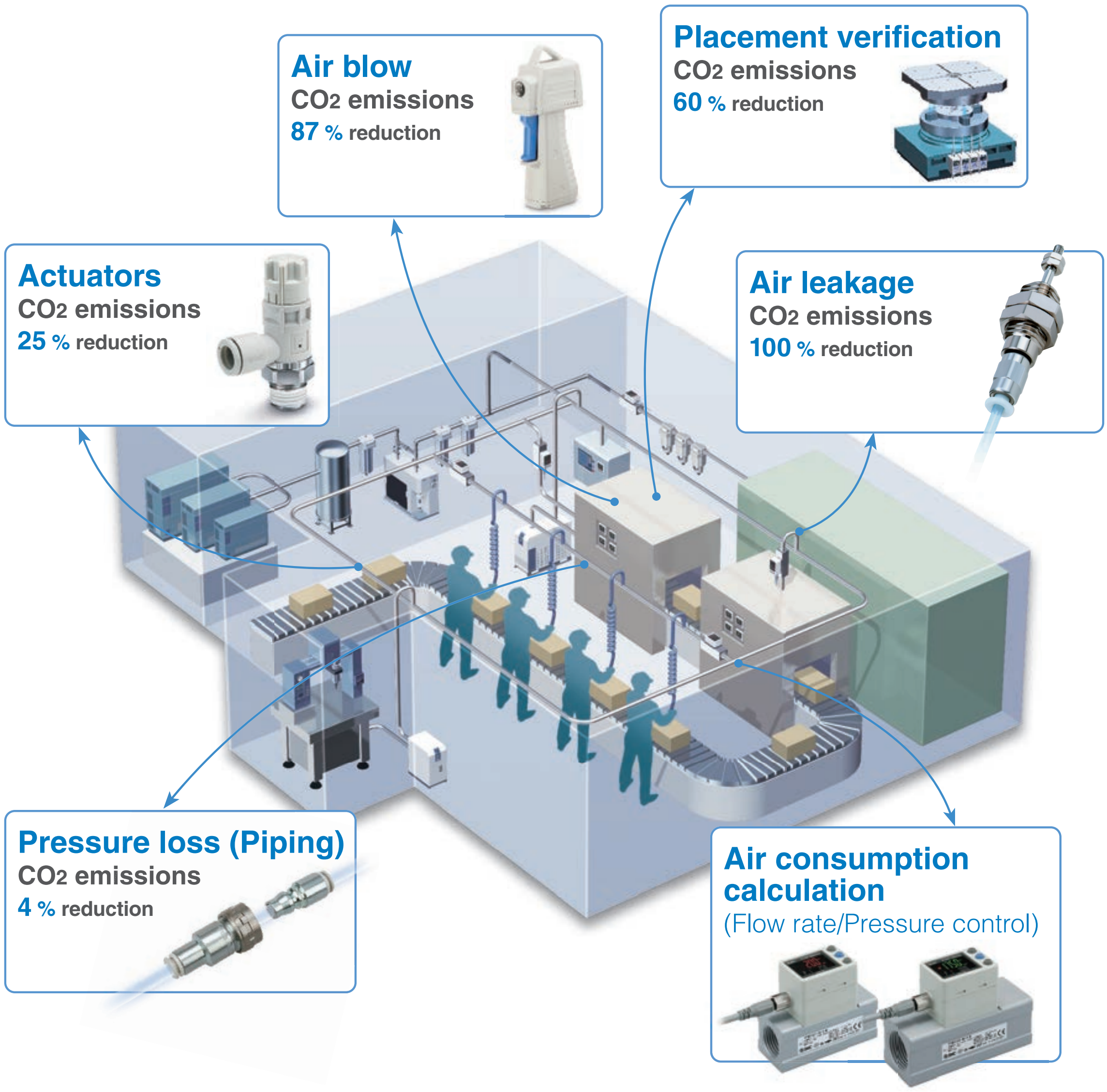
Expertise – Passion – Automation

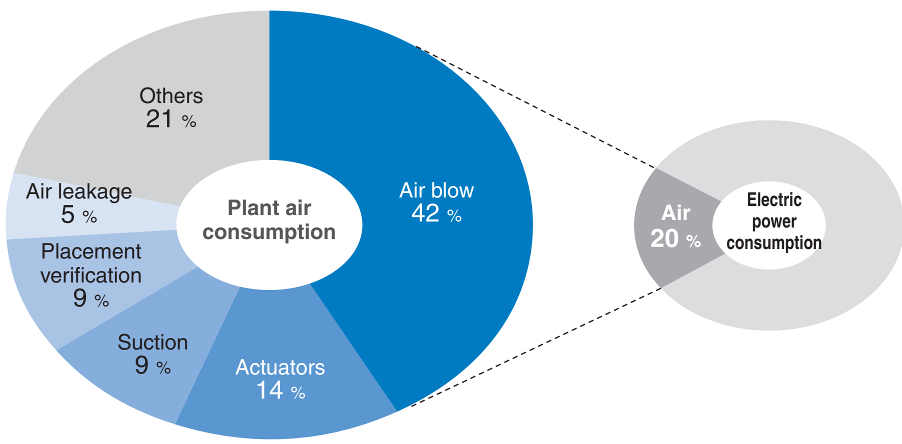
Proposal for energy saving in factories

Helping you optimise your air pressure



Proposal for energy saving in factories

Helping you optimise your air pressure



Environment
Eco-management

SMC group code of conduct

We recognise that the preservation of global environment is an essential condition for our company's existence and activities as well as a common issue for all humanity. We will work on preserving and improving the environment where people can live safely with rich nature.

1. We will strive to develop and supply environment-friendly products.
2. We will consider protection of environment throughout the whole process of business operation.
   - We will comply with regulations on banned substances.
   - We will ensure proper treatment of wastewater and air exhaustion, and disposal of waste, and will work on reducing waste.
   - We will be thorough in our effort to save natural resources and energy.

Environmental policy

1. We will identify the environmental impacts of our business activities, products and services and strive to reduce environmental burden and prevent pollution, and to make continual improvement of our environmental management system.
2. We will comply with all environment-related laws, regulations and agreements, and enhance collaboration with our customers, neighbours and local communities.
3. We will minimise the environmental impacts from our design, development and production activities.
   (1) We will promote the development of environment-friendly products.
   (2) We will use energy efficiently to prevent global warming.
   (3) We will promote the reduction and recycling of waste.
4. We will ensure that the action plans are implemented properly to achieve the environmental objectives and goals.
5. We will make this policy known to all as well as release it to the general public.

This is a logo of SMC's environmental preservation activities. It is a heart-shaped design with a blue earth and a young leaf. The mark appears on our Environmental Policy as well as on documents and bulletins to enhance awareness among our employees.

CSR promotion system

SMC has established a CSR Committee chaired by the President and has been taking initiatives in responding to customer requests and inquiries on CSR-related issues.

Main tasks of the CSR committee

1. To plan, develop and manage policies related to CSR and other matters.
2. To respond to questionnaires on CSR, etc., from users and corresponding to audits (site visits).
3. To conduct audits on the progress of implementation of policies related to CSR, etc.
4. To take necessary measures based on the progress of implementation of policies and audit results related to CSR, etc.

Environmental training

SMC offers educational seminars and practical training on environmental issues for its employees, and also provides environmental training for environment-related partner companies.
In addition, employees who hold their country's qualifications continuously attend follow-up training to enhance the quality of their knowledge and technical abilities.

Training conducted in FY2020

Environmental training for employees	7319 attendees
Emergency response training	85 attendees
Training for front-line workers	504 attendees
Participation in external environment-related training sessions	22 attendees
Environmental training for environment-related partner companies	150 companies

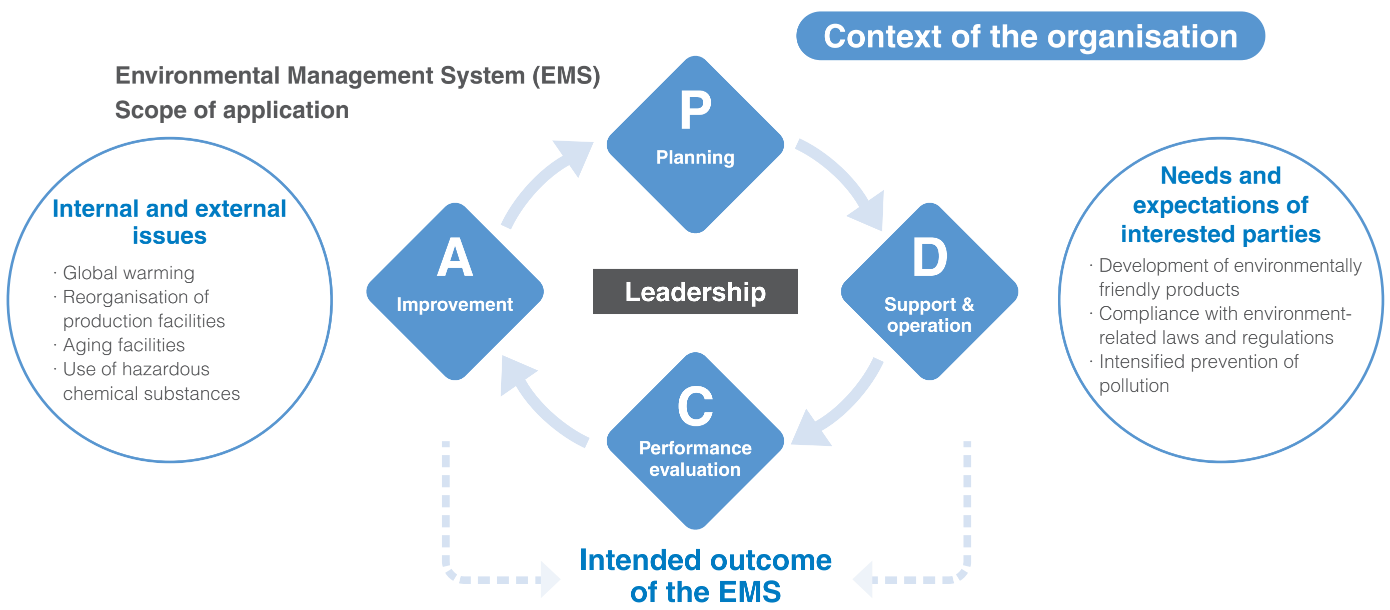
Environmental objectives, FY2020 results and evaluation

As part of its initiatives under the Environmental Management System (EMS) which adheres to ISO 14001, SMC defines a set of “Medium-Term Environmental Targets” to be achieved over a period of three years and “Environmental Targets” for each fiscal year, and manages and evaluates these progresses.
In FY2020, out of the “Environmental Targets” described below, SMC did not achieve “Prevention of global warming” and “Saving of resources”. The main reasons: with regard to “Prevention of global warming”, the production amount decreased but the air-conditioning energy use was significantly increased due to boosted ventilation to prevent infection by COVID- 19, and, with regard to “Saving of resources”, a large equipment to improve productivity was disposed but the use of wooden pallets and wooden crate packaging in imports increased.
The main initiatives for FY2020 were as follows:

1. SMC conducted product assessments for designing and developing environmentally friendly products.
2. SMC recorded a 3.4 % increase in CO_2 emissions per unit of production compared to the 7th Term (FY2017–2019) average. Waste discharged per unit of production increased 3.7 % compared to the 7th Term (FY2017–2019) average.
3. All regional groups consisting of SMC’s major production facilities participated in climate change countermeasures organised by local governments and industry groups. They also were involved in community beautification activities and programs to build employee awareness.

	Environmental targets			Results	Evaluation
		Medium-Term (To achieve in 3-year period of FY2020-2022)	FY2020		
Product assessments (Environmental compatibility)	**Design and develop environmentally friendly products - conduct assessments using score evaluation of current status**			36 models 460 points	Achieved
		75 models or more 900 points or higher	25 models or more 300 points or higher		
Business activities (Environmental conservation)	**Promote energy-saving, resource-saving and reduction of environmental burden through beneficial environmental activities in business activities (per unit of production)**			—	—
	Prevention of global warming - Reduction of CO_2 emission vs previous term’s average	Reduce 3 % or more	Reduce 1 % or more	3.4 % increased	Not achieved
	Saving of resource - Reduction of waste discharge	Reduce 3 % or more	Reduce 1 % or more	3.7 % increased	Not achieved
Communication (Coexistence with society)	**Social contribution activities - Community beautification activities**			All regional groups conducted generally as planned	Mostly achieved
	Promotion of climate change actions		Participation in initiatives organized by local governments and industry groups. Implement awareness building programs.	All regional groups conducted generally as planned	Mostly achieved

ISO 14001 Framework



Proposal for energy-saving
Compact, and lightweight air systems

Air supply	Air preparation equipment	Fittings and tubing	Air combination Pressure control equipment
Compressor	Main line filter / Air dryer	S Coupler / Tubing	Filter / Regulator / Lubricator




First, figure out how much air is currently being used.
1

Plan piping in a way that saves energy.
3 4 5

Don't let any pressure go to waste! A few minor revisions → energy savings!
4

Are you replacing your elements?
4

1 Air consumption calculation
p. 10 ▸ 13

Flow rate measurement


Air blow measurement


Pressure measurement


2 Air blow efficiency
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Nozzles for blowing

Impact blow gun


Impact blow valve

3 Reduce air leakage
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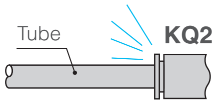
Air leakage from the One-touch fitting


Installation of a solenoid valve

VXD

4 Reduce pressure loss
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Coupler


Air filter clogging


7 Energy-saving circuit
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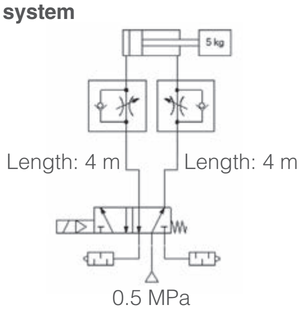
Optimised cylinder driving system



8 Compact and lightweight products
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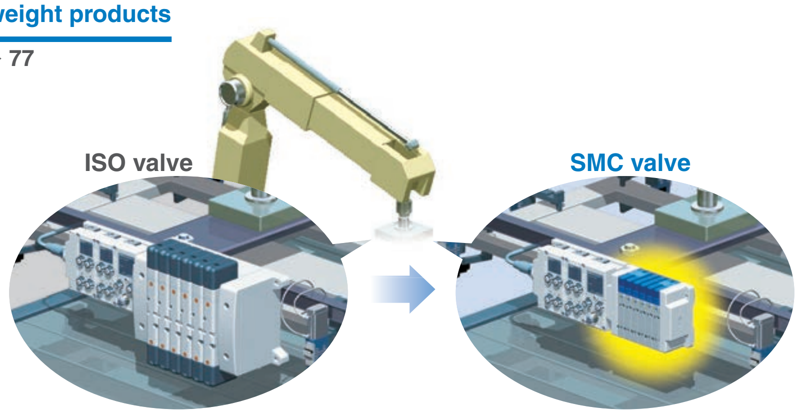


Pressure sensor devices
Flow sensor devices

Flow switch
Pressure switch

Directional control valve

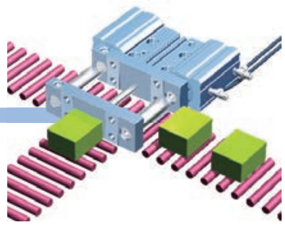
Solenoid valve

Air consuming devices, blow guns, actuators, flow control equipment, vacuum equipment, etc.

Nozzle

Solenoid valve

Air cylinder

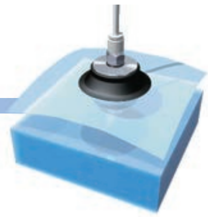


Solenoid valve

Gap checker

Vacuum equipment

Adsorption pad



Are your operating conditions ideal? → 5

Air blow adjustments can lead to large energy savings! → 2

Search for air-saving themes for each device. → 6

5 Air pressure source efficiency

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Reduce specific power
Improve operation efficiency

Compressor

6 Air/Power saving equipment

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Speed controller

Actuators

Solenoid valve

9 Technical data

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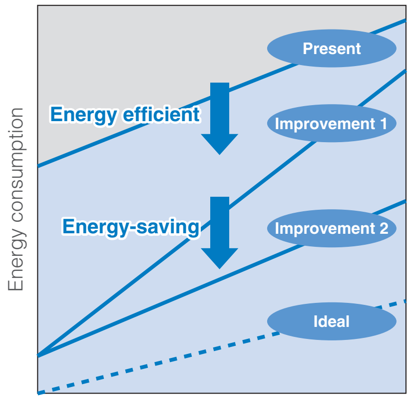
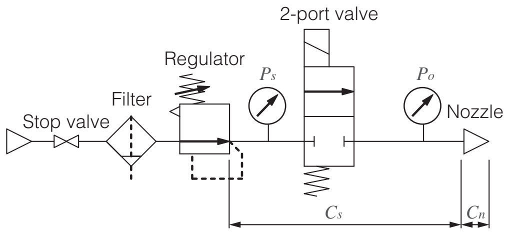
Energy-saving mindset



Changes in upstream conductance pressure loss



Recommended air blow system

We will help you save energy

Success stories of companies that implemented measures for energy saving

Company A performance

Electricity consumption	3000 kW ➡ 1400 kW
CO_2 emissions	1900 t annual reduction
Cost	384000 € annual reduction

Company B performance

Electricity consumption	10000 kW ➡ 7000 kW
CO_2 emissions	3500 t annual reduction
Cost	720000 € annual reduction

* Companies in Europe. Amounts in euro. Electricity unit cost 0.12 €/kWh. Operating hour 2000 h/year. Electricity - CO2 emissions conversion factor 0.587 kg - CO2/kWh.
* SMC research.

- We will help you to improve and standardise your equipment and adopt new equipment.
- We also proactively promote activities through official organisations, such as holding seminars at the Energy Conservation Centre.

For energy saving in pneumatic systems, implement a PDCA cycle such as the one below.
When following a PDCA cycle, the measuring of the usage amount before and after implementation is very important.

Phase	Step	Description	Reference
P Plan	Reduction goals	• Decide on a reduction goal.	
P Plan	Air consumption calculation	• Measure the usage amount of the factory as a whole and of the equipment as a whole. • Doing so will help you figure out the usage amount per application, per type of equipment, and per piece of equipment.	References for flow rate and pressure control p. **79**
P Plan	Energy-saving theme selection	• In order to improve energy savings, select a theme according to the difficulty level and effectiveness of the measures, keeping horizontal development in mind. • Look for past examples and examples from books for reference.	References for how to approach energy saving p. **80**
D Do	Implementation of energy-saving measures	• Implement the measures.	
C Check	Measuring the effectiveness of the measures	• Measure the usage amount after the measures have been implemented to measure their effectiveness.	References for flow rate and pressure control p. **79**
A Action	Horizontal expansion/ Additional measures Monitoring of usage amounts	• Implement horizontal development measures. • If reduction goals aren't met, additional measures or a plan adjustment may be considered. • Monitor the usage amount, etc., to detect improvements obtained from the implemented measures.	

Contents

1 Air consumption calculation

Figuring out the cost of compressed air

As compressed air cannot be seen by the naked eye and can be released to the atmosphere without causing any harm, it's easy to remain unaware of how much it's costing. By figuring out the cost of compressed air (per unit), it is possible to calculate the annual cost of the compressed air being used in your pneumatic system. The following equation is the standard calculation method for finding the cost of compressed air.

Cost of compressed air [€/m³ (ANR)]

$$= \frac{\text{Electric power consumption [€/year]} + \text{Operating costs [€/year]} + \text{Maintenance costs [€/year]} + \text{Cost of equipment [€/year]}}{\text{Amount of air used for compressed air [m}^3\text{ (ANR)]}}$$

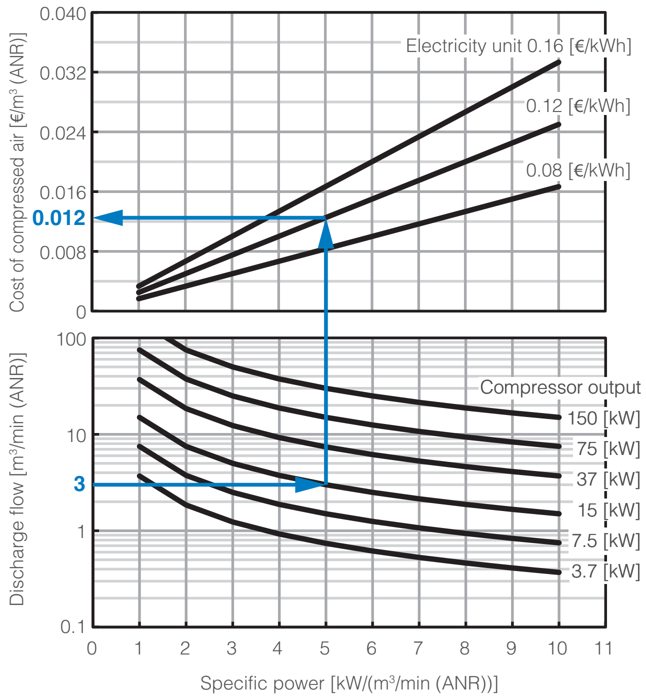
The cost of compressed air can be calculated using the actual values of combined total costs and the amount of compressed air used.

Calculation method

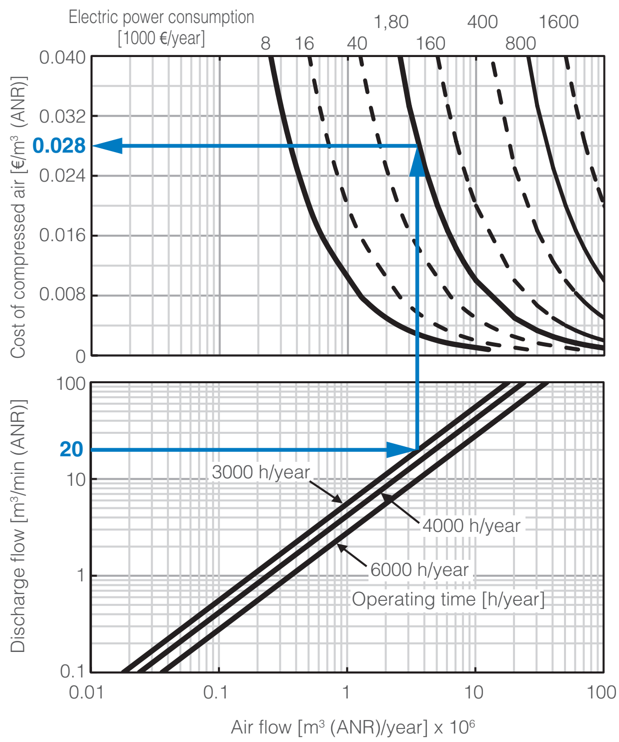
The following equation is a simple calculation method for figuring out the cost of compressed air.

Calculation method ① ···Calculating from the specific power
· The specific power can be found using the compressor rated output and discharge amount.
· The combined total of operating costs, maintenance costs, and the cost of equipment can be estimated to make up 25 % of the cost.

Calculation method ② ···When the amount of air and costs other than the cost of electricity are unknown
· The amount of air being used can be estimated as follows: operating hours x rated air discharge amount
· The combined total of operating costs, maintenance costs, and the cost of equipment can be estimated to be 25 % of the cost of electricity.



Graph 1 Calculation method 1



Graph 2 Calculation method 2

Calculation example

When the compressor has a 15 kW output, a 3 m³/min (ANR) discharge flow, and the cost of electricity is 0.12 €/kWh

① Go up in a vertical line from the point of intersection of 3 m³/min (ANR) discharge flow and 15 kW compressor output.

② If you look to the left of the point of intersection with 0.12 €/kWh as the cost of electricity, you'll see that the cost of compressed air is 0.012 €/m³ (ANR).

Calculation example

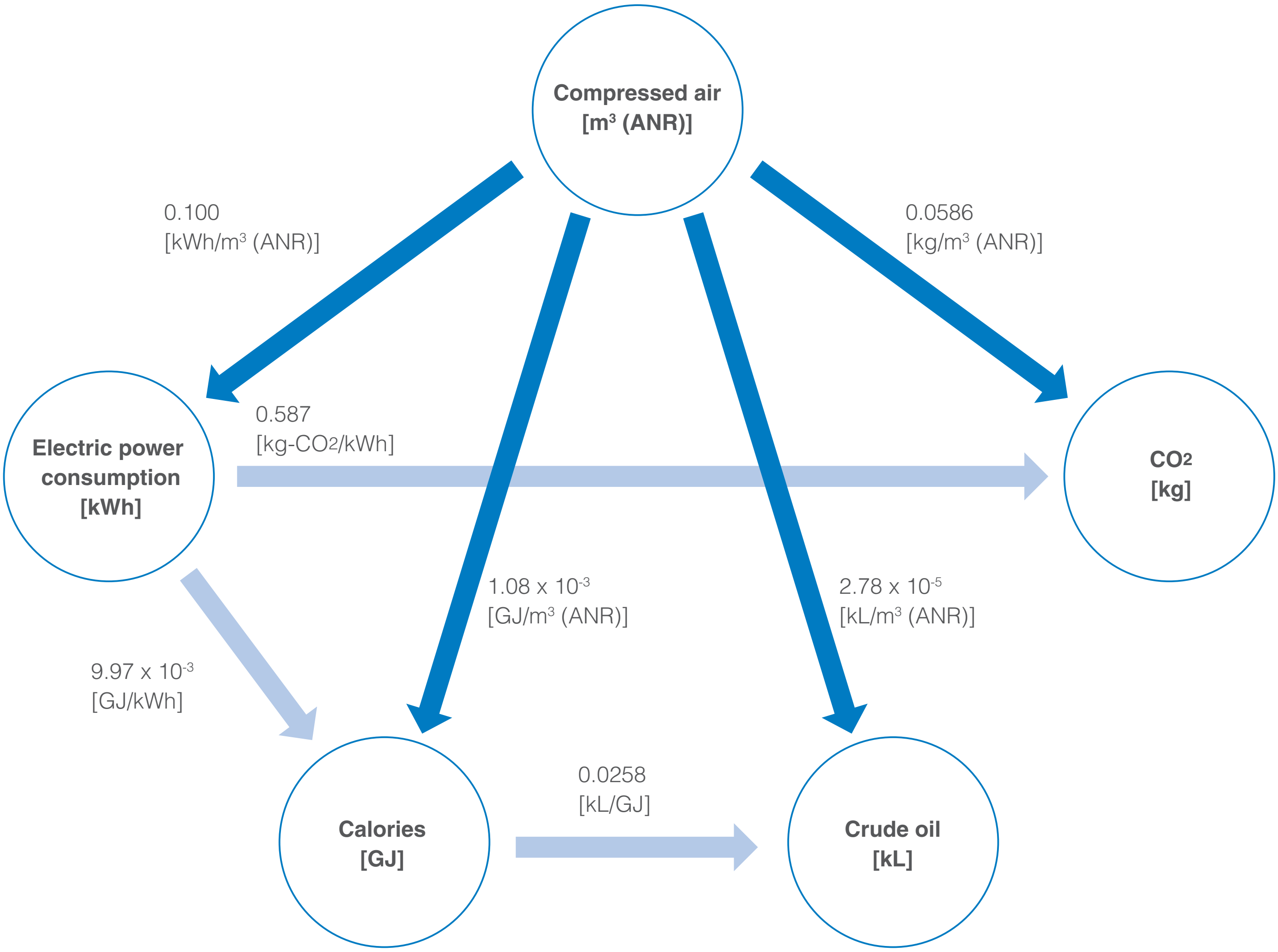
When the compressor is operated for 3000 hours/year, has a 20 m³/min (ANR) discharge flow, and electricity costs 80350 €/year to operate it

① Go up in a vertical line from the point of intersection of 20 m³/min (ANR) discharge flow and 3000 hours/year of operation/year.

② If you look to the left of the point of intersection with 80350 €/year as the cost of electricity, you'll see that the cost of compressed air is 0.028 €/m³ (ANR).

Calculation of compressed air energy

To calculate the amount of compressed air per unit, the amount of electricity consumption, CO_2, calories, and crude oil are used.

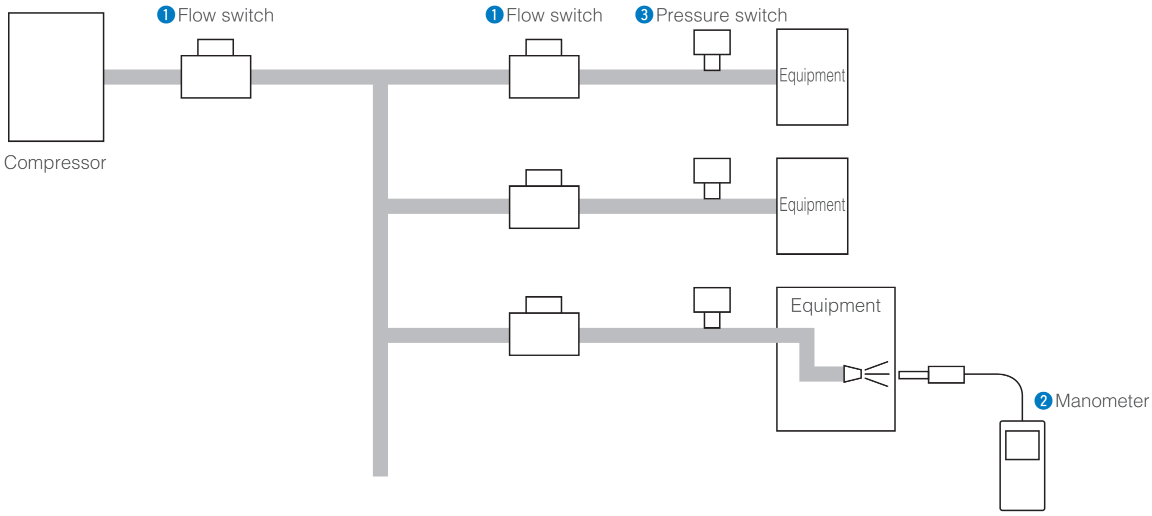


Conversion factor

- Calculated with the specific power = 6 [kW/(m³/min (ANR))]
- Amount of electricity consumption ➡ CO_2 conversion factor
  Quote: The Ministry of the Environment's website
  Emission factors of electricity business operators (For the calculation of greenhouse gas emission amounts of specified businesses) — 2015 fiscal year results — Officially announced on December 27, 2016: (Substitute values)
- Amount of electricity consumption ➡ Calorie conversion factor
  Quote: The Agency for Natural Resources and Energy's website
  Based on the annual reports of energy consumption in accordance with Article 15 and Article 19 (2) of the Act on Rationalizing Energy Use — February 7, 2017 revision: Use of daytime power purchase
- Calories ➡ Crude oil conversion factor
  Quote: Same as above

Pressure and flow rate control

In order to figure out how much air is currently being used in your pneumatic system and to measure the effectiveness of the implemented measures, it is necessary to measure the flow rate and pressure. In addition, measuring the flow rate and pressure is also necessary in order to monitor the effectiveness and further improve upon the measures.



Measure the flow rate of the main line and of each device.

Measure the flow rate of each device and of the factory as a whole in order to figure out how much air is currently being used as well as to measure the effectiveness of the implemented measures.

❶Flow switch

Measure the air blow impact pressure.

In order to improve air blow, measure the impact pressure.

❷Manometer

Measure the pressure at each device.

Monitor pressure drops between the compressor and the devices.

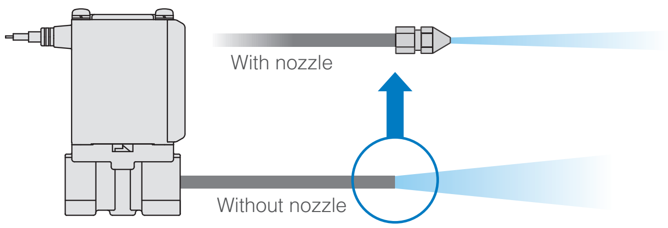
❸Pressure switch

2 Air blow efficiency

Nozzles for blowing – KN Series 1

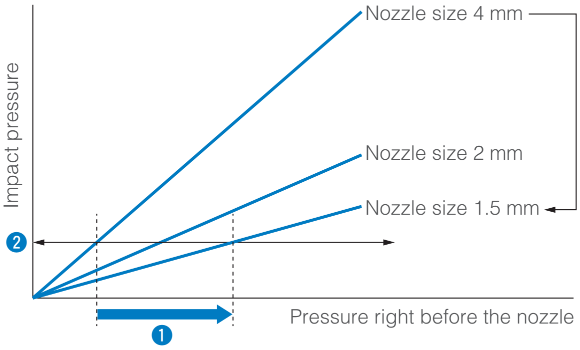
CO_2 emissions
(Air consumption)
61 %
reduction

Install a suitable nozzle where soft copper piping, etc., is cut and used as is to conduct blow.



By installing a suitable nozzle, the pressure right before the nozzle will rise immediately (1), resulting in improved blow efficiency. When the same operation is performed (2), air consumption can be reduced.

Comparison of Blow Effectiveness (Impact Pressure) Note: Fixed distance



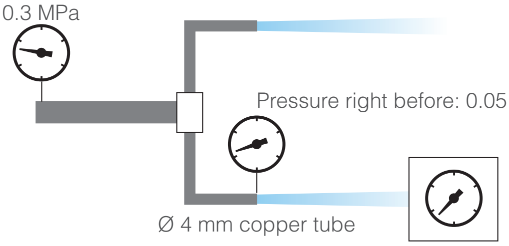
Nozzle with self-align fitting
KN

Nozzle with male thread
KN

Effects of energy saving

Existing model

Supply pressure:
0.3 MPa



Impact pressure:
0.003 MPa

Collective piping: TU0805, 2 m
Intermediate and end piping:
TU0604, 0.5 m each
Distance: 100 mm

Air consumption per copper tube:
192 l/min (ANR)

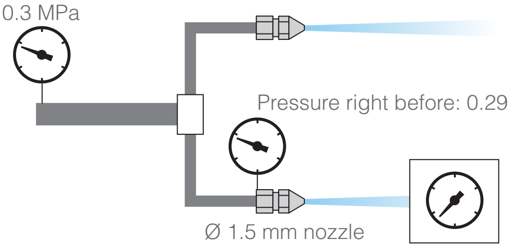
Blow time: 2 sec.
Annual operating cycles:
900000

11520 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **675** kg/year

(**138.84 €**/year)

Energy-saving model

Supply pressure:
0.3 MPa



Impact pressure:
0.003 MPa

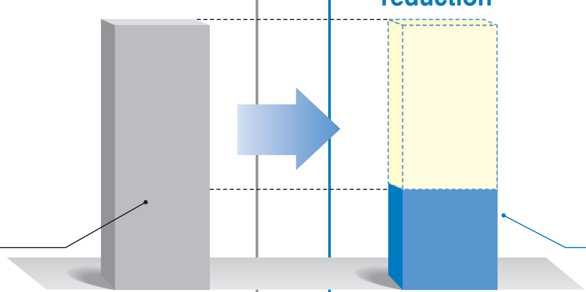
Collective piping: TU0805, 2 m
Intermediate and end piping:
TU0604, 0.5 m each
Distance: 100 mm

Air consumption per nozzle:
74 l/min (ANR)

Blow time: 2 sec.
Annual operating cycles:
900000

4464 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **261** kg/year
414 kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions

(**53.80 €**/year)
(85.04 €/year reduction)



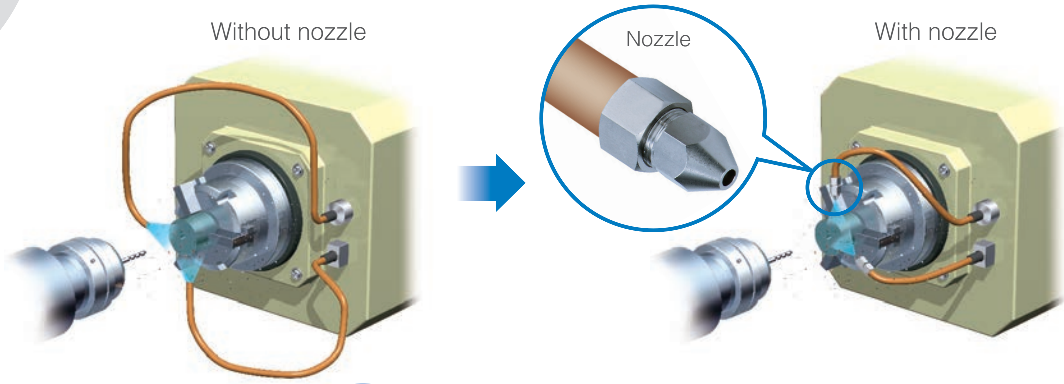
Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012 €/m³ (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m³ (ANR)

Nozzles for blowing – KN Series 2

CO_2 emissions
(Air consumption)
40 %
reduction

Overall improvements can be seen by installing nozzles and revising piping and blow positioning.

