A joint reliance

## PT LS <br> RUBBER EXPANSION/FLEXXIBLEJOINT



## PT-LS <br> RUBBER EXPANSION/FLEXIBLE JOINT



## FEATURES \& ADVANTAGES

## 1. Absorption of Movement

Proper arch of PT-LS connector and elasticity of rubber itself absorb large movement with small overall length.


## 2. High Pressure Resistance

PT-LS connector provides max. working pressure $2.94 \mathrm{MPa}\left(30 \mathrm{kgf} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}\right.$ ) with our proper construction and special compound synthetic rubber reinforced by strong synthetic fibre. This pressure rating varies against sizes, please consult us.


## 3. Vibration and Sound Absorption

Spring constant is made small with elasticity of rubber and proper design of arch and waist to result good vibration and sound isolation.


## 4. Custom Made

PT-LS connectors are custom made connectors. It is possible to make connectors to meet site requirements like fluid, pressure, temperature, overall length, connection, movement, etc.


## 5. Large Displacement

PT-LS connectors have large movement of axial compression, elongation, lateral and angular movement independently or simultaneously, while metal connectors provide movement in one direction.


## 6. Great Recovery from Movement

When a metal connector is fully compressed, it assumes a permanent set, a rubber expansion joint continues to return to its original position.

7. Excellent Corrosion Resistance
8. Neither Packing nor Gasket required


## 9. Variation

Various connections are provided by materials like polyvinyl chloride pipes (VP, VU), steel pipes, hume pipes, etc. and also by connection like flange, socket, welding, etc., which meet site requirement.


## APPLICATIONS

PT-LS is widely used in :

- Water Supply Services
- Chemical Processing Plant
- Sewerage Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment Plant
- Air Purification Systems
- Electrical Generating Stations
- Drainage Systems
- HVAC Systems
- Marine Services and many other aboveground or buried pipe line.


## Some application examples related to civil engineering

1) Beside a structure

2) Beside valve \& manhole

3) On or under an aqueduct bridge

4) Between two structures

5) Under roads and railways

6) In reclamation areas and rural area

7) In pump houses


## Some example photoes



## STRUCTURE \& CONSTRUCTION OF PT-LS



1. Flanges: The standard flange is made of mild steel. It is HD Galv. for Aboveground Type and coated with Tar Epoxy for Underground Type. It may be altered upon request.
2. End Reinforcing_Ring : This end reinforcing ring provides max. strength and tightness between flanges.
3. Inner Rubber: The inner rubber core protects reinforcing fabric from penetration of the fluid and aging. This smooth, leak-proof core is made of neoprene, EPDM, chlorobutyl, hypalon, nitrile or other compound as desired for various service. Please consult us.
4. Outer Rubber: This is the exterior surface of the expansion joint, generally made of neoprene, giving good resistance to weather, ozone, aging, cracking, heat and corrosion. The other rubber materials are also available upon request. Please consult us.
5. Reinforcing Fabric \& Reinforcing Wire: The reinforcing fabric is the flexible and supporting part between the inner core and outer cover. High strength synthetic fiber is used depending on pressure and temperature requirements. All fabric piles are penetrated with synthetic rubber to give max. adhesion under the conditions of pressure, vacuum and stress.
Note: Reinforcing wire has been replaced with reinforcing fabric. In case reinforcing wire is needed, please consult us.
6. Arch Reinforcing Ring (for underground type and vacuum type)This arch reinforcing ring is incorporated for the buried or vacuum services. General structure design of this ring is based on a load of 3 metres underground plus 25 tons of vehicle load.

