

EJ9830

Valves
ONLINE



WRAS Approved Flanged PN16 Rubber Bellows 11/2" - 12", EPDM

- EPDM - 10C up to 100°C
- Zinc Plated Carbon Steel Flanges
- Flanged to BS4504
- Reinforcement - Nylon Cord with Steel Wire

Description

Our rubber bellow is a flexible unit that is WRAS Approved, manufactured from EPDM and nylon reinforcement of the bellow. Rubber expansion joints are the perfect solution for pipe systems to absorb movements, vibrations or noise, resulting in the significantly prolonged service life of the pipe work and connected equipment. This Bellow is untied, fitted with zinc plated carbon steel swivel flanges, drilled to BS 4504 PN10/PN16

Bellows must not be painted or insulated. They are necessary in systems (usually HVAC) that conveys high temperature or substances such as steam and exhaust gases, or they are to absorb movement and vibration. A typical joint is a set of metal flanges and a bellow which is often an elastomer such as rubber.



Description

Optimum solution designed to absorb large angular movements due to the flexible nature of the bellows. Proved to reduce water shock and has sound deadening effects. Offered in Swivel Flanges PN10/ PN16 on both sides. Note for aggressive fluids please refer to resistance chart.



Beschreibung

Optimale Lösung zur Aufnahme großer Winkelbewegungen aufgrund der flexiblen Beschaffenheit des Faltenbalgs. Reduziert nachweislich Wasserstöße und hat schalldämpfende Effekte. Angeboten in Schwenkflanschen PN10/PN16 auf beiden Seiten. Hinweis für aggressive Flüssigkeiten siehe Beständigkeitstabelle.



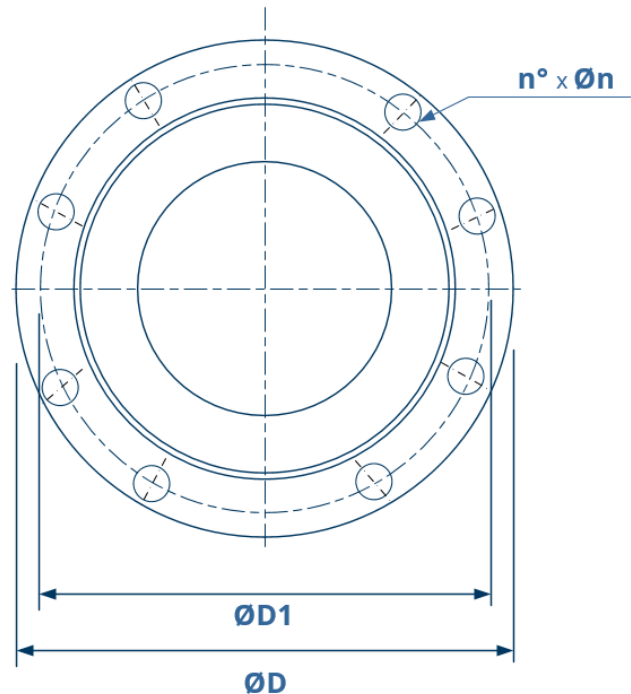
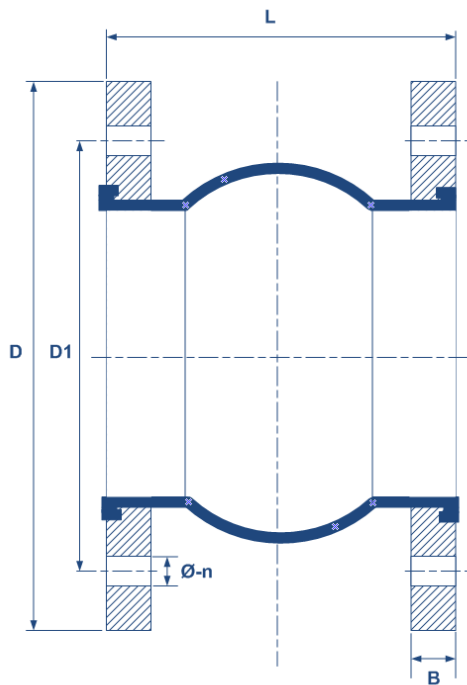
Descripción

Solución óptima diseñada para absorber grandes movimientos angulares debido a la naturaleza flexible de los fuelles. Probado para reducir el impacto del agua y tiene efectos de amortiguación del sonido. Se ofrece en bridas giratorias PN10/PN16 en ambos lados. Nota para fluidos agresivos, consulte la tabla de resistencias.