- Shorter copper pipes/Improved pipe branching
- Examination of blow position/Examination of number of blow operations
- Examination of hours of blow operation



Effects of energy saving

Existing model

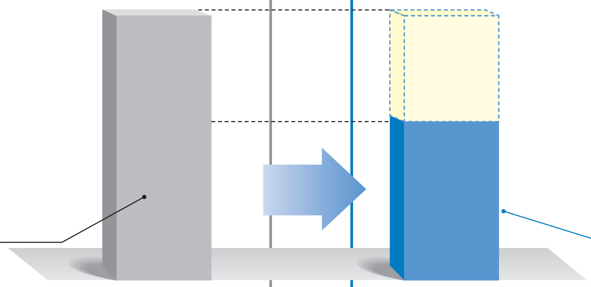
Copper pipes with a lot of bends
Air blow directly from copper pipes

Flow rate per copper tube:
285 l/min (ANR)

Blow time: 2 sec.
Annual operating cycles: 900000

8550 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **501** kg/year

(**103.09** €/year)



Energy-saving model

Reduced length and number of bends in copper pipes
Attachment of a nozzle (Ø 2) at the end of copper pipes

Flow rate per nozzle:
171 l/min (ANR)

Blow time: 2 sec.
Annual operating cycles: 900000

5130 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **301** kg/year
200 kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions

(**61.87** €/year)
(41.22 €/year reduction)

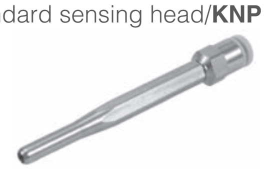
Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012 €/m³ (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m³ (ANR)

＊ Refer to the "Energy Saving Program" on the SMC website for further details.

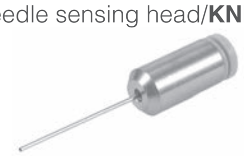
Related Products

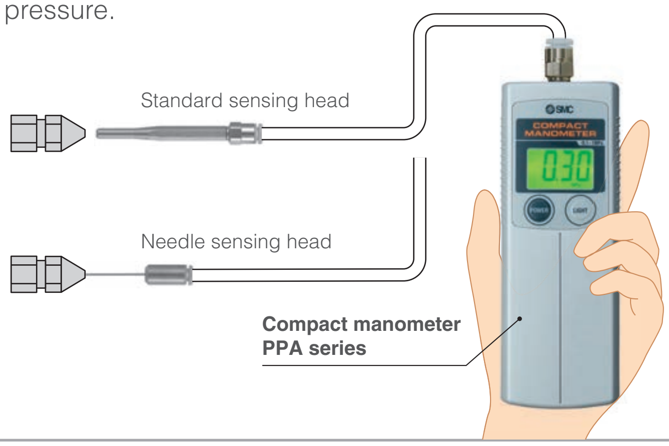
Use to measure workpiece collision pressure.

Standard sensing head/**KNP**



Needle sensing head/**KNP**





Blow gun – VMG Series

CO_2 emissions
(Power consumption)
20 %
reduction

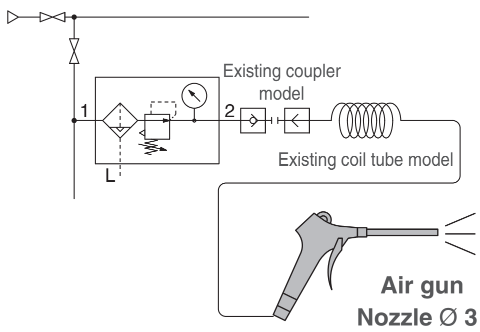
Power consumption can be reduced by 20 % with the SMC blow gun + S coupler + coil tube combination.

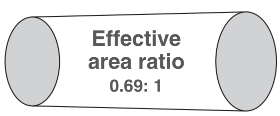
* 10 % reduction with only the blow gun (VMG)

Example of improvement

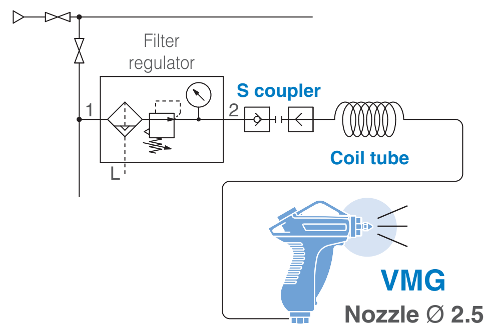
Review the blow work and change to the SMC blow gun, S coupler, and coil tube combination to create a larger effective area.

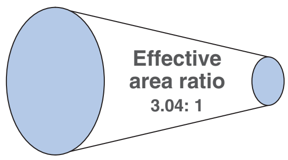
Before improvement





After improvement





Effects of energy saving

Existing model

Impact pressure: 0.011 MPa (Distance: 100 mm)
Blow time: 10 s (Frequency: 12 times/h)
Working hours: 10 h/day (250 days/year)
Total working hours: 8300 h
Compressor pressure: 0.6 MPa
Air consumption: 287 l/min (ANR)

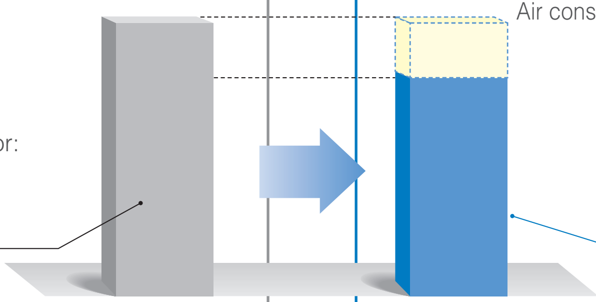
Power consumption by compressor:
1.56 kW
CO_2 emissions: **7601** kg/year
(**1560.56** €/year)

Energy-saving model

20 % reduction

Impact pressure: 0.011 MPa (Distance: 100 mm)
Blow time: 10 s (Frequency: 12 times/h)
Working hours: 10 h/day (250 days/year)
Total working hours: 8300 h
Compressor pressure: **0.5 MPa**
Air consumption: **257 l/min** (ANR)

Power consumption by compressor:
1.25 kW
CO_2 emissions: **6090** kg/year
1511 kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions
(**1250.45** €/year)
(310.11 €/year reduction)



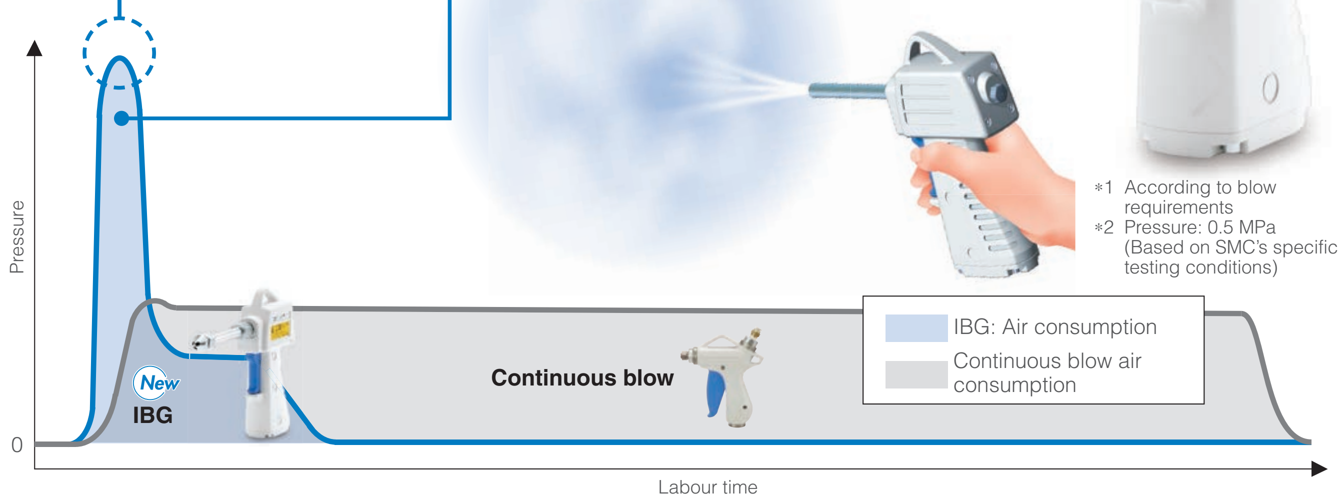
Corresponding value: Electricity unit 0.12 €/kWh, Power consumption – CO_2 conversion factor 0.587 kg - CO_2/kWh

Impact blow gun – IBG Series

High peak pressure
3 times or more*1
(Compared with the existing model)

CO_2 emissions (Air consumption)
87 % reduction*2

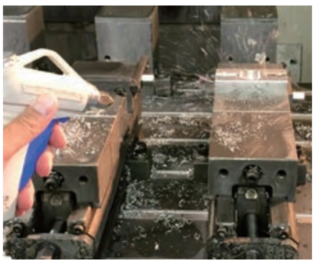
Increased impact force due to higher peak pressure
Drastic reduction in air consumption and labour time



*1 According to blow requirements
*2 Pressure: 0.5 MPa (Based on SMC's specific testing conditions)

Effects of energy saving

Existing model



Application examples:
Cutting chip removal
Pressure: 0.5 MPa*1
Nozzle size: Ø 2
Removal time (1 operation):
3.1 s
Air consumption:
6.3 L (ANR)

*1 The removal of cutting chips adhered to the clamping unit

When operating for 2500 hours/year, 120 removal operations/hour

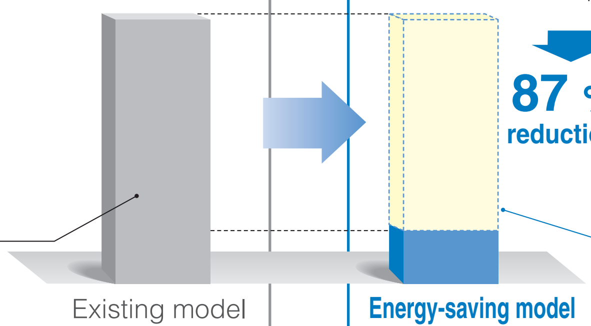
1890 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **110** kg/year

(**22.78** €/year)

Energy-saving model

Application examples:
Cutting chip removal
Pressure: 0.5 MPa*1
Nozzle size: Ø 10
Removal time (1 operation):
0.1 s
Air consumption:
0.8 L (ANR)

*1 The removal of cutting chips adhered to the clamping unit



When operating for 2500 hours/year, 120 removal operations/hour

240 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: 14 kg/year
96 kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions

(**2.89** €/year)
(19.89 €/year reduction)

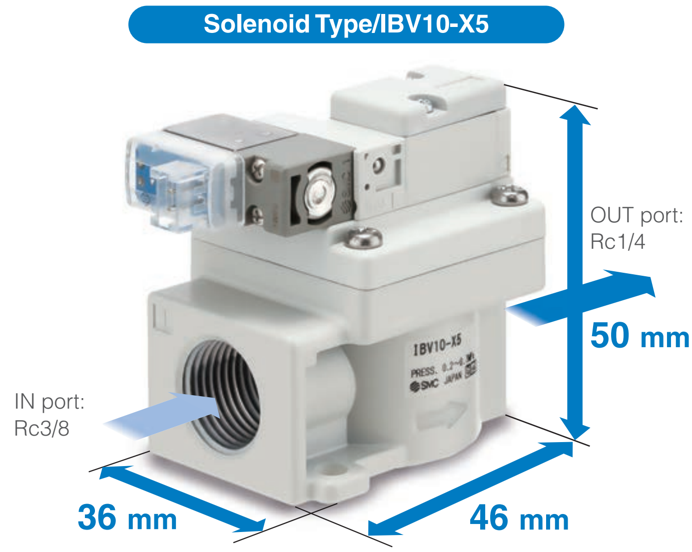
Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012 €/m³ (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m³ (ANR)

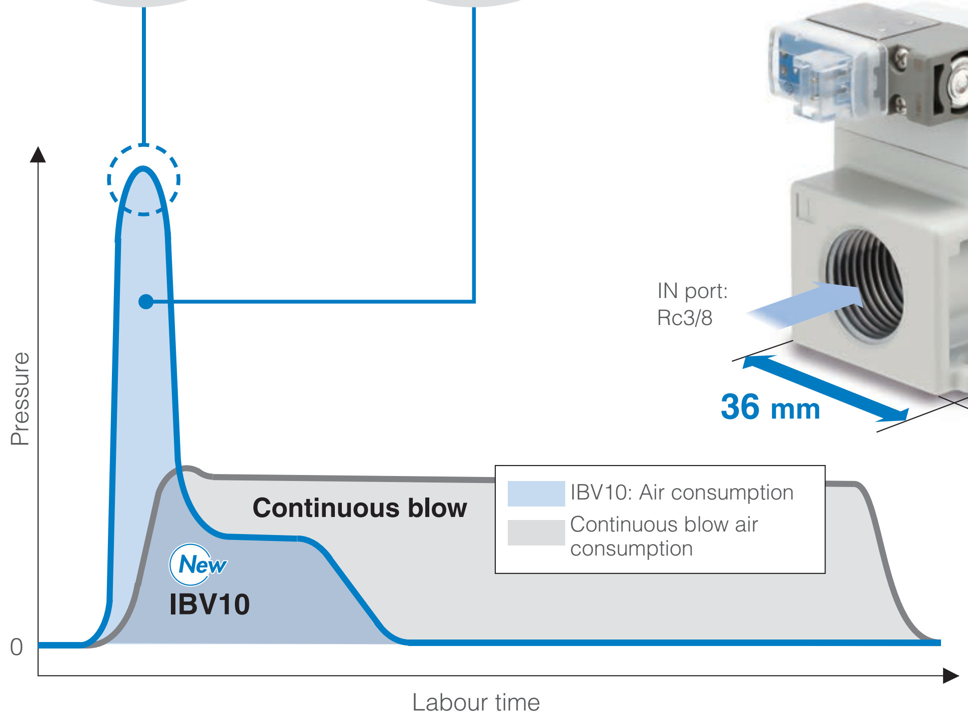
Impact blow valve – IBV10-X5 Series

High peak pressure
3 times or more*1
(Compared with the existing model)

CO_2 emissions (Air consumption)
93 % reduction*2

Increased impact force due to higher peak pressure
Drastic reduction in air consumption and labour time





*1 According to blow requirements When the piping volume is 100 cc (Piping I.D. Ø 13, 800 mm)
*2 Pressure: 0.5 MPa (Based on SMC's specific testing conditions)

Effects of energy saving

Existing model

Application examples:
Cutting chip removal
Pressure: 0.5 MPa*1
Nozzle size: Ø 2
Removal time (1 operation): 4 s
Air consumption: 8 L (ANR)

*1 The removal of cutting chips caught up in the blades

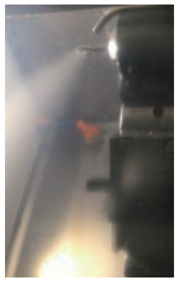
When operating for 2500 hours/year, 60 removal operations/hour

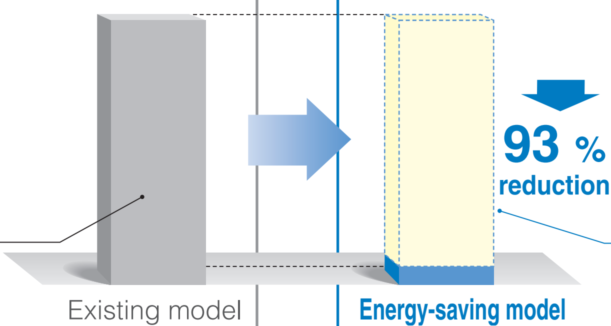
1200 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **70** kg/year
(**14.46** €/year)

Energy-saving model

Application examples:
Cutting chip removal
Pressure: 0.5 MPa*1
Nozzle size: Ø 10
Removal time (1 operation): 0.1 s
Air consumption: 0.6 L (ANR)

*1 The removal of cutting chips caught up in the blades





When operating for 2500 hours/year, 60 removal operations/hour

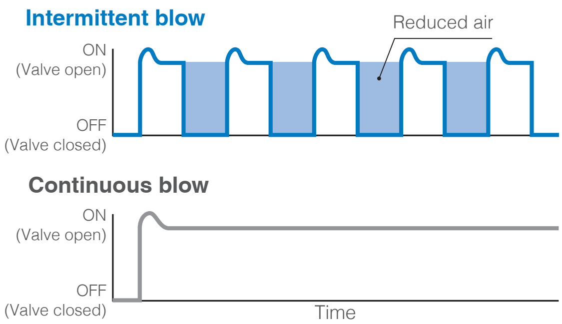
90 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **5** kg/year
65 kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions
(**1.08** €/year)
(**13.38** €/year

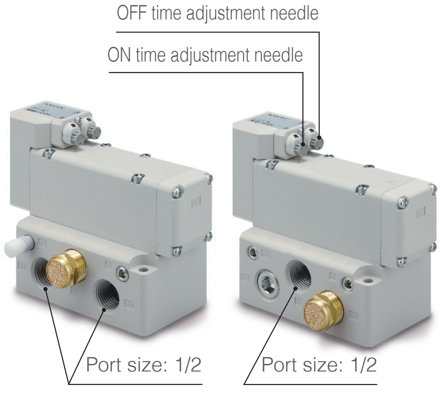
Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012 €/m³ (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m³ (ANR)

Pulse blowing valve – AXTS Series

CO_2 emissions
(Air consumption)
50 % reduction

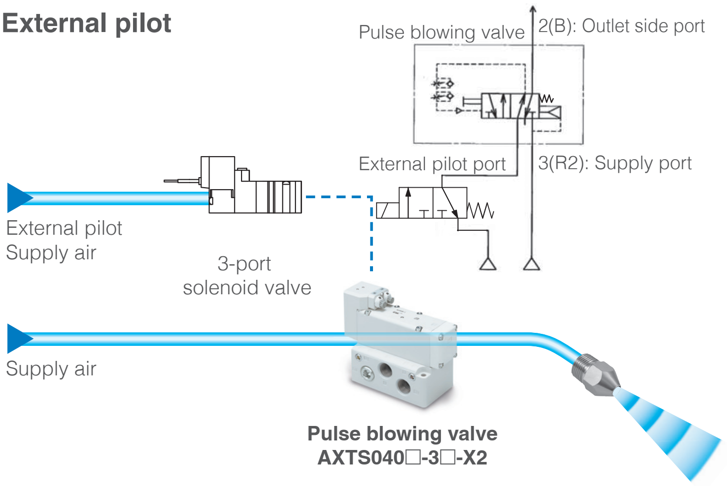
Proposal for air-saving air blow by changing from continuous blow to intermittent blow



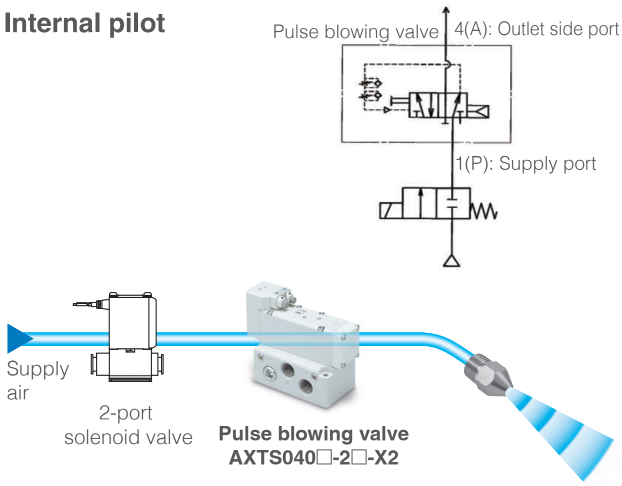


- **Control for pulse generation is not required.** Pulse blow can be used by simply supplying air.

External pilot



Internal pilot



- **Long service life (200 million cycles or more)**
- **ON/OFF time adjustable individually**
- **Flow rate characteristics**

Type of actuation	C [dm³/(s·bar)]	b	Cv	Q [l/min (ANR)]*1
External pilot	14	0.18	3.4	3316
Internal pilot	12	0.14	2.9	2782

- **Operating pressure range: 0.2 to 1.0 MPa**

*1 These values have been calculated according to ISO 6358 and indicate the flow rate under standard conditions with an inlet pressure of 0.6 MPa (relative pressure) and a pressure drop of 0.1 MPa.

Effects of energy saving

Existing model

Air blow accounts for 50 % of all air consumption

Flow rate per nozzle:
285 l/min (ANR)

Blow time: 2 sec
Annual operating cycles: 900000

8550 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **501** kg/year

(**103.05** €/year)

Energy-saving model

Changing to pulse air blow

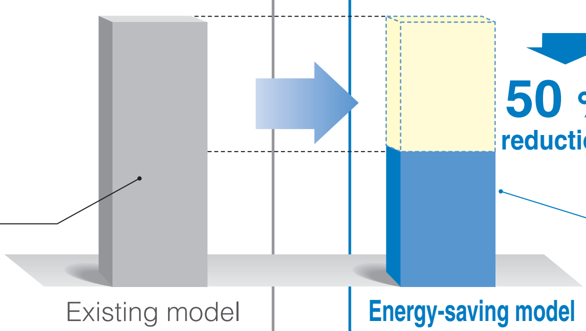
Flow rate per nozzle:
142.5 l/min (ANR)

Blow time: 2 sec. (Duty 50 %)
Annual operating cycles: 900000

50 % reduction

4275 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **251** kg/year
250 kg reduction in annual CO2 emissions

(**51.53** €/year)
(51.53 €/year reduction)



* Per nozzle

Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012 €/m³ (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m³ (ANR)

3 Reduce air leakage

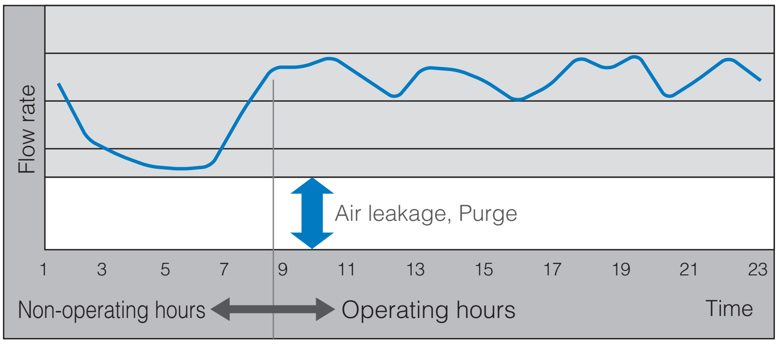
Air leakage

Stops leakage from piping equipment

Before improvement

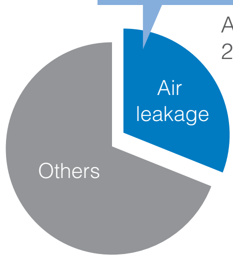
Leaked air actually accounts for 20 to 50 % of all consumed air.
Regardless of whether equipment is being operated or not, as the compressor is continually operated, a certain amount of air is consumed and leaked from piping equipment.

Compressor operating status



Air usage

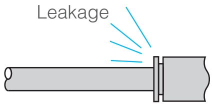
Tubing, Fittings	20 %
Coupling fittings	25 %
Rubber hose	30 %
Others	25 %



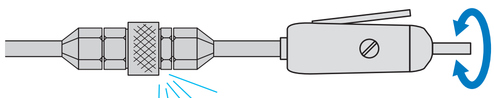
Air leakage accounts for 20 to 50 %.

Air leakage examples

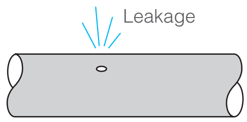
Air leakage from One-touch fittings due to poorly cut tubes



Air leakage from coupling fittings due to poor sealing



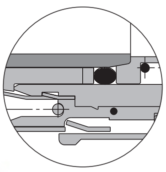
Air leakage from tubes due to cutting chips, wear, spatter, etc.



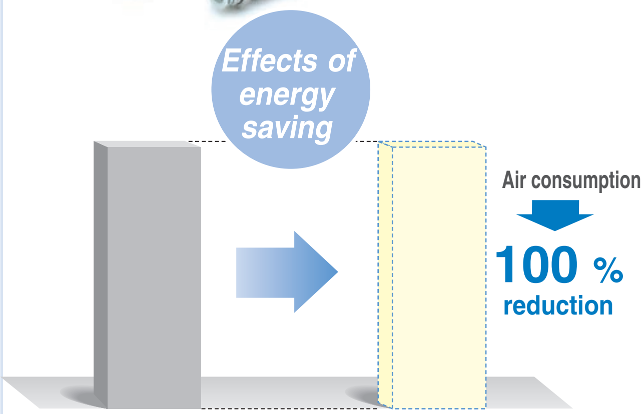
After improvement

①Selection of equipment with minimal leakage

S coupler
KK Series



Minimal leakage seal construction



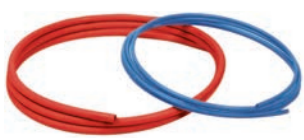
②Adjustment of tube cut surfaces with a dedicated tool

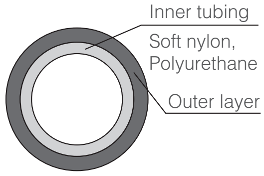
Tube cutter
TK Series

Double layer tube stripper
TKS Series

③Adoption of double layer tubing to prevent tube damage due to cutting chips, spatter, and wear

Double layer tubing
TRB/TRBU Series





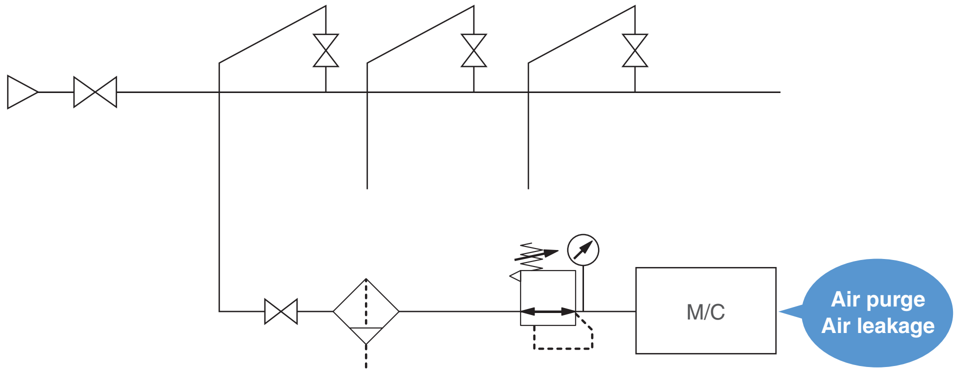
Sectional view of FR double layer tubing

Reducing leakage and purge during non-operating hours

Reducing air leakage and amount of air used for air purge during non-operating hours of equipment

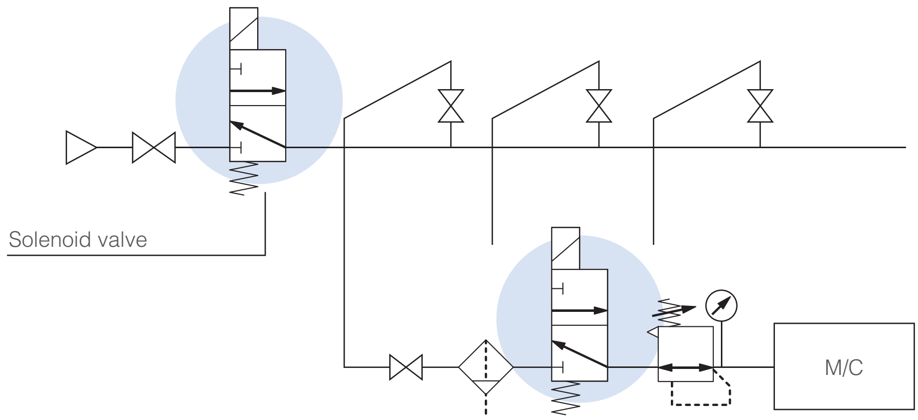
Before improvement

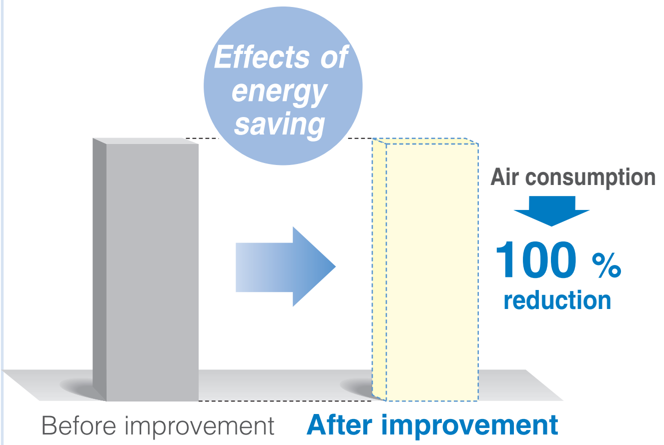
As the compressor is continually operated even during non-operating hours of equipment, it continues to consume air through air leakage, air purge, etc.



After improvement

Stop the supply of air during non-operating hours of equipment.





Installation of a solenoid valve in each line and for each piece of equipment

Pilot operated 3-port solenoid valve
VXD21/22/23 Series

Pilot operated 3-port solenoid valve
VG342 Series

Pilot operated 3-port solenoid valve
VP3145/3165/3185 Series

4 Reduce pressure loss

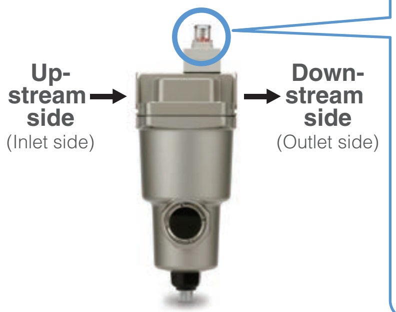
Monitoring of air filter clogging

As the air filter processes the compressed air, the element will gradually become clogged, resulting in a pressure drop. Failure to rectify the situation will result in energy loss and reduced actuator output. Therefore, be sure to periodically replace the air filter element before it becomes clogged.

Clogging indicator

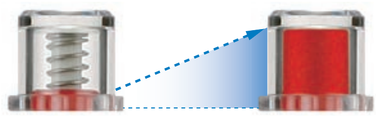
The air filter element needs to be replaced every 2 years or before the pressure drop reaches 0.1 MPa. Confirm the pressure drop due to clogging with the element service indicator, a differential pressure switch, or a differential pressure gauge.

Element service indicator



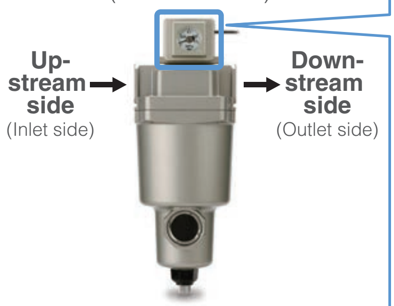
Replace the element

when **the red indicator reaches the top**.



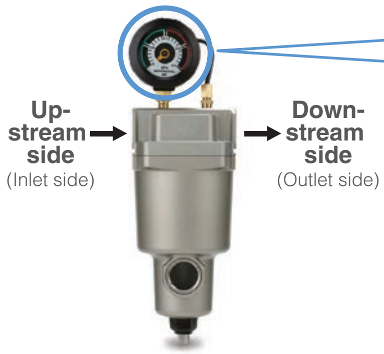
When the differential air is 0.05 MPa → When the differential air is **0.1 MPa**

Differential pressure switch
(With indicator)



- Confirm the differential pressure by **electrical signal**.
- With an indicator for easy **visual confirmation**.

Differential pressure gauge



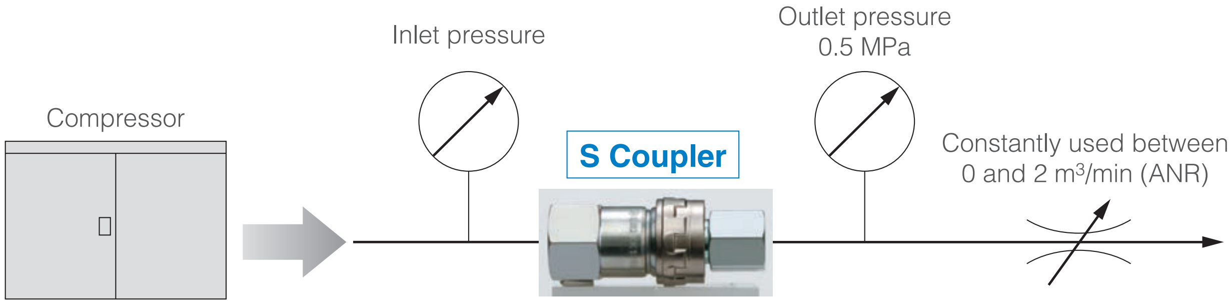
Replace the element

when **the needle enters the red zone**
(Differential pressure of **0.1 MPa** or more).

For reducing pressure loss in lines S couplers – KK130 Series

CO_2 emissions
(Pressure loss)
4 %
reduction

The built-in valve is of a special shape, resulting in reduced pressure loss.



Effects of energy saving

Existing model

Operating pressure at the outlet: 0.5 MPa
Compressor efficiency: 0.7
Annual operating time: 2500 hours
Flow rate: 1.2 m^3/min (ANR)

Inlet pressure:
0.58 MPa

Power consumption by compressor:

CO_2 emissions: **10683** kg/year
(**2193.56 €/year**

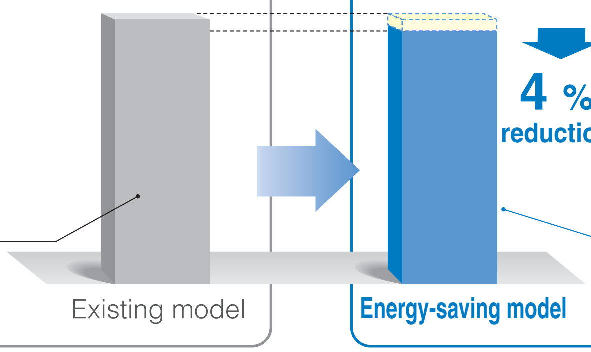
Energy-saving model

Operating pressure at the outlet: 0.5 MPa
Compressor efficiency: 0.7
Annual operating time: 2500 hours
Flow rate: 1.2 m^3/min (ANR)

Inlet pressure:
0.54 MPa

Power consumption by compressor:

CO_2 emissions: **10258** kg/year
425 kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions
(**2105.17** €/year)
(88.39/year reduction)

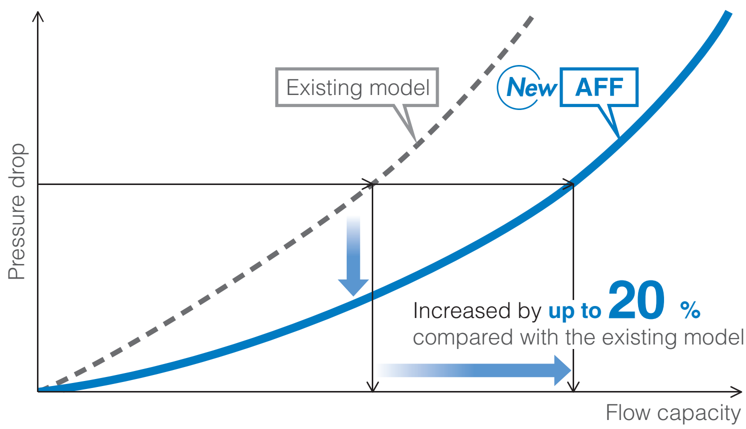


Corresponding value: Electricity unit 0.12 €/kWh, Power consumption – CO_2 conversion factor 0.587 kg – CO_2/kWh

Main line filter – AFF Series

Flow capacity
20 % increase

Flow capacity: 14.5 m³/min (ANR)
Pressure drop: 5 kPa or less



Reduction in pressure drops! Increased air flow capacity!

