etc.

2. Depending upon the weight and shape of the workpieces, the diameter, quantity and shape of pads suitable for use will vary.

Use the pad lifting force table for reference.

Also, the pads to be selected will differ based upon conditions other than the above, such as the condition of the workpiece surface (presence or absence of oil or water), the workpiece material and its gas permeability. Confirmation is necessary by actually performing vacuum adsorption on the subject workpieces.

- **3. Use a buffer for adsorption on fragile workpieces.** The cushioning performed by the buffer is also necessary when there is variation in the height of workpieces. When it is desired to perform further positioning of pads and workpieces, a detent buffer can be used.
- 4. The life of the buffer will be reduced if lateral force is applied to the buffer shaft.

Note that sometimes a load is applied to the buffer by a piping tube (pulling or pressing, etc. in a lateral direction).

5. Do not apply an impact or large force to a pad when adsorbing a workpiece.

This will cause deformation, cracking and wear of the pad to be accelerated. The stiffening ribs, etc. should touch lightly, while staying within the pad skirt's deformation range. Positioning should be performed accurately. Especially in the case of small diameter pads.

6. When transporting in an upward direction, factors such as acceleration, wind pressure and impact force must be considered in addition to the workpiece weight.

Use caution particularly when lifting items such as glass plates and circuit boards, because a large force will be applied by wind pressure. When a workpiece which is oriented vertically is transported horizontally, large forces are applied by acceleration when movement is started and stopped. Further, in cases where the pad and workpiece can slip easily, accelerations and decelerations of horizontal movement should be kept low.

- 7. When transporting flat shaped workpieces that have large surface areas using multiple pads, care must be taken in arranging the pads, giving consideration to balance of the workpieces.
- Use caution since the workpiece could <u>Pad</u> rotate during transfer. Use of more than one pad for each workpiece is recommended.

pads, care must be iving consideration w W Horizontal lifting Horizontal lifting

Maintenance

\land Caution

1. Perform pad maintenance regularly.

Since pads are essentially rubber, deterioration is unavoidable. The rate of deterioration depends upon factors such as conditions of use, environment and temperature. Regular maintenance should be performed. If any damage, splitting, cracking or abrasion has occured in a pad which appears to be harmful, replace it immediately.

Also, take care not to damage the outside of the pad.



How to Assemble/Disassemble

Caution

- Insert a hexagon wrench from the bottom of the pad, loosen the screw and remove the old pad from the adapter.
- 2. Place a new pad on the adapter, and after confirming that the O-ring is in place, retighten the screw with the hexagon wrench.



Pad diameter: ø40, ø50

- 1. Pull the lock ring upward, and after lifting it to the adapter, remove the old pad by pulling it downward.
- 2. When holding the lock ring in the raised position, place a new pad onto the adapter.
- **3.** Confirm that the pad is securely in place, and then return the lock ring to its original position.



ZX ZR ZH ZU ZL ZV ZQ ZF ZP ZCU AMJ Misc.

Series ZPT/ZPR Component Parts

Series ZPT

Pad Diameter: ø10 to ø32



Series ZPR Pad Diameter: ø10 to ø32



Pad Diameter: ø40, ø50



Pad Diameter: ø40, ø50



Compornent Parts

No.	Description	Material	Note
1	Pad	NBR, Silicon rubber, Urethane rubber, Fluoro rubber, Conductive NBR, Conductive silicon rubber	
2	Lock ring	Aluminum	
3	Adapter	Brass, Stainless steel	Electroless nickel plated
(4)	Buffer	Brass	Electroless nickel plated
(5)	Adapter	Brass, Stainless steel, PBT	Electroless nickel plated



Series ZPT/ZPR Replacement Parts



Note) Pads are exclusively ball joint type and are not interchangeable with other pads.

Dimensions

Ball joint type: ø10 to 32



				(mm
Model	d	н	В	С
SNJ-015A	M10 x 1	3	14	16.2
SN-015A	M14 x 1	5	19	21.9
SNJ-010A	M8 x 1	3	12	13.9

R

Ball joint type: Ø40, Ø50



						(mm)
Model	Α	В	С	D	E	Y
ZP10F□□	10	12		8.2	6.5	1.5
ZP13F	13	15	3		7	0
ZP16F□□	16	18				2
ZP20F	20	22			0.5	3
ZP25F	25	28	4	10.2	8.5	
ZP32F	32	35			9	
ZP40F□□	40	43	10		13	5
ZP50F	50	53	8	28	14	6

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Vacuum Pad: Ball Joint Type Vertical Vacuum Entry Without Buffer/Male Thread Series ZPT





Note) Pads are exclusively ball joint type and are not interchangeable with other pads.

Weight

Specifications

Vacuum entry di	rection	Vertical		
Connection		Mounting	Vacuum entry port	
Connection		Male thread	Female thread	
	ø10 to ø16	M8 x 1		
Pad diameter (mm)	ø20 to ø32	M10 x 1	M5 x 0.8	
	ø40, ø50	M14 x 1		
Ball joint rotation		±.	15°	

Pad dia. (mm)	Mounting	Vacuum entry (Female thread)	
	(Male thread)	M5 x 0.8	
ø10 to ø16	M8 x 1	20	
ø20 to ø32	M10 x 1	24	
ø40, ø50	M14 x 1	55	

(g)

Pad Type

Pad form	Ball joint type								
Pad diameter (mm)	ø10, ø13, ø16, ø20, ø25, ø32, ø40, ø50								
Material	NBR	Silicon rubber	Urethane rubber	Fluoro rubber	Conductive NBR	Conductive silicon rubber			
Color	Black	White	Brown	Black with green mark	Black with 1 white mark	Black with 2 white mark			
Durometer	50°	40°	60°	60°	50°	50°			

SMC







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Misc.

ZPT²⁰₃₂F□□-B5-A10 (Without buffer/Male thread)

Dimensions						(mm)
Model	Α	В	С	D	F	Υ
ZPT10FDD-B5-A8	10	12	10	12.5	37.5	
ZPT13FDD-B5-A8	13	15	10.5	10	00	1.5
ZPT16F□□-B5-A8	16	18	10.5	13	38	2

Dimensions (mr							
Model	Α	В	С	D	F		
ZPT20F□□-B5-A10	20	22	10 5	15.5	48.5		
ZPT25F	25	28	12.5				
ZPT32F□□-B5-A10	32	35	13	16	49		

ZPT⁴⁰₅₀F□□-B5-A14 (Without buffer/Male thread)



Dimensions

Dimensions						
Model	Α	В	С	D	F	Y
ZPT40F□□-B5-A14	40	43	12.5	18.5	51.5	5
ZPT50F□□-B5-A14	50	53	13.5	19.5	52.5	6

Vacuum Pad: Ball Joint Type Vertical Vacuum Entry Without Buffer/Female Thread Series ZPT



upon a receipt of order.

Note) Pads are exclusively ball joint type and are not interchangeable with other pads.

Specifications

Vacuum entry di	irection	Vertical
Connection		Connection/Vacuum entry
		Female thread
	ø10 to ø16	M5 x 0.8
		M5 x 0.8
Doddio (mm)	ø20 to ø32	M8 x 1.25
Pad dia. (mm)		Rc 1/8
	a40 a50	M8 x 1.25
	940, 950	Rc 1/8
Ball joint rotation	1	±15°

Weight

(g)

Dad dia (mm)	Vacuum entry (Female thread)					
Pau uia. (mm)	M5 x 0.8	M8 x 1.25	Rc 1/8			
ø10 to ø16	10	—	—			
ø20 to ø32	14	17	19			
ø40, ø50	—	47	46			

Pad Type

Pad form		Ball joint type								
Pad diameter (mm)		ø10, ø13, ø16, ø20, ø25, ø32, ø40, ø50								
Material	NBR	Silicon rubber	Urethane rubber	Fluoro rubber	Conductive NBR	Conductive silicon rubber				
Color	Black	White	Brown	Black with green mark	Black with 1 white mark	Black with 2 white mark				
Durometer	50°	40°	60°	60°	50°	50°				



Dimensions

Model

ZPT20FDD-B5

ZPT20FDD-B8

ZPT20FDD-B01

ZPT25FDD-B5

ZPT25FDD-B8

ZPT25FDD-B01

ZPT32FDD-B5

ZPT32FDD-B8

ZPT32FDD-B01







В

22

Α

20

25 28

32 35 13

C D

12.5 15.5

F

32

36

32

36

32.5

36.5

16

 $ZPT_{32}^{20}F\square -B_{01}^{5}$ (Without buffer/Female thread)

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ZP
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Misc.

(mm)

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14

12

14

9

12

9

NL

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8

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8

6.2 14

6.2

6.2

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M5 x 0.8

M8 x 1.25

Rc 1/8

M5 x 0.8

M8 x 1.25

Rc 1/8

M5 x 0.8

M8 x 1.25

Rc 1/8

Dimensions						(mm)
Model	Α	В	С	D	F	Y
ZPT10FDD-B5	10	12	10	12.5	27	4.5
ZPT13FDD-B5	13	15	10.5	10	27.5	1.5
ZPT16FDD-B5	16	18	10.5	13		2

$ZPT_{50}^{40}F\square\square$ - B_{01}^{8} (Without buffer/Female thread)



Dimensions (mm								(mm)						
Model	Α	В	С	D	F	N	NL	Р	Υ					
ZPT40F	40	40	10 5	10 5	20	M8 x 1.25	8	12	_					
ZPT40F-B01	40	43	12.5	18.5	8.5 39	Rc 1/8	6.2	14	5					
ZPT50FDD-B8	50	50	10 5	10 5	40	M8 x 1.25	8	12						
ZPT50F□□-B01	50	53	13.5	13.5	13.5	19.5 40		13.5 19.5	19.5	9.5 40	Rc 1/8	6.2	14	0

Vacuum Pad: Ball Joint Type Vertical Vacuum Entry With Buffer Series ZPT



Buffer Spring Reactive Force

Pad dia. (mm)	0 stroke	Stroke end	
ø10 to ø16	1.0 N	3.0 N	
ø20 to ø50	2.0 N	5.0 N	

Note) Pads are exclusively ball joint type and are not interchangeable with other pads.

Pad Type

Pad form	Ball joint type								
Pad dia. (mm)		ø10, ø13, ø16, ø20, ø25, ø32, ø40, ø50							
Material	NBR	Silicon rubber	Urethane rubber	Fluoro rubber	Conductive NBR	Conductive silicon rubber			
Color	Black	White	Brown	Black with green mark	Black with 1 white mark	Black with 2 white mark			
Durometer	50°	40°	60°	60°	50°	50°			



Vacuum Pad: Ball Joint Type Vertical Vacuum Entry with Buffer Series ZPT



Specifications	3
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Vacuum entry di	irection	Vertical			
Connection		Mounting	Mounting Vacuum en		
Connection		Buffer male thread	Female thread	One-touch fitting	
	~10 to ~10	M10 x 1	ME v O 9	ø4 tube	
Pad dia (mm)	010 to 016	IVITO X T	0.0 X CIVI	ø6 tube	
Fau ula. (IIIII)		M14 x 1	Pc 1/8	ø6 tube	
	020 10 050	WITH X T	110 170	ø8 tube	
Ball joint rotation	า	±15°			

Buffer Type

Pad dia. (mm)	ø10 t	o ø16	ø20 to ø50		
Mounting	M10) x 1	M14 x 1		
Stroke (mm)	10, 20, 3	0, 40, 50	10, 20, 30, 50		
Spring reactive force	0 stroke	1.0 N	0 stroke	2.0 N	
	Stroke end	3.0 N	Stroke end	5.0 N	
Non-rotating specification	With no non-rotating (J), With non-rotating (K)				

Weight

					(~)		
	(g) Vacuum entry port						
Pad dia. (mm)	Female thread		One-touch fitting				
	M5 x 0.8	Rc 1/8	ø4 tube	ø6 tube	ø8 tube		
ø10 to ø16	30	—	32	33		Mis	
ø20 to ø32	—	128	—	133	139		
ø40, ø50	—	158	—	159	167		

Weight by Stroke

				(g)		
Ded die (mm)	Stroke (mm)					
Fau ula. (mm)	20	30	40	50		
ø10 to ø16	+10.5	+12.5	+22.5	+24		
ø20 to ø50	+37.5	+40	_	+66.5		

Series **ZPT**

$ZPT_{16}^{10}F\Box \Box \overset{J}{\kappa}10\text{-}B5\text{-}A10 \text{ (With buffer/Female thread)}$



Dimensions: 10 mm Stroke

	-	-		-					· · /
Model	Α	В	С	D	F	Н	I	J	Y
ZPT10F0010-B5-A10	10	12	10	12.5	27	38.5		74.5	1.5
ZPT13F00010-B5-A10	13	15	10.5	10	07.5	00	23	75	
ZPT16F	16	18	10.5	13	27.5	39		/5	2

Additional Dimensions by Stroke (mm)

Stroke	н	I	J
20	+10	.00	+38
30	+20	+28	+48
40	+30	. 54	+84
50	+40	+54	+94

$ZPT_{32}^{20}F\Box\Box_{\kappa}^{J}$ 10-B01-A14 (With buffer/Female thread)



With a stroke of 10 mm



Stroke 20 to 50 mm

Dimensions: 10 mm Stroke

Model	Α	В	С	D	F	Н	I	J
ZPT20F	20	22	12.5 13	45.5	00	40.5	50	445
ZPT25F	25	28		15.5	36	48.5		115
ZPT32F0010-B01-A14	32	35		16	36.5	49		115.5

(mm)

Additional Dimensions by Stroke (mm)

I	Stroke	Н	I	J
	20	+10	0	+5.5
	30	+20	±0	+15.5
ļ	50	+40	+25	+60.5
- 2				



(mm)

Vacuum Pad: Ball Joint Type Vertical Vacuum Entry with Buffer Series ZPT

$ZPT_{50}^{40}F\Box \Box K^{J}10$ -B01-A14 (With buffer/Female thread)



With a stroke of 10 mm



Stroke 20 to 50 mm

Dimensions: 10 mm Stroke

Model	Α	В	С	D	F	Н	I	J	Y
ZPT40F	40	43	12.5	18.5	39	51.5	50	118	5
ZPT50F0010-B01-A14	50	53	13.5	19.5	40	52.5	50	119	6

Additional Dimensions

by Stroke (mm)								
Stroke	н	I	J					
20	+10	.0	+5.5					
30	+20	±0	+15.5					
50	+40	+25	+60.5					

 $ZPT_{16}^{10}F \square \square_{K}^{J}10-0 \square -A10$ (With buffer/One-touch fitting)



ZR
ZM
ZH
ZU
ZL
ZY
ZQ
ZF
ZP
ZCU
AMJ
Misc.

(mm)

ΖX

Dimensions:	10	mm	Stroke
	10		SUORE

	-	_	-	_	_		_		Q· 4	Q. 6	
Model	Α	В	С	D	F	Н	I	J	K	K	Y
ZPT10F0010-00-A10	10	12	10	12.5	27	38.5		74.5	88.5	89.5	1.5
ZPT13F0010-00-A10	13	15	10 5	10	07.5	00	23	75		00	
ZPT16F	16	18	10.5	5 13	13 27.5	39		/5	89	90	2

Additional Dimensions

bv Stroke

by Stroke (mm)											
Stroke	Н	I	J K								
20	+10		+38								
30	+20	+28	+48								
40	+30	⊥ 54	+84								
50	+40	104	+94								

(mm)

Series **ZPT**

$ZPT_{32}^{20}F\square\square_{K}^{J}10\text{-}0\square\text{-}A14$ (With buffer/One-touch fitting)

Applicable tubing O.D.øQ Hexagon width across flats **P** Rc 1/8 M14 x 1 Hexagon width across flats 19 ß ¥ ഹ Hexagon width across flats 12 M8 x 1.25 Þ т Hexagon width across flats 12 L Hexagon width across flats 3 ш ں ם ო ø2 øА øВ With a stroke of 10 mm



Dimensions: 10 mm Stroke

Madal	•	-	•			Н	I	J	Q: 6		Q: 8	
Model	Α	в		F	K				Ρ	Κ	Ρ	
ZPT20F	20	22	10 5	155	26	10 E		115	100 5		107	
ZPT25F	25	28	12.5	15.5	.5 30	40.5	50	115	133.5	13	137	13
ZPT32F0010-00-A14	32	35	13	16	36.5	49		115.5	134		135.5	1

Additional Dimensions

by Stroke (mm)											
Stroko	ш	1	Q	: 6	Q:	8					
Stroke	п	1	Κ	Ρ	Κ	Ρ					
20	+10	. 0	-5.1		-3.6						
30	+20	±U	+4.9	-1	+6.4	+1					
50	+40	+25	+49.9		+51.4						

$ZPT_{50}^{40}F \square \square {}_{K}^{J}10-0 \square$ -A14 (With buffer/One-touch fitting)



Stroke 20 to 50 mm

Dimensions: 10 mm Stroke (mm)											mm)		
Model	Α	в	С	D	F	н	I	J	Q: K	: 6 P	Q	: 8 P	Y
ZPT40F00010-00-A14	40	43	12.5	18.5	39	51.5	50	118	136.5	12	140	12	5
ZPT50F0010-00-A14	50	53	13.5	19.5	40	52.5	50	119	137.5	13	141	13	6

Additional Dimensions

by Slicke (r										
Stroko	ц		Q: 6		Q	8				
Stroke	п		K	Ρ	K	Ρ				
20	+10	. 0	-5.1		-3.6					
30	+20	±0	+4.9	-1	+6.4	+1				
50	+40	+25	+ 9.9		+51.4					



(mm)

Vacuum Pad

New

More shapes and sizes of pads. Applicable for various types of work pieces



CAT.ES100-76A

Vacuum Pad Series ZP2/ZP

Pad Diameter List

•: Series ZP2 O: Series ZP

Pad type	Symbol	Page of					0.5							10		10		
		272	0.8	1.1	2	3	3.5	4 Note)	5	6	1	8	y	10	11	13	14	
U U	U	P. 1			0			0	·	0		0		0		0		
Flat	MU	P. 2					•				_					_		
	EU	P. 5	_			_	_		_		_			_	_	_	_	
	AU	P. 8	_	_			_		_		_		_	_	_	_	_	
Flat with rib	С	P. 1	_	-	_	_	_	_	_				_	0	_	0	_	
Thin flat (pad)	UT	P. 1 P. 10	_	_	_	_	_	_			_	_		0		0		
Thin flat with rib	СТ	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	0	_	0	_	
l.	в	P. 1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	Note)		Note)		0	_	0	_	
	J	P. 13	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	_			_	_		
Bellows (pad)	МВ	P. 14	_	_	_	_	_		_		_		_		_	_	_	
=	ZJ	P. 16	_	_		_	_		•		_	_		_	_	_	_	
Deep 🕺	D	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_		_		0	_	_	_	
Nozzle pad	AN	P. 9			_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	
Flat pad	МТ	P. 11	_	-	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_			_	_		
Oval pad	w	P. 17	_	_	_	_	3.5 x 7	4 x 10 4 x 20 4 x 30	5 x 10 5 x 20 5 x 30	6 x 10 6 x 20 6 x 30		8 x 20 8 x 30		_	_	_	_	
	U	_			2 x 4		3.5 x 7 〇	′ <mark>4 x 10</mark> ◯	_	_		_						
æ	н	P. 33	_	_	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	-		
Heavy-duty pad	нт	P. 33	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
	НВ	P. 35	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	L
S	нw	P. 36	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	—	_	_	_	—	l
Mark-free pad	U	P. 27																
Related pad	н	P. 28		_							_	_			_	_		
Sponge pad	S	P. 30				_					—				_	_	_	<u> </u>
Resin attachment	к	P. 29	_	_	_	_	_	_			_				_		_	
Pad with ball spline buffer	U	P. 24		_		_	_		_		_			_	_	_	_	
Heavy-duty	н	P. 37	_	_	_	_	_	_			_	_		_	_	_	_	
ball joint pad	НВ	P. 43	_	_		_					_	_		_	_		_	
Cyclone pad (Non-contact pad) Made to OrderP. 25 Note) The ZP2 series is blast type. Products other than above																		
Vacuum pad for transfe	rring dis	sks 💽	B	•P. 59	Vacu	um pa	d for fi	xing pa	anel 🧵	9	•••••P.	60 Va	cuum	saving	j valve		••Р. 61	
Front matter 1																		

Best Pneumatics **O** Patternat SMC vacuum pad Search * O: Refer to SMC website or pages 1117 to 1235 in Best Pneumatics http://www.smcworld.com No. 4 for details of the ZP series. **Pad diameter** Catalog Page of Symbol ZP2 of ZP 25 30 32 40 50 63 80 100 125 150 250 300 340 15 20 46 16 18 \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc U P. 1 ____ ____ _____ _ ____ ____ MU _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ ____ ____ _____ P. 2 ____ ____ _ ____ _____ ____ EU P. 5 ____ ____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ ____ _____ ____ ____ ____ ____ _____ ____ _____ _____ ____ _____ ____ _____ ____ ____ _____ . _____ _____ _____ ____ AU P. 8 _ _ _ _ _ . _____ \bigcirc \bigcirc ____ \bigcirc \bigcirc ____ \bigcirc _____ \bigcirc _____ _____ _____ ____ С P. 1 _ _ _ _____ _____ P. 1 P. 10 \bigcirc UT ____ ____ ____ ____ \bigcirc ____ ____ СТ _____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ _ \bigcirc . \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc P. 1 . _____ _ _____ _ В P. 13 J _____ ____ MB P. 14 ____ _____ ____ ZJ P. 16 ____ _ _____ _____ ____ ____ ____ ____ \bigcirc ____ \bigcirc \bigcirc ____ D ____ ____ ____ _____ ____ _____ _____ _____ ____ AN P. 9 _____ _ ____ _____ _ _____ _____ _____ МТ P. 11 ____ ____ _____ _____ _____ ____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ ____ _____ _____ ____ W P. 17 U — _____ _____ _____ ____ ____ ____ \bigcirc ____ \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc _____ _____ н P. 33 ____ ____ ____ HT P. 33 ____ _____ ____ _ ____ ____ ____ ____ \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc HB P. 35 _____ ____ _____ ____ ____ _ \bigcirc ____ \bigcirc \bigcirc ____ ____ 30 x 50 _____ HW P. 36 ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ _____ ____ ____ ____ _ ____ ____ _____ ____ . . _ U P. 27 н P. 28 ____ ____ _____ _____ _____ _____ ____ _____ ____ _____ _____ _____ S P. 30 ____ ____ ____ ____ _ ____ ____ _____ _____ ____ ____ _____ Κ _____ ____ _ ____ ____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ P. 29 U ____ _____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ _____ _____ ____ P. 24 _____ ____ ____ ____ _____ _____ ____ ____ ____ _____ _____ _____ н P. 37 HΒ _____ ____ _____ ____ ____ ____ ____ _ _____ P. 43