## DIMENSIONS \& ALLOWABLE MOVEMENTS

| Nominal Dia. (mm) | Standard <br> Pressure Rating (Kgf/cm ${ }^{2}$ ) | 20 mm Lateral Movement 1-Bellow (mm) |  |  | 50 mm Lateral Movement 2-Bellow (mm) |  |  | 100 mm Lateral Movement 3 - Bellow (mm) |  |  | 200 mm Lateral Movement 4 - Bellow (mm) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | L | Elon. | Comp. | L | Elon. | Comp. | L | Elon. | Comp. | L | Elon. | Comp. |
| 20 | 10 | 150 | 15 | 20 | 250 | 30 | 45 | 350 | 40 | 60 | 450 | 40 | 60 |
| 25 | 10 | 150 | 15 | 20 | 250 | 30 | 45 | 350 | 40 | 60 | 450 | 40 | 60 |
| 32 | 10 | 150 | 15 | 20 | 250 | 30 | 45 | 350 | 40 | 60 | 450 | 40 | 60 |
| 40 | 10 | 150 | 15 | 20 | 250 | 30 | 45 | 350 | 40 | 60 | 450 | 40 | 60 |
| 50 | 10 | 150 | 15 | 20 | 250 | 30 | 45 | 350 | 40 | 60 | 450 | 40 | 60 |
| 65 | 10 | 150 | 15 | 20 | 250 | 30 | 45 | 350 | 40 | 60 | 450 | 40 | 60 |
| 80 | 10 | 150 | 20 | 20 | 300 | 30 | 45 | 350 | 40 | 60 | 450 | 40 | 60 |
| 100 | 10 | 150 | 20 | 20 | 300 | 30 | 45 | 350 | 40 | 60 | 450 | 40 | 60 |
| 125 | 8 | 150 | 20 | 20 | 300 | 30 | 45 | 350 | 40 | 60 | 450 | 40 | 60 |
| 150 | 8 | 200 | 20 | 20 | 300 | 30 | 45 | 500 | 40 | 60 | 600 | 40 | 60 |
| 200 | 8 | 200 | 20 | 20 | 300 | 30 | 45 | 500 | 40 | 60 | 600 | 40 | 60 |
| 250 | 8 | 200 | 20 | 20 | 300 | 30 | 45 | 500 | 40 | 60 | 600 | 40 | 60 |
| 300 | 8 | 200 | 20 | 20 | 300 | 30 | 45 | 550 | 40 | 60 | 650 | 40 | 60 |
| 350 | 8 | 200 | 25 | 30 | 350 | 40 | 50 | 550 | 50 | 70 | 650 | 50 | 70 |
| 400 | 8 | 200 | 25 | 30 | 350 | 40 | 50 | 550 | 50 | 70 | 650 | 50 | 70 |
| 450 | 8 | 200 | 25 | 30 | 350 | 40 | 50 | 550 | 50 | 70 | 650 | 50 | 70 |
| 500 | 5 | 250 | 25 | 30 | 350 | 40 | 50 | 550 | 50 | 70 | 650 | 50 | 70 |
| 600 | 5 | 250 | 25 | 30 | 400 | 40 | 50 | 550 | 50 | 70 | 650 | 50 | 70 |
| 700 | 5 | 250 | 25 | 30 | 400 | 40 | 50 | 650 | 50 | 70 | 750 | 50 | 70 |
| 800 | 5 | 300 | 25 | 30 | 400 | 40 | 50 | 650 | 50 | 70 | 750 | 50 | 70 |
| 900 | 5 | 300 | 25 | 30 | 400 | 40 | 50 | 650 | 50 | 70 | 750 | 50 | 70 |
| 1000 | 4 | 300 | 25 | 30 | 450 | 40 | 50 | 700 | 50 | 70 | 800 | 50 | 70 |
| 1100 | 3 | 300 | 25 | 30 | 450 | 40 | 50 | 700 | 50 | 70 | 800 | 50 | 70 |
| 1200 | 3 | 300 | 25 | 30 | 450 | 40 | 50 | 700 | 50 | 70 | 800 | 50 | 70 |
| 1350 | 3 | 300 | 25 | 30 | 450 | 40 | 50 | 700 | 50 | 70 | 800 | 50 | 70 |
| 1500 | 3 | 350 | 25 | 30 | 450 | 40 | 50 | 750 | 50 | 70 | 950 | 50 | 70 |

- Mass indicates the weight for underground type.
- Please use each movement within allowable movements.
- Information in the above table is for single movement only. In case of complex movements, correction is required.