Size	Filtration	Port size	Flow capacity m³/min (ANR)
AFF70D 	1 μm*1	1, 1 1/2	7.0; 6.0 AFF37B (Existing model)
AFF80D		1 1/2	11.0
AFF90D		1 1/2, 2	14.5; 12.0 AFF75B (Existing model)

*1 ISO 8573-4: 2010 compliant

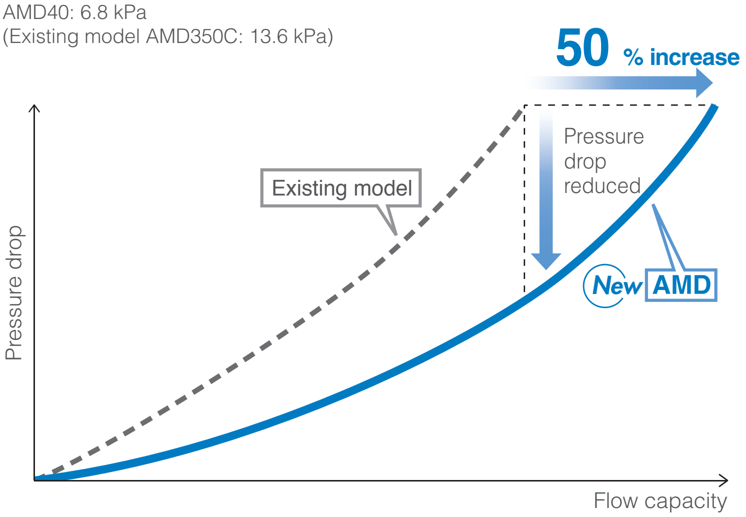
4 Reduce pressure loss

Modular connection type Micro mist separator – AMD Series

Flow capacity
50 % increase

Flow capacity: 1.5 m³/min (ANR)
Pressure drop: 6.8 kPa or less

AMD40: 6.8 kPa
(Existing model AMD350C: 13.6 kPa)



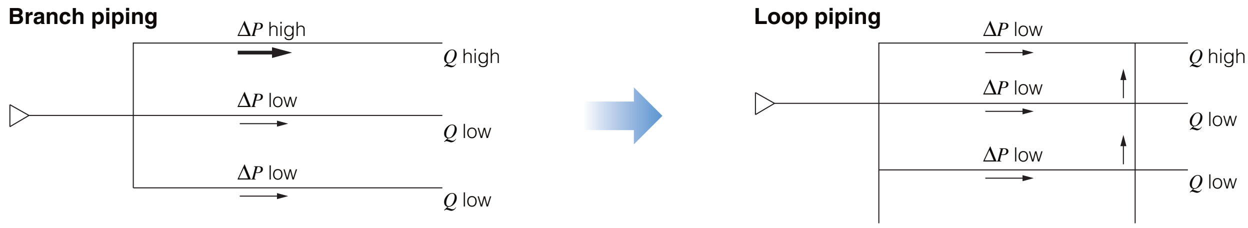
Reduction in pressure drops! Increased air flow capacity!

Size	Filtration	Port size	Flow capacity m³/min (ANR)
AMD20	0.01 μm*1	1/8, 1/4	0.3 0.2 AMD150C (Existing model)
AMD30		1/4, 3/8	0.75 0.5 AMD250C (Existing model)
AMD40		1/4, 3/8, 1/2	1.5 1.0 AMD350C (Existing model)

*1 ISO 8573-4: 2010 compliant

Levelling of the line pressure

Uneven terminal pressure in branch piping can be levelled by adopting loop piping, resulting in a reduction in pressure drops.



Uneven terminal pressure

Levelling of terminal pressure

An unbalanced consumption flow rate can lead to a large pressure drop in the line on one side.

▼

Set the discharge pressure high.

Air can be supplied from both sides with loop piping.

▼

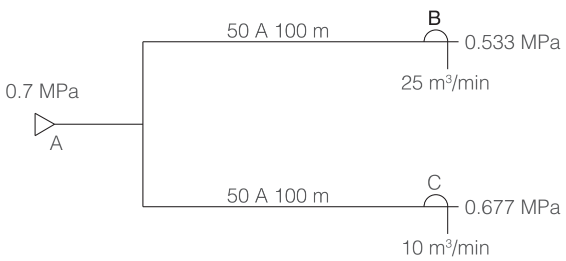
Terminal pressure is levelled.

▼

The discharge pressure setting can be lowered.

Effects of energy saving

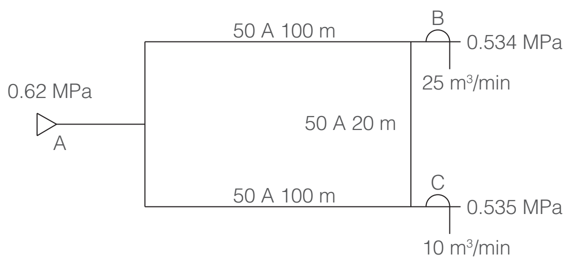
Existing circuit



Pressure drop between A and B: 0.167 MPa

Operating hours 2000 hours/year

Energy-saving circuit



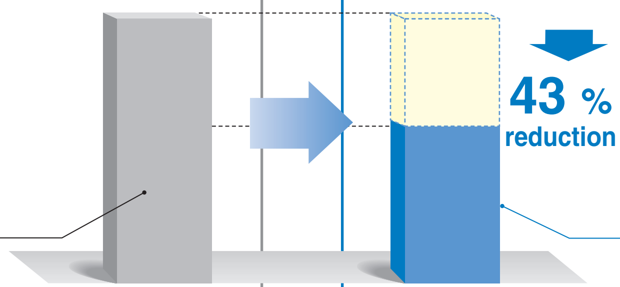
Pressure drop between A and B: 0.086 MPa

Operating hours 2000 hours/year

Cost of electricity

2096.64 €/year)

CO_2 emissions: **10211** kg/year



Cost of electricity

1199.67 €/year)

CO_2 emissions: 5843 kg/year

4368 kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions

(896.96 €/year reduction)

Corresponding value: Electricity unit 0.12/kWh, Power consumption – CO_2 conversion factor 0.587 kg - CO_2/kWh

5 Air pressure source efficiency

Reducing the specific power of the compressor

CO_2 emissions
(Power consumption)
8 %
reduction

Power consumption can be reduced by reducing the discharge pressure, intake resistance, and intake temperature.

The discharge pressure, intake pressure, and intake temperature, as well as the number of compression stages, etc., all have an effect on the compressor's specific power. Therefore, in order to reduce the compressor's specific power, the discharge pressure, intake resistance, and intake temperature must all be reduced as well.

Calculating the specific power of the compressor

The specific power can be calculated from the theoretical shaft power as shown in the equation on the right.
For the specific power, the smaller the value, the greater the efficiency.

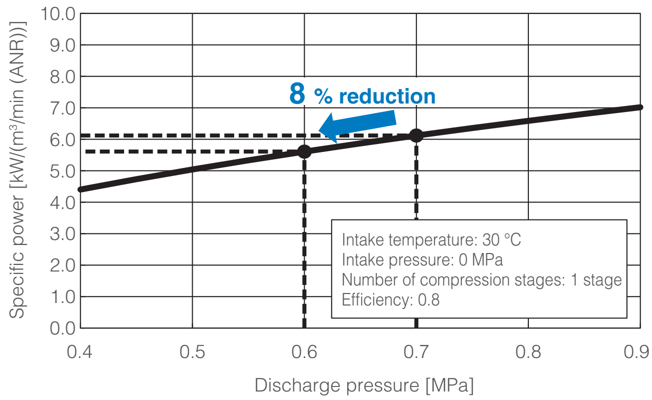
$$L = \frac{m\kappa}{\kappa-1} \cdot \frac{0.1Q}{0.06\eta} \cdot \frac{273+T}{293} \times \left\{ \left[\frac{p_d+0.1}{p_s+0.1} \right]^{\frac{\kappa-1}{m\kappa}} - 1 \right\}$$

$$r = \frac{L}{\eta}$$

L: theoretical shaft power [kW], r: specific power [kW/(m^3/min (ANR))], Q: discharge flow [m^3/min (ANR)], p_s: intake pressure [MPa], p_d: discharge pressure [MPa], T: intake temperature [°C], η: efficiency, m: number of compression stages, and κ: specific heat ratio (air = 1.4)

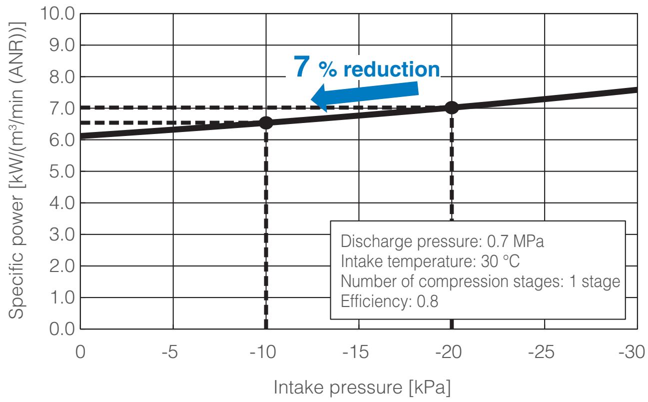
Effects of the discharge pressure on the specific power

By reducing the discharge pressure from 0.7 MPa to 0.6 MPa, the specific power can be reduced by 8 %.



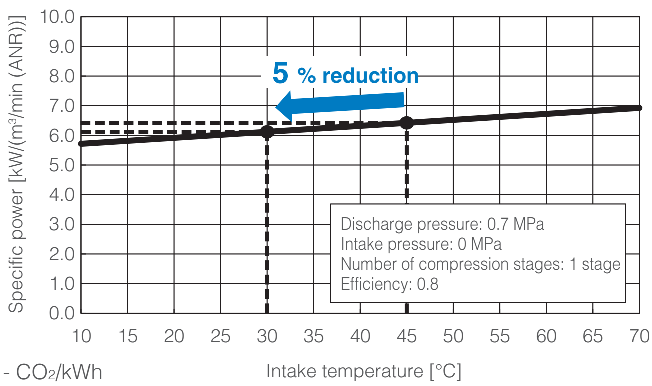
Effects of the intake pressure on the specific power

By increasing the intake pressure from -20 kPa to -10 kPa, the specific power can be reduced by 7 %.



Effects of the intake temperature on the specific power

By reducing the intake temperature from 45 °C to 30 °C, the specific power can be reduced by 5 %.



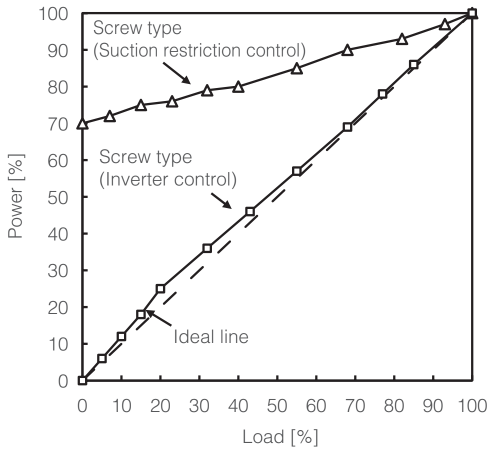
Corresponding value: Power consumption – CO_2 conversion factor 0.587 kg - CO_2/kWh

More efficient compressor operation

CO_2 emissions
(Power consumption)
38 %

Power consumption can be reduced by selecting an optimal operation to deal with load fluctuations.

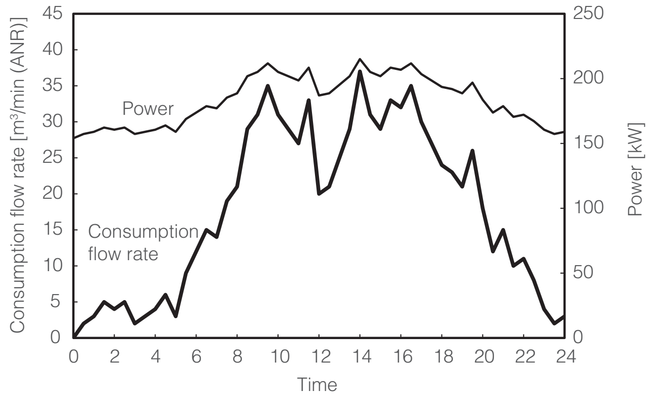
Increased energy efficiency can be realised when the operation selected to deal with and control compressor load (flow rate) fluctuations is optimal.



Fluctuations in factory air consumption flow rates

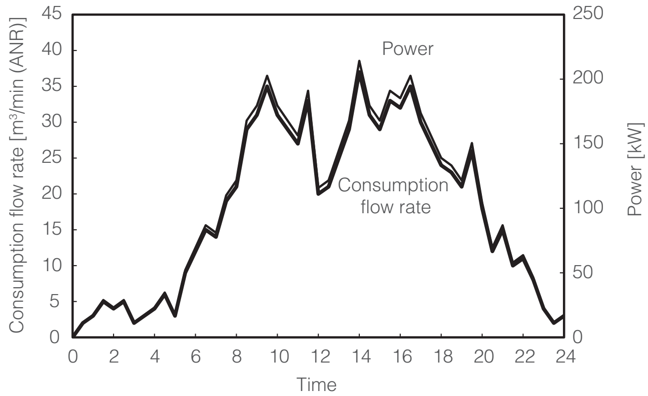
The factory air consumption flow rate (= load) changes depending on the operating state of the equipment. By using inverter control or control for multiple compressors to deal with consumption flow rate fluctuations, compressor energy efficiency can be increased.

Before improvement



Open/close control for the control of consumption flow rate fluctuations when 1 compressor is operated

Suitable operation



Inverter control for the control of consumption flow rate fluctuations when multiple compressors are operated

Effects of energy saving

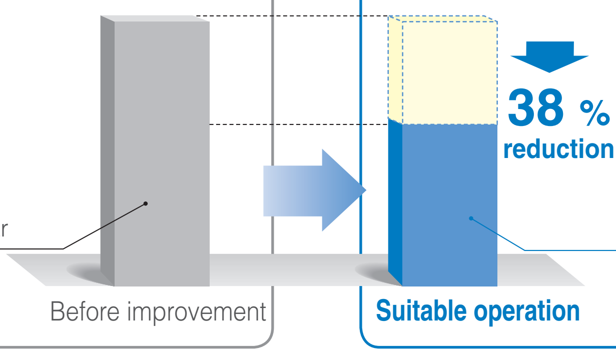
Before improvement

Compressor (Screw type, suction restriction control)
220 kW
Discharge flow 40 m³/min (ANR)
Days of operation per year: 250 days

Annual cost of electricity
159093 €/year
CO_2 emissions: **774840** kg/year

Suitable operation

Base compressor (Screw type) 110 kW
Discharge flow 19 m³/min (ANR)
+
Fluctuation-absorbing compressor (Screw type, Inverter control)
110 kW. Discharge flow 19 m³/min (ANR)
Days of operation per year: 250 days



Annual cost of electricity
98991.20 €/year
CO_2 emissions: **482162** kg/year
292678 kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions

(60101.80 €/year reduction)

Corresponding value: Electricity unit 0.12 €//kWh, Power consumption – CO_2 conversion factor 0.587 kg - CO_2/kWh

Booster circuit

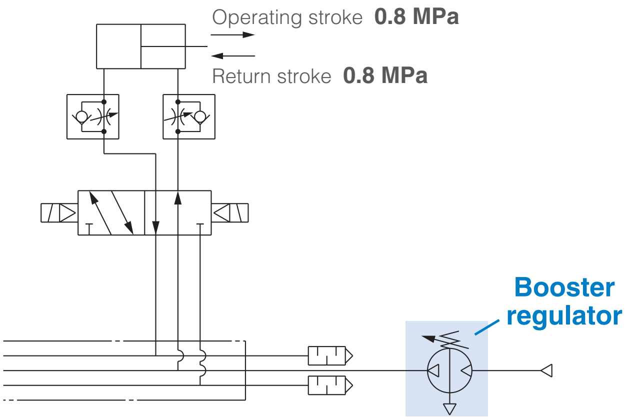
CO_2 emissions (Air consumption)
33 % reduction

Air consumption can be reduced by 33 % due to the optimisation of the booster circuit.

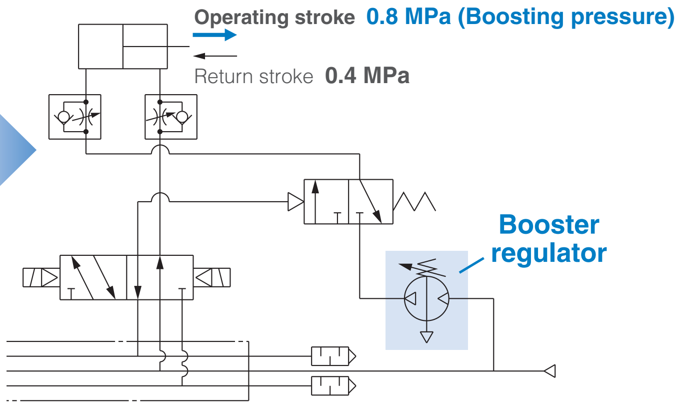
Boost an insufficiently powered portion with a booster regulator

- Optimised booster circuit: Now with a space-saving booster circuit

Example of a two-side booster circuit

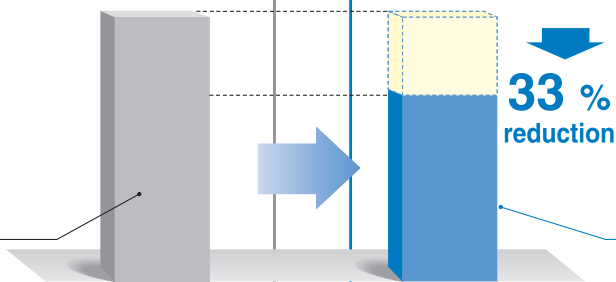


Example of a one-side booster circuit (Boosting pressure on the operating stroke only)



Effects of energy saving

Existing circuit	Energy-saving circuit
Bore size: Ø 50 Stroke: 200 mm Pressure: 0.4 MPa Boosting pressure: 0.8 MPa	When boosting pressure is on the extension side only Retraction: 0.4 MPa Extension: 0.8 MPa (Boosting pressure)
Air consumption: **13 l/cycle (ANR)**	Air consumption: **8.7 l/cycle (ANR)**
When it is operated 900000 times/year	When it is operated 900000 times/year
11700 m^3/year (ANR) CO_2 emissions: **686** kg/year	**7830** m^3/year (ANR) CO_2 emissions: **459** kg/year **227** kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions
(**141.01** €/year)	(**94.41** €/year) **(46.60 €/year reduction)**



Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012 €/m^3 (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m^3 (ANR)

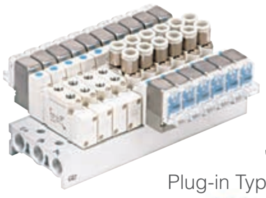
6 Air/Power saving equipment

Low wattage 3/4/5-port solenoid valve

CO_2 emissions
(Power consumption)
75 %
reduction

The power-saving circuit can reduce the consumption of electric power when the device is energised.

SY Series



SY Series
Plug-in type

JSY Series
Plug-in Type

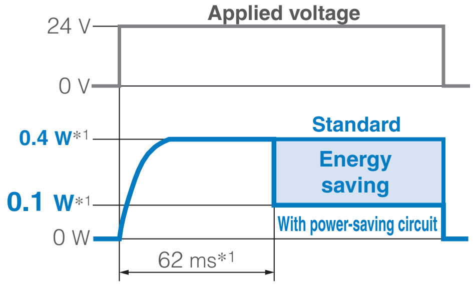
Non Plug-in Type

VP Series

- Reduces power consumption when energised

Power consumption can be reduced by approx. 1/4 by reducing the wattage required to hold the valve in an energised state. (Effective energising time is over 62 ms*1 at 24 VDC.) Refer to the electrical power waveform as shown below.

Electrical power waveform with power-saving circuit



*1 SY/SYJ series

Low wattage valve

Energy-saving product

Type	Model	Power consumption W*2	
		Standard	With power-saving circuit
4/5-port	SJ1000/2000	0.55	0.23
	SJ3000	0.4	0.15
	New SY3000/5000/7000	0.4	0.1
	SY3000/5000/7000	0.4	0.1
	JSY1000	—	0.2
	JSY3000/5000	0.4	0.1
	SYJ3000/5000/7000	0.4	0.1
3-port	V100	0.4	0.1
	SYJ300/500/700	0.4	0.1
	VP300/500	0.4	—
	VP700	1.55	0.55

*2 With DC light

Effects of energy saving

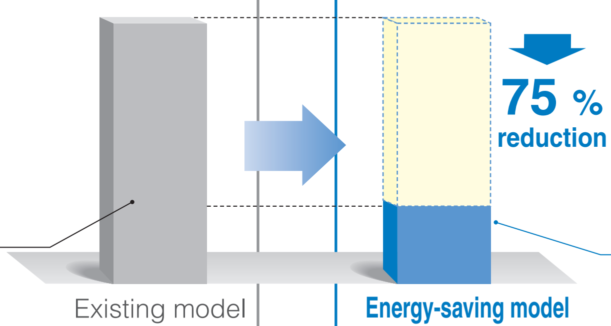
Existing model

SY: 0.4 W
When the energising time is 8 hours/day, 365 days/year

Power consumption per valve:
1168 Wh/year
CO_2 emissions: **0.69** kg/year
(**0.14**/year)

Energy-saving model

SY: 0.1 W
When the energising time is 8 hours/day, 365 days/year



Power consumption per valve:
292 Wh/year
CO_2 emissions: **0.17** kg/year
0.52 kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions
(**0.03**/year)
(**0.11**/year reduction)

Corresponding value: Electricity unit 0.12/kWh, Power consumption – CO_2 conversion factor 0.587 kg - CO_2/kWh

Air cylinder (Intermediary bore size) – JMB Series

CO_2 emissions
(Air consumption)

29 %
reduction

Air consumption can be reduced by selecting an optimal size air cylinder.

Intermediary bore sizes

Air consumption can be reduced by up to **29 %**

Bore size (mm)	Ø 40	**Ø 45**	Ø 50	**Ø 56**	Ø 63	**Ø 67**	Ø 80	**Ø 85**	Ø 100
Air consumption l/min (ANR)	1.4	**1.8**	2.2	**2.8**	3.6	**4.1**	5.8	**6.6**	9.1

Conditions/Supply pressure: 0.5 MPa
Load factor: 50 %, At 100 mm stroke

18 % reduction (Ø 50 → Ø 45) **22 %** reduction (Ø 63 → Ø 56) **29 %** reduction (Ø 80 → Ø 67) **27 %** reduction (Ø 100 → Ø 85)

Example: Bore size for 85 kg workpieces

Conditions/Supply pressure: 0.5 MPa, Load factor: 50 %

Bore size [mm]	Theoretical output [N]	Output for load factor of 50 % [kg]	Judgment
Ø 63	1559	79.5	Not acceptable (Insufficient)
Ø 80	2513	128.2	Acceptable (Excessive)

When intermediary bore size Ø 67 is used

Ø 67	**1763**	**89.9**	**OK**

Existing size: Ø 80
↓
Could be switched to intermediary bore size **Ø 67**

Effects of energy saving

Existing model

Bore size: Ø 80
Stroke: 100 mm
Pressure: 0.5 MPa
Load factor: 50 %

Air consumption:
5.8 l/cycle (ANR)

When it is operated
1000000 times/year

5800 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **340** kg/year

(**69.90 €**/year)

Energy-saving model

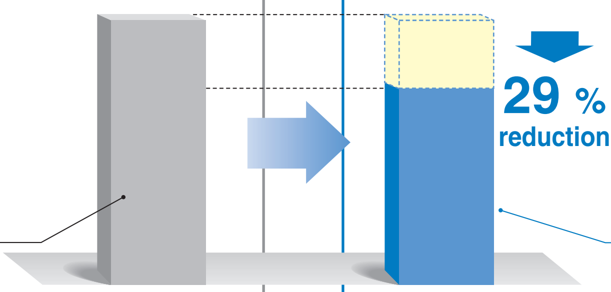
Bore size: Ø 67
Stroke: 100 mm
Pressure: 0.5 MPa
Load factor: 50 %

Air consumption:
4.1 l/cycle (ANR)

When it is operated
1000000 times/year

4100 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **240** kg/year
100 kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions

(**49.42 €**/year)
(20.49 €/year reduction)



Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012 €/m³ (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m³ (ANR)

Double power cylinder – MGZ Series

CO2 emissions
(Air consumption)
14 %
reduction

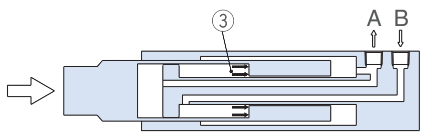
Air consumption can be reduced by 14 % due to the reduced cylinder size.

It is possible to reduce air consumption in the retracting direction, compared with a standard cylinder with equivalent output in the extending direction, due to the doubled piston area in the extending direction.

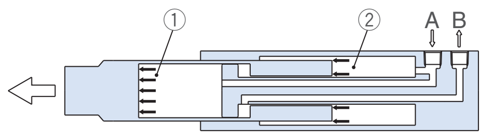
Double extension output power!

SMC's unique cylinder construction doubles the piston area in the extending direction. This is an ideal air cylinder for lifting and press applications.

Air pressure supplied from B operates on surface ③. (Retraction)



Air pressure supplied from A operates on both surfaces ① and ②. (Extension)

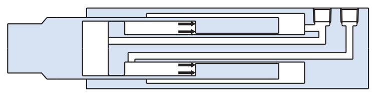


Ø 80

Piston area
Extension: 5030 mm²
Retraction: 4540 mm²

Increased energy saving and space saving
Reduced cylinder size

Size reduction
Ø 80 → Ø 63



Ø 63

Piston area
Extension: 5945 mm²
Retraction: 2313 mm²

Effects of energy saving

Existing model

Bore size: Ø 80
Stroke: 200 mm
Pressure: 0.5 MPa

Theoretical output (Extension side): 2520 N
Air consumption:
11.5 l/cycle (ANR)

When it is operated
900000 times/year

10350 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **607** kg/year

(**124.78** €/year)

Energy-saving model

Bore size: Ø **63**
Stroke: 200 mm
Pressure on the extension side: 0.5 MPa

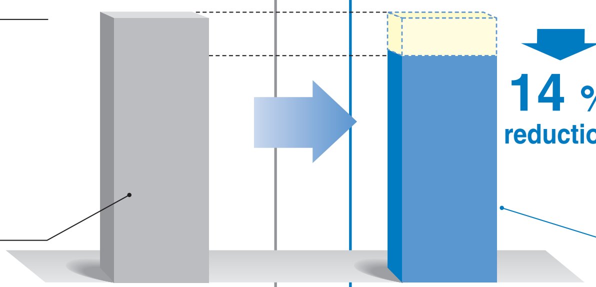
Theoretical output (Extension side): 2973 N
Air consumption:
9.9 l/cycle (ANR)

When it is operated
900000 times/year

14 %
reduction

8910 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **522** kg/year
85 kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions

(**107.43** €/year)
(17.36 €/year reduction)



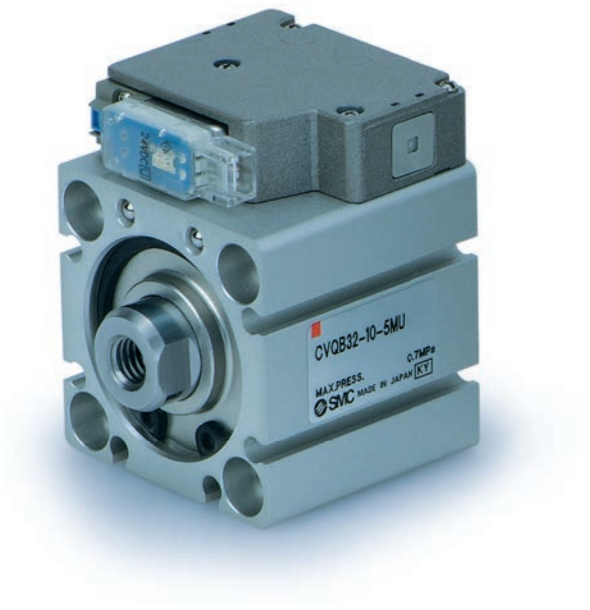
Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012 €/m³ (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m³ (ANR)

Compact cylinder with solenoid valve – CVQ Series

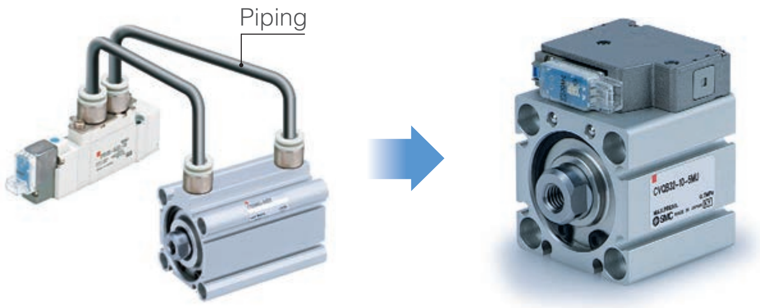
CO_2 emissions
(Air consumption)
50 %
reduction

Energy saving

Air consumption between the valve and cylinder can be reduced by approximately 50 %.

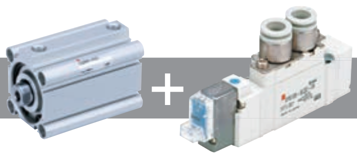


Valve and compact cylinder integrated for compactness



Effects of energy saving

Existing model



Bore size: Ø 32
Stroke: 30 mm
Piping bore: 4 mm
Piping length: 2 m
(Between the valve and the cylinder)
Supply pressure: 0.5 MPa

Air consumption:
0.51 l/cycle (ANR)

When it is operated
900000 times/year

455 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **26** kg/year

(**5.49** €/year)

Energy-saving model

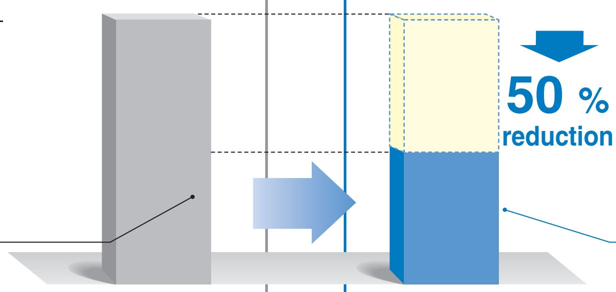
Bore size: Ø 32
Stroke: 30 mm
No piping between the valve and the cylinder
Supply pressure: 0.5 MPa

Air consumption:
0.25 l/cycle (ANR)

When it is operated
900000 times/year

228 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **13** kg/year
13 kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions

(**2.75** €/year)
(2.74 €/year reduction)

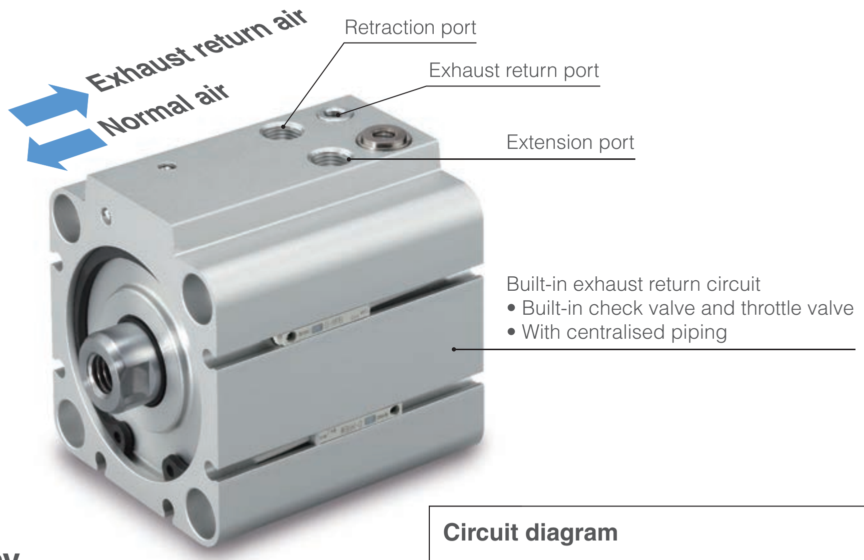


Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012/m³ (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m³ (ANR)

Compact cylinder/Air saving type – CDQ2B-X3150 Series

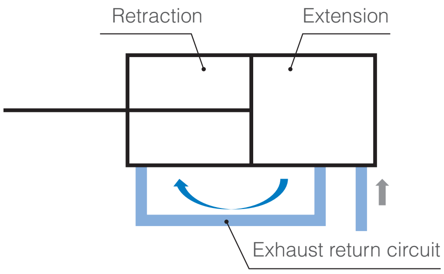
CO_2 emissions
(Air consumption)
Max. 46 % reduction

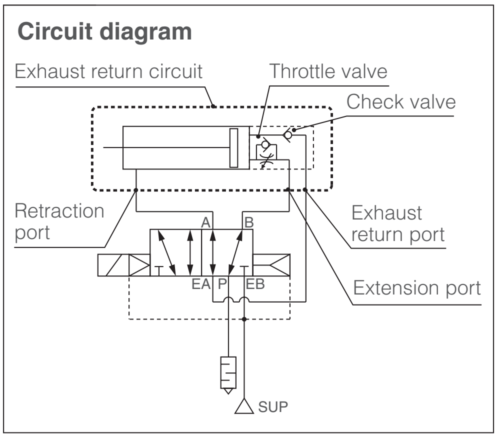
Reduced air consumption due to the built-in exhaust return circuit



Uses the air exhausted from the working side to supply the non-working side, thus reusing the air

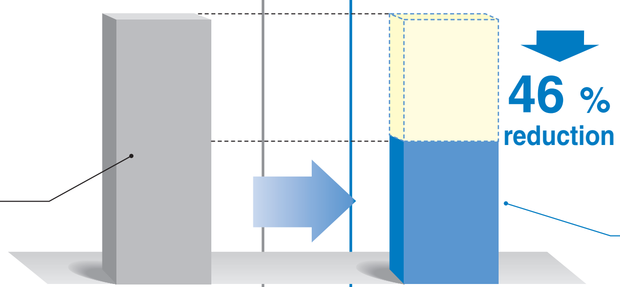
Reduce air consumption just by piping to the product





Effects of energy saving

Existing model	Energy-saving model
Bore size: Ø 50 Stroke: 100 mm Pressure: 0.5 MPa	Bore size: Ø 50 Stroke: 100 mm Pressure: 0.5 MPa
Air consumption per cycle **2.2 L (ANR)**	Air consumption per cycle **1.2 L (ANR)**
When it is operated 1000000 times/year	When it is operated 1000000 times/year
2200 m³/year (ANR) CO_2 emissions: **129** kg/year	**1200 m³**/year (ANR) CO_2 emissions: **70** kg/year **59** kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions
(**26.52** €/year)	(**14.46** €/year) **(12.05 €/year reduction)**

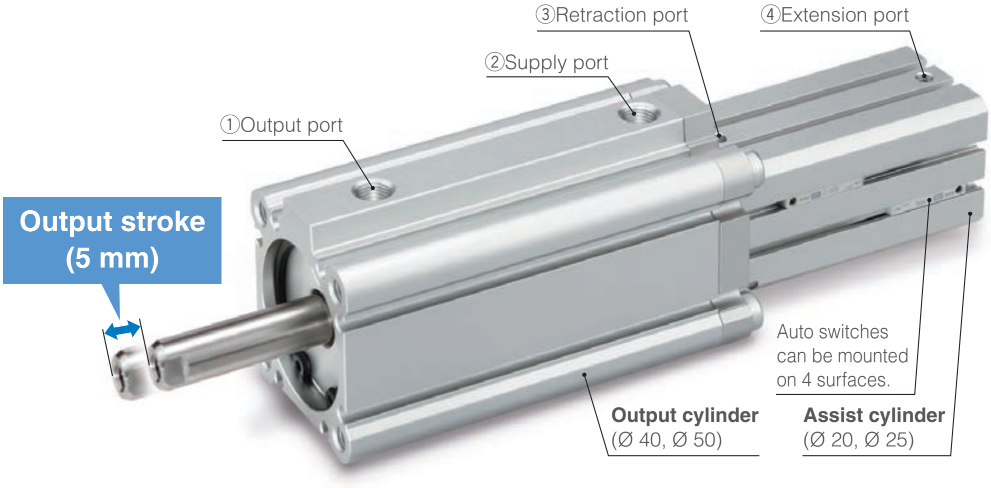


Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012 €/m³ (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m³ (ANR)

End power cylinder – CDQ2A-X3260 Series

CO_2 emissions
(Air consumption)
73 %
reduction

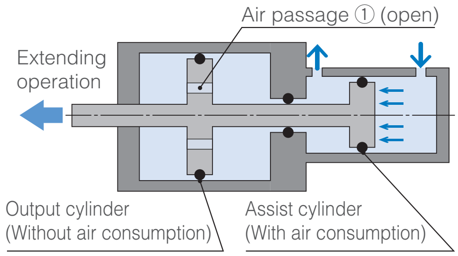
Energy saving can be achieved by using the assist cylinder to reach the output stroke position.