Pad Diameter List



Variations			Pad		Adoptor type	Paga
Varialio		Symbol	Туре	Diameter	Adapter type	Fage
Compact Pad Flat For adsorption of general work pieces For adsorption of work pieces with flat and not	Single unit	- U	Flat	ø 3 , ø4		-P.1
 deformed surface Flat with rib For a workpiece which is likely to deform or for releasing a workpiece certainly Thin flat For a workpiece which is 	Single unit	c	Flat with rib	ø 6, ø7, ø8		- P.1
 Bellows For adsorption of work pieces with inclined surface 	Single unit	- UT	Thin flat	ø 5, ø6	Series ZP Common adapter	-P. 1
	Single unit	в	Bellows	ø 6 , ø 8		- P. 1
Short-type Pad Space-saving in the height direction	Single unit With adapter	- MU		ø2, ø3.5, ø4 ø5, ø6, ø8 ø10, ø15		P. 2
	Single unit With adapter	- EU	Flat	ø2, ø4, ø6 ø8, ø15		- P. 5
	Single unit	- AU		ø2, ø3, ø4 ø6, ø8	_	- P. 8
Nozzle Pad For adsorption of small compo- nents such as IC chips	Single unit With adapter	- AN	Nozzle	ø 0.8 , ø1.1		-P . 9
 Thin Flat Pad For adsorption of soft work pieces such as thin sheets or vinyl. Wrinkling or deformation during adsorption is reduced. 	Single unit	- ит	Thin flat (Skirt)	ø5, ø6, ø11 ø14, ø18 ø20	Series ZP Common adapter	- P. 10

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Variations			Pad		Adaptor type	Paga
variatio		Symbol	Туре	Diameter	Adapter type	Fage
 Blast-type Pad Blast treatment to create finely uneven surface for adsorption. Work pieces can be removed easily. 	Single unit	- U	Flat	ø 4		- <u>P. 1</u>
	Single unit	- c	Flat with rib	ø 6 , ø 8		- P. 1
	Single unit	- В	Bellows	ø 6 , ø8		- P. 1
	Single unit	- J	Bellows (Multistage type)	ø10, ø15 ø25, ø30	Series ZP Common adapter	- P. 13
	Single unit With adapter	- MU	Flat	ø2, ø3.5, ø4 ø5, ø6, ø8 ø10, ø15		- P. 2
	Single unit With adapter	- EU	Flat	ø 2 , ø 4 , ø 6		- P. 5
	Single unit With adapter	- мт	Thin flat (With groove)	ø10, ø15 ø20, ø25 ø30	75	- P. 11
	Single unit With adapter	мв	Bellows	ø4, ø6, ø8 ø10, ø15 ø20		-P. 14

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Variations			Pad			Page	
variatio	ns	Symbol	Туре	Diameter	Adapter type	Page	
Mark-free Pad For use where adsorption marks must not be left on work pieces. Standard pad Clear trace of the pad	Single unit	- U	Flat	ø4, ø6, ø8 ø10, ø16 ø25, ø32 ø40, ø50	Series ZP Common adapter	- P. 27	
No trace on the object Mark-free NBR pad Stuck fluororesin pad Related Pad Made to Ord Cyclone Pad (Non-contact	single unit er (pad) P. 25	- н	Heavy-duty (Flat with rib)	ø40, ø50 ø63, ø80 ø100, ø125	_	- P. 28	
Resin Attachment Mark-free. Prevents sticking of the rubber and the workpiece. <u>Attachment</u>	Single unit With pad		Bellows	ø6, ø8 ø10, ø13 ø16, ø20 ø25, ø32	Series ZP Common adapter	- P. 29	
Sponge Pad For adsorption of work pieces with bumps	Single unit With adapter	s	Sponge	ø4, ø6 ø8, ø10 ø15		- P. 30 - P. 31	
Heavy-duty Pad For heavy or large work pieces		н	Heavy-duty (Flat with rib)	ø32, ø300 ø340		P. 33	
		нт	Heavy-duty (Thin flat with rib)	ø 150 , ø 250	_	- P. 33	
		нв	Heavy-duty (Bellows)	ø32, ø150		- P. 35	
		нw	Heavy-duty (Oval)	30 x 50		P. 36	
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Variations			Pad		Adoptor type	Dama
			Туре	Diameter	Adapter type	Page
Heavy-duty Pad Heavy-duty type (Flat with rib) Ideal for heavy or large work pieces such as CRT and automobile bodies		н	Heavy-duty (Flat with rib)	ø40, ø50	Series ZP	P. 49
 Heavy-duty type (Bellows) Ideal for work pieces with curved surface Ideal for heavy or large work pieces 		- нв	Heavy-duty (Bellows)	ø63, ø80 ø100, ø125	Common adapter	P. 49

Applications (Pad/Adapter)

Variations	Note	Page
 Vacuum Pad for Transferring Disks For adsorbing circular components like CD and DVD Bellows mechanism is realized in the pad to dampen the impact to the work. 	20 x 25 (ID x OD: PCD 22.5)	- P. 59
Vacuum Pad for Fixing Panel	_	P. 60
 Vacuum Saving Valve Can restrict the reduction of vacuum pressure even when there is no workpiece. No need for switching operation when changing work pieces Multiple vacuum pads can be operated by one ejector. 	Connection thread size for pad side • M5 x 0.8 • M6 x 1 • M8 x 1.25 • R1/8 • Rc1/8 • G1/8 • NPT1/8	- P. 61
Series ZP2/ZP Adapter/Buffer Applicable Pad List P. 65 Series ZP Adapte	r Assembly Part No.	P. 75
Series ZP2 Mounting Adapter Part No. P. 69 Series ZP Mounting Adapter Part No. P. 72	Assembly Part No.	P. 80
Series ZP2 Adapter Assembly Part No. P. 74		

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Vacuum Equipment **Model Selection**

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- Vacuum Pad Material
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- Color and Identification
- Buffer Attachment
- Pad Selection by Work Type
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4 Leakage Volume during Work Adsorption

- Leakage volume from Conductance of Work
- Leakage volume from Adsorption Test

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- Relationship between Vacuum Pressure and Response Time after Supply Valve (Switching Valve) is Operated
- Calculating Adsorption Response Time with the Formula
- Adsorption Response Time from the Selection Graph

6 Precautions on Vacuum Equipment Selection and SMC's Proposal Front matter 20

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- Precautions on Vacuum Equipment Selection
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- Vacuum Ejector Selection and Handling Precautions
- Supply Pressure of Vacuum Ejector
- Timing for Vacuum Generation and Suction Verification
 - A. Timing for Vacuum Generation
 - **B.** Suction Verification
 - C. Set Pressure for Vacuum Pressure Switch
- Dust Handling of Vacuum Equipment

7 Vacuum Equipment Selection Example

Transfer of Semiconductor Chips

Data

- Selection Graph
- Glossary of Terms
- Countermeasures for Vacuum Adsorption System Problems (Troubleshooting)
- Non-conformance Examples
- Time of Replacement of Vacuum Pad

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Features of Vacuum Adsorption

Vacuum adsorption system as a method to hold a workpiece has the following features.

- Easy construction
- Compatible with any place where adsorption is possible.
- No need for accurate positioning
- Compatible with soft and easily-deformed work pieces

However, special care is required in the following conditions.

- Workpiece may drop under certain conditions since it is transferred being adsorbed.
- Liquid or foreign matter around the workpiece may be sucked into the equipment.
- Large adsorption area is necessary to get large gripping force.
- Vacuum pad (rubber) may deteriorate.

Fully understand the features above and select the equipment that suits your operating conditions.

2 Vacuum Pad Selection

Vacuum Pad Selection Procedures

- 1) Fully taking into account the balance of a workpiece, identify the adsorption positioning, number of pads and applicable pad diameter (or pad area).
- 2) Find the theoretical lifting force from the identified adsorption area (pad area x number of pads) and vacuum pressure, and then find the lifting force considering actual lifting and safety factor of transfer condition.
- 3) Determine a pad diameter (or pad area) that is sufficient to ensure the lifting force is greater than the workpiece mass.
- 4) Determine the pad type and materials, and the necessity of buffer based on the operating environment, and the workpiece shape and materials.

The above shows selection procedures for general vacuum pads; thus, they will not be applicable for all pads. Customers are required to conduct a test on their own and to select applicable adsorption conditions and pads based on the test results.

Points for Selecting Vacuum Pads

A. Theoretical Lifting Force

- The theoretical lifting force is determined by vacuum pressure and contact area of the vacuum pad.
- Since the theoretical lifting force is the value measured at the static state, the safety factor responding to the actual operating conditions must be estimated in the actual operation.
- It is not necessarily true that higher vacuum pressure is better. Extremely high vacuum pressure may cause problems.
 - When the vacuum pressure is unnecessarily high, pads are likely to be worn out quickly and cracked, which makes the pad service life shorter.
 - Doubling the vacuum pressure makes the theoretical lifting force double, while to doubling the pad diameter makes the theoretical lifting force quadruple.
 - When the vacuum pressure (set pressure) is high, it makes not only response time longer, but also the necessary energy to generate a vacuum larger.

. ,	•		F	
Pad diameter	Area (cm ²)	Vacuum pressure [40-kPa]	Vacuum pressure [80-kPa]	
ø20	3.14	Theoretical lifting force 12.56 N	Theoretical lifting force 25.11 N	4 times
ø40	12.56	Theoretical lifting force 50.23 N	Theoretical lifting force 100.45 N	

Example) Theoretical lifting force = Pressure x Area



B. Shear Force and Moment Applied to Vacuum Pad

- Vacuum pads are not resistant to shear force (parallel force with adsorption surface) and moment.
- Minimize the moment applied to the vacuum pad with the position of the workpiece center of gravity in mind.
- The acceleration rate of the movement must be as small as possible, and make sure to take into consideration the wind pressure and impact. If measures to slow down the acceleration rate are introduced, safety to prevent the workpiece from dropping will improve.
- Avoid lifting the workpiece by adsorbing the vertical side with a vacuum pad (vertical lifting) if possible. When it is unavoidable, a sufficient safety factor must be secured.

Lifting Force, Moment, Horizontal Force

To lift a workpiece vertically, make sure to take into consideration the acceleration rate, wind pressure, impact, etc., in addition to the mass of the workpiece. (Refer to Fig. 1)

Because the pads are susceptible to moments, mount the pad so as not to allow the workpiece to create a moment. (Refer to Fig. 2) When a workpiece that is suspended horizontally is moved laterally, the workpiece could shift depending on the extent of the acceleration rate or the size of the friction coefficient between the pad and the workpiece. Therefore, the acceleration rate of the lateral movement must be minimized. (Refer to Fig. 3)



Balance of Pad and Work

Make sure that the pad's suction surface is not larger than the surface of the workpiece to prevent vacuum leakage and unstable picking.



If multiple pads are used for transferring a flat object with a large surface area, properly allocate the pads to maintain balance. Also make sure that the pads are aligned properly to prevent them from becoming disengaged along the edges.



Provide an auxiliary device (example: a guide for preventing the workpieces from dropping) as necessary.

Mounting Position

As a rule, the unit must be installed horizontally. Although a diagonal or a vertical installation should be avoided whenever possible, if the unit must be installed in such a manner, be certain to guarantee guide and absolute safety.



Lifting Force and Vacuum Pad Diameter

1. Theoretical Lifting Force

- Set the vacuum pressure below the pressure that has been stabilized after adsorption.
- However, when a workpiece is permeable or has a rough surface, note that the vacuum pressure drops since the workpiece takes air in. In such a case, carry out an adsorption test for confirmation.
- The vacuum pressure when using an ejector is approximately -60 kPa as a guide.

The theoretical lifting force of a pad can be found by calculation or from the theoretical lifting force table.

Calculation -

```
W = P \times S \times 0.1 \times \frac{1}{t}
```

- W: Lifting force (N) P: Vacuum pressure (kPa)
- S: Pad area (cm²)

t : Safety factor Horizontal lifting: 4 or more

Vertical lifting: 8 or more



(NI)

(N)

Theoretical Lifting Force -

The theoretical lifting force (not including the safety factor) is found from the pad diameter and vacuum pressure. The required lifting force is then found by dividing the theoretical lifting force by the safety factor t.

Lifting force = Theoretical lifting force + t

(1) Theoretical Lifting Force (Theoretical lifting force = P x S x 0.1)

Pad Diameter (ø2 to ø50)

								()					
Pad diameter (mm)		ø 2	ø 4	ø 6	ø 8	ø 10	ø 13	ø16	ø 20	ø 25	ø 32	ø 40	ø 50
Pad area	a S (cm²)	0.03	0.13	0.28	0.50	0.79	1.33	2.01	3.14	4.91	8.04	12.6	19.6
	-85	0.27	1.07	2.40	4.27	6.67	11.3	17.1	26.7	41.7	68.3	107	167
	-80	0.25	1.00	2.26	4.02	6.28	10.6	16.1	25.1	39.3	64.3	101	157
	-75	0.24	0.94	2.12	3.77	5.89	10.0	15.1	23.6	36.8	60.3	95	147
Vacuum	-70	0.22	0.88	1.98	3.52	5.50	9.3	14.1	22.0	34.3	56.3	88	137
pressure	-65	0.20	0.82	1.84	3.27	5.10	8.6	13.1	20.4	31.9	52.2	82	127
(kPa)	-60	0.19	0.75	1.70	3.01	4.71	8.0	12.1	18.8	29.4	48.2	76	118
(-55	0.17	0.69	1.55	2.76	4.32	7.3	11.1	17.3	27.0	44.2	69	108
	-50	0.16	0.63	1.41	2.51	3.93	6.7	10.0	15.7	24.5	40.2	63	98
	-45	0.14	0.57	1.27	2.26	3.53	6.0	9.0	14.1	22.1	36.2	57	88
	-40	0.13	0.50	1.13	2.01	3.14	5.3	8.0	12.6	19.6	32.2	50	78

Pad Diameter (ø63 to ø340)

Pad Diameter (Ø63 to Ø340) (N)									
Pad diam	eter (mm)	ø 63	ø 80	ø 100	ø 125	ø 150	ø 250	ø 300	ø 340
Pad area	a S (cm²)	31.2	50.2	78.5	122.7	176.6	490.6	706.5	907.5
	-85	265	427	667	1043	1501	4170	6005	7714
	-80	250	402	628	982	1413	3925	5652	7260
	-75	234	377	589	920	1325	3680	5299	6806
Vacuum	-70	218	351	550	859	1236	3434	(N)	
pressure	-65	203	326	510	798	1148	3189	4592	5899
(kPa)	-60	187	301	471	736	1060	2944	4239	5445
(-55	172	276	432	675	971	2698	3886	4991
	-50	156	251	393	614	883	2453	3533	4538
	-45	140	226	353	552	795	2208	3179	4084
	-40	125	201	314	491	706	1962	2826	3630

Oval Pad (2 x 4 to 8 x 30)

•														()
Pad siz	e (mm)	2 x 4	3.5 x 7	4 x 10	5 x 10	6 x 10	4 x 20	5 x 20	6 x 20	8 x 20	4 x 30	5 x 30	6 x 30	8 x 30
Pad area	a S (cm²)	0.07	0.21	0.36	0.44	0.52	0.76	0.94	1.12	1.46	1.16	1.44	1.72	2.26
	-85	0.60	1.79	3.06	3.74	4.42	6.46	7.99	9.52	12.41	9.86	12.24	14.62	19.21
	-80	0.56	1.68	2.88	3.52	4.16	6.08	7.52	8.96	11.68	9.28	11.52	13.76	18.08
	-75	0.53	1.58	2.70	3.30	3.90	5.70	7.05	8.40	10.95	8.70	10.80	12.90	16.95
Vacuum	-70	0.49	1.47	2.52	3.08	3.64	5.32	6.58	7.84	10.22	8.12	10.08	12.04	15.82
nressure	-65	0.46	1.37	2.34	2.86	3.38	4.94	6.11	7.28	9.49	7.54	9.36	11.18	14.69
(kPa)	-60	0.42	1.26	2.16	2.64	3.12	4.56	5.64	6.72	8.76	6.96	8.64	10.32	13.56
(-55	0.39	1.16	1.98	2.42	2.86	4.18	5.17	6.16	8.03	6.38	7.92	9.46	12.43
	-50	0.35	1.05	1.80	2.20	2.60	3.80	4.70	5.60	7.30	5.80	7.20	8.60	11.30
	-45	0.32	0.95	1.62	1.98	2.34	3.42	4.23	5.04	6.57	5.22	6.48	7.74	10.17
	-40	0.28	0.84	1.44	1.76	2.08	3.04	3.76	4.48	5.84	4.64	5.76	6.88	9.04



Vacuum Pad Type

• Vacuum pads are available in flat, deep, bellows, thin flat, with rib, and oval types, etc. Select the optimal shape in accordance with the workpiece and operating environment. Please contact SMC for shapes not included in this catalog.

Pad Type

Pad shape	Application
Flat	To be used when adsorption surface of work is flat and not deformed.
Flat with rib	To be used when work is likely to deform or in the case of releasing work certainly.
Deep	To be used when work is curved shape.
Bellows	To be used when there is not enough space to install buffer or adsorption surface of work is slanted.
Oval	To be used when work has limited adsorption surface or long in length and work is required to locate precisely.

Pad shape	Application
Ball joint	To be used when adsorption surface of work is not horizontal.
Long stroke buffer	To be used when work height is not even or cushioning toward work is required.
Large	To be used when work is heavy weight.
Conductive	As one of the countermeasures against the static electricity, rubber material with reduced resistance is used. For antistatic measures

Vacuum Pad Material

- It is necessary to determine vacuum pad materials carefully taking into account the workpiece shape, adaptability in the operating environment, effect after being adsorbed, electrical conductivity, etc.
- Based on the work transfer example for each material, select after confirming the characteristics (adaptability) of rubber.

Vacuum Pad/Example of Work Transfer

Material

Material	Application
NBR	Transfer of general work, Corrugated board, Veneer plate, Iron plate and others
Silicone rubber	Semiconductor, Removing from die-casting, Thin work, Food processor
Urethane rubber	Corrugated board, Iron plate, Veneer plate
FKM	Chemical work
Conductive NBR	General work of semiconductor (Static electricity resistance)
Conductive silicone rubber	Semiconductor (Static electricity)

• Rubber Material and Properties

	General name	NBR (Nitrile rubber)	Silicone rubber	Urethane rubber	FKM (Fluoro rubber)	CR (Chloroprene rubber)	EPR (Ethylene- propylene rubber)	Conductive NBR (Nitrile rubber)	Conductive silicone rubber	Conductive silicone sponge	Conductive CR sponge (Chloroprene sponge)
Main features		Good oil resistance, abrasion resistance, and aging resistance	Excellent heat resistance, and cold resistance	Excellent mechanical strength	Best heat resistance, and chemical resistance	Well balanced weather resistance, ozone resistance, and chemical resistance	Good aging resistance, ozone resistance, and electrical properties	Good oil resistance, abrasion resistance, and aging resistance. Conductive	Very excellent heat resistance, and cold resistance. Conductive	Excellent heat insulation, and impact resilience	Excellent impact resilience, and sound insulation. Flame retardance
Pure (spe	e gum property ecific gravity)	1.00-1.20	0.95-0.98	1.00-1.30	1.80-1.82	1.15-1.25	0.86-0.87	1.00-1.20	0.95-0.98	0.4 g/cm ³	0.161 g/cm ³
	Impact resilience	0	0	0	\bigtriangleup	O	0	0	O	X/A	×/△
Ę	Abrasion resistance	O	×/△	O	O	O	0	O	X/A	×	×
ed gu	Tear resistance	0	×/△	O	0	0	\bigtriangleup	0	×/△	×	×
ende	Flex crack resistance	0	×/O	O	0	0	0	0	X/O	×	×
of bl	Maximum operation temperature °C	120	200	60	250	150	150	100	200	180	120
ties	Minimum operation temperature °C	0	-30	0	0	-40	-20	0	-10	-30	-20
opei	Volume resistivity (Ωcm)	—	—	—	—	—	_	10 ⁴ or less	10 ⁴ or less	4.8 x 10 ⁴	3.8 x 10 ⁴
al pr	Heat aging	0	O	\triangle	O	0	0	0	Ø	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup
Jysic	Weather resistance	0	O	O	O	O	0	0	O	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup
Ē	Ozone resistance	\bigtriangleup	O	O	O	0	O	\bigtriangleup	O	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup
	Gas permeability resistance	0	×/△	×/△	×/△	0	×/△	0	×/△	×	×
۵	Gasoline/Gas oil	O	×/△	O	O	0	×	O	×/△	×	×
tanci	Benzene/Toluene	×/△	×	×/△	O	×/△	×	×/△	×	×	×
esist	Alcohol	O	O	\triangle	\triangle / \bigcirc	O	O	O	O	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup
ical r resi	Ether	×/△	X/A	×	×/△	×/△	0	×/△	×/△	×	×
Oil	Ketone (MEK)	×	0	×	×	Δ/Ο	O	×	0	×	×
ō	Ethyl acetate	×/△		×/△	×	×/△	O	×/△	\bigtriangleup	×	×
	Water	Ô	0	Δ	Ô	Ô	Ô	Ô	0	0	0
ance	Organic acid	×/△	0	×	Δ/Ο	×/△	×	×/△	0	×	×
esist	Organic acid of high concentration	Δ/Ο	Δ	×	O	0	0	Δ/Ο	Δ	×	×
ine r d res	Organic acid of low concentration	0	0	Δ	O	0	O	0	0	×	×
Acid	Strong alkali	0	O	×	0	O	O	0	O	\triangle	\bigtriangleup
	Weak alkali	0	0	×	0	0	O	0	O	\triangle	\triangle

 \bigcirc = Excellent --- Not affected at all, or almost no effect

 \bigcirc = Good --- Affected a little, but adequate resistance depending on conditions

 \triangle = Better not to use if possible

 \times = Unsuitable for usage. Severely affected.

