Types

With Floating Flange,

steel ring, court fabric

flange

GGG 40.3 - St 37.2

Stainless Steel (Op.)

rubber

EPDM

NEOPREN, NBR, BUTYL (Op.)

GENERAL

Rubber expansion joints are compliant and resilient elements that help to reduce tensile strenght between piping systems caoutchouc based materials are more resilient than metal, fiberglass or plastic ones, therefore they have been deployed in construction and hydraulic sectors.

ADVANTAGES

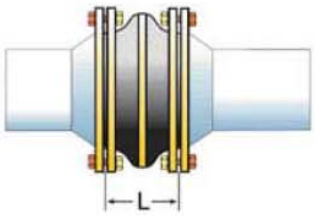
Reduction of tension in piping,
Isolation of noise and vibration,
Absorption of thermal expansion
Equalization of assembly mismatching...

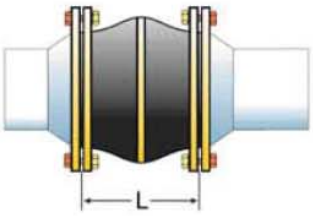
AREAS OF APPLICATION

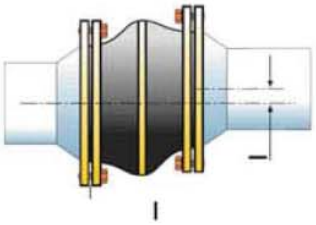
Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning Line,
Shipbuilding Industry,
Pressure booster systems, drinking water supply systems and also sewage treatment,
Suction and pressure lines,

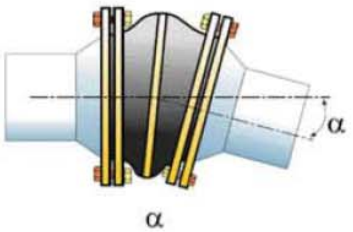
Expansion Joints are made of various types of materials that are providing to be used in different application areas with the working conditions at max.100 °C service temperature and max. 16 bar pressures.

- NR
- EPDM
- BUTYL *Cold and Hot Wasted - Clear Water Service Areas, Cooling Waters without Additive Materials, Sea Waters, Areas with Aarious Acidis*
- NBR *Petroleum Based Materials, Pressured Air, Naturel Gas (Except LPG), High Octaned Fuels and Fuels Consist up to 50% of Aromatic Hydrocarbones and*









In order to provide the movement capabilities the assembly bolts should be mounted with bolts heads towards expansion joint body. If this is for any reason impossible, ensure that the threaded bolts Project as little as possible (no more than 2 or 3 mm) to avoid.

Tightening must be progressive and crosswise in diagonal sequence with bolting pressure evenly distributed.

The desing of Rubber Expansion Joints secures a sealing to the counter flange, therefore no sealing gasket is required.

If the bolts and nuts are tightened too strongly, the sealing face might be crushed causing improper function.

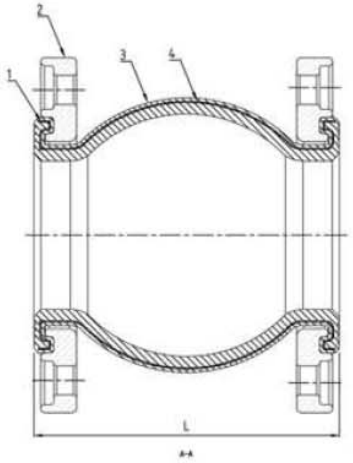
It is very important for the safe operating and life expectancy of the expansion joint to make a proper installation of the counter flanges.

When welding work is to take place Rubber Expansion Joints has to be protechted from welding heat and sparks.

Do not paint or lubricate rubber parts of expansion joints.

Check the permissible movements, temperature, pressure and proper rubber quality in order to decide on correct type of expansion joint before installation.

Deviation of axis must be max. -+ 10 mm , and angular movement must be α 10°



Part Number	Properties	
	Part Number	Material
1	Steel Ring	Steel Ring
2	Flange	St 37.2 - GGG 40.3 - Stainless Steel (Op.)
3	Rubber Bellows	EPDM NEOPREN, NBR, BUTYL (op.)
4	Rubber Supplement	Court Fabric

(Op.) = Opsiyonel *Optional*

Dimentions			Expensions (L=mm)			
			Axial		Lateral	Angular (o)
DN	L	D	Expansion	Compension		
DN 32	100	76	6	9	9	15
DN 40	100	76	6	10	9	15
DN 50	100	86	7	10	10	15
DN 65	100	101	7	13	11	15
DN 80	100	116	8	15	12	15
DN 100	100	140	10	19	13	15
DN 125	120	168	12	19	13	15
DN 150	120	198	12	20	14	15
DN 200	120	254	16	25	22	15
DN 250	130	312	16	25	22	15
DN 300	210	375	16	25	22	15
DN 350	210	432	16	25	22	15
DN 400	220	479	16	25	22	10
DN 450	220	530	16	25	22	10
DN 500	270	580	16	25	22	10
DN 600	300	686	16	25	22	10
DN 700	300	790	16	25	22	10

All dimentions are mm

TWIN SPHERE RUBBER EXPANSION JOINTS

kayse

Types

With Thread

union

GGG 40.3 - St 37.2

Stainless Steel (Op.)

1/2'' .. 2''

steel ring, court fabric

rubber

EPDM

NEOPREN, NBR, BUTYL (Op.)

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