













LKA-10

# **VIBRATION ABSORBER RUBBER EXPANSION JOINTS**

### GENERAL FEATURES

Ayvaz rubber expansion joints provide excellent compensating features by their highly rated rubber bellows which is consisted of EPDM and steel wire.

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

### **Application Areas**

- Air Conditioning System
- · Air ducts, chemical lines
- · Circulating water lines
- · Compressor lines, paper stock lines
- · Pump-suction and discharge
- Refrigeration lines
- · Turbine to condenser
- \* Not suitable for oil gasoline and greases.

### **Advantages of Rubber Expansion Joints**

- · Excellent chemical resistance
- · No fatigue due to vibrations or life cycle
- · Negligible pressure loss of pipes
- · Elastic material, extra safety
- · Excellent wear resistance
- · Excellent sound reduction

### **Transport and Storage**

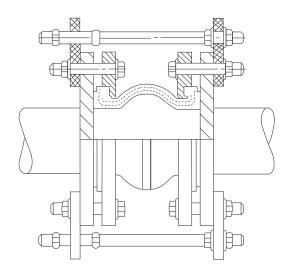
Rubber expansion joint should be stored in dry and dark place. Avoid exposure to direct sunlight. Protect from moisture and mechanical damage. Storage temperature should not exceed  $-10^{\circ}$ C and  $50^{\circ}$ C. Do not use connection holes for transport.

## INSTALLATION

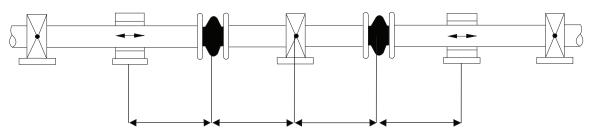
The installation should be designed so that rubber expansion joints was not used as a support element. The pipeline should be equipped with fixed supports and sliding guides in the appropriate place. Counter flanges should be clean and free of burrs and oil and should fit the mounting area of the rubber bellow.

### Rubber Expansion Joints with Tie Rods

In case of making rubber expansion joints "restained" Additional tie rods may be used. This would provide extra safety against fixed point failures. Diameter, material, number of the tie rods are decided by internal pressure.



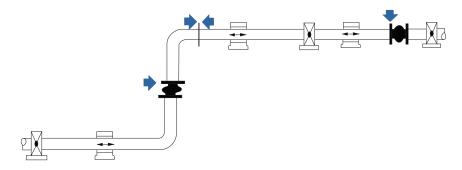
### **Basic Installation Scheme**



When two succisive sliding support are used, the distance between them can be  $14 \times D$ , where D is the after diameter of the pipe.

Counter flanges which the rubber expansion joints is mounted should be parallel and the distance between the rebate should be consistent with "L". The permissible devation of the installation dimension is max. +/- 5mm.

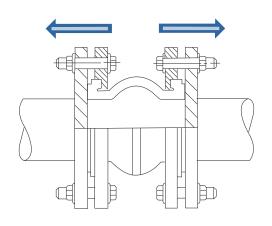
When mounting the rubber expansion joints in the vicinity of the pump, the distance of the rubber expansion joints from the nozzle should be min. 1.5 x D.

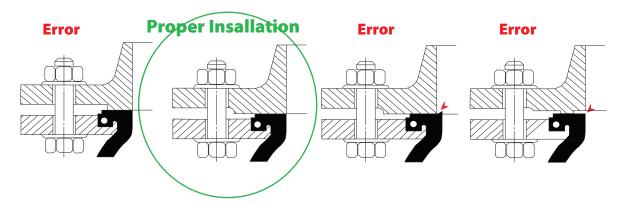


### Recommendations for assembly.

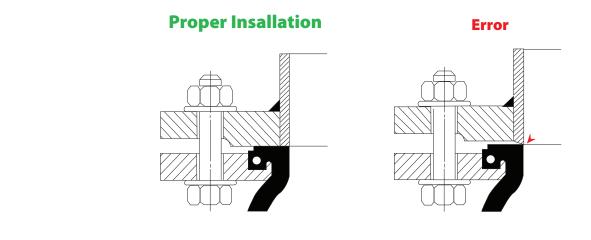
Nuts should be placed on the side of counter flange.

