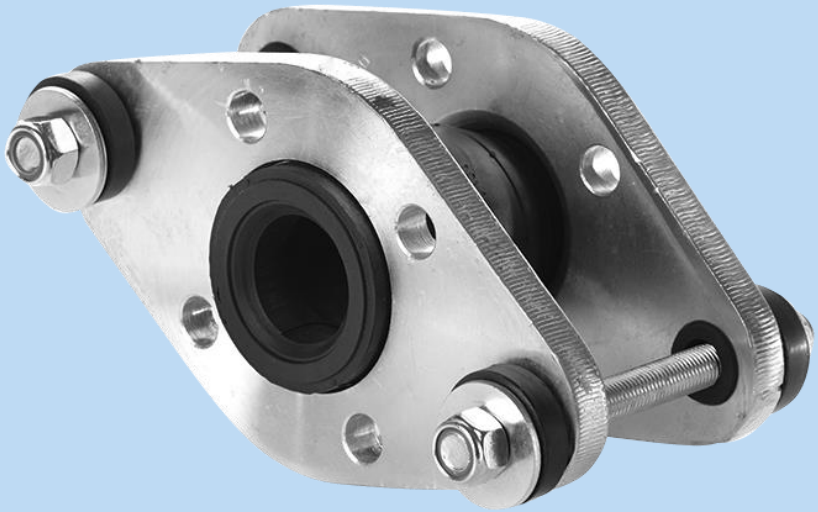
EJ9841



Flanged PN16 Tied Rubber Bellows 1¼” - 8"

- EPDM up to 90°C
- Zinc Plated Carbon Steel Flanges
- Flanged to BS4504
- Reinforcement – Nylon Cord with Steel Wire

Description

Our tied rubber bellow is a flexible unit that is 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 tied, fitted with zinc plated carbon steel swivel flanges, drilled to BS 4504 PN16

Application

Tied rubber bellows are designed to accommodate misalignment and both axial and lateral movement. They are also used to reduce noise and vibration from pumps and reciprocating machinery. They are suitable for L.T.H.W. systems up to 90°C with a maximum working pressure 10 bar and C.H.W. systems at 6°C/12°C with maximum working pressure of 16 bar.

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.

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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 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 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 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 PN16 des deux côtés. Remarque pour les fluides agressifs, veuillez vous référer au tableau de résistance.

EJ9841

Type JP02 Tied Rubber Bellows.

Now Available With Precision Fit Flexible Lagging Jackets To Suit JP02.

Specification

Tied E.P.D.M. rubber bellows with nylon reinforced body and steel reinforced collar. Fitted with zinc plated carbon steel swivel flanges. Drilled to BS. 4504 NP16.

Application

Stourflex tied rubber bellows are designed to reduce noise and vibration from pumps and reciprocating machinery. They can also be used to accommodate small amounts of misalignment and lateral deflection. They are suitable for L.T.H.W. systems up to 90°C with a maximum working pressure 10 bar and C.H.W. systems at 6°C/12°C with maximum working pressure of 16 bar. Stourflex rubber bellows should not be used at both their maximum working temperature and pressure respectively.
Maximum test pressure = 1.5 x working pressure or 1.5 x flange rating, whichever the lower.

Lagging

Stourflex are now able to offer a tailor made flexible lagging jacket to help reduce heat losses on LTHW systems and heat gains & condensation on CHW systems. Please ask for more information.

Part number	N.B. (mm)	Installed Length (mm)	Tie Bars	Lateral (mm)
	25	130	2	13
	32	130	2	13
	40	130	2	13
	50	130	2	13
	65	130	2	13
	80	130	2	13
	100	130	2	13
	125	130	2	13
	150	130	2	13
	200	130	2	13
	250	130	2	13
	300	130	4	13

Supplied length may vary. Tolerance +/-5%

For sizes above 300mm N.B. please refer to the JP04 untied rubber bellows.

Where vacuum conditions or pressures and temperatures above those stated exist, please check with us the suitability of and effects on service life of Stourflex products.

Alternative flange drillings and materials are available on request.

Stourflex products should be installed in accordance with our fitting instructions.

Stourflex rubber bellows should be periodically inspected and replaced if any deterioration is evident.