Output working principle

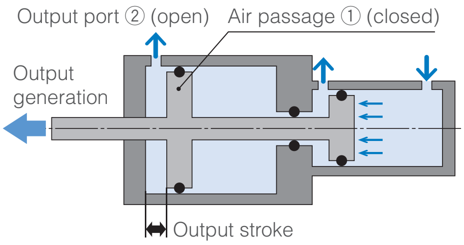
Extending operation in progress

Since the air passage ① is open while the assist cylinder is operating, the output cylinder is acting as a tank. (Air is not being consumed.)



When output is generated

When the piston of the output cylinder reaches the output stroke, the air passage ① is closed, the output port ② opens, causing a pressure differential, and cylinder output force is generated.



Effects of Energy Saving

Existing model

Bore size: Ø 50
Stroke: 200 mm
Pressure: 0.5 MPa

Air consumption per cycle
4.3 L(ANR)

When it is operated
1000000 times/year

4300 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **252** kg/year
(**52 €**/year)

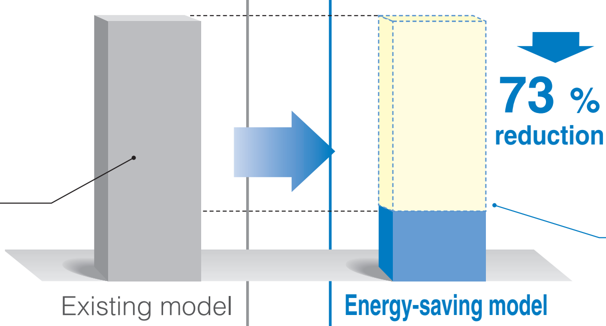
Energy-saving model

Bore size: Ø 50
Stroke: 200 mm
Pressure: 0.5 MPa

Air consumption per cycle
1.2 L(ANR)

When it is operated
1000000 times/year

1200 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **70** kg/year
182 kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions
(**14.4** €/year)
(37.6 €/year reduction)



Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012 €/m³ (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m³ (ANR)

Vacuum ejector – ZK2□A Series

A digital pressure switch for vacuum with an energy-saving function and a more efficient ejector

CO_2 emissions (Air consumption)

93 % reduction*1

*1 Based on SMC's measuring conditions

Cuts off supply air when the pressure reaches the desired vacuum

Energy saving ejector

The digital pressure switch with energy-saving function can reduce

Air consumption 90 % reduction*2

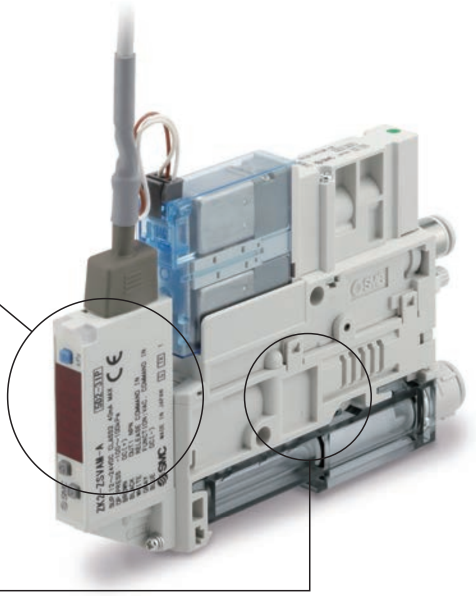
*2 Based on SMC's measuring conditions

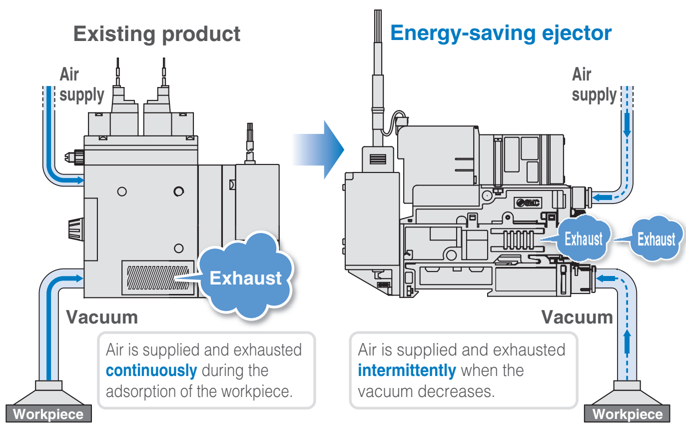
While the suction signal is ON, the ON/OFF operation of the supply valve is also performed automatically within the set value.

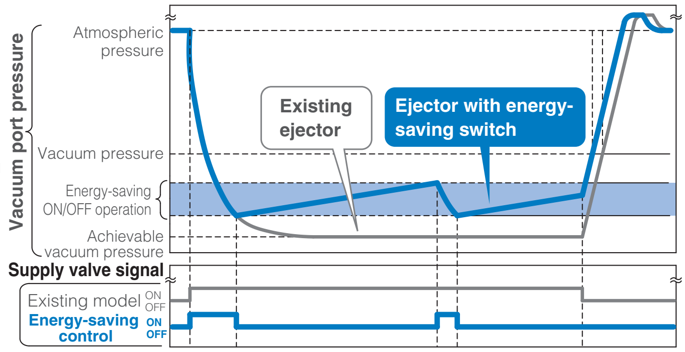
More efficient ejector

Air consumption 30 % reduction

(Compared to other SMC single stage ejectors)

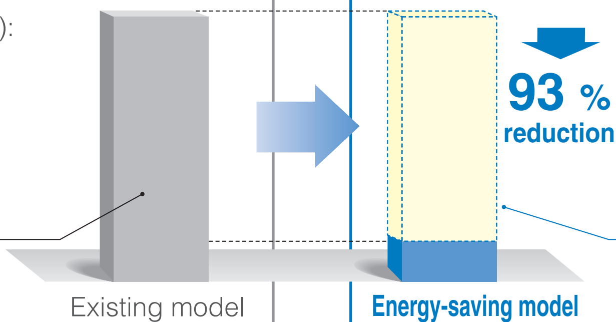






Effects of energy saving

Existing model	Energy-saving model
·Air consumption: 85 l/min (ANR) Vacuum suction flow rate: 44 l/min (ANR) ·Vacuum generation time: 6 s/cycle (Vacuum is continuously generated and air is consumed for 6 s (1 cycle)) ·Annual operating cycles: 1100000 (450 cycles/h, 10 h/day, 250 days/year)	·Air consumption: 58 l/min (ANR) Vacuum suction flow rate: 61 l/min (ANR) ·Vacuum generation time: 0.6 s/cycle (Vacuum is continuously generated and air is consumed for 6 s (1 cycle)) ·Annual operating cycles: 1100000 (450 cycles/h, 10 h/day, 250 days/year)
Air consumption (When placed): **85 l/min (ANR)** **9350 m³**/year (ANR) CO_2 emissions: **548** kg/year (**112.69** €/year)	Air consumption (When placed): **58 l/min (ANR)** **638 m³**/year (ANR) CO_2 emissions: **37** kg/year **511** kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions (**7.69** €/year) **(105.02 €/year reduction)**

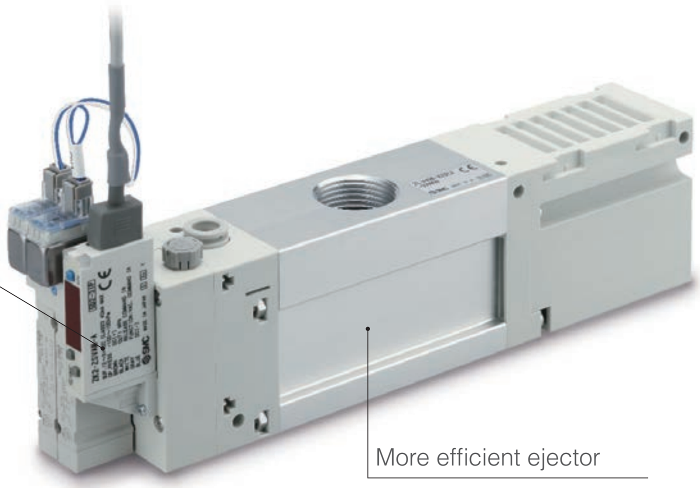


Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012 €/m³ (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m³ (ANR)

Multistage ejector – ZL3 Series

CO_2 emissions
(Air consumption)

91 % reduction[*1]



Pressure switch for vacuum with energy saving function

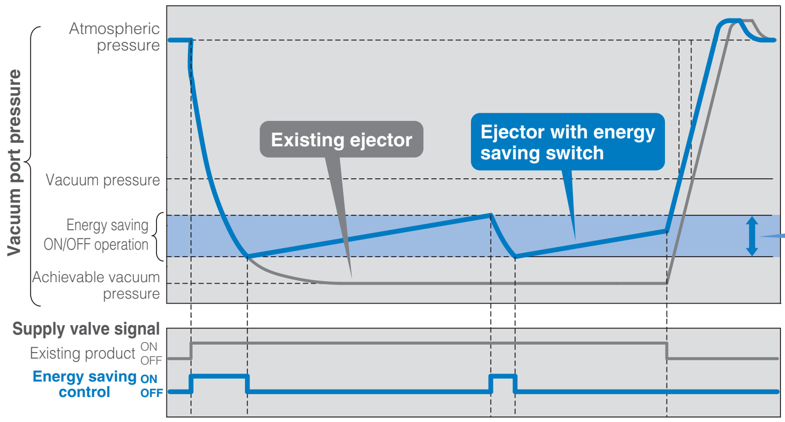
Air consumption
90 % reduction

More efficient ejector

Air consumption
10 % reduction
(Compared to ZL212)

*1 Based on SMC's measurement conditions
When equipped with a pressure switch for vacuum with energy saving function (ZL3)

Energy saving is possible due to the pressure switch for vacuum with energy saving function.
Even when the suction signal is ON, the ON/OFF operation of the supply valve is performed automatically within the set value.



ON/OFF operation can be set freely within the set value range.

Effects of energy saving

Existing model

· Air consumption: 150 l/min (ANR)
Vacuum suction flow rate: 250 l/min (ANR)
· Vacuum generation time: 15 s/cycle
(Vacuum is continuously generated and air is consumed for 15 s (1 cycle))
· Annual operating cycles: 300000
(120 cycles/h, 10 h/day, 250 days/year)

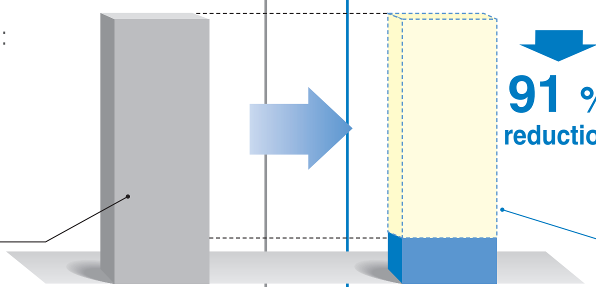
Air consumption (When placed):
37.5 l/cycle (ANR)

11250 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **666** kg/year

(**135.59** €/year)

Energy-saving model

· Air consumption: 135 l/min (ANR)
Vacuum suction flow rate: 300 l/min (ANR)
· Vacuum generation time: 1.5 s/cycle
(Air is only consumed for 1.5 s per cycle (15 s) during workpiece adsorption.)
· Annual operating cycles: 300000
(120 cycles/h, 10 h/day, 250 days/year)



Air consumption (When placed):
3.4 l/cycle (ANR)

1013 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **60** kg/year
606 kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions

(**12.21** €/year)
(123.39 €/year reduction)

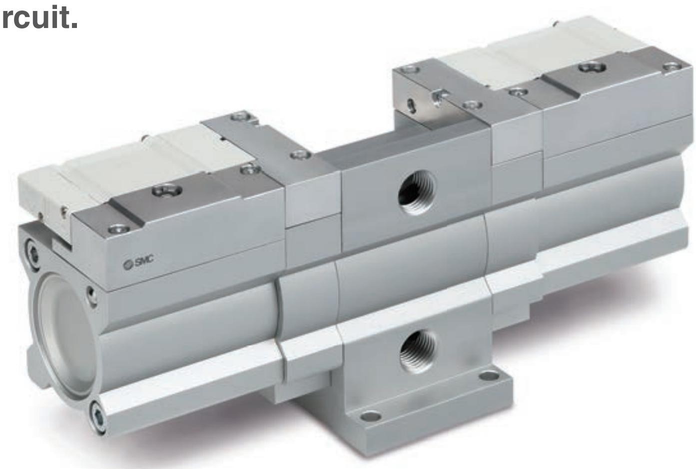
Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012 €/m³ (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m³ (ANR)

Booster regulator – VBA-X3145 Series

CO_2 emissions (Air consumption)
40 % reduction[*1]

*1 Based on SMC's measuring conditions

- **3 piston construction**
- **The drive chamber on one side can be operated by the exhaust return circuit.**

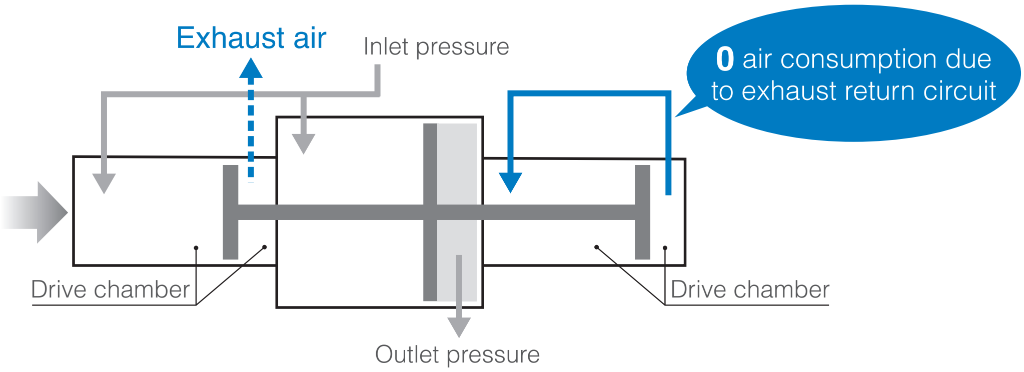


Operation noise: 65 dB(A)[*2]

*2 Based on SMC's measuring conditions

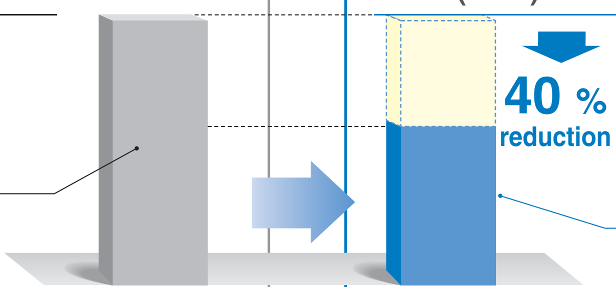
15 dB (A) reduction compared with the existing model (VBA series)

- Exhaust noise: Reduced noise due to exhaust of reused low-pressure air
- Metal noise: Reduced noise due to the adoption of a construction in which the internal switching part doesn't come into contact with any metal parts



Effects of energy saving

Existing model	Energy-saving model
Bore size: Ø 50 Stroke: 200 mm Pressure: 0.47 MPa Pressure increase: 0.8 MPa	Bore size: Ø 50 Stroke: 200 mm Pressure: 0.47 MPa Pressure increase: 0.8 MPa
Booster regulator air consumption per cycle[*3] **7.3 L (ANR)**	Booster regulator air consumption per cycle[*3] **4.4 L (ANR)**
When it is operated 900000 times/year	When it is operated 900000 times/year
6570 m³/year (ANR) CO_2 emissions: **385** kg/year	**3960** m³/year (ANR) CO_2 emissions: **232** kg/year **153** kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions
(**79.18** €/year)	(**47.73** €/year) **(31.46 €/year reduction)**



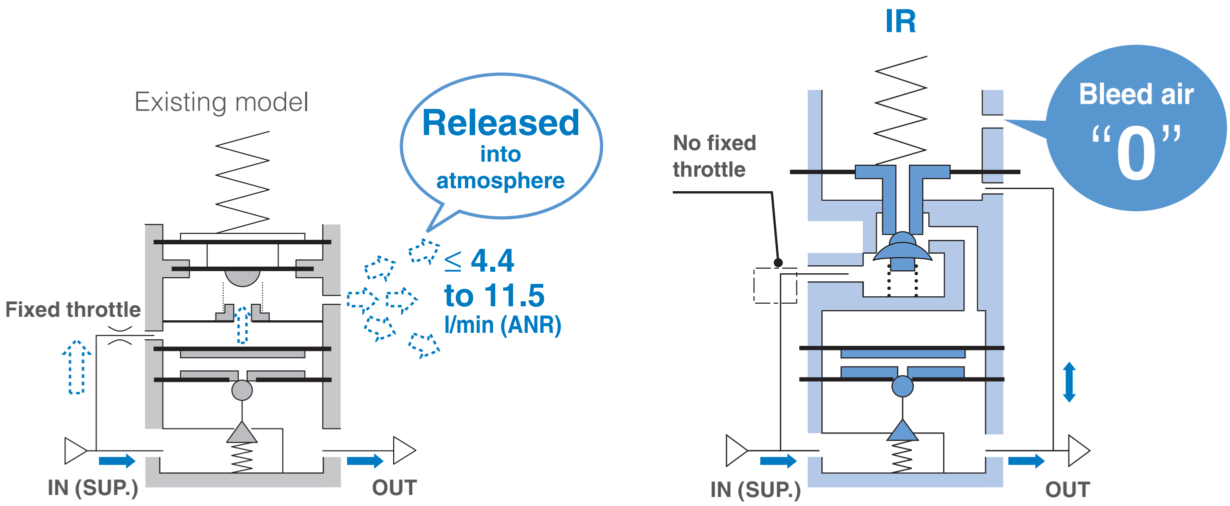
Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012 €/m³ (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m³ (ANR)
*3 Air consumption = Inlet flow rate – Outlet flow rate

Air Consumption-reducing precision regulator

Air consumption Bleed air "0"

Air consumption is reduced with a new original structure.

With this new original structure, running costs are reduced.

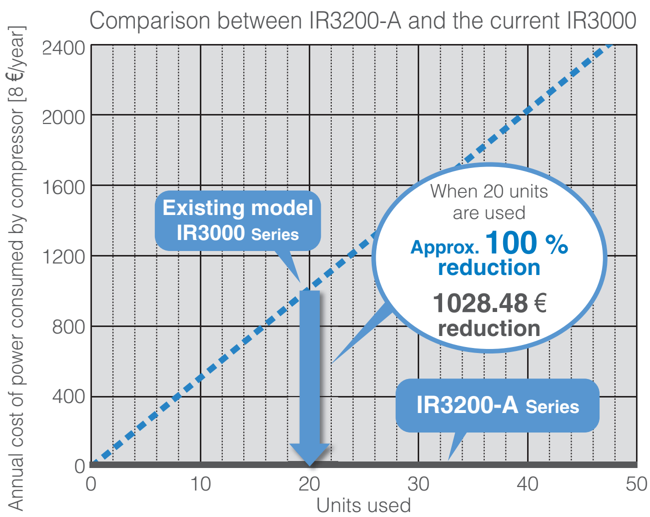


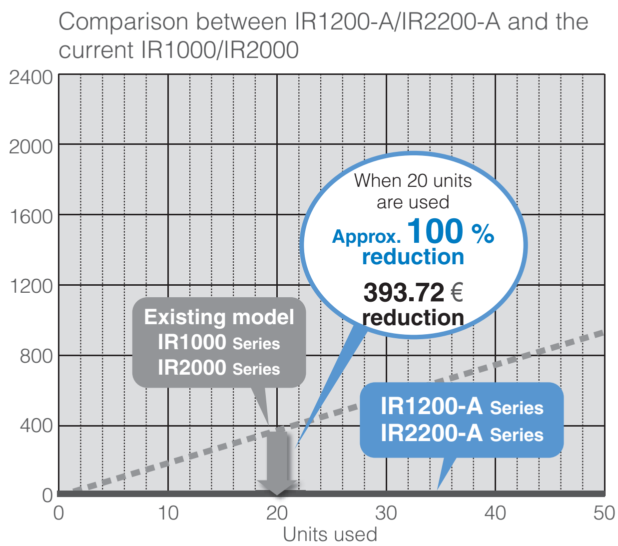
- **No fixed throttle in the new design.**

∗ Poor quality of air may cause operation failure. Select a model that is suitable for the desired air cleanliness by referring to "Air preparation equipment model selection guide" for air quality.

Annual cost reduction effect

[Calculation conditions] Electric power cost: 0.012 €/m³
[Work model] Working hours: 6000 h (250 days/year)
Supply pressure: 1.0 MPa Set pressure: 0.2 MPa





Air saving speed controller – AS-R Series

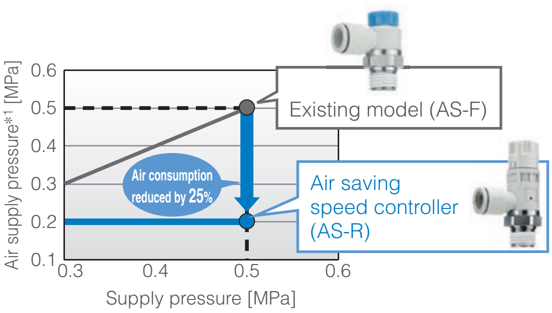
CO_2 emissions
(Air consumption)
25 %
reduction

Reduce air consumption just by mounting to your current air cylinder!

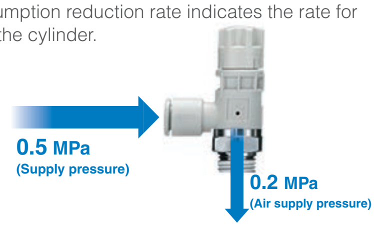
Mounting and operation are the same as a regular speed controller.

With pressure-reduction function
AS-R Series

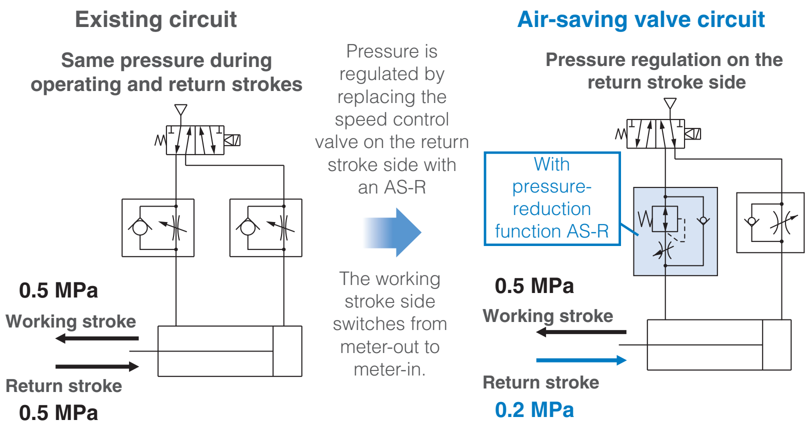
By reducing the pressure on the return stroke to 0.2 MPa, air consumption can be reduced.



*1 Cylinder pressure on the return stroke side
* The air consumption reduction rate indicates the rate for one cycle of the cylinder.



When it is not necessary to apply force at the end of the working stroke, by using a lifter, pusher, etc.



Effects of energy saving

Existing model

Bore size: Ø 50
Stroke: 200 mm
Pressure: 0.5 MPa

Air consumption:
4.7 l/cycle (ANR)

When it is operated
900000 times/year

4230 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **248** kg/year

(**50.98 €**/year)

Energy-saving model

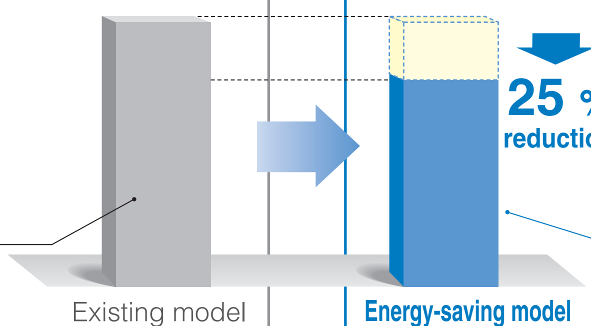
Bore size: Ø 50
Stroke: 200 mm
Pressure on the extension side: 0.5 MPa
Pressure on the retraction side: 0.2 MPa

Air consumption:
3.5 l/cycle (ANR)

When it is operated
900000 times/year

3150 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **185** kg/year
63 kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions

(**37.97 €**/year)
(13.02 €/year reduction)



Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012 €/m³ (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m³ (ANR)

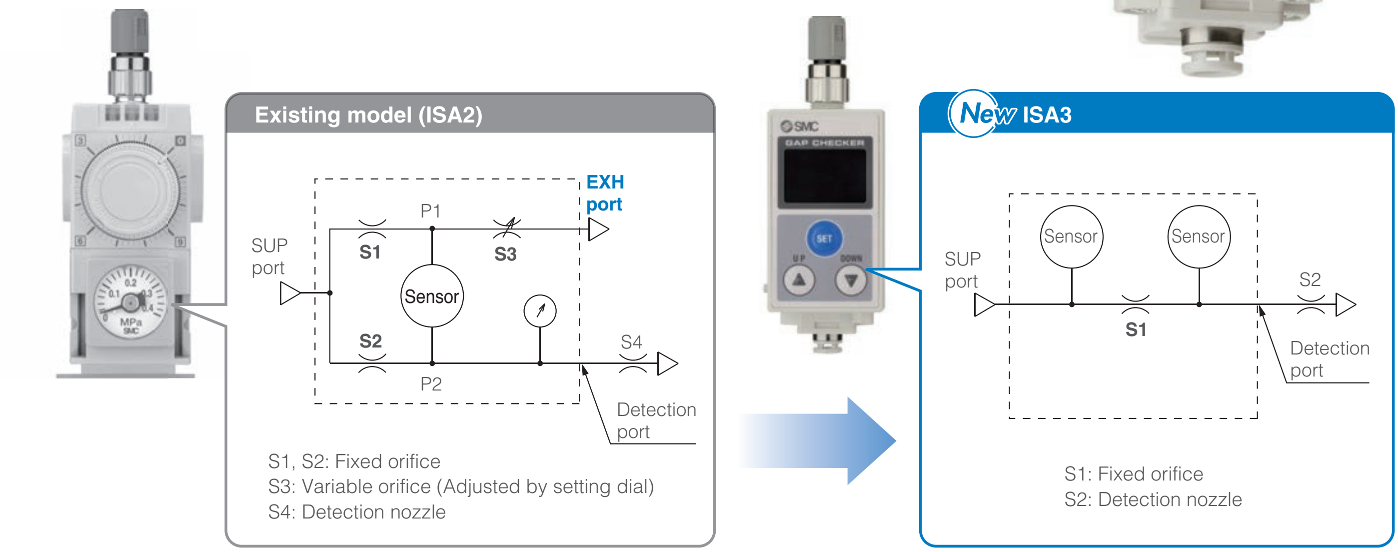
Digital gap checker – ISA3 Series

CO_2 emissions
(Air consumption)

60 % reduction

Air consumption when a workpiece is seated is now 0 l/min due to the new detection principle.

Comparison of detection circuit



Due to the new detection principle, the need for air to be exhausted from the product has been eliminated. This makes the flow consumption 0 l/min when a workpiece is seated.
The result is a great reduction in air consumption compared with the existing model.
∗ Conditions: Unseated for 5 seconds and seated for 20 seconds (For the G type)

Effects of energy saving

Existing model

·Air consumption
When placed: 4 l/min (ANR)
When not placed: 10 l/min (ANR)
·Air consumption per cycle:
208 l/cycle (ANR)
·Annual operating cycles: 860000

Air consumption (When placed): **4 l/min (ANR)**

1789 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **105** kg/year

(**21.57** €/year)

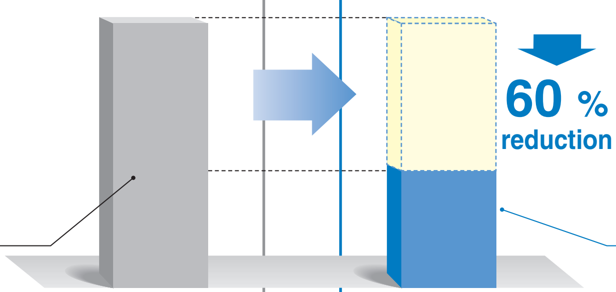
Energy-saving model

·Air consumption
When placed: 0 l/min (ANR)
When not placed: 10 l/min (ANR)
·Air consumption per cycle:
0.83 l/cycle (ANR)
·Annual operating cycles: 860000

Air consumption (When placed): **0 l/min (ANR)**

717 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **42** kg/year
63 kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions

(**8.65** €/year)
(12.92 €/year reduction)



Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012 €/m³ (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m³ (ANR)

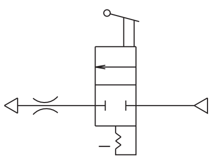
Intermittent Blow Circuit – IZE110-X238 Series

CO_2 emissions
(Air consumption)
50 % reduction

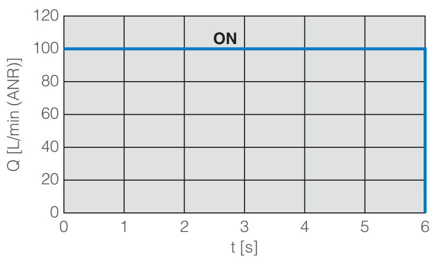
By using intermittent blow based on an intermittent control timer, air consumption can be reduced by 50 %.

Existing circuit	Energy-saving circuit

Continuous blow circuit

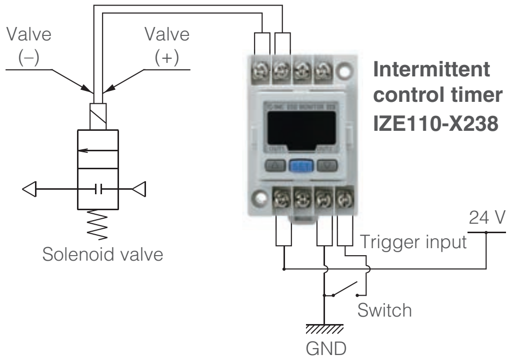


The duty ratio is equivalent to 100 %.



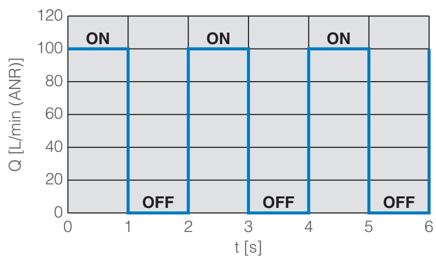
Intermittent blow circuit

[Output under timer control]



The duty ratio can be freely adjusted.
By setting the duty ratio to one that has the same blow effectiveness, air consumption can be reduced.

Example:



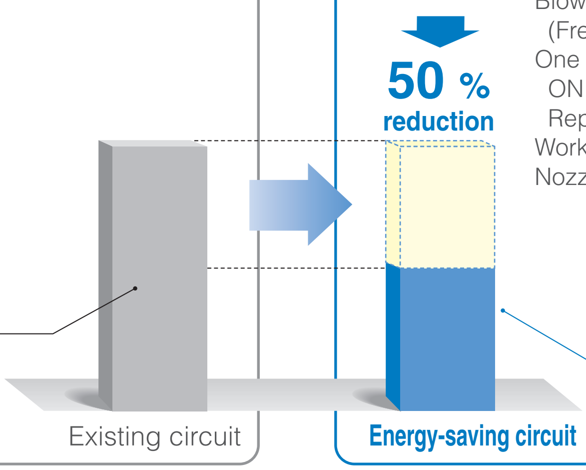
Effects of energy saving

Existing circuit

Pressure right before: 0.2 MPa
Blow time: 10 s
(Frequency: 12 times/h)
Working hours:
10 h/day (250 days/year)
Nozzle diameter: 1 mm

636.3 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **38** kg/year

(**7.67** €/year)



Energy-saving circuit

Pressure right before: 0.2 MPa
Blow time: 10 s
(Frequency: 12 times/h)
One blow operation:
ON for 1 s, OFF for 1 s;
Repeated a total of 5 times
Working hours: 10 h/day (250 days/year)
Nozzle diameter: 1 mm

318.2 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **19** kg/year
19 kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions

(**3.83** €/year)
(3.83 €/year reduction)

Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012 €/m³ (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m³ (ANR)

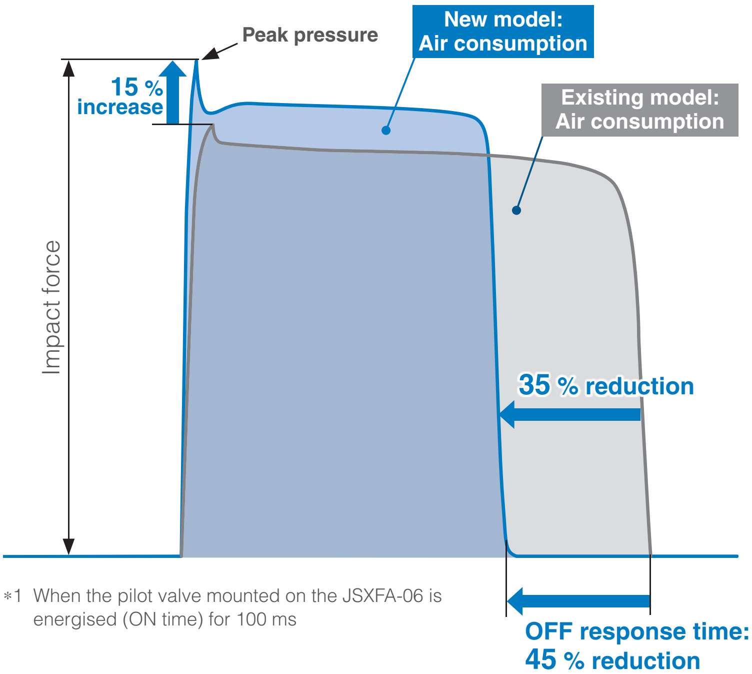
1 Air consumption calculation
2 Air blow efficiency
3 Reduce air leakage
4 Reduce pressure loss
5 Air pressure source efficiency
6 Air/Power saving equipment
7 Energy-saving circuit
8 Compact and lightweight products
9 Technical data

Pulse valve Valve for dust collector – JSXFA Series

Peak pressure
15 %*1 increase

CO_2 emissions (Air consumption)
35 %*1 reduction

High peak pressure and low air consumption



*1 When the pilot valve mounted on the JSXFA-06 is energised (ON time) for 100 ms

Effects of energy saving

Existing model

·Flow path construction with a large pressure loss
·Long response time

Injection quantity per cycle:
88 l/cycle (ANR)

Pressure: 0.9 MPa
Energising time: 100 ms
Annual operating cycles: 240000

21120 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **1238** kg/year

(**254.55** €/year)

Energy-saving model

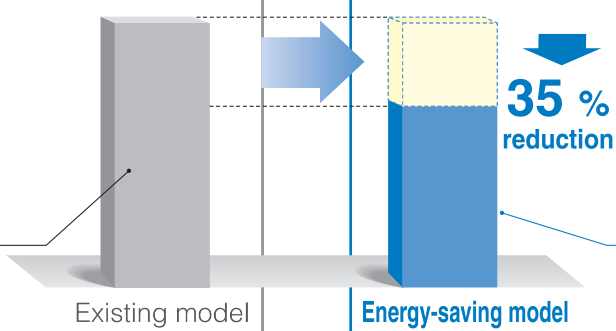
·Optimised internal geometry
·Improved response

Injection quantity per cycle:
57 l/cycle (ANR)

Pressure: 0.9 MPa
Energising time: 100 ms
Annual operating cycles: 240000

13680 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **802** kg/year
436 kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions

(**164.88** €/year)
(89.67 €/year reduction)



Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012 €/m³ (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m³ (ANR)

7

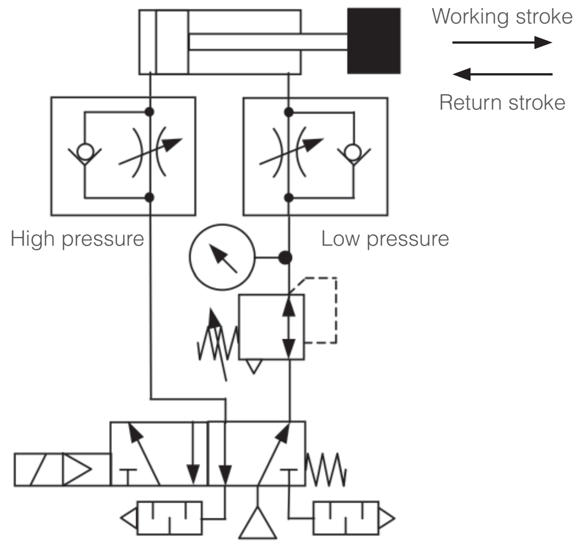
Energy-saving circuit

Two-pressure drive circuit

CO2 emissions
(Air consumption)
24 % reduction

Low pressure is supplied during the non-working return stroke.