Description

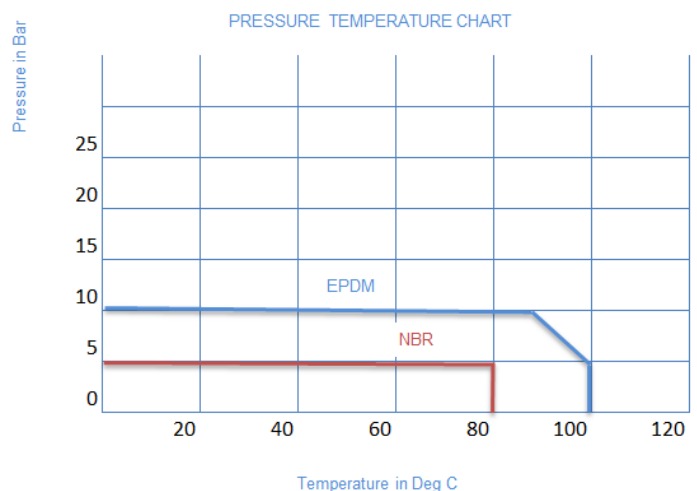
Solution optimale conçue pour absorber les grands mouvements angulaires dus à la nature flexible du soufflet. Prouvé pour réduire le choc hydrique et a des effets insonorisants. Offert en brides pivotantes PN10/PN16 des deux côtés. Remarque pour les fluides agressifs, veuillez vous référer au tableau de résistance.



Com = Compression in mm
 Ext = Extension in mm
 Lat = Lateral Deflection in mm
 Ang = Angular Deflection in degrees

Dimensions											
Ø	L	D	D1	B	Ø - n	KV	Com	Ext	Lat	Ang	Kg
1 1/2"	93	150		18	4 x 18	255	8	4	8	15	3.8
2"	99	165	125	18	4 x 18	435	8	4	8	15	4.2
2 1/2"	108	185	145	18	4 x 18	672	12	6	10	15	4.8
3"	116	200	160	20	8 x 18	947	12	6	10	15	6.3
4"	129	220	180	20	8 x 18	1508	12	10	12	15	7.2
5"	142	250	210	22	8 x 18	2633	16	10	12	15	9.3
6"	156	285	240	22	8 x 22	4261	16	10	12	15	11.6
8"	177	340	295	24	12 x 22	5957	20	14	18	15	17.5
10"	206	402	355	26	12 x 26	10510	20	14	18	15	22.5
12"	217	460	410	28	12 x 26		20	14	18	15	31.5

Materials	
Body	EPDM
Reinforcement	Nylon Cord Wire
Flange	Galvanised Carbon Steel
Pressure Ring	Steel Wire



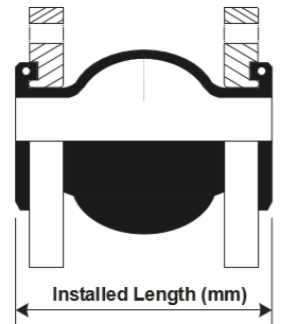
Installation, Operation and Maintenance Instructions For Rubber Bellows

Storage Rubber bellows should be stored in a cool, dark, clean area and be protected from damage caused by other items of plant and equipment.

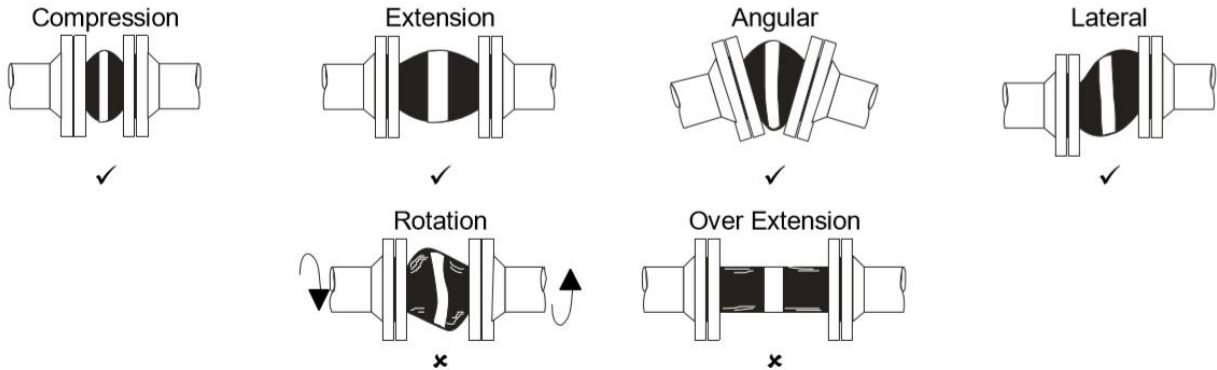
Inspection Rubber bellows should be inspected for internal and external damage prior to installation. The rubber bellows sealing surface should be clean and free from any debris that would prevent a seal or cause damage to the bellows in service.

Selection The Stourflex range of rubber bellows are supplied at varying lengths. The movements stated in the datasheet can only be achieved when the given installation lengths are adhered to.

Check that the correct rubber bellows have been selected for the operating conditions that exist. Temperature, pressure and movement should all be confirmed, as the wrong selection may result in failure of the system. Also check whether vacuum conditions exist and if so whether a vacuum support ring is required and has been fitted.



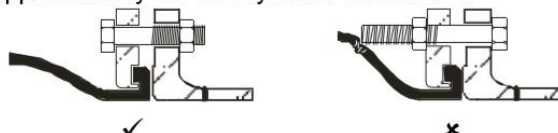
Installation Rubber bellows should be installed at their neutral (supplied) length. Confirm that the gap left between the mating flanges in the pipework corresponds exactly with the neutral (supplied) length of the rubber bellows. Pipework should be true and straight. Any adjustments should be made to the pipework before the rubber bellows are fitted. See appropriate Stourflex data sheets for the installation length of the rubber bellows being installed.