* Properties, chemical resistance, and other values are not guaranteed. These values depend on the operating environment, so they cannot be guaranteed by SMC. Thorough research and confirmation are necessary before usage.

Color and Identification

General name	NBR (Nitrile rubber)	Silicone rubber	Urethane rubber	FKM (Fluoro rubber)	CR (Chloroprene rubber)	EPR (Ethylene- propylene rubber)	Conductive NBR (Nitrile rubber)	Conductive silicone rubber	Conductive silicone sponge	Conductive CR sponge (Chloroprene sponge)
Color of rubber	Black	White	Brown	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
Identification (Dot or stamp)	_	_		·Green 1 dot · €	·Red 1 dot .℃	·E	·Silver 1 dot	· Silver 2 dots		



Buffer Attachment

• Use a buffer when there is a variation in the height of work pieces and fragile work pieces are adsorbed (cushioning is necessary). If it is necessary to further position the pad and the workpiece, use a non-rotating buffer.

Unsteady Distance between Pad and Work

If the pad and the workpiece cannot be positioned properly, such as when picking a workpiece having an uneven height, use a built-in spring type pad with a buffer. This type of pad acts as a cushion between the pad and the workpiece. If it is necessary to further position the pad and the workpiece, use a non-rotating buffer.



Pad Selection by Work Type

· Carefully select a pad for the following work pieces.

1. Porous Work

To pick a permeable workpiece such as paper, select a pad with a small diameter that is sufficient to lift the workpiece. Because a large amount of air leakage could reduce the pad's suction force, it may be necessary to increase the capacity of an ejector or vacuum pump or enlarge the conductance area of the piping passage.



3. Soft Work

If a soft workpiece such as vinyl, paper, or thin sheet is picked up, the vacuum pressure could cause the workpiece to deform or wrinkle. In such a case, it will be necessary to use a small pad or a ribbed pad and reduce the vacuum pressure.



2. Flat Plate Work

When a workpiece with a large surface area such as sheet glass or PCB is suspended, the workpiece could move in a wavelike motion if a large force is applied by wind pressure or by an impact. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure the proper allocation and size of pads.



/ Plate glass, circuit board, etc.

4. Impact to Pad

When pushing a pad to a workpiece, make sure not to apply an impact or a large force which would lead to premature deformation, cracking, or wearing of the pad. The pad should be pushed against the workpiece to the extent that its skirt portion deforms or that its ribbed portion comes into slight contact with the workpiece.

Especially, when using a smaller diameter pad, make sure to locate it correctly.



Vacuum Pad Durability

- Need to be careful of the vacuum pad (rubber) deterioration.
- The vacuum pad's adsorption surface will be worn out when it is used for a certain period of time, and the outer diameter gradually becomes smaller. The lifting force becomes weaker as the pad diameter becomes smaller, but absorption is still possible.
- Since the vacuum pad replacement period greatly varies depending on the operating environment, it is extremely difficult to estimate the replacement period. Specify the period taking into account the actual operating conditions.



3 Selection of Vacuum Ejector and Vacuum Switching Valve

Calculating Vacuum Ejector and Switching Valve Size with the Formula

Average suction flow rate for achieving adsorption response time -

$O = \frac{V \times 60}{V \times 60} + O$	Q : Average suction flow rate L/min (ANR)
$\mathbf{T}_1 = \mathbf{T}_1$	V : Piping capacity (L)

- $T_2 = 3 \times T_1$
- T_1 : Arrival time to stable Pv 63% after adsorption (sec)
- T_2 : Arrival time to stable **Pv** 95% after adsorption (sec)
- QL: Leakage volume during work adsorption L/min (ANR) Note 1)

Max. suction flow rate -

Qmax = (2 to 3) x Q L/min (ANR)

<Selection Procedure>

- Ejector
- Select the ejector with the greater maximum suction flow rate from the Qmax indicated above.
- Direct operation valve

Conductance C = $\frac{Qmax}{5 \times 11.1}$ [dm³/(s·bar)]

* Select a valve (solenoid valve) having a conductance that is greater than that of the conductance **C** formula given above from the related equipment (page 1278 in Best Pneumatics No. 4).

Note 1) \mathbf{Q}_{L} : **0** when no leakage occurs during adsorbing a workpiece.

If there is leakage during adsorbing a workpiece, find the leakage volume based on "4. Leakage Volume during Work Adsorption."

Note 2) Tube piping capacity can be found in "8. Data: Piping Capacity by Tube I.D. (Selection Graph (2))."

4 Leakage Volume during Work Adsorption

Air could be drawn in depending on the type of workpiece. As a result, the vacuum pressure in the pad becomes reduced and the amount of vacuum that is necessary for adsorption cannot be attained. When this type of workpiece must be handled, it is necessary to select the proper size of the ejector and the vacuum switching valve by taking into consideration the amount of air that could leak through the workpiece.

Leakage Volume from Conductance of Work

Leakage volume $Q_{L} = 11.1 \times 5 \times C_{L}$

QL: Leakage volume L/min (ANR)

CL: Conductance between work and pad, and work opening area [dm³/(s·bar)]

Leakage Volume from Adsorption Test

As described in the illustration below, pick up the workpiece with the ejector, using an ejector, pad and a vacuum gauge. At this time, read vacuum pressure P_1 , obtain the suction flow rate from the flow-rate characteristics graph for the ejector that is being used, and render this amount as the leakage of the workpiece.

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Exercise: Using a supply pressure of 0.45 MPa, when the ejector (ZH07 \square S) picks up a workpiece that leaks air, the vacuum gauge indicated a pressure of -53 kPa. Calculate the leakage volume from the workpiece.

<Selection Procedure>

When obtaining the suction flow rate at a vacuum pressure of -53 kPa from the ZH07DS flow-rate characteristics graph, the suction flow rate is 5 L/min (ANR). ($\widehat{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$)

Leakage volume ~ Suction flow rate 5 L/min (ANR)

Front matter 17



, [

Rough work surface

Pad

ZH07BS, ZH07DS

Exhaust Characteristics

Flow-rate Characteristics Supply pressure {0.45 MPa}



Adsorption Response Time

When a vacuum pad is used for the adsorption transfer of a workpiece, the approximate adsorption response time can be obtained (the length of time it takes for the pad's internal vacuum pressure to reach the pressure that is required for adsorption after the supply valve {vacuum switching valve} has been operated). An approximate adsorption response time can be obtained through formulas and selection graphs.

Relationship between Vacuum Pressure and Response Time after Supply Valve (Switching Valve) is Operated

The relationship between vacuum pressure and response time after the supply valve (switching valve) is operated as shown below.

Vacuum System Circuit



Vacuum Pressure and Response Time after Supply Valve (Switching Valve) is Operated



Pv: Final vacuum pressure

 T_1 : Arrival time to 63% of final vacuum pressure Pv T_2 : Arrival time to 95% of final vacuum pressure Pv

Calculating Adsorption Response Time with the Formula

Adsorption response times T_1 and T_2 can be obtained through the formulas given below.

Adsorption response time
$$T_1 = \frac{V \times 60}{2}$$

Adsorption response time $T_2 = 3 \times T_1$

Piping capacity

 $V = \frac{3.14}{4} D^2 x L x \frac{1}{1000} (L)$

- T1 : Arrival time to 63% of final vacuum pressure Pv (sec)
- T2 : Arrival time to 95% of final vacuum pressure Pv (sec)
- Q1: Average suction flow rate L/min (ANR)
 - Calculation of average suction flow rate
 - Ejector
 - Q1 = (1/2 to 1/3) x Ejector max. suction flow rate L/min (ANR) Vacuum pump
 - **Q**₁ = (1/2 to 1/3) x 11.1 x Conductance of vacuum pump [dm³/(s·bar)]
- D : Piping diameter (mm)
- L : Length from ejector and switch valve to pad (m)
- V : Piping capacity from ejector and switching valve to pad (L)
- Q2: Max. flow from ejector and switching valve to pad by piping system $Q_2 = S \times 11.1 L/min$ (ANR)
- **Q** : Smaller one between the **Q**¹ and **Q**² L/min (ANR)
- C : Conductance of piping [dm³/(s·bar)]

For the conductance, the equivalent conductance can be found in "8. Data: Conductance by Tube I.D. (Selection Graph (3))."

Adsorption Response Time from the Selection Graph

1. Tube Piping Capacity

Piping capacity from the ejector and switching valve at vacuum pump to the pad can be found in "8. Data: Piping Capacity by Tube I.D. (Selection Graph (2))."

2. Obtain the adsorption response times.

By operating the supply valve (switching valve) that controls the ejector (vacuum pump), the adsorption response times T_1 and T_2 that elapsed before the prescribed vacuum pressure is reached can be obtained from the Selection Graph (1).

1000 18 10 12.6 700 Q 5 x 11.1 [dm³/(s·bar)] 20 500 300 5.4 C Piping 3.6 200 =500 suction flow rate Q (L/min (ANR)) 1.8 100 1.26 70 50 30 0.54 Valve conductance = 0.36 20 (A) 0.18 0.01 0.12 7 5 0.1 0.06 3 0.04 2 Max 0 0.02 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.5 0.7 1 2 3 | 5 7 10 20 30 50 70 100 B Arrival time of vacuum pressure (63%) T1 (sec) 6 9 15 21 30 60 90 150 300 D 210 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.5 2.1 3 210 Arrival time of vacuum pressure (95%) T2 (sec)

Selection Graph (1) Adsorption Response Time

* Conversely, the size of the ejector or the size of the switching valve of the vacuum pump system can be obtained from the adsorption response time.

How to read the graph

Example 1: For obtaining the adsorption response time until the pressure in the piping system with a piping capacity of 0.02 L is discharged to 63% (\mathbf{T}_1) of the final vacuum pressure through the use of the vacuum ejector ZH07 \Box S with a maximum suction flow rate of 12 L/min (ANR).

<Selection Procedure>

From the point at which the vacuum ejector's maximum vacuum suction flow rate of 12 L/min (ANR) and the piping capacity of 0.02 L intersect, the adsorption response time T_1 that elapses until 63% of the maximum vacuum pressure is reached can be obtained. (Sequence in Selection Graph (1), $(A \rightarrow B)$ $T_1 \approx 0.3$ seconds.

Example 2: For obtaining the discharge response time until the internal pressure in the 5 L tank is discharged to 95% (T_2) of the final vacuum pressure through the use of a valve with a conductance of 3.6 [dm³/(s·bar)].

<Selection Procedure>

From the point at which the valve's conductance of 3.6 [dm³/(s·bar)] and the piping capacity of 5 L intersect, the discharge response time (T₂) that elapses until 95% of the final vacuum pressure is reached can be obtained. (Sequence in Selection Graph (1), $\bigcirc \rightarrow \bigcirc$) T₂ \approx **12 seconds**.

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6 Precautions on Vacuum Equipment Selection and SMC's Proposal

Safety Measures

• Make sure to provide a safe design for a vacuum pressure drop due to a disruption of power supply, or a lack of supply air. Drop prevention measures must be taken in particular when dropping a workpiece presents some degree of danger.

Precautions on Vacuum Equipment Selection



Vacuum Ejector or Pump and Number of Vacuum Pads



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• Vacuum Ejector Selection and Handling Precautions

Ejector Selection

There are 2 types of ejector flow-rate characteristics: the high vacuum type (S type) and the high flow type (L type).

During the selection, pay particular attention to the vacuum pressure when adsorbing work pieces that leak.



203040

Suction flow rate (L/min (ANR))

0.5



The vacuum pressure varies in accordance with the leakage volumes indicated in the above diagrams.

If the leakage volume is 30 L/min (ANR), the vacuum pressure of the S type is -20 kPa $(1 \rightarrow (2) \rightarrow (3))$, and for the L type it is -33 kPa $(1' \rightarrow (2)' \rightarrow (3))$. If the leakage volume is 5 L/min (ANR), the vacuum pressure of the S type is -80 kPa $(4) \rightarrow (5) \rightarrow (6)$, and for the L type it is -47 kPa $(4)' \rightarrow (5' \rightarrow (6))$. Thus, if the leakage volume is 30 L/min (ANR) the L type can attain a higher vacuum pressure, and if the leakage volume is 5 L/min (ANR), the S type can attain a higher vacuum pressure.

Thus, during the selection process, make sure to take the flow-rate characteristics of the high vacuum type (S type) and the high flow type (L type) into consideration in order to select the type that is optimal for your application.





not affect the operation of the

eiectors.

If the vacuum ejector makes an intermittent noise (abnormal noise) from exhaust at a certain supply pressure, the vacuum
pressure will not be stable. It will not be any problem if the vacuum ejector is used under this condition. However, if the noise
is disturbing or might affect the operation of the vacuum pressure switch, lower or raise supply pressure a little at a time, and
use in an air pressure range that does not produce the intermittent noise.

Supply Pressure of Vacuum Ejector

• Use the vacuum ejector at the standard supply pressure.

The maximum vacuum pressure and suction flow rate can be obtained when the vacuum ejector is used at the standard supply pressure, and as a result, adsorption response time also improves. From the viewpoint of energy-saving, it is the most effective to use the ejector at the standard supply pressure. Since using it at the excessive supply pressure causes a decline in the ejector performance, do not use it at a supply pressure exceeding the standard supply.

Timing for Vacuum Generation and Suction Verification

A. Timing for Vacuum Generation

The time for opening/closing the valve will be counted if a vacuum is generated after the adsorption pad descends to adsorb a workpiece. Also, there is a timing delay risk for the generating vacuum since the operational pattern for the verification switch, which is used for detecting the descending vacuum pad, is not even.

To solve this issue, we recommend that vacuum be generated in advance, before the vacuum pad begins to descend to the workpiece. Adopt this method after confirming that there will be no misalignment resulting from the workpiece's light mass.

B. Suction Verification

When lifting the vacuum pad after absorbing a workpiece, confirm that there is a suction verification signal from the vacuum pressure switch, before the vacuum pad is lifted. If the vacuum pad is lifted, based on the timing of a timer, etc., there is a risk that the workpiece may be left behind.

In general adsorption transfer, the time for adsorbing a workpiece is slightly different since the position of the vacuum pad and the workpiece are different after every operation. Therefore, program a sequence in which the suction completion is verified by a vacuum pressure switch, etc. before moving to the next operation.

C. Set Pressure for Vacuum Pressure Switch

Set the optimum value after calculating the required vacuum pressure for lifting a workpiece.

If a higher pressure than required is set, there is a possibility of being unable to confirm the suction even though the workpiece is adsorbed. This will result in a suction error.

When setting vacuum pressure switch set values, you should set using a lower pressure, with which a workpiece can be adsorbed, only after considering the acceleration or vibration when a workpiece is transferred. The set value of the vacuum pressure switch shortens the time to lift a workpiece. Since the switch detects whether the workpiece is lifted or not, the pressure must be set high enough to detect it.

Vacuum Pressure Switch (Series ZS), Vacuum Pressure Gauge (Series GZ)

When adsorbing and transferring a workpiece, verify at the vacuum pressure switch as much as possible (In addition, visually verify the vacuum gauge, especially when handling a heavy or a hazardous item.).

Approx. ø1 adsorption nozzle

The difference in pressure between ON and OFF becomes small depending on the capacity of the ejector and vacuum pump. In such a case, it will be necessary to use ZSP1 that can detect a small hysteresis or a flow switch.

- Note) A vacuum generator with a large suction capacity will not be detected properly, so an ejector with an appropriate capacity must be selected.
 - · Since the hysteresis is small, vacuum pressure must be stabilized.





Refer to the Best Pneumatics No. 6 for details.



Dust Handling of Vacuum Equipment

- When the vacuum equipment is used, not only the workpiece, but also dust in the surrounding environment is taken in the equipment. Preventing the intrusion of dust is required more than for any other pneumatic equipment. Some of SMC's vacuum equipment comes with a filter, but when there is a large amount of dust, an additional filter must be installed.
- When vaporized materials such as oil or adhesive are sucked into the equipment, they accumulate inside, which may cause problems.
- It is important to prevent dust from entering the vacuum equipment as much as possible.
- (1) Make sure to keep the working environment and surrounding area of the workpiece clean so that dust will not be sucked in the equipment.
- (2) Check the amount and types of dust before using the equipment and install a filter, etc., in the piping when necessary. In particular, equipment used to capture dust, such as a vacuum cleaner, require a special filter.
- (3) Conduct a test and make sure that operating conditions are cleared before using the equipment.
- (4) Perform filter maintenance depending on the amount of dirt.
- (5) Filter clogging generates a pressure difference between the adsorption and ejector parts. This requires attention, since clogging can prevent proper adsorption from being achieved.

Air Suction Filter (Series ZFA, ZFB, ZFC)

• To protect the switching valve and the ejector from becoming clogged, a suction filter in the vacuum circuit is recommended.

• When using an ejector in a dusty environment, the unit's filter will become clogged quickly, so it is recommended that the ZFA, ZFB or ZFC series be used concurrently.

Vacuum Line Equipment Selection

Determine the volume of the suction filter and the conductance of the switching valve in accordance with the maximum suction flow rate of the ejector and the vacuum pump. Make sure that the conductance is greater than the value that has been obtained through the formula given below. (If the devices are connected in series in the vacuum line, their conductances must be combined.)

 $C = \frac{Qmax}{5 x 11.1}$

C: Conductance [dm³/(s·bar)]

Qmax: Max. suction flow rate L/min (ANR)

Vacuum Equipment Selection Example

Transfer of Semiconductor Chips

Selection conditions:

- (1) Workpiece: Semiconductor chips
 - Dimensions: 8 mm x 8 mm x 1 mm, Mass: 1 g
- (2) Vacuum piping length: 1 m
- (3) Adsorption response time: 300 msec or less

1. Vacuum Pad Selection

- (1) Based on the workpiece size, the pad diameter is 4 mm (1 pc.).
- (2) Using the formula on the front matter 13, confirm the lifting force.

W = P x S x 0.1 x 1/t	∫ W = 1 g = 0.0098 N
0.0098 = P x 0.13 x 0.1 x 1/4	S = π/4 x (0.4) ² = 0.13 cm ²
P = 3.0 kPa	t = 4 (Horizontal lifting)

According to the calculation, -3.0 kPa or more of vacuum pressure can adsorb the workpiece.

(3) Based on the work shape and type, select:

Pad type: Flat Pad material: Silicone

(4) According to the results above, select a vacuum pad part number ZPT04US-□□. (Specify the vacuum entry port (□□) from the pad mounting status.)

2. Vacuum Ejector Selection

(1) Find the vacuum piping capacity.

Assuming that the tube I.D. is 2 mm, the piping capacity is as follows:

 $V = \pi/4 \times D^2 \times L \times 1/1000 = \pi/4 \times 2^2 \times 1 \times 1/1000$

= 0.0031 L

(2) Assuming that leakage (**Q**_L) during adsorption is 0, find the average suction flow rate to meet the adsorption response time using the formula on the front matter 17.

 $Q = (V \times 60) / T_1 + Q_L = (0.0031 \times 60) / 0.3 + 0 = 0.62 L$

From the formula on the front matter 17, the maximum suction flow rate Qmax is

 $Q_{max} = (2 \text{ to } 3) \times Q = (2 \text{ to } 3) \times 0.62$

= 1.24 to 1.86 L/min (ANR)

According to the maximum suction flow rate of the vacuum ejector, a nozzle with a 0.5 diameter can be used. If the vacuum ejector ZX series is used, representative model $ZX105\Box$ can be selected.

(Based on the operating conditions, specify the complete part number for the vacuum ejector used.)

3. Adsorption Response Time Confirmation

Confirm the adsorption response time based on the characteristics of the vacuum ejector selected.

(1) The maximum suction flow rate of the vacuum ejector ZX105□ is 5 L/min. From the formula on the front matter 18, the average suction flow rate **Q**₁ is as follows:

$Q_1 = (1/2 \text{ to } 1/3) \text{ x Ejector's max. suction flow rate}$

= (1/2 to 1/3) x 5 = 2.5 to 1.7 L/min

(2) Next, find the maximum flow rate **Q**₂ of the piping. The conductance **C** is 0.22 from the Selection Graph (3). From the formula on the front matter 18, the maximum flow rate is as follows:

Q₂ = 5 x C x 11.1 = 5 x 0.22 x 11.1 = 12.2 L/min

(3) Since Q_2 is smaller than Q_1 , $Q = Q_1$.

Thus, from the formula on the front matter 18, the adsorption response time is as follows:

$T = (V \times 60)/Q = (0.0031 \times 60)/1.7 = 0.109$ second

= 109 msec

It is possible to confirm that the calculation result satisfies the required specification of 300 msec.



8 Data

Selection Graph

Selection Graph (2) Piping Capacity by Tube I.D. 0.7 0.5 ø7 0.3 6.5 0.2 ø6 0.1 Piping capacity V (L) 0.07 0.05 0.03 0.02 0.01 0.007 ø 0.005 04.5 0.003 a2 5 0.002 0.001 0.0007 0.0005 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.5 0.7 1 2 3 5 7 10 Tube length L (m)

How to read the graph

Example: For obtaining the capacity of tube I.D. ø5 and 1 meter length <Selection Procedure>

By extending leftward from the point at which the 1 meter tube length on the horizontal axis intersects the line for a tube I.D. ø5, the piping capacity approximately equvalent to 0.02 L can be obtained on the vertical axis.

