



Application

Rubber Expansion Joints are designed to compensate axial, angular and lateral deviations of the pipe geometry due to e.g. assembly misalignments. Furthermore, they are installed to absorb vibrations and noises, they serve to compensate expansions caused by variations of temperature and they are easily to remove when revising the pipeline. Hence they are indispensable in pipeline construction.

Operational areas:

- Pipes
- Pressure work pipes
- Flue gas and air ducts

Applicable fluids:

- Water
- Warm water
- Seawater
- Weak acids

Available flange drillings:

- BSP thread unions

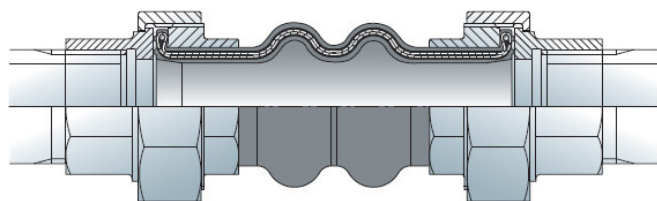


Figure 1: Construction

Pressure Reduction at higher Temperatures

Temperature T [°C]	80	85	90	95	100	105
Pressure [bar]	10	9,7	8,3	7,5	6,7	6,0

Technical Data

DN [mm]	DN [inch]	L [mm]	Axial Compression [mm]	Axial Elongation [mm]	Transverse Deflection [mm]	Angular Deflection	Max. Pressure at 20°C [bar]	Max. Temperature [°C]	Vacuum Rating [bar _{abs}]	Weight [kg]
20	¾	203	22	6	22	32	10	105	0,88	0,8
25	1	203	22	6	22	25°	10	105	0,88	1,2
32	1 1/4	203	22	6	22	25°	10	105	0,88	1,4
40	1 1/2	203	22	6	22	20°	10	105	0,88	2,0
50	2	203	22	6	22	15°	10	105	0,88	2,8
65	2 1/2	240	22	6	22	12°	10	105	0,88	4,1
80	3	240	22	6	22	10°	10	105	0,88	4,5

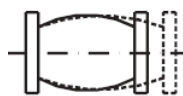


Figure 2: with length limitation

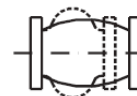


Figure 3: with reinforcement ring /flange

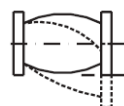
Design / Operation



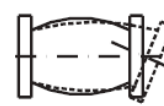
Elongation



Compression



Transverse Deflection



Angular Deflection

Nr.	Component	Material - outside/inside
1	Body	- Neoprene / Neoprene - EPDM / EPDM - Neoprene / Nitrile
2	Reinforcement	multi-layer textile
3	Wire	steel wire
4	Connections	cast iron
5	Limitation of Length (Figure 3)	- steel cable - steel flange, galvanized - steel nut, galvanized
6	Outer Ring (Figure 3)	- cast iron