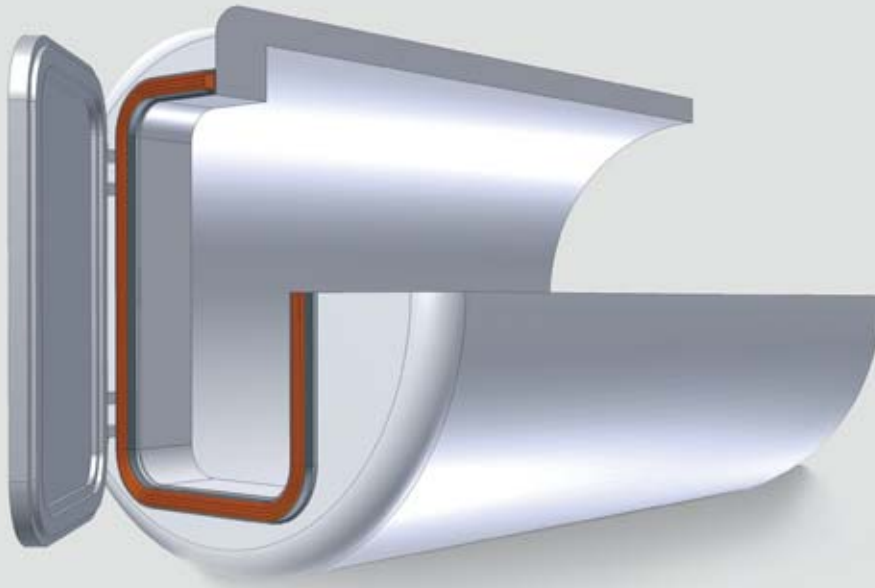


Airseal



English



Your Partner for Sealing Technology



Your Partner for Sealing Technology

Trelleborg Sealing Solutions is a major international sealing force, uniquely placed to offer dedicated design and development from our market-leading product and material portfolio: a one-stop-shop providing the best in elastomer, thermoplastic, PTFE and composite technologies for applications in aerospace, industrial and automotive industries.

With 50 years of experience, Trelleborg Sealing Solutions engineers support customers with design, prototyping, production, test and installation using state-of-the-art design tools. An international network of over 70 facilities worldwide includes over 25 manufacturing sites, strategically-positioned research and development centers, including materials and development laboratories and locations specializing in design and applications.

Developing and formulating materials in-house, we utilize the resource of our material database, including over 2,000 proprietary compounds and a range of unique products.

Trelleborg Sealing Solutions fulfills challenging service requirements, supplying standard parts in volume or a single custom-manufactured component, through our integrated logistical support, which effectively delivers over 40,000 sealing products to customers worldwide.

Facilities are certified to ISO 9001:2008 and ISO/TS 16949:2009. Trelleborg Sealing Solutions is backed by the experiences and resources of one of the world's foremost experts in polymer technology: the Trelleborg Group.

ISO 9001:2008

ISO/TS 16949:2009

The information in this brochure is intended to be for general reference purposes only and is not intended to be a specific recommendation for any individual application. The application limits for pressure, temperature, speed and media given are maximum values determined in laboratory conditions. In application, due to the interaction of operating parameters, maximum values may not be achieved. It is vital therefore, that customers satisfy themselves as to the suitability of product and material for each of their individual applications. Any reliance on information is therefore at the user's own risk. In no event will Trelleborg Sealing Solutions be liable for any loss, damage, claim or expense directly or indirectly arising or resulting from the use of any information provided in this brochure. While every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of information contained herewith, Trelleborg Sealing Solutions cannot warrant the accuracy or completeness of information.

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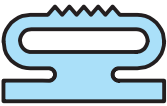











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■ Overview of the Standard Cross Sections

| Profile Geometry | Design | Dimensions, see page | Examples |
|---|--|----------------------|--|
|  | Low-pressure profile without fabric reinforcement with peaked sealing profile | 11 | Doors and gates, heat chambers, dam bar seals |
|  | High-pressure profile without fabric reinforcement with smooth sealing profile and grooves | 17 | Cockpit seals, plastics presses |
|  | High-pressure profile without fabric reinforcement with peaked sealing profile | 18 | Sliding doors, autoclaves |
|  | Low-pressure profile, fabric and non-fabric reinforced, smooth wide sealing surface, low specific surface load | 12 | Bulkhead seals, storage tanks, for frequent load changes |
|  | Low-pressure profile, fabric reinforced, for large gaps, particularly pronounced sealing edge | 14 | Doors and gates, for high cycle rates, personnel locks |
|  | Low-pressure profile, fabric reinforced, sealing edge with special profile | 15 | Conditioning chambers with large numbers of cycles |
|  | Low-pressure profile, fabric reinforced, smooth sealing surface | 15 | Sluices, discharge hoppers |
|  | Low-pressure profile, fabric reinforced, specially formed sealing edge | 16 | Bulkhead seals, filling hoppers |
|  | Low-pressure profile, fabric reinforced, smooth sealing surface | 16 | Storage tanks, conditioning chambers |
|  | High-pressure profile without fabric reinforcement, excellent smooth top sealing surface | 20 | Doors and gates in clean environment |



■ Description

Airseals are tubular elastomer seals which are activated by internal pressurisation (inflatable seals). Airseals are used wherever reliable sealing of accesses to plants, containers and rooms is demanded. They represent a technically improved alternative to the known contact pressure seals. The wide range of high-pressure and low-pressure seals and the numerous elastomer materials offer the designer potential solutions to an enormous variety of applications. Airseals can be easily adapted to match of the surface to be sealed and are therefore generally manufactured to the customer's drawings.

We are naturally most willing to advise you on your own draft designs.

Characteristics

A fundamental distinction is made between

- High-pressure profiles
- Low-pressure profiles
- Materials with and without fabric reinforcement

The ends of seals without closed geometries can be closed off using vulcanised end plugs. These end plugs cannot be inflated, however, and this has to be taken into consideration during the seal design. Right-angled (axial) corner designs are possible with certain profiles.

Method of Operation

The profile is expanded in a predetermined direction by pressurisation (inflation) with air or - in exceptional cases, with other gases and water. The sealing function is effected by the contact pressure with the mating surface.

If the profile is chambered, the groove flanks protect the Airseal from mechanical damage.

Figure 1 shows an Airseal at rest and in activated state.