In general usage, a cylinder is used to clamp, press fit, or transfer workpieces during the working stroke, with no work taking place during the return stroke. Therefore, it is sufficient to only supply low pressure during the return stroke. In this way, by using a two-pressure drive circuit as the driving circuit, it is possible to reduce the amount of compressed air used to supply pressure on the return side.



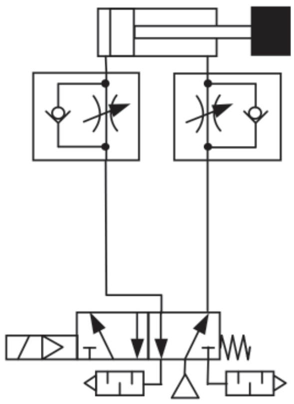
Two-pressure drive circuit

By installing a regulator with backflow function in the piping between the rod side cylinder port and the solenoid valve port, it is possible to set the set pressure to low pressure, resulting in a reduction in the amount of compressed air consumed on the return stroke. For the two-pressure drive circuit, sudden extension may occur at the beginning of the working stroke, which may result in a delayed start of the return stroke. In order to resolve this phenomenon, we recommend incorporating an SMC air-saving speed controller.

Effects of energy saving

Existing circuit

Cylinder
I.O.: Ø 100
Rod size: Ø 30
Stroke: 400 mm
Piping I.O.: 8 mm
Length: 4 m
Supply pressure: 0.5 MPa
Operating frequency:
5 cycles/min
Operating hours:
2000 hours/year

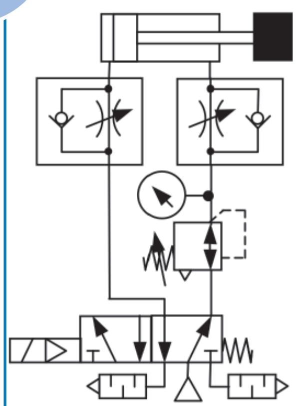


Air consumption
38 l/cycle (ANR)

Air consumption
22800 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **1336** kg/year

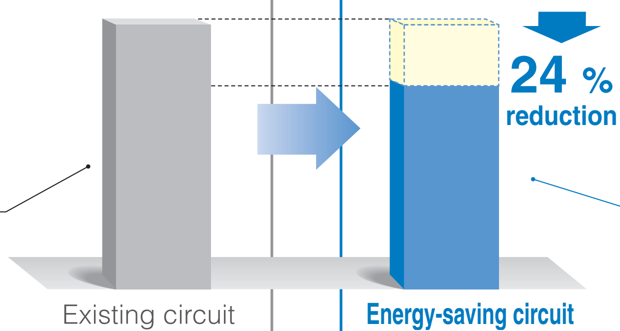
Cost of compressed air
(**274.80** €/year)

Energy-saving circuit



Cylinder
I.O.: Ø 100
Rod size: Ø 30
Stroke: 400 mm
Piping I.O.: 8 mm
Length: 4 m
Rod side supply pressure:
0.5 MPa
Head side supply pressure:
0.2 MPa
Operating frequency:
5 cycles/min
Operating hours:
2000 hours/year

Air consumption
28.8 l/cycle (ANR)



Air consumption
17280 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **1013** kg/year
323 kg reduction
in annual CO_2 emissions

Cost of compressed air
(**208.27** €/year)
(66.53 €/year reduction)

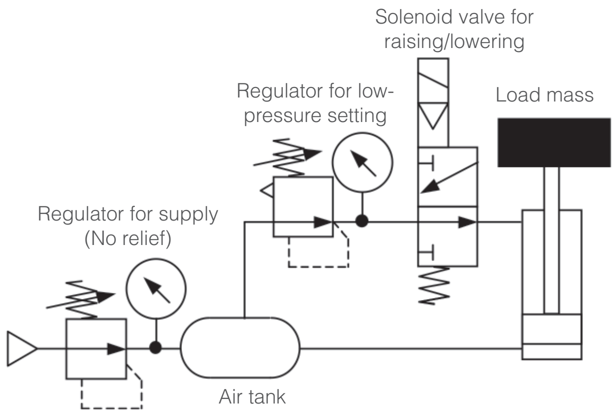
Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012 €/m³ (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m³ (ANR)

Energy-saving lifter circuit

CO2 emissions
(Air consumption)
71 %
reduction

By using an air tank, a substantial reduction in air consumption is possible.

An air tank can be used to substantially reduce the amount of air consumed by the lifter circuit, which is used to raise and lower loads.

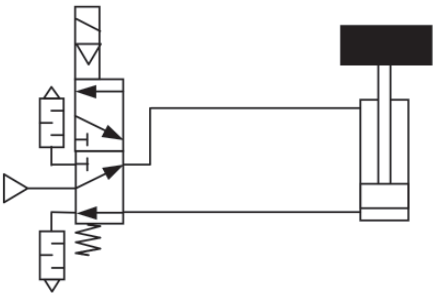


Energy-saving lifter circuit

When the cylinder rises, the compressed air in the upper cylinder chamber is exhausted, and the compressed air accumulated in the air tank is supplied to the lower cylinder chamber. Then, when the cylinder lowers, low-pressure compressed air is supplied to the upper cylinder chamber, and the compressed air from the lower cylinder chamber is accumulated in the air tank. The only compressed air consumed during a cycle operation is the low-pressure compressed air supplied to the upper cylinder chamber. Compared with a regular circuit, air consumption can be reduced by 70 to 80 %.

Effects of energy saving

Existing circuit



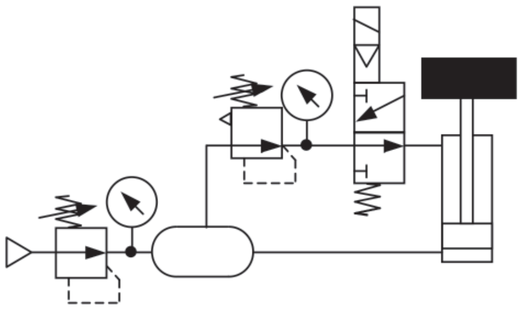
Cylinder
I.O.: Ø 180
Rod size: Ø 45
Stroke: 500 mm
Supply pressure: 0.5 MPa
Operating frequency: 1 cycle/min
Operating hours: 2000 hours/year

Air consumption
123 l/cycle (ANR)

Air consumption
14760 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **865** kg/year

Cost of compressed air
(**177.89** €/year)

Energy-saving circuit

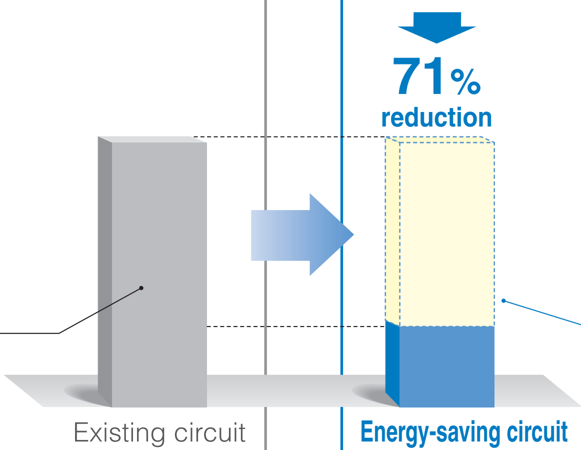


Cylinder
I.O.: Ø 180
Rod size: Ø 45
Stroke: 500 mm
Tank capacity: 100 L
Head pressure: 0.36 to 0.42 MPa
Rod side supply pressure: 0.2 MPa
Operating frequency: 1 cycle/min
Operating hours: 2000 hours/year

Air consumption
35.8 l/cycle (ANR)

Air consumption
4286 m³/year (ANR)
CO_2 emissions: **251** kg/year
614 kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions

Cost of compressed air
(**51.78** €/year)
(126.12 €/year reduction)



Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012 €/m³ (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m³ (ANR)

Optimised cylinder driving system

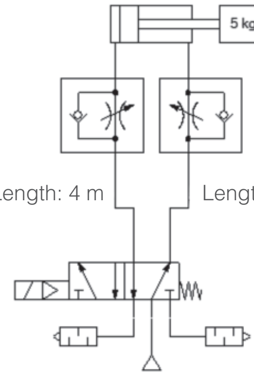
CO2 emissions (Air consumption)

42 % reduction

Our model selection software can be used to find the smallest possible model which meets your requirements, helping you reduce your air consumption.

Example

Stroke: 200 mm
Stroke time: 1 second



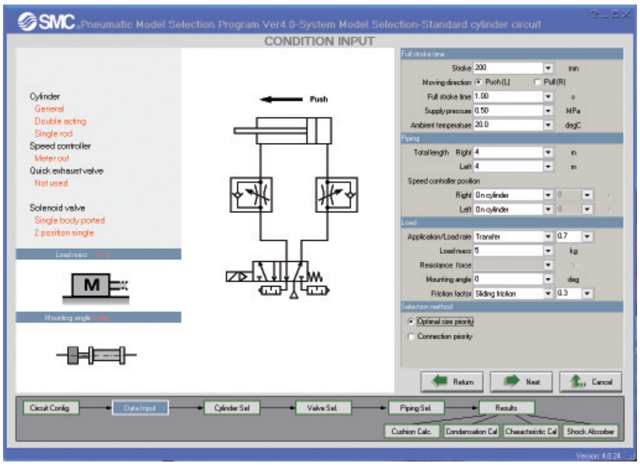
Length: 4 m   Length: 4 m

0.5 MPa

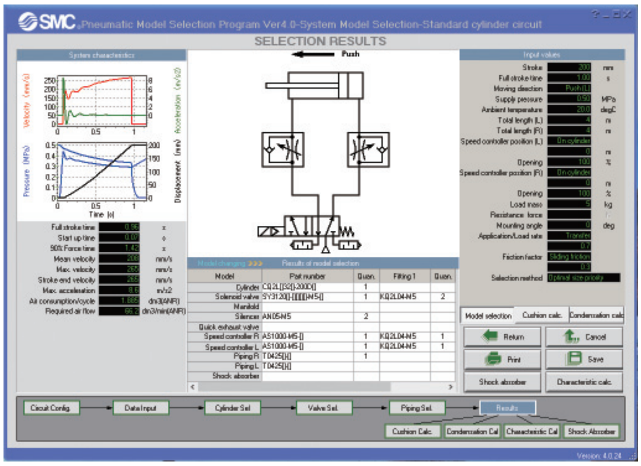
Selection of the optimal size via the selection software

1. Input operating conditions.
2. Conduct a simulation.
3. The optimal size model will be displayed.

Operating condition input screen

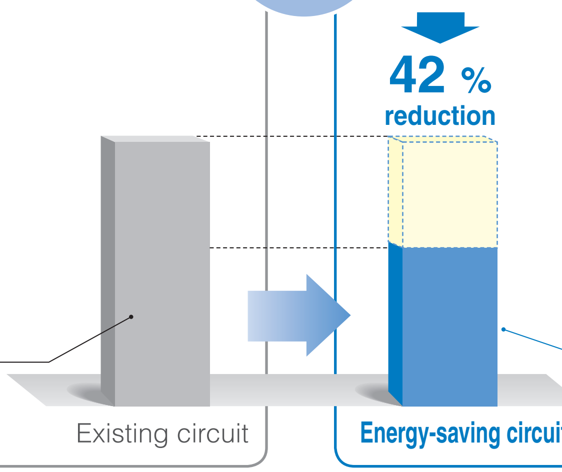


Results screen



Effects of energy saving

Existing circuit	Energy-saving circuit
Bore size: Ø 40 CQ2☐40-200 Piping I.O.: Ø 6 T0604	Bore size: Ø 32 CQ2☐32-200 Piping I.O.: Ø 4 T0425
Air consumption **3.277 l/cycle (ANR)**	Air consumption **1.885 l/cycle (ANR)**
When it is operated 900000 times/year **2,949 m³**/year (ANR) CO_2 emissions: **173** kg/year (**35.55** €/year)	When it is operated 900000 times/year **1696.5** m³/year (ANR) CO_2 emissions: **100** kg/year **73** kg reduction in annual CO_2 emissions (**20.45** €/year) **(15.10 €/year reduction)**

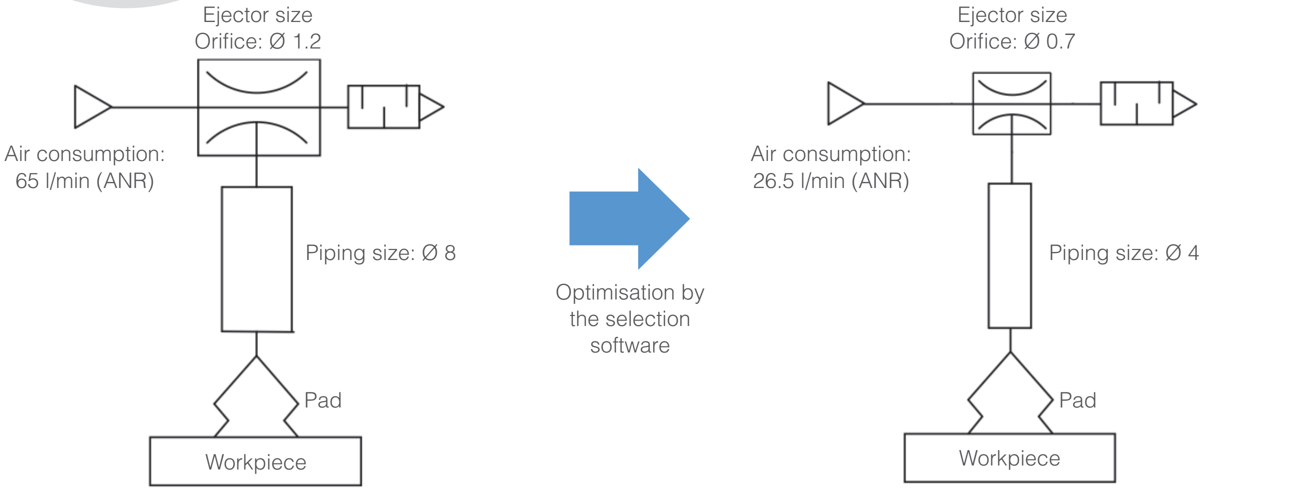


Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012 €/m³ (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m³ (ANR)

Optimised vacuum adsorption transfer system

CO_2 emissions
(Air consumption)
59 % reduction

By using our model selection software to find an optimal size model which meets your requirements, you can reduce your air consumption.



The larger the piping is, the larger the ejector must be, and the greater the amount of air that is consumed.

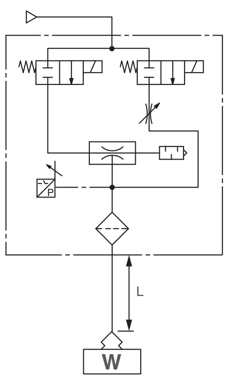
By selecting optimal size piping, a smaller ejector can also be used, resulting in reduced air consumption.

Effects of energy saving

Existing circuit

Ejector: ZK2A12K-06
(Orifice: Ø 1.2)
Tubing: TU0805
Pad: ZP2-TB30MTN-H5

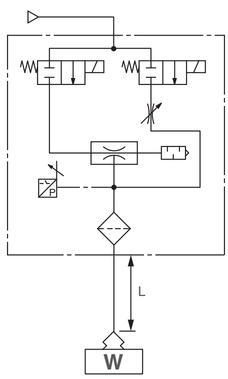
Suction time: 0.079 seconds
Safety factor: 4.3
Air consumption: 65 l/min (ANR)
Operating frequency: 10 times/h
Operating time: 5 s/time
Operating hours: 2000 hours/year
Number of circuits: 30

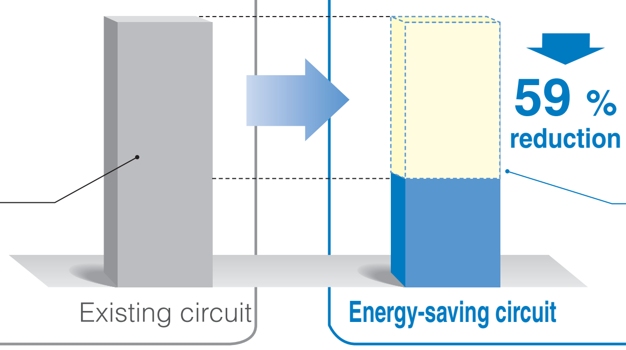


Energy-saving circuit

Ejector: ZK2A07K-06
(Orifice: Ø 0.7)
Tubing: TU0425
Pad: ZP2-TB30MTN-H5

Suction time: 0.042 seconds
Safety factor: 4.2
Air consumption: 26.5 l/min (ANR)
Operating frequency: 10 times/h
Operating time: 5 s/time
Operating hours: 2000 hours/year
Number of circuits: 30





CO_2 emissions: **191** kg/year

Cost of compressed air
(**39.17** €/year)

59 % reduction

CO_2 emissions: **78** kg/year
113 kg reduction
in annual CO_2 emissions

Cost of compressed air
(**15.97** €/year)
(23.20 €/year reduction)

Corresponding value: Air unit 0.012 €/m³ (ANR), Air – CO_2 conversion factor 0.0586 kg/m³ (ANR)

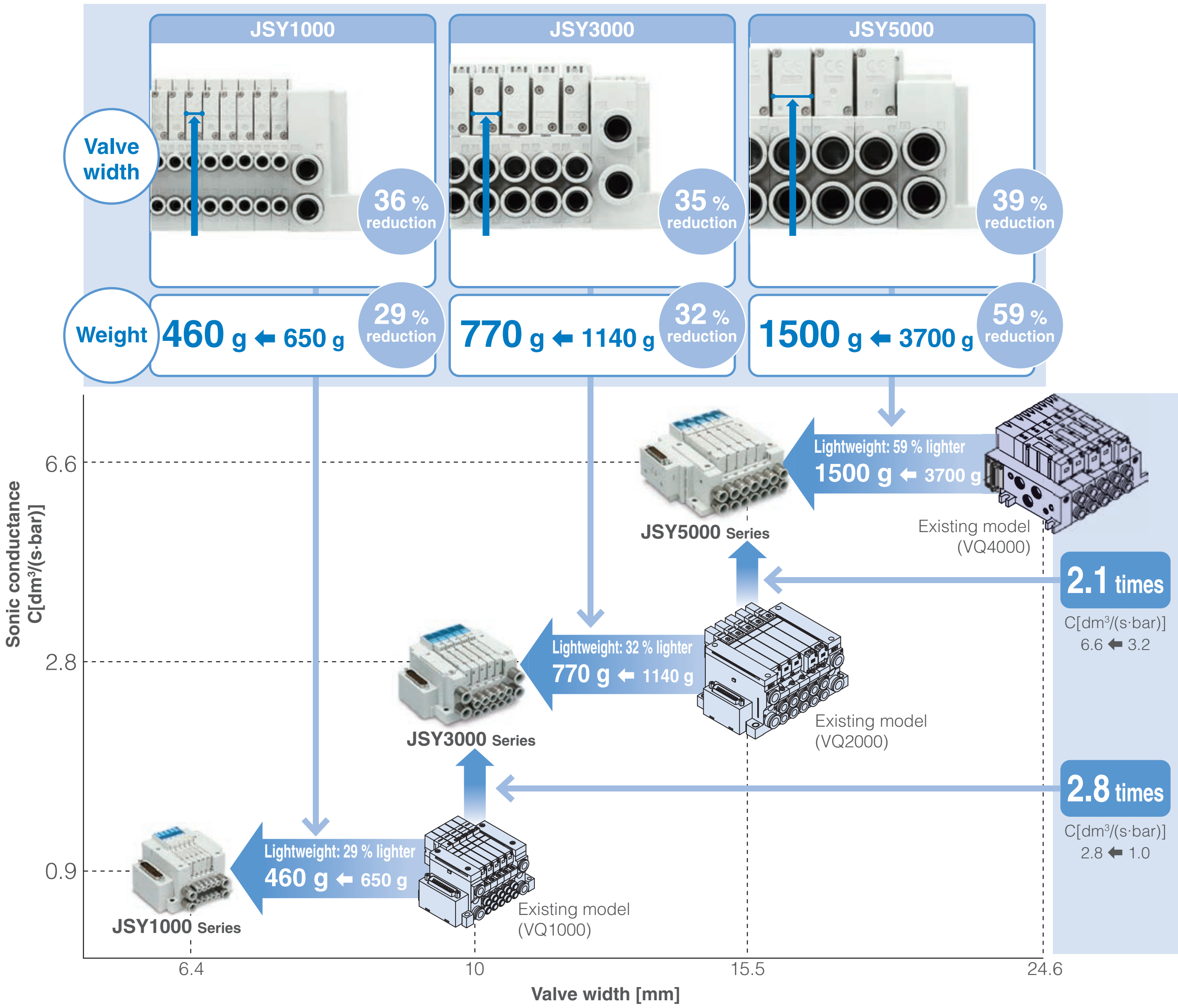
8 Compact and lightweight products

Plug-in type Compact 5-port solenoid valve – JSY Series

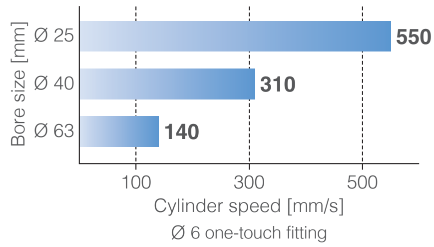
Weight
Max. **59** % *1 reduction
3700 g ➡ 1500 g

Valve width
Max. **39** % *1 reduction
24.6 mm ➡ 15 mm

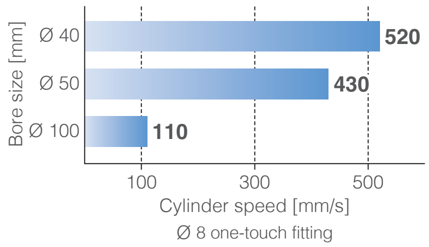
*1 Compared with the existing VQ4000 series



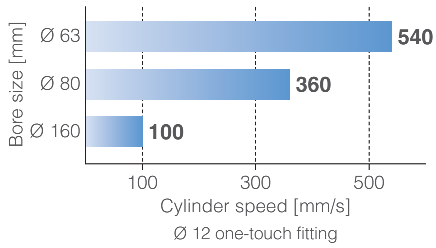
JSY1000



JSY3000



JSY5000

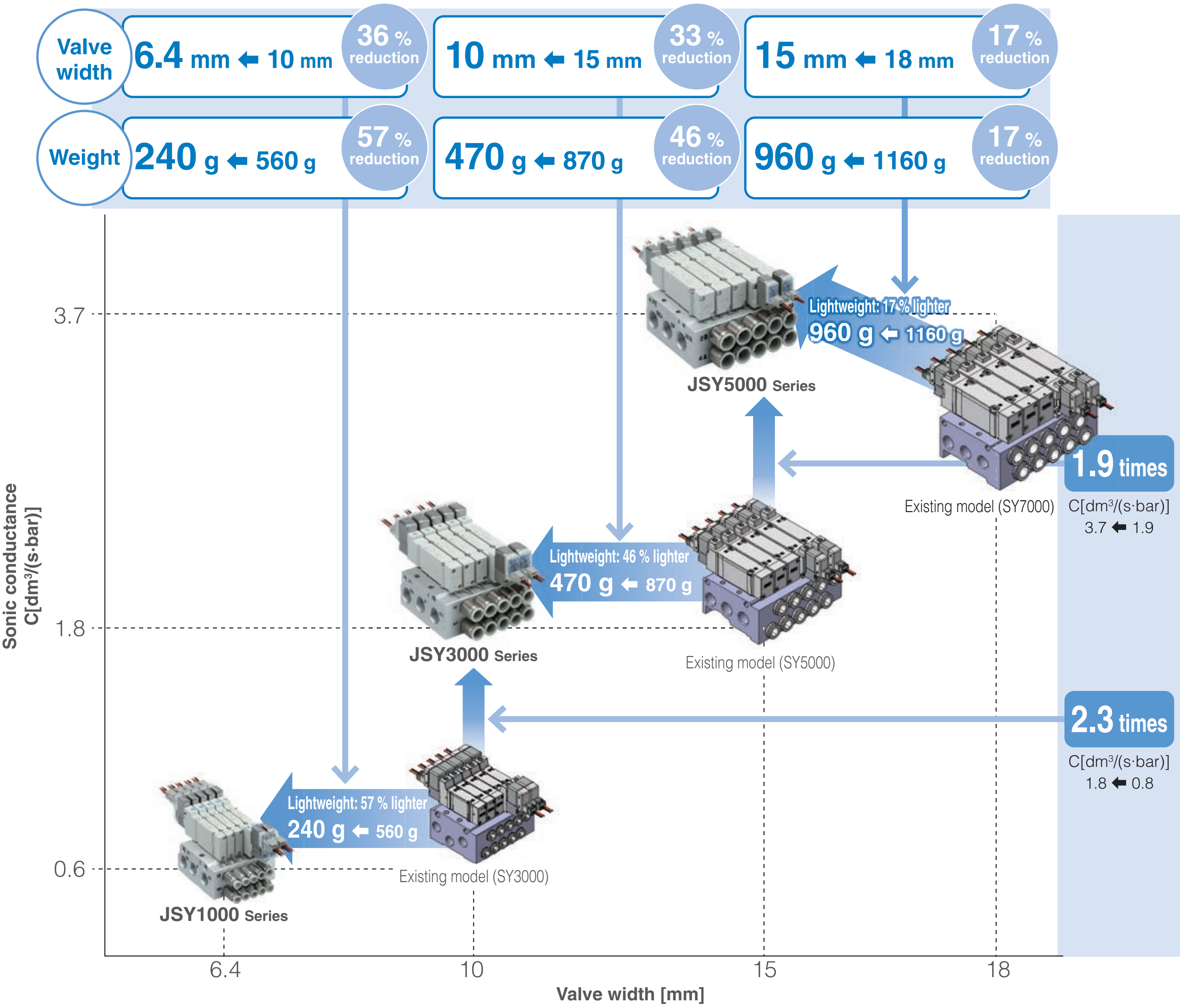


Non plug-in type Compact 5-port solenoid valve – JSY Series

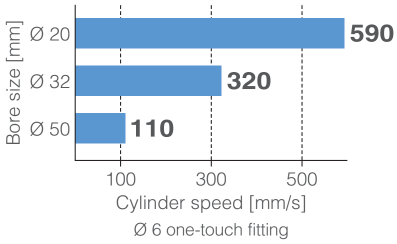
Weight
Max. **57 %***1 reduction
560 g ➡ **240 g**

Valve width
Max. **36 %***1 reduction
10 mm ➡ 6.4 mm

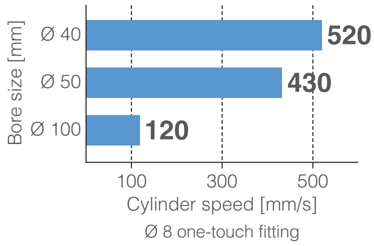
*1 Compared with the existing SY3000 series



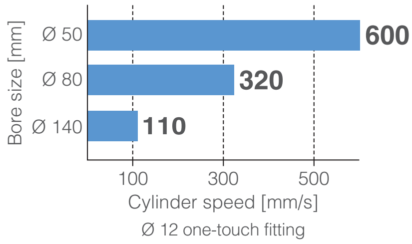
JSY1000



JSY3000



JSY5000



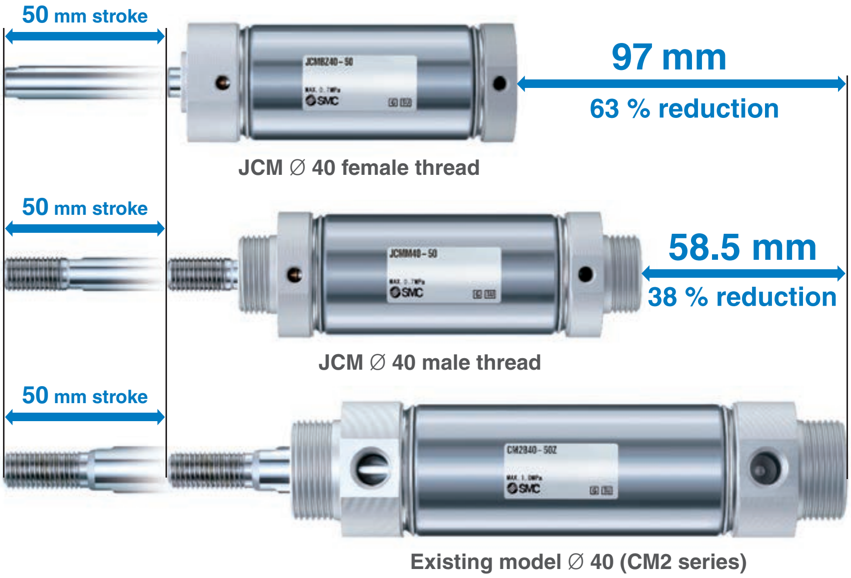
Air cylinder – JCM Series Ø 20, Ø 25, Ø 32, Ø 40

Weight
Max. **54**[*1] **%** **reduction**
0.69 kg ➡ **0.32 kg**

Overall length
Approx. **1/3**[*1]
154 mm ➡ **57 mm**

*1 Compared with the existin CM2B series, Ø 40, 50 mm stroke

Overall length shortened



Shortened height

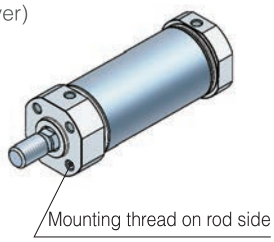
New mounting band for auto switch

Mounting height
Approx. 8 mm shorter

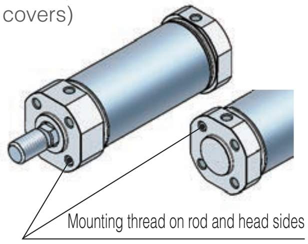
Various cover types available

Direct mounting is possible.

