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# INTEGRA <br> GLIWICE 

 QUALITY ASSURED
## Casing spacers protect carrier pipes inside the casing.

## BENEFITS \& ADVANTAGES of using Casing Spacers:

- Easy installation of the carrier pipe inside the casing pipe.
- Proper alignment (centering) of the carrier pipe inside the casing pipe.
- Outstanding insulating properties.
- Cathodic protection of pipelines.
- Protection of pant and insulation coating.


## TECHNICAL FEATURES

Casing Spacers may be used for PE, PVC, Steel and others pipe types for a wide range of diameters. Damage protection for external pipe surfaces - light-weight, easy installation without specialized tools.
Size calculation. The height of spacers can be calculated in the following way:

$$
\left(D_{1}-D_{2}\right): 2=\text { height }
$$

where: $D_{1}$ - inner diameter of casing pipe,
$D_{2}$ - outer diameter of carrier pipe + possible insulation.
The total height of elements has to be lower than calculated (dimension $\mathrm{S}>0$ ). The number of casing spacers needed is determined by the formula:


## $L: 1.5+3=$ number of circuits

Where $L$ is the length of casing pipe in meters, we add 3 spacers so that the beginning and the end of the casing pipe, is supported by two spacers.


## UTILITY MODEL PATENT



## BR <br> SPACERS



BR model spacers - selection table

BR model spacers are designed for small pipe diameters. Insert friction is reduced with rollers, allowing the pipe to be moved freely during installation. Formation of the spacer is accomplished by a snap connection joint for the desired number of elements (see table). After the spacer is wrapped around the pipe, nylon tightners fix the spacer firmly to the pipe. Spacers are delivered to customer in the required element sets for the pipe OD.

Diameter range: 32 to 173 mm
Spacer height including rollers: $15 ; 25 ; 35 ; 45 \mathrm{~mm}$ Spacer width: 100 mm
Material: Spacers are HDPE, closing straps are nylon.
Operating temperature: -20 to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Distance between spacers: 1.5 m
(+ Additional spacers at 0.15 m from the beginning and the end of casing pipe)
Maximum static load: 200 kG . Spacers have no metal parts.

| Outer diameter <br> of carrier pipe | Number <br> of elements |
| :---: | :---: |
| $32-37$ | 3 |
| $38-48$ | 4 |
| $49-58$ | 5 |
| $59-69$ | 6 |
| $70-79$ | 7 |
| $80-90$ | 8 |
| $91-101$ | 9 |
| $102-111$ | 10 |
| $112-121$ | 11 |
| $122-132$ | 12 |
| $133-142$ | 13 |
| $143-152$ | 14 |
| $153-163$ | 15 |
| $164-173$ | 16 |

## L MODEL CASING SPACERS

## UTILITY MODEL PATENT



L model spacers are designed for medium pipe diameters. Insert friction is reduced with rollers, allowing the pipe to be moved freely during installation. Formation of the spacer is accomplished by a snap connection joint for the desired number of elements (see table). After the spacer is wrapped around the pipe, nylon screws fix the spacer firmly to the pipe.
Spacers are delivered to customer in the required element sets for the pipe OD.


## Diameter range: 110 to 400 mm

Spacer height incl. rollers: $24 ; 40 ; 60 ; 80 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Spacer width 125 mm .
Distance between spacers 1.5 m
(+ Additional spacers at 0.15 m from the beginning and the end of casing pipe).

L model spacers - selection table.

| Outer diameter <br> of carrier pipe | Number of <br> elements |
| :---: | :---: |
| $110-137$ | 6 |
| $138-159$ | 7 |
| $160-179$ | 8 |
| $180-199$ | 9 |
| $200-220$ | 10 |
| $221-240$ | 11 |
| $241-260$ | 12 |

Material: Spacers are HDPE, M8 screws are nylon (in special applications M6 screws are stainless steel).
Operating temperature: -20 to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Maximum static load: 300 kG


R model spacers are designed for medium pipe diameters. They are also designed to use in long distance carrier pipes. Insert friction is reduced with rollers, allowing the pipe to be moved freely during installation.
Formation of the spacer is accomplished by a snap connection joint for the desired number of elements (see table).
After the spacer is wrapped around the pipe, steel bands fix the spacer firmly to the pipe.

Spacers are delivered to customer in the required element sets for the pipe OD. The installation is based on threading the metal band through the required number of plastic elements (see table) and tightening them with a lock (see picture).


Diameter range: 160 to 420 mm
Spacer height including rollers: 28; 42; 58; 72 mm Spacer width: 145 mm Materials: HDPE, stainless steel

Operating temperature: -20 to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Distance between spacers: 1.5 m (+ Additional spacers at 0.15 m from the beginning and the end of casing pipe). Maximum static load: 400 kG.

Selection table.

| Outer diameter <br> of carrier pipe | Number <br> of elements |
| :---: | :---: |
| $160-190$ | 4 |
| $191-225$ | 5 |
| $226-255$ | 6 |
| $256-290$ | 7 |
| $291-325$ | 8 |
| $326-355$ | 9 |
| $356-390$ | 10 |
| $391-420$ | 11 |



## TR MODEL CASING SPACERS

## SPACERS



TR model spacers are designed for medium pipe diameters. Insert friction is reduced with rollers, allowing the pipe to be moved freely during installation. Formation of the spacer is accomplished by a snap connection joint for the desired number of elements (see table). After the spacer is wrapped around the pipe, nylon screws fix the spacer firmly to the pipe. Spacers are delivered to customer in the required element sets for the pipe OD.

TR model spacers - selection table.

| Outer diameter <br> of carrier pipe | Number <br> of elements |
| :---: | :---: |
| $151-183$ | 5 |
| $184-216$ | 6 |
| $217-249$ | 7 |
| $250-282$ | 8 |
| $283-315$ | 9 |
| $316-348$ | 10 |
| $349-381$ | 11 |
| $382-414$ | 12 |



Closing hooks on the spacers may need to be removed before installing the lock.

Diameter range: 151 to 414 mm
Spacer height including rollers: 30; 50; 70; 90 mm Spacer width: 140 mm Materials: HDPE, nylon Operating temperature: -20 to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Distance between spacers: 1.5 m (+ Additional spacers at 0.15 m from the beginning and the end of casing pipe). Maximum static load: 700 kG .

## UTILITY MODEL PATENT



ZR model spacers are designed for medium and large pipe diameters. Insert friction is reduced with rollers, allowing the pipe to be moved freely during installation. Formation of the spacer is accomplished by a snap connection joint for the desired number of elements (see table). After the spacer is wrapped around the pipe, nylon screws fix the spacer firmly to the pipe. Spacers are delivered to customer in the required
 element sets for the pipe OD.

Diameter range: 300 to 805 mm
Spacer height including rollers: $35 ; 60 ; 90 \mathrm{~mm}$ Spacer width: 180 mm
Operating temperature: -20 to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ For pipes under the diameter of 553 mm a nylon M10 screw is used.
For bigger diameters M12 screw is used.
Distance between spacers: 1.5 m
(+ Additional spacers at 0.15 m from the beginning and the end of casing pipe). Maximum static load: 1500 kG .


ZR model spacers - selection table.

| Outer diameter <br> of carrier pipe | Number <br> of elements |
| :---: | :---: |
| $300-343$ | 8 |
| $344-385$ | 9 |
| $386-427$ | 10 |
| $428-469$ | 11 |
| $470-511$ | 12 |
| $512-553$ | 13 |


| Outer diameter <br> of carrier pipe | Number <br> of elements |
| :---: | :---: |
| $554-595$ | 14 |
| $596-637$ | 15 |
| $638-679$ | 16 |
| $680-721$ | 17 |
| $722-763$ | 18 |
| $764-805$ | 19 |

## SM DUO MODEL CASING SPACERS

## EU REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL PATTERN

SM DUO model spacers are designed for pipelines with large diameters. SM DUO spacers are designed for high load capacity and two completely different installation systems. SM Duo 1 system is based on high torque, wide steel bands that exert high pressures to tightly press plastic spacer elements to the carrier pipe. SM Duo 2 system use three non-metallic nylon bolt tightners. There are no metal components SM Duo 2 spacers can be used for cathodic protection. Rollers allowing the pipeline to move freely during installation.

## Version 1.




Diagram of the lock


| Diameter <br> of carrier pipe | Number of elements <br> with stainless steel lock |
| :---: | :---: |
| DN 500 | 9 |
| DN 550 | 10 |
| DN 600 | 11 |
| DN 650 (630) | 12 |
| DN 700 | 13 |
| DN 800 | 15 |
| DN 900 | 17 |
| DN 1000 | 19 |
| DN 1100 | 21 |
| DN 1200 | 23 |
| DN 1300 | 25 |
| DN 1400 | 27 |
| DN 1500 | 29 |

Installation is based on threading a steel band through the required number of plastic elements (see table) and tightening them with a lock (see the picture).

## SM DUO MODEL CASING SPACERS

## Version 2.



| Diameter <br> of carrier pipe | Number of elements <br> with nylon screws |
| :---: | :---: |
| $500-525$ | 10 |
| $526-575$ | 11 |
| $576-625$ | 12 |
| $626-675$ | 13 |
| $676-725$ | 14 |
| $726-775$ | 15 |
| $776-825$ | 16 |
| $826-875$ | 17 |
| $876-925$ | 18 |
| $926-975$ | 19 |
| $976-1025$ | 20 |
| $1026-1075$ | 21 |
| $1076-1125$ | 22 |
| $1126-1175$ | 23 |
| $1176-1225$ | 24 |
| $1226-1275$ | 25 |
| $1276-1325$ | 26 |
| $1326-1375$ | 27 |
| $1376-1425$ | 28 |
| $1426-1475$ | 29 |
| $1476-1525$ | 30 |



Diameter range: 500 mm and more
Spacer height including rollers: $32 ; 50 ; 70 ; 100 ; 160 \mathrm{~mm}$ Rollers stand out 6 mm over the spacer.
Spacer width: 240 mm
Materials: HDPE, stainless steel (ver.) HDPE, nylon (ver. 2) Operating temperature: -20 to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Distance between spacers: depends on pipe load -1.0 to 2.0 m ( 0.15 m from the beginning and the end of casing pipe). For pipes under the diameter of 1025 mm a nylon M 10 screw is used. For bigger diameters screw M 12 is used.
Maximum static load: 3200 kG .

