Data sheet
VZL valve - 2/3/4-way

## Description



VZL valves provide a high quality, cost effective solution for the control of hot and/or chilled water for fan coil units, small reheaters, and recoolers in temperature control systems.

The valves are used in combination with AMV(E) 130/140, AMV(E) 130H/140H, AMV(E) 13 SU and TWA-ZL actuators.

Note:
TWA-ZL thermal actuator does not close port B.

## Main data:

- DN 15, 20
- $\mathrm{k}_{\text {vs }} 0.25-3.5 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{h}$
- PN 16
- Temperature:
- Circ. water / glycolic water up to 50\%: $2 \ldots 120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Reduced $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{VS}}$ on B port (VZL 3 \& VZL 4 only)
- Linear characteristic
- Linear bypass on 3 and 4 port valves
- Valves are supplied with screwed plastic cover for manual operation
- Connections: flat end or conex
- Water quality acc. to VDI 2035 requirements


## Ordering

2-way valve VZL 2


3-way valve VZL 3

| Picture | $\begin{gathered} \text { DN } \\ (\mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{k}_{\mathrm{vs}}(\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{A B}) \\ \left(\mathrm{m}^{3} / \mathrm{h}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\left(\mathrm{m}^{3} / \mathrm{h}\right)}{\mathbf{k}_{\mathrm{ks}}(\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{A B})}$ | max. $\Delta \mathrm{p}$ (bar) | Code No. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Flat End | Conex |
|  | 15 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 2.5 | 065Z2080 | $065 Z 2050$ |
|  |  | 0.4 | 0.25 | 2.5 | $065 Z 2081$ | $065 Z 2051$ |
|  |  | 0.63 | 0.40 | 2.5 | 065Z2082 | $065 Z 2052$ |
|  |  | 1.0 | 0.63 | 2.0 | $065 Z 2083$ | $065 Z 2053$ |
|  |  | 1.6 | 1.0 | 2.0 | $065 Z 2084$ | $065 Z 2054$ |
|  | 20 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 065Z2085 | $065 Z 2055$ |
|  |  | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1.0 | $065 Z 2086$ | $065 Z 2056$ |

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Ordering (continued)
4-way valve VZL 4

| Picture | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DN } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{s}}(\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{h} / \mathrm{h})}{ }$ | $\underset{\mathrm{kvs}_{\mathrm{s}}\left(\mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{h}\right)}{ }$ | $\max . \Delta p$ <br> (bar) | Code No. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Flat End | Conex |
|  |  | 0.25 | 0.25 | 2.5 | 065Z2090 | 065Z2060 |
|  |  | 0.4 | 0.25 | 2.5 | $065 Z 2091$ | $065 Z 2061$ |
| Irin | 15 | 0.63 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 065Z2092 | 065Z2062 |
|  |  | 1.0 | 0.63 | 2.0 | $065 Z 2093$ | $065 Z 2063$ |
|  |  | 1.6 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 065Z2094 | 065Z2064 |
|  |  | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.0 | $065 Z 2095$ | 065Z2065 |
|  |  | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 065Z2096 | 065Z2066 |

## Accessories

| Type | Pipe size | DN | Description | Code No. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Tailpieces with <br> external thread | $\mathrm{R}^{3 / 8^{\prime \prime}}$ | 15 | Consist of 2 union nuts, <br> 2 tailpieces and 2 gaskets (Ms 58) | $\mathrm{R}^{1 / 2^{\prime \prime}}$ |
|  | 120 mm | 15 | Consist of 2 union nuts, 2 solder bushes <br> and 2 gaskets (Ms 58) | $\mathbf{0 6 5 Z 7 0 1 5}$ |
| Tailpieces for <br> soldering | 15 mm | 20 | $\mathbf{0 0 3 H 6 9 0 2}$ |  |
| Stuffing box |  |  |  | $\mathbf{0 6 5 Z 7 0 1 6}$ |

## Technical data

| Control characteristic |  | Linear |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Control range |  | min. 30:1 |
| Leakage loss, closed valve |  | $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{AB} \leq 0.05 \%$ of $\mathrm{k}_{\text {v }}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{AB} \leq 1 \%$ of $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{v}}$ |
| Medium |  | Circulation water / Glycolic water up to $50 \%$ |
| Medium temperature | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 2... 120 |
| Max. operating pressure | bar | 16 |
| Stroke | mm | 2.8 |
| Connection |  | External thread (flat connection (MS 58) or conex) |
| Materials |  |  |
| Body, seat cone and steam |  | Brass |
| Stuffing box |  | EPDM |

Pressure temperature diagram


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Disposal
The valve must be dismantled and the elements sorted into various material groups before disposal.

