

## A complete Range Tailored to Your

### Key Advantages

*anvis France Decize-designed expansion joints are flexible reinforced elastomer components used in piping systems to meet the following major needs:*

- protect piping from dimensional variations
- protect equipment from vibration
- protect equipment from water hammer
- facilitate installation and removal
- facilitate connections between pipes
- improve man's comfort by reducing sound transmission

**DATA FOR EXPANSION JOINT SELECTION**

1) Diameter : .....  
Length : .....

2) Drilling standard : .....

3) Maximum working pressure : .....  
Maximum vacuum : .....

4) Fluid type : .....

5) Temperature : .....

6) Axial movement : .....  
Lateral movement : .....  
yes  no

7) Anchors Number : .....  
Location : .....

### EXPANSION JOINT RANGE AND STYLES

**KLEDIL®**



**K**

**DILATOFLEX®**

**KP**

**KT**



**NT**

**DILATOFLEX®**

**NT1**

**NT2**



**DILATOFLEX®**

**N**



**DILATOFLEX®**

**M**



	Nominal Diameter ND (in mm)	Max. W.P. (in bar)		
<b>KLEDIL®</b>	20 to 50	12 to 7		
	<b>K</b>	32 to 300	16 12 6	
		<b>KP</b>	32 to 300	25
<b>DILATOFLEX®</b>	<b>KT</b>	32 to 300	16 12 6	
		<b>NT</b>	20 to 32	12
		<b>NT 1</b>	40 to 450	16
	<b>NT 2</b>	250 to 450	16	
	<b>N</b>	500 to 3000	≥ 10	
	<b>M</b>	<b>MD</b>	500	8 to 4
		<b>MS</b>	to	
		<b>MA</b>	to 2600	
<b>MB</b>		2600		

Expansion joints have one or more arches to provide compensating functions and anti-vibration and sound insulation. Their ends are threaded, flanged or beaded to form a tight seal against the matching pipe flanges.

Expansion joints consist of :  
 - a rubber lining compounded to resist the fluid being conveyed  
 - a carcass of highly resistant textile or steel cord layers  
 - an outer rubber cover with excellent resistance to ageing.

## Expansion Joints Requirements

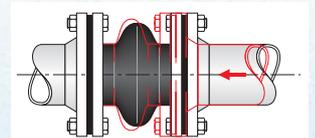
Standard Ends	Range of grades										
	CC	DW	EPC	ES	AR/CN	GZ	HH	YP	AB	TE	F1
Threaded (BSP)	■	■	■			■					
Floating flanges	■	■									■
Floating flanges		■				■					■
Flanges with integrated tie bars	■	■									■
Flanges	■		■	■	■			■	■	■	
Flanges	■		■	■	■			■	■	■	
Flanges	■		■	■	■			■	■	■	
Flanges			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Flanges			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

LINING GRADE IDENTIFICATION COLOUR AND DESIGNATION	TYPICAL APPLICATIONS	W.T. WORKING TEMPERATURES	
		MIN.	MAX.
<b>CC</b> Green label	Central heating and air-conditioning water	-35 °C	+90 / 110 °C
<b>DW</b> Blue label	Drinking water Hot water, cold water, domestic water	-25 °C	+105 °C
<b>EPC</b> Cream label	Domestic hot and cold water Food products	-25 °C	+95 °C
<b>ES</b> steel carcass	Superheated water Water vapour	-35 °C	+140 °C
<b>AR/CN</b> Red label	Abrasive or corrosive products (Weak acids and bases) Industrial water – Sea water Low temperature water vapour	-35 °C	+90 °C
<b>GZ</b> Orange label	Gas – Compressed air – Oil – Fuel Petroleum products with aromatic content < 40% Sanitation Water	-20 °C	+90 °C
<b>HH</b> Blue label	Industrial and waste water Compressed air Hydrogen gas, nitrogen	-20 °C	+90 °C
<b>YP</b> Yellow label	Strong acids and bases Aggressive chemicals	-25 °C	+100 °C
<b>AB</b> Gey label	Acids and bases Weak chlorinated products	-35 °C	+100 °C
<b>TE</b> Mauve label	Industrial water Acidulated water Diluted acids and bases	-25 °C	+100 °C
<b>F1</b> White label	Special highly aggressive products  (Working Pressure limited to 6 bar max.)	-35 °C	+110 °C

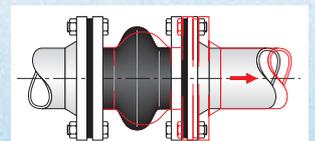
The inner lining to be used for a specific fluid (composition, concentration, temperature, etc.) should be selected according to our Chemical Resistance Chart.

For special working conditions, please consult us.

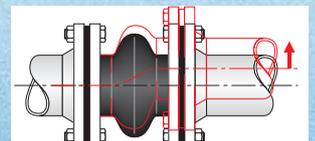
### Operating Principles



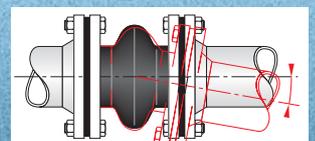
Axial compression



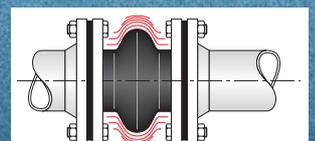
Axial elongation



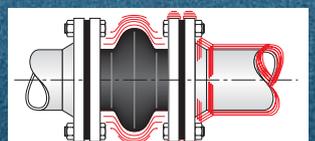
Lateral deflection



Angular deflection



Water hammer reduction



Elimination of vibration