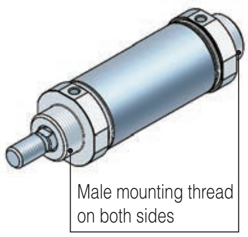
Basic (Female thread on rod cover)



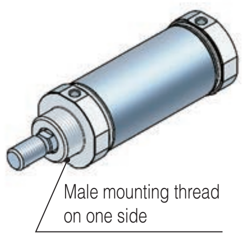
Basic (Female thread on both covers)



Male thread on both covers

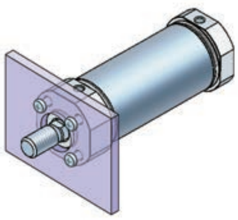


Male thread on rod cover

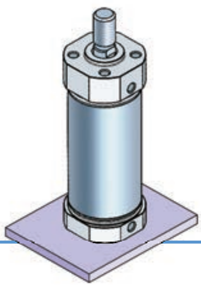


Examples

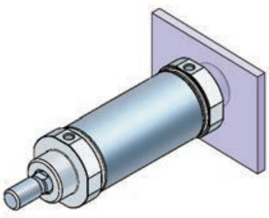
Rod side mounting



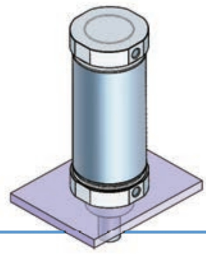
Head side mounting



Head side mounting



Rod side mounting



Air cylinder – JMB Series Ø 32, Ø 40, Ø 45, Ø 50, Ø 56, Ø 63, Ø 67, Ø 80, Ø 85, Ø 100

Weight

Max. **36**[*1] % reduction

1.56 kg ➡ **1.00 kg**

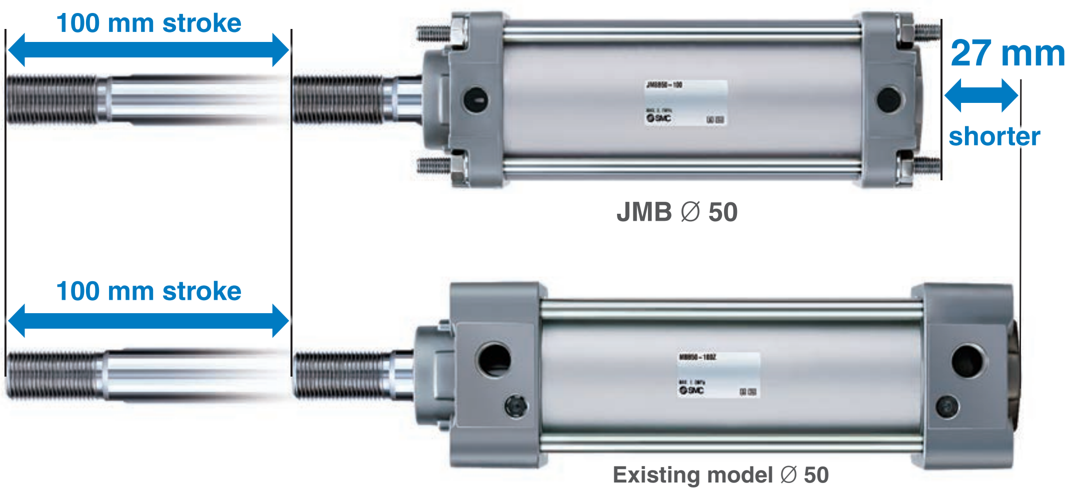
Overall length

Max. **11**[*1] % reduction

256 mm ➡ **229 mm**

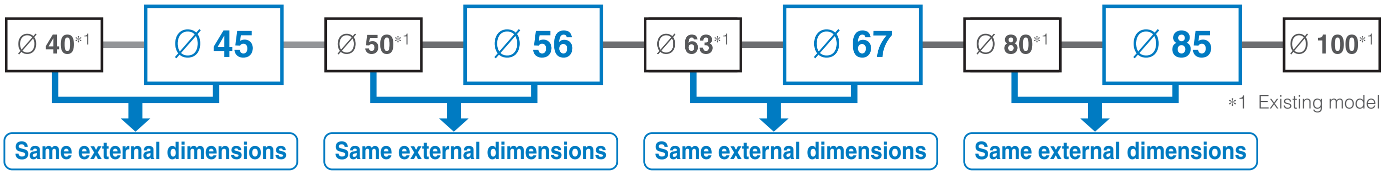
*1 Compared with the existing MB series, Ø 50, 100 mm stroke

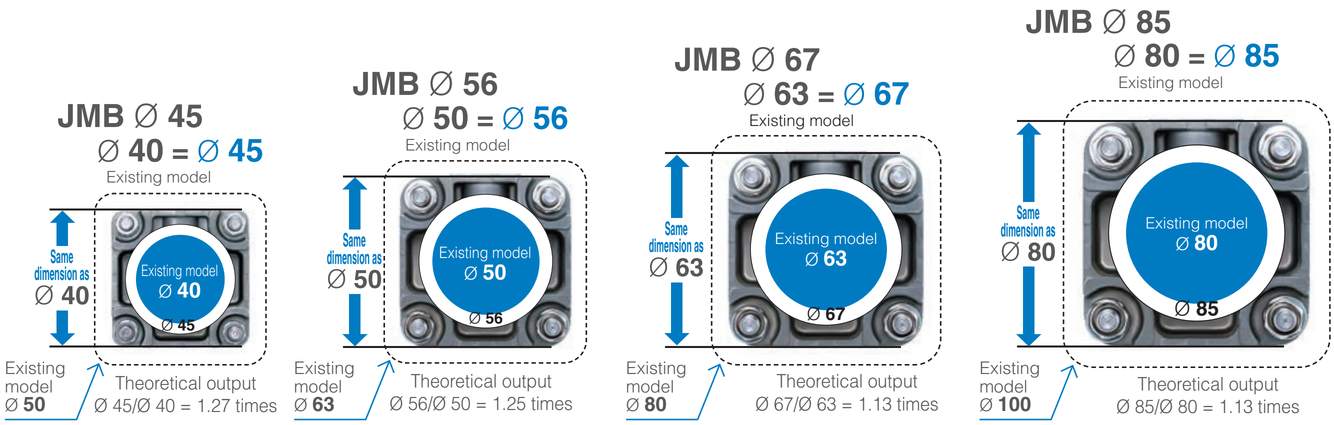
Overall length shortened



Intermediary bore sizes

Air saving Space saving



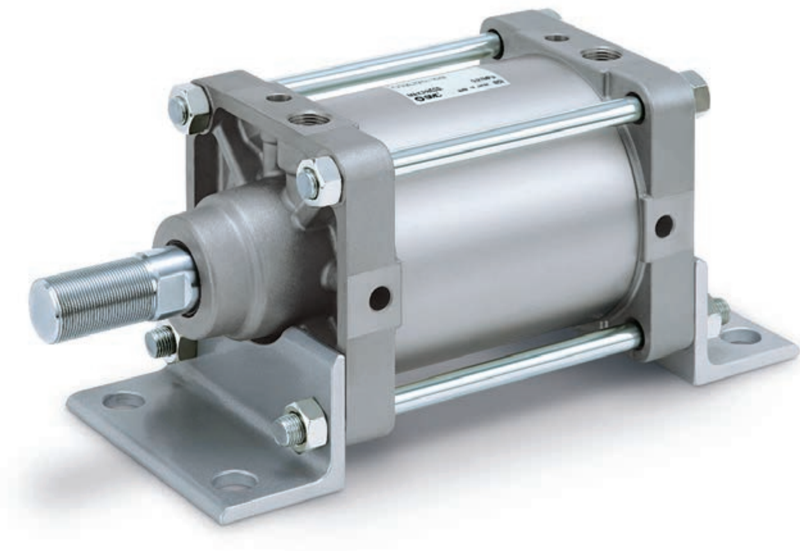


Air cylinder – CS2 Series Ø 125, Ø 140, Ø 160

Weight
62 %
reduction
21.4 kg ➡ **8.2 kg**

Compared with a Ø 140, 100 mm stroke CS1 (steel tube) series model

More lightweight due to the aluminium covers on both ends



Weight reduced by a change in the cover material

∗ Compared at a 100 mm stroke

Bore size [mm]	CS1 (Steel tube) [kg]	**CS2** (Aluminium tube) [kg]	Reduction rate [%]
125	17.9	**7.0**	61
140	21.4	**8.2**	62
160	28.8	**11.3**	61

Mini free mount cylinder –CUJ Series Ø 4, Ø 6, Ø 8, Ø 10, Ø 12, Ø 16, Ø 20

Miniature body

Overall length
Max. **20** %[*1] reduction
29.5 mm ➡ **23.5 mm**

Volume
Max. **45** %[*1] reduction
382 cm^3 ➡ **211 cm^3**

*1 Compared with the CQS series cylinders, Ø 20

Overall length
Max. **64** %[*2] reduction
36 mm ➡ **13 mm**

Volume
Max. **70** %[*2] reduction
129 cm^3 ➡ **38.6 cm^3**

*2 Compared with the CU series cylinders, Ø 10

Dimensions (With magnet)

[mm]

Bore size	A(a)	B(b)	C(c)
12	17(25)	26.5(25)	19.5(22)
16	21(29)	29.5(29)	21(22)
20	25(36)	36(36)	23.5(29.5)

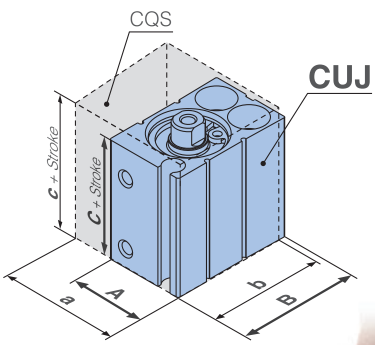
( ): Dimensions of the CQS series cylinders

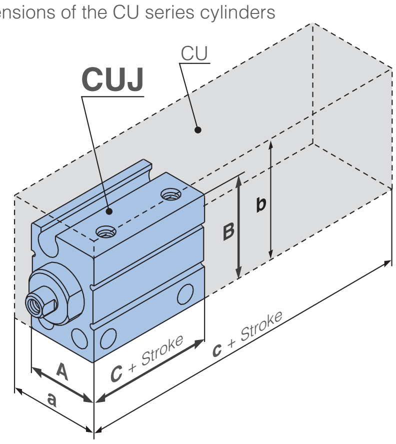
Dimensions (Without magnet)

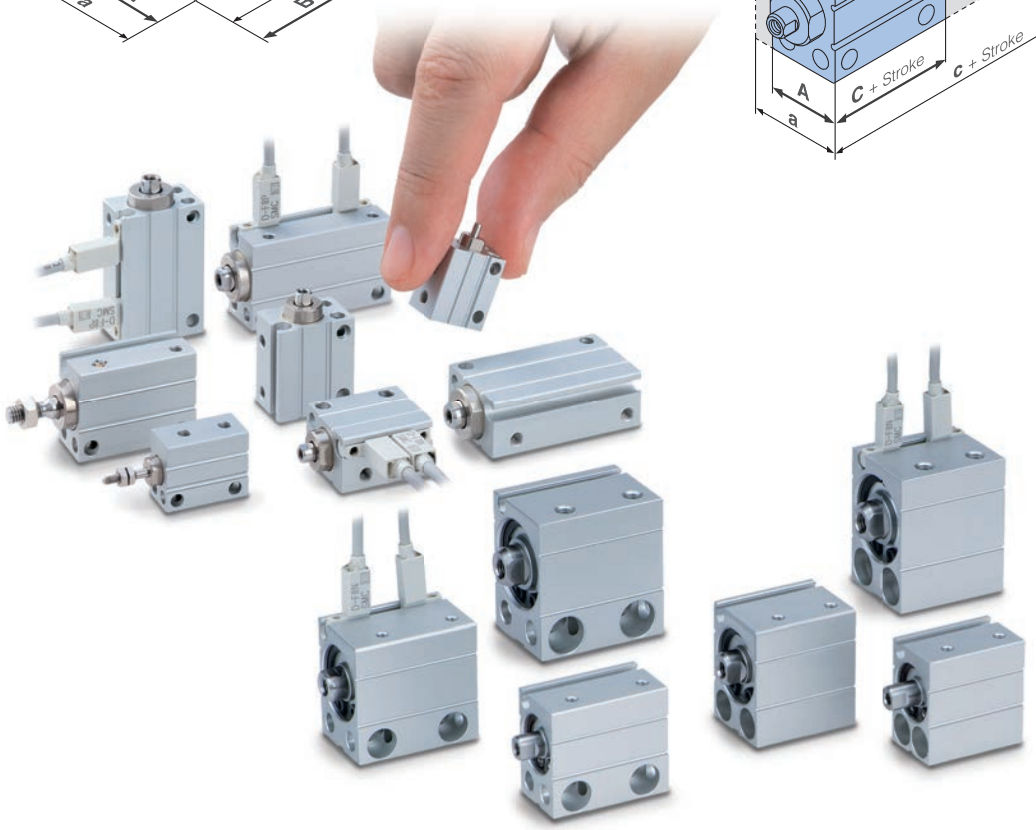
[mm]

Bore size	A(a)	B(b)	C(c)
4	10(—)	15(—)	13(—)
6	13(13)	19(22)	13(33)
8	13(—)	21(—)	13(—)
10	13.5(15)	22(24)	13(36)
12	17(—)	26.5(—)	15.5(—)
16	21(20)	29.5(32)	16.5(30)
20	25(26)	36(40)	19.5(36)

( ): Dimensions of the CU series cylinders







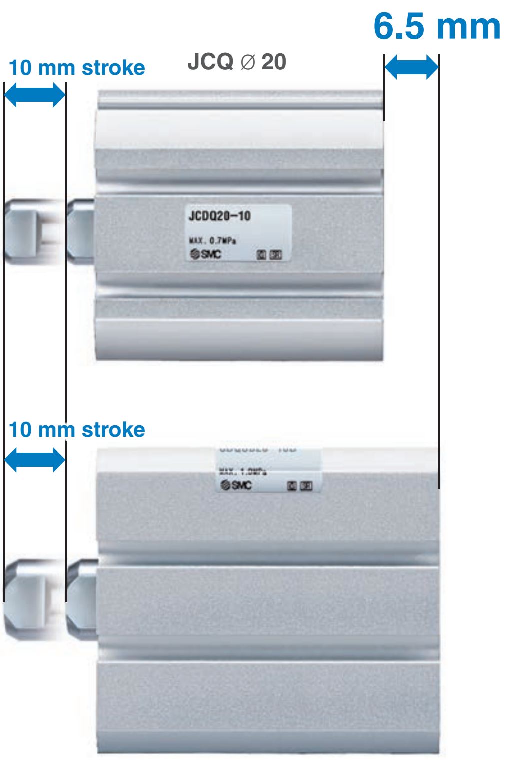
Compact air cylinder – JCQ Series Ø 12, Ø 16, Ø 20, Ø 25, Ø 32, Ø 40, Ø 50, Ø 63, Ø 80, Ø 100

Weight
Max. **45** % *1 reduction
150 g ➡ **82 g**

Volume
Max. **37** % *1 reduction
76 cm³ ➡ **48 cm³**

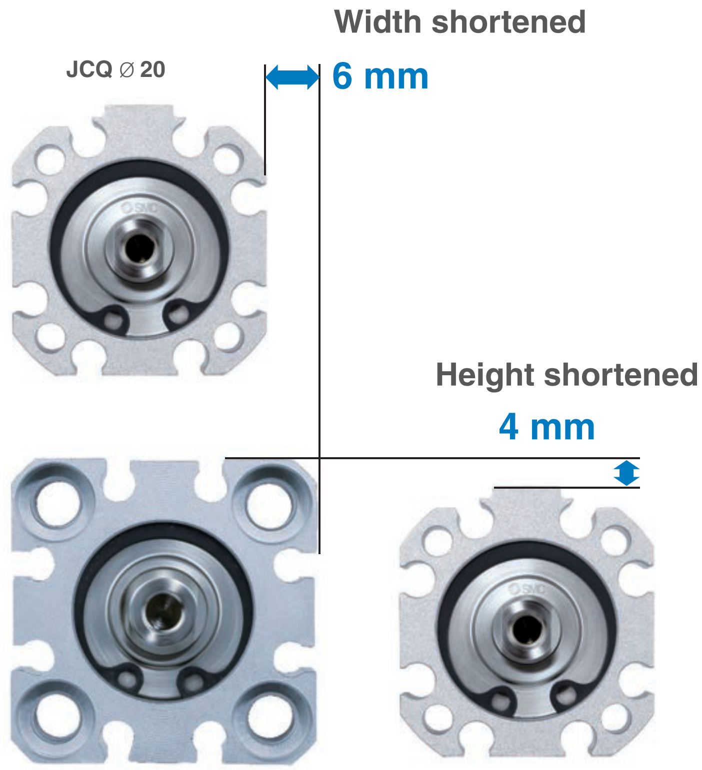
*1 Compared with the existing CDQS series, Ø 25, 10 mm stroke

Overall length shortened



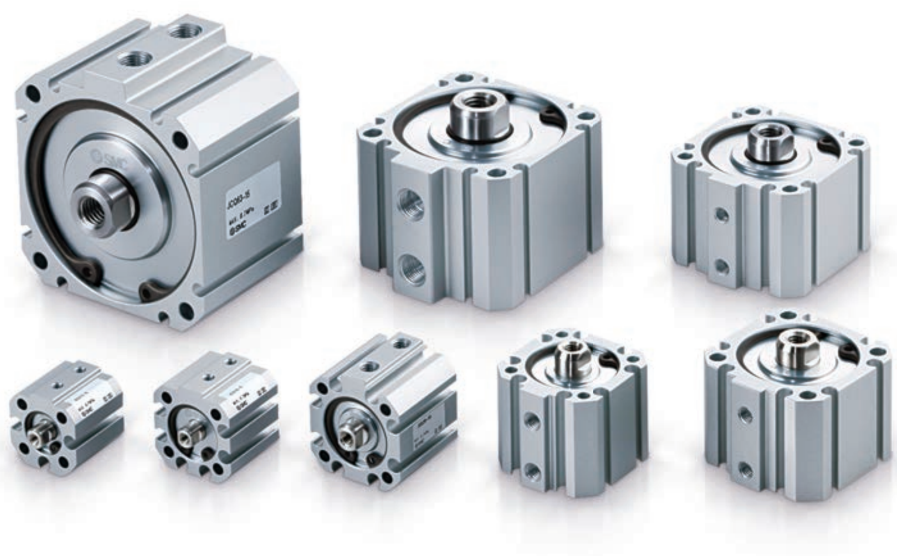
Existing model Ø 20
(CDQS series)

Width shortened



Existing model Ø 20
(CDQS series)

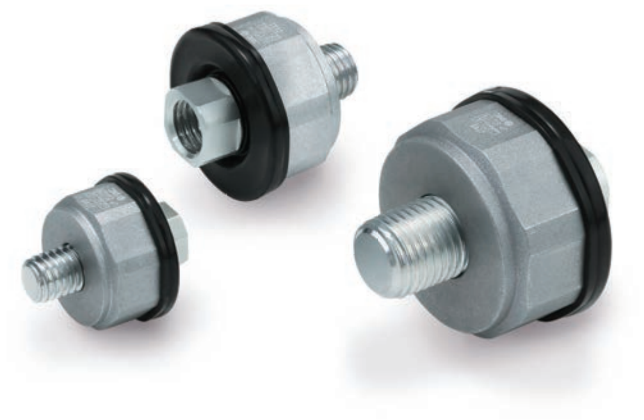
JCQ Ø 20

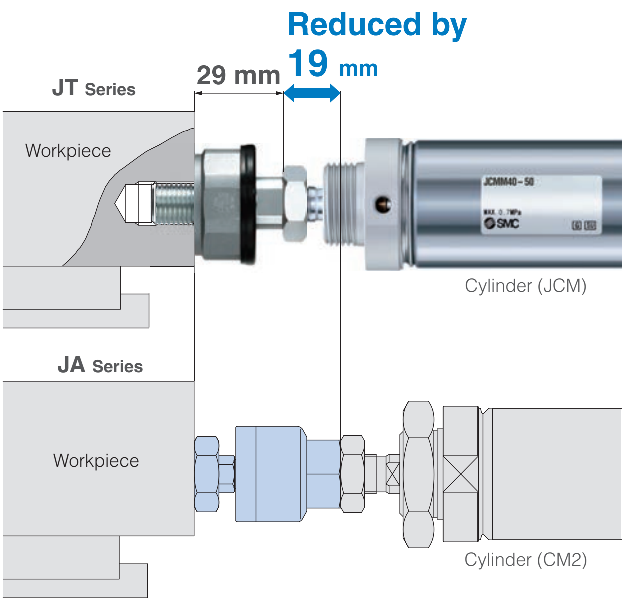


Floating joint – JT Series 20, 32, 40

Weight
Max. 56 % reduction
50 g ➡ **22 g**

Compared with the existing JA20

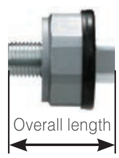




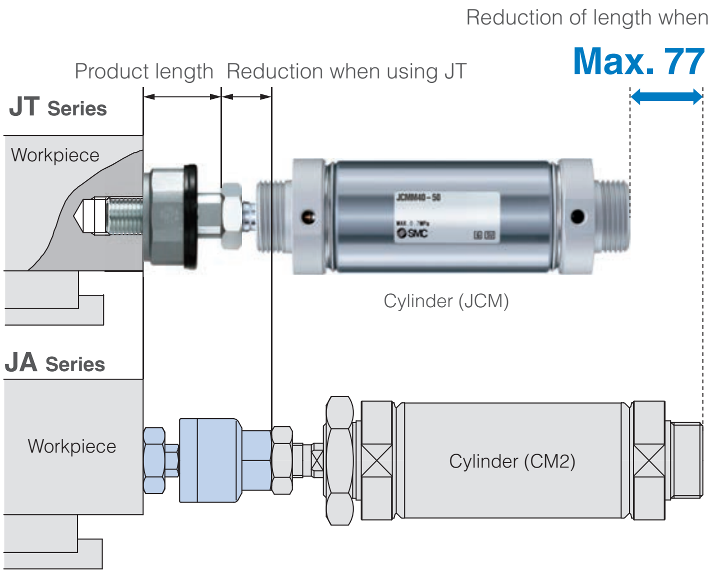
Weight comparison

Model	JA Series		JT Series	Reduction rate
JT20	50 g	➡	**22 g**	**56 %**
JT32	70 g	➡	**38 g**	**46 %**
JT40	160 g	➡	**98 g**	**39 %**

Overall length comparison

Model	Connection thread	Shortened dimensions	Overall length	
JT20	M8 x 1.25	**12.3 mm**	27.2 mm	
JT32	M10 x 1.25	**13.0 mm**	33.0 mm	
JT40	M14 x 1.5	**19 mm**	43.0 mm	

More compact and lightweight combination are available by using the JT series with a JCM series cylinder



Overall length comparison

Model	JA + CM2 Series		JT + JCM Series	Reduction rate
JT20	139.5 mm	➡	**90.2 mm**	**35 %**
JT32	149.0 mm	➡	**96.0 mm**	**36 %**
JT40	189.0 mm	➡	**112.0 mm**	**41 %**

Weight comparison

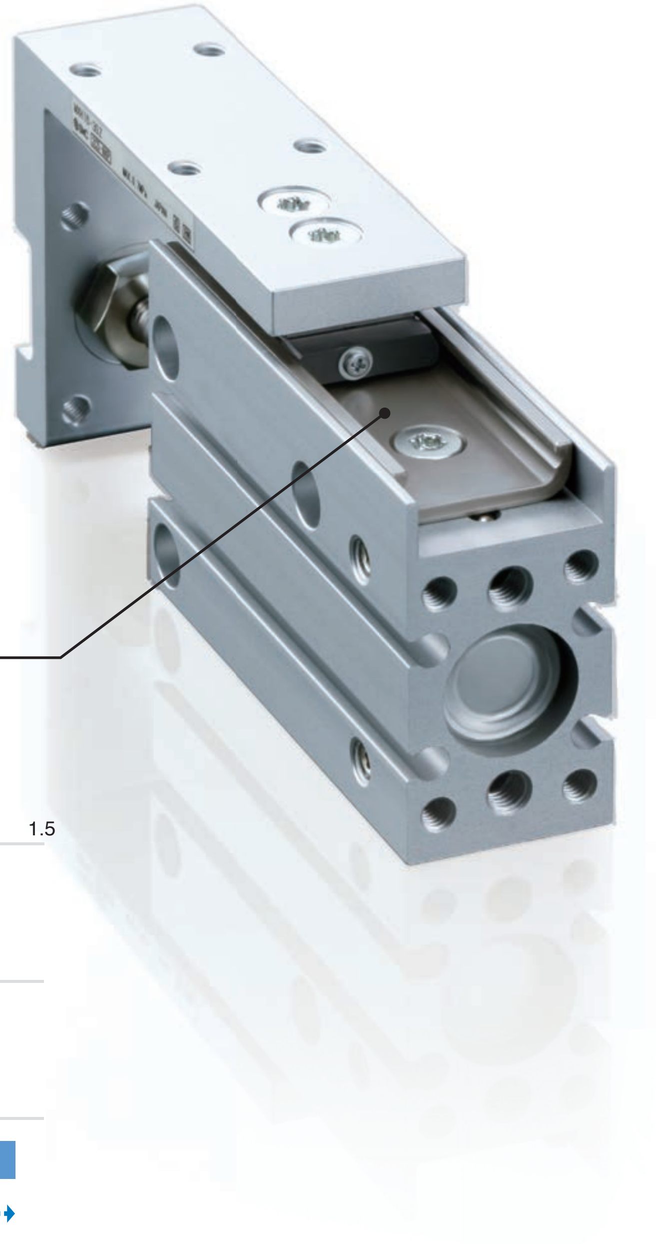
Model	JA + CM2 Series		JT + JCM Series	Reduction rate
JT20	190 g	➡	**102 g**	**46 %**
JT32	350 g	➡	**188 g**	**46 %**
JT40	720 g	➡	**378 g**	**48 %**

Compact slide – MXH Series Ø 6, Ø 10, Ø 16, Ø 20

Weight
Max. 19 % reduction
455 g ➡ **369 g**

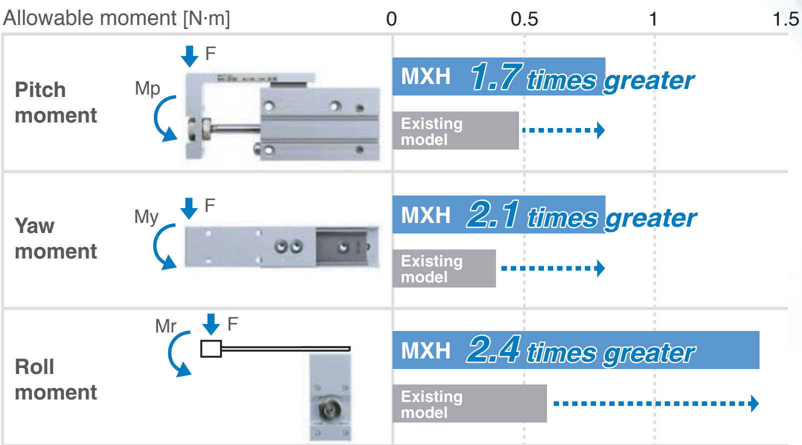
(Existing MXH series, Ø 20-10 mm stroke)

Allowable moment Improved by up to 240 %

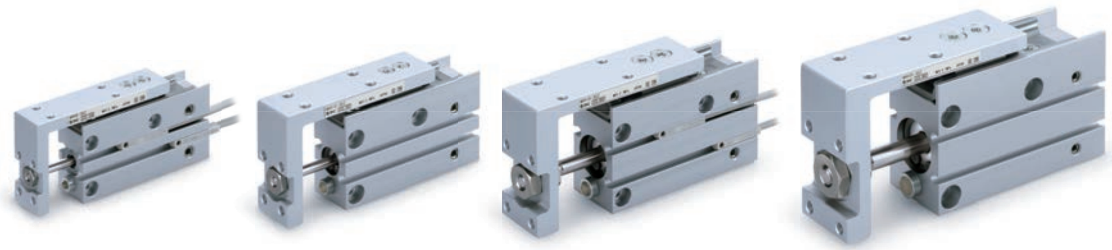


With new high rigidity linear guide

Allowable moment improvement illustrated below*1



*1 Allowable moment caused by static load
(The above graph is a comparison between the new MXH and the existing MXH6.)



Air slide table – MXQ Series Ø 6, Ø 8, Ø 12, Ø 16, Ø 20, Ø 25

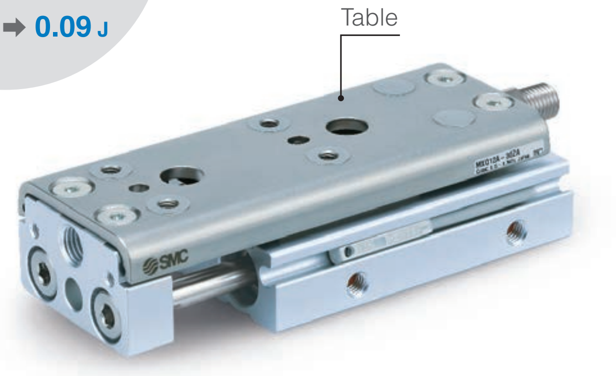
Reduced in height and weight with thinner table

Height
Max. 10 %*1 reduction
30 mm ➡ 27 mm

Weight
Max. 22 %*1 reduction
380 g ➡ 298 g

Allowable kinetic energy
Max. 64 %*1 increase
0.055 J ➡ 0.09 J

*1 Compared between the double-ported type and the existing MXQ12-30



Double-ported type MXQ□A
- Height reduced by 10 % of the existing model
  30 mm → 27 mm
- Weight reduced by 22 %
  380 g → 298 g
  For MXQ12A-30ZN
- A piping port and auto switch mounting groove are provided on both sides.

Improved visibility
Pilot port For Ø 16
Two auto switch mounting grooves

Low thrust with high rigidity type MXQ□B
- Guide rigidity according to thrust improved
- Guide rigidity improved by 50 % (For MXQ8B and MXQ8A)
- Cylinder can be downsized when load is light!
  - Reduced in height
  - Reduced in air consumption
  - Lightweight

Single side-ported type MXQ□C
- Compact body with good switch visibility
  Applicable to Ø 8 and Ø 12 only
- Compact design. Two auto switch mounting grooves on one side

Height interchangeable type MXQ□
- Same height as the existing model
- Visibility of auto switches improved
- Interchangeable in mounting with the existing model

Guide size and cylinder bore size
Combination chart

Guide size	Max. load mass	MXQ□A Bore size	MXQ□A	MXQ□B Bore size	MXQ□B	MXQ□C Bore size	MXQ□C	MXQ□ Bore size	MXQ□
Small guide 32 mm	0.6 kg	Ø 6	23 mm	—	—	Ø 6	Not available Use the MXQ□, height interchangeable type.	Ø 6	20 mm Standard/Symmetric type (Figure shows standard model)
32 mm	1 kg	Ø 8	23 mm	Ø 6	20 mm Standard/Symmetric type (Figure shows standard model)	Ø 8	21 mm Standard/Symmetric type (Figure shows standard model)	Ø 8	23 mm Standard/Symmetric type (Figure shows standard model)
40 mm	2 kg	Ø 12	27 mm	Ø 8	23 mm Standard/Symmetric type (Figure shows standard model)	Ø 12	27 mm Standard/Symmetric type (Figure shows standard model)	Ø 12	30 mm Standard/Symmetric type (Figure shows standard model)
50 mm	4 kg	Ø 16	35 mm	Ø 12	30 mm Standard/Symmetric type (Figure shows standard model)	Ø 16		Ø 16	37 mm
60 mm	6 kg	Ø 20	43 mm	Ø 16	37 mm	Ø 20	Not available Use the MXQ□A, double-ported type.	Ø 20	46 mm
Large guide 70 mm	9 kg	Ø 25	52 mm	Ø 20	46 mm	Ø 25		Ø 25	55 mm

When the height needs to be the same as the existing model, choose the MXQ□, height interchangeable type.

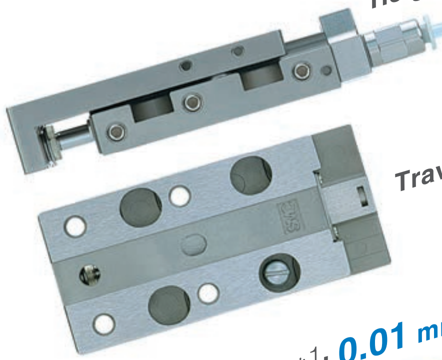
Purpose of usage 1
Guide rigidity and a large table surface are necessary but thrust is not needed.
Application examples
- Horizontal transfer of workpieces, transfer of tools, low thrust clamping

Purpose of usage 2
A guide with higher rigidity is necessary without changing the thrust from the existing model.
Application examples
- Transfer of workpieces with increased overhang
- High-accuracy and high-thrust clamping

MXQ□A: Size Ø 16, Ø 20, and Ø 25 have two auto switch mounting grooves on both sides.
MXQ□B: Size Ø 16 and Ø 20 have two auto switch mounting grooves on both sides.
MXQ□: Size Ø 16, Ø 20, and Ø 25 have two auto switch mounting grooves on both sides.

Air slide table – MXJ Series Ø 4, Ø 6, Ø 8, Ø 12, Ø 16

Compact

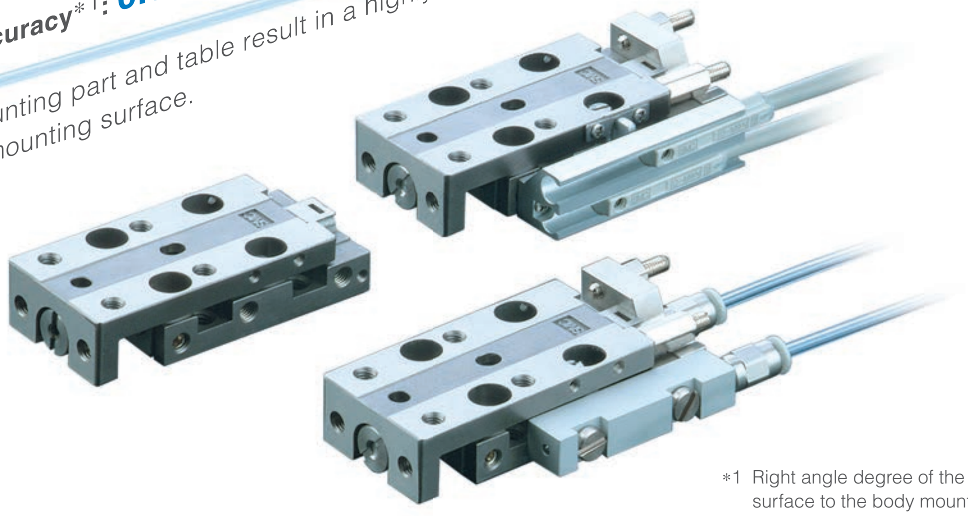


Height: 10 mm/Width: 20 mm/Length: 43 mm (MXJ4)

Travelling parallelism: 0.005 mm

Front mounting accuracy*1: 0.01 mm/ Top mounting accuracy*2: 0.03 mm

Integrated front mounting part and table result in a highly accurate and rigid top and front mounting surface.

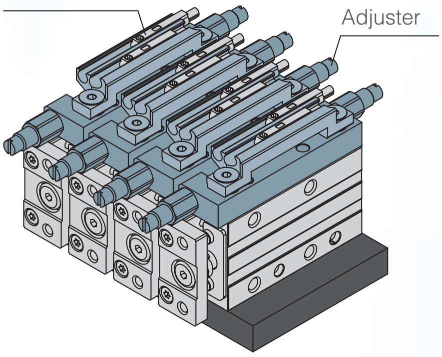


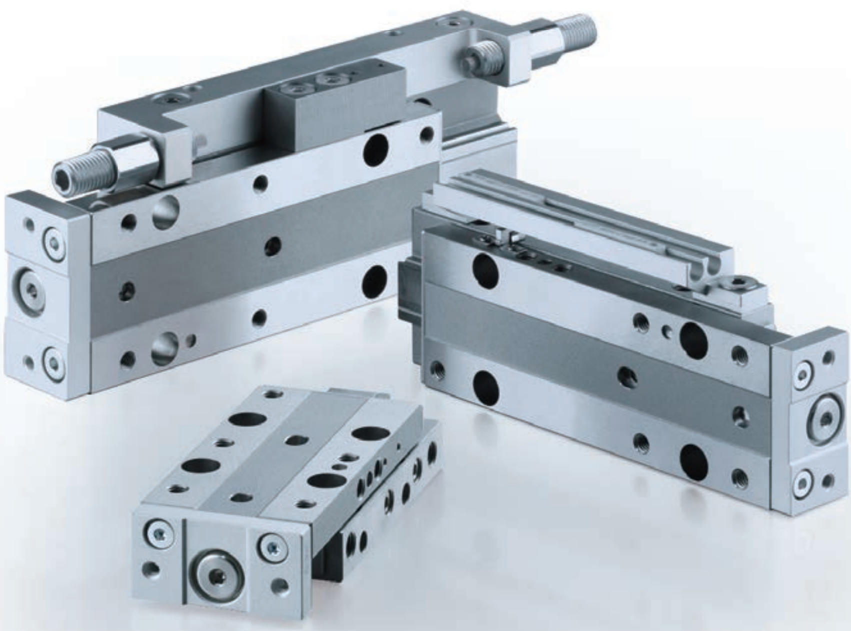
*1 Right angle degree of the front mounting surface to the body mounting surface
*2 Parallelism of the top mounting surface to the body mounting surface

Ø 12, Ø 16

Auto switch and adjuster can be mounted on the same side.

Short pitch mounting is possible.