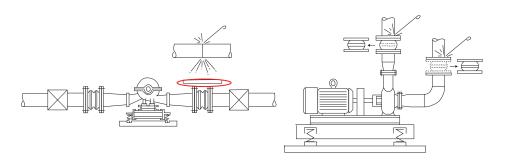
Counter flanges should be selected speficially. Proper surface of the sealing face must coincide with the surface of the rubber expansion joints. Proper selection is show below.





Edge of the pipe rims beyond the surface of the rebate may damage the expansion joints. The joint plane should be aligned.

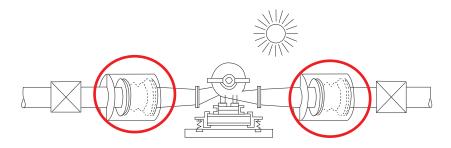




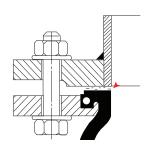
At the time of assembly you should be careful near the rubber expansion joints. In particular when grinding and welding, rubber expansion joints should be covered. Installation of rubber expansion joints may be carried out by welding of counter-flanges.

In case of intallation outside of the building, where the rubber expansion joints is exposed to direct sunlight the permanent cover should be provided.

### Rubber Expansion Joints must not be isolated.



Immediately prior to installation, clean the contact surface of the rubber expansion joints and counter flange from the mechanical impurities degrease them and remove the remaining paint if needed.



The first step is to tighten the screws by hand and the other two passages should be performed using a torque wrench. This will prevent the destruction of the sealing surface.

### **Service and Repair**

Periodically inspect rubber expansion joints. The first inspection should take place a week after the start-up and subsequent ones in cycyles set by the user but not less frequently than once a year. Particular attention should be paid to external damage of the rubber expansion joints, such as blisters, cracks and leaks and its deformation. Please check unacceptable displacements and changes in the length of the installation, as well as corrosion and wear the assembly.

For cleaning the rubber expansion joint do not use any sharp-edged objects, wire brushes or abrasibe paper. Cleaning of the rubber expansion joints should be carried out with clean water and soap with a weak alkaline pH.

It is forbidden to perform actions within the rubber expansion joint (loosening the fixing screws on the flanges) when the system is under pressure.

# SPECIFICATION

Size up to DN 300									
Nominal Pipe Size		Neutral Length L	Axial Compression	Axial Elongation	Lateral Deflection	Angular Deflection	Maximum Operating Pressure		
mm	inç	mm	mm	mm	+or -mm	+or -deg	bar		
32	11/4	100	10	10	10	10	16		
40	11/2	100	10	10	10	10	16		
50	2	100	10	10	10	10	16		
65	2 1/2	100	10	10	10	10	16		
80	3	100	10	10	10	10	16		
100	4	100	10	10	10	10	16		
125	5	120	12	12	12	12	16		
150	6	120	12	12	12	12	16		
200	8	120	12	12	12	12	16		
250	10	120	12	12	12	12	16		
300	12	120	12	12	12	12	16		

Size from DN 350 to DN 600									
Nominal	Pipe Size	Neutral Length L	Axial Compression	Axial Elongation	Lateral Deflection	Angular Deflection	Maximum Operating Pressure		
mm	inç	mm	mm	mm	+or -mm	+or -deg	bar		
350	14	266	25	16	18	15	10		
400	16	266	20	16	18	15	10		
450	18	200	20	12	18	15	10		
500	20	200	20	12	18	15	10		
600	24	250	20	12	18	15	10		

OPERATING CONDITIONS								
Operating Temperature	Ambient	50 °C	60 °C	70 °C	80 °C	90 ℃		
Maximum Operating	16 Up to DN 300	12.4	10	7.5	6.5	4		
Pressure (bar)	10 DN 350- DN 600	7.5	6.2	5	4	2.4		

Body (Outer Layer) EPDM Body (Inner Layer) EPDM Reinforcing Fabric Nylon Fabric Wire Hard Steel Wire							
Body (Outer Layer)   EPDM		TECHNICAL F	EATURES			<del>7 7</del> 1	
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Pump

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