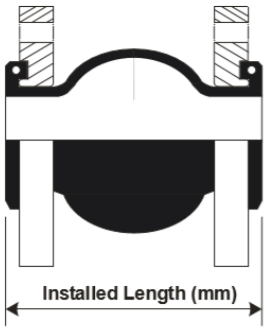
Installation, Operation and Maintenance Instructions For Rubber Bellows

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.

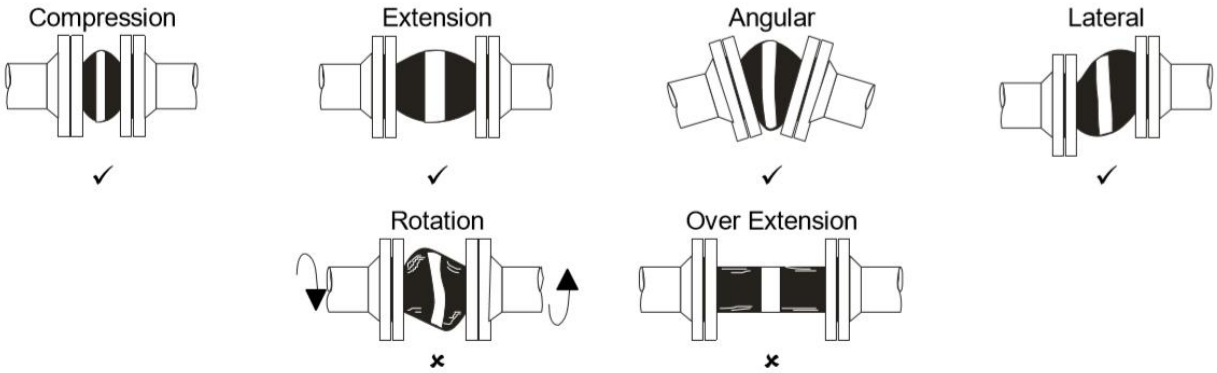
Inspection Rubber bellows should be inspected for internal and external damage prior to installation. The rubber bellows sealing surface should be clean and free from any debris that would prevent a seal or cause damage to the bellows in service.

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 too.

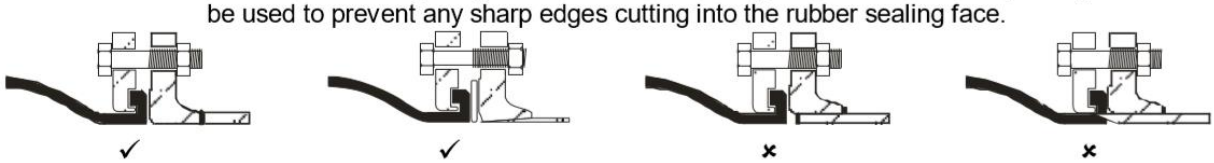
Check that the correct rubber bellows have been selected for the operating conditions that exist. Temperature, pressure and movement should all be confirmed, as the wrong selection may result in failure of the system. Also check whether vacuum conditions exist and if so whether a vacuum support ring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

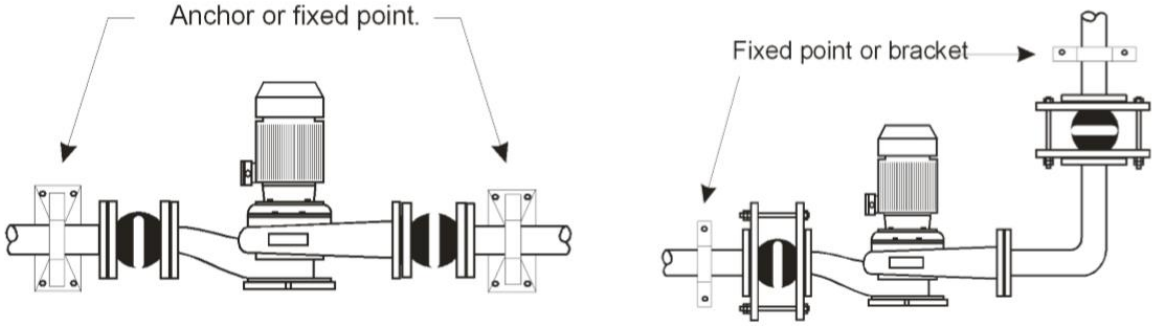
When tied rubber bellows are being used they must be installed at their neutral (supplied) length. Recheck installation length and movement capabilities of the bellows being installed. Ensure that the steel washers and the rubber top hat washers have been correctly fitted. Tie bar assemblies should be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