Piping capacity \approx 0.02 L

Selection Graph (3) Conductance by Tube I.D.



How to read the graph

Example: Tube size ø8/ø6 and 1 meter length

<Selection Procedure>

By extending leftward from the point at which the 1 meter tube length on the horizontal axis intersects the line for a tube I.D. ø6, the equivalent conductance approximately 3.6 [dm³/(s·bar)] can be obtained on the vertical axis.

Equivalent conductance \approx 3.6 [dm³/(s·bar)]



• Glossary of Terms

Terms	Description
(Max.) suction flow rate	Volume of air taken in by the ejector. The maximum value is the volume of air taken in without having anything connected to the vacuum port.
Maximum vacuum pressure	The maximum value of the vacuum pressure generated by the ejector
Air consumption	The compressed volume of air consumed by the ejector
Standard supply pressure	The optimal supply pressure for operating the ejector
Exhaust characteristics	The relationship between the vacuum pressure and the suction flow rate when the supply pressure to the ejector has been changed.
Flow-rate characteristics	The relationship between the vacuum pressure and the suction flow rate with the standard supply pressure supplied to the ejector.
Vacuum pressure switch	Pressure switch for verifying the adsorption of a workpiece
Suction verification switch	Switch, based on an air pressure bridge, for verifying the adsorption of a workpiece. It is used when the adsorption pad and the nozzle are extremely small.
(Air) supply valve	Valve for supplying compressed air to the ejector
(Vacuum) release valve	Valve for supplying positive pressure or air for breaking the vacuum state of the adsorption pad
Flow adjustment valve	Valve for adjusting the volume of air for breaking the vacuum
Release pressure	Pressure for breaking the vacuum
Pilot pressure	Pressure for operating the ejector valve
External release	The action of breaking the vacuum using externally supplied air instead of using the ejector unit
Vacuum port	Port for generating vacuum
Exhaust port	Port for exhausting air consumed by the ejector, and air taken in from the vacuum port.
Supply port	Port for supplying air to the ejector
Back pressure	Pressure inside the exhaust port
Leakage	The entry of air into the vacuum passage, such as from an area between a workpiece and a pad, or between a fitting and a tube. The vacuum pressure decreases when leakage occurs.
Response time	The time from the application of the rated voltage to the supply valve or release valve, until V port pressure reaches the specified pressure.
Average suction flow rate	The suction flow rate by the ejector or pump for calculating the response speed. It is $1/2$ to $1/3$ of the maximum suction flow rate.
Conductive pad	A low electrical resistance pad for electrostatic prevention measure
Vacuum pressure	Any pressure below the atmospheric pressure. When the atmospheric pressure is used as a reference, the pressure is presented by $-kPa$ (G), and when the absolute pressure is used as a reference, the pressure is represented by kPa (abs). When referencing a piece of vacuum equipment such as an ejector, the pressure is generally represented by $-kPa$.
Ejector	A unit for generating vacuum by discharging the compressed air from a nozzle at a high speed, based on the phenomenon in which the pressure is reduced when the air around the nozzle is sucked.
Air suction filter	Vacuum filter provided in the vacuum passage for preventing the dust intrusion into the ejector, vacuum pump, or peripheral equipment



• Countermeasures for Vacuum Adsorption System Problems (Troubleshooting)

Condition & Description of improvement	Contributing factor	Countermeasure	
Initial adsorption problem (During trial operation)	Adsorption area is small. (Lifting force is lower than the workpiece mass.)	Reconfirm the relationship between workpiece mass and lifting force.Use a vacuum pad with a large adsorption area.Increase the quantity of vacuum pads.	
	Vacuum pressure is low. (Leakage from adsorption surface) (Air permeable workpiece)	 Eliminate (reduce) leakage from adsorption surface. Reconsider shape of vacuum pad. Confirm the relationship between suction flow rate and arrival pressure of vacuum ejector. Use a vacuum ejector with a high suction flow rate. Increase adsorption area. 	
	Vacuum pressure is low. (Leakage from vacuum piping)	Repair leakage point.	
	Internal volume of vacuum circuit is large.	Confirm the relationship between internal volume of the vacuum circuit and suction flow rate of the vacuum ejector.Reduce internal volume of the vacuum circuit.Use a vacuum ejector with a high suction flow rate.	
	Pressure drop of vacuum piping is large.	Reconsider vacuum piping. Use a shorter or larger tube (with appropriate diameter). 	
	Inadequate supply pressure of vacuum ejector	Measure supply pressure in vacuum generation state.Use standard supply pressure.Reconsider compressed air circuit (line).	
	Clogging of nozzle or diffuser (Infiltration of foreign objects during piping)	Remove foreign objects.	
	Supply valve (switching valve) is not being activated.	Measure supply voltage at the solenoid valve with a tester.Review electric circuits, wiring and connectors.Use in the rated voltage range.	
	Workpiece deforms during adsorption.	Since a workpiece is thin, it deforms and leakage occurs.Use a pad for adsorption of thin objects.	
Late vacuum achieving time (Shortening of response time)	Internal volume of vacuum circuit is large.	Confirm the relationship between internal volume of the vacuum circuit and suction flow rate of the vacuum ejector.Reduce internal volume of the vacuum circuit.Use a vacuum ejector with a high suction flow rate.	
	Pressure drop of vacuum piping is large.	Reconsider vacuum piping. Use a shorter or larger tube (with appropriate diameter). 	
	Using the product as close to the highest vacuum power in the specifications.	Set vacuum pressure to minimum necessary value by optimizing the pad diameter, etc. As the vacuum power of an ejector (venturi) rises, the vacuum flow actually lowers. When an ejector is used at its highest possible vacuum value, the vacuum flow will lower. Due to this, the amount of time needed to achieve adsorption is lengthened. One should consider an increase in the diameter of the ejector nozzle or an increase the size of the vacuum pad utilized in order to lower the required vacuum pressure, maximum the vacuum flow, and speed up the adsorption process.	
	Setting of vacuum pressure switch is too high.	Set to suitable setting pressure.	



Condition & Description of improvement	Contributing factor	Countermeasure		
Fluctuation in vacuum pressure	Fluctuation in supply pressure	Reconsider compressed air circuit (line). (Addition of a tank, etc.)		
	Vacuum pressure may fluctuate under certain conditions due to ejector characteristics.	Lower or raise supply pressure a little at a time, and use in a supply pressure range where vacuum pressure does not fluctuate.		
Occurrence of abnormal noise (intermittent noise) from exhaust of vacuum ejector	Intermittent noise may occur under certain conditions due to ejector characteristics.	Lower or raise supply pressure a little at a time, and use in a supply pressure range where the intermittent noise does not occur.		
Air leakage from vacuum port of manifold type vacuum ejector	Exhaust air from the ejector enters the vacuum port of another ejector that is stopped.	Use a vacuum ejector with a check valve. (Please contact SMC for the part no. of an ejector with a check valve.)		
Adsorption problem over time (Adsorption was normal during trial operation.)	Clogging of suction filter	Replace filters. Improve installation environment.		
	Clogging of sound absorbing material	Replace sound absorbing materials. Add a filter to supply (compressed) air circuit. Install an additional suction filter.		
	Clogging of nozzle or diffuser	Remove foreign objects. Add a filter to supply (compressed) air circuit. Install an additional suction filter.		
	Vacuum pad (rubber) deterioration, cracking, etc.	Replace vacuum pads. Confirm compatibility of vacuum pad material and workpiece.		
Workpiece is not released.	Inadequate release flow rate	Open release flow adjustment needle.		
	Viscosity increase due to vacuum pad (rubber) wear	Replace vacuum pads. Confirm compatibility of vacuum pad material and workpiece.		
	Vacuum pressure is too high.	Set vacuum pressure to minimum necessary value.		
	Effects due to static electricity	Use a conductive pad.		

Non-conformance Examples

■ No problem occurred during the test, but adsorption becomes unstable after starting operation.

[Possible causes]

- Setting of the vacuum switch is not appropriate. Supply pressure is unstable. Vacuum pressure does not reach the set pressure.
- There is leakage between the workpiece and the vacuum pad.

[Remedy]

- 1) Set the pressure for the vacuum equipment (supply pressure, if using an ejector) to the necessary vacuum pressure during the adsorption of the work pieces. And set the set pressure for the vacuum switch to the necessary vacuum pressure for adsorption.□
- 2) It is presumed that there was leakage during the test, but it was not serious enough to prevent adsorption. Revise the vacuum ejector and the shape, diameter, and material of the vacuum pad.□
- Revise the vacuum pad. \Box

Adsorption becomes unstable after replacing the pad.

[Possible causes]

- Initial setting conditions (vacuum pressure, vacuum switch setting, height of the pad) have changed. Settings have changed because the pad was worn out or had permanent setting due to the operating environment.
- When the pad was replaced, leakage was generated from the screw connection part, or the engagement between the pad and the adapter.

[Remedy]

- 1) Revise the operating conditions including vacuum pressure, the set pressure of the vacuum switch, and the height of the pad.□
- 2) Revise the engagement. \Box

Identical pads are used to adsorb identical work pieces, but some of the pads cannot adsorb the work pieces.

[Possible causes]

- There is leakage between the workpiece and the vacuum pad. \square
- The supply circuit for the cylinder, the solenoid valve and the ejector is in the same pneumatic circuit system. The supply
- pressure decreases when they are used simultaneously. (Vacuum pressure does not increase)
- There is leakage from the screw connection part or the engagement between the pad and the adapter.

[Remedy]

- 1) Revise the pad diameter, shape, material, vacuum ejector (suction flow rate), etc.
- 2) Revise the pneumatic circuit.
- 3) Revise the engagement.□
- * In principle, vacuum pads are molded using a die. Therefore, there is minimal variance in dimensions between products.

■ The workpiece cannot be separated from the pad. The workpiece sticks to the rubber part of the bellows.

[Possible causes]

- The adhesiveness of the rubber material is high. Adhesiveness increases due to the operating environment (wearing of the pad, etc.).
- Vacuum pressure is higher than necessary, so excessive force (adhesiveness of the rubber + vacuum pressure) is applied to the pad (rubber part).□

[Remedy]

- 1) Revise the shape, material, and quantity of vacuum pads. \square
- 2) Reduce the vacuum pressure. If inadequate lifting force causes a problem in transferring the work pieces due to the reduction of vacuum pressure, increase the number of pads, or select pads with larger diameter.

When mounted with the nut, sometimes the buffer operation is not smooth, or the buffer does not slide.

[Possible causes]

- The tightening torque of the nut for mounting the buffer is too high.
- Particles stuck to the sliding surface, or it is scratched.
- Lateral load applied to the piston rod, causing eccentric wearing.

[Remedy]

Tighten the nut to the recommended tightening torque.

The nut may become loose depending on the operating conditions and environment. Be sure to perform regular maintenance.

General Purpose

	Nut tightening torque			
Pad diameter	Product part no.	Mounting thread size		
ø2 to ø16 2004 to 4010	ZP* (02 to 08) U, B* ZP* (10 to 16) UT, CT* ZP* (2004 to 4010) U*	M8 x 1	1.5 to 2.0 N⋅m	
ø10 to ø32	ZP* (10 to 32) U, C, B, D* ZP* (10 to 16) F*	M10 x 1	2.5 to 3.5 N⋅m	
ø 20 to ø 50	ZP* (40, 50) U, C, B, D* ZP* (20 to 50) F*	M14 x 1	6.5 to 7.5 N⋅m	

Heavy-duty Pad

Product specifications				Nut tightoning torgue	
Pad diameter	Product part no.		Mounting thread size	Buffer body material	Nut lightening torque
		J		Aluminum alloy	9.5 to 10.5 N⋅m
ø 40, ø 50 ZP* ZP*	ZP* (40/50) Π* ZP* (40/50) HB*	JB * JF	M18 x 1.5	Brass	28 to 32 N·m
	21** (40/30) 110**			Steel	48 to 52 N⋅m
ø 63, ø 80 ZP* (63/80) H* ZP* (63/80) HB*	7 D* (62/90) H*	J JB * JF	M18 x 1.5	Aluminum alloy	9.5 to 10.5 N⋅m
	ZP* (63/80) H* ZP* (63/80) HB*			Brass	28 to 32 N·m
				Steel	48 to 52 N⋅m
ø100, ø125	ZP* (100/125) H* ZP* (100/125) HB*	J JB * JF	M22 x 1.5	Aluminum alloy	9.5 to 10.5 N⋅m
				Brass	45 to 50 N⋅m
				Steel	75 to 80 N·m

Heavy-duty Ball Joint Pad

Product specifications				Nut tightoning torguo		
Pad diameter	Product part no.		Mounting thread size	Buffer body material	Nut lightening torque	
a40_a50	ZP2-*F (40/50) H*	JB 🖕	M10 x 1 F	Brass	28 to 32 N·m	
040, 050	ZP2-*F (40/50) HB*	JF	IVI 18 X 1.5	Steel	48 to 52 N·m	
~62 ~90	ZP2-*F (63/80) H*	JB 🖕	M00 x 1 F	Brass	45 to 50 N⋅m	
<i>0</i> 03, <i>0</i> 00	ZP2-*F (63/80) HB*	JF	IVI22 X 1.5	Steel	75 to 80 N·m	
a100 a125	ZP2-*F (100/125) H*	JB *	M22 x 1.5	Brass	45 to 50 N·m	
0100, 0125	ZP2-*F (100/125) HB*	JF		Steel	75 to 80 N·m	

Time of Replacement of Vacuum Pad

The vacuum pad is disposable. Replace it on a regular basis.

Continued use of the vacuum pad will cause wear and tear on the adsorption surface, and the exterior dimensions will gradually get smaller and smaller. As the pad diameter gets smaller, lifting force will decrease, though adsorption is possible.

It is extremely difficult to provide advice on the frequency of vacuum pad exchange. This is because there are numerous factors at work, including surface roughness, operationg environment (temperature, humidity, ozone, solvents, etc.), and operating conditions (vacuum pressure, workpiece weight, pressing force of the vacuum pad on the workpiece, presence or absence of a buffer, etc.).

Thus, the customer should decide when the vacuum pad should be exchanged, based on its condition at time of initial use.

The bolt may become loose depending on the operating conditions and environment. Be sure to perform regular maintenance.

Recommended Tightening Torque for Replacement of Heavy-duty Pad

P	Bolt tightening			
Pad diameter Product part no. E		Bolt	torque	
ø 40, ø 50	ZP (40/50) H* ZP (40/50) HB*	M3 x 8	0.7 to 0.9 N⋅m	
ø 63, ø 80	ZP (63/80) H* ZP (63/80) HB*	M4 x 8	0.9 to 1.1 N⋅m	
ø100, ø125	ZP (100/125) H* ZP (100/125) HB*	M5 x 10	2.3 to 2.7 N⋅m	

Assemble parts with recommended tightening torque.





Note) R part has to be smooth with no corners. * Refer to page 66 for adapter applicable to the ZP series.





Series **ZP2**



Dimensions: With Adapter

ZP2-TB02MU -A3

ø2.4

ZP2-TB035MU -A3

10

10

N

4

6





ZP2-TB05MUD-A3



ZP2-TB06MU□-H5

ø1

ø3.5

ø3.8

0.5



ZP2-TB08MU



Dimensions: With Adapter

ZP2-TB10MU -H5



ZP2-TB06MU -B5



ZP2-TB10MU -B5





ZP2-TB08MU -B5



ZP2-TB15MU -B5







Short-type Pad Series ZP2



Dimensions: With Adapter





ZP2-TB06EU - A5



ZP2-T15EU -A5



ZP2-TB04EU - A5



ZP2-T08EU -A5



Dimensions: With Adapter



ZP2-TB06EU -H5





ZP2-T08EU -H5



ZP2-T15EU -H5





Dimensions: Pad Unit



ZP2-03AU







ZP2-06AU









SMC

Symbol/Type

UT: Thin flat (Skirt)

■For adsorption of soft work pieces such as thin sheets or vinyl. Wrinkling or deformation during adsorption is reduced.

Thin Flat Pad

■Applicable for the ZP series adapter



Dimensions: Pad Unit









0.3





Adapter Mounting Dimensions If an adapter will be made by the customer, design the adapter with the dimensions shown below. ø4.9

ø2.5

ø3.8

ø4 9 Note) R part has to be smooth with no corners. * Refer to page 66 for adapter applicable to the ZP series.





Flat Pad Series ZP2



Dimensions: With Adapter

Note) \Box in the table indicates the pad material.

ZP2-TB10MT -H5 ZP2-TB15MT -H5 ZP2-TB20MT -H5 ZP2-TB25MT -H5 ø14 ø14 <u>M5 x</u> 0.8 M5 x 0.8 M5 x 0.8 M5 x 0.8 Width across Width across Width across Width across flat 1.5 flat 1.5 flat 2.5 flat 2.5 4 (10.5)(Hexagon) (10.5) (Hexagon) (Hexagon) (10.5) (Hexagon) (10.5)--5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 ø1.5 (0.3) (0.3) (0.3) (0.3) ø1.5 ø1.5 ø1.5 ø25 ø15 ø20 ø10 ø26 ø11 ø21 ø16 ZP2-TB10MT -B5 ZP2-TB30MT ZP2-TB15MT -B5 ø14 Width across flat 8 M5 x 0.8 Width across flat 8 M5 x 0.8 M5 x 0.8 (Hexagon) (Hexagon) Width across 5.5 5.5 α flat 2.5 œ (13.5)(13.5)4 (10.5) (Hexagon) 5.5 5.5 5.5 ø1.5 (0.3) ø1.5 (0.3) <u>ø</u>1.5 (0.3) ø15 ø30 ø10 ø31 ø16 ø11



SMC

Symbol/Type



Pad diameter Ø4, Ø6, Ø8, Ø10, Ø15, Ø20

MB: Bellows

- ■For use where there is no space for the buffer (spring type)
- Work pieces with inclined adsorption surface



Dimensions: Pad Unit



SMC

Series **ZP2**



Dimensions: With Adapter



ZP2-TB15MB□-H5

ZP2-TB20MB□-H5

ZP2-TB06MB□-B5 ZP2-TB08MB□-B5





Dimensions: Pad Unit

ZP2-02ZJ

ø4 ø2.2 ø3.8 ø2.5 ω N 6.4 4.6 4.7 2.3 ø1.5 ø1 ø2 ø4 ø2.5 ø4.3 ø3.8

ZP2-04ZJ



ZP2-05ZJ

Pad type
 Symbol Type
 ZJ Bellows



ZP2-40ZJ□□





ZP2-46ZJ


SMC



SMC



Dimensions: With Buffer

ZP2-T]W⊡K★-B5 ZP2-T 20 W □ K★-B5 Width across flat 8 Width across flat 8 M5 x 0.8 M5 x 0.8 (Hexagon) (Hexagon) S S Ω ლ Width across flat 14 Width across flat 14 (Hexagon) (Hexagon) m ш ш £ M10 x 1 £ M10 x 1 e ۵ Δ M5 x 0.8 M5 x 0.8 TL Ś G ω ω Dimensions Dimensions >
 Model
 a
 A
 C
 Y

 ZP2-T4020W□K★-B5
 4
 5
 2x1.8

 ZP2-T5020W□K★-B5
 5
 6
 2 x 2
 0.5

 ZP2-T6020W□K★-B5
 6
 7
 2.5

 ZP2-T8020W□K★-B5
 8
 9
 3
 0.8

 Model
 a
 A
 b
 B
 C
 Y

 ZP2-T3507W□K★-B5
 3.5
 4.5
 7
 8
 2x15
 לן מ<u>†</u> $\dot{}$ ∢Ì σ C ZP2-T4010W□K★-B5 4 5 ZP2-T5010W□K★-B5 5 6 10 11 ZP2-T6010W□K★-B5 6 7 2 x 1.5 C b 20 0.5 В 2.5 21 30 W □ K★-B5 ZP2-T

Width across flat 8 M5 x 0.8 (Hexagon) ъţ ლ Width across flat 14 (Hexagon) m ш M10 x 1 E ന് M5 x 0.8 ശ 5 ື Γ > g **€** ₫ C 30 ľ 31

Dimensions								
Model	а	Α	С	Y				
ZP2-T4030W□K★-B5	4	5	2 x 1.8					
ZP2-T5030W□K★-B5	5	6		0.5				
ZP2-T6030W□K★-B5	6	7	2 x 2.5					
ZP2-T8030W□K★-B5	8	9		0.8				
© SMC								

 Dimensions common for all – three drawings
 Dimensions (per buffer stroke)
 Stroke (★)
 D
 E
 F

Slicke (X)	U	E	Г
10	11.5	23	61.5
20	21.5	E 1	99.5
30	31.5	51	109.5
40	41.5	77	145.5
50	51.5	//	155.5

Dimensions: With Buffer





Dimensions

Model	а	Α	b	В	С	Y
ZP2-T3507W□K★-%	3.5	4.5	7	8	2 1 5	
ZP2-T4010W□K★-86	4	5			2 x 1.5	0.5
ZP2-T5010W□K★-86	5	6	10	11	0.5	0.5
ZP2-T6010W□K★- ⁰⁴ ₀₆	6	7			2.5	

ZP2-T<u>30</u>W□K★-⁰⁴₀₆





Dimensions

Model	а	Α	С	Y
ZP2-T4030W□K★- ⁰⁴	4	5	2 x 1.8	
ZP2-T5030W□K★-%	5	6		0.5
ZP2-T6030W□K★-8	6	7	2 x 2.5	
ZP2-T8030W□K★- ⁰⁴	8	9		0.8



Dimensions

Dimensions				
Model	а	Α	С	Υ
ZP2-T4020W□K★- ⁰⁴	4	5	2 x 1.8	
ZP2-T5020W□K★- ⁰⁴	5	6	2 x 2	0.5
ZP2-T6020W□K★- ⁰⁴	6	7	2.5	
ZP2-T8020W□K★- ⁰⁴ ₀₆	8	9	3	0.8

21

 Dimensions common for all three drawings Dimensions (per buffer stroke) 							
Stroke (+)	n	E	E	H: ø4	H: ø6		

Stroke (+)	п	E	F	H:	ø 4	H:	ø 6
Slioke (X)	U			G	J	G	J
10	11.5	23	61.5				
20	21.5	E 1	99.5				
30	31.5	51	109.5	13.9	8	14.7	10
40	41.5	77	145.5				
50	51.5	~ ~ ~	155.5				

Series **ZP2**



Note 2) \blacksquare in the table indicates the vacuum inlet.