Please refer to the expression on page 7 .

DIMENSIONS \& ALLOWABLE MOVEMENTS (Cont.)

## 300 mm Lateral Movement

| Nominal <br> Dia. <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | No. of <br> Bellows | Overall <br> Length <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Allowable <br> Movement |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | L.M. <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Elon. <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Comp. <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ |
| 25 | 5 | 550 | 300 | 60 | 50 |
| 32 | 5 | 550 | 300 | 60 | 50 |
| 40 | 5 | 550 | 300 | 60 | 50 |
| 50 | 5 | 550 | 300 | 60 | 50 |
| 65 | 5 | 650 | 300 | 60 | 50 |
| 80 | 5 | 650 | 300 | 60 | 50 |
| 100 | 5 | 650 | 300 | 60 | 50 |
| 125 | 5 | 650 | 300 | 60 | 50 |
| 150 | 5 | 650 | 300 | 60 | 60 |
| 200 | 5 | 700 | 300 | 80 | 60 |
| 250 | 5 | 700 | 300 | 80 | 60 |
| 300 | 5 | 800 | 300 | 80 | 60 |
| 350 | 5 | 900 | 300 | 80 | 60 |
| 400 | 5 | 900 | 300 | 80 | 70 |
| 450 | 5 | 900 | 300 | 80 | 70 |
| 500 | 5 | 900 | 300 | 80 | 70 |
| 600 | 6 | 1000 | 300 | 80 | 70 |

400 mm Lateral Movement

| Nominal <br> Dia. <br> (mm) | No. of Bellows | Overall Length (mm) | Allowable Movement |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { L.M. } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | Elon. (mm) | Comp. (mm) |
| 20 | 7 | 750 | 400 | 80 | 50 |
| 25 | 7 | 750 | 400 | 80 | 50 |
| 30 | 7 | 750 | 400 | 80 | 50 |
| 40 | 7 | 750 | 400 | 80 | 50 |
| 50 | 7 | 750 | 400 | 80 | 50 |
| 65 | 6 | 750 | 400 | 80 | 50 |
| 80 | 6 | 750 | 400 | 80 | 50 |
| 100 | 6 | 750 | 400 | 80 | 50 |
| 125 | 6 | 750 | 400 | 80 | 50 |
| 150 | 6 | 750 | 400 | 100 | 60 |
| 200 | 7 | 850 | 400 | 100 | 60 |
| 250 | 7 | 850 | 400 | 100 | 60 |
| 300 | 7 | 950 | 400 | 100 | 60 |
| 350 | 7 | 1100 | 400 | 100 | 60 |
| 400 | 7 | 1100 | 400 | 100 | 70 |
| 450 | 7 | 1100 | 400 | 100 | 70 |
| 500 | 7 | 1100 | 400 | 100 | 70 |
| 600 | 7 | 1250 | 400 | 100 | 70 |

L.M. : Lateral Movement Elon. : Elongation
Comp. : Compression
A.M. : Angular Movement

- The above tables for 300 and 400 mm lateral movement are for G-Type (recommended). Please refer to illustration on page 6.
- Please apply each movement within an allowable movements.
- Information in the above table is single movement only. In case of complex movements, correction is required. Please refer to the expression on page 7 .