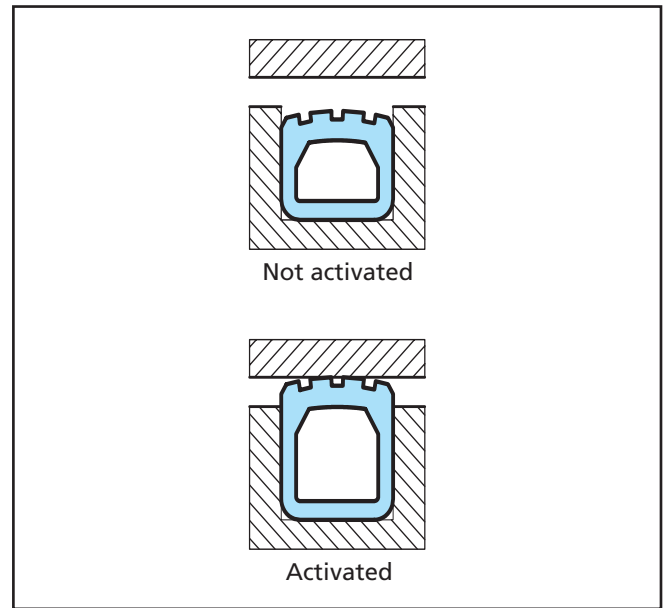


Figure 1 Airseal

Advantages

Airseals offer a large number of advantages compared with the conventional contact pressure seals:

- Faster and tighter closing of large sealing surfaces, able to seal gaps with wide tolerances
- No deterioration in the sealing function over the service life
- Tight sealing under pressure and under vacuum
- Automatic pressure monitoring possible
- No high demands on the flatness and surface finish of the mating surface
- High mechanical load-bearing strength thanks to fabric reinforcement
- Long service life even with frequent load changes









Airseal


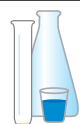

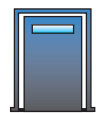
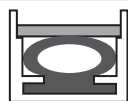
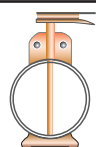
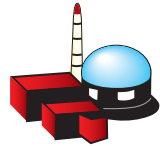

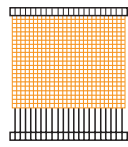
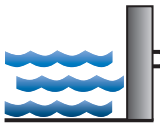
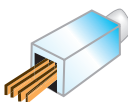

■ Applications

The range of potential applications for the Airseal is unlimited. Its use is recommended wherever frequent activation and deactivation of a static seal is demanded.

A selection of typical applications taken from the range of potential applications for Airseals are given below.

TSS specializes in the custom design and manufacture of inflatable rubber products, seals, and other engineered rubber devices. We will carefully analyze your problem, apply our extensive technical knowledge, and follow your project through to an efficient solution. Advanced compounding, molding, extruding, fabricating, coupled with testing equipment and processes enable us to address your most demanding needs for rubber fabrications that require a high level of durability and reliability.

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Powder & Bulk Solids Processing Equipment: Mixers, blenders, screeners, dryers, chutes, hoppers, valves |
|  | Electronic/Wafers Semiconductor Processing: Washers, soldering equipment, furnaces, filters, loadlocks, measuring equipment, actuators |
|  | Paper Machinery: Seals for the wet end of paper machinery, doctor blade bladders, inflatable bladders for expanding mandrels for slitters and scorers |
|  | Conveyors: Conveyor stops, brakes, bumpers |
|  | Food Processing Equipment: Smokehouse door seals |
|  | Marine: Cargo hatches, elevator platforms, maintenance or shut down seals on propeller shafts, personnel hatches |

| | |
|--|---|
|  | Transportation: High speed trains, tailgate seals, automobile emission control test sheds |
|  | Medical: Virology laboratories, clean rooms, sterilizer |
|  | Aerospace/Aircraft: Wind tunnels, jet engine test cells, bladders for bonding and clamping fixtures, door and hatch seals |
|  | Converting Equipment: Access way seals |
|  | Robotics Material Handling: Clamps, grips, actuators |
|  | Fluid Sealing: Isolation valve seals, follower plate seals, maintenance shutdown shaft seals |
|  | Nuclear: Door and hatch seals, pool gate seals, refueling seals, nozzle dam seals |
|  | Wineries: Lid seals for variable capacity wine tank |
|  | Textile Machinery: Pressure chambers, inflatable clamps |
|  | Flood Protection: Gate and door seals |
|  | Wood Processing: Drying kilns, log preparation chambers |
|  | Commercial Laundry Machinery: Door seals |



■ Applications in Detail

Technical Data

Airseals can be used for a wide range of applications. The seal and material selection are determined by pressure requirements, temperature and medium to be sealed.

Pressure Requirements

Airseals can – depending on profile and design – be used for sealing pressures up to 0.8 MPa (8 bar), whereby the ambient pressure should be approx. 80 % of the internal seal pressure.

With a good surface finish of groove and mating surface, a dynamic vacuum of 10^{-3} Torr can be safely handled.

Internal Pressure of Airseal

The maximum permissible internal pressure is dependent on:

- Profile cross-section
- Seal gap
- Chambering
- Design

The permissible activation pressure for low-pressure profiles is max. 0.30 MPa (3.0 bar), for high-pressure profiles 0.8 MPa (8 bar), dependant on profile size.

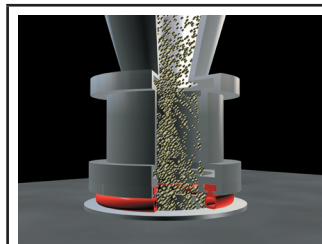
In uninstalled state, the Airseal may be subjected to a maximum test pressure of 0.1 MPa (1 bar).

Temperature

The temperature range depends on the seal material used. The limits lie between - 60°C and + 200°C.

Media

The media resistance is also dependent on the selected seal material. The table on page 6 shows the available materials.



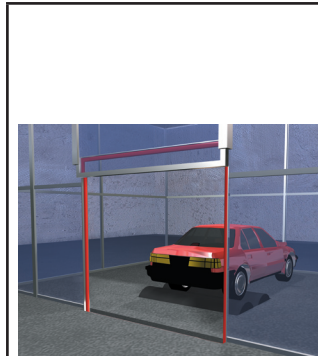
Hopper to Transfer Cart:

Airseal on the mouth of the hopper valve or metering device expands axially down to form a leak-tight seal around the fill opening in a transfer cart.



Slide Gate Valves:

Airseal provides the tightest seal possible for controlling the flow of very fine materials. The inflation and deflation of the seal is timed to coincide with the closing and opening of the slide gate.



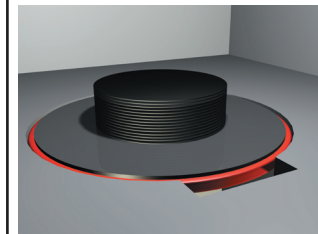
Automobile Emission Control Test Shed Door Seals:

Airtight enclosures help automotive engineers evaluate carburetor and fuel tank vent evaporative emissions. Warmed up test vehicles are pushed into hot soak enclosures. Escaping fuel vapors are measured by instruments outside the test cells. The doors to the cells are typically sealed using the HP profile Airseal design supplied in either EPDM (EP) or Neoprene (CR)



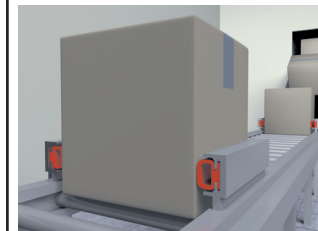
Airtight Doors:

Airtight doors in virology laboratories, animal rooms, and decontamination areas are tightly sealed with Airseals installed around the periphery of the door to expand radially outward. This design facilitates frequent access since there is no requirement to actuate multiple dogs and there is no raised sill to obstruct personnel and equipment traffic.



Load-Lock:

TSS manufactures a unique inflatable seal made of low outgassing Butyl rubber material which has been tested for vacuum service. This design provides a highly efficient and repeatable seal in the patented vacuum load lock section of a fully automated electron beam metrology system.



