

RUBBER EXPANSION JOINTS

Ayvaz's Rubber Expansion joints are used in various areas such as;

- Mechanical installation and machine engineering.
- Domestic water and liquid industry.
- Shipbuilding and marine engineering.
- Power plants and nuclear stations.
- HVAC applications.

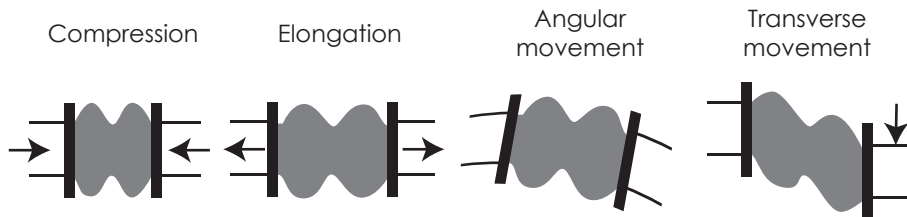


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Movement Absorption

- To compensate thermal expansion and compression.
- To reduce tension in the pipelines.
- To prevent noise and vibration to protect the connected systems.
- To compensate for ground, and settlement of especially the new buildings.
- To provide proper sealing with their elastic structures where the pipelines pass through walls.

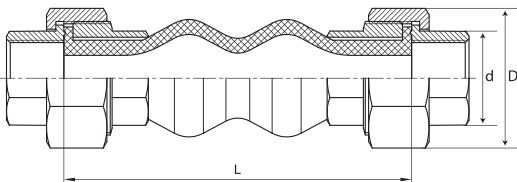


Advantages

- Ayvaz rubber expansion joints provide excellent compensating features by their highly rated rubber bellows which is consisted of special synthetic rubber, steel wire and nylon braid fibre.
- They may be produced with flange and threaded connections.
- They may have two bellowed structure in order to absorb large movements.

Ayvaz's Rubber expansion joints are designed to compensate axial, lateral, angular and transverse movements at the same time.

Rubber Expansion Joint DKK-10

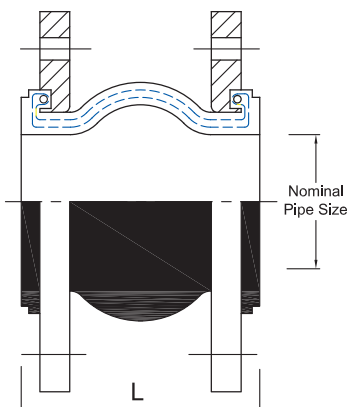


DN	Rc"	L	Axial Movement (mm)	Lateral Movement (mm)	Angular Movement (±°)	Code
DN15	1/2"	165	-22/+6	-22/+22	30°	708.150.100.010
DN20	3/4"	165	-22/+6	-22/+22	30°	708.150.100.020
DN25	1"	175	-22/+6	-22/+22	30°	708.150.100.030
DN32	1 1/4"	186	-22/+6	-22/+22	30°	708.150.100.040
DN40	1 1/2"	186	-22/+6	-22/+22	30°	708.150.100.050
DN50	2"	186	-22/+6	-22/+22	30°	708.150.100.060
DN65	2 1/2"	218	-22/+6	-22/+22	30°	708.150.100.070
DN80	3"	260	-22/+6	-22/+22	30°	708.150.100.080

*Special designed, rubber expansion joints with customized features are available on request.

** Subject to technical alterations and deviations resulting from the manufacturing process without giving any notification.

Rubber Expansion Joint LKA-10



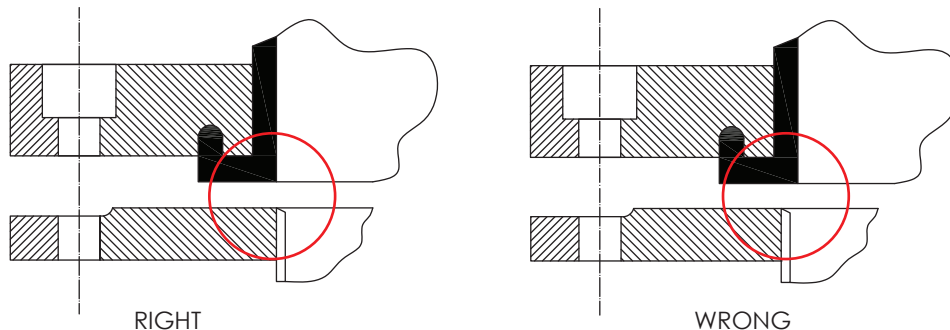
DN	L	Axial Movement (mm)	Lateral Movement (mm)	Angular Movement (±°)	Code
32	100	-10/+10	-10/+10	10°	708.150.220.010
40	100	-10/+10	-10/+10	10°	708.150.220.020
50	100	-10/+10	-10/+10	10°	708.150.220.030
65	100	-10/+10	-10/+10	10°	708.150.220.040
80	100	-10/+10	-12/+12	12°	708.150.220.050
100	100	-10/+10	-12/+12	12°	708.150.220.060
125	120	-10/+10	-12/+12	12°	708.150.220.070
150	120	-10/+10	-12/+12	12°	708.150.220.080
200	120	-10/+10	-12/+12	12°	708.150.220.090
250	120	-10/+10	-12/+12	12°	708.150.220.100
300	120	-10/+10	-12/+12	12°	708.150.220.110
350	266	-25/+16	-18/+18	15°	708.150.220.120
400	266	-20/+16	-18/+18	15°	708.150.220.130
450	200	-20/+12	-18/+18	15°	708.150.220.140
500	200	-20/+12	-18/+18	15°	708.150.220.150
600	250	-20/+12	-18/+18	15°	708.150.220.160

