

The majority of pipework systems in use are rigid. Solid metal or non-metallic pipes connect various pieces of equipment, including valves, to form a complete system. Few fluid systems operate at a single, constant temperature and, depending upon the pipe lengths involved, thermal expansion can create problems.

Expansion joints compensate for the thermal expansion and contraction in the piping and reduce the transmission of noise and vibration. An expansion joint is a very flexible section of pipe which can absorb axial and angular deflection without creating high loads. Expansion joints can also be used to attenuate the transmission of vibration between equipment and pipework or adjacent pipework sections.



## EXPANSION JOINTS

### GENERAL FEATURES

- QA certified to EN ISO 9001 procedures
- testing procedure acc. to EN12266-1
- marking acc. to EN19
- flanges drilled acc. to EN1092-1 PN10, PN16 or ASME B16.5 ASA150
- expansion joints are excluded from the Pressure Equipment Directive PED 2014/68/EU

## RUBBER EXPANSION JOINTS

### STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

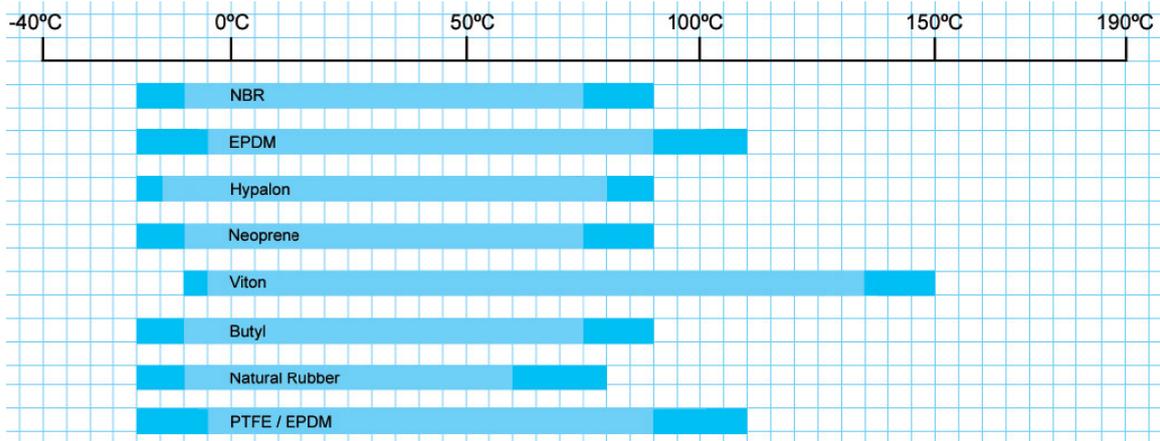
- flanges in steel, zinc plated:  
PN 10/16 (DN 32 ~ 150)  
PN 10 (DN 200 ~ 600)
- rubber sleeve in NBR (Buna) or EPDM

### OPTIONS

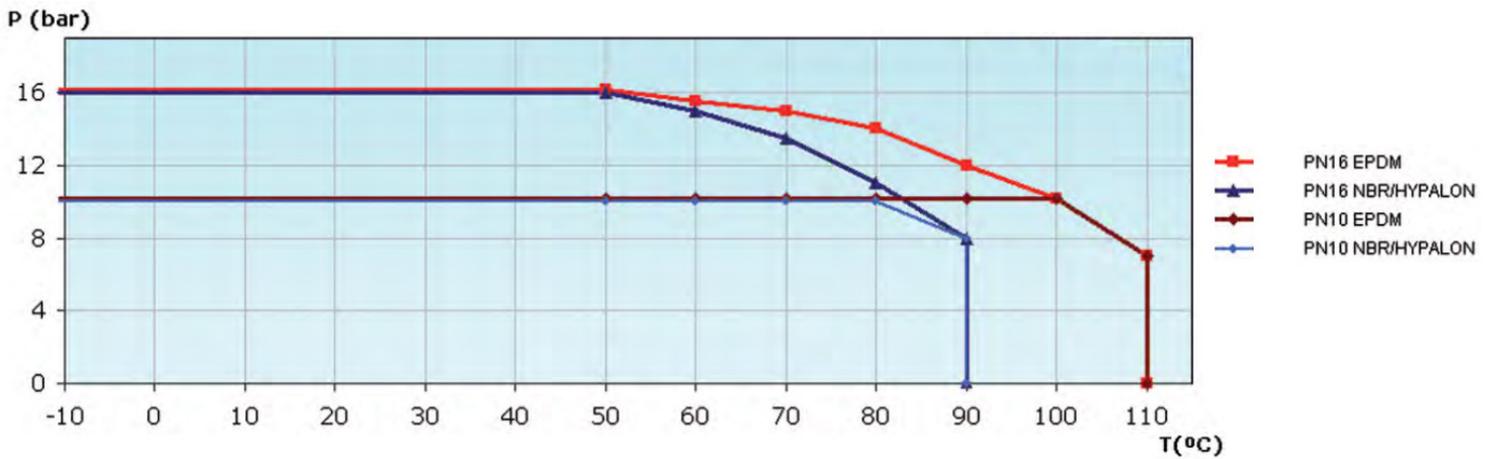
- flanges in stainless steel
- sleeve in other materials like Hypalon, Viton,...



**TEMPERATURE RANGE**



**PRESSURE RATING**



- With PTFE sleeve, the maximum working pressure is 7 bar
- also check medium compatibility of the used materials

**OPTIONS**

**With limit rods for vacuum application**