The installation is based on connection of the required number of plastic elements (see table) and tightening them with 3 nylon bolt fasteners (see the picture). Spacers are delivered to the customer in total element sets.


BR model casing spacers for Multi-pipe passages are used when a casing pipe contains multiple small diameter pipes. Units are made up of BR spacers and polystyrene or elastomer insert spacing units. Inserts are designed to ensure the correct distance between the pipes and proper alignment of BR spacers. The installation is based on placing an insert spacing unit between the carrier pipes. Casing spacers are placed over the polystyrene (or elastomer) insert. The final step using the tightening bands, the spacers are fixed tightly to the pipes. Spacers are delivered to the customer with the required elements for the multi-pipe spacer. Due to variety of possible solutions for multi-pipe requirements please contact us for pricing and assessment.

Maximum diameter of multi-pipe sets are determined by a suitable combination of insert requirements.


## Materials:

spacer - HDPE,
insert - polystyrene or elastomer


## ADDITIONAL PIPE INSTALLATION

Additional pipe installation on various casing spacer systems using TR or ZR spacers.


ADOTIONAL
PPE
IWSALLATION

Maximum diameter of additional pipeline on TR spacers is 65 mm .


Maximum diameter of additional pipeline on $Z R$ spacers is 90 mm .


Nylon locking band and bolt for TR and ZR spacers (see the picture).
For long passages, the diameter of the additional pipe must not exceed the leg height of the spacer used.

## STEEL WHEEL SPACERS

These spacers are designed to drag heavy pipelines into the casing pipe. Spacers are made of steel flat bars. They are equipped with rollers that are sized according pipe weight. Rollers are made of steel or PE HD. Minimum height of running spacers is 30 mm . Spacers are not dielectric - they contain metal components. Due to variety of solutions contact us for pricing and available.

These spacers are used in passages where height adjustments between the beginning and the end of carrier pipe is required.
For example: gravity sewers with incorrect leveling of casing pipe.
Adjustable heights are made possible by screw jacks allowing for variable positioning.
Spacers are made of steel flat bars.
Thickness of flat bars is selected according to weight of pipeline.
Height difference range: from 50 to 150 mm
Due to variety of solutions prices are a
vailable upon request.



## STE MODEL STEEL SPACERS

These spacers are designed to carry heavy loads from large pipelines. They are made of steel flat bars. Thickness of the flat bar is selected according to the weight of carrier pipe. An important feature of these spacers is, it is possible to produce different fixed leg heights (minimum leg height is 20 mm ). The axis of the carrier pipe parallel the casing pipe. Top legs must be shorter than lower skids. The sliding runner is a wear cap made of tough durable polyethylene. The runner is attached to the steel led with embedded steel fasteners. This design provides high resistance to shearing forces which develop during dragging of the carrier pipe into casing pipe.


Often for reinforcement, steel spacers are used between non-metallic units, e.g. every third or fourth spacer a steel spacer may be added.
When used with cast iron pipelines spacers can be connected with bracing to add further strength to the system.
Note* these spacers are non-dielectric. They conduct electricity.

Due to variety of solutions pricing is available upon request.

## SPACER FOR MULTI-PIPE PASSAGES

Multi-pipe spacers are used in passages where a single casing pipe contains multiple pipes. They allow more than one pipe to be placed separated from each other. They are custom made and come with bearing chassis, wheels and steel clips for the pipes.
Due to variety of solutions pricing is available upon request.


## N MODEL END SEALS



Technical data:
Materials: EPDM elastomer and stainless steel clip.

## N MODEL END SEALS

Dimension table N model end seals.

| DN $\times$ DN | A |  | B |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| $20 \times 50$ | 26 | 64 | 75 |
| $25 \times 50$ | 33 | 64 | 75 |
| $25 \times 80$ | 33 | 92 | 75 |
| $25 \times 100$ | 33 | 112 | 75 |
| $25 \times 150$ | 33 | 165 | 75 |
| $32 \times 80$ | 41 | 92 | 75 |
| $32 \times 100$ | 41 | 112 | 75 |
| $32 \times 150$ | 41 | 165 | 75 |
| $40 \times 100$ | 50 | 112 | 75 |
| $40 \times 125$ | 50 | 135 | 75 |
| $40 \times 150$ | 50 | 165 | 75 |
| $50 \times 100$ | 64 | 112 | 75 |
| $50 \times 125$ | 64 | 135 | 75 |
| $50 \times 150$ | 64 | 165 | 75 |
| $65 \times 125$ | 78 | 135 | 75 |
| $65 \times 150$ | 78 | 165 | 75 |
| $65 \times 200$ | 78 | 225 | 75 |
| $80 \times 150$ | 92 | 165 | 75 |
| $80 \times 180$ | 92 | 190 | 75 |
| $80 \times 200$ | 92 | 225 | 75 |
| $80 \times 240$ | 92 | 252 | 75 |
| $80 \times 250$ | 92 | 275 | 75 |
| $100 \times 150$ | 112 | 165 | 75 |
| $100 \times 180$ | 112 | 190 | 75 |
| $100 \times 200$ | 112 | 225 | 75 |
| $100 \times 240$ | 112 | 252 | 75 |
| $100 \times 250$ | 112 | 275 | 75 |


| DN x DN | A | B | H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $100 \times 300$ | 112 | 330 | 75 |
| $125 \times 200$ | 131 | 225 | 75 |
| $125 \times 240$ | 131 | 252 | 75 |
| $125 \times 250$ | 131 | 275 | 75 |
| $150 \times 200$ | 162 | 225 | 75 |
| $150 \times 240$ | 162 | 252 | 75 |
| $150 \times 250$ | 162 | 275 | 75 |
| $150 \times 300$ | 162 | 330 | 75 |
| $180 \times 250$ | 190 | 275 | 75 |
| $180 \times 300$ | 190 | 330 | 75 |
| $200 \times 250$ | 225 | 275 | 75 |
| $200 \times 300$ | 225 | 330 | 75 |
| $200 \times 350$ | 225 | 362 | 75 |
| $200 \times 400$ | 225 | 415 | 75 |
| $240 \times 300$ | 252 | 330 | 75 |
| $240 \times 350$ | 252 | 362 | 75 |
| $240 \times 400$ | 252 | 415 | 75 |
| $250 \times 300$ | 275 | 330 | 75 |
| $250 \times 350$ | 275 | 362 | 75 |
| $250 \times 400$ | 275 | 415 | 75 |
| $300 \times 400$ | 325 | 415 | 75 |
| $300 \times 450$ | 325 | 455 | 75 |
| $300 \times 500$ | 325 | 513 | 75 |
| $400 \times 500$ | 410 | 513 | 75 |
| $400 \times 600$ | 410 | 615 | 75 |
| $500 \times 600$ | 510 | 615 | 75 |

End seals are made of high durability elastomer so they can be stretched and shrunk about $7 \%$ of the actual size.


Expanded usage can be attained by joining two seals with a short steel sleeve connector.

## N MODEL END SEALS



In addition to EDPM, we supply end seals made of silicon (operating temperature form $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $230^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) or NBR (operating temperature form $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) upon request. NBR elastomers are resistant to any petroleum based compound.

## U MODEL END SEALS

U model end seals are designed for large diameter pipelines and may be used when pipe diameters are unusual. Seals are made in the form of an elastomeric sleeve and clamp fastened on pipes with two straps. Technical data is the same as an N mode end seal.


U model end seals dimension table.

| The outer diameter of the <br> carrier pipe $(\mathrm{min})[\mathrm{mm}]$ | The outer diameter of the <br> casing pipe $(\mathrm{max})[\mathrm{mm}]$ | The outer diameter of the <br> carrier pipe $(\mathrm{min})[\mathrm{mm}]$ | The outer diameter of the <br> casing pipe $(\mathrm{max})[\mathrm{mm}]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200 | 360 | 700 | 1260 |
| 300 | 540 | 800 | 1440 |
| 400 | 720 | 900 | 1620 |
| 500 | 900 | 1000 | 1800 |
| 600 | 1080 | 1100 | 1980 |

## G-S-G AND G-S-W MODEL GASKETS

Rubber-steel G-S type gaskets are used on flanged pipes in district heating installations, in gas networks, water supply networks and sewer networks.


They can be used for PE and steel pipeline joints. Because of materials used and shape of gasket, the quality and durability of the gasket - flange link have been improved. Cost of pipelines are reduced by installing G-S-G and G-S-W gaskets. Construction design and sizes enable quick and easy gasket installation between the flanges.

G-S type gaskets basic features:

- Vulcanized steel ring prevents any shape changes.
- Optimal shape guarantees tightness with little tension of bolts.
- Sizes ensure gasket centering between flanges.
- Gasket stiffness allows easy installation between flanges.


| DN | d 1 <br> $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | $\mathrm{d}_{2}$ <br> $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | $\mathrm{g}_{1}$ <br> $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | $\mathrm{g}_{2}$ <br> $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | Pressure <br> $[$ bar $]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | 28 | 60 | 4 | 3 | $10-40$ |
| 25 | 35 | 70 | 4 | 3 | $10-40$ |
| 32 | 43 | 82 | 4 | 3 | $10-40$ |
| 40 | 49 | 92 | 4 | 3 | $10-40$ |
| 50 | 61 | 107 | 5 | 4 | $10-40$ |
| 65 | 77 | 127 | 5 | 4 | $10-40$ |
| 80 | 90 | 142 | 5 | 4 | $10-40$ |
| 100 | 115 | 162 | 6 | 5 | $10-16$ |
| 125 | 141 | 192 | 6 | 5 | $10-16$ |
| 150 | 169 | 218 | 7 | 6 | $10-16$ |
| 200 | 220 | 273 | 7 | 6 | $10-16$ |
| 250 | 274 | 328 | 7 | 6 | 10 |
| 250 | 274 | 330 | 7 | 6 | 16 |
| 300 | 325 | 378 | 7 | 6 | 10 |
| 300 | 325 | 385 | 7 | 6 | 16 |
| 300 | 325 | 402 | 7 | 6 | 25 |


| DN | $d_{1}$ <br> $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | $\mathrm{d}_{2}$ <br> $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | $\mathrm{g}_{1}$ <br> $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | $\mathrm{g}_{2}$ <br> $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | Pressure <br> $[$ bar $]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 350 | 368 | 438 | 9 | 7 | 10 |
| 350 | 368 | 458 | 9 | 7 | 25 |
| 400 | 420 | 490 | 9 | 7 | 10 |
| 400 | 420 | 497 | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| 400 | 420 | 515 | 9 | 7 | 25 |
| 400 | 420 | 547 | 9 | 7 | 40 |
| 450 | 470 | 540 | 9 | 7 | 10 |
| 500 | 520 | 595 | 9 | 7 | 10 |
| 500 | 520 | 618 | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| 500 | 520 | 625 | 9 | 7 | 25 |
| 600 | 620 | 695 | 9 | 7 | 10 |
| 600 | 620 | 730 | 10 | 7 | 25 |
| 700 | 720 | 810 | 10 | 7 | 10 |
| 800 | 820 | 915 | 10 | 7 | 10 |
| 1000 | 1020 | 1120 | 11 | 8 | 10 |
| 1200 | 1220 | 1340 | 11 | 8 | $10-16$ |