Conveyor Stops/Brakes:

Airseal inflatable bladders represent two different ideal solutions to controlling and preventing jams on conveyor systems. Positioned alongside the product at the outer extremities of the conveyor belt (or rolls), they can be inflated against the product to temporarily interrupt the flow while the jam clears downstream. Alternately the bladders can be located underneath the product flow and activated to release the contact between belt and rollers, thereby interrupting flow while the jam clears.



■ Airseal Materials

Airseal is available in a wide variety of materials as noted below, although the specific elastomers vary somewhat from one profile to another. If required, cross sections can be custom made using materials other than those indicated in this manual. Please note that the ratings given to the properties of the elastomers are based on Airseal compounds as they are applied to inflatable seals.

The ratings of other manufacturers may differ as the result of compounding variables and end product use. Also note that the addition of fabric reinforcing overcomes drawbacks associated with some of the relatively poor physical characteristics of silicone, fluorosilicone, fluorocarbon rubber, and nitrile.

| Common Name - Base Polymer | EPDM or EP Rubber | | Nitrile or NBR or Buna-N | Natural Rubber | Butyl | Silicone | Fluoro- silicone | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|---------------------|-------|
| Chemical Name | Ethylene Propy- lene | | | Natural Isoprene | Iso- butylene Isoprene | Silicone | Fluoro- silicone | |
| ASTM Designation (ASTM D1418) | EP | CR | NBR | NR | IIR | VMQ | FVMQ | FKM |
| Tensile Strength (psi) | >2000 | >2000 | >2000 | >2000 | >2000 | >1200 | >1200 | >1400 |
| Hardness Range (Durometer A) | 40-90 | 20-80 | 50-95 | 50-70 | 40-75 | 40-80 | 40-70 | 70-90 |
| Tear Resistance | G | G | F | G | G | F | P | F |
| Abrasion Resistance | G to E | VG | G | E | G | P | F | G |
| Compression Set | G | G | G | E | F | VG | E | E |
| Resilience Cold | G | G | G | G | P | E | G | F |
| Resilience Hot | VG | VG | G | F | VG | E | E | E |
| Radiation Resistance | O | G | P | F to G | G | G | E | E |
| Impermeability to Gases | G | G | G | F | O | F | E | P |

Acid Resistance

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|--------|--------|---|---|---|---|
| Mild Dilute | E | E | F to G | F to P | E | E | E | O |
| Strong Concentrate | G | G | F to G | P | G | F | G | E |

Solvent Resistance

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aliphatic Hydrocarbons | P | F to G | E | P | P | P | G | E |
| Aromatic Hydrocarbons | P | P | P | P | P | P | E | E |
| Oxygenated (Ketones, etc) | G | P | P | P | G | P | F | F |

Resistance To

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|---|
| Swelling in Lubricating Oil | P | G | VG | P | P | P | E | O |
| Oil and Gasoline | P | G | E | P | P | F | G | E |
| Animal Oils | F | F | E | P | F | G | E | E |
| Water Absorption | VG | G | VG | VG | VG | E | E | E |
| Oxidation | E | VG | G | F to P | E | E | O | O |
| Ozone | O | VG | F | F to P | F to G | E | O | E |
| Sunlight Aging | O | VG | P | F to P | VG | E | E | G |
| Heat Aging | VG | G | G | G to F | G | O | E | E |
| Low Temperature | VG | G | F to G | G | G | O | G | F |
| Flame | P | G | P | P | P | F | E | E |
| Vegetable Oils | F | G | G | P | F | P | E | E |
| Chlorinated Hydrocarbons | P | P | F | P | P | P to F | F | G |

O = Out-standing

E = Excellent

VG = Very Good

G = Good

F = Fair

P = Poor



■ Design Instructions

Selection of the seals

A wide range of applications can be covered thanks to the large number of different profile geometries.

Airseals can be used for axial-expanding and radial-expanding applications.

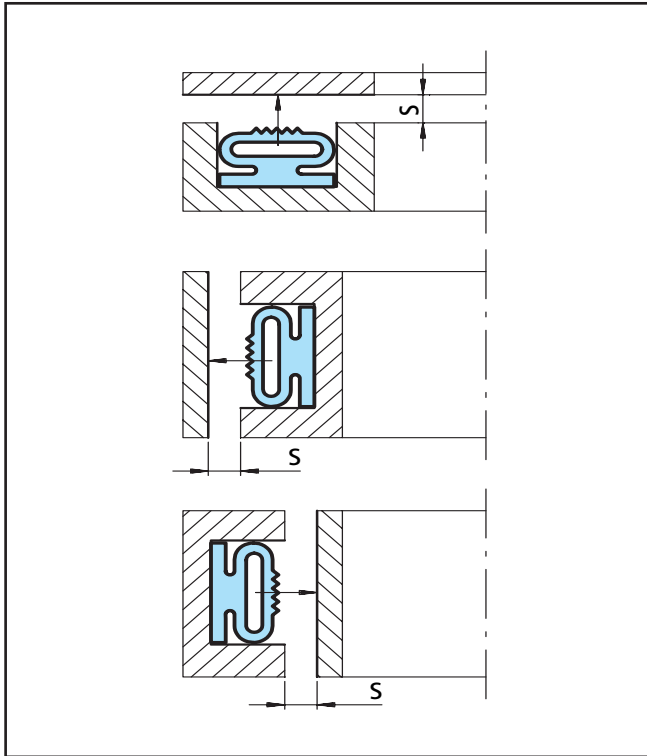


Figure 2 Installation examples

Inside diameters > 50.0 mm and seal gaps ≤ 75.0 mm can be reliably sealed with an Airseal.

Corner Formation

The simplest and least costly corner design is the use of a radius. The corresponding minimum radii must be observed for the particular profile. The necessary information can be found in the dimension tables.

Note:

The radii given in the tables apply only for VMQ seals. For all other materials, these should be increased by at least 20 % in order to ensure proper functioning. Please contact the TSS organization for further details.

If, for design reasons, radii are not permissible, right-angled corner designs can be manufactured from fabric-reinforced profiles with a limited number of cross sections. (possible for axial sealing). Please contact TSS for this information.

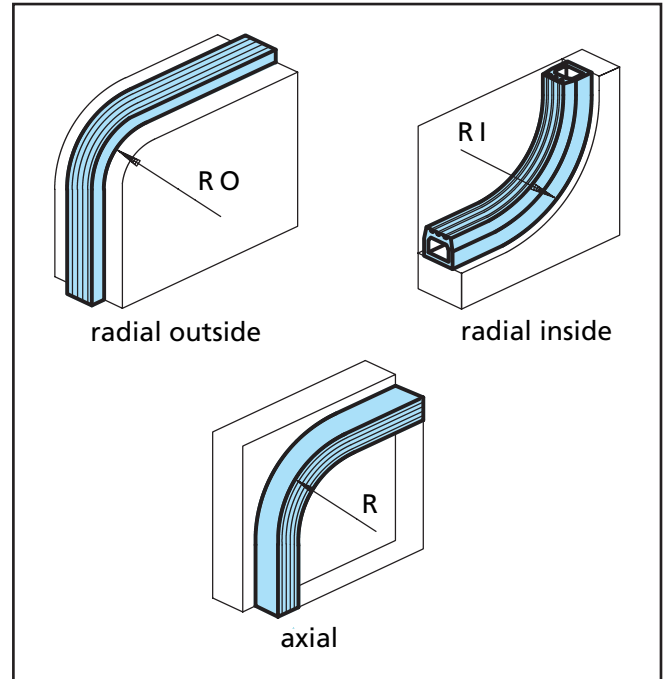


Figure 3 Design example

Seal Gaps

The maximum permissible seal gap is specified in the dimension tables. As a general rule of thumb: The smaller the selected seal gap, the shorter the activation time for the Airseal and the smaller the axial load on the seal due to the ambient pressure.

