

Standoff: an extension between a valve and actuator which allows the valve to be installed in a different temperature zone from the actuator. Standoffs come in several different lengths.

Stator: the stationary component of a valve. Typically, it contains the fittings as well as one of the fluid sealing surfaces. In Valco valves, the stator is called the valve body.

T

Tee: a type of distribution fitting which connects three pieces of tubing, arranging them in the pattern of a "T".

Through-type bore: a bore which is slightly larger than the OD of the tubing which is used with the given fitting. A union with a through-type bore allows the tube ends to butt directly together, or for one tube to run completely through the fitting. Denoted by suffix "T" in the product number. In order to assure correct pilot lengths, we recommend that ferrules be made up on the tubing in a standard union.

U

Union: a fitting for connecting two pieces of tubing of the same OD.

Unswept volume: the volume of any portion of a fitting which is in the flowpath but which is a different diameter than the primary flow orifice through the tubing/fitting assembly, or any area not directly swept by the fluid flow. This can also be known as "dead volume" if it is very poorly swept.

W

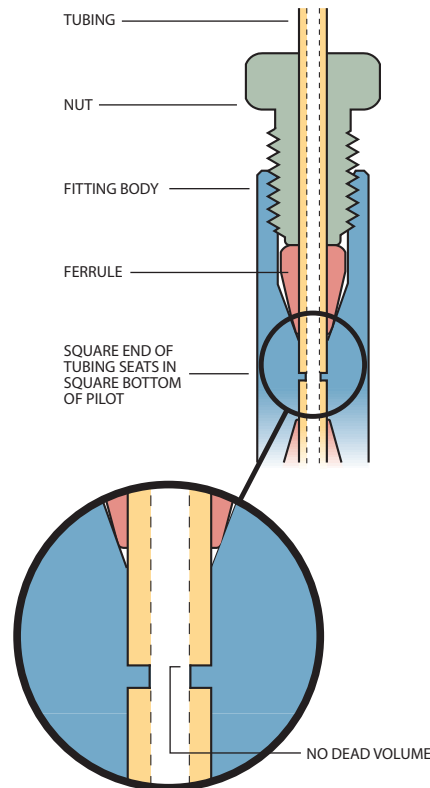
Wetted surfaces: the surfaces which are contacted by the sample stream.

Y

Y: a type of distribution fitting which connects three pieces of tubing, arranging them in the pattern of a "Y". Occasionally referred to as a "wye".

Z

Zero dead volume (ZDV): describes a connection which does not add volume to the system beyond what an extension of tubing would in its place.



Zero volume: while often used interchangeably with zero dead volume, it ideally describes a fitting design in which there is no internal volume, such as a through-type union designed to butt-fit two pieces of tubing.