Dimensions: Without Buffer





Dimensions

Model	а	Α	b	В	С	Υ
ZP2-R3507W□-∎-A5	3.5	4.5	7	8	0 1 1 5	
ZP2-R4010W□-∎-A5	4	5			2 X 1.5	0.5
ZP2-R5010W□-■-A5	5	6	10	11	0.5	0.5
ZP2-R6010W□-∎-A5	6	7			2.5	





Dimensions

Model	а	Α	С	Υ
ZP2-R4020W□-∎-A5	4	5	2 x 1.8	
ZP2-R5020W	5	6	2 x 2	0.5
ZP2-R6020W□-∎-A5	6	7	2.5	
ZP2-R8020W□-∎-A5	8	9	3	0.8

ZP2-R 30W --06-A5





Dimensions				
Model	а	Α	С	Y
ZP2-R4030W□-∎-A5	4	4.8	2 x 1.8	
ZP2-R5030W□-∎-A5	5	6		0.5
ZP2-R6030W□-∎-A5	6	7	2 x 2.5	
ZP2-R8030W□-∎-A5	8	9		0.8

Dimensions common for all

three drawings

Dimensions (per applicable tube)								
Applicable tube O.D. (■)	Ρ	Q	R	S				
ø 4	4	20.6	15.6	10.4				
ø 6	6	21.6	16.6	12.8				



Dimensions: Without Buffer

ZP2-R W -06-B5





ZP2-R 20W -04-B5





Dimensions

Model	а	Α	b	В	С	Y
ZP2-R3507W□-∎-B5	3.5	4.5	7	8	0 1 1 5	
ZP2-R4010W□-■-B5	4	5			2 X 1.5	0.5
ZP2-R5010W□-■-B5	5	6	10	11	25	0.5
ZP2-R6010W□-■-B5	6	7]		2.5	

Model	а	Α	С	Y
ZP2-R4020W□-∎-B5	4	5	2 x 1.8	
ZP2-R5020W□-∎-B5	5	6	2 x 2	0.5
ZP2-R6020W□-∎-B5	6	7	2.5	
ZP2-R8020W□-∎-B5	8	9	3	0.8

ZP2-R 30W -04-B5





Dimensions

Model	а	Α	С	Y
ZP2-R4030W□-∎-B5	4	5	2 x 1.8	
ZP2-R5030W□-■-B5	5	6		0.5
ZP2-R6030W□-∎-B5	6	7	2 x 2.5	
ZP2-R8030W□-■-B5	8	9		0.8

Dimensions common for all three drawings – Dimensions (per applicable tube)

Applicable tube O.D. (■)	Ρ	Q	R	S
ø 4	4	20.6	15.6	10.4
ø6	6	21.6	16.6	12.8



Buffer Specifications (Non-rotating)

Stroke (mm)		10, 20, 30, 40, 50
Spring reactive	At 0 stroke (N)	1.0
force	At buffer stroke (N)	3.0
Tightening torq	3.0 N·m ±5%	

Dimensions: With Buffer

ZP2-R W K★-04



Model	а	Α	b	В	С	Υ				
ZP2-R3507W□K★-■	3.5	4.5	7	8	0 1 1 5					
ZP2-R4010W□K★-■	4	5			2 X 1.5	0.5				
ZP2-R5010W□K★-■	5	6	10	11	0.5	0.5				
ZP2-R6010W□K★-■	6	7			2.5					
						_				



ZP2-R

20W□K★-04

Dimensions

Model	а	Α	С	Y
ZP2-R4020W□K★-■	4	5	2 x 1.8	
ZP2-R5020W□K★-■	5	6	2 x 2	0.5
ZP2-R6020W□K★-■	6	7	2.5	
ZP2-R8020W□K★-■	8	9	3	0.8



30W□K★-04

ZP2-R

Dimensions common for all three drawings

Dimensions (per stroke)						Dimensions (per	appli	icable	tube)		
Stroke (★)	D	E	F	Stroke (★)	D	Ε	F	Applicable tube O.D. (■)	Ρ	Q	R	S
10	11	23	84	30	31	51	132	ø 4	4	20.6	15.6	10.4
20	21	51	122	40	41	77	168	ø 6	6	21.6	16.6	12.8
				50	51	//	178					



U: Flat

Pad with Ball Spline Buffer

Pad diameter $\emptyset 2, \emptyset 4, \emptyset 6, \emptyset 8$

■Ball spline guide is used to the buffer.

How to Order ZP2-T02UNS6 Vacuum inlet direction Buffer stroke Symbol Stroke Symbol Direction 6 6 mm T Vertical Buffer specification Pad diameter Symbol Pad diameter Specification Symbol 02 ์ร . Ball spline ø2 04 ø4 06 Pad material ø6 08 ø8 Symbol Material Ν NBR Pad type S Silicone rubber Ŭ Symbol Type Urethane rubber U Flat FKM

GN Conductive NBR GS Conductive silicone rubber

Buffer Specifications

	Ball spline	
Stroke (mm)	6	
Spring reactive force	At 0 stroke (N)	0.8
	At buffer stroke (N)	1.1

Replacement Part No.

Model	Pad unit part no.	Adapter part no.	Buffer assembly part no.
ZP2-T02U S6	ZP02U		
ZP2-T04U□S6	ZP04U		7000 7000
ZP2-T06U S6	ZP06U	ZPT1-B5	ZF2D-1330
ZP2-T08U S6	ZP08U		

Note) \Box in the table indicates the pad material.

Dimensions



Dimensions				
Model	Α	В	С	Υ
ZP2-T02U S6	2	2.6	1.2	0.5
ZP2-T04U□S6	4	4.8	1.6	0.0
ZP2-T06U□S6	6	7	0.5	0.0
ZP2-T08U□S6	8	9	2.5	1

Mark-free Pad Series

Minimizes the transfer of rubber constituents to the workpiece.



SMC

		Material of the	A	dsorption r	nark *1	Static ^{*5}	
	Pad type	adsorption part (Part in contact with	Condition *2	(Initial value)	Operating	friction	
		the workpiece)	Visual checking	Vapor method *3	range (°C)	ratio	
	Mark-free NBR pad	Mark-free NBR (Specially treated *4)			5 to 40	0.6	
Mark-free Pad Series	Stuck	NBR + Stuck fluororesin		•	5 to 60	0.2	
	2 fluororesin pad	Fluororubber + Stuck fluororesin		•	5 to 100	0.2	
	Resin attachment	PEEK			5 to 10	0.2	
		Conductive PEEK (Volume resistivity: 1 x $10^6 \Omega$ cm)			5 10 40		
	4 Cyclone pad Made to Order	_		•	Standard: –5 to 60 (No freezing)	_	
Standard	Series ZP	NBR Fluororubber Conductive NBR/Silicone rubber	×	×			
	(Standard material)	Silicone rubber Urethane rubber	0	×	_	-	

Adsorption mark characteristics [•: Little or no influence): Can be used depending on the conditions. X: Not suitable]

* The above table is for reference when selecting the pad.

Values and evaluation are reference data only. Preparatory testing under actual operating conditions is recommended.

- *1 Adsorption mark Indicates the transfer of rubber constituents from the pad.
- *2 **Condition** Visual evaluation of the adsorption mark
- *3 Vapor method Method of applying vapor to the workpiece to visually check for adsorption marks
- *4 Specially treated NBR is specially treated to modify and reduce the transfer of rubber constituents.

*5 Static friction ratio — Static friction ratio when the workpiece (glass) is adsorbed by the pad. (NBR = 1 as a benchmark) When the cyclone pad is used, the pad does not come into contact with the workpiece (glass). The customer needs to install a guide for holding.

Cleaning method [Mark-free NBR pad/Stuck fluororesin pad/Resin attachment]

- Always clean the product before operation and when carrying out regular maintenance.
- 1) Hold the part other than the adsorption surface.
- * Non particle-generating vinyl gloves are recommended.
- 2) Soak a non particle-generating cloth in 2-propanol (isopropyl alcohol) (purity > 99.5%).
- * This solution is a recommendation. If not available, use a solution with high purity which does not affect the material properties.3) Wipe the adsorption surface (pad/resin attachment) and the part that comes into contact with the workpiece.
- 4) Dry them with clean air blow. (Or, wipe again with a dry non particle-generating cloth.)

Symbol/Type

Mark-free Pad

Pad diameter Ø4, Ø6, Ø8, Ø10, Ø16, Ø25, Ø32, Ø40, Ø50

U: Flat

- Pad which reduces the adsorption marks left on the workpiece by rubber
- The pad is made from markfree NBR, and the NBR is then specially treated to minimize the transfer of rubber constituents to the workpiece.
- Applicable for the ZP series adapter

Dimensions: Pad Unit

ZP2-04 to 08UCL



Dimensions

Model	Α	В	С	Y
ZP2-04UCL	4	4.8	1.6	0.0
ZP2-06UCL	6	7	0.5	0.0
ZP2-08UCL	8	9	2.5	1



ZP2-10 to 50UCL



Dimensions						
Model	Α	В	С	D	E	Υ
ZP2-10UCL	10	12		13	12	3
ZP2-16UCL	16	18	4	13	12.5	3.5
ZP2-25UCL	25	28	4	15	14	4
ZP2-32UCL	32	35		15	14.5	4.5
ZP2-40UCL	40	43	7	10	18.5	6.5
ZP2-50UCL	50	53		10	19.5	7.5

Adapter Mounting Dimensions If an adapter will be made by the customer, design the adapter with the dimensions shown below. Applicable pad Applicable pad Applicable pad Applicable pad 04U/06U/08U 10U/16U 25U/32U 40U/50U ø4.9 ō. ώ g o q 10.5 9.5 o ω 15 5 5 0 5 R ø2.5 ø2.5 ዮ ø3.5 ø4.5 ø4.5 ø3.8 ø5 ø8 ø5 ø4.9 ø6 ø9 ø6.6 ø7 9 ø11.7 Note) R part has to be smooth with no corners. * Refer to page 66 for adapter applicable to the ZP series.



Symbol/Type

Mark-free Pad

ø40, ø50, ø63, ø80, ø100, ø125 Pad diameter

Pad unit

H: Heavy-duty (Flat with rib)

Stuck fluororesin

- Pad which reduces the adsorption marks left on the workpiece by rubber
- The pad is made from markfree NBR, and the NBR is then specially treated to minimize the transfer of rubber constituents to the workpiece.
- Prevents rubber constituents of the pad from transferring by baking the fluororesin sheet to the adsorption surface.

Dimensions: Pad Unit







ZP2-100 H□

Material

Mark-free NBR

NBR + Stuck fluororesin

Fluororubber + Stuck fluororesin

Pad material

Symbol

CL

NT

FT

How to Order

ZP2-40 H CL

Pad diameter

50

63 80

100

125

 Symbol
 Type

 H
 Heavy-duty (Flat with rib)

Symbol Pad diameter 40

ø40

ø50

ø63

ø80

ø100

ø125

Pad type







Dimensions

Model	Α	В	С
ZP2-40H	40	43	32
ZP2-50H	50	53	42

Dimensions

Model	Α	В	С	D	Υ
ZP2-63H	63	65	50	14.5	3.5
ZP2-80H	80	82	61	16.5	4.5



Dimensions			
Model	Α	В	С
ZP2-100H	100	103	80
ZP2-125H	125	128	104



Resin Attachment

Pad diameter Ø6, Ø8, Ø10, Ø13, Ø16, Ø20, Ø25, Ø32

No adsorption marks (rubber constituents) are left on the workpiece.

Avoids direct contact between the workpiece and the rubber by installing a PEEK attachment to the bellows pad to prevent the transfer of rubber constituents.

- Prevents sticking of the pad (rubber) and the workpiece.
- Ideal for the ZP series bellows pad (ø6 to ø32)



How to Order ZP2-06 K P Pad diameter Attachment material Pad diameter Material Symbol Symbol PEEK 06 ZP06B□ Ρ GP Conductive PEEK 08 ZP08B 10 13 ZP10B□ ZP13B□ 16 ZP16B 20 25 ZP20B□ ZP25B□ 32 ZP32B

How to Order (When ordering with a pad)



- When ordering with a pad, put "*", below the part number of the pad as shown below. Note that the pad is not delivered with the attachment assembled.
- This attachment can only be assembled onto SMC's standard bellows pad.
- When the attachment is made of conductive PEEK, use conductive material for the pad.

Ordering	rdering ZPT06BNJ10-B5-A8	-	Bellows pad part no.
example	<u>*</u> ZP2-06KP	-	Resin attachment part no.

Dimensions



Dimensions

Model	Applicable pad	Α	В	С	D	Ε	F	Y
ZP2-06K	ZP06B	6	7	1.6		0	10 5	
ZP2-08K	ZP08B	8	9	3		3	13.5	
ZP2-10K	ZP10B	10	12	3.5	0.5	3.5	16.5	0.5
ZP2-13K	ZP13B	13	15	4		5.5	19	
ZP2-16K	ZP16B	16	18	4		6	20.5	
ZP2-20K	ZP20B	20	22	8		0.5	24.5	
ZP2-25K	ZP25B	25	27	10	1	8.5	25	1
ZP2-32K	ZP32B	32	34	10		11.5	30	

Note 1) \blacksquare in the table indicates the attachment material. Note 2) \Box in the table indicates the pad material.

«Precautions»

Clean the product before using the attachment.

This product is not cleaned after machining. If the product is used in the condition in which it is shipped, residual material may be left on the work pieces. Clean before usage. If you have any questions, please contact SMC.

• If contact with hard material is a problem, do not use this product.

• PEEK material and cut parts fall under the security trade control.



Dimensions: Pad Unit

ZP2-04S□



ZP2-06S

ZP2-08S□



ZP2-10S□









Series **ZP2**



Dimensions: With Adapter

ZP2-T04S□-A3

ZP2-T06S□-A5

ZP2-T08S□-A5

ZP2-15S

ZP2A-S15

Note) \Box in the table indicates the pad material.



Dimensions: With Adapter

ZP2-T10S□-A5





ZP2-T15S -A5

ZP2-T04S□-B3



ZP2-T06S□-B5

ZP2-T08S□-B5



ZP2-T10S□-B5



ZP2-T15S□-B5



SMC



ZP2-32H













Dimensions

ZP2-150HT





ZP2-250HT







Dimensions: Pad Unit

ZP2-32HB□

ZP2-150HB□





Dimensions: Pad Unit

ZP2-3050HW







SMC



125

ø125

Note) \Box in the table indicates the pad material.

Dimensions: With Adapter

ZP2-TF⁴⁰₅₀H□



Dimensions		
Model	Α	В
ZP2-TF40H	40	42
ZP2-TF50H	50	52

ZP2-TF⁸³H□



Dimensions

Model	Α	В	D	Ε	X	Υ
ZP2-TF63H	63	65	14.5	74	23.6	3.5
ZP2-TF80H	80	82	16.5	76	25.6	4.5

ZP2-TF¹⁰⁹₁₂₅H



Dimensions		
Model	Α	В
ZP2-TF100H	100	103
ZP2-TF125H	125	128

SMC





Dimensions: With Adapter

ZP2-XF⁴⁰₅₀H□



Dimensions		
Model	Α	В
ZP2-XF40H	40	42
ZP2-XF50H	50	52

ZP2-XF⁶³₈₀H□



Dimensions

Model	Α	В	D	Ε	X	Υ
ZP2-XF63H	63	65	14.5	95	23.6	3.5
ZP2-XF80H	80	82	16.5	97	25.6	4.5

ZP2-XF¹⁰⁰₁₂₅H□



 Model
 A
 B

 ZP2-XF100H
 100
 103

 ZP2-XF125H
 125
 128

Series **ZP2**



Replacement Part No.

Model	Pad unit part no.	Buffer assembly part no.		
ZP2-TF40H (JB/JF)25		ZP2B-TF1(JB/JF)25		
ZP2-TF40H (JB/JF)50	ZP40H□	ZP2B-TF1(JB/JF)50		
ZP2-TF40H (JB/JF)75		ZP2B-TF1(JB/JF)75	With three	
ZP2-TF50H□(JB/JF)25		ZP2B-TF1(JB/JF)25	M3 bolts	
ZP2-TF50H□(JB/JF)50	ZP50H	ZP2B-TF1(JB/JF)50		
ZP2-TF50H□(JB/JF)75		ZP2B-TF1(JB/JF)75		
ZP2-TF63H□(JB/JF)25		ZP2B-TF2(JB/JF)25		
ZP2-TF63H□(JB/JF)50	ZP63H□	ZP2B-TF2(JB/JF)50		
ZP2-TF63H□(JB/JF)75		ZP2B-TF2(JB/JF)75		
ZP2-TF63H□(JB/JF)100		ZP2B-TF2(JB/JF)100	With four	
ZP2-TF80H□(JB/JF)25		ZP2B-TF2(JB/JF)25	M4 bolts	
ZP2-TF80H□(JB/JF)50		ZP2B-TF2(JB/JF)50	in i bolio	
ZP2-TF80H□(JB/JF)75		ZP2B-TF2(JB/JF)75		
ZP2-TF80H□(JB/JF)100		ZP2B-TF2(JB/JF)100		
ZP2-TF100H□(JB/JF)25		ZP2B-TF3(JB/JF)25		
ZP2-TF100H□(JB/JF)50	7P100H	ZP2B-TF3(JB/JF)50		
ZP2-TF100H (JB/JF)75		ZP2B-TF3(JB/JF)75		
ZP2-TF100H (JB/JF)100		ZP2B-TF3(JB/JF)100	With four	
ZP2-TF125H (JB/JF)25		ZP2B-TF3(JB/JF)25	M5 bolts	
ZP2-TF125H (JB/JF)50	7P125H□	ZP2B-TF3(JB/JF)50		
ZP2-TF125H (JB/JF)75		ZP2B-TF3(JB/JF)75		
ZP2-TF125H□(JB/JF)100		ZP2B-TF3(JB/JF)100		

Note) \Box in the table indicates the pad material.

Buffer Specifications

Pad diameter		ø 40 , ø 50	ø63, ø80, ø100, ø125		
Stroke (mm)		25, 50, 75	25, 50, 75, 100		
Spring reactive force	At 0 stroke (N)	6.9	10		
Spring reactive force	At buffer stroke (N)	11.8	15		
JB		Rotating With bushing Buffer body material: Brass			
Buffer encoifications		Tightening torque: 30 N·m ±5%	Tightening torque: 45 N·m ±5%		
Buffer specifications	JF	Rotating With bushing Buffer body material: Steel			
		Tightening torque: 50 N·m ±5%	Tightening torque: 70 N·m ±5%		



Dimensions: With Buffer

ZP2-TF⁴⁰₅₀H□J^B_{JF}■



Dimensions

Α	В	D	E
		40	149.5
40	42	75	184.5
		111	220.5
		40	149.5
50	52	75	184.5
		111	220.5
	A 40 50	A B 40 42 50 52	A B D 40 42 75 111 111 50 52 75 111 111

ZP2-TF髋H□먉■



Dimensions

Model	Α	В	D	E	F	Х	Y
ZP2-TF63H□(JB/JF)25				44	187		
ZP2-TF63H (JB/JF)50	60	CE.	145	80	223	00.0	25
ZP2-TF63H□(JB/JF)75	03	65	14.5	120	263	23.0	3.5
ZP2-TF63H (JB/JF)100				155	298		
ZP2-TF80H□(JB/JF)25				44	189		
ZP2-TF80H (JB/JF)50		00	10.5	80	225	05.0	4 5
ZP2-TF80H (JB/JF)75	80	82	10.5	120	265	25.0	4.5
ZP2-TF80H (JB/JF)100				155	300		

ZP2-TF¹⁰⁰₁₂₅**H**□^J^B_J^E



Dimensions

Dimensions				
Model	Α	В	D	E
ZP2-TF100H [JB/JF)25	100	103	44	194.5
ZP2-TF100H [JB/JF)50			80	230.5
ZP2-TF100H (JB/JF)75			120	270.5
ZP2-TF100H [JB/JF)100			155	305.5
ZP2-TF125H [JB/JF)25		128	44	194.5
ZP2-TF125H (JB/JF)50	105		80	230.5
ZP2-TF125H (JB/JF)75	125		120	270.5
ZP2-TF125H (JB/JF)100			155	305.5

Series **ZP2**



Model	Pad unit part no.	Buffer assembly part	no.
ZP2-XF40H□(JB/JF)25		ZP2B-XF1(JB/JF)25	
ZP2-XF40H□(JB/JF)50	ZP40H	ZP2B-XF1(JB/JF)50	With three M3 bolts
ZP2-XF40H□(JB/JF)75		ZP2B-XF1(JB/JF)75	
ZP2-XF50H□(JB/JF)25		ZP2B-XF1(JB/JF)25	
ZP2-XF50H□(JB/JF)50	ZP50H	ZP2B-XF1(JB/JF)50	
ZP2-XF50H□(JB/JF)75		ZP2B-XF1(JB/JF)75	
ZP2-XF63H□(JB/JF)25		ZP2B-XF2(JB/JF)25	
ZP2-XF63H□(JB/JF)50	ZP63H□	ZP2B-XF2(JB/JF)50	With four M4 bolts
ZP2-XF63H□(JB/JF)75		ZP2B-XF2(JB/JF)75	
ZP2-XF63H□(JB/JF)100		ZP2B-XF2(JB/JF)100	
ZP2-XF80H□(JB/JF)25		ZP2B-XF2(JB/JF)25	
ZP2-XF80H□(JB/JF)50		ZP2B-XF2(JB/JF)50	
ZP2-XF80H□(JB/JF)75		ZP2B-XF2(JB/JF)75	
ZP2-XF80H□(JB/JF)100		ZP2B-XF2(JB/JF)100	
ZP2-XF100H□(JB/JF)25		ZP2B-XF3(JB/JF)25	
ZP2-XF100H□(JB/JF)50		ZP2B-XF3(JB/JF)50	
ZP2-XF100H□(JB/JF)75		ZP2B-XF3(JB/JF)75	
ZP2-XF100H□(JB/JF)100		ZP2B-XF3(JB/JF)100	With four
ZP2-XF125H□(JB/JF)25		ZP2B-XF3(JB/JF)25	M5 bolts
ZP2-XF125H□(JB/JF)50		ZP2B-XF3(JB/JF)50	
ZP2-XF125H□(JB/JF)75		ZP2B-XF3(JB/JF)75	
ZP2-XF125H□(JB/JF)100		ZP2B-XF3(JB/JF)100	

Note) \Box in the table indicates the pad material.