Furthermore, small seal gaps permit higher internal pressures.

Surfaces

All surfaces coming into contact with the seal must be cleanly machined and have no burrs. Any weld peaks must be cleanly dressed and exhibit no unevenness.

Neither pointed nor sharp edges must be allowed to come into contact with the Airseal. The recommended surface finish for the groove and mating surface is:

Ra 0.8 to 1.6 mm; Rmax 4 to 10 mm



■ Air Connections for Metric Dimensions

The air connections and valves can generally only be provided on the bottom surface of the profile on Airseals. With some profiles it is possible to vulcanise the

connections also into the side wall. Please contact TSS for standard stem designs to avoid tooling cost wherever possible.

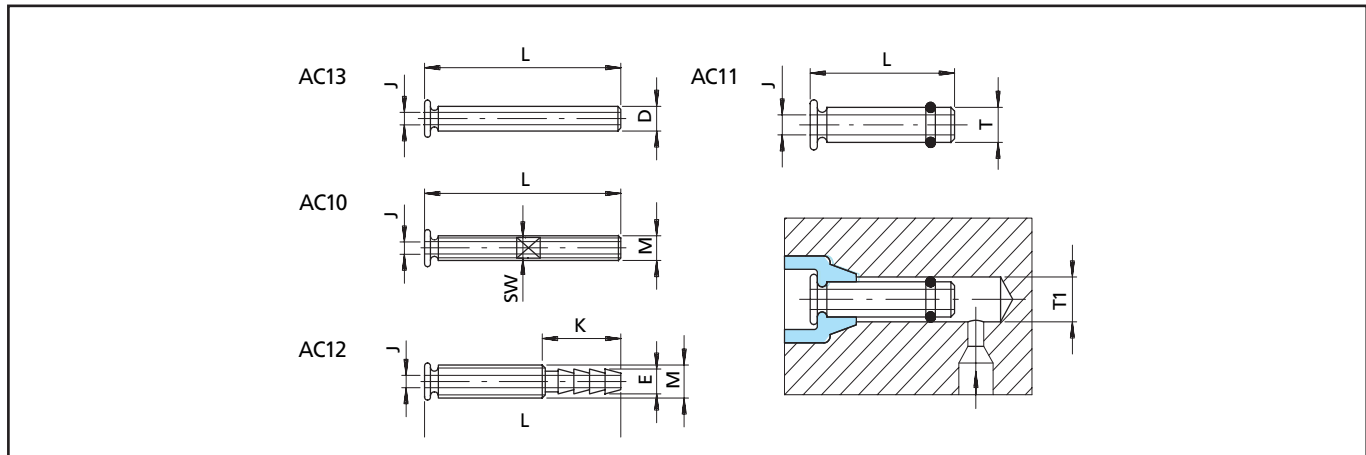


Figure 4 Form of standard connections

Table I Connections

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|
| AC13 | D | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 |
| AC10 | M | M4 | M6 | M8 | M10 | M12 | M14 | M16 |
| | SW | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 13 |
| AC12 | M | M6 | M8 | M10 | M14 | | | |
| | E | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | | |
| | K | 12 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 25 | | |
| AC13 | J | 1.5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 10 |
| AC10 | L | 50 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 70 | 80 | 80 |
| AC12 | L | 50 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 70 | 80 | 80 |
| | Th7 | - | 5.8 | 7.8 | 9.8 | 11.8 | | |
| | T1H8 | 4H8 | 6H8 | 8H8 | 10H8 | 12H8 | | |
| | J | 1.2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | |
| | L | 20 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 30 | | |

Table II Cones

| Cones m x n x h | AC13 | AC10 | AC12 | AC11 |
|--------------------|------|------|-----------|------|
| 6 x 5 x 3* | D4 | M4 | - | 4 |
| 8 x 6 x 4 | | | | |
| 12 x 10 x 6 | D6 | M6 | E4 - M6 | 6 |
| 14 x 12 x 6 | D8 | M8 | E6 - M8 | 8 |
| 21 x 14 x 10 | D10 | M10 | E8 - M10 | 10 |
| 24 x 16 x 10 | D12 | M12 | E10 - M12 | 12 |
| 26 x 18 x 12 | D14 | M14 | E12 - M14 | - |
| 28 x 20 x 12 | D16 | M16 | - | - |

* For profile 6.5 x 5 (973)