PT-LS HIGH PRESSURE TYPE SPECIFICATIONS

| Size | W/P 16~20 Kgf/cm ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | W/P $30 \mathrm{Kgf} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ |  | W/P $40 \mathrm{Kgf/cm}{ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Min. Length (1 bellow) | Length (2 bellows) | Max. Length (3 bellows) | Min. Length (1 bellow) | Max. Length (2 bellows) | Min./Max. Length (1 bellow) |
| 32A | 200 mm . | 250 mm . | 350 mm . | 200 mm . | 250 mm . | 200 mm . |
| 40A | 200 mm . | 250 mm . | 350 mm . | 200 mm . | 250 mm . | 200 mm . |
| 50A | 200 mm . | 250 mm . | 350 mm . | 200 mm . | 250 mm . | 200 mm . |
| 65A | 220 mm . | 300 mm . | 350 mm . | 220 mm . | 300 mm . | 220 mm . |
| 80A | 220 mm . | 300 mm . | 350 mm . | 220 mm . | 300 mm . | 220 mm . |
| 100A | 250 mm . | 300 mm . | 400 mm . | 250 mm . | 300 mm . | 250 mm . |
| 125A | 250 mm . | 300 mm . | 400 mm . | 250 mm . | 350 mm . | 250 mm . |
| 150A | 280 mm . | 400 mm . | 500 mm . | 280 mm . | 400 mm . | 300 mm . |
| 200A | 300 mm . | 400 mm . | 500 mm . | 300 mm . | 400 mm . | - |
| 250A | 300 mm . | 400 mm . | 500 mm . | 300 mm . | 400 mm . | - |
| 300A | 300 mm . | 400 mm . | 550 mm . | 300 mm . | 450 mm . | - |
| 350A | 350 mm . | 450 mm . | 550 mm . | - | - | - |
| 400A | 350 mm . | 450 mm . | 550 mm . | - | - | - |
| 450A | 350 mm . | 450 mm . | 550 mm . | - | - | - |
| 500A | 350 mm . | 450 mm . | 550 mm . | - | - | - |
| 600A | 400 mm . | 500 mm . | 550 mm . | - | - | - |

Remark: PT-LS other than above specifications are also available. Please consult us.

## MOVEMENTS



Absorption of :
Axial Elongation

Absorption of :
Vibration


## VARIATION

## - Flange

It is possible to specify materials, standard and finish or painting.


## - Rubber

The rubber body material is changeable to meet site requirements. Please consult us.


- Overall Length

Please refer to a table of standard overall length for each product herein. It is changeable if specified.

## - Underground Application

The reinforcing ring is used against outer pressure of the buried service. It is designed in the base of a load of 3 metres underground plus 25 tons vehicle load. When a load of outer pressure more than that is anticipated, please specify it. For application of suction like vacuum, etc., please use this underground type connector. The standard finish of flanges for underground type will be hot dip galvanized+Tar epoxy coating.

## - Filled Arch

When inner rubber is required to be flat for prevention of sludge sedimentation, dead air space, fluid turbulent flow, etc., please specify this filled arch type.


## CONTROL UNIT

In case of the following conditions, control unit is recommended to use for protection of connectors.

- In case that it is hard to support reaction force (thrust) by pressure during the test operation or normal operation.
- In case that lateral movement more than the design is anticipated.
- In case that the connectors are anticipated to be compressed when installation.


## - W-Type (Welding)

The triangle plates are welded directly to the flanges. (The picture shows 4-point support.)

## - BP-Type (Back Plate)

Triangle back plate type using bolt holes of counter flanges.
(The picture shows 4-point support.)


- U-Type (Welding) ** New Type **

Easy installation and removing type even in a small space. (The picture shows 4 -point support.)


- HINGE-Type (TWIN ACTION-Type)

For a case that the excessive movement than the design is predicted.


## TYPE OF CONNECTION



UNDERGROUND TYPE
OR VACUUM TYPE

## FILLED ARCH TYPE



FULL-FACE TYPE
STRAIGHT TYPE


REDUCER TYPE


SOCKET TYPE


## OTHER MODES OF CONNECTION

Double Bevel


Hume Pipe


## NOTES FOR CONNECTION

1. In rubber expansion joints, the packing face of the products might be damaged depends on the counter-pipe flange type. Please check the shape of the counter-pipe flange as follows.