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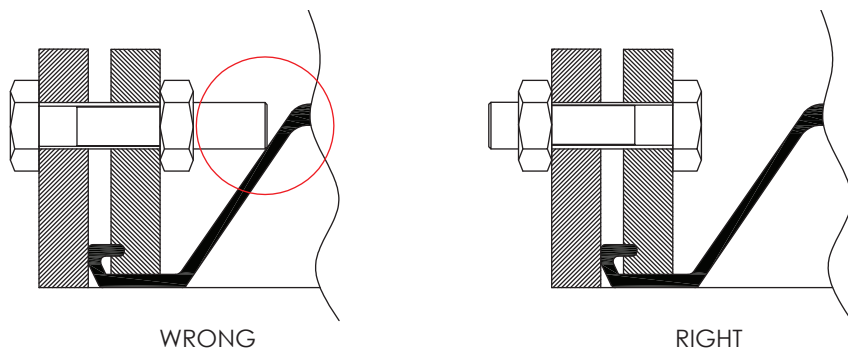
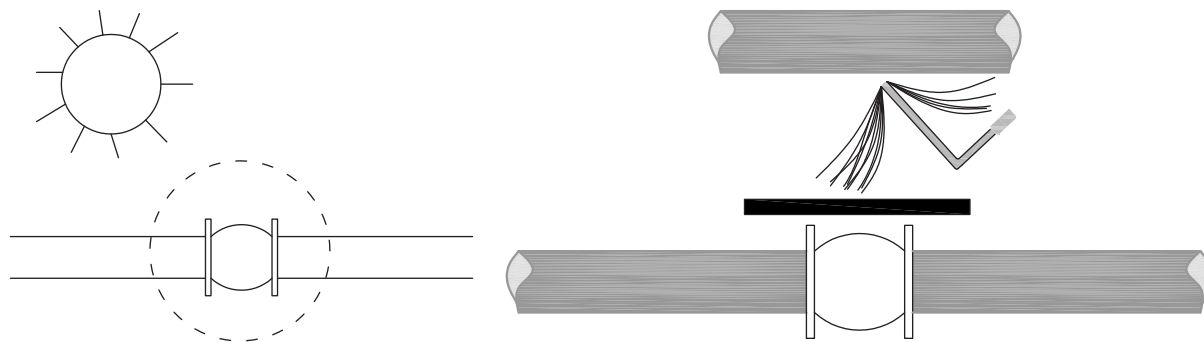
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INSTALLATION OF RUBBER EXPANSION JOINTS

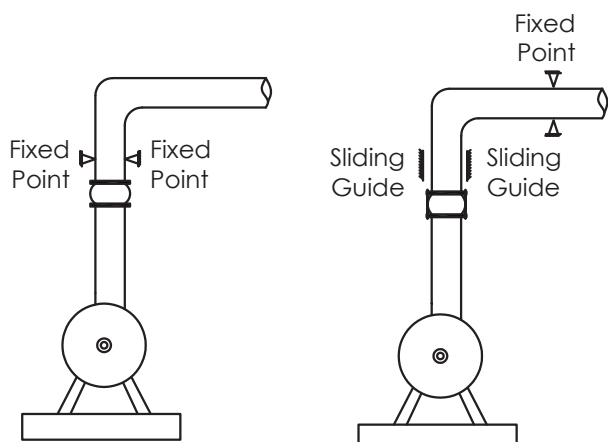
1. Counter flange must not be bigger than the standard size or have an angled structure in order to protect rubber against cuts.



2. Sharp edged equipment should be prevented to be used during the installation, Bellow should be protected against heat and arc sparks of welding.



3. Bolts of the flanges should not be too long in order to prevent possible damages of friction during the operation.



4. Sliding guides should be placed as not to cause additional loads to the expansion joint.