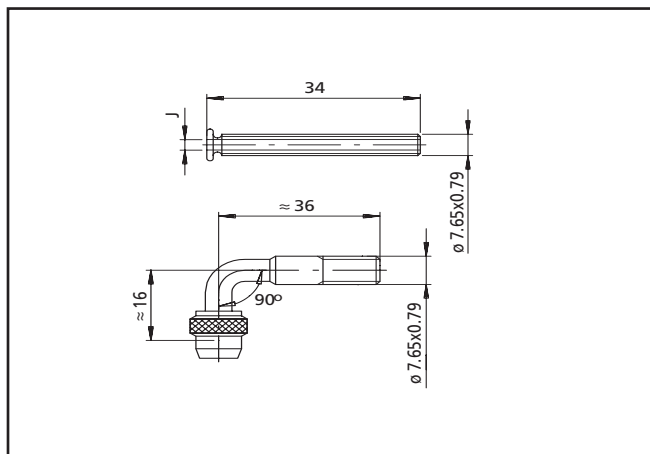


Figure 5 Form of standard valves

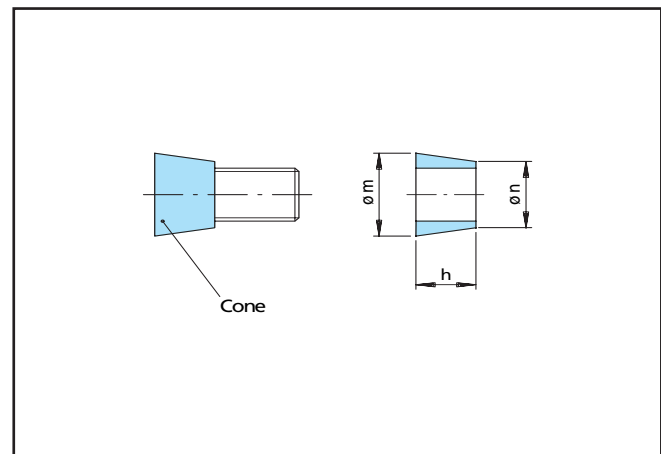


Figure 6 Cone configuration



■ Air Connections for Inch Dimensions

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | <p>Type AC1A, AC1C</p> <p>1/8" I.D. Flexible tube (non-reinforced). Same material as Seal.</p> <p>1/8"-27 NPT connector with barbed end supplied as a loose item — barbed end is inserted in tube after tube is passed through clearance hole.</p> | <p>Type AC1B, AC1C</p> <p>1/8" I.D. Flexible tube (non-reinforced). Same material as Seal.</p> <p>Tire valve core connector with barbed end supplied as a loose item — barbed end is inserted in tube after tube is passed through clearance hole.</p> | <p>Type 1A: 9/32" diameter clearance hole required (break edge or counter sink).</p> <p>Type 1B: 9/32" diameter clearance hole required (break edge or counter sink).</p> <p>Type 1C: 11/32" diameter clearance hole required (break edge or counter sink).</p> <p>Type 1D: 11/32" diameter clearance hole required (break edge or counter sink).</p> |
| | <p>Type AC2</p> <p>Crimped Ferrule 3/8" O.D.</p> <p>3/16" I.D. x 3/8" O.D Reinforced Hose</p> <p>1/8"-27 NPT connector with barbed end supplied as a loose item — barbed end is inserted in tube after tube is passed through clearance hole.</p> | <p>Type AC3A</p> <p>Crimped Ferrule .48" O.D.</p> <p>1/4" I.D. x .47" O.D Reinforced Hose</p> <p>1/8"-27 NPT Connector</p> | <p>Type AC3C</p> <p>1/8"-27 NPT Connector</p> <p>1/4" I.D. x .47" O.D Reinforced Hose</p> <p>1/8"-27 NPT Connector</p> |
| <p>13/32" diameter clearance hole required. Crimped Ferrule is not included on some silicone seals.</p> | <p>1/2" diameter clearance hole required. Crimped Ferrule is not included on some silicone seals.</p> | <p>19/32" diameter clearance hole required.</p> | |
| | <p>Type AC4A</p> <p>1/8"-27 NPT Straight Thread</p> <p>Wrench Flats</p> <p>1/8"-27 NPT Tapered Thread</p> | <p>Type AC4B</p> <p>Clamped in Base with Crimped Ferrule .48" O.D.</p> <p>1/4" I.D. x .47" O.D Reinforced Hose</p> <p>1/8"-27 NPT Connector</p> | <p>Type 5</p> <p>15/16" Ref.</p> <p>Contains "Tire" Valve Core (Material: Brass or Nickle Plated Brass)</p> |
| <p>7/16" diameter clearance hole with 31/32" diameter x 5/16" deep counterbore for nut and washer or 31/32" diameter clearance for entire assembly.</p> | <p>1/2" diameter clearance hole with 31/32" diameter x 5/16" deep counterbore for nut and washer or 31/32" diameter clearance for entire assembly.</p> | <p>For seals requiring automotive type valve cores. 5/16" diameter clearance hole with 5/8" diameter x 7/32" deep counterbore for nut and washer or 5/8" diameter clearance for entire assembly.</p> | |



■ Installation Recommendations

Mounting of Airseal

The high-pressure seals (HP) are installed in the groove without additional installation elements. These seal types are bonded onto the groove bottom, but the seal flank must remain free to move. We recommend the use of our „Airgrip“ adhesive.

Low-pressure seals (LP) are generally secured mechanically with clamping elements. Figure 7 and Table III show the mounting elements with the corresponding installation dimensions.

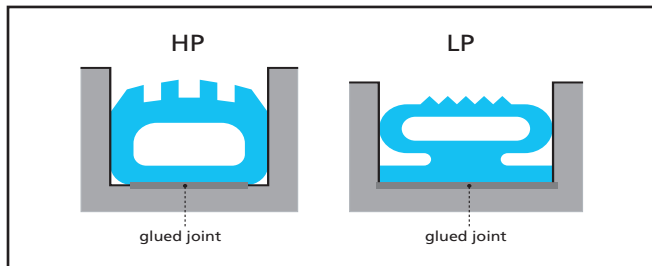


Figure 7 Installed Airseal in groove

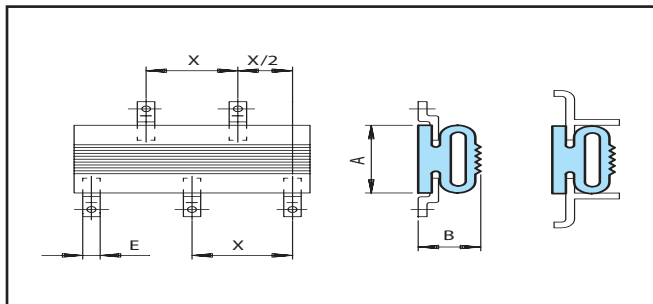


Figure 8 Mounting elements

Table III Installation Dimensions of Low-pressure Seals

| Profile A x B | X | X/2 | E |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 30 x 20 | 150 | 75 | 9.5 |
| 40 x 27 | 250 | 125 | 12 |
| 60 x 35 | 250 | 125 | 12 |
| 90 x 55 | 380 | 190 | 12 |

Seal Installation

In order to guarantee the proper functioning of the Airseals, the sealing surface and groove must be thoroughly cleaned before installation of the seal. If the seal is to be bonded, the groove root must be degreased. Sharp or peaked tools must not be used for installation.

The Airseal must be deflated before the start of installation.

The air connection is first inserted into the bore without tightening the locknut. Non-return valves must be removed before the start of installation.

In order to guarantee the optimum seating of the Airseal in the groove, the seal must be activated immediately after insertion. Care must be taken here that the mating surface is always in contact and that in addition, the complete seal of the high-pressure types is chambered. During the bonding process, the Airseal must remain activated until the Airgrip adhesive has completely hardened.

Installation of the Air Connections

All threaded air connections are locked with the supplied washer and nut. During tightening of the locknut, ensure that the adhesive has hardened and the seal is not damaged. The nuts may only be tightened by hand unless the stem design has wrench flats. Wrench flats must be held securely when tightening nuts with a wrench.

Please have a look in our special Airseal installation instructions.

Seal Operation

Depending on the seal material, the Airseal can be activated with air, neutral gases or with water. The materials CR, VMQ and EPDM may only be operated with oil-free air.

If the activation cycle of the Airseal is longer than 3 hours, a constant pressure supply must be assured. Any pressure fluctuations should be compensated using pressure regulators.

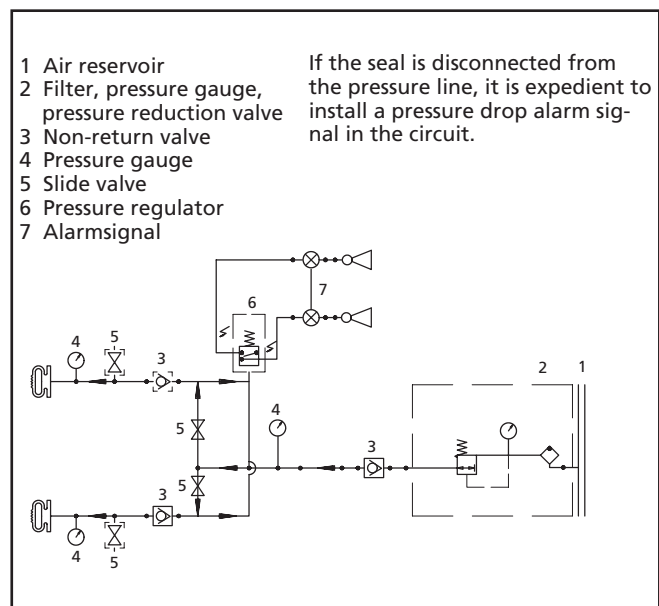


Figure 9 Circuit diagram – Airseal



■ Standard Profiles – Low-pressure Types

Metric Dimensions without Fabric Reinforcement for chambered and non-chambered installation.