|  | Butt Welding Type Flange | Slip-On Welding Type Flange | Male-Female Flange |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Shape |  |  |  |
| Result | No problem. <br> lts an ideal one because the inner dia. <br> of rubber body and inner dia. of the <br> mating pipe flange are almost same <br> and a holding power for the packing is <br> enough. | Apply a gasket to use. <br> Burrs by welding indicated by arrow mark <br> 1 may damage the packing sealing face. <br> Remove burrs by file or sand paper and <br> apply a gasket if required. | Not applicable. <br> Lad per unit area will get bigger and the <br> packing sealing face will be damaged <br> due to small contact area with protrusion <br> indicated by arrow mark 2 and packing <br> sealing face of the body. |

2. Fix the installation bolts from the rubber body side and tighten the nuts at the counter-pipe side. In case of the fully threaded bolts, note the bolts edge not to protrude extraordinarily the rubber body side.
3. Tighten the installation bolts in even in the diagonal order referring to the following table of the space after tightening the bolts and nuts. The abnormal installation like uneven bolts tightening, etc. will cause damage of the products.
Space after tightening the bolts and nuts

| Nominal <br> Dia. $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Space after Tightening (mm) |
| :---: | :---: |
| $20-125$ | 8.5 |
| $150-500$ | 13 |
| $600-800$ | 18 |
| 900 | 20 |


4. As to the installation bolts, refer to the following table.

| Nominal <br> Dia. (mm) | JIS 10K |  | PN 10 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bolt | $\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{mm})$ | Bolt | $\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{mm})$ |
| 15 | M12 | 55 | M12 | 55 |
| 20 | M12 | 60 | M12 | 60 |
| 25 | M16 | 65 | M 12 | 65 |
| 32 | M16 | 65 | M 16 | 65 |
| 40 | M16 | 65 | M16 | 65 |
| 50 | M16 | 65 | M16 | 65 |
| 65 | M16 | 70 | M16 | 70 |
| 80 | M16 | 70 | M16 | 70 |
| 100 | M16 | 70 | M16 | 70 |
| 125 | M20 | 80 | M16 | 80 |
| 150 | M20 | 85 | M20 | 85 |
| 200 | M20 | 85 | M20 | 85 |
| 250 | M22 | 90 | M20 | 90 |
| 300 | M22 | 90 | M20 | 90 |
| 350 | M22 | 90 | M20 | 90 |
| 400 | M24 | 100 | M24 | 100 |
| 450 | M24 | 100 | M24 | 100 |
| 500 | M24 | 100 | M24 | 100 |
| 600 | M30 | 120 | M27 | 120 |
| 700 | M30 | 120 | M27 | 120 |
| 800 | M30 | 130 | M30 | 130 |
| 900 | M30 | 130 | M30 | 130 |

These bolts are for standard PT-LS only.

## Bevel Welding Connection

When connecting PT-LS Bevel Type, pay attention to protect the products from heat transmission.


## CORRECTION FOR COMPLEX MOVEMENTS

Allowable movements show max. single movement only. In case of complex movements, please follow the below expression for correction.

[^0](Example) For PT-LS connector 300A of 200 lateral movement, correct elongation will be as follows when lateral movement 150 mm . is required and max. allowable elongation is 40 mm .
Correct Elongation $=40 \times\{1-(150 / 200+0)\}=10 \mathrm{~mm}$.
(For PT-LS connector, please always calculate as A.M./A.A.M. $=0$ )

In case PT-LS connector for 200 mm lateral movement is deflected 200 mm , allowable elongation will be ' 0 '. In case PT-LS connector is deflected 200 mm and further allowable elongation is required, please apply PT-LS connector for 300 mm lateral movement.

## NOTES OF TRANSPORTATION

1. Use a cloth lifting device (nylon sling) always in lifting and hanging during transportation.
2. The body is made of rubber. Do not transfer the products with a hook, steel pipe and fork of fork lift truck.
3. Do not give a big shock to the products. Do not roll over the products on the gravel, uneven surface, etc.