Torque tables of screw tightening of flanged pipe joints, using G-S-G and G-S-W type gaskets, are in accordance to the screw class.

| Screw | 5.6 | 8.8 | 10.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M 8 | 10 Nm | 18 Nm | 25 Nm |
| M 10 | 20 Nm | 35 Nm | 50 Nm |
| M 12 | 30 Nm | 60 Nm | 80 Nm |
| M 14 | 50 Nm | 90 Nm | 140 Nm |
| M 16 | 75 Nm | 140 Nm | 200 Nm |
| M 18 | 100 Nm | 200 Nm | 300 Nm |
| M 20 | 140 Nm | 290 Nm | 400 Nm |
| M 22 | 200 Nm | 380 Nm | 550 Nm |
| M 24 | 250 Nm | 500 Nm | 700 Nm |
| M 27 | 370 Nm | 700 Nm | 900 Nm |
| M 30 | 500 Nm | 950 Nm | 1400 Nm |
| M 33 | 650 Nm | 1300 Nm | 1900 Nm |

Notation used in elastomers, application, operating temperature and hardness.

| Symbol gasket | Elastomer | Application | Operating temperature ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | ${ }^{0}$ Shore (A) hardness |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | continuous operation | 1 hour | 1 minute |  |
| G-S-G | NBR <br> nitrile rubber | Gas, gasoline, oils, greases, compressed air | $-20 \div+90$ | $-30 \div+110$ | $-40 \div+130$ | $70 \pm 5^{\circ}$ |
| G-S-W | EPDM rubber ethylenepropylene | Drinking water, municipal wastewater, diluted acids and bases, alcohols, compressed air | $-30 \div+100$ | $-35 \div+130$ | $-40 \div+160$ | $70 \pm 5^{0}$ |

Gaskets have quality certificates for the materials used, certification also attest to material usage for drinking water applications (potable water applications).

## O-S-G MODEL GASKET

## O-G-S MODEL GASKETS

Rubber-steel gaskets with outside steel ring are intended for medium or high pressure flanged pipes joints.


O-G-S type gaskets basic features:
Outside steel ring closes the rubber gasket making it impossible to "blow" even under high pressure. It also prevents form putting too high pressure at the elastomer during screwing flanged joints. Sizes of outside steel ring allow centering between flanges.


| DN | $d_{1}$ <br> $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | d2 <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $\mathrm{d} 3[\mathrm{~mm}]$ |  | $g_{1}$ <br> $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | $g_{2}$ <br> $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 25 | 35 | 64 | 70 | 82 | 6 | 4 |
| 32 | 43 | 75 | 82 | 88 | 6 | 4 |
| 40 | 49 | 84 | 92 | 103 | 6 | 4 |
| 50 | 61 | 99 | 107 | 113 | 7 | 5 |
| 65 | 77 | 119 | 127 | 138 | 7 | 5 |
| 80 | 90 | 132 | 142 | 148 | 7 | 5 |
| 100 | 115 | 152 | 168 | 174 | 8 | 5 |
| 125 | 141 | 182 | 195 | 210 | 8 | 5 |
| 150 | 169 | 209 | 225 | 247 | 10 | 7 |
| 200 | 220 | 262 | 292 | 309 | 10 | 7 |
| 250 | 274 | 318 | 353 | 364 | 10 | 7 |
| 300 | 325 | 366 | 418 | 424 | 10 | 7 |



Used material:
EPDM or NBR elastomer.
Galvanized or stainless
steel ring.

Gaskets with other dimensions on request.


Extruded flanges are designed for low-pressure pipelines made of stainless steel. They are used for pipeline tubes with braid ends. So-called "flat loose" flanges can be replaced by extruded one. They are manufactured in diameters: DN 32 to DN 300 and have drilling according to the EN 1092-1 norm for PN10. The use of extruded flanges allows significant reduce costs.
They are made of $1.4307 ; 1.4404$ ( $1.4571 ; 1.4541$ on request) stainless steel.


| DN | Outer diameter of the pipe | Outer diameter of the flange | Inner diameter of the flange | Drilled pitch diameter | Flange thickness | Number of holes | Holes diameter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 32 | 40; 41; 42,3; 43 | 140 | 47 | 100 | 3 | 4 | 18 |
| 40 | 44,5; 48,3 | 150 | 53 | 110 | 4 | 4 | 18 |
| 50 | 50; 52; 54 | 165 | 59 | 125 | 4 | 4 | 18 |
| 50 | 57 | 165 | 62 | 125 | 4 | 4 | 18 |
| 50 | 60,3 | 165 | 65 | 125 | 4 | 4 | 18 |
| 65 | 70; 73 | 185 | 78 | 145 | 4 | 4 or 8 | 18 |
| 65 | 76,1 | 185 | 81 | 145 | 4 | 4 or 8 | 18 |
| 80 | 80; 83; 84 | 200 | 89 | 160 | 4 | 8 | 18 |
| 80 | 88,9 | 200 | 94 | 160 | 4 | 8 | 18 |
| 100 | 104; 106; 108 | 220 | 113 | 180 | 4 | 8 | 18 |
| 100 | 114,3 | 220 | 119 | 180 | 4 | 8 | 18 |
| 125 | 129; 133 | 250 | 137 | 210 | 4 | 8 | 18 |
| 125 | 139,7 | 250 | 145 | 210 | 4 | 8 | 18 |
| 150 | 154; 156 | 285 | 161 | 240 | 5 | 8 | 22 |
| 150 | 159 | 285 | 164 | 240 | 5 | 8 | 22 |
| 150 | 168,3 | 285 | 173 | 240 | 5 | 8 | 22 |
| 200 | 204; 206; 208 | 340 | 213 | 295 | 5 | 8 | 22 |
| 200 | 219,1 | 340 | 224 | 295 | 5 | 8 | 22 |
| 250 | 254; 256 | 395 | 261 | 350 | 6 | 12 | 22 |
| 250 | 273 | 395 | 279 | 350 | 6 | 12 | 22 |
| 300 | 304; 306; 308 | 445 | 314 | 400 | 6 | 12 | 22 |
| 300 | 323,9 | 445 | 329 | 400 | 6 | 12 | 22 |

Other dimensions on request. Prices on request.

## EXTRUDED FLANGES FOR PE SLEEVES

## EU REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL PATTERN



EXTROED
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| DN | Pipe outer <br> diameter | Flange outer <br> diameter | Pressure ring <br> diameter | Drilled pitch <br> diameter | Flange <br> thickness | Holes <br> number | Holes <br> diameter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 32 | 40 | 140 | $43 / 70$ | 100 | 3 | 4 | 18 |
| 40 | 50 | 150 | $53 / 78$ | 110 | 4 | 4 | 18 |
| 50 | 63 | 165 | $80 / 102$ | 125 | 4 | 4 | 18 |
| 65 | 75 | 185 | $88 / 125$ | 145 | 4 | 4 or 8 | 18 |
| 80 | 90 | 200 | $110 / 138$ | 160 | 4 | 8 | 18 |
| 100 | 110 | 220 | $131 / 158$ | 180 | 4 | 8 | 18 |
| 100 | 125 | 220 | $141 / 158$ | 180 | 4 | 8 | 18 |
| 125 | 125 | 250 | $141 / 164$ | 210 | 4 | 8 | 18 |
| 125 | 140 | 250 | $156 / 164$ | 210 | 4 | 8 | 18 |
| 150 | 160 | 285 | $182 / 214$ | 240 | 5 | 8 | 22 |
| 150 | 180 | 285 | $202 / 214$ | 240 | 5 | 8 | 22 |
| 200 | 200 | 340 | $229 / 270$ | 295 | 5 | 8 | 22 |
| 200 | 225 | 340 | $243 / 270$ | 295 | 5 | 8 | 22 |
| 250 | 250 | 395 | $270 / 314$ | 350 | 6 | 12 | 22 |
| 250 | 280 | 395 | $300 / 314$ | 350 | 6 | 12 | 22 |
| 300 | 315 | 445 | $343 / 374$ | 400 | 6 | 12 | 22 |

## GZ MODEL SERWER PIPE CONNECTORS

They are designed to connect endings of sewage pipe with the same diameters. Connector consists of EPDM sleeve (NBR and silicon on request) and three stainless steel tie-wraps. Narrow external bands are responsible for tightness of the link while the wide interior one ensure centering of connection and prevents buckling of the pipelines. Extremely reliable and strong method of gripping an elastomeric sleeve on pipes allows to use of $G Z$ connectors on sewage pipes made of $P C V, P E$, concreate, cast iron. They can also connect sewage pipes made of other materials.