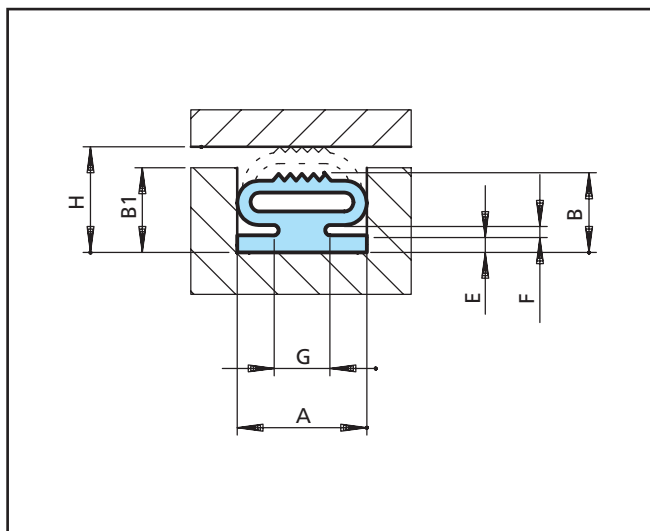


Figure 10 Low-pressure profiles

Dimension B shows the Airseal at rest. If the seal is pressurised with 1.5 bar, it reaches its maximum height. Dimension H indicates the maximum expansion. The heights between B and H can also be used. The seal foot must be secured at the sides as the Airseal exerts forces on the flanks under pressure and moves.

Note:

For chambered installations the Low-pressure Profile must be bonded onto the bottom of the groove.

Please contact TSS for fabric reinforced profiles.

Table IV Dimensions and Profiles Numbers

| Profile Ref. No. | | Profile Dimensions | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------------------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------------------------------|
| VMQ | EPDM | A x B | H | E | F | G | B1 | Max. Internal Pressure P_i |
| 951-5 | 951-6 | 30.0 x 20.0 | 25.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 12.0 | 22.0 | 0.3 |
| 9185-5 | 9185-6 | 40.0 x 27.0 | 35.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 15.0 | 29.0 | 0.3 |
| 946-5 | 946-6 | 60.0 x 35.0 | 50.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 25.0 | 38.0 | 0.3 |
| 974-5 | 974-6 | 90.0 x 55.0 | 75.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 30.0 | 60.0 | 0.3 |

Table V Recommended Minimum Radii and Valve Connections

| Profile | Radii | | | Connections | | | |
|----------|---------|-----|-----|-------------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Ref. No. | R axial | RO | RI | AC13- \emptyset | AC10 | AC12- \emptyset | AC11- \emptyset |
| 951 | 130 | 86 | 124 | 8.0 | M8 | E6-M8 | 8 |
| 9185 | 168 | 100 | 140 | 10.0 | M10 | E8-M10 | 10 |
| 946 | 240 | 108 | 168 | 16.0 | M16 | 12-M14 | 12 |
| 974 | 240 | 140 | 400 | 16.0 | M16 | E12-M16 | 12 |



Inch Dimensions with Fabric Reinforcement

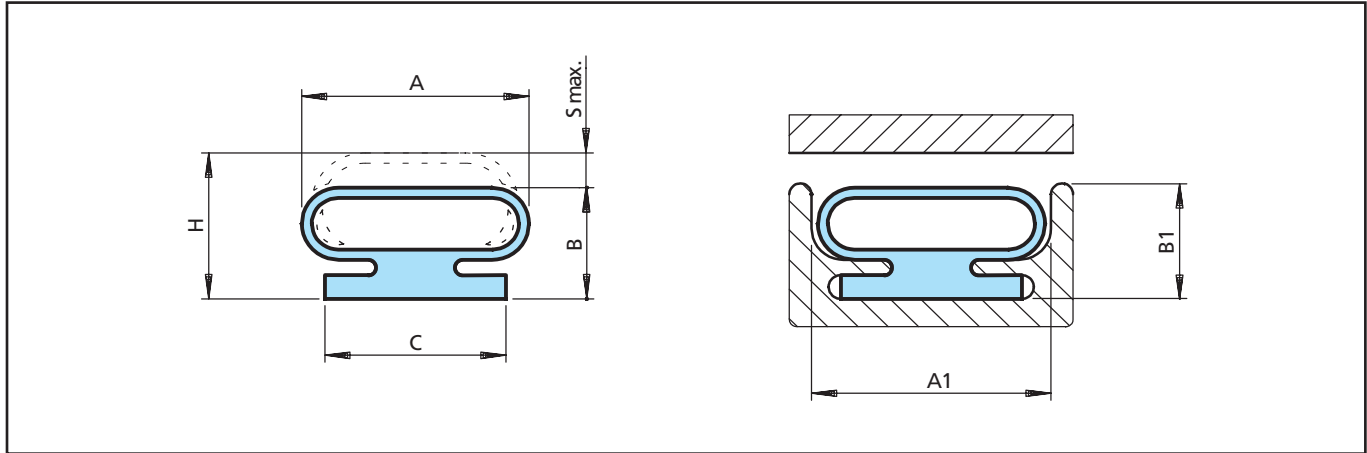


Figure 11 Low-pressure profile with fabric reinforcement

Table VI Dimensions and Profile Numbers with Fabric Reinforcement

| Profile Ref. No. | | | Profile Dimensions | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|------|------|--------|------|-------------------------------|
| VMQ | CR | EPDM | A x B | A1 | B1 | H | S max. | C | Max. Internal Pressure Pi MPa |
| 717-5 | - | 717-6 | 25.4 x 12.7 | 26.0 | 13.0 | 20.5 | 7.8 | 19.0 | 0.3 |
| 580-5* | - | 580-6 | 32.0 x 16.0 | 32.5 | 18.5 | 25.0 | 9.0 | 25.4 | 0.3 |
| 582-5* | 582-2 | 582-6 | 51.0 x 22.5 | 51.5 | 23.0 | 41.0 | 18.5 | 44.5 | 0.3 |
| 583-5* | 583-2 | 583-6 | 76.5 x 32.0 | 77.0 | 32.5 | 63.5 | 31.5 | 51.0 | 0.3 |
| - | - | 705-6 | 101.5 x 41.5 | 102.0 | 42.0 | 73.0 | 31.5 | 76.5 | 0.3 |

* Retention system available

Table VII Recommended Minimum Radii and Valve Connections

| Profile | Radii | | | Connections | | |
|----------|---------|-------|-------|-------------|-----|------|
| Ref. No. | R axial | RO | RI | AC2 | AC3 | AC3B |
| 717 | 64.0 | 76.0 | 130.0 | X | | |
| 580 | 64.0 | 90.0 | 178.0 | X | | |
| 582 | 105.5 | 102.0 | 298.0 | | X | X |
| 583 | 152.0 | 139.0 | 317.0 | | X | X |
| 705 | 203.0 | 203.0 | 457.0 | | X | X |



