From the outside, an elastomeric expansion joint looks to simply be made out of molded rubber. Part of the reason expansion joints are used in such a wide variety of applications is that the interior construction of a joint can be custom-designed to handle your specific application – materials of construction will depend on size, temperature, application, media, pressure (S.T.A.M.P.).

**Layers of Construction**

**Tube**

- Synthetic or natural rubber forms seamless, leak-proof lining
- Extends fully through bore to outer flange edge
- Common materials include chlorobutyl, neoprene, natural rubber, EPDM, Viton* and Hypalon*

**Body or Carcass**

- When wrapped or plied, reinforcements provide support and flexibility between tube and cover
- Fabric reinforcement: polyester or other suitable fabrics impregnated with specified elastomers
- Metal reinforcement: bonded rectangular steel rings [exclusive to Garlock], or continuous strands of wire and round steel body rings
- Metal reinforcement rings provide longer service life, extra safety protection, and extra rigidity, allowing higher pressure ratings
Cover

- Homogeneous layer of synthetic or natural rubber
- Chlorobutyl is standard; other elastomers available to meet your specific application
- Rubber or other weather-resistant coating protects carcass from corrosion or damage

Metal Flow Liners

- Must be used in all applications; provides metal surface to distribute bolting pressure equally, preventing flange damage during bolt tightening
- Install against external flange surface
- Standard material: mild steel with corrosion-resistant coating; galvanized or stainless steel also available
- Extends service life by providing protection from abrasive materials or solids, especially in high velocity applications
- Flanged at one end, installed at the head of the flow, tapered to a 5° angle, allows lateral deflection
- Liner flange thickness: 10 gauge | Liner body thickness: 12 gauge
  Available in 304/316 stainless steel; also: titanium, Hastelloy C
  Special metal liner configurations also available for reducing or multiple arch design.

Control Units

- Recommended on most applications to prevent damage due to excessive pipe movements
- Consists of two or more tie rods connected between pipe flanges
- Triangular end plates (gussets) have two holes for bolting securely to flange, and one hole to accommodate the connecting tie rod
- Spherical washers are incorporated to accommodate moderate piping alignments, but also assists with angular, torsional and lateral movements
- Each rod incorporates double nuts on each end to keep the expansion joint from over-
When excessive axial compression is a concern, compression nuts can be incorporated to restrict movements as needed and to protect the expansion joint from damage. NOT designed to replace pipeline anchoring.

## Accessories

### Fire Resistant Covers

- Recommended on applications where flammable liquids are being used or in fire water systems.
- Consists of several layers of fiberglass fabric with a surface cover of silver-colored high temperature resistant silicone aluminum-glass fabric.
- Tested to ISO 1554 at 800°C for 30 mins for fire resistance.
- Split design which allows for easy installation or inspection.
- Cover is oil resistant and provides added protection against weathering and aging of the expansion joints.

### Metal Retaining Rings

- Must be used in all applications; provides metal surface to distribute bolting pressure equally, preventing flange damage during bolt tightening.
- Install against external flange surface.
- Standard material: mild steel with corrosion-resistant coating; galvanized or stainless steel also available.

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