Only the correct mating flanges should be used. They should be the same size and drilling and have a similar sealing face as that of the rubber bellows. They must be clean and free from any debris, sharp edges etc. to prevent damage occurring to the sealing face of the bellows. For mating flanges with a different sealing face diameter a composite gasket should be used to prevent any sharp edges cutting into the rubber sealing face.



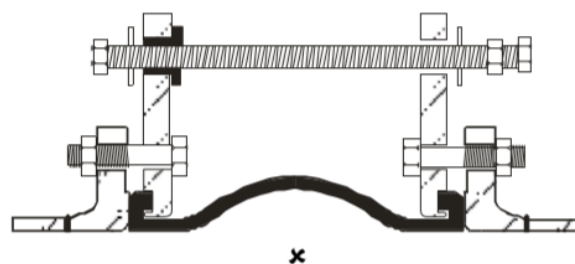
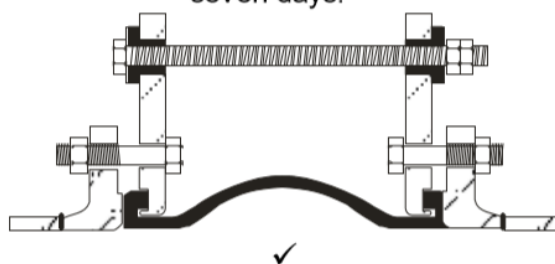
Flange bolts must not be over tightened, bolts should be tightened gradually and evenly and in a crosswise manner. Bolts should be positioned so that the bolt head is nearest the bellows to prevent the bolt damaging the bellow in service. Tightness of bolts should be checked approximately seven days after installation.



Installation, Operation and Maintenance Instructions For Rubber Bellows Continued

Installation Continued

When tied rubber bellows are being used they must be installed at their neutral (supplied) length. Recheck installation length and movement capabilities of the bellows being installed. Ensure that the steel washers and the rubber top hat washers have been correctly fitted. Tie bar assemblies should be uniformly tightened and bolts rechecked after approximately seven days.

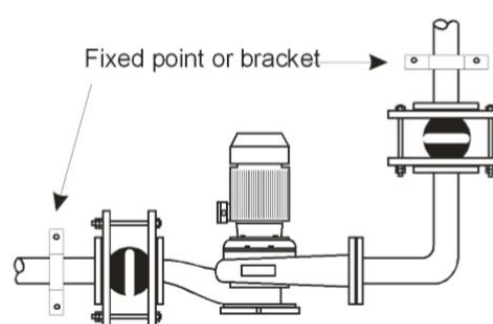
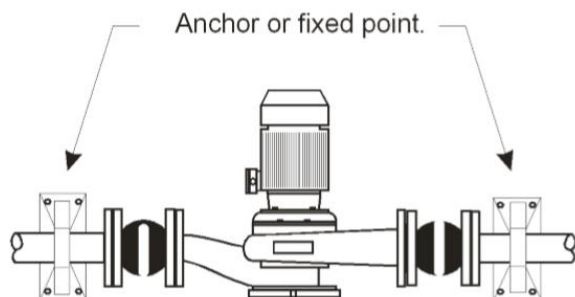


Pressure Test

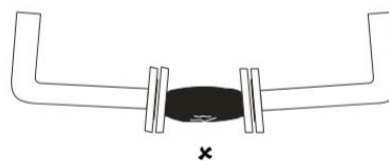
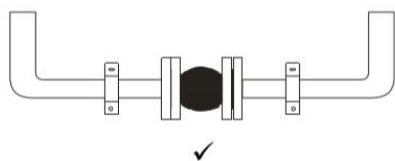
If a hydraulic pressure test is to be carried out on a system containing rubber bellows, ensure that the anchors are correctly fitting before the test is carried out. Also ensure that the test pressure (usually 1.5 x working) does not exceed the maximum test pressure of the rubber bellows.

Anchoring

Rubber bellows must be anchored to ensure their correct performance. Tied rubber bellows should be selected for the sizes above 80mm and where pressures exceed 3bar.



Rubber bellows will exert a pressure thrust in service and must be anchored to protect adjacent pipework and equipment. Rubber bellows will extend under pressure and must be anchored to prevent this happening.



Maintenance

When properly installed and used at their correct operating temperature and pressure, rubber bellows will give many years of trouble free service. However rubber bellows should be inspected periodically for signs of deterioration. If insulation is to be used, this should be removable to allow inspection to be carried out. Flange bolts should be checked and re-tightened if required. Rubber bellows should not be painted as this may reduce service life. If fine hair cracks become evident in bellows membrane this is a sign that the bellows is nearing the end of its service life and should be replaced at the next convenient opportunity. A rubber bellows is an important part of any heating or chilled water system and consideration should be given to keeping a quantity of spares that would prevent a long term shutdown of the system.