Compact guide cylinder – JMGP Series Ø 12, Ø 16, Ø 20, Ø 25, Ø 32, Ø 40, Ø 50, Ø 63, Ø 80, Ø 100

Weight
Max. 69 % reduction*1
0.32 kg ➡ 0.1 kg

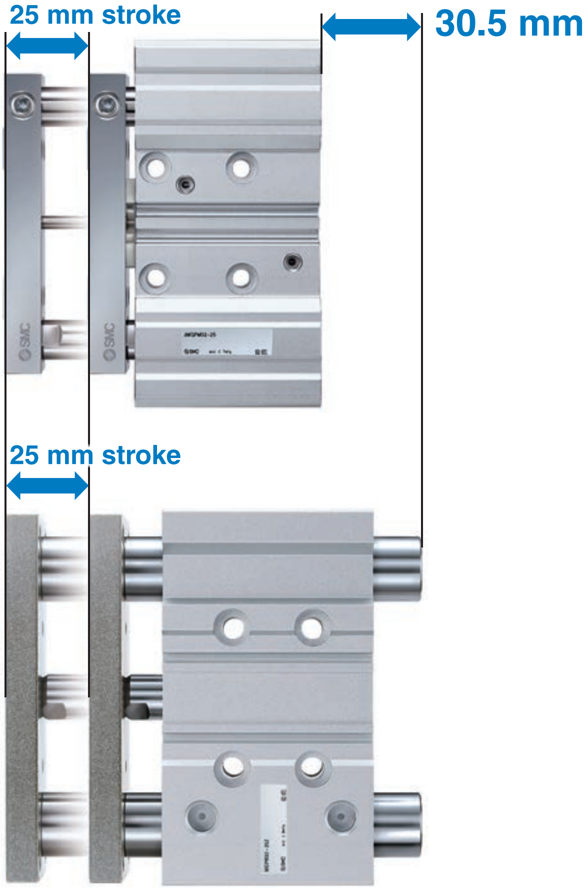
Overall length
Max. 31 % reduction*2
100 mm ➡ 69.5 mm

Height*2
33 % reduction
48 mm ➡ 32 mm

*1 Compared with the existing MGP-Z series, Ø 16, 10 mm stroke *2 Compared with the existing MGP-Z series, Ø 32, 25 mm stroke

Overall length shortened

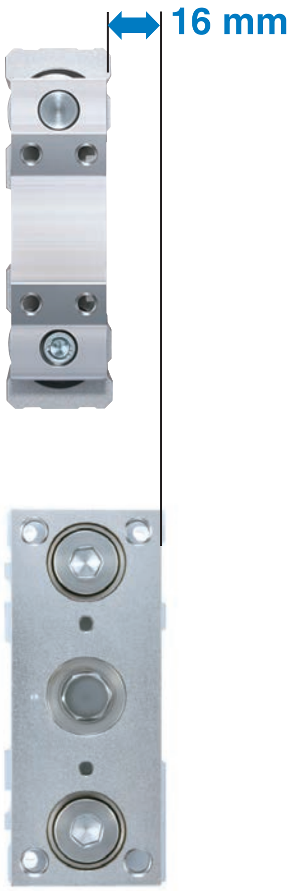
JMGP Ø 32



Existing model Ø 32

Height shortened

JMGP Ø 32



Existing model Ø 32

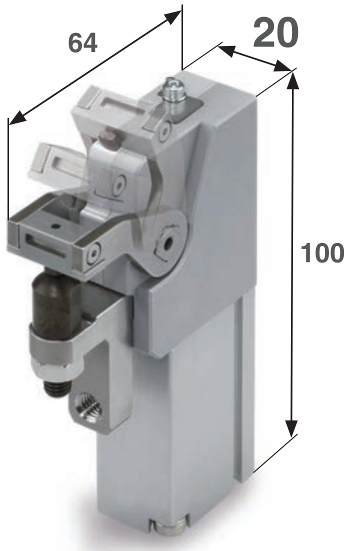
Suitable for pushing, lifting, or clamping in a transport line

Micro clamp cylinder – CKZM16-X2800 Series (Base type)
CKZM16-X2900 Series (Tandem type)

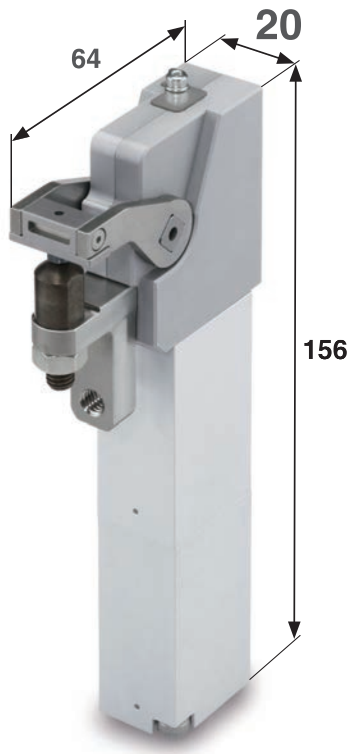
Compact **Lightweight** **High clamping force** **High holding force**

Width
20 mm
Base type, Tandem type

Weight
250 g
Base type



Base type: X2800



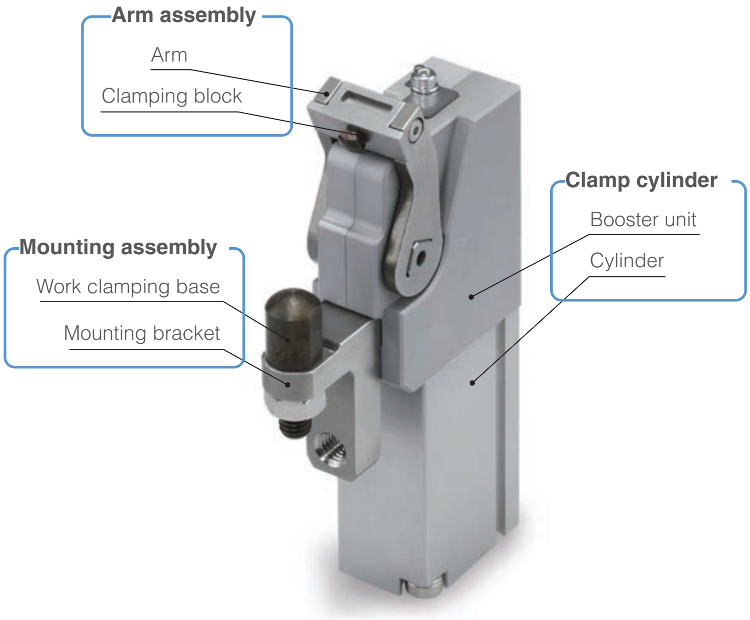
Tandem type: X2900

Max. clamping force: 200 N
(Tandem type)
⁎ Operating pressure: 0.6 MPa

Max. holding force: 300 N
(Base type, Tandem type)
⁎ When operating pressure of 0.2 to 0.6 MPa is applied

Reduction of design assembly labour by unitization

Arm assembly and mounting assembly added to clamp cylinder



Rotary actuator/Vane type – CRB Series Size: 10, 15, 20, 30, 40

Overall length
Max. 44 % reduction [*1]
100 mm ➡ 55.6 mm

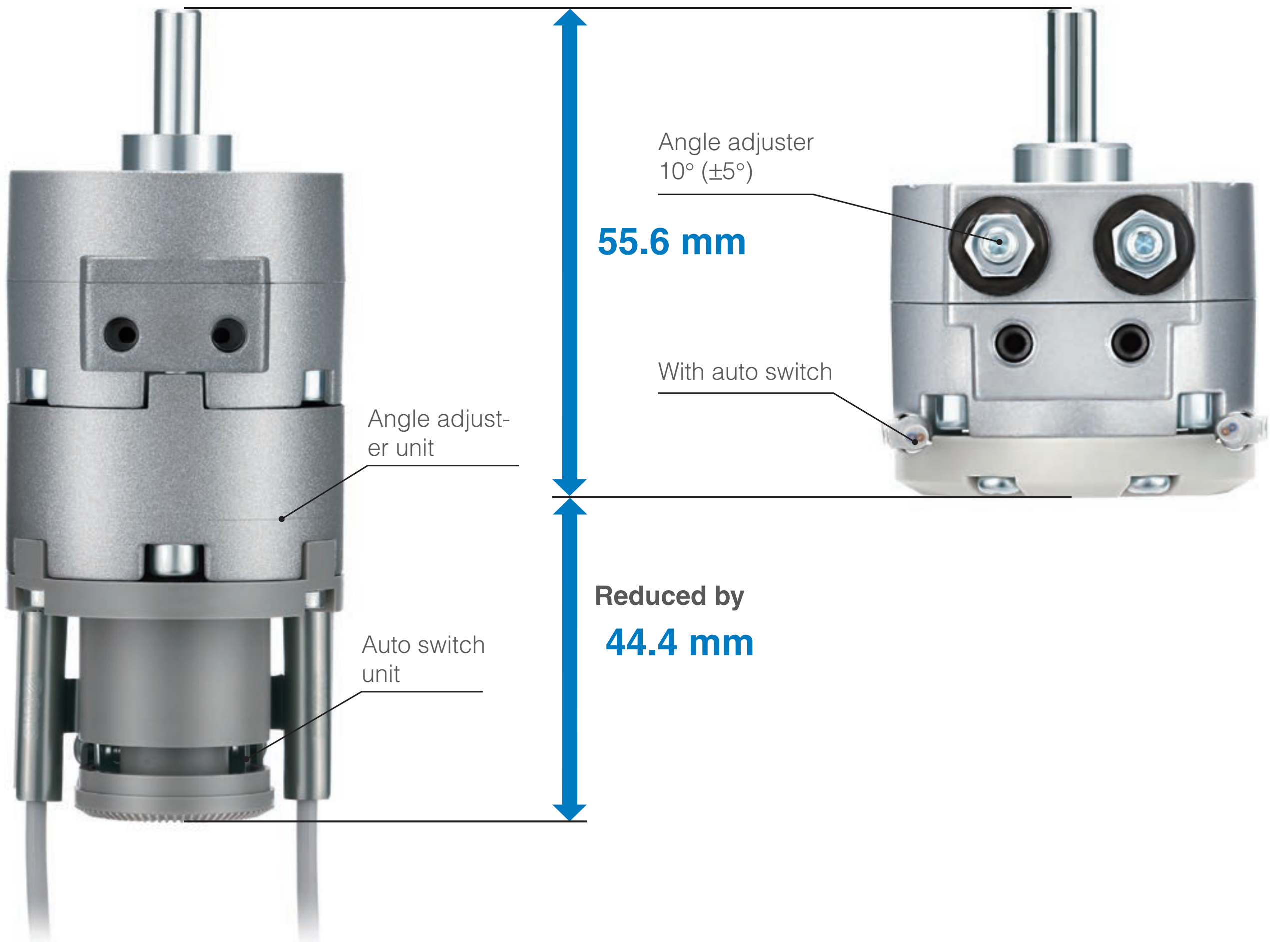
Weight
Max. 48 % reduction [*2]
222 g ➡ 115 g

∗1 Compared with the existing CDRB2☐WU, Size 20

∗2 Compared with the existing CDRB2☐WU, Size 20, Rotating angle 90°

Features a compact body with a built-in angle adjuster unit and auto switch unit
(Size: 20, 30, 40)

Existing model: **CDRB2BWU20** **CDRBS20**



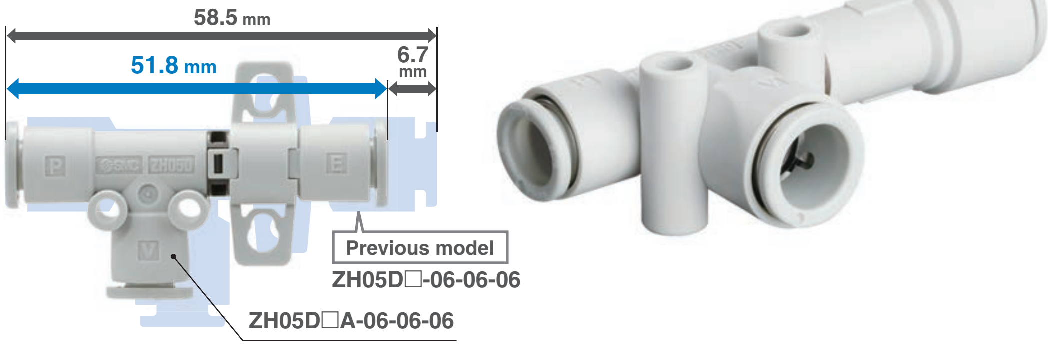
Rotation time of 0.5 s/90° is possible.
(CRB2: 0.3 s/90°)
∗ Excluding size 40

Body ported type vacuum ejector – ZH Series

Compact and lightweight

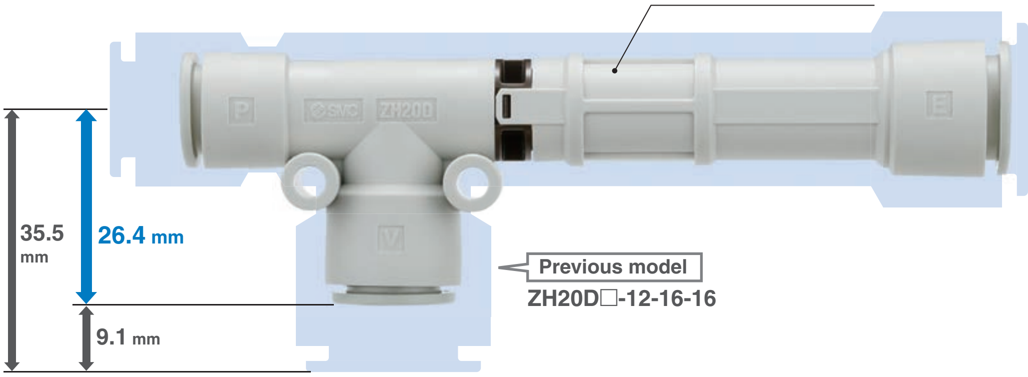
Overall length
Max. **11** % reduction
58.5 mm ➡ **51.8 mm**

Compared with the previous ZH05D☐



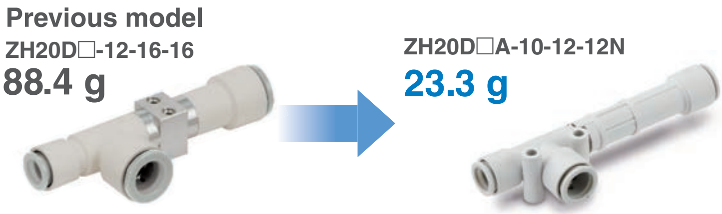
Port height
Max. **25** % reduction
35.5 mm ➡ **26.4 mm**

Compared with the previous ZH20D☐



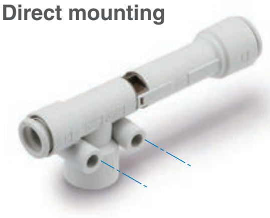
Weight
Max. **74** % reduction
88.4 g ➡ **23.3 g**

Compared with the previous ZH20D☐



4 mounting types

Direct mounting



Standard bracket mounting

L-bracket mounting

DIN rail mounting

Variations

Model	Nozzle nominal size [mm]	Ultimate vacuum pressure*1 [kPa]		Max. suction flow rate [l/min (ANR)]		Air consumption [l/min (ANR)]
		Type S	Type L	Type S	Type L	
ZH05D☐A	0.5	-90	-48	6	13	13
ZH07D☐A	0.7			12	28	27
ZH10D☐A	1.0			26	52	52
ZH13D☐A	1.3			40	78	84
ZH15D☐A	1.5		-66	58	78	113
ZH18D☐A	1.8			76	128	162
ZH20D☐A	2.0			90	155	196

∗1 Supply pressure: 0.45 MPa

In-line type vacuum ejector – ZU□A Series

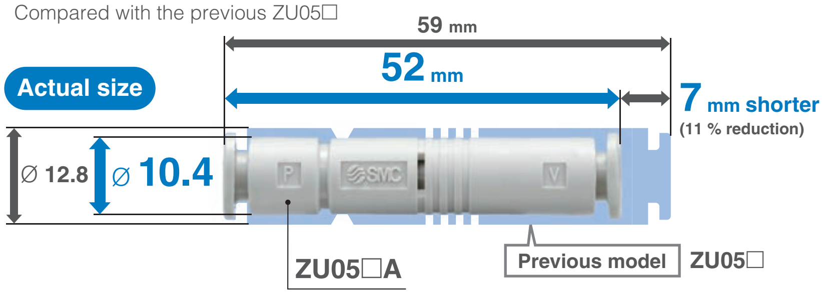
Compact and lightweight

O.D.
Ø 10.4 mm[*1]
Previous model:
Ø 12.8 mm

Weight
3.9 g[*1]
Previous model:
6.5 g

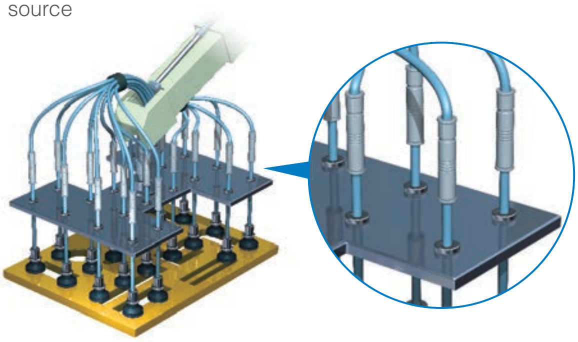
Overall length
52 mm[*1]
Previous model:
59 mm

*1 Compared with the previous ZU05□



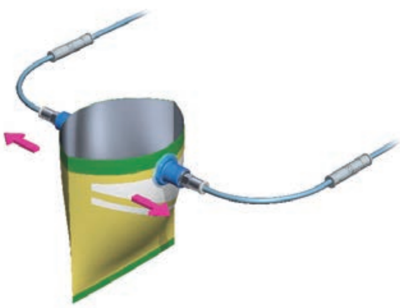
Application examples

For preventing pad adsorption failures from the vacuum source



Numerous pads can be used to adsorb workpieces with holes.

For improving responsiveness by installing on flexible parts



Can be used to open and close plastic bags

For mounting on the end of a Z-axis air cylinder

Variations

Model	Nozzle size [mm]	Standard supply pressure [MPa]	Ultimate vacuum pressure [kPa]		Max. suction flow rate [l/min (ANR)]		Air consumption [l/min (ANR)]	Port size
			Type S	Type L	Type S	Type L		
ZU03□A	0.3	0.35	-85	-40	1.8	3.4	4.2	Ø 4 One-touch fitting Ø 5/32"
ZU04□A	0.4		-87		3.2	5.8	7.7	
ZU05□A	0.5	0.45	-90	-48	7	13	14	Ø 6 One-touch fitting Rc1/8
ZU07□A	0.7				11	16	28	

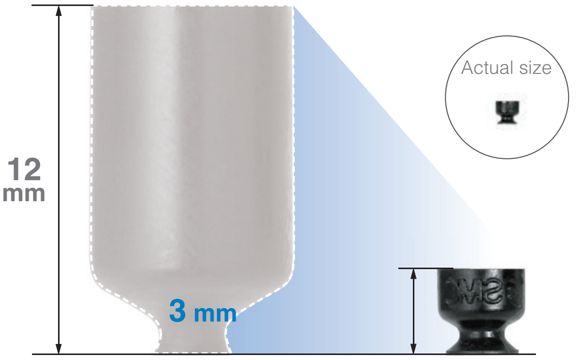
Vacuum pad – ZP3 Series Ø 1.5, Ø 2, Ø 3.5, Ø 4, Ø 6, Ø 8, Ø 10, Ø 13, Ø 16

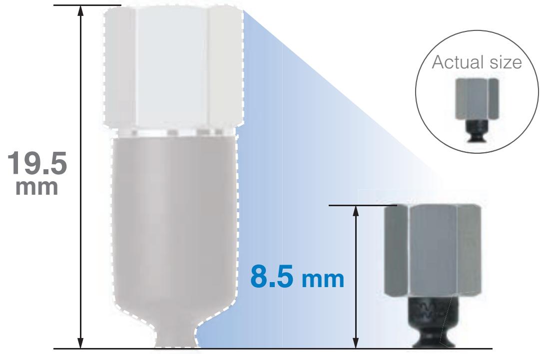
Overall length shortened

Overall length
Max. 9*1 mm shorter
12 mm ➡ **3 mm**
* Pad unit

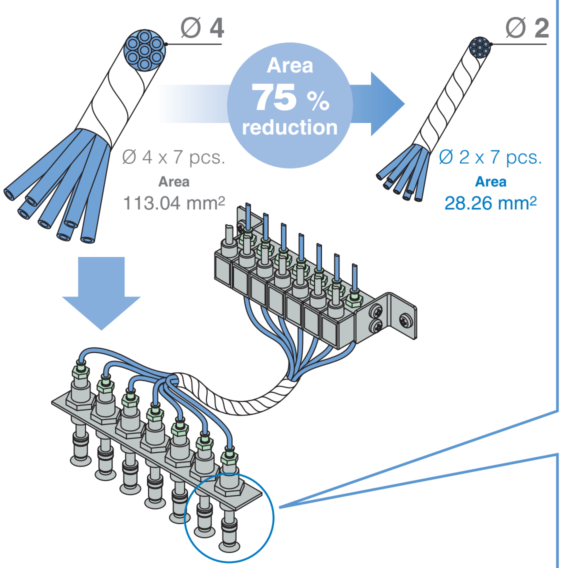
Overall length
Max. 11*1 mm shorter
19.5 mm ➡ **8.5 mm**
* With adapter

*1 For the flat type (Pad diameter: Ø 2)



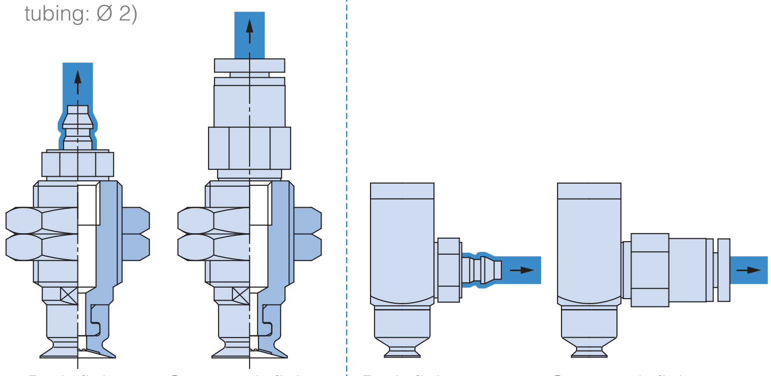


Space saving Ø 2 piping reduces working space!



Vertical
- Male thread
- Female thread
- Barb fitting (Applicable tubing: Ø 2)
- One-touch fitting (Applicable tubing: Ø 2)

Lateral
- Female thread
- Barb fitting (Applicable tubing: Ø 2)
- One-touch fitting (Applicable tubing: Ø 2)



Variations

Form	Pad diameter								
	Ø 1.5	Ø 2	Ø 3.5	Ø 4	Ø 6	Ø 8	Ø 10	Ø 13	Ø 16
Flat type	●	●	●						
Flat type with groove				●	●	●	●	●	●
Bellows type				●	●	●	●	●	●

One-touch Fittings – KQ2 Series

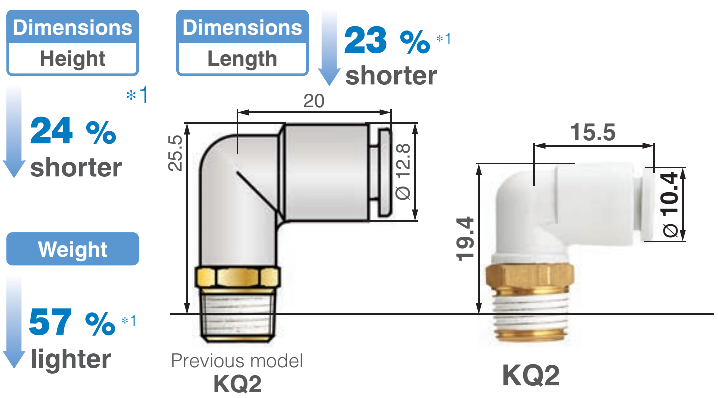
Weight Max. 57 %*1 reduction
12 g ➡ 5.2 g

Height Max. 24 %*1 reduction
25.5 mm ➡ 19.4 mm

Length Max. 23 %*1 reduction
20 mm ➡ 15.5 mm

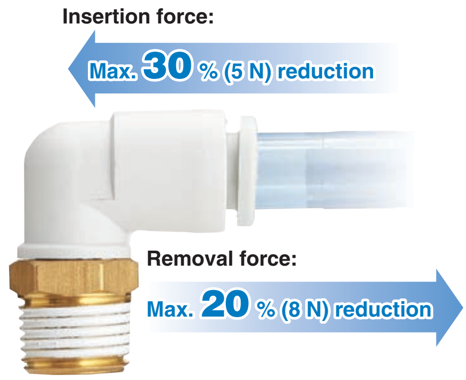
*1 Compared with the previous KQ2 series model: Male elbow, applicable tubing O.D. Ø 6, connection thread R1/8

Compact and lightweight



*1 Compared with the previous KQ2 series model:
Male elbow, applicable tubing O.D. Ø 6, connection thread R1/8

Improved tube insertion/removal

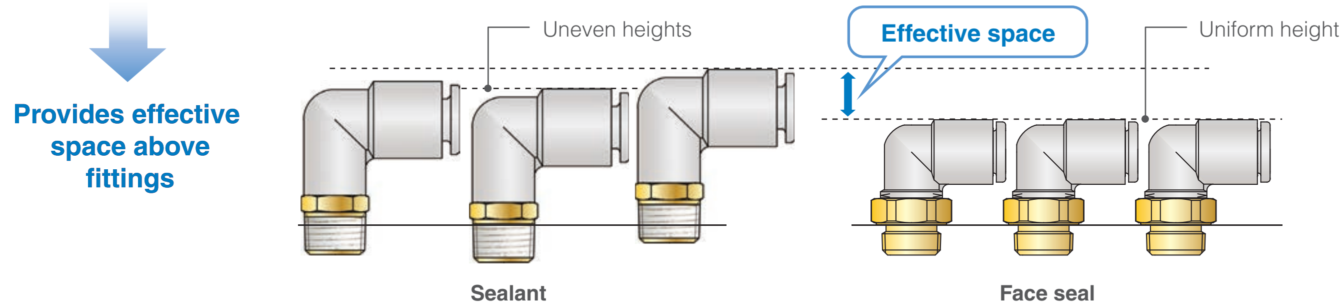


*1 Tube removal strength is ensured to be equivalent to previous model.

Face seal adopted for threading

Improved installability (Reduction in amount of tool-tightening required after hand-tightening)

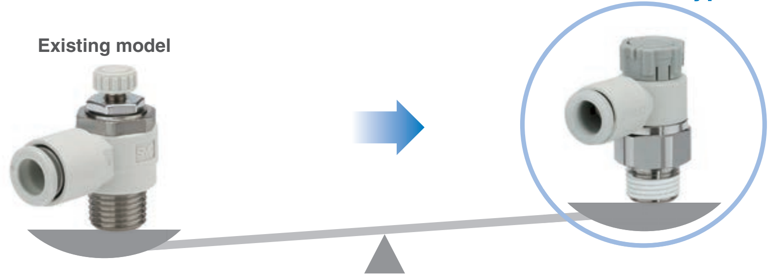
Uniform height when using multiple fittings



Speed controller with one-touch fitting (Push-lock type) – AS Series

Reduced labour time and weight!

Weight
Reduced by up to approx. **50 %**[*1]



*1 Compared with the existing AS22□1F, Ø 12

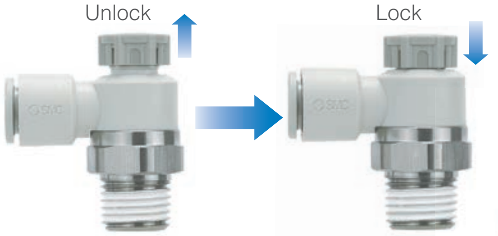
Tubing O.D.	Thread	Part no.	Weight
Ø 6	1/4	AS22□1F-02-06	**32** g
Ø 12	1/2	AS42□1F-04-12	**101** g

Tubing O.D.	Thread	Part no.	Weight
Ø 6	1/4	AS22□1F-02-06A	**18** g
Ø 12	1/2	AS42□1F-04-12A	**56** g

Easy to use

Push-lock type

Easy to lock



Larger knob

Body size	Ø D [mm]
1	**9.4**
2	**12** (Port size: 1/8)
	13 (Port size: 1/4)
3	**16.6**
4	**18.8**

Improved tube insertion/removal

Insertion force:

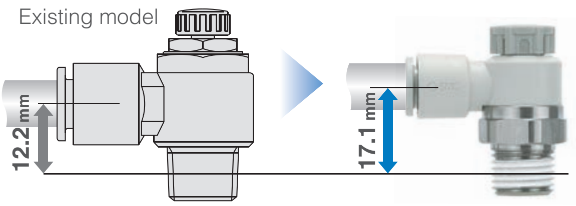
Max. **30** % (8 N) reduction

Removal force:

Max. **20** % (5 N) reduction[*1]

*1 Tube pulling out strength is ensured to be equivalent to the existing model.

More space beneath the tube.
Easier installation/removal of the tube.



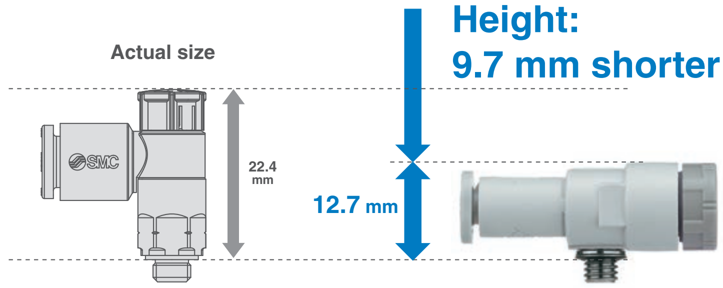
AS22□1F-02-□ AS22□1F-02-□SA

	Elbow	Universal	Brass (Electroless nickel plated)	Stainless steel
Sealant/Gasket seal M/UNF/R/NPT	●	●	●	●
Face seal R/NPT/G	●	● (* Only G thread)	●	● (* Only G thread)
Gasket seal Uni	●	●	●	

Speed controller with one-touch fitting (Push-lock type) – JAS Series

Height
9.7 mm *1 **shorter**
22.4 mm ➡ 12.7 mm

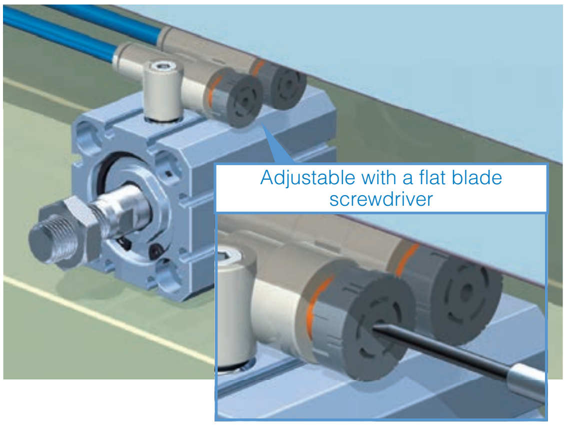
*1 Compared with the existing AS12□1F, M5



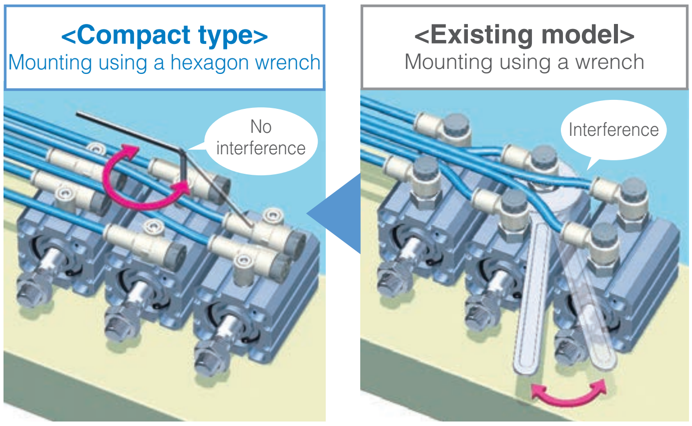
AS12□1F-M5E-□A

JAS-LEB□-M5

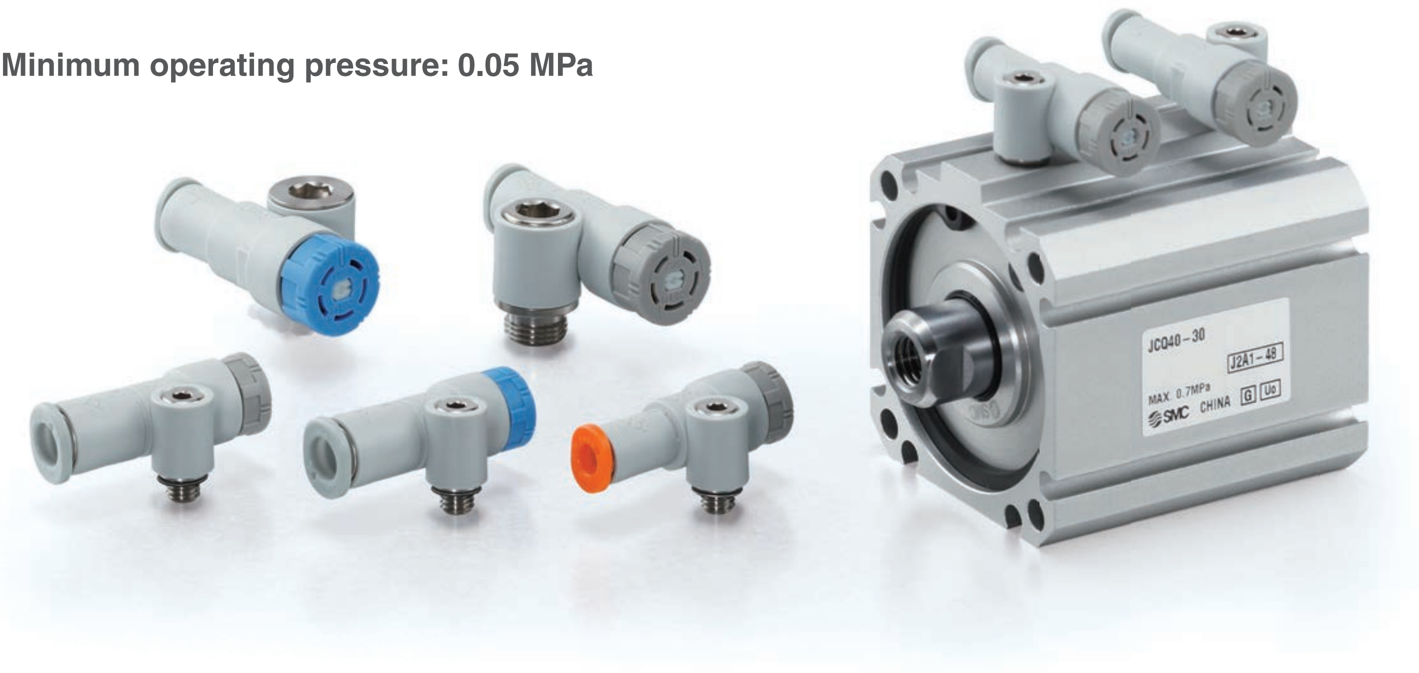
Possible to adjust flow rate even in a narrow space



Easily mounted using a hexagon wrench



Minimum operating pressure: 0.05 MPa



3-screen display High-precision digital pressure switch – ZSE20(F)/ISE20 Series

Now more compact and lightweight due to the M5 pressure port being located on the inside of the product

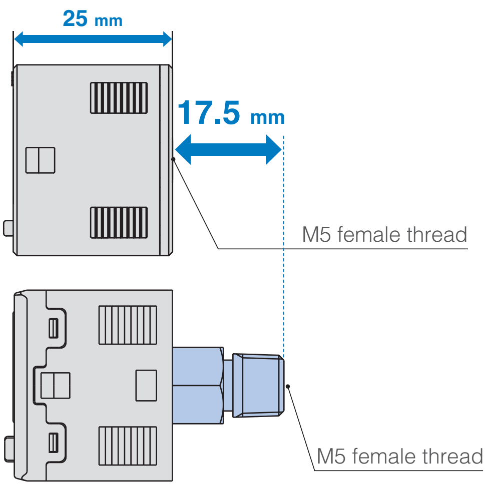
Depth
Max. **17.5 mm***1 shorter
42.5 mm ➡ **25 mm**

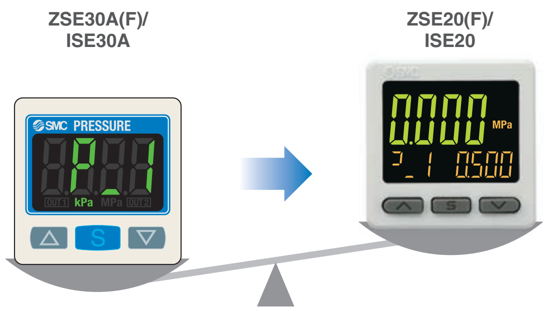
Weight
Max. **21 g***1 reduction
43 g ➡ **22 g**

*1 When an M5 female thread is used.