Buffer Specifications

Pad diameter		ø 40, ø 50	ø63, ø80, ø100, ø125		
Stroke (mm)		25, 50, 75	25, 50, 75, 100		
Conting reactive force	At 0 stroke (N)	6.9	10		
Spring reactive force	At buffer stroke (N)	11.8	15		
	JB	Rotating With bushing Buffer body material: Brass			
Buffer specifications		Tightening torque: 30 N·m ±5%	Tightening torque: 45 N·m ±5%		
	JF	Rotating With bushing Buffer body material: Steel			
		Tightening torque: 50 N·m ±5%	Tightening torque: 75 N·m ±5%		



Dimensions: With Buffer





n	i.	m	~	n	c	in	n	c
υ			e		3	IU		3

Α	В	D	E
		40	153
40	42	75	188
		111	224
		40	153
50	52	75	188
		111	224
	A 40 50	A B 40 42 50 52	A B D 40 40 75 111 111 50 52 75 111 111

ZP2-XF⁶³₈₀H□^{JB}J^B



Dimensions

Model	Α	В	D	E	F	X	Y
ZP2-XF63H□(JB/JF)25				44	197		
ZP2-XF63H (JB/JF)50	60	CE.	145	80	233	00.0	0 F
ZP2-XF63H□(JB/JF)75	63	65	14.5	120	273	23.0	3.5
ZP2-XF63H (JB/JF)100				155	308		
ZP2-XF80H□(JB/JF)25				44	199		
ZP2-XF80H (JB/JF)50		00	105	80	235	05.0	4 5
ZP2-XF80H (JB/JF)75	80	82	10.5	120	275	25.0	4.5
ZP2-XF80H (JB/JF)100				155	310		





Dimensions

Model	Α	В	D	E
ZP2-XF100H [JB/JF)25			44	204.5
ZP2-XF100H (JB/JF)50	100	103	80	240.5
ZP2-XF100H (JB/JF)75			120	280.5
ZP2-XF100H (JB/JF)100			155	315.5
ZP2-XF125H (JB/JF)25			44	204.5
ZP2-XF125H (JB/JF)50	105	100	80	240.5
ZP2-XF125H (JB/JF)75	125	128	120	280.5
ZP2-XF125H (JB/JF)100			155	315.5



ZP2-TF⁶³HB□



øΕ





Series **ZP2**



Replacement Part No.

Model	Pad unit part no.	Buffer assembly part	no.
ZP2-TF40HB (JB/JF)25		ZP2B-TF1(JB/JF)25	
ZP2-TF40HB□(JB/JF)50	ZP40HB	ZP2B-TF1(JB/JF)50	
ZP2-TF40HB□(JB/JF)75		ZP2B-TF1(JB/JF)75	With three
ZP2-TF50HB (JB/JF)25	ZP50HB	ZP2B-TF1(JB/JF)25	M3 bolts
ZP2-TF50HB (JB/JF)50		ZP2B-TF1(JB/JF)50	
ZP2-TF50HB (JB/JF)75		ZP2B-TF1(JB/JF)75	
ZP2-TF63HB□(JB/JF)25		ZP2B-TF2(JB/JF)25	
ZP2-TF63HB (JB/JF)50	ZP63HB	ZP2B-TF2(JB/JF)50	With four M4 bolts
ZP2-TF63HB (JB/JF)75		ZP2B-TF2(JB/JF)75	
ZP2-TF63HB (JB/JF)100		ZP2B-TF2(JB/JF)100	
ZP2-TF80HB (JB/JF)25		ZP2B-TF2(JB/JF)25	
ZP2-TF80HB□(JB/JF)50		ZP2B-TF2(JB/JF)50	
ZP2-TF80HB (JB/JF)75		ZP2B-TF2(JB/JF)75	
ZP2-TF80HB (JB/JF)100		ZP2B-TF2(JB/JF)100	
ZP2-TF100HB (JB/JF)25		ZP2B-TF3(JB/JF)25	
ZP2-TF100HB (JB/JF)50		ZP2B-TF3(JB/JF)50	
ZP2-TF100HB (JB/JF)75		ZP2B-TF3(JB/JF)75	
ZP2-TF100HB (JB/JF)100		ZP2B-TF3(JB/JF)100	With four
ZP2-TF125HB (JB/JF)25		ZP2B-TF3(JB/JF)25	M5 bolts
ZP2-TF125HB (JB/JF)50		ZP2B-TF3(JB/JF)50	
ZP2-TF125HB (JB/JF)75		ZP2B-TF3(JB/JF)75	
ZP2-TF125HB (JB/JF)100		ZP2B-TF3(JB/JF)100	

Note) \Box in the table indicates the pad material.

Buffer Specifications

Pad dia	ameter	ø 40, ø 50	ø 63 , ø 80 , ø100, ø125				
Stroke (mm)		25, 50, 75	25, 50, 75, 100				
Spring reactive force	At 0 stroke (N)	6.9	10				
Spring reactive force	At buffer stroke (N)	11.8	15				
	JB	Rota With b Buffer body m Tightening torque: 30 N-m ±5%	ating ushing haterial: Brass Tightening torque: 45 N·m +5%				
Buffer specifications	JF	Rotating With bushing Buffer body material: Steel					



Dimensions: With Buffer

ZP2-TF⁴⁰₅₀HB□J^B_{JF}■



Dimensions

Model	Α	В	D	Ε	F	G	Н	Χ	Υ
ZP2-TF40HB (JB/JF)25						40	158.5		
ZP2-TF40HB (JB/JF)50	40	42	28	43	20.5	75	193.5	27.8	13
ZP2-TF40HB (JB/JF)75						111	229.5		
ZP2-TF50HB (JB/JF)25						40	162		
ZP2-TF50HB (JB/JF)50	50	52	36	54	24	75	197	31.3	16.5
ZP2-TF50HB (JB/JF)75						111	233		

ZP2-TF⁶³₈₀HB□J^B_JF■



Dimensions

Model	Α	В	D	E	F	G	Н	Х	Υ
ZP2-TF63HB (JB/JF)25						44	204		
ZP2-TF63HB (JB/JF)50	60	CF.	40	60	01 5	80	240	10.0	01 5
ZP2-TF63HB (JB/JF)75	03	65	40	00	31.5	120	280	40.0	21.5
ZP2-TF63HB (JB/JF)100						155	315		
ZP2-TF80HB (JB/JF)25						44	209.5		
ZP2-TF80HB (JB/JF)50	00	00	50	0.5	07	80	245.5	40.4	075
ZP2-TF80HB (JB/JF)75	80	03	58	05	3/	120	285.5	40.1	27.5
ZP2-TF80HB (JB/JF)100						155	320.5		





Dimensions

Model	Α	В	D	E	F	G	Н	X	Y
ZP2-TF100HB (JB/JF)25						44	221		
ZP2-TF100HB (JB/JF)50	100	102	60	107	17 5	80	257	576	25 5
ZP2-TF100HB (JB/JF)75	100	103	09	107	47.5	120	297	57.0	35.5
ZP2-TF100HB (JB/JF)100						155	332		
ZP2-TF125HB (JB/JF)25						44	229.5		
ZP2-TF125HB (JB/JF)50	105	100	00	105	50	80	265.5	66.4	44
ZP2-TF125HB (JB/JF)75	125	129	89	135	50	120	305.5	00.1	44
ZP2-TF125HB (JB/JF)100						155	340.5		

Series **ZP2**



Replacement Part No.

Model	Pad unit part no.	Buffer assembly part	no.		
ZP2-XF40HB□(JB/JF)25		ZP2B-XF1(JB/JF)25			
ZP2-XF40HB□(JB/JF)50	ZP40HB	ZP2B-XF1(JB/JF)50			
ZP2-XF40HB□(JB/JF)75		ZP2B-XF1(JB/JF)75	With three		
ZP2-XF50HB□(JB/JF)25		ZP2B-XF1(JB/JF)25	M3 bolts		
ZP2-XF50HB□(JB/JF)50	ZP50HB	ZP2B-XF1(JB/JF)50			
ZP2-XF50HB□(JB/JF)75		ZP2B-XF1(JB/JF)75			
ZP2-XF63HB□(JB/JF)25		ZP2B-XF2(JB/JF)25			
ZP2-XF63HB□(JB/JF)50	ZP63HB	ZP2B-XF2(JB/JF)50			
ZP2-XF63HB□(JB/JF)75		ZP2B-XF2(JB/JF)75	With four M4 bolts		
ZP2-XF63HB (JB/JF)100		ZP2B-XF2(JB/JF)100			
ZP2-XF80HB□(JB/JF)25		ZP2B-XF2(JB/JF)25			
ZP2-XF80HB□(JB/JF)50		ZP2B-XF2(JB/JF)50			
ZP2-XF80HB□(JB/JF)75		ZP2B-XF2(JB/JF)75			
ZP2-XF80HB□(JB/JF)100		ZP2B-XF2(JB/JF)100			
ZP2-XF100HB (JB/JF)25		ZP2B-XF3(JB/JF)25			
ZP2-XF100HB (JB/JF)50		ZP2B-XF3(JB/JF)50			
ZP2-XF100HB□(JB/JF)75		ZP2B-XF3(JB/JF)75			
ZP2-XF100HB (JB/JF)100		ZP2B-XF3(JB/JF)100	With four		
ZP2-XF125HB□(JB/JF)25		ZP2B-XF3(JB/JF)25	M5 bolts		
ZP2-XF125HB□(JB/JF)50		ZP2B-XF3(JB/JF)50			
ZP2-XF125HB□(JB/JF)75		ZP2B-XF3(JB/JF)75]		
ZP2-XF125HB (JB/JF)100		ZP2B-XF3(JB/JF)100			

Note) \Box in the table indicates the pad material.

Buffer Specifications

Pad dia	ameter	ø 40 , ø 50	ø 63 , ø 80 , ø100, ø125			
Stroke (mm)		25, 50, 75	25, 50, 75, 100			
Spring reactive force	At 0 stroke (N)	6.9	10			
Spring reactive force	At buffer stroke (N)	11.8	15			
	JB	Rotating With bushing Buffer body material: Brass				
Buffer encoifications		Tightening torque: 30 N·m ±5%	Tightening torque: 45 N·m ±5%			
buner specifications	JF	Rotating With bushing Buffer body material: Steel				
		Tightening torque: 50 N·m ±5%	Tightening torque: 75 N·m ±5%			



Dimensions: With Buffer

ZP2-XF⁴⁰₅₀HB□^{JB}_{JF}■



Dimensions

Model	Α	В	D	Ε	F	G	Н	Х	Υ
ZP2-XF40HB (JB/JF)25						40	162		
ZP2-XF40HB (JB/JF)50	40	42	28	43	20.5	75	197	27.8	13
ZP2-XF40HB (JB/JF)75						111	233		
ZP2-XF50HB (JB/JF)25						40	165.5		
ZP2-XF50HB (JB/JF)50	50	52	36	54	24	75	200.5	31.3	16.5
ZP2-XF50HB (JB/JF)75						111	236.5		

ZP2-XF⁶³HB□J^B



Dimensions

Model	Α	В	D	Ε	F	G	Н	Х	Υ
ZP2-XF63HB (JB/JF)25						44	214		
ZP2-XF63HB (JB/JF)50	62	6E	16	60	21 5	80	250	10.6	01 5
ZP2-XF63HB□(JB/JF)75	63	05	40	00	51.5	120	290	40.0	21.5
ZP2-XF63HB (JB/JF)100						155	325		
ZP2-XF80HB□(JB/JF)25						44	219.5		
ZP2-XF80HB (JB/JF)50	00	00	50	05	07	80	255.5	40.1	07 5
ZP2-XF80HB (JB/JF)75	80	83	56	60	31	120	295.5	40.1	27.5
ZP2-XF80HB (JB/JF)100						155	330.5		





Dimensions

Model	Α	В	D	Ε	F	G	Н	Х	Υ
ZP2-XF100HB (JB/JF)25						44	231		
ZP2-XF100HB (JB/JF)50	100	100	60	107	47 5	80	267	57.0	05.5
ZP2-XF100HB (JB/JF)75	100	103	09	107	47.5	120	307	57.0	35.5
ZP2-XF100HB (JB/JF)100						155	342		
ZP2-XF125HB [JB/JF)25						44	239.5		
ZP2-XF125HB (JB/JF)50	105	100		105	-0	80	275.5	00.4	
ZP2-XF125HB [JB/JF)75	125	129	89	135	56	120	315.5	00.1	44
ZP2-XF125HB (JB/JF)100						155	350.5		



Dimensions: Pad Unit

ZP⁴⁰₅₀H□



axA 3 x 6.5









Dimensions									
Model	Α	В	С						
ZP40H□	40	42	32						
ZP50H 50 52 42									



Dimensions

Model	Α	В	С	D	Ε	F	Υ
ZP40HB	40	41	28	43	20.5	30	13
ZP50HB	50	52	36	54	24	40.5	16.5
49							



Dimensions										
Model	Α	В	С	D	Υ					
ZP63H□	63	65	50	14.5	3.5					
ZP80H	80	82	61	16.5	4.5					

ZP ⁶³ HB□



Dimensions

GY A B C D E Model F **ZP63HB** 63 65 46 68 31.5 50 4.5 21.5 **ZP80HB** 80 83 58 85 37 64 5 27.5





Dimensions

Model	Α	В	С	D	Ε	F	Y
ZP100HB	100	103	69	107	47.5	80	35.5
ZP125HB	125	129	89	135	56	105	44





Heavy-duty Pad Series ZP



Dimensions: With Adapter

ZPT ⁴⁰₅₀H - A14 (Male thread)





Dimensions						
Model	Α	В				
ZPT40HD-A14	40	42				
ZPT50HD-A14	50	52				

ZPT⁶³₈₀H⁻A16 (Male thread)





Dimensions						
Model	Α	В	С	D	Ε	Y
ZPT63HD-A16	63	65	14.5	26	56	3.5
ZPT80HD-A16	80	82	16.5	28	58	4.5





 Model
 A
 B

 ZPT100H□-A16
 100
 103

 ZPT125H□-A16
 125
 128



Dimensions: With Adapter

ZPT ⁴⁰₅₀HB -A14 (Male thread)





ZPT ⁶³₈₀HB□-A16 (Male thread)



Dimensions				
Model	Α	В	С	D
ZPT40HBD-A14	40	41	28	43
ZPT50HBD-A14	50	52	36	54
Model	E	F	G	Y
ZPT40HB□-A14	20.5	32	62	13
ZPT50HB -A14	24	35.5	65.5	16.5

Dimensions

Model	Α	В	С	D
ZPT63HBD-A16	63	65	46	68
ZPT80HBD-A16	80	83	58	85
Model	Е	F	G	Υ
ZPT63HBD-A16	31.5	43	73	21.5
ZPT80HBD-A16	37	48.5	78.5	27.5

Dimensions

Model	Α	В	С	D
ZPT100HBD-A16	100	103	69	107
ZPT125HB -A16	125	129	89	135
Model	Ε	F	G	Y
Model ZPT100HB□-A16	E 47.5	F 60.5	G 90.5	Y 35.5

ZPT ⁴⁰₅₀H□-B (Female thread)





Dimensions			
Model	Α	В	С
ZPT40H□-B8	40	42	M8 x 1.25
ZPT40H□-B10	40	42	M10 x 1.5
ZPT50HD-B8	50	52	M8 x 1.25
ZPT50HD-B10	50	52	M10 x 1.5

ZPT⁶³₈₀H□-B (Female thread)



Dimensions

Model	Α	В	С	D	E	Y
ZPT63H□-B8	63	65	14.5	26	M8 x 1.25	3.5
ZPT63HD-B10	63	65	14.5	26	M10 x 1.5	3.5
ZPT63HD-B12	63	65	14.5	26	M12 x 1.75	3.5
ZPT63HD-B16	63	65	14.5	26	M16 x 1.5	3.5
ZPT80HD-B8	80	82	16.5	28	M8 x 1.25	4.5
ZPT80HD-B10	80	82	16.5	28	M10 x 1.5	4.5
ZPT80HD-B12	80	82	16.5	28	M12 x 1.75	4.5
ZPT80HD-B16	80	82	16.5	28	M16 x 1.5	4.5

SMC

ZPT¹⁰⁰₁₂₅HB□-A16 (Male thread)

Dimensions: With Adapter

ZPT¹⁰⁰₁₂₅H□-B (Female thread)



Dimensions

Model	Α	В	С
ZPT100HD-B12	100	103	M12 x 1.75
ZPT100H□-B16	100	103	M16 x 1.5
ZPT125H□-B12	125	128	M12 x 1.75
ZPT125H□-B16	125	128	M16 x 1.5

$ZPT_{50}^{40}H\square$ -B (Female thread)



Dimensions

Model	Α	В	С	D	Ε	F	G	Υ			
ZPT40HB□-B8	40	40	40	40	44	~~	40	00 F	00	M8 x 1.25	10
ZPT40HB□-B10	40	41	28	43	20.5	32	M10 x 1.5	13			
ZPT50HBD-B8	50	50	50	52	26	E A	04	0E E	M8 x 1.25	16 5	
ZPT50HB□-B10		50 52	36	54	24	35.5	M10 x 1.5	10.5			

ZPT¹⁰⁰₁₂₅HB□-B (Female thread)



Dimensions

Model	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Y	
ZPT63HB□-B8	63						M8 x 1.25		
ZPT63HB□-B10		65	16	60	21 5	10	M10 x 1.5	01 5	
ZPT63HBD-B12		05	40	00	31.5	43	M12 x 1.75	21.5	
ZPT63HBD-B16							M16 x 1.5		
ZPT80HB□-B8							M8 x 1.25		
ZPT80HBD-B10	00	00	EO	05	27	10 5	M10 x 1.5	07 5	
ZPT80HB□-B12	80	80 8	83	00	85	5 37	37 48.5	M12 x 1.75	27.5
ZPT80HBD-B16								M16 x 1.5	



Dimensions

Model	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Y
ZPT100HB -B12	100	103	69	107	47.5	60.5	M12 x 1.75	35.5
ZPT100HB -B16							M16 x 1.5	
ZPT125HB -B12	125	129	89	135	56	69	M12 x 1.75	44
ZPT125HBD-B16							M16 x 1.5	

ZPT⁶³₈₀HB□-B (Female thread)


Dimensions: Without Buffer

ZPX 50 H - 01 - B8 B10

$ZPX_{80}^{63}H\square$ -01- B_{12}^{10}

G

$\textbf{ZPX}_{125}^{100}\textbf{H} \square \textbf{-} \textbf{01} \textbf{-} \textbf{B}_{12}^{B10}$





1/8 (Rc, NPT, NPTF) Width across flat 21 (Hexagon) 045 4 x M4 x 8 045 045 045 045





 Model
 A
 B
 C
 D
 E
 F
 Y
 G

 ZPX63H-01-01-B10
 63
 65
 14.5
 26
 41
 63
 3.5
 M10x1.5

 ZPX63H-01-B12
 63
 65
 14.5
 26
 41
 63
 3.5
 M10x1.5

 ZPX63H-01-B12
 63
 65
 14.5
 26
 41
 63
 3.5
 M12x1.75

 ZPX80H-01-B10
 80
 82
 16.5
 28
 43
 65
 4.5
 M10x1.5

 ZPX80H-01-B12
 80
 82
 16.5
 28
 43
 65
 4.5
 M12x1.75





Model	Α	В	С
ZPX100HD-01-B10	100	103	M10 x 1.5
ZPX100HD-01-B12	100	103	M12 x 1.75
ZPX125HD-01-B10	125	128	M10 x 1.5
ZPX125H 01-B12	125	128	M12 x 1.75

Dimensions			
Model	Α	В	С
ZPX40HD-01-B8	40	42	M8 x 1.25
ZPX40HD-01-B10	40	42	M10 x 1.5
ZPX50HD-01-B8	50	52	M8 x 1.25
ZPX50H - 01-B10	50	52	M10 x 1.5



Dimensions: Without Buffer

ZPX⁴⁰₅₀HB□-01-^{B8}_{B10}

$\textbf{ZPX}^{63}_{80}\textbf{HB} \square \textbf{-} \boxed{\textbf{01}} \textbf{-} \overset{B10}{B12}$

ZPX¹⁰⁰₁₂₅**HB-01**-^{B10}_{B12}







Dimensions

Model	A	В	С	D	E	F
ZPX40HB - 01-B8	40	44	00	40	00 F	20
ZPX40HB 01-B10	40	41	28	43	20.5	32
ZPX50HB 01-B8	50	50	20	E 4	04	0F F
ZPX50HB - 01-B10	50	52	30	54	24	35.5
Model	G	Η			Υ	
Model ZPX40HB□01-B8	G	H	M8 x	l 1.25	Y	
Model ZPX40HB 01-B8 ZPX40HB 01-B10	G 47	H 69	M8 x M10	l 1.25 x 1.5	Y 13	
Model ZPX40HB01-B8 ZPX40HB01-B10 ZPX50HB01-B8	G 47	H 69	M8 x M10 M8 x	1.25 x 1.5 1.25	Y 13	

Dimensions

Model	Α	В	С	D	E	F
ZPX63HB - 01-B10	60	OF	10	60	01 5	40
ZPX63HB 01-B12	63	65	40	60	31.5	43
ZPX80HB 01-B10	00	00	50	05	07	40 F
ZPX80HB - 01-B12	80	83	58	80	3/	40.0
Model	G	Н			Y	
Model ZPX63HB01-B10	G	H	M10	l x 1.5	Y	
Model ZPX63HB01-B10 ZPX63HB01-B12	G 58	H 80	M10 M12	I x 1.5 (1.75	Y 21.5]
Model ZPX63HB01-B10 ZPX63HB01-B12 ZPX80HB01-B10	G 58	H 80	M10 M12) M10	x 1.5 (1.75 x 1.5	Y 21.5	

Model	Α	В	С	D	Ε	F
ZPX100HB - 01-B10	100	102	60	107	17.5	60.5
ZPX100HB 01-B12	100	103	09	107	47.5	00.5
ZPX125HB 01-B10	105	120	00	125	56	60
ZPX125HB 01-B12	125	129	09	155	50	09
Model	G	Н			Y	
Model ZPX100HB - 01-B10	G	H	M10	I x 1.5	Y	
Model ZPX100HB01-B10 ZPX100HB01-B12	G 75.5	H 97.5	M10 M12	x 1.5 x 1.75	Y 35.5	[
Model ZPX100HB01-B10 ZPX100HB01-B12 ZPX125HB01-B10	G 75.5	H 97.5	M10 M12 : M10	x 1.5 x 1.75 x 1.5	Y 35.5	



Buffer Specifications (Rotating)

Pad diameter		ø40 to ø80	ø 100, ø 125
Stroke (m	ım)	25, 50, 75	25, 50, 75, 100
Spring	At 0 stroke (N)	6.9	10
force	At buffer stroke (N)	11.8	15

Note 3) \bigstar in the table indicates the buffer body	y material.
T髋H□ ★■ - <u>01</u> -A18	ZPT

ZPT100* 25-(B/N/T)01-A22

ZPT100*□★50-(B/N/T)01-A22 ZPT100*□★75-(B/N/T)01-A22

ZPT100* + 100-(B/N/T)01-A22

ZPT125*□★25-(B/N/T)01-A22 ZPT125*□★50-(B/N/T)01-A22 ZPT125*□★75-(B/N/T)01-A22

ZPT125* + 100-(B/N/T)01-A22

Note 1) * in the table indicates the pad type. Note 2)
in the table indicates the pad material.

