

JMET



Vacuum selection diagram curve

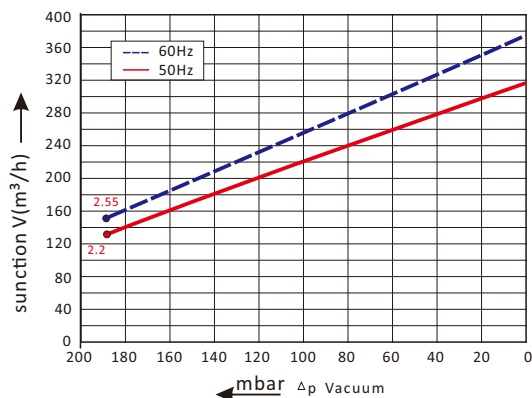


Figure 10 is a graph showing the pressure ratio (Compressor Δp in mbar) versus the flow rate (Q in m³/h) for a 60Hz and 50Hz compressor. The 60Hz curve (dashed blue line) starts at approximately 380 mbar at 0 m³/h and decreases to about 180 mbar at 190 m³/h. The 50Hz curve (solid red line) starts at approximately 340 mbar at 0 m³/h and decreases to about 140 mbar at 190 m³/h. The graph includes a legend and a data point for 2.55 m³/h at 180 mbar for the 60Hz curve, and 2.2 m³/h at 140 mbar for the 50Hz curve.

Technical drawing of the PV-5061c valve assembly, showing three views: front view, side view, and top view.

Front View Dimensions:

- Overall width: 360
- Overall height: 420
- Top flange diameter: 128
- Bottom flange diameter: $\Phi 15$
- Bottom flange thickness: 53
- Bottom flange mounting holes: M8x17
- Bottom flange mounting hole spacing: 55, 83, 125
- Bottom flange mounting hole diameter: 4.5
- Bottom flange mounting hole offset: 290
- Bottom flange mounting hole offset: 325

Side View Dimensions:

- Overall width: 377
- Overall height: 197
- Top flange diameter: 191
- Top flange mounting holes: M16x1.5, M25x1.5
- Top flange mounting hole spacing: 32
- Top flange mounting hole diameter: $\Phi X-3 \times 120^\circ$
- Top flange mounting hole offset: 109
- Top flange mounting hole offset: 140
- Top flange mounting hole offset: 84
- Top flange mounting hole offset: 180
- Top flange mounting hole offset: 197

Top View Dimensions:

- Overall width: 360
- Overall height: 420
- Top flange diameter: 128
- Top flange mounting holes: M10x20
- Top flange mounting hole spacing: 120°
- Top flange mounting hole diameter: $\Phi 240$
- Top flange mounting hole offset: 120°
- Top flange mounting hole offset: 120°

Model	Frequency	Output	voltage	Current	airflow	pressure		noise	Weight
	Hz	KW	V	A	m³/h	vacuum mbar	compressor mbar	dB(A)	kg
1~ 50/60Hz IP54 INSULATION class F									
2JM 710 A11	50	2.2	220-240	12.0	318	-190	190	72	30
2JM 710 A11	60	2.55	220-240	12.8	376	-190	200	74	30

Under one atmospheric pressure, suck 15°C air and then you can calculate the data, of course allow 10% difference, and when the sucked air and surroundings temperature are not higher than 25°C , you still can get total pressure difference as the curves shows.