ZSE20(F)/ISE20

ZSE30A(F)/ISE30A



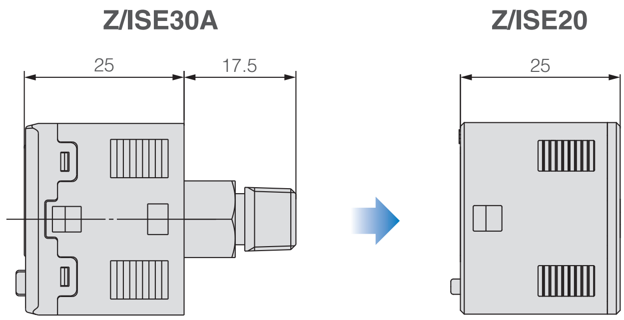


Piping: M5 female thread type

	Z/ISE20	Z/ISE30A	Reduction rate
Weight [g]	22	43	49 %
Depth [mm]	25	42.5	41 %
Height [mm]	30	30	—
Width [mm]	30	30	—

Piping: R1/8 type

	Z/ISE20	Z/ISE30A	Reduction rate
Weight [g]	32	43	26 %
Depth [mm]	40.2	42.5	5 %
Height [mm]	30	30	—
Width [mm]	30	30	—



Digital flow switch – PF2M/PFMB/PF2MC Series

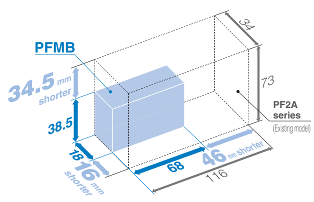
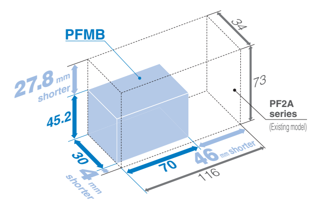
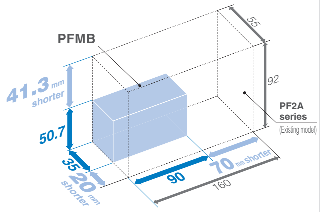
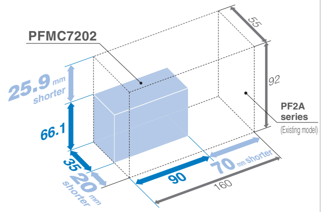
Volume
Max. **85** %*1 reduction
287.9 cm^3 ➡ **42.2 cm^3**

Weight
Max. **86** %*2 reduction
1100 g ➡ **155 g**

*1 Compared with the existing PF2A series, 200 L type

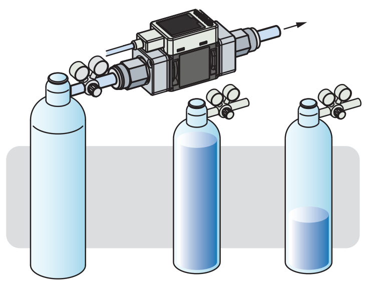
*2 Compared with the existing PF2A series, 3000 L type

Compared with the existing PF2A

	PF2M	PFMB		PF2MC
Series	200 L type 	500 L type 	2000 L type 	2000 L type 
Weight	**83 %** reduction 290 g ➡ **48 g**	**66 %** reduction 290 g ➡ **100 g**	**86 %** reduction*1 1100 g ➡ **155 g**	**78 %** reduction*1 1100 g ➡ **240 g**
Volume	**85 %** reduction 287.9 cm^3 ➡ **42.2 cm^3** 	**67 %** reduction 287.9 cm^3 ➡ **94.9 cm^3** 	**80 %** reduction*1 809.6 cm^3 ➡ **159.7 cm^3** 	**74 %** reduction*1 809.6 cm^3 ➡ **208.2 cm^3** 

*1 Compared with the existing PF2A series, 3000 L type

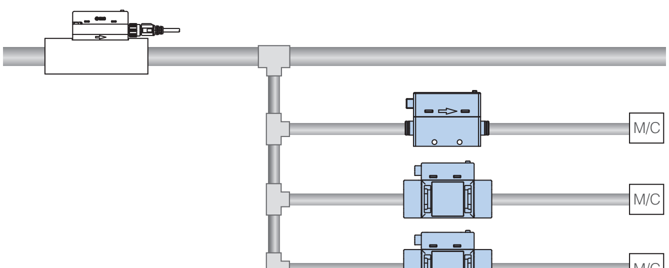
Applications



Accumulated indication shows the operating flow rate or residual amount (of N_2, etc.) in a gas cylinder.

Flow control of the air for spray painting
* The product is not designed to be explosion proof.

For suction verification



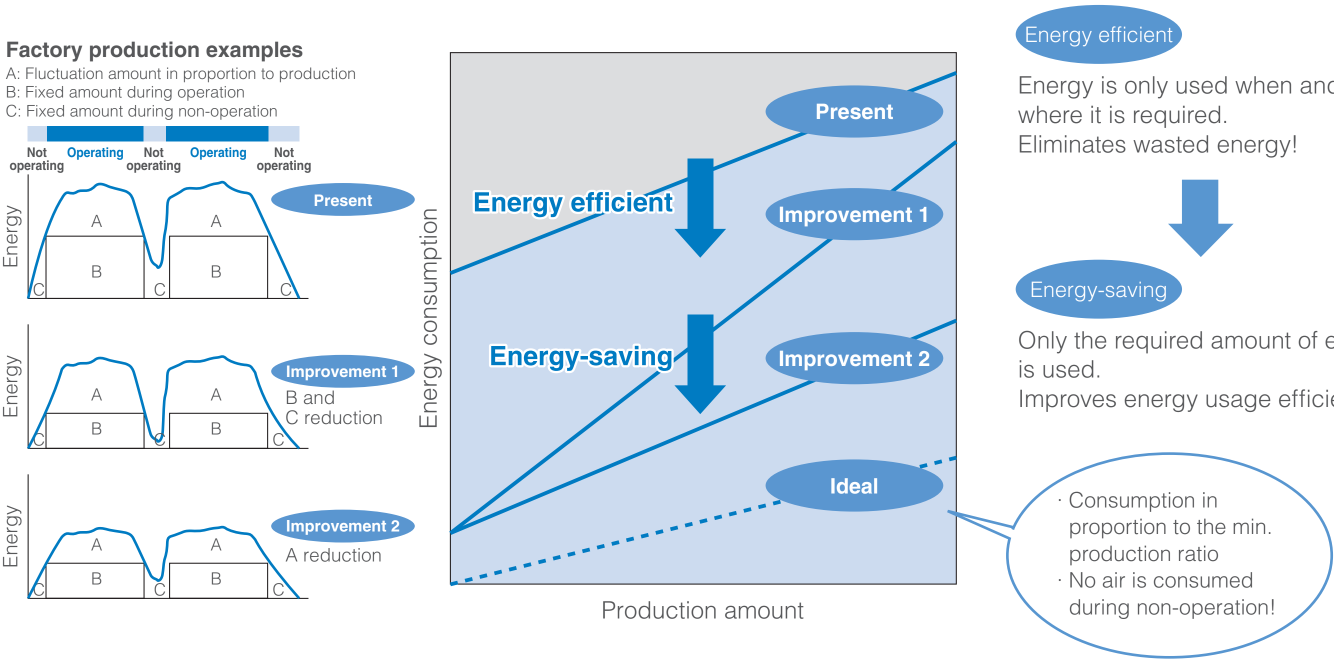
Energy-saving activity (Flow consumption control)

Flow control for each branch line

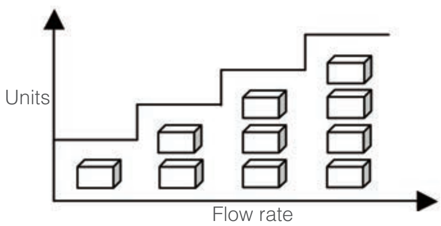
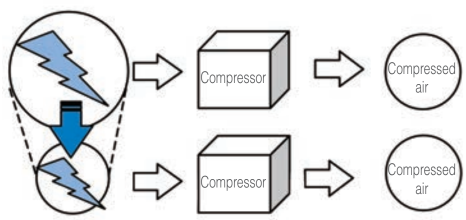
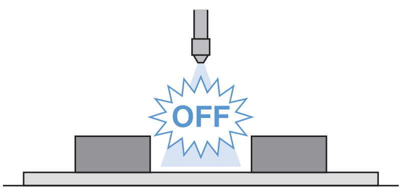
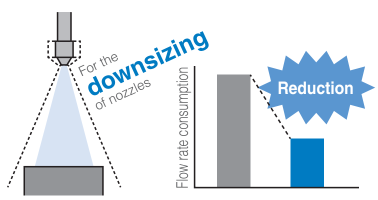
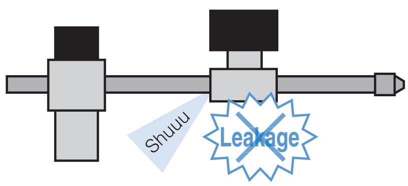
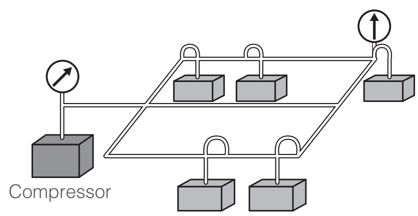
9 Technical data

Energy-saving mindset

Energy-saving measures can be divided into two main categories. They are either energy efficient or energy saving.
Easy-to-implement, effective measures with a priority on energy efficiency can help you take your energy savings to the next level!

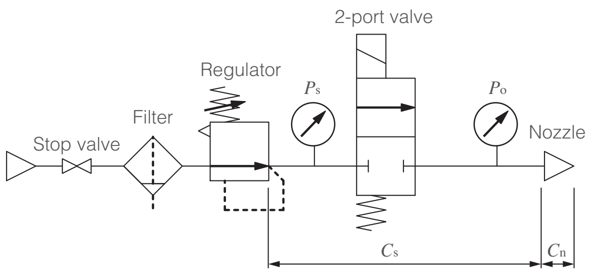


Energy-efficient and energy-saving examples

	Energy efficient	Energy-saving
Air pressure source	For the control of multiple units 	For reducing the specific power 
Blow system	For intermittent blow 	For adopting smaller nozzles with higher pressure 
Piping system	For reducing air leakage to 0 	For the levelling of pressure with loop piping 

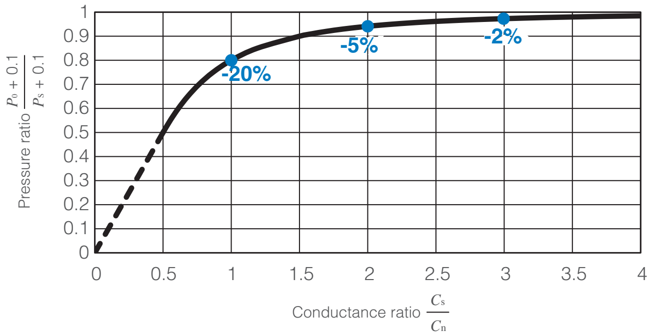
Changes in upstream conductance pressure loss

Since the amount of pressure loss changes depending on the blow nozzle conductance ratio and the upstream (piping, valves, etc.) conductance ratio, the pressure right before the nozzle will also change.



Recommended air blow system

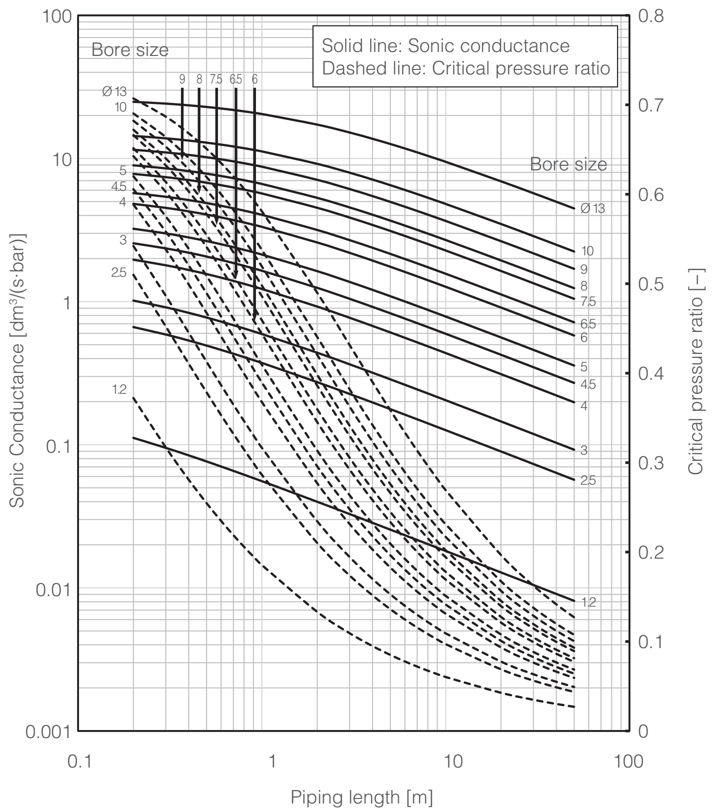
P_s : Supply pressure
P_o : Pressure right before the nozzle } Pressure ratio $\frac{P_o + 0.1}{P_s + 0.1}$
C_s : Upstream conductance
C_n : Nozzle conductance } Conductance ratio $\frac{C_s}{C_n}$



Conductance ratio	Pressure drop [%]
1	20
2	5
3	2

When selecting the size of upstream piping, we recommend staying within 2 to 3 of the conductance ratio.

Tube conductance example



Nozzle conductance example

Nozzle size [mm]	C_n	Nozzle size [mm]	C_n
1	0.14	3	1.27
1.5	0.32	3.5	1.73
2	0.57	4	2.26
2.5	0.88	6	5.09
		8	9.05

Valve conductance example

Body material	Port size	Orifice diameter mm Ø	Model	Flow rate characteristics C	Flow rate characteristics b
Al	1/4 (8A)	10	VXD230	8.5	0.35
	3/8 (10A)			9.2	
	1/2 (15A)			9.2	
Resin	Ø 10			5.6	0.33
	Ø 3/8"			4.8	0.33
	Ø 12			7.2	0.33
Stainless steel C37	3/8 (10A)	15	**VXD240**	18.0	0.35
	1/2 (15A)			20.0	
	3/4 (20A)	20	**VXD250**	38.0	0.30

Flow rate calculation

By using the flow rate calculation graph, it is possible to easily calculate the flow rate of a nozzle, tube, or valve.

Formula for flow rate

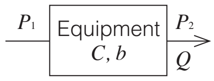
Choked flow

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

Subsonic flow

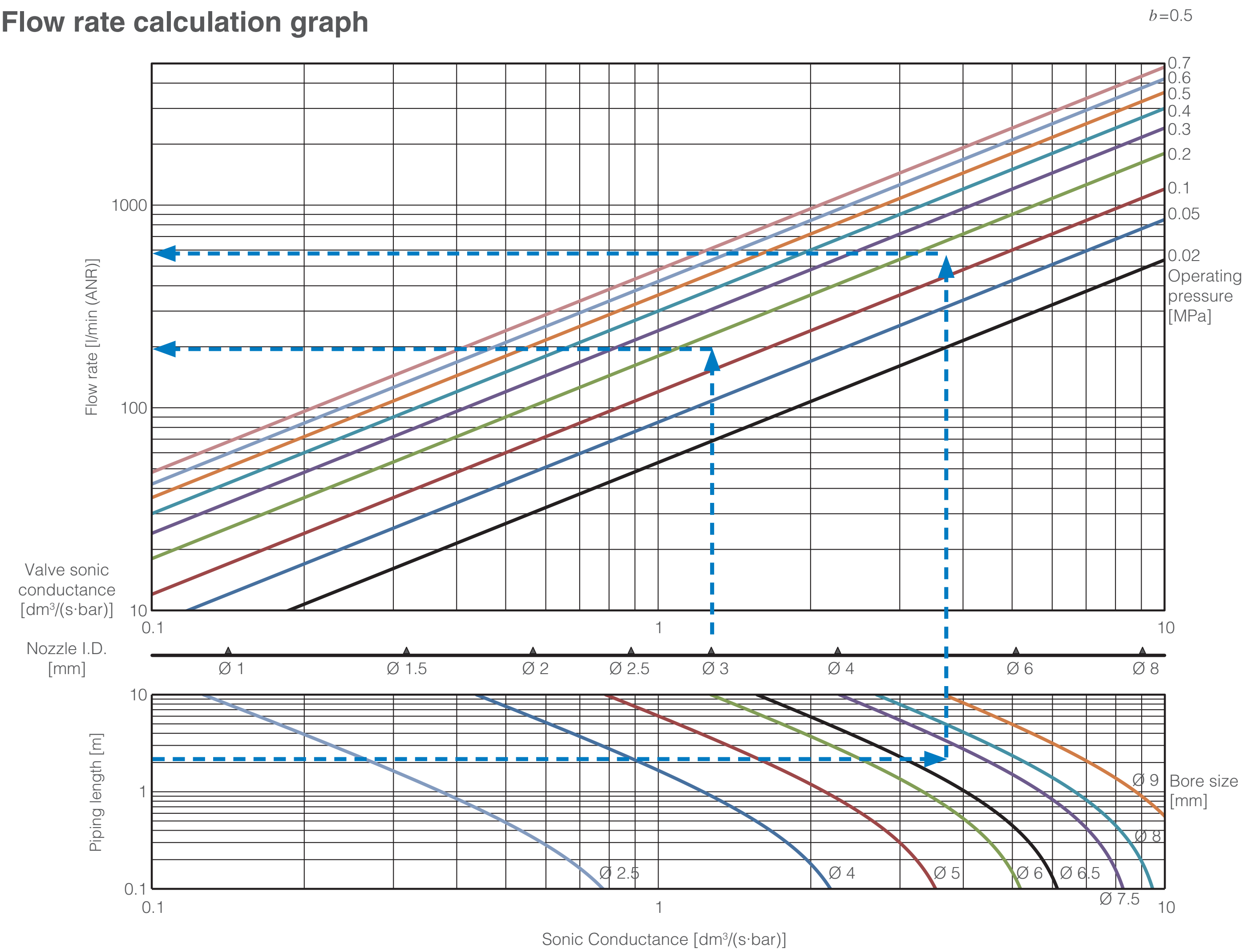
$$Q = 600 \times C\,(P_1 + 0.1)\sqrt{1-\left[\frac{\frac{P_2 + 0.1}{P_1 + 0.1}-b}{1-b}\right]^2}\sqrt{\frac{293}{273 + T}}$$

When the critical pressure ratio is 0.5



Q : Air flow rate [l/min (ANR)]
C : Sonic conductance [L/(s·bar)]
b : Critical pressure ratio [–]
P_1 : Upstream pressure [MPa]
P_2 : Downstream pressure [MPa]
T : Temperature [°C]

Flow rate calculation graph



Calculation example

For nozzles

① Go up in a vertical line from the nozzle I.D.
② From the point of intersection with the operating pressure (diagonal line), go horizontally to the left to find the flow rate.

For tubes

① Find the point of intersection of the tube I.D. (diagonal line) and the piping length, and go up in a vertical line.
② From the point of intersection with the operating pressure (diagonal line), go horizontally to the left to find the flow rate.

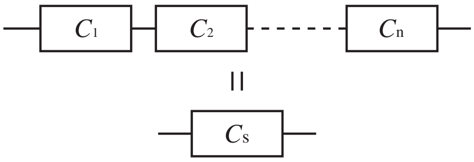
Conductances combined

Calculation method for combining the conductance of each device and finding the equivalent conductance of each device in order to figure out the Flow capacity of a pneumatic system

Formula for finding the combined total

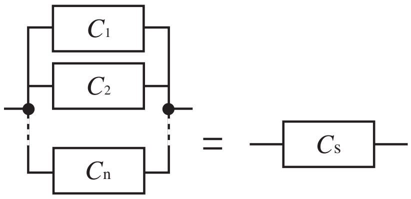
Connected in series

$$C_s = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{C_1^3}+\frac{1}{C_2^3}+\dots+\frac{1}{C_n^3}}}$$



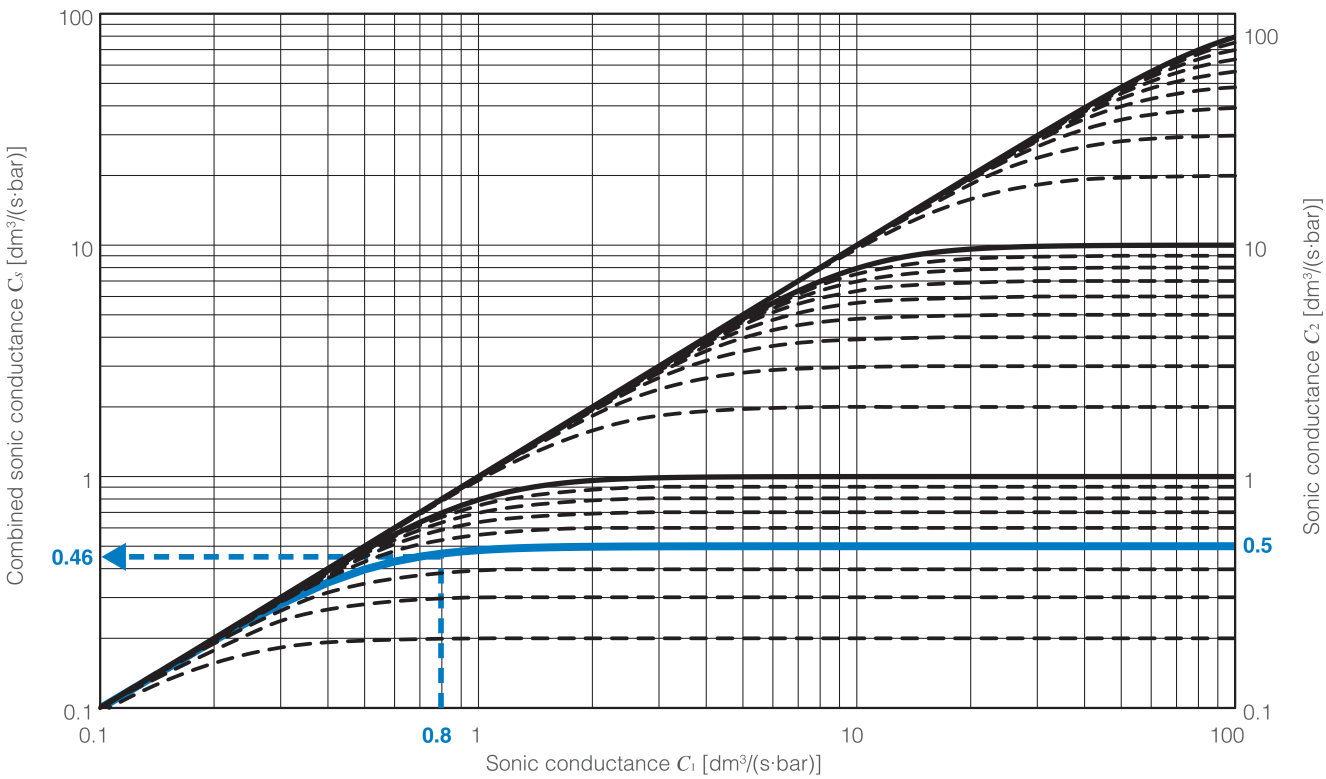
Connected in parallel

$$C_s = C_1 + C_1 + \dots + C_n$$



There is also a formula for finding the critical pressure ratio (b), but it's easier to just use the smallest device possible.

Graph for when connected in series



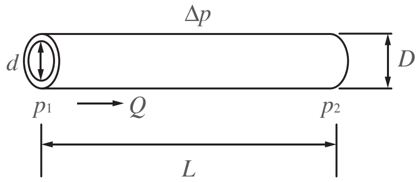
Ex.) When connecting a device (sonic conductance: C_1 = 0.8) to another device (sonic conductance: C_2 = 0.5), 0.46 is required.

Main piping pressure loss calculation

Pressure loss formula

Pressure loss Δp

$$\Delta p = \frac{2.466 \times 10^3 L}{d^{5.31}(p_1 + 0.1)} Q^2$$



Δp : Pressure loss [MPa] (= $p_1 - p_2$)

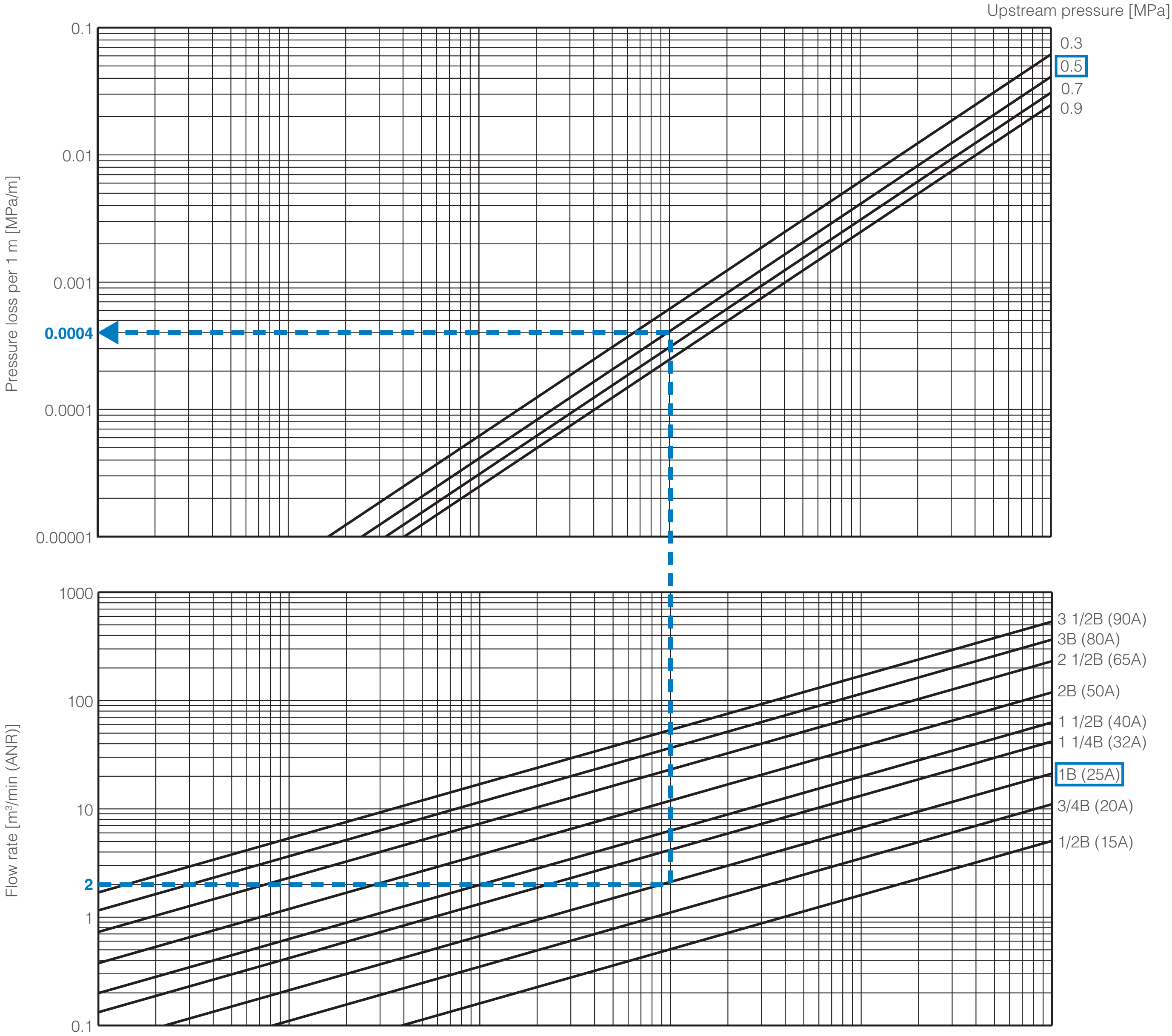
Q : Standard volume flow [m^3/min (ANR)]

p_1 : Upstream pressure [MPa]
(= Gauge pressure)

d: Pipe bore [mm]

L: Piping length [m]

Pressure loss calculation graph



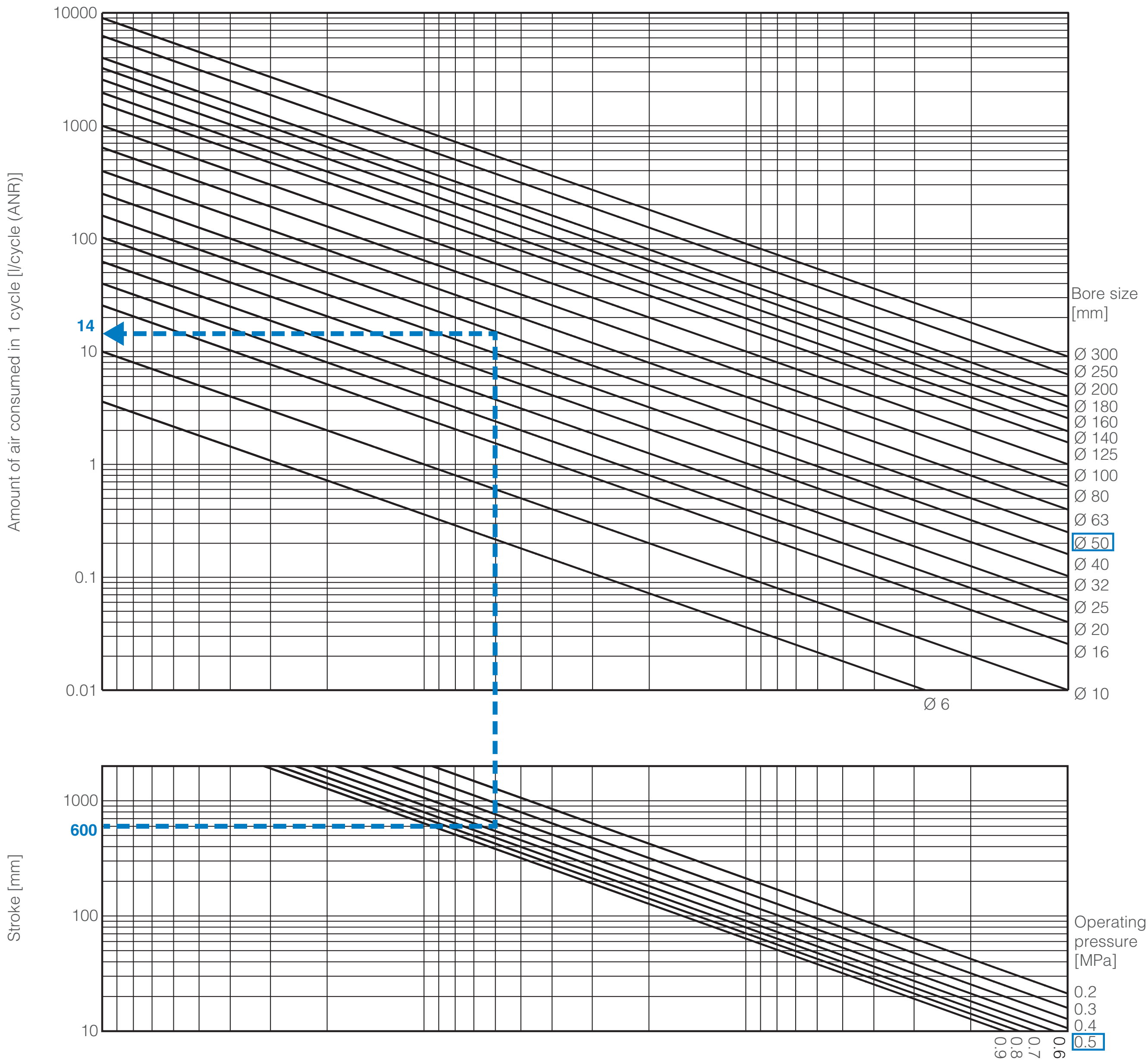
Calculation example

For 1B (25A), L = 10 m, p_1 = 0.5 MPa, and Q = 2 m^3/min (ANR), the pressure loss per 1 m can be found to be 0.0004 [MPa/m] and, therefore, for 10 m, it is Δp = 0.0004 x 10 = 0.004 [MPa].

Amount of air consumed by the cylinder and tubing 1

By using the graph, it is possible to easily calculate the amount of air consumed by a cylinder and the tubing in 1 cylinder cycle.

Graph for finding the amount of air consumed by the cylinder in 1 cycle



How to find the amount of air consumed by the cylinder

How much air is consumed in 1 cycle when 10 cylinders (Bore size: 50 mm, Stroke: 600 mm) are operated at a pressure of 0.5 MPa?

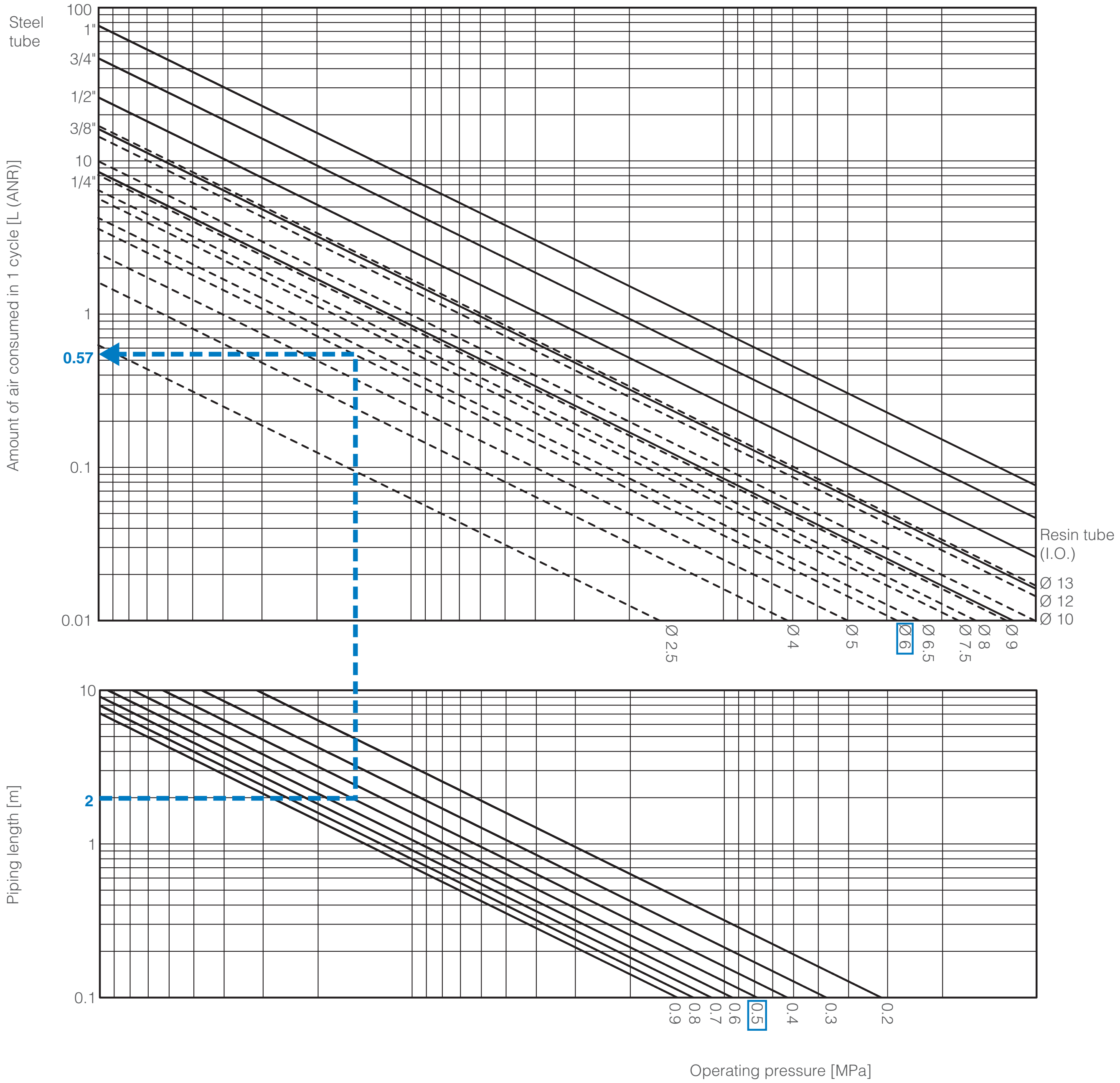
①Find the point of intersection of the operating pressure (diagonal line) and the stroke length, and go up in a vertical line.

②From the point of intersection with the tube I.D. (diagonal line), go horizontally to the left to find the amount of air required for 1 cylinder cycle.

③Furthermore, by multiplying this number by 10, the amount of air required for 1 cycle of 10 cylinders can be found.

Amount of air consumed by the cylinder and tubing 2

Graph for finding the amount of air consumed by the tubing in 1 cylinder cycle



How to find the amount of air consumed by the tubing

How much air is consumed in 1 cycle of a cylinder operating at a pressure of 0.5 MPa when 2 tubes (I.D.: 6 mm, Piping length: 2 m) are used?

①Find the point of intersection of the operating pressure (diagonal line) and the piping length, and go up in a vertical line.

②From the point of intersection with the tube I.D. (diagonal line), go horizontally to the left to find the amount of air consumed by the tubing in 1 cylinder cycle.

How to find the total amount of air consumed

The amount air consumed by the cylinder and tubing can be found using the formula below.

Total air consumption = (the amount of air consumed by the cylinder in 1 cycle + the amount of air consumed by the piping in 1 cylinder cycle) x the number of operations

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