## NOTES OF RE-BURYING

1. When re-burying, do not use soil including debris, macadam, wood chips, etc.
2. Bury the products in the ground pressing tightly soil and sand for re-burying every 30 cm depth. Do not bury the products at one effort up to the re-burying ground.
3. If soil pressing is not enough, the products may be loaded with excessive displacement than allowance in early stage. When insufficient soil pressing is anticipated, calculate the design movements including subsidence after installation.
4. Pay attention not to damage the products when soil pressing.


## HANDLING MANUAL

## Notes of Use

1. Damage of Body

Please check existence of damage on the body before use. If any damages are found out especially on the packing area, inner rubber, etc. do not use the products.
2. Operating Conditions

Please use the products checking max. working pressure and temperature to be within the working conditions.
3. Valve Position Checking

The products might be damaged by improper operation like complete shut-off operation, etc. Please check the valve position of 'Open-Close' securely when operation.
4. Valve Operation

Please operate the valve not to flow liquid suddenly.
5. Flow Velocity through Pipe

Please use the products in less than $3 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{sec}$. of flow velocity through the pipe.

## 6. Adhesion

Please pay attention not to adhere oils and fats, organic solvent (thinner, toluene, etc.), acid, alkali, etc. to the products. If adhered, wipe off at once.

## Notes of Storage

1. Pay attention to protect the products from damage during transportation and storage. If damaged, do not use the products.
2. In case of storage for a long time, avoid the direct rays of the sun and store the products in the cool and dark place.
3. Do not leave the products in the place in more than 40 Degree Celsius and excessive moisture for a long time.
4. Protect the products from fire and heat.
5. Do not load to the products.

## Notes of Installation

1. In case of the products in displacement, pay attention to the products not to touch the structure and/or equipment (especially sharp edge).
2. Measure and make alignment accurately not for unnecessary outer force (compression, tension, torsion, etc.) to add when the products are connected to the pipe.
3. When welding or cutting the pipe nearby after installation, protect the products with cover like the SPARK-GUARD from sparks. In case heat transmission is anticipated, take some measure like taking off the products from the pipe, etc.
4. When installation to the outdoor pipe, make lagging to the products to prevent the rubber body ageing.
5. In case the products are used to the pump for the purpose of vibration isolation, refer to the followings for installation.


## ANCHORING AND GUIDING THE PIPING SYSTEM

Pipe connectors can only be effective if correctly installed. Special attention must be paid to anchor points due to the force imposed by internal pressure. The proper location of rubber expansion joints is close to a main anchoring point. Following the joint in the line, a pipe guide or guides should be installed to keep the pipe in line and prevent undue displacement of the line. It is a simple application of a joint to absorb the elongation and compression of a pipeline between fixed anchor points.

## - Anchor Installation

When a rubber expansion joint is used, anchors (fixing points) with sufficient strength are required. The installation locations and types of anchors are as follows.

## - Main Anchor (Main Fixing Point)

You will notice that in all cases solid anchoring is provided at the following locations.

- End section of straight piping installed with a closed plate.
- Bending section where flow direction changes.
- Between the 2 expansion joints whose piping diameters differ due to the use of a reducer.
- Section with a valve installed at the piping section between 2 expansion joints.
- Inlet section of branch piping with unrestricted expansion joint.
- Intermediate Anchor (Intermediate Fixing Point) Intermediate section of each rubber expansion joint, when 2 or more rubber expansion joints are used between the main anchors. Anchor base (installation leg) section of duplex type expansion joint.


## - Calculation of Thrust

When rubber expansion joints are installed in the pipeline, the static portion of the thrust is calculated as product of the area of the I.D. of the arch of the rubber expansion joint times the max. pressure (design or test) that will occur with the line. The result is a force expressed in kgf.
$\mathrm{T}=\frac{\pi}{4}(\mathrm{D})^{2}(\mathrm{P})$
$\mathrm{T}=$ Thrust (kgf)
P $=\mathrm{kgf} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$
$\mathrm{D}=$ Arch I.D. (mm)

## - Installation of Guides

In order for a rubber expansion joint correctly elongation and compression, guides are required for the alignment of the expansion joint with the pipe and also for the natural transmission of a force required for the movement in the axial direction to those guides. Install each guide at the following intervals.