ZPT¹²⁹₂H□★■- 01-A22

ZPB-T3 25-(B/N/T)01

ZPB-T3 + 50-(B/N/T)01

ZPB-T3 + 75-(B/N/T)01

ZPB-T3 + 100-(B/N/T)01

ZPB-T3 25-(B/N/T)01

ZPB-T3 + 50-(B/N/T)01

ZPB-T3 + 75-(B/N/T)01

ZPB-T3 100-(B/N/T)01

With four

M5 bolts

ZP100*□

ZP125*□



Dimensions: With Buffer

ZPT%H□★■- 01-A18



Dimensions				
Model	Α	В	С	D
ZPT40H□★2501-A18	40	42	63	118.5
ZPT40H□★5001-A18	40	42	98	153.5
ZPT40H□★7501-A18	40	42	134	189.5
ZPT50H□★2501-A18	50	52	63	118.5
ZPT50H□★5001-A18	50	52	98	153.5
ZPT50H□★75-01-A18	50	52	134	189.5

ZP



Model	Α	В	С	D	E	F	Υ
ZPT63H□★2501-A18	63	65	14.5	26	66	121.5	3.5
ZPT63H□★5001-A18	63	65	14.5	26	101	156.5	3.5
ZPT63H□★7501-A18	63	65	14.5	26	137	192.5	3.5
ZPT80H□★2501-A18	80	83	16.5	28	68	123.5	4.5
ZPT80H□★5001-A18	80	83	16.5	28	103	158.5	4.5
ZPT80H□★75-01-A18	80	83	16.5	28	139	194.5	4.5





Dimensions					
Model	Α	В	С	D	
ZPT100H□★2501-A22	100	103	78	152	
ZPT100H□★5001-A22	100	103	114	188	
ZPT100H□★7501-A22	100	103	154	228	
ZPT100H□★10001-A22	100	103	189	263	
ZPT125H□★2501-A22	125	128	78	152	
ZPT125H□★5001-A22	125	128	114	188	
ZPT125H□★7501-A22	125	128	154	228	
ZPT125H□★10001-A22	125	128	189	263	



Dimensions: With Buffer

ZPT⁴⁰₅₀HB□★■-<u>01</u>-A18

ZPT⁶³HB□**★**■-<u>01</u>-A18

ZPT¹⁰⁰₁₂₅HB□★**■**-<u>01</u>-A22







Dimensions					
Model	Α	В	С	D	Ε
ZPT40HB□★2501-A18					
ZPT40HB ★ 50- 01-A18	40	41	28	43	20.5
ZPT40HB□★7501-A18					
ZPT50HB□★2501-A18					
ZPT50HB□★5001-A18	50	52	36	54	24
ZPT50HB ★75- 01-A18					
Model	E	6	н	V	
		u		Υ Y	
ZPT40HB□★2501-A18	•	72	127.5	Y	
ZPT40HB ★25-01-A18 ZPT40HB ★50-01-A18	32	72 107	127.5 162.5	Y 13	
ZPT40HB ★25-01-A18 ZPT40HB ★50-01-A18 ZPT40HB ★75-01-A18	32	72 107 143	127.5 162.5 198.5	Y 13	
ZPT40HB ±25-01-A18 ZPT40HB ±50-01-A18 ZPT40HB ±75-01-A18 ZPT40HB ±25-01-A18	32	72 107 143 75.5	127.5 162.5 198.5 131	Y 13	
ZPT40HB ★25-01-A18 ZPT40HB ★50-01-A18 ZPT40HB ★75-01-A18 ZPT50HB ★25-01-A18 ZPT50HB ★50-01-A18	32 35.5	72 107 143 75.5 110.5	127.5 162.5 198.5 131 166	Y 13 16.5	

Dimensions

Billionolio					
Model	Α	В	С	D	E
ZPT63HB□★2501-A18					
ZPT63HB ★50- 01-A18	63	65	46	68	31.5
ZPT63HB□★7501-A18					
ZPT80HB□★2501-A18					
ZPT80HB□★5001-A18	80	83	58	85	37
ZPT80HB□★75-01-A18					
					-
Model	F	G	H	Y	
		00	100 E		

ZPT63HB□★2501-A18		83	138.5	
ZPT63HB□★5001-A18	43	118	173.5	21.5
ZPT63HB□★7501-A18		154	209.5	
ZPT80HB□★2501-A18		88.5	144	
ZPT80HB□★5001-A18	48.5	123.5	179	27.5
ZPT80HB□★7501-A18		159.5	215	

Model	Α	В	С	D	Ε
ZPT100HB□★2501-A22					
ZPT100HB□★5001-A22	100	0 102	60	69 107	47.5
ZPT100HB□★7501-A22	100	103	09		
ZPT100HB□★10001-A22					
<u>ZPT125HB</u> ★25- 01-A22					
ZPT125HB□★5001-A22	105	129	89	135	56
ZPT125HB□★7501-A22	125				
ZPT125HB□★100-01-A22					
Madal	-	<u> </u>		V	
Model	F	G	Н	Y	
Model ZPT100HB□★2501-A22	F	G 104.5	H 178.5	Y	
Model ZPT100HB□★2501-A22 ZPT100HB□★5001-A22	F	G 104.5 140.5	H 178.5 214.5	Y	[
Model ZPT100HB□★2501-A22 ZPT100HB□★5001-A22 ZPT100HB□★7501-A22	F 60.5	G 104.5 140.5 180.5	H 178.5 214.5 254.5	Y 35.5	[
Model ZPT100HB□★25-01-A22 ZPT100HB□★50-01-A22 ZPT100HB□★75-01-A22 ZPT100HB□★100-01-A22	F 60.5	G 104.5 140.5 180.5 215.5	H 178.5 214.5 254.5 289.5	Y 35.5	[
Model ZPT100HB ★25-01-A22 ZPT100HB ★50-01-A22 ZPT100HB ★75-01-A22 ZPT100HB ★100-01-A22 ZPT125HB ★25-01-A22	F 60.5	G 104.5 140.5 180.5 215.5 113	H 178.5 214.5 254.5 289.5 187	Y 35.5	
Model ZPT100HB ★25-01-A22 ZPT100HB ★50-01-A22 ZPT100HB ★75-01-A22 ZPT100HB ★75-01-A22 ZPT125HB ★25-01-A22 ZPT125HB ★50-01-A22	F 60.5	G 104.5 140.5 180.5 215.5 113 149	H 178.5 214.5 254.5 289.5 187 223	Y 35.5	
Model ZPT100HB ★25- 01-A22 ZPT100HB ★50- 01-A22 ZPT100HB ★75- 01-A22 ZPT100HB ★100- 01-A22 ZPT125HB ★25- 01-A22 ZPT125HB ★50- 01-A22 ZPT125HB ★75- 01-A22	F 60.5 69	G 104.5 140.5 180.5 215.5 113 149 189	H 178.5 214.5 254.5 289.5 187 223 263	Y 35.5 44	



Buffer Specifications (Rotating)

I	Pad diameter	ø40 to ø80	ø 100, ø 125
Stroke (m	ım)	25, 50, 75	25, 50, 75, 100
Spring	At 0 stroke (N)	6.9	10
force	At buffer stroke (N)	11.8	15

ZPX50*□★75-(B/N/T)01-A18		ZPB-X1 + 75-(B/N/T)01
ZPX63*□★25-(B/N/T)01-A18		ZPB-X2 + 25-(B/N/T)01
ZPX63*□★50-(B/N/T)01-A18	ZP63*🗆	ZPB-X2 + 50-(B/N/T)01
ZPX63*□★75-(B/N/T)01-A18		ZPB-X2 + 75-(B/N/T)01
ZPX80∗□★25-(B/N/T)01-A18		ZPB-X2 + 25-(B/N/T)01
ZPX80*□★50-(B/N/T)01-A18	ZP80*🗆	ZPB-X2 + 50-(B/N/T)01
ZPX80∗□★75-(B/N/T)01-A18		ZPB-X2 + 75-(B/N/T)01
ZPX100∗□★25-(B/N/T)01-A22		ZPB-X3 + 25-(B/N/T)01
ZPX100*□★50-(B/N/T)01-A22		ZPB-X3 + 50-(B/N/T)01
ZPX100*□★75-(B/N/T)01-A22		ZPB-X3 + 75-(B/N/T)01
ZPX100*□★100-(B/N/T)01-A22		ZPB-X3 + 100-(B/N/T)01
ZPX125*□★25-(B/N/T)01-A22		ZPB-X3 + 25-(B/N/T)01
ZPX125*□★50-(B/N/T)01-A22	70105*	ZPB-X3 + 50-(B/N/T)01
ZPX125*□★75-(B/N/T)01-A22		ZPB-X3 + 75-(B/N/T)01
ZPX125*□★100-(B/N/T)01-A22]	ZPB-X3 + 100-(B/N/T)01

Note 1) * in the table indicates the pad type.

Note 2) \Box in the table indicates the pad material.

Note 3) \star in the table indicates the buffer body material.

Dimensions: With Buffer



Dimensions

Model	Α	В	С	D
ZPX40H□★25-01-A18	40	42	100	151
ZPX40H□★50-01-A18	40	42	135	186
ZPX40H□★75- 01-A18	40	42	171	222
ZPX50H□ ★25- 01-A18	50	52	100	151
ZPX50H□★50-01-A18	50	52	135	186
ZPX50H□★75-01-A18	50	52	171	222

ZPX⁶³H□★■-<u>01</u>-A18



Dimensions

Model	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	Υ
ZPX63H□★25-01-A18	63	65	14.5	26	41	63	103	154	3.5
ZPX63H□★50-01-A18	63	65	14.5	26	41	63	136	189	3.5
ZPX63H□★75-01-A18	63	65	14.5	26	41	63	172	225	3.5
ZPX80H□★25-01-A18	80	82	16.5	28	43	65	105	156	4.5
ZPX80H□★50-01-A18	80	82	16.5	28	43	65	138	191	4.5
ZPX80H□★75-01-A18	80	82	16.5	28	43	65	174	227	4.5

ZPX¹29H□★■-01-A22

With four M5 bolts



Model	Α	В	С	D
ZPX100H□★2501-A22	100	103	115	186
ZPX100H□★50-01-A22	100	103	151	222
ZPX100H□★75-01-A22	100	103	191	262
ZPX100H□★100-01-A22	100	103	226	297
ZPX125H□★25-01-A22	125	128	115	186
ZPX125H□★50-01-A22	125	128	151	222
ZPX125H□★7501-A22	125	128	191	262
ZPX125H□★100-01-A22	125	128	226	297



Dimensions: With Buffer



Dimensions

Model	Α	В	С	D	Ε	F
ZPX40HB□★2501-A18						
ZPX40HB□★5001-A18	40	41	28	43	20.5	32
ZPX40HB□★7501-A18						
ZPX50HB□★2501-A18						
ZPX50HB□★5001-A18	50	52	36	54	24	35.5
ZPX50HB□★7501-A18						
Model	G	Η	I	J	Y	
Model ZPX40HB□★2501-A18	G	Η	109	J 160	Y	
Model ZPX40HB□★2501-A18 ZPX40HB□★5001-A18	G 47	H 69	109 144	J 160 195	Y 13	
Model ZPX40HB ★2501-A18 ZPX40HB ★5001-A18 ZPX40HB ★7501-A18	G 47	H 69	109 144 180	J 160 195 231	Y 13	
Model ZPX40HB ★25-01-A18 ZPX40HB ★50-01-A18 ZPX40HB ★75-01-A18 ZPX50HB ★25-01-A18	G 47	H 69	109 144 180 112.5	J 160 195 231 163.5	Y 13	
Model ZPX40HB ★25-01-A18 ZPX40HB ★50-01-A18 ZPX40HB ★75-01-A18 ZPX50HB ★25-01-A18 ZPX50HB ★50-01-A18	G 47 50.5	H 69 72.5	109 144 180 112.5 147.5	J 160 195 231 163.5 198.5	Y 13 16.5	

Dimensions

Model	Α	В	С	D	E	F
ZPX63HB□★2501-A18						
ZPX63HB□★5001-A18	63	65	46	68	31.5	43
ZPX63HB□★7501-A18						
ZPX80HB□★2501-A18						
ZPX80HB□★5001-A18	80	83	58	85	37	48.5
ZPX80HB□★7501-A18						
Model	G	Η	I	J	Y	
Model ZPX63HB□★2501-A18	G	Η	120	J 171	Y	
Model ZPX63HB□★25-01-A18 ZPX63HB□★50-01-A18	G 58	H 80	120 155	J 171 206	Y 21.5	
Model ZPX63HB□★25-01-A18 ZPX63HB□★50-01-A18 ZPX63HB□★75-01-A18	G 58	H 80	120 155 191	J 171 206 242	Y 21.5	
Model ZPX63HB ★25-01-A18 ZPX63HB ★50-01-A18 ZPX63HB ★75-01-A18 ZPX80HB ★25-01-A18	G 58	H 80	120 155 191 125.5	J 171 206 242 176.5	Y 21.5	
Model ZPX63HB ★25-01-A18 ZPX63HB ★50-01-A18 ZPX63HB ★75-01-A18 ZPX80HB ★25-01-A18 ZPX80HB ★25-01-A18	G 58 63.5	H 80 85.5	120 155 191 125.5 160.5	J 171 206 242 176.5 211.5	Y 21.5 27.5	
Model ZPX63HB ★25-01-A18 ZPX63HB ★50-01-A18 ZPX63HB ★75-01-A18 ZPX80HB ★25-01-A18 ZPX80HB ★50-01-A18 ZPX80HB ★50-01-A18	G 58 63.5	H 80 85.5	120 155 191 125.5 160.5 196.5	J 171 206 242 176.5 211.5 247.5	Y 21.5 27.5	

Model	Α	В	С	D	Ε	F
ZPX100HB□★2501-A22						
ZPX100HB□★5001-A22	100	100	60	107	47 5	60 F
ZPX100HB□★7501-A22	100	103	69	107	47.5	00.5
ZPX100HB□★10001-A22						
ZPX125HB□★2501-A22						
ZPX125HB□★5001-A22	105	100	00	105	50	c0
ZPX125HB□★75-01-A22	125	129	09	135	00	09
ZPX125HB□★10001-A22						

Model	G	Η		J	Υ
ZPX100HB →25-01-A22			141.5	212.5	
ZPX100HB + 50- 01-A22	75.5	075	177.5	248.5	9E E
ZPX100HB□★7501-A22		15.5 91.	97.5	217.5	288.5
ZPX100HB + 100- 01-A22			252.5	323.5	
ZPX125HB□★2501-A22			150	221	
ZPX125HB + 50- 01-A22	0.4	100	186	257	44
ZPX125HB□★7501-A22	04	100	226	297	44
ZPX125HB +100- 01-A22			261	332	



Vacuum Pad for Transferring Disks

For adsorbing and transferring disks of digital household electric appliances (CD, DVD)

- For adsorbing circular components like CD and DVD
- Bellows mechanism is realized in the pad to dampen the impact to the work.



Dimensions

ZP2-Z1-001-







ZPT1-A5 is a recommended adapter. (Four adapters are necessary.) See below for mounting. Refer to the Best Pneumatics No. 4 for details.





Vacuum Pad for Fixing Panel

For adsorbing and fixing the stage of LCD panels, etc. Bellows mechanism allows complete contact with curved work surface.



Dimensions ZP2-Z002 ZP2-Z003 40 $20^{-0.1}_{-0.2}$ \otimes (\boxtimes) 20-0.1 4 † A Å 20 40 \bigotimes \otimes A-A A-A (2) (2) $(\mathbf{1})$ ø11 ø20 ø9 ø18 90° 90 4 x ø4 ø4 5 3 (3) 1.5 5. 0.9 ø5 (*) 1.8 ø12 (*) 4 x ø2.4 4 x ø2.4 ø20 ø9.4 **Component Parts Component Parts** No. Part no. Description Material Note ZP2-Z3A

1

2

3

SMC

ZP2-Z3B

ZP2-Z3C

No.	Part no.	Description	Material	Note
1	ZP2-Z2A	Pad	PTFE	—
2	ZP2-Z2B	Joint	FKM	—
3	ZP2-Z2C	Mounting plate	Aluminum alloy	Clear anodized



The plate for air purging should be prepared by the customer. The plate needs to have supporting points. (Avoid applying the weight of the workpiece directly to the pad.)

Place the workpiece on the pad horizontally.



Pad

Joint

Mounting plate

PTFE

FKM

Aluminum alloy

Clear anodized



Vacuum Saving Valve

Symbol

A5

A8

A01

AG1

size

M5

M8

R1/8

G1/8

Can restrict the reduction of vacuum pressure even when there is no workpiece.

When multiple vacuum pads are operated by one vacuum generator, and some of them are not holding the workpiece, the reduction of vacuum pressure is restricted and the workpiece can remain held by the rest of pads.







Female thread connection

				1 10		
Symbol	Thread	Applic	able fix	ed orific	ce size	
Symbol	size	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	
B5	M5	0	0	0	_	
B6	M6	0	0	0	_	
B01	Rc1/8	—	0	0	0	
BG1	G1/8	—	0	0	0	Female
BN1	NPT1/8	_	0	0	0	Pad side thread

Specifications

Connection thread size for pad side	M5, M6 M8, R1/8, G1/8, NPT				NPT1/8	
Fixed orifice size (mm)	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0
Fluid	Air					
Max. operating pressure range (MPa)	0 to 0.7					
Max. operating vacuum pressure range (kPa)	0 to -100					
Ambient and fluid temperature (°C)	5 to 60 (No freezing)					
Element nominal filtration rating (μ m)	40					
Min. operating flow rate (L/min (ANR))	3	5	8	5	8	16

■No need for switching operation when changing work pieces

When the work pieces have different shapes, the control circuit can be simplified.





SMC

Model Selection

Select the quantity of vacuum saving valves that can be used with one vacuum generator.

Selection Conditions

Workpiece: No leakage and several sizes Required vacuum pressure: -50 kPa or more of vacuum pressure per vacuum pad Part number of vacuum saving valve used: ZP2V-A8-05 (Connection thread size for pad side: M8, Fixed orifice size: Ø0.5)

1 Check the flow-rate characteristics of the vacuum generator used.

From the flow-rate characteristics of the vacuum generator (Chart 1), calculate the suction flow rate (Q1) of the vacuum generator from the required vacuum pressure.

Vacuum pressure –50 kPa ($1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3$) = Suction flow rate (Q1) \approx 31 L/min (ANR).

2 Calculate the quantity (N) of vacuum saving valves.

Find the minimum operating flow rate (Q2) and the suction flow rate (Q1) of the vacuum generator from the specifications table (page 61), and calculate the quantity (N) of vacuum saving valves that can be used with one vacuum generator.

Suction flow rate of vacuum generator (Q1) Quantity of vacuum saving valves (N) =

Minimum operating flow rate (Q2)

Example) Vacuum saving valve used: ZP2V-A8-05 From Table 1, Q2 can be calculated as 5.0 L/min (ANR).

31 {L/min (ANR)} N = ≈ 6 (unit) 5 {L/min (ANR)}

Table 1. Relationship between Minimum Operating

Flow Rate and Fixed Orifice Size	•
Connection thread size for pad side	M8
Fixed orifice size (mm)	0.5
Minimum operating flow rate (L/min (ANR)) Q2	5.0



Chart 2. Selection Example by Min. Operating Flow Rate



The above selection example is based on a general method under the given selection conditions, and may not always be applicable. A final decision on operating conditions should be made based on test results performed at the responsibility of the customer.