GZ 450 and bigger serwer pipe connectors
Pressure up to 0.5 bar.
Operating temperature depend on the material:
EPDM od $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ do $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, NBR od $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ do $+90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Symbol | Diameter <br> range $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | Connector <br> length $[\mathrm{mm}]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GZ 110 | $100-110$ | 100 |
| GZ 120 | $111-125$ | 120 |
| GZ 140 | $126-145$ | 120 |
| GZ 160 | $146-165$ | 150 |
| GZ 180 | $166-185$ | 150 |
| GZ 200 | $186-200$ | 150 |
| GZ 220 | $201-220$ | 180 |
| GZ 240 | $221-235$ | 180 |
| GZ 250 | $236-245$ | 180 |
| GZ 260 | $246-265$ | 180 |
| GZ 280 | $266-290$ | 200 |
| GZ 310 | $291-315$ | 200 |


| Symbol | Diameter <br> range $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | Connector <br> length [mm] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GZ 330 | $316-340$ | 200 |
| GZ 360 | $341-365$ | 200 |
| GZ 380 | $366-395$ | 200 |
| GZ 450* | $396-480$ | 250 |
| GZ 500* | $481-720$ | 250 |
| GZ 750* | $721-960$ | 250 |
| GZ 1000* | $961-1200$ | 250 |
| GZ 1250* | $1201-1440$ | 250 |
| GZ 1500* | $1441-1680$ | 250 |
| GZ 1750* | $1681-1920$ | 250 |
| GZ 2000* | $1921-2160$ | 250 |
| GZ 2250* | $2161-2400$ | 250 |

*     - Seals are made for above diameters.

Other diameters on request.


DWRS system is designed to seal the inside of the pipes. It can be used for pipes made of cast iron, concrete, PCV, vitrified clay pipe and other materials. Sealing is suitable for pipes with diameters big enough to allow worker to enter it in order to perform assembly. Sealing is prepared exactly to the inner diameter of the pipe. Seals are made of elastomer, expansion ring. There is outer ring if it is needed. Metal parts are made of stainless steel.


Montage is based on placing elastomeric seal where two pipes connect. After that expansion rings are stretched by the use of special tool. They are pushing the seal to the surface of the pipeline. In order to ensure tightness, pipe surface must be cleaned.


It is necessary to use outer steel ring when we are dealing


CZR model pressure pipe connection is designed for all kinds of pipe installations, pipeline networks, industry and power plants. Its greatest assets are: fast and easy montage, lightness, safety of installation. Thanks to specially shaped gasket, pressure inside the pipe tightens the connection. They can be used to connect pipes made of steel, cast iron, polyester, PE and PVC.

Diameters range: 250 mm to 2900 mm
Width: 145 or 300 mm
Operating pressure 2 to 25 bar.
Operating temp. for seal made of EPDM -30 do $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Operating temp. for seal made of NBR -20 do $+90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Used materials:
Stainless steel 304 or 316L
Seal: elastomer EPDM (for water, sewage and chemical products) NBR (for oils, fuels and other carbohydrates).

| DN | Operating <br> pressure [bar] | Numbers <br> of locks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 250 | 25 | 1 |
| 300 | 25 | 1 |
| 350 | 25 | 1 |
| 400 | 25 | 1 |
| 450 | 20 | 1 |
| 500 | 20 | 1 |
| 550 | 16 | 1 |
| 600 | 16 | 1 |
| 700 | 12 | 1 |
| 800 | 12 | 1 |
| 900 | 10 | 2 |
| 1000 | 10 | 2 |


| DN | Operating <br> pressure [bar] | Numbers <br> of locks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1100 | 8 | 2 |
| 1200 | 8 | 2 |
| 1300 | 6 | 2 |
| 1400 | 6 | 2 |
| 1500 | 5 | 2 |
| 1600 | 5 | 2 |
| 1700 | 5 | 2 |
| 1800 | 4 | 2 |
| 1900 | 4 | 3 |
| 2000 | 4 | 3 |
| 2100 | 3 | 3 |
| $2200-2900$ | 2 | 3 |

## PUDDLE FLANGES

Puddle Flanges are designed to seal passages of pipelines through buildings walls, tanks, swimming pools, foundations, partitions, ceilings etc.

| DN | $\mathrm{d}[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $\mathrm{D}_{1}[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | $\mathrm{D}_{2}[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | $\mathrm{b}[\mathrm{mm}]$ |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | 32 | 29 | 127 | 60 |
| 32 | 40 | 38 | 136 | 60 |
| 40 | 50 | 48 | 146 | 60 |
| 50 | 63 | 60 | 158 | 60 |
| 65 | 75 | 71 | 169 | 60 |
| 80 | 90 | 84 | 182 | 60 |
| 100 | 110 | 105 | 203 | 60 |
| 125 | 125 | 120 | 218 | 60 |
| 125 | 140 | 120 | 218 | 60 |
| 150 | 160 | 154 | 252 | 60 |
| 180 | 200 | 195 | 293 | 60 |
| 200 | 225 | 215 | 315 | 60 |
| 250 | 250 | 245 | 343 | 60 |


| DN | $\mathrm{d}[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $\mathrm{D}_{1}[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | $\mathrm{D}_{2}[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | $\mathrm{b}[\mathrm{mm}]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 250 | 280 | 245 | 343 | 60 |
| 300 | 315 | 310 | 408 | 60 |
| 350 | 355 | 352 | 435 | 75 |
| 400 | 400 | 395 | 480 | 75 |
| 450 | 450 | 442 | 530 | 75 |
| 500 | 500 | 480 | 580 | 75 |
| 550 | 560 | 547 | 640 | 75 |
| 600 | 630 | 613 | 710 | 75 |
| 700 | 710 | 690 | 790 | 75 |
| 800 | 800 | 775 | 880 | 75 |
| 900 | 900 | 870 | 980 | 75 |
| 1000 | 1000 | 965 | 1080 | 75 |
| 1200 | 1200 | 1155 | 1280 | 75 |

## WGC MODEL EXTERIOR WALL PIPE SEALS

## REGISTERED UTILITY MODEL

WGC model seals are designed for low - pressure tight pipe passages, that are waterproof and gas-tight. Their main application is building terminals of heat distribution networks, gas network, water supply network and sewer network. This kind of seal allows pipes to move relative to structure partition without unsealing the joint (remember: it is not a pipe stand).


Advantages:

- enables movements of pipes in passages in 3 dimensions without unsealing the joint e.g. displacement due to temperature changes (heat distribution pipelines), possibility to use in places where is a difference of subsidence between pipeline and the building, there is no need to use a protective sleeve or drill opening with high precision easy installation, service-free exploitation, corrosion resistance, maximum deviation of the pipeline: up to 12 degrees


Used materials:

- Elastomer EPDM
- Clamping ring, fixing screws, clip band: stainless steel

| DN | $\mathrm{D}_{1}$ <br> $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | $\mathrm{D}_{2}$ <br> $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | $\mathrm{D}_{3}$ <br> $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | Range <br> of use <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | Max. diameter <br> of the opening <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | 30 | 126 | 150 | $32-35$ | 70 |
| 32 | 38 | 135 | 159 | $40-44$ | 75 |
| 40 | 46 | 142 | 167 | $48-52$ | 85 |
| 50 | 57 | 150 | 180 | $60-65$ | 95 |
| 65 | 72 | 167 | 193 | $75-78$ | 110 |
| 80 | 84 | 184 | 209 | $88-94$ | 120 |
| 100 | 104 | 220 | 251 | $108-116$ | 150 |
| 125 | 121 | 237 | 270 | $125-140$ | 170 |
| 150 | 155 | 275 | 307 | $158-172$ | 200 |
| 200 | 196 | 328 | 360 | $200-225$ | 250 |
| 250 | 248 | 410 | 440 | $250-280$ | 320 |



## PRS MODEL EXTERIOR WALL PIPE SEALS



PRS seals, similarly WGC seals, is designed for low pressure tight pipe passages that are waterproof and gas-tight.


Biggest advantage is ability to install passage in any moment thanks to specially constructed lock that tightly connects both ends of elastomer. Fitting the seal to pipeline happens by cutting certain piece of elastomer along the trench placed on the outside diameter. After that we tighten the seal with a clip band.

Materials:
-EPDM elastomer,
-Pressure ring, fixing screws, clip band are made of stainless steel.

| DN | $\mathrm{D}_{1}[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | $\mathrm{D}_{2}[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | $D_{3}[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | Range of use <br> max $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | Diameter of <br> opening max $[\mathrm{mm}]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | 31 | 213 | 228 | $28-34$ | 145 |
| 32 | 39 | 238 | 249 | $37-43$ | 165 |
| 40 | 47 | 213 | 228 | $45-51$ | 145 |
| 50 | 59 | 238 | 249 | $56-63$ | 165 |
| 65 | 74 | 213 | 228 | $70-78$ | 145 |
| 80 | 88 | 238 | 249 | $85-94$ | 165 |
| 100 | 109 | 213 | 228 | $107-115$ | 145 |
| 125 | 125 | 238 | 249 | $121-131$ | 165 |
| 140 | 138 | 213 | 228 | $134-145$ | 145 |
| 150 | 162 | 238 | 249 | $158-170$ | 165 |

## RTR MODEL EXTERIOR SEALS

RTR seal is designed for low pressure entrances of pipes into all kinds of tanks, wells, manholes, pipelines that have round cross-section. Installation system fits perfectly the tight passage into pipe or tank diameter.

A type attachment ( pipe entrance)


Table selection

| DN | Diameter of included <br> pipeline $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | Outer dimenision <br> of flange $[\mathrm{mm}]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | $32-35$ | $135 \times 135$ |
| 32 | $40-44$ | $135 \times 135$ |
| 40 | $48-52$ | $150 \times 150$ |
| 50 | $60-65$ | $170 \times 170$ |
| 65 | $75-78$ | $180 \times 180$ |
| 80 | $88-94$ | $195 \times 195$ |
| 100 | $108-116$ | $220 \times 220$ |
| 125 | $125-140$ | $230 \times 230$ |
| 150 | $158-172$ | $275 \times 275$ |
| 200 | $200-225$ | $335 \times 335$ |

## Materials:

EPDM elastomer, stainless steel


## ZW MODEL TANK SEAL

It is a low pressure seal for entrances of pipeline to a concrete tanks, with an indication of sanitary sewer access pint. It protects from groundwater migration as well as from spilling sewage outside the sewer network.
This tank seal allows angular movement of pipeline up to 12 degrees in all directions plus linear movements up to 50 mm .