L1 = Distance between rubber expansion joint and first No. 1 guide
L2 = Distance between No. 1 guide and No. 2 guide
L3 $=$ Distance between No. 2 guide and intermediate guide
Obtain the max. installation interval of each guide from the following equation. In addition, the intermediate guide interval L3 can be obtained from the following figure of relationship with guide interval ( $L$ ) and max. working pressure.
$\mathrm{L} 1 \leqq 4 \mathrm{D} \quad \mathrm{L} 2 \leqq 14 \mathrm{D}$
D = Outer Pipe Diameter (mm)


## PT-LS DESIGN SHEET

| Customer |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Project Name |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Size | Nominal Diameter |  | ()$_{\text {A }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | No. of Arch |  | ( ) |  |  |  |
|  | Overall Length |  | ( )mm |  |  |  |
| Application |  |  | $\square$ Aboveground $\square$ Underground |  |  |  |
| End Connection | Flange | Standard | $\square$ JIS ( ) K | $\square \mathrm{BS} 4504 \mathrm{PN}()$ | $\square$ ANSI ( ) \# | $\square$ Din PN ( ) |
|  |  | Material | $\square \mathrm{ss400}$ | $\square$ SS304 | $\square$ others | $\square$ |
|  |  | Finish | $\square$ Unichrome | $\square$ H.D.Galv. | $\square \mathrm{Tar}$ Epoxy | $\square$ others |
|  | Others |  | $\square$ Socket | $\square$ Bevel End | $\square$ others | $\square$ |
| Filled Arch |  |  | $\square \mathrm{Yes}$ | $\square$ No | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Control Unit |  |  | $\square \mathrm{Yes}$ | $\square$ No | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Movement | Lateral |  | $\square 20 \mathrm{~mm} \square 50 \mathrm{~mm} \square 100 \mathrm{~mm} \square 200 \mathrm{~mm} \square 300 \mathrm{~mm} \square 400 \mathrm{~mm} \square$ Others () mm |  |  |  |
|  | Elongation |  | ( ) mm |  |  |  |
|  | Compression |  | ( ) mm |  |  |  |
| Medium |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| Pressure |  |  | Normal ( ) $\square \mathrm{MPa} \quad \square \mathrm{Kgf/cm}{ }^{2} \square \mathrm{Bar} \quad \square \mathrm{psi}$. $\square \mathrm{mmHg} \square \mathrm{mmAq}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Max. ( ) $\square \mathrm{MPa} \quad \square \mathrm{Kgf/cm²} \square \mathrm{Bar} \quad \square \mathrm{ps}$ |  |  | $\square \mathrm{mmHg} \square \mathrm{mmAq}$ |
| Temperature |  |  | Normal ( ) $\quad \square \mathrm{C}$ ' $\square^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Max. ( ) $\square^{\text {c }}{ }^{\text {c }} \square^{\text {F }}$ |  |  |  |
| Quantity |  |  | ( ) pos. |  |  |  |
| Drawing |  |  | $\square \mathrm{Yes}$ ( ) copies $\quad \square$ No |  |  |  |
| Required Inspection |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delivery |  |  | ( ) days after receipt of order |  |  |  |
| Remarks |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## บริษัท แอ๊ดวานซ์ซินดิเคท จำกัด

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[^0]:    C. EL. C. $=$ A. EL. C. $x\{1$-(L.M/A.L.M + A.M./A.A.M. $)\}$
    C. EL. C. $=$ Correct Elongation and Compression
    A. EL. C. = Allowable Elongation and Compression
    L.M. = Lateral Movement
    A.L.M = Allowable Lateral Movement
    A.M. = Angular Movement
    A.A.M = Allowable Angular Movement