Inch Dimensions without Fabric Reinforcement

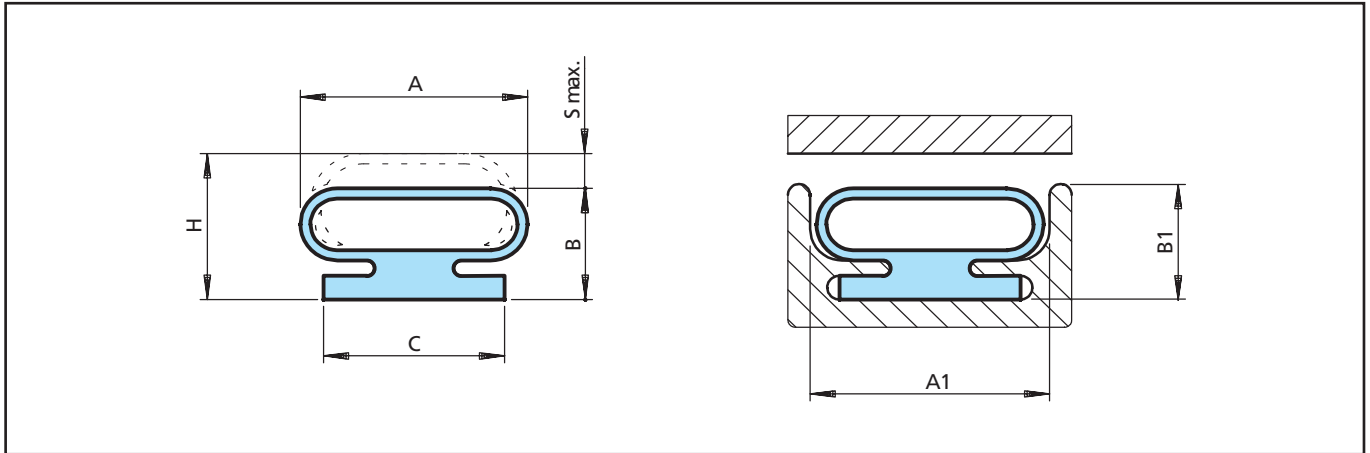


Figure 12 Low-pressure profile without fabric reinforcement

Table VIII Dimensions and Profile Numbers without Fabric Reinforcement

| Profile Ref. No. Non-Reinforced | | | Profile Dimensions | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|------|------|--------|------|-------------------------------|
| VMQ | CR | EPDM | A x B | A1 | B1 | H | S max. | C | Max. Internal Pressure Pi MPa |
| 573-5 | 573-2 | 573-6 | 17.5 x 11.0 | 18.0 | 11.5 | 14.2 | 3.2 | 17.5 | 0.15 |
| - | - | 978-6 | 25.4 x 12.7 | 26.0 | 13.0 | 19.0 | 6.3 | 19.0 | 0.15 |
| 535-5 | 535-2 | 535-6 | 50.8 x 22.2 | 51.5 | 23.0 | 41.2 | 19.0 | 44.5 | 0.15 |
| - | 548-2 | 548-6 | 76.2 x 32.0 | 77.0 | 32.5 | 57.4 | 25.4 | 50.8 | 0.15 |
| - | 934-2 | - | 101.6 x 41.5 | 102.0 | 42.0 | 76.5 | 35.0 | 76.2 | 0.15 |

Table IX Recommended Minimum Radii and Valve Connections for non-fabric-Reinforcement

| Profile Ref. No. Non-Reinforced | Radii | | | Connections | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|----|-------|
| | R axial | RO | RI | 1A | 1B | 1C | 1D | 4A | 4B | 6 | 8 | 10 | 11/12 |
| 573 | 52.0 | 38.0 | 152.0 | X | X | | | | | | | X | X |
| 978 | 64.0 | 44.0 | 178.0 | X | X | | | | | | | X | X |
| 535 | 114.0 | 102.0 | 298.0 | | | X | X | X | X | | | X | X |
| 548 | 152.0 | 140.0 | 406.0 | | | X | X | X | X | | | X | X |
| 934 | 200.0 | 150.0 | 500.0 | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |



Inch Dimensions with Fabric Reinforcement

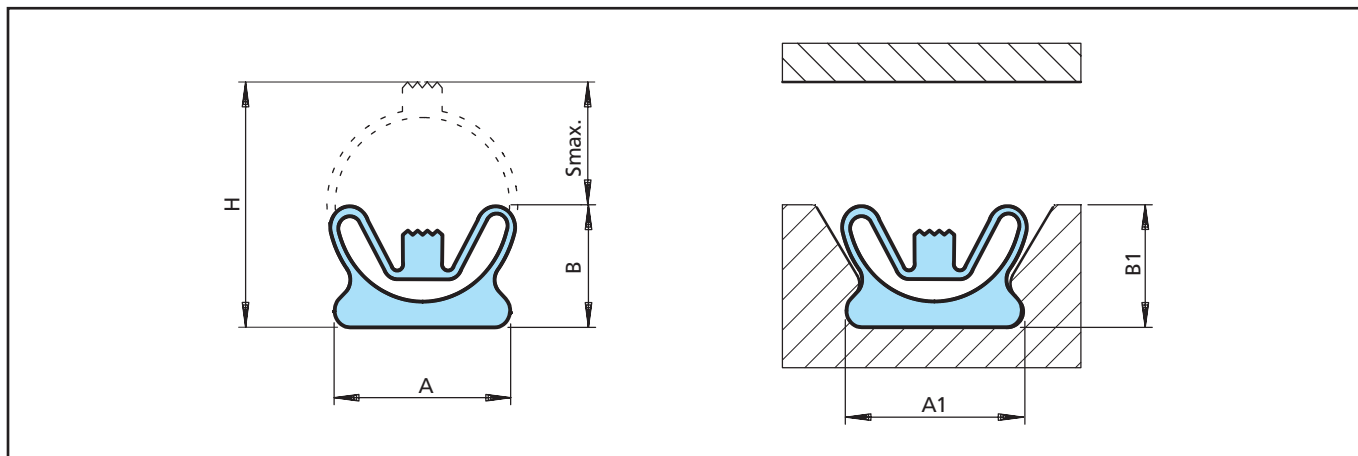


Figure 13 Fabric profile (expandable)

Table X Dimensions and Profile Numbers

| Profile Ref. No. | | Profile Dimensions | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|--------------------|------|------|------|--------|-------------------------------|
| VMQ | EPDM | A x B | A1 | B1 | H | S max. | Max. Internal Pressure Pi MPa |
| 591-5* | 591-6 | 17.5 x 12.5 | 18.0 | 13.5 | 22.0 | 9.5 | 0.28 |
| 595-5 | 595-6 | 22.0 x 12.5 | 22.5 | 13.5 | 22.0 | 9.5 | 0.28 |
| 581-5* | 581-6 | 22.0 x 16.0 | 22.5 | 16.5 | 28.5 | 12.5 | 0.28 |
| - | 594-6 | 44.5 x 31.0 | 45.0 | 32.0 | 61.0 | 30.0 | 0.28 |