Materials:
EPDM elastomer, stainless steel

Table selection

| $D N$ | $R$ | $D$ | $L$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 80 | $78-96$ | $\approx 160$ | 120 |
| 100 | $108-118$ | $\approx 200$ | 120 |
| 150 | $155-170$ | $\approx 250$ | 120 |
| 200 | $200-225$ | $\approx 300$ | 120 |
| 250 | $250-280$ | $\approx 350$ | 120 |
| 300 | $310-330$ | $\approx 400$ | 120 |



The sealing chain consists of identical, elastomeric elements mutually interlocking. Components are made in such way that after screwing bolts, elastomers swell and fill tightly space between casing pipe (opening in building partition) an carrier pipe.


Conventional version (LU1- LU11)


Bis version (LU5 - LU11)

Sealing chains are used in:

- Pipeline passages into concrete tanks, swimming pools, hydro-technical facilities etc.,
- Cathodic or sacrificial protection of pipelines,
- Noise reduction,
- Keeping rooms aseptic,
- Protecting against liquids, smoke and gases penetration,
- Passages of pipelines in casings.


Sewer collector 1400 mm diameter


Pumping pipeline 315 mm diameter

## SEALING CHAIN

It is possible to seal pipes that have 40 mm and greater outer diameter by using sealing chains. You can seal pipes made of steel, cast iron, plastics and concrete.

LU sealing chains provide tightness up to 2.5 bar.
CHAIN
We recommended to use double chain marked 2LU for pressure 2.5 - 5 bar.


This is serial connection of two sealing chains by using double length bolts.


To provide 100\% tightness, maximum angular deviation of the pipeline centre form the opening centre (see the picture) cannot exceed $1.25^{\circ}$.

## How to install:



Encircle pipe with the sealing chain and connect both ends.


Move the chain into the casing pipe (or opening) so that it is entirely inside.


Evenly screw bolts. Sealing chain elements secure space between carrier pipe and casing pipe .

INTEGRA GLIWICE

Sealing chains work great with casing pipe and opening made directly in the concrete wall.

## SEALING CHAIN

## Example of choosing sealing chain:

1. Inner diameter of casing pipe: Outer diameter of carrier pipe with possible insulation:
$\mathrm{D}=400 \mathrm{~mm}$
$\mathrm{d}=315 \mathrm{~mm}$
Size of opening to be sealed:
$\mathrm{W}=85 \mathrm{~mm}$
2. Basing on the size to be sealed a certain model of the sealing chain is to be selected form below table (column 2). For W = 85 mm model of chain should be LU-6.
3. Overall length of sealing:
$\frac{400+315}{2} \times 3.14=1122.55 \mathrm{~mm}$.
4. Defining the number of links:
$1122.55: 68=16.508$ pcs.
where 68 mm is the length of link form the table - column 3 (for chain LU6).
5. The number of links should be expressed in integers (whole numbers). That's why the number form item 4 has to be made even. We accept the principle that for decimal values less than 0.5 has to be made even downwards and upward for greater than 0.5 . In case above the number of needed links is 17.


Selection table of sealing chain.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | W <br> size to seal ( the difference between hole diameter and pipe diameter) | L length of link [mm] | G thickness of link [mm] | S width of link [mm] | Bolt size |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | version conventional | version BIS |
| LU-1 | $26-33$ | 30 | 13 | 44 | M5 x 60 | --- |
| LU-2 | 32-41 | 35 | 16 | 44 | M5 x 60 | --- |
| LU-3 | $40-51$ | 40 | 20 | 63 | M8 x 90 | --- |
| LU-4 | $50-63$ | 48 | 25 | 72 | M8 $\times 110$ | --- |
| LU-5 | 62-77 | 56 | 31 | 88 | M10 $\times 120$ | M10 $\times 140$ |
| LU-6 | $76-93$ | 68 | 38 | 88 | M10 $\times 120$ | M10 $\times 140$ |
| LU-7 | 92-113 | 82 | 46 | 90 | M10 $\times 120$ | M10 150 |
| LU-8 | 112-133 | 99 | 56 | 98 | M12 130 | M12 170 |
| LU-9 | 132-157 | 104 | 66 | 98 | M12 $\times 140$ | M12 $\times 170$ |
| LU-10 | 156-181 | 104 | 78 | 106 | M12 $\times 150$ | M12 190 |
| LU-11 | 180-206 | 114 | 90 | 110 | M12 $\times 150$ | M12 190 |

## SEALING CHAIN

Maximum torque values for sealing chain bolts.

| Sealing chain | LU-1 | LU-2 | LU-3 | LU-4 | LU-5 | LU-6 | LU-7 | LU-8 | LU-9 | LU-10 | LU-11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Max. torque <br> $[\mathrm{Nm}]$ | 3 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |

Optimization of sealing chain selection:
In the range of diameters up to DN 100 we recommend to make the opening according to the following formula:

Opening diameter $=$ Outer pipe diameter $\times(1.4$ to 1.6)
In the range of diameters up to DN 400 we recommend to make the opening according to the following formula:

Opening diameter $=$ Outer pipe diameter $\times(1.25$ to 1.4 )
Above diameter DN 400 we suggest to make the opening according to the following formula:

Opening diameter $=$ Outer pipe diameter $+(100$ to 200 mm$)$

## CAUTION: Sealing chain cannot carry the weight of the carrier pipe and its content.

## Installation tips:

1. The size and the number of links must be chosen properly (there must be more than 6 links).
2. Axis of carrier pipe must coincide with axis of casing pipe (or opening).
3. Wrap the pipe with the chain and connect both ends with screw.
4. Move the chain on the pipe so all of it is in the casing pipe (or opening).
5. Tighten screws evenly on the circuit. One turn at a time.

CAUTION: It's not allowed to use pneumatic and electric spanners.

Types and materials:
When ordering the chain, apart from giving number of links it is necessary to add letter symbols to define used materials
-Z type
-A2/A4 type
-KTW type - use in food production and drinking water, attested EPDM elastomer, resistant sheet: polyamide, metal parts: stainless steel.
-O type
-O-A2 type
-T type

- standard type, EPDM elastomer (form $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) resistant sheet: polyamide, metal parts: galvanized steel.
- corrosion resistant, EPDM elastomer, resistant sheet: polyamide, metal parts: stainless steel.
- oil resistant, NBR elastomer (form $-20^{\circ}$ to $+90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ), resistant sheet - polyamide, metal parts - stainless steel.
- oil resistant, NBR elastomer (form $-20^{\circ}$ to $+90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ), resistant sheet - polyamide, metal parts - stainless steel.
- resistant to both high and low temperature (hard to burn), elastomer silicon (from $-55^{\circ}$ to $+230^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ), resistant sheet and screw - galvanized steel.


## GP MODEL DISK COMPRESSION SEALS

It is sealing system designed for low, medium and high pressure tight passages for pipes, cables, duct passing through all kinds construction partitions, concrete tanks and hydrological structures. The seal consists of an elastomeric ring and two pressure (clamping) disks made of stainless steel. After securing nuts, elastomer swells and fills tightly space between carrier pipe (or cable) and casing pipe (or opening). This kind of seal can be used for pipes made of steel, cast iron, PVC, PE and telecommunication and power cables.


D - seal outer diameter
d - seal inner diameter
A - width of elastomer seal before swelling
B - total width
C - width of pressure ring

| D | d | A <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | B <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| by the project | by the project | 40 | 65 |

D and dimensions have to fulfill the following condition:

$$
\frac{D-d}{2} \geqslant c
$$

dlad $<100 \mathrm{~mm} \quad \mathrm{C} \geqslant 15,0 \mathrm{~mm}$
dla $\mathrm{d}<250 \mathrm{~mm} \quad \mathrm{C} \geqslant 20,0 \mathrm{~mm}$


## GP MODEL DISK COMPRESSION SEALS

## Advantages:

- Seals are made to order
- Ensure tightness up to 2.5 bar
- Prevent liquids, gases and smoke migration
- Suppress noise
- Allows sealing the passages where there is large difference between carrier pipe diameter and opening (casing pipe) diameter
- Allows sealing eccentric nad multi-wire passages

To provide 100\% tightness, maximum angular deviation of the pipeline centre form the opening centre cannot exceed $2.0^{\circ}$.

## Materials:


-EPDM, NBR or silicon elastorers
-Pressure (clamping) disks and screws - stainless steel
Operating temperature: from $-30^{\circ}$ to $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (EPDM)

| Bolt size | " $\mathrm{S} "\left[\mathrm{~cm}^{2}\right]$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| M 5 | 9 |
| M 6 | 16 |
| M 8 | 25 |
| M 10 | 64 |

Best conditions for elastomer tightening appears when one screw covers not more than S of the surface (for EPDM elastomer approximately $50^{\circ}$ Shore "A").

Comparison of screws torques to obtain tight seal for GP-SR seals and chains. Tests have been performed for:

1. Outer pipe diameter 159 mm , opening diameter 200 mm .

LU-3 sealing chain with 14 links and GP-SR seal $160 \times 198$
2. Outer pipe diameter 406 mm , opening diameter 500 mm , LU-7 sealing chain with 17 links and GP-SR $408 \times 498$



It's the most used solution.
Applications:
GP-SR seal is designed for sealing carrier pipe or an electric cable axially placed in building opening. GP - SR works great with mounted protective sleeve (casing pipe) and opening made directly in the partition. Pressure rings and elastomer can be divided, thereby that is possibility to install them on existing pipeline.

## GP-SD MODEL DISK COMPRESSION SEALS



This type is used in case when there is a large difference between carrier pipe diameter and opening (casing pipe) diameter ( $D-d \geq 120$ ). Double or even triple rings of bolts are used to properly compress the elastomer, thus providing the tight passage.
Pressure rings and elastomer can be divided, thereby that is possibility to install them on existing pipeline.

## GP-LR MODEL DISK COMPRESSION SEALS



This type of disk compression seal has larger one of the pressure (clamping) disks. It is used in tanks where huge hydraulic impact appears. Enlarge ring is mounted always on the side of flowing liquid.
This kind of ring can be used in other GP type tight passages.

## GP-DL MODEL DISK COMPRESSION SEALS



It was created by the combination of two GP-SR type tight passages. It is used for pressure up to 5 bar. Pressure plates and elastomer can be divided, thereby that is possibility to install them on existing pipeline.