Specific Product Precautions

------Be sure to read before handling. Refer to back cover for Safety Instructions, "Handling Precautions for SMC Products" (M-E03-3) for Vacuum Equipment Precautions.

- 1. The product is not equipped with a vacuum holding function,
- and cannot be used for the purpose of holding vacuum. 2. Determine the quantity of products to be used by selection, and keep the recommended pad diameter per product shown in Table 1. Also, check the operation with the customer's

machine sufficiently beforehand. Table 1. Recommended Pad Diameter per Product

Connection thread symbol for pad side	A 5	B5	B6	A 8	A01	B01	AG1	BG1	AN1	BN1
Thread size	M5		M6	M8	R1	/8	G	/8	NP	Г1/8
Recommended pad diameter (mm)	25	or le	SS			3	2 to 5	50		

- 3. Do not disassemble the product. Once the product is disassembled and reassembled, it will not be able to satisfy the original performance.
- 4. When piping, do not get the Vacuum generator side Vacuum generator side pad side and vacuum generator side of the product the wrong way round. (Refer to Fig. 1.)



MADE IN JAPAN (Pad side)



5. For mounting and removing the product, strictly follow the instructions below.

When mounting and removing the product, use the specified places shown in page 64 to apply tools. Also, when mounting, tighten to the specified torque shown in page 64. Excessive torque or applying a tool to places other than the specified place can cause damage or loss of original performance.

- 6. The reduction of the vacuum pressure while the work piece is sucked and released depends on the flow-rate characteristics of the vacuum generator. Check the flowrate characteristics of the vacuum generator before checking the operation with the customer's machine.
- 7. When the built-in element of the product gets clogged, replace the whole product.
- When verifying the suction using such as a pressure sensor, check the operation with the customer's machine sufficiently beforehand.
- 9. If there is leakage between the pad and a workpiece, for example if the workpiece is permeable, the quantity of products that can be used with one vacuum generator is reduced.

Take the leakage between the pad and workpiece into account and check the operation with the customer's machine sufficiently before using.

Series **ZP2V**

Working Principle



SMC

Construction

 Vacuum generator side

 Image:
Vacuum generator side



Pad side

* For the mounting direction of the product, refer to **4** on page 62.

Component Parts

No.	Description	Material	Surface treatment
1	Body A	Brass	Electroless nickel plated
2	Body B	Brass	Electroless nickel plated
3	Valve	Aluminum	_
4	O-ring	HNBR	_
5	Spring	Stainless steel	_
6	Element	BC	_
7	Gasket	NBR + Stainless steel	_

Dimensions



										()
Model	M1	M2	L1	L2	L3	L4	H (Width across flat)	øD	W (g)	Tightening torque (N ⋅ m) Note)
ZP2V-A5-	M5 x 0.8	M5 x 0.8	3.4	4.5	14.7	18.1	8	—	6	1.0 to 1.5
ZP2V-A8-	M8 x 1.25	M8 x 1.25	5.9	8	20.1	26	12	—	18	5.5 to 6.0
ZP2V-A01-	R1/8	Rc1/8	3.1	6.2	22.6	25.7	12	—	18	7.0 to 9.0
ZP2V-AG1-	G1/8	G1/8	5.1	8	22.5	27.6	13	14	23	5.5 to 6.0
ZP2V-AN1-	NPT1/8	NPT1/8	3.2	6.9	23.3	26.5	12	—	23	7.0 to 9.0
ZP2V-B5-	M5 x 0.8	M5 x 0.8	5.5	3.4	16.6	20	8	—	7	1.0 to 1.5
ZP2V-B6-	M6 x 1	M6 x 1	5	4.5	16.2	20.7	8	—	7	2.0 to 2.5
ZP2V-B01-	Rc1/8	R1/8	6.2	3.1	23.5	26.6	12	—	19	7.0 to 9.0
ZP2V-BG1-	G1/8	G1/8	8	5.1	23.4	28.5	13	14	24	5.5 to 6.0
ZP2V-BN1-	NPT1/8	NPT1/8	6.9	3.2	24.2	27.4	12	—	20	7.0 to 9.0

Note) When mounting and removing the product, apply a wrench or torque wrench to the place shown in Figure. When mounting, tighten to the torque specified in the table.



Series ZP2/ZP Adapter/Buffer Applicable Pad List

Series ZP2 Mounting Adapter Part No.

Adaj	oter model	Applicable pad model Series ZP2	Page
ZP2A-001		ZP2-3507W□ ZP2-4010W□ ZP2-5010W□ ZP2-6010W□	P. 69
ZP2A-002		ZP2-4020W□ ZP2-5020W□ ZP2-6020W□ ZP2-8020W□	P. 69
ZP2A-003		ZP2-4030W□ ZP2-5030W□ ZP2-6030W□ ZP2-8030W□	P. 69
ZP2A-M01P		ZP2-B02MU ZP2-B035MU ZP2-B04MU ZP2-B05MU ZP2-B04MB	P. 69
ZP2A-M02*		ZP2-B06MU ZP2-B08MU ZP2-B10MU ZP2-B15MU ZP2-B06MB ZP2-B08MB ZP2-B08MB ZP2-B10MT ZP2-B15MT	P. 69
ZP2A-M03*		ZP2-B20MT□ ZP2-B25MT□ ZP2-B30MT□	P. 69
ZP2A-M04		ZP2-B06MU ZP2-B08MU ZP2-B10MU ZP2-B15MU ZP2-B06MB ZP2-B08MB ZP2-B10MT ZP2-B10MT	P. 69
ZP2A-M05		ZP2-B10MB□ ZP2-B15MB□	P. 69
ZP2A-M06		ZP2-B20MB⊡	P. 70

Adaj	oter model	Applicable pad model Series ZP2	Page
ZP2A-Z01P		ZP2-B02EU ZP2-B04EU ZP2-B06EU ZP2-08EU ZP2-15EU	P. 70
ZP2A-Z02P		ZP2-B02EU ZP2-B04EU ZP2-B06EU ZP2-08EU ZP2-15EU	P. 70
ZP2A-Z21P		ZP2-08AN□ ZP2-11AN□	P. 70
ZP2A-S01P		ZP2-04S⊡	P. 70
ZP2A-S02P		ZP2-06S⊡	P. 70
ZP2A-S03P		ZP2-08S⊡	P. 70
ZP2A-S04P		ZP2-10S□	P. 70
ZP2A-S05P		ZP2-15S□	P. 71
ZP2A-S11		ZP2-04S⊡	P. 71
ZP2A-S12		ZP2-06S⊡	P. 71
ZP2A-S13		ZP2-08S⊡	P. 71
ZP2A-S14		ZP2-10S□	P. 71
ZP2A-S15		ZP2-15S□	P. 71

Series **ZP** Mounting Adapter Part No.

Adapter model		Applicable pad model					
Auapie		Series ZP	Series ZP2	Faye			
ZPT1-A5, A6 ZPT1-B4, B5		ZP (02, 04, 06, 08) U□ ZP (06, 08) B□ ZP (10, 13, 16) UT□ ZP (10, 13, 16) CT□ ZP2004U□ ZP3507U□ ZP4010U□	ZP2-03U ZP2-14UT ZP2-B04U ZP2-18UT ZP2-B06C ZP2-20UT ZP2-07C ZP2-06J ZP2-B08C ZP2-B10J ZP2-B06B ZP2-B15J ZP2-B08B ZP2-04UCL ZP2-05UT ZP2-06UCL ZP2-06UT ZP2-08UCL ZP2-11UT	P. 72			
ZPT2-A5, A6 ZPT2-B5, B6 B01, N01 T01		ZP (10, 13, 16) U□ ZP (10, 13, 16) C□ ZP (10, 13, 16) B□ ZP (10, 16) D□	ZP2-09J□ ZP2-14J□ ZP2-16J□ ZP2-10UCL ZP2-16UCL	P. 72 P. 73			
ZPT3-A6, A8 ZPT3-B5, B6, B8 B01, N01 T01		ZP (20, 25, 32) U□ ZP (20, 25, 32) C□ ZP (20, 25, 32) B□ ZP25D□	ZP2-B25J□ ZP2-B30J□ ZP2-25UCL ZP2-32UCL	P. 72 P. 73			
ZPT4-A6, A8 ZPT4-B6, B8 B01, N01 T01		ZP (40, 50) U□ ZP (40, 50) C□ ZP (40, 50) B□ ZP40D□	ZP2-40UCL ZP2-50UCL	P. 72 P. 73			

Adapter Assembly Part No. (For Heavy-duty Ball Joint)

Adapter ass	sembly model	Applicable pad model Series ZP		
ZP2A-TF1	æ	ZP40H□ ZP50H□	ZP40HB□ ZP50HB□	P. 74
ZP2A-TF2		ZP63H□ ZP80H□	ZP63HB□ ZP80HB□	P. 74
ZP2A-TF3		ZP100H□ ZP125H□	ZP100HB□ ZP125HB□	P. 74
ZP2A-XF1		ZP40H□ ZP50H□	ZP40HB□ ZP50HB□	P. 74
ZP2A-XF2		ZP63H□ ZP80H□	ZP63HB⊡ ZP80HB⊡	P. 74
ZP2A-XF3		ZP100H□ ZP125H□	ZP100HB□ ZP125HB□	P. 74

Series ZP2/ZP

Adapter Assembly Part No. (for Heavy-duty)

Adapter ass	sembly model	Applicable pad model Series ZP			
ZPA-T1-B*		ZP40H□ ZP50H□	ZP40HB⊡ ZP50HB⊡	P. 75	
ZPA-T2-B*		ZP63H□ ZP80H□	ZP63HB⊡ ZP80HB⊡	P. 75	
ZPA-T3-B*		ZP100H□ ZP125H□	ZP100HB□ ZP125HB□	P. 75	
ZPA-T1-*01	<u> </u>	ZP40H□ ZP50H□	ZP40HB⊡ ZP50HB⊡	P. 75	
ZPA-T2-*01		ZP63H□ ZP80H□	ZP63HB⊡ ZP80HB⊡	P. 75	
ZPA-T3-*01		ZP100H□ ZP125H□	ZP100HB□ ZP125HB□	P. 75	
ZPA-X1-*01-B*		ZP40H□ ZP50H□	ZP40HB⊡ ZP50HB⊡	P. 76	
ZPA-X2-*01-B*		ZP63H□ ZP80H□	ZP63HB⊡ ZP80HB⊡	P. 76	
ZPA-X3-*01-B*		ZP100H□ ZP125H□	ZP100HB□ ZP125HB□	P. 76	

Buffer Assembly Part No. (for Ball Spline)

Buffer assembly	v model	Applicable pad model Series ZP	Page
ZP2B-T3S6		ZP02U□ ZP04U□ ZP06U□ ZP08U□	P. 77

Buffer assembly model		Applicable pad model	Dago
		Series ZP	Fage
ZP2B-TF1 (JB/JF) ♦		ZP40H□ ZP50H□ ZP40HB□ ZP50HB□	P. 78
ZP2B-TF2 (JB/JF)♦		ZP63H□ ZP80H□ ZP63HB□ ZP80HB□	P. 78
ZP2B-TF3 (JB/JF)♦		ZP100H□ ZP125H□ ZP100HB□ ZP125HB□	P. 78
ZP2B-XF1 (JB/JF) ♦		ZP40H□ ZP50H□ ZP40HB□ ZP50HB□	P. 79
ZP2B-XF2 (JB/JF) ♦		ZP63H□ ZP80H□ ZP63HB□ ZP80HB□	P. 79
ZP2B-XF3 (JB/JF)♦		ZP100H□ ZP125H□ ZP100HB□ ZP125HB□	P. 79

Buffer Assembly Part No. (for Heavy-duty Ball Joint)

Buffer Assembly Part No. (for Heavy-duty)

Ruffer assembly model	Applicable pad model	Paga
Buller assembly model	Series ZP	Fage
ZPB-T1 (J/JB/JF) ♦ -∗01	ZP40H□ ZP50H□ ZP40HB□ ZP50HB□	P. 80 P. 81
ZPB-T2 (J/JB/JF)♦-*01	ZP63H□ ZP80H□ ZP63HB□ ZP80HB□	P. 80 P. 81
ZPB-T3 (J/JB/JF)♦-*01	ZP100H□ ZP125H□ ZP100HB□ ZP125HB□	P. 80 P. 81
ZPB-X1 (J/JB/JF)♦-*01	ZP40H□ ZP50H□ ZP40HB□ ZP50HB□	P. 82 P. 83
ZPB-X2 (J/JB/JF)�-*01	ZP63H□ ZP80H□ ZP63HB□ ZP80HB□	P. 82 P. 83
ZPB-X3 (J/JB/JF)�-*01	ZP100H ZP125H ZP100HB ZP125HB	P. 82 P. 83

Series ZP2 **Mounting Adapter Part No.**







Series ZP Mounting Adapter Part No.





SMC

Series ZP2 Adapter Assembly Part No.



ø4_

ø40

ø70

Heavy-duty Ball Joint Adapter Assembly Part No. (Type X)

Applicable pad part no.



* With four M5 bolts

* With four M5 bolts

Series ZP **Adapter Assembly Part No.**



Heavy-duty Adapter Assembly Part No. (Type T, Male thread)

ZPA-T1-B01

Applicable pad part no. ZP40H





Series ZP2 Buffer Assembly Part No.



* Refer to the front matter 30 for nut tightening torque.



* Refer to the front matter 30 for nut tightening torque.



SMC

Series ZP Buffer Assembly Part No.

 Refer to the front matter 30 for nut tightening torque.





* Refer to the front matter 30 for nut tightening torque.





* Refer to the front matter 30 for nut tightening torque.



SMC

82

* Refer to the front matter 30 for nut tightening torque.



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Vacuum Equipment Precautions 1

Be sure to read this before handling.

Design/Selection

MWarning

1. Confirm the specifications.

Products represented in this catalog are designed only for use in compressed air systems (including vacuum).

Do not operate at pressures or temperatures, etc., beyond the range of specifications, as this can cause damage or malfunction. (Refer to the specifications.)

Please contact SMC when using a fluid other than compressed air (including vacuum).

We do not guarantee against any damage if the product is used outside of the specification range.

2. Safe designs should be developed, which account for the possibility of accidents resulting from a drop in vacuum pressure due to power failure or trouble with the air supply, etc.

If vacuum pressure drops and there is a loss of vacuum pad adsorption force, work pieces being carried may fall, causing human injury or damage to machinery. Sufficient safety measures should be implemented, such as drop prevention, to avoid any accidents.

3. Follow vacuum specifications for vacuum switching valves and vacuum release valves.

If non-vacuum equipment is installed in a vacuum piping, vacuum leakage will occur. Therefore, select only equipment for vacuum specifications.

4. Select an ejector which has a suitable suction flow rate.

<When there is vacuum leakage from the workpiece or the piping>

If the ejector's suction flow rate is too low, the adsorption will be poor.

<When piping is long or the diameter is large>

The adsorption response time will delay due to the increased volume of the piping.

Select an ejector with a suitable suction flow rate by referring to the technical data.

5. If the suction flow rate is too high, setting of vacuum switch will become difficult.

Setting the vacuum switch when absorbing a small (few millimeter) workpiece will sometimes become difficult, if the selected ejector has a high suction rate and there is a small pressure difference when absorbing and releasing the workpiece.

6. When two or more pads are piped to one ejector, if one pad releases its workpiece, the other pads will also release.

When one pad releases its workpiece, there is a drop in vacuum pressure which causes the other pad to release its workpiece as well.

7. Do not disassemble the product or make any modifications, including additional machining.

It may cause human injury and/or an accident.

When disassembling or assembling the product for the purpose of replacing parts, etc., be certain to follow the operation manual or catalogs.

8. Check valve

SMC can issue no guarantees regarding the maintenance of workpiece adsorption when using check valves. Take separate safety measures to prevent work pieces from dropping in the case of an electrical power outage, etc.

Please consult with SMC when using check valves as a means of preventing interference caused by the exhaust from nearby ejectors.

▲Caution

1. Mounting the suction filter

Because the suction of vacuum equipment acts not only on work pieces but also on dust or water droplets in the surrounding atmosphere, steps must be taken to prevent their penetration into the equipment's interior.

Even when using equipment equipped with filters, if there is a considerable amount of dust in the environment, use a separately ordered large-size filter as well.

If there is a possibility of water droplets being sucked in by the vacuum, use a drain separator for vacuum.

2. The maximum vacuum pressure of the vacuum ejector is affected by the atmospheric pressure of the operating environment.

As atmospheric pressure changes based on altitude, climate, etc., the actual maximum vacuum pressure may not reach the value listed in the specifications.

- 3. For information on related items, such as directional control equipment and drive equipment, refer to the caution sections in each respective catalog.
- 4. Do not use the product in an environment that exposes it to vibration. If the product is used in such an environment, we can offer a lock nut type product to prevent it from loosening. Please contact SMC for model number.

Mounting

Warning

1. Operation manual

Install the products and operate them only after reading the operation manual carefully and understanding its contents. Also, keep the manual available whenever necessary.

2. Ensure sufficient space for maintenance activities.

When installing the products, allow access for maintenance.

3. Tighten threads with the proper tightening torque.

When installing the products, follow the listed torque specifications.

4. Do not obstruct the exhaust port of the ejector. If the exhaust port is obstructed when mounted, a vacuum will not be generated. Also, do not obstruct the exhaust port with the goal of removing the workpiece. It may cause damage to the equipment.



Vacuum Equipment Precautions 2

Be sure to read this before handling.

Piping

1. Refer to the Fittings and Tubing Precautions (Best Pneumatics No. 6) for handling onetouch fittings.

2. 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.

3. Wrapping of pipe tape

When screwing piping or fittings into ports, ensure that chips from the pipe threads or sealing material do not enter the piping. Also, if pipe tape is used, leave 1.5 to 2 thread ridges exposed at the end of the threads.



4. Use piping with an adequate conductance.

Select equipment and piping for the vacuum side which has an adequate conductance so that the ejector's maximum suction flow rate can be accommodated by the piping.

Also, make sure that there are no unnecessary restrictions or leaks, etc., along the course of the piping. Furthermore, design of the air supply should be performed while taking into consideration the ejector's maximum air consumption and the air consumption of other pneumatic circuits.

5. Avoid disorganized piping.

Piping which is direct and of the shortest possible length should be used for both the vacuum and supply sides. Disorganized piping should be avoided. Unnecessary length increases the piping volume, and thus increases the response time.

6. Use piping with a large conductance on the exhaust side of the ejector.

If the exhaust piping is restrictive, there will be a decline in the ejector's performance.

7. Be certain that there are no crushed areas in the piping due to damage or bending.

Air Supply

Warning

1. Type of fluids

Please consult with SMC when using the product in applications other than compressed air.

2. When there is a large amount of drainage. Compressed air containing a large amount of drainage can cause malfunction of pneumatic equipment. An air dryer or water separator should be installed upstream from filters.

Air Supply

A Warning

3. Drain flushing

If condensation in the water separator and drain bowl is not emptied on a regular basis, the bowl will overflow and allow the condensation to enter the compressed air lines. It causes malfunction of pneumatic equipment.

If the drain bowl is difficult to check and remove, installation of a drain bowl with an auto drain option is recommended.

For compressed air quality, refer to SMC's Best Pneumatics catalog.

4. Use clean air.

Do not use compressed air that contains chemicals, synthetic oils including organic solvents, salt or corrosive gases, etc., as it can cause damage or malfunction.

Operating Environment

A Warning

- 1. Do not use 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 a place subject to heavy vibration and/or shock.
- 3. Do not use in an environment where flammable gas or explosive gas exists. Usage may cause a fire or explosion. The products do not have an explosion proof construction.
- 4. The valve should not be exposed to prolonged sunlight. Use a protective cover.
- 5. Remove any sources of excessive heat.
- 6. In locations where there is contact with spatter from water, oil, solder, etc., take suitable protective measures.
- 7. In cases where the vacuum unit is surrounded by other equipment, etc., or the unit is energized for an extended time, take measures to exhaust excess heat so that the temperature should be within specifications.

▲Caution

1. Under certain conditions, the exhaust of the vacuum ejector may generate intermittent noises, and vacuum pressure may be uneven.

Using the ejector under these conditions will not result in decreased performance, but if the intermittent noise becomes a nuisance, or there is an adverse effect on the operation of the vacuum pressure switch, try lowering or raising the supply pressure of the vacuum ejector to find a supply pressure level at which the intermittent noise ceases.





Be sure to read this before handling.

Maintenance

A Warning

1. Perform maintenance inspection according to the procedures indicated in the operation manual.

If handled improperly, malfunction and damage of machinery or equipment may occur.

2. Maintenance work

If handled improperly, compressed air can be dangerous. Assembly, handling, repair and element replacement of pneumatic systems should be performed by a knowledgeable and experienced person.

3. Drain flushing

Remove drainage regularly from the water separator, air filters, vacuum drain separator, etc.

4. Removal of equipment, and supply/exhaust of compressed air

When components are removed, first confirm that measures are in place to prevent workpieces from dropping, run-away equipment, etc. Then, cut off the supply pressure and electric power, and exhaust all compressed air from the system using the residual pressure release function.

When machinery is restarted after remounting or replacement, first confirm that measures are in place to prevent lurching of actuators, etc. Then, confirm that the equipment is operating normally.

5. Clean suction filters and silencers on a regular basis.

The performance of an ejector will deteriorate due to clogged filters and silencers. High flow filters should be used, especially in dusty locations.

▲ Safety Instructions

These safety instructions are intended to prevent hazardous situations and/or equipment damage. These instructions indicate the level of potential hazard with the labels of "**Caution**," "**Warning**" or "**Danger**." They are all important notes for safety and must be followed in addition to International Standards (ISO/IEC)^{*1}, and other safety regulations.



Safety Instructions Be sure to read "Handling Precautions for SMC Products" (M-E03-3) before using.

SMC Corporation

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