## Installation



## Valve mounting

Before valve mounting the pipes have to be cleaned and free from abrasion. Valve must be mounted according to flow direction as indicated on valve body. Mechanical loads of the valve body caused by the pipes are not allowed.
Valve should be free of vibrations as well.

## Application schemes for 3-way and 4-way mixing valves

3 -way and 4-way valves are mixing valves meaning that $A$ and $B$ ports are inlet ports, and $A B$ port is outlet port (fig. 1). In case valve should be used as diverting valve it is a solution to install valve in return pipe (fig. 2).


To prevent damages, starting max. $\Delta \mathrm{p}$ must not exceed 1 bar for DN 20 and 2/2,5 bar for DN 15, when installing the valve.

Installation of the valve with the actuator is allowed in horizontal position or upwards. Installation downwards is not allowed.


Fig. 2 Mixing valve used in diverting application

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## Sizing

## Example

## Design data:

Flow rate: $0.3 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{h}$
System pressure drop: 20 kPa
Locate the horizontal line representing a flow rate of $0.3 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{h}$ (line A). The valve authority is given by the equation:
Valve authority, $N=\frac{\Delta P 1}{\Delta P 1+\Delta P 2}$
Where:
$\Delta \mathrm{P} 1=$ pressure drop across the fully open valve, $\Delta \mathrm{P} 2=$ pressure drop across the rest of the circuit with a fully open valve

The ideal valve would give a pressure drop equal to the system pressure drop (i.e. an authority of 0.5 ):

If $\Delta \mathrm{P} 1=\Delta \mathrm{P} 2$,
$N=\frac{\Delta P 1}{\Delta P 1+\Delta P 2}=0.5$
In this example an authority of 0.5 would be given by a valve having a pressure drop of 20 kPa at that flow rate (point B).

The intersection of line $A$ with a vertical line drawn from $B$ lies between two diagonal lines; this means that no ideally-sized valve is available. The intersection of line A with the diagonal lines gives the pressure drops stated by real, rather than ideal, valves. In this case, a valve with $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{vs}} 0.63$ would give a pressure drop of 25 kPa (point C):
hence valve authority $=\frac{25}{25+20}=0.56$
The second-largerst valve, with $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{VS}} 1$, would give a pressure drop of 9 kPa (point D):
hence valve authority $=\frac{9}{9+20}=0.31$
Generally, for a 3 port application, the smaller valve would be selected (resulting in a valve authority higher than 0.5 , and therefore improved controlability). However, this will increase the total pressure and should be checked by the system designer for compatibility with available pump head, etc.

The ideal authority is 0.5 with a preferred range of between 0.4 and 0.7 .


## Design



## Dimensions



AMV(E) 130/140 + VZL 2


AMV(E) 130/140 + VZL 3


AMV(E) 130/140 + VZL 4


AMV(E) $130 \mathrm{H} / 140 \mathrm{H}+\mathrm{VZL}$


AMV(E) 13 SU + VZL

$T W A-Z L+V Z L$

| Valve type | d | $\underset{(\mathrm{mm})}{\mathrm{L}}$ | H (mm) |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} c \\ (\mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(\mathrm{mm})}{\mathrm{h}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{h} 1 \\ (\mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ | Valve weight (kg) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { AMV(E) } \\ 13 S U \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AMV(E) } \\ & 130 / 140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AMV(E) } \\ 130 \mathrm{H} / 140 \mathrm{H} \end{gathered}$ | TWA-ZL |  |  |  |  |
| VZL 2 DN 15 | G 1/2" | 65 | 140 | 111 | 117 | 88 | - | 29.5 | 47.5 | 0.27 |
| VZL 2 DN 20* | G 3/4" | 77 | 146 | 117 | 123 | 94 |  | 34.0 |  | 0.47 |
| VZL 3 DN 15 | G 1/2" | 65 | 140 | 111 | 117 | 88 |  | 35.0 |  | 0.28 |
| VZL 3 DN 20* | G 3/4" | 77 | 146 | 117 | 123 | 94 |  | 35.0 |  | 0.40 |
| VZL 4 DN 15 | G 1/2" | 65 | 140 | 111 | 117 | 88 | 40 | 51.0 |  | 0.39 |
| VZL 4 DN 20* | G 3/4" | 77 | 146 | 117 | 123 | 94 | 50 | 65.0 |  | 0.59 |

Tailpieces for soldering

| $G$ | $\emptyset d$ <br> $(\mathrm{~mm})$ | L <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Weight <br> $(\mathrm{kg})$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 12 | 15 | 0.11 |
| $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 15 | 20 | 0.17 |


Tailpieces with external thread

| G | $R$ <br> $\left({ }^{\prime}\right)$ | L <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Weight <br> $(\mathrm{kg})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $3 / 8$ | 23 | 0.11 |
| $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $1 / 2$ | 26 | 0.17 |



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