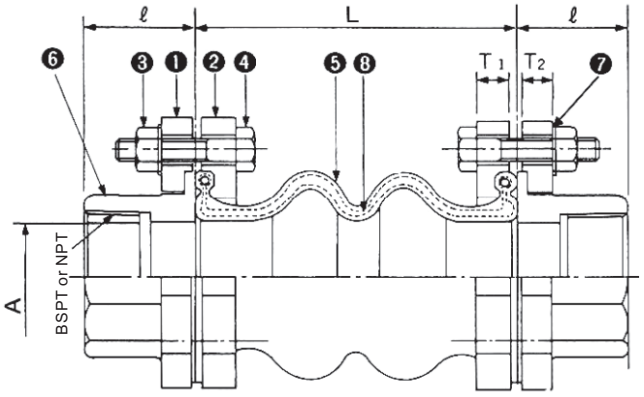
FLEXIBLE RUBBER JOINT

Screwed Type

Fig.GFLEX-GS



Materials

No.	Parts	Materials
1	Flange-A	Ductile Iron
2	Flange-B	Ductile Iron
3	Nut	SS400
4	Bolt	SS400
5	Rubber	Synthetic Rubber
6	Union Edge	Ductile Iron
7	Washer	SS400
8	Reinforcing Cord	Synthetic Fiber

The material of No. 1,2,6 is changeable to SUS304.
It is producible for oil application by changing the rubber material. Please consult us.

Features

Flexible rubber joint can afford large deflection that you can hardly imagine. It has various functions and are highly reliable. Followings are the main features:

High Efficiency for Vibration and Noise Isolation
The twin sphere makes the spring constant small, decreases the body natural frequency and increases the efficiency of vibration absorption.

Withstandability
It can withstand a bursting pressure of over 5.39 Mpa (55kgf/cm2) and a maximum working pressure of 1.0 Mpa (10 kgf/cm^2) with the combination of excellent formative technique and strong chemical fibre.

Large Displacement Absorption for Eccentricity, Axial Movement and Angular Movement
Since it can absorb large displacement, Flexible rubber joint is most appropriate for the protection of pipe line system. For example, it can prevent the destruction of connecting pipe due to earthquake and subsidence of ground.

Applicable for both Suction and Delivery
The joint fits for both suction and delivery.

Highly Reliable
The packing parts are strengthened with steel reinforcing rings to prevent the rubber body from slipping out of the fitting sides of flanges.

Convenient to install
When limited space is allowed for installation, the free type sockets can be screwed separately to pipe before fitting in the joint.

Applications

Vibration isolation for small pumps and circular pumps.

Sewage disposal purifier line.

Vibration isolation for air-conditioners and pipes.

Not suitable for hot water.

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Dimensions and Allowable Movements

Nominal Dia.		Dimensions(mm)			Allowable Movements (mm)				Installation Tolerances(mm)			
DN	inch	A	L	ℓ	T.M.	A.E.	A.C.	A.M.(°)	T.M.	A.E.	A.C.	A.M.(°)
15	1/2	25	120	30	15	10	15	20	6	3	4	10
20	3/4	25	120	30	15	10	15	20	6	3	4	10
25	1	25	120	30	15	10	15	20	6	3	4	10
32	1-1/4	40	175	35	20	10	20	30	8	3	6	10
40	1-1/2	40	175	35	20	10	20	30	8	3	6	10
50	2	50	175	40	20	10	20	30	8	3	6	10

T.M.=Transverse Movement
A.E.=Axial Elongation
A.C.=Axial Compression
A.M.=Angular Movement

Operating Condition

Maximum Working Pressure

10 bars

vacuum pressure:

- 650 mmhg

Notes

1.Information in the above table is for single displacement only. In case of compex displacement, follow the below expreesion.

$$C.EL(C) = A.EL(C) \times \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{T.M.}{A.T.M} + \frac{A.M.}{A.A.M.} \right) \right\}$$

C.EL(C)	=	Correct Elongation (Compression)	T.M.	=	Transverse Movement
A.EL(C)	=	Allowable Elongation (Compression)	A.A.M.	=	Allowable Angular Movement
A.T.M.	=	Allowable Transverse Movement	A.M	=	Angular Movement

2.Install the joint according to the above given allowable dimensions.