## GP-UM MODEL DISK COMPRESSION SEALS



GP - UM model eccentric compression disk-seals finds use in the case of inner pipe eccentricity. It is necessary to make exact measurements of twelve points (see the picture) before making this type of tight passage. Pressure rings and elastomer are divided in standard version.

## GP-B MODEL DISK COMPRESSION SEALS



This model is designed for existing pipe sealing. It's screwed to the wall of the building. It is used when there is no possibility to place seal between pipe and opening (opening is to small, misaligned or regardless carved in the wall).
Advantages:

- very small lengthwise size ( $\mathrm{L}=$ approximately 60 mm )
- easy installation
- good pressure of seal to the partition and pipeline (cable)

Pressure plates and elastomer are divided in standard version.


This disk compression seal is intended for cooperation with geomembrane, waterproofing membrane or others insulation used for example to cover dumps. Standard size: C=D+100 mm. Other sizes are available upon request.

## GP-SP MODEL DISK COMPRESSION SEALS



GP-SP floor penetration pipe seal is designed for sealing pipeline and cable passages through ceilings. It is used in casing pipe concreted in the ceiling or directly in the opening. This kind of seal is protection against liquids, smoke and gases penetration.
Pressure plates and elastomer can be divided, thereby that is possibility to install them on existing pipeline.


GP-W type is multi-pipe sealing through the same wall opening.
Size, quantity, placement, outer diameter of the pipes have to be given during the order.
Remember: amount of space taken by the pipes cannot exceed $30 \%$ surface of the seal.

GP-P MODEL DISK COMPRESSION SEALS


This one is entirely made of plastic and elastomeric materials. It is intended for sealing power cables passages.
Pressure up to 1 bar. Temperature operating range depends on
used materials.

## Materials:

Pressure (clamping) plates - plastic customized for environmental condition
Screws - nylon
Seal - EPDM or NBR elastomer

## GP-WK MODEL DISK COMPRESSION SEALS



It is used to seal power cables or pipelines in drilled opening in building partition (or casing pipe).
Pressure plates and elastomer are divided, thereby that is possibility to install them on existing cables or pipeline. Size, quantity, placement, outer diameter of cables or pipes have to be given during the order.
Remember: amount of space taken by the pipes cannot exceed $30 \%$ surface of the seal.

Passage three cords and ground from steel tape

GP-WK SEALS

## GP-WP MODEL DISK COMPRESSION SEALS



This type is used to seal power cables in square or rectangular openings in building partition. Sizes upon order.
Prices upon request.

Construction of this type tight passage allows compensated for vibration of pipeline. To apply this seal, opening have to be enlarged (at least $120-150 \mathrm{~mm}$ bigger than the outer diameter of the pipeline).
This kind of seal cannot be made in divided version.

## GP-NS MODEL DISK COMPRESSION SEALS

PATENTED




Elastic construction of the seal eliminates shearing forces resulting form movement of the divided partition. Full tightness up to 1.5 bar of hydrostatic pressure. Sealing is able to compensate vertical movement of $10-12 \mathrm{~mm}$. To apply this seal opening have to be bigger at least 100 mm than the outer diameter of the pipeline). This kind of seal cannot be made in divided version.


GP-AM type consists of two GP-SR type seals connected with elastomeric sheet. Tight passage construction allows axis movement of pipeline with preserving full tightness up to 1 bar. Range of movement depends on the difference in diameters of the opening and the pipeline. Maximum value is $+/-50 \mathrm{~mm}$. To apply this seal opening have to be bigger at least 150-300 mm than the outer diameter of the pipeline. This kind of seal cannot be made in divided version.

## GP-KM MODEL DISK COMPRESSION SEALS



GP-KM type consists of two GP- SR type seals connected with four elastomeric sheets. Construction of this type tight passage allows compensated for vibration and axial movement up to 20 mm . . Full tightness up to 2 bar of hydrostatic pressure. To apply this seal opening have to be bigger at least 150-250 mm than the outer diameter of the pipeline. This kind of seal cannot be made in divided version.


GP-Z MODEL DISK COMPRESSION SEALS

version 1 (diameter to 200 mm )



This model is used for plugging and sealing wall openings and other round-shaped openings. Used materials guarantee tight and permanent close of passage. There is possibility to install drain plug or other supply.
Maximum operating pressure up to 1 bar.

## DIFFERENT MODELS OF GP-..

Upon request we construct other GP models disk compression seals according to project or measurements made on the construction site.


INTEGRA

## GP-M MODEL DISK COMPRESSION SEALS

It is a monolithic seal that can be used when a gas or water pipeline enters into a building. It consists of a steel pipe and a seal type GP. Pipe can end with two screws or bare ends.
If ordered we can also make other sizes.

| DN | $\mathrm{d}[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $\mathrm{D}[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $\mathrm{C}[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $\mathrm{L}[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{g}}[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{u}}[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{z}}[\mathrm{mm}]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | 33,7 | 80 | 110 | 1000 | 30 | 46 | 250 |
| 32 | 42,4 | 100 | 125 | 1000 | 30 | 46 | 250 |
| 40 | 48,3 | 100 | 125 | 1000 | 35 | 46 | 250 |
| 50 | 60,3 | 120 | 150 | 1000 | 35 | 46 | 250 |
| 65 | 76,1 | 140 | 160 | 1000 | 40 | 46 | 250 |
| 80 | 88,9 | 140 | 180 | 1000 | 40 | 46 | 250 |

Upon request we make different sizes.

## GP-T MODEL DISK COMPRESSION SEALS



Seal with additional sleeve screwed into a building partition. Can be used when there is no possibility of placing the seal directly inside the wall. This external wall mount sleeve can seal non-axis or very thin walls (under 40 mm ). It can be adapted to work with insulating foil. Product can be made in a separated version to be welded or screwed. Angle of the pipe and the wall can be other than right and the tank can be round.

It is a tight choke passage intended to make tight passages with pipelines through walls of concrete tanks. It consists of steel sleeve with internal resistance ring, to which an elastomeric seal is pressed (GP-SR system). Technical data: sleeve, resistance collars and the clamp: stainless steel. Passage can be made with one or two seals.
Seal: EPDM or NBR.
Can be used for pipes bigger than DN 25.


## PD-KP MODEL STEEL PIPE WALL SLEEVES

PD-KP model is used to seal pipelines entering concrete walls at any angle.


Seal PD-KP model.


Trapdoors are made in sewage, rain and amelioration systems. They prevent the water and sewage from backing into the pipe. They are produced in diameters ranging from DN 50 to DN 600. For diameters bigger than DN 400 the trapdoor is reinforced with steel sheet. They are supposed to be installed on the nozzles of the pipes. Not intended for pump pipelines only for gravitational ones. The trapdoor opens when the water from pipe presses on it and closes when the pressure comes from outside. Can be mounted to a collar connection or a concrete wall. They can be tight up to 0.5 bar.

## Used materials:

Main body - stainless steel
Rubber elements - EPDM or NBR


Restrictive caps are intended for makeshift closing of the sewage pipes and other low pressure installations (up to 0.25 bar). They characterise with simple construction and simple installation. Can be used for PE, PCV, steel, cast iron and concrete pipes.
Installation: the cap is to be placed inside the pipeline and screws are to be tightened which causes the rubber to swell and fill the space tightly. The cap can be equipped with a valve to release the medium or a manometer to control the pressure in the pipe.


Up to DN 250.


Special production.


For large diameters.

## EL MODEL WALL SLEEVES

EL model Wall sleeve is used to eliminate the horizontal movement of the pipelines.

## EL

WALL
SLEEVES


During installation pay special attention to supporting wall and that the pipeline is perpendicular to resistant surfaces.

## CAUTION!

Forces carried by the pipeline on the supporting construction need to be given in the building assumptions.

## CASING WALL SLEEVES

Steel casing passages are used to make tight passages with pipelines through concrete building partition (tank walls, foundation and ceilings).



## Range of production:

Internal diameter of the sleeve: 65 mm and higher, thickness of the wall 2-12 mm for galvanized steel, $2-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ for stainless steel, maximum length 12 m . Sleeves can also be made in separated version.
Materials: galvanised or stainless steel.
All sizes to order all prices upon request.


## PATENTED




Split pipe with a support rib.


Split segment knee.

Intended to make passages in existing pipelines. Technical approval ITB allows the use of Integra split casing pipes as passages for existing pipelines under the roads. Split pipes are made from galvanized steel (covered with anticorrosive coating chosen based on the corrosive category of atmosphere according to EN ISO 12944-2:2001) or from stainless steel. Made in parts of maximum length 2 m (higher DN 800 and bigger maximum length 1 m ). Individual pieces are connected with special collar connections. It is necessary to use spacers when making a passage.


Table of sizes for bipartite pipes.

| DN | Thickness <br> of wall for <br> stailess <br> steel. <br> [mickness <br> of fall for <br> galvanized <br> steel <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | A <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | B <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DN 125 | 3,0 | 4,0 | 215 | 215 |
| DN 150 | 3,0 | 4,0 | 245 | 250 |
| DN 200 | 3,0 | 4,0 | 305 | 320 |
| DN 250 | 3,0 | 4,0 | 365 | 380 |
| DN 300 | 3,0 | 4,0 | 420 | 440 |
| DN 350 | 3,0 | 4,0 | 470 | 490 |


| DN | Thickness <br> of wall for <br> stainless <br> steel. <br> [mm] | Thickness <br> of wall for <br> galvanized <br> steel <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | A <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | B <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| DN 400 | 3,0 | 4,0 | 515 | 540 |
| DN 500 | 4,0 | 6,0 | 620 | 660 |
| DN 600 | 5,0 | 6,0 | 735 | 780 |
| DN 800 | 5,0 | 8,0 | 940 | 1020 |
| DN 1000 | 6,0 | 8,0 | 1200 | 1300 |
| DN 1200 | 6,0 | 8,0 | 1380 | 1500 |

Other sizes available upon order.


Ends of the pipe are sealed with the use of a hexagonal GP disk compression seals.


Sealing on the end of the pipe with the help of link seal for sizes bigger than 800 DN.

With the help of the hexagonal split casing pipes you can make the existing casing pipe longer.

HEXCOCNEL
SPITI
CASNGGPIS

INTEGRA

## SPLIT CASING PIPE

Split casing pipes are used to protect existing high pressure gas pipelines or other pipelines working in conditions of high static and dynamic load. Pipes like that can be used also when a pipelines intersect with other underground infrastructure. They are produced in pieces up to 2 meters long. The proper length of the casing pipe is achieved through welding of the pieces. The inside surface of the casing pipe is covered with metal sheet that protects the pipeline from sparks. Halves of the casing pipe have a number of grips that can be cut off in order to achieve a smooth surface. Pipes are not protected against the corrosion.
Upon order we make also casing pipes to be screwed together.

## Technical data:

Diameter after welding: 400 - 1500 mm .
Thickness of the wall: $8-22 \mathrm{~mm}$ (thickness of the wall depends on the diameter of the pipe)
Standard length: 2 m (shorter pieces upon order)
Material: steel S 235 JR or other kind if needed.



Professional head for drilled wells.


Materials: stainless steel 1.4307 or 1.4404
Dimensions of the pump pipe: between DN 80 and DN 150 (bigger ones made for order). Dimensions of the case: from DN 200, height and other dimensions to be determined.

## INSPECTION HATCHES FOR TANKS

## LOW PRESSURE INSPECTION HATCHES TYPE WR-K

Hatches of this type are installed in the upper part of the tank and are used to inspect and change elements installed in the tank.
We offer a wide range of hatches made to order according to exploitation needs.
The hatch can be installed with an additional safety measure (a grid) that prevents accidental fall into the tank.


Insulated hatch


Double hatch
Application:

- Water tanks
- Installation chambers
- Water and sewage pump rooms

Technical data:
Materials: stainless steel, styrofoam thermal insulation, seal of the cover NBR elastomer.
Hatch is locked with a patent lock, special lock or a padlock.
Covers protected with a lever from accidental closing.


NSPECTION HATCHES

Double hatches in large sizes.


## INSPECTION HATCHES FOR TANKS

HIGH PRESSURE INSPECTION HATCHES FOR TANKS TYPE WR-S

Inspectional hatches are installed to HATCHES walls of concrete tanks and ae used for control, conservation and repairs of the equipment inside the tank. They are most often used to close Separated Fermentation Chamber in sewage treatment plants. When used in concrete tanks they can be installed only during pouring of the concrete.
Materials:
Stainless steel,
EPDM elastomer seal.
Operating pressure up to 2.5 bar Size of the hatch to be determined



INSPECTION HATCHES

Hatches with viewfinders (laminated and tempered glass) pres. up to 0.5 bar.


Flat hatches pressure up to 0.5 bar.


Round hatch with a sleeve.


Round cover with large size.

## SYSTEM OF SUPPORTS AND SUSPENSIONS FOR PIPELINES

AR-.. MODEL SUPPORTS WITH REGULATED HEIGHT

## PATENTED



AR model supports are used to support all kinds of pipelines in a very large range of diameters and different materials. Simple box construction ensures high durability while limiting the weight of the support itself. Intervals between supports can go up to 9 meters, and in special uses even up to 12 meters. Weight of the support cannot be higher than 1.5 meters. Thanks to regulation of height there is also a possibility of finding desired slope of the pipe. Standard height regulation is $+/-75 \mathrm{~mm}$. Supports can be placed on all kinds of foundations or pedestals. Construction of the clip allows for thermal surround of the pipeline as thick as 60 mm .


## SYSTEM OF SUPPORTS AND SUSPENSIONS FOR PIPELINES

System of supports allows for leading multiple pipelines as well. Special products allow leading the pipelines in a form of supports, suspensions or a combination of these two. Upper part of the clip can be laced with polyethylene, rubber or anything else such as thermal insulation for cryogenic installations. Suspensions are usually made of galvanized or stainless steel.

$$
\mathrm{H}_{\text {max }}-\mathrm{H}_{\text {min. }}=+/-75 \mathrm{~mm}
$$

$B=\min .250 \mathrm{~mm}$, another dimension every additional 150 mm


## Supports for low parameter pipelines.

The distance between the supports for different pipe wall thickness steel



Sizes of clips
for steel pipes
$\mathrm{D}_{1}=$ outer diameter of the pipe
$\mathrm{C}_{1}=\mathrm{D}_{1} \times 0.4$
$h=D_{1} \times 0.1$
$\mathrm{G}_{1}=\mathrm{D}_{1} \times 0.01 \div 0.02$

Clip for a steel pipe (version 1 )

## Supports for pipelines made of plastic.

Due to large general volumetric thermal expansion coefficient of plastics:
$\alpha=0.08 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{m}^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ - for PCV-U
$\alpha=0.20 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{m}^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-$ for PE-100
Pipelines should be constructed in a way that allows for a free thermal movement with properly placed supports. Internal diameter of the clip must be about $1 \%$ bigger than the outer diameter of the pipe. Edges of the clip must be rounded so the pipe doesn't damage itself while moving. Inside of the clip can be coated with PE of rubber on the whole circumference.

Example of the max. intervals between supports for pipes PE-100 (SDR 17,6) filled with water that is $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


Sizes of clips for plastic pipes.
$D_{2}=$ outer diameter of the pipe $+1 \%$
$\mathrm{C}_{2}=\mathrm{D}_{2} \times 0,6$
$\mathrm{G}_{2}=\mathrm{D}_{2} \times 0,005-0,01$

| DN | OD | $\mathrm{L}[\mathrm{m}]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 | 110 | 1.5 |
| 150 | 160 | 1.7 |
| 200 | 225 | 2.0 |
| 250 | 250 | 2.5 |
| 300 | 315 | 3.0 |
| 400 | 400 | 3.5 |
| 500 | 500 | 4.0 |

## SYSTEM OF SUPPORTS AND SUSPENSIONS FOR PIPELINES

## Supports for pre-isolated pipes.

Due to pipelines operating under huge temperature differences (over $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) and general volumetric thermal expansion coefficient of $\alpha=0.12 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{m} \times{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ it is often necessary to use supports with roller elements to compensate for the expansion.


Dimensions of clips for pre-isolated pipes:

$\mathrm{D}_{3}=$ outer diameter of the pipe
$\mathrm{C}_{3}=\mathrm{D}_{2} \times 1.0 \div 1.5$
$\mathrm{G}_{3}=\mathrm{D}_{1} \times 0.01 \div 0.015$

Maximum intervals between supports for pre-isolated pipes.

| DN | OD | $\mathrm{L}[\mathrm{m}]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | 100 | 3.0 |
| 32 | 100 | 3.2 |
| 40 | 100 | 3.5 |
| 50 | 125 | 4.0 |
| 80 | 160 | 5.0 |
| 100 | 200 | 5.5 |
| 125 | 250 | 6.0 |
| 150 | 250 | 6.5 |
| 200 | 315 | 7.0 |
| 250 | 400 | 7.5 |
| 300 | 450 | 8.0 |
| 400 | 560 | 9.0 |
| 500 | 630 | 9.5 |
| 600 | 800 | 10.0 |
| 700 | 900 | 10.5 |
| 800 | 1000 | 11.0 |
| 1000 | 1200 | 12.0 |

## Special versions of supports

Upon order we make unusual supports based on your plans including roller supports.

## SUSEEISOIS

Test site.


To properly test the strength of the supports we have built a contraption that makes static examination. The test can be done on a support with max. diameter of DN 1500. The max. pressure of 50000 kG can be created on the site. The max. height of the support can be 1800 mm .

## AR-L MODEL SUPPORT



Support can be used for diameters between 100 and 350 mm . Height can be regulated with the help of one screw up to 75 mm .
Support is suitable for small extensions of the pipeline.
Installation with anchors screwed to base or to be flooded with concrete.

| DN | Metal <br> Thickness | Bolt <br> 5.8 | Lifting <br> capacity <br> $[\mathrm{kG]}$ | Max. axial <br> force $[\mathrm{kG]}$ | Max. lateral <br> force $[\mathrm{KG]}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 | 3 | M16 | 2000 | 500 | 350 |
| 150 | 3 | M16 | 2000 | 500 | 350 |
| 200 | 3 | M16 | 2000 | 500 | 350 |
| 250 | 3 | M20 | 2500 | 600 | 400 |
| 300 | 3 | M20 | 2500 | 600 | 400 |
| 350 | 3 | M20 | 2500 | 600 | 400 |

## AR-LP MODEL SUPPORT



Support can be used for diameters from DN 100 to DN 350.
Regulation of the height in the range of 75 mm is done by a two screws.
Support is suitable for cases where axis forces are great while sideways forces are slight.
Installation with anchors screwed to base of to flood with concrete.

| DN | Metal <br> Thickness | Bolt <br> 5.8 | Lifting <br> capacity <br> [kG] | Max. axial <br> force [KG] | Max. lateral <br> force [KG] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 | 3 | $2 x$ M16 | 2400 | 850 | 350 |
| 150 | 3 | $2 x$ M16 | 2400 | 850 | 350 |
| 200 | 3 | $2 x M 16$ | 2400 | 850 | 350 |
| 250 | 3 | $2 x$ M20 | 2800 | 1000 | 400 |
| 300 | 3 | $2 x M 20$ | 2800 | 1000 | 400 |
| 350 | 3 | $2 x$ M20 | 2800 | 1000 | 400 |

## AR-S MODEL SUPPORT

| DN | Metal Thickness | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bolt } \\ 5.8 \end{gathered}$ | Lifting capacity [kG] | Max. axial force [kG] | Max. Iteral force [KG] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 350 | 3 | 2xM16 | 3500 | 1000 | 800 |
| 400 | 3 | 2xM16 | 3500 | 1000 | 800 |
| 500 | 4 | 2xM16 | 4000 | 1500 | 1200 |



## AR-C MODEL SUPPORT

Support can be used for diameters from DN 100 to DN 350.
Regulation of the height in the range of 75 mm is done by a two screws. Support is suitable when axis forces are slight while sideways forces are great. Installation with anchors screwed to base of to flood with concrete.

Support can be used for diameters from DN 350 to DN 1200. Regulation of the height in the range of 75 mm is done by a four screws. Support is suitable when weight of the pipeline, axis forces and sideways forces are great. Installation with anchors screwed to base of to flood with concrete.

| DN | Metal <br> Thickness | Bolt <br> 5.8 | Lifting <br> capacity <br> [kG] | Max. axial <br> force [kG] | Max. lateral <br> force [KG] |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 350 | 3 | $4 \times M 16$ | 5000 | 1600 | 1400 |
| 400 | 3 | $4 x$ M16 | 5000 | 1600 | 1400 |
| 500 | 4 | $4 x$ M16 | 6000 | 2000 | 1600 |
| 600 | 4 | $4 x$ M20 | 6000 | 2100 | 1700 |
| 800 | 4 | $4 x M 20$ | 7500 | 2200 | 1800 |
| 1000 | 5 | $4 x M 24$ | 8000 | 2600 | 2000 |
| 1200 | 5 | $4 x M 24$ | 8000 | 2600 | 2000 |



## AR-BL MODEL SUPPORT



It is a very economical support intended for light pipelines. Regulation of the height in the range of 75 mm is done by a single screw.
Support is suitable for small axis expansions or bulks of the pipelines.
Installation with anchors screwed to base or to flood with concrete.

## AR-K MODEL SUPPORT



Support can be used for diameters from DN 100 to DN 350. In this case instead of a clip we used a pipeline installation on a collar link.
Regulation of the height in the range of 75 mm is done by a single screw. There is however a possibility of using two bearing and regulating screws. Installation with anchors screwed to base or to flood with concrete.

| DN | Metal <br> Thickness | Bolt <br> 5.8 | Lifting <br> capacity <br> [kG] | Max. axial <br> force [kG] $]$ | Max lateral <br> force [kG] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 | 3 | M16 | 2000 | 500 | 350 |
| 150 | 3 | M16 | 2000 | 500 | 350 |
| 200 | 3 | M16 | 2000 | 500 | 350 |
| 250 | 3 | M20 | 2500 | 600 | 400 |
| 300 | 3 | M20 | 2500 | 600 | 400 |
| 350 | 3 | M20 | 2500 | 600 | 400 |


| DN | Metal <br> Thickness | Bolt <br> 5.8 | Lifting <br> capacity $[\mathrm{KG}]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | 2 | M10 | 100 |
| 80 | 2 | M10 | 100 |
| 100 | 2 | M10 | 100 |
| 125 | 2 | M12 | 100 |
| 150 | 2 | M12 | 150 |

## SYSTEM OF SUPPORTS AND SUSPENSIONS FOR PIPELINES

Presented on these graphics examples of supports can be modified according to needs.



Moving supports are widely used in numerous branches of industry everywhere where in pipeline big axis forces appear. Most commonly used in cryogenic installations, pipelines for LNG, LPG, ice water etc. To insulate pipeline from support we use double coatings of insulation from hard polyurethane and sometimes even wooden claddings. Supports usually have one slay but there can be up to four of them.
By big forces slays can be supported by special ribs. Steel slay elements on the surface usually have insides from polyethylene or Teflon.


Special made

| DN | $\mathrm{L}[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $\mathrm{S}[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $\mathrm{G}[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $\mathrm{F}[\mathrm{kG}]$ | $F_{o}[\mathrm{kG}]$ | $F_{p}[\mathrm{kG}]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | 120 | 40 | 2,5 | 500 | 350 | 250 |
| 80 | 120 | 60 | 2,5 | 680 | 400 | 300 |
| 100 | 160 | 70 | 3,0 | 880 | 600 | 400 |
| 125 | 160 | 80 | 3,0 | 1000 | 700 | 500 |
| 150 | 200 | 100 | 4,0 | 1200 | 800 | 600 |
| 200 | 200 | 140 | 4,0 | 1500 | 900 | 800 |
| 250 | 280 | 200 | 4,0 | 3500 | 1800 | 1500 |
| 300 | 300 | 250 | 4,0 | 4000 | 2000 | 1800 |
| 350 | 320 | 300 | 5,0 | 4200 | 2400 | 2200 |
| 400 | 340 | 350 | 5,0 | 4400 | 2700 | 2400 |
| 500 | 380 | 400 | 6,0 | 4800 | 3000 | 2500 |
| 600 | 400 | 500 | 6,0 | 5000 | 3300 | 2700 |



A-A


Support can be used for diameters DN $100 \div$ DN 350 .
Support is suitable for small axis expansions or bulks of the pipelines.
Installation with anchors screwed to base or to flood with concrete.

## SP-Y MODEL SUPPORTS



| DN | Metal <br> Thickness | Lifting <br> capacity <br> $[k G]$ | Max. axial <br> force [kG] | Max. lateral <br> force [kG] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 350 | 4 | 3000 | 1500 | 1000 |
| 400 | 4 | 3200 | 1500 | 1000 |
| 450 | 4 | 3500 | 1500 | 1200 |
| 500 | 5 | 4000 | 1800 | 1500 |
| 600 | 5 | 4400 | 2000 | 1600 |



A-A


Support can be used for diameters DN $350 \div$ DN 600 .
Support is suitable for medium axis weights or bulks of the pipelines. Installation with anchors screwed to base or to flood with concrete.


| DN | Metal <br> Thickness | Lifting <br> capacity <br> $[\mathrm{kG}]$ | Max. axial <br> force $[\mathrm{kG}]$ | Max. lateral <br> force $[\mathrm{kG}]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 350 | 4 | 3000 | 2600 | 2000 |
| 400 | 4 | 3200 | 2800 | 2200 |
| 450 | 4 | 3500 | 3200 | 2800 |
| 500 | 5 | 4000 | 3500 | 3000 |
| 600 | 5 | 4400 | 4000 | 3500 |



A-A


Support can be used for diameters DN $350 \div$ DN 600 . Support is suitable for big axis forces of the pipelines. Installation with anchors screwed to base or to flood with concrete.


| DN | Metal <br> Thickness | Lifting <br> capacity <br> [kG] | Max. axial <br> force [kG] | Max. lateral <br> force [kG] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | 2 | 1000 | 600 | 800 |
| 100 | 2 | 1500 | 900 | 1300 |
| 200 | 3 | 2500 | 1200 | 1800 |
| 300 | 3 | 2800 | 1600 | 2200 |
| 400 | 4 | 3500 | 2400 | 3100 |
| 500 | 5 | 4500 | 3200 | 4000 |
| 600 | 5 | 5000 | 3800 | 4500 |

Support can be used for diameters DN $50 \div$ DN 600 . Support is suitable for big sideways forces of the pipelines. Support can be strengthened by adding proper ribs.

## CONSOLES FOR PIPELINES

KR-.. MODEL CONSOLES WITH REGULATED HEIGHT
PATENTED


Consoles are intended for leading pipelines along building partitions. They can be attached with the help of stretcher pins for concrete walls or with screws or welded to metal construction of the partition.

Figure console strength depending on the type of fixing.


1 - Console bolted to the concrete wall using dowels.
2 - Console bolted to the steel structure bolts.
3 - Console welded to the steel structure.

Offered consoles are suitable for leading horizontal and vertical pipelines. Screw regulation allows to set just the right slope of the pipe. Consoles can be connected in groups allowing to lead sets of pipes and power cables.

## KR-L MODEL CONSOLE



This console can be easily turned into a suspension system.


For big sideways forces two regulating screws can be used.

Console KR-L is intended to lead single pipe along building partition in the range of diameters DN 50 to DN 250.

| DN | Metal <br> Thickness | Bolt <br> 5.8 | Lifting <br> capacity <br> [kG] | Max. axial <br> force $[k G]$ | Max. lateral <br> force $[k G]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | 3 | M12 | 500 | 100 | 70 |
| 80 | 3 | M12 | 500 | 100 | 70 |
| 100 | 3 | M16 | 800 | 150 | 90 |
| 150 | 3 | M16 | 800 | 150 | 90 |
| 200 | 4 | M20 | 1000 | 200 | 110 |
| 250 | 4 | M20 | 1000 | 200 | 110 |



Example sets of console for leading different types of pipes and power cords and even ventilations tubes.


## KR-N MODEL CONSOLE



Corner console intended for the range of diameters DN $50 \div$ DN 250 . Regulation of the placement of the pipe with the help of regulation screw in the range of $\pm 75 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Installation of anchors screwed to building partition. There is a possibility of welding or screwing to metal bearing construction.

| DN | Metal <br> Thickness | Bolt <br> 5.8 | Lifting <br> capacity <br> $[\mathrm{kG]}$ | Max. axial <br> force $[\mathrm{kG]}$ | Max. lateral <br> forec $[\mathrm{KG]}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | 3 | M12 | 500 | 100 | 70 |
| 80 | 3 | M12 | 500 | 100 | 70 |
| 100 | 3 | M16 | 800 | 150 | 90 |
| 150 | 3 | M16 | 800 | 150 | 90 |
| 200 | 4 | M20 | 1000 | 200 | 110 |
| 250 | 4 | M20 | 1000 | 200 | 110 |



Simple and economical console for pipelines with diameter of DN 200.
Regulation of the placement of the pipe with the help of regulation screw in the range of $\pm 75 \mathrm{~mm}$. Installation of anchors screwed to building partition. There is a possibility of welding or screwing to metal bearing construction.

| DN | Metal <br> Thickness | Bolt | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} \text { Lifting } \\ \text { capacity } \\ \text { [kG] } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | Max. axial force [KG] | Max. Iteral force [KG] | DN | Metal <br> Thickness | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bolt } \\ 5.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lifting } \\ & \text { capacity } \\ & \text { ckG] } \end{aligned}$ | Max. axial force [KG] | Max. Iteral force [KG] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | 2 | M10 | 200 | 150 | 150 | 100 | 2,5 | M12 | 300 | 200 | 200 |
| 65 | 2 | M10 | 200 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 2,5 | M12 | 400 | 300 | 300 |
| 80 | 2 | M10 | 300 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 2,5 | M12 | 400 | 300 | 300 |

## KR-W MODEL CONSOLE



Console unregulated.

## Consoles for vertical pipelines.




Universal system of attaching pipelines on suspensions in the range of diameters from DN 25 to DN 200. Advantage of the system is a very fast montage and easy application for unusual sizes and shapes of pipes. There is a possibility of expansion of the system to lead many pipelines on one grip. Suspension usually is made out of stainless or galvanized steel.