* Retention system available

Table XI Recommended Minimum Radii and Valve Connections

| Profile | Radii | | | Connections | |
|----------|---------|-------|-------|-------------|------|
| Ref. No. | R axial | RO | RI | AC2 | AC3A |
| 591 | 51.0 | 254.0 | 127.0 | X | |
| 595 | 87.0 | 254.0 | 127.0 | X | |
| 581 | 87.0 | 305.0 | 152.0 | X | |
| 594 | 127.0 | 457.0 | 203.0 | | X |



Inch Dimensions with Fabric Reinforcement

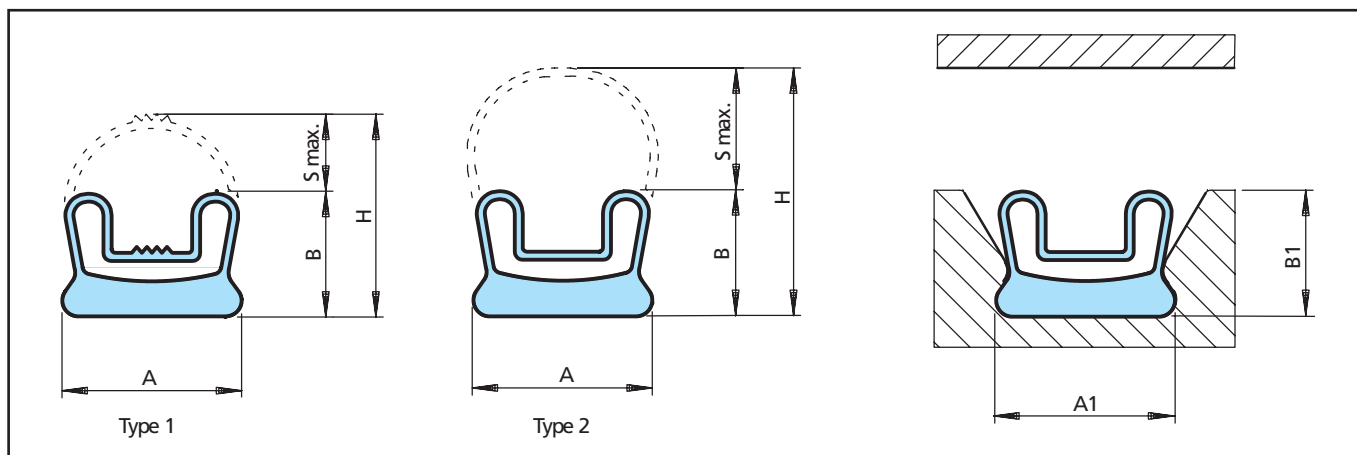


Figure 14 Fabric profile (expandable)

Table XII Dimensions and Profile Numbers

| Profile Ref. No. | Profile Dimensions | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------|------|------|-----------|----------------------------------|------|
| EPDM | A x B | A1 | B1 | H | S max. | Max. Internal Pressure Pi MPa | |
| 592-6* | 16.0 x 12.7 | 16.5 | 13.0 | 18.5 | 6.3 | Type 1 | 0.28 |
| 708-6* | 44.5 x 12.5 | 45.0 | 32.0 | 61.0 | 20.0 | Type 2 | 0.28 |

* Retention system available

Table XIII Recommended Minimum Radii and Valve Connections

| Profile | Radii | | | Connections | |
|----------|---------|-------|-------|-------------|------|
| Ref. No. | R axial | RO | RI | II | IIIA |
| 592 | 5.0 | 127.0 | 254.0 | X | |
| 708 | 127.0 | 203.0 | 457.0 | | X |



Inch Dimensions with Fabric Reinforcement

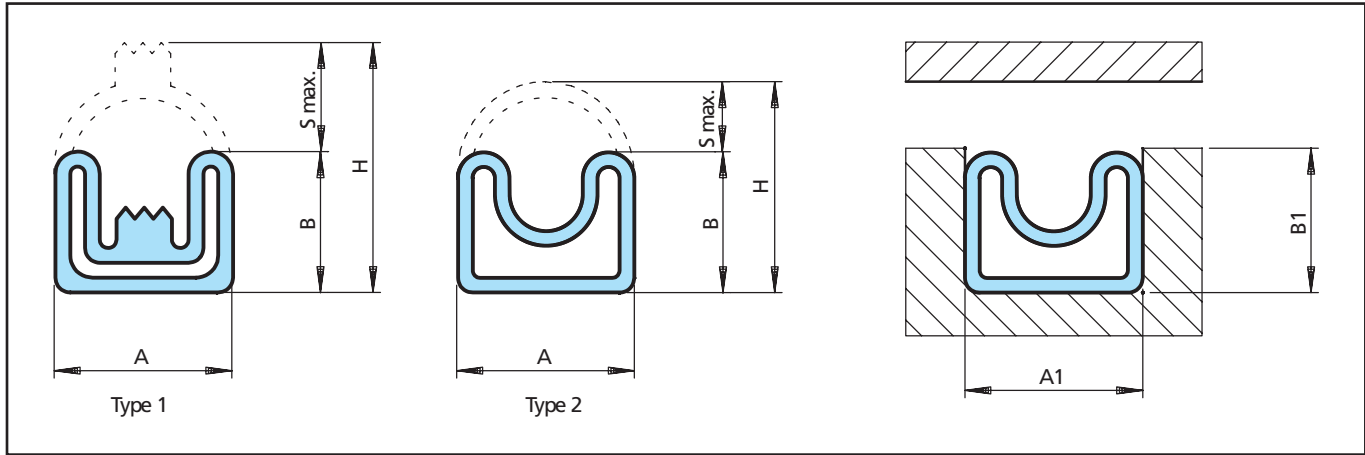


Figure 15 Fabric profile (expandable)

Table XIV Dimensions and Profile Numbers

| Profile Ref. No. | | Profile Dimensions | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------------------|------|------|------|--------|-------------------------------|------|
| VMQ | EPDM | A x B | A1 | B1 | H | S max. | Max. Internal Pressure Pi MPa | |
| 715-5 | 715-6 | 13.5 x 11.0 | 14.0 | 11.5 | 20.5 | 9.5 | Type 1 | 0.24 |
| 707-5 | 707-6 | 16.5 x 11.0 | 17.0 | 11.5 | 20.5 | 12.5 | Type 1 | 0.24 |
| 732-5 | 732-6* | 23.8 x 19.0 | 24.0 | 24.5 | 29.5 | 10.5 | Type 2 | 0.24 |

* EPDM is only available for straight seals with sealed ends in EPDM

Table XV Recommended Minimum Radii and Valve Connections

| Profile | Radii | | | Connections |
|----------|---------|-------|-------|-------------|
| Ref. No. | R axial | RO | RI | AC2 |
| 715 | 67.0 | 102.0 | 178.0 | X |
| 707 | 67.0 | 102.0 | 178.0 | X |
| 732 | 105.0 | 152.0 | 254.0 | X |



■ Standard Profiles – High-pressure Types

Metric Dimensions without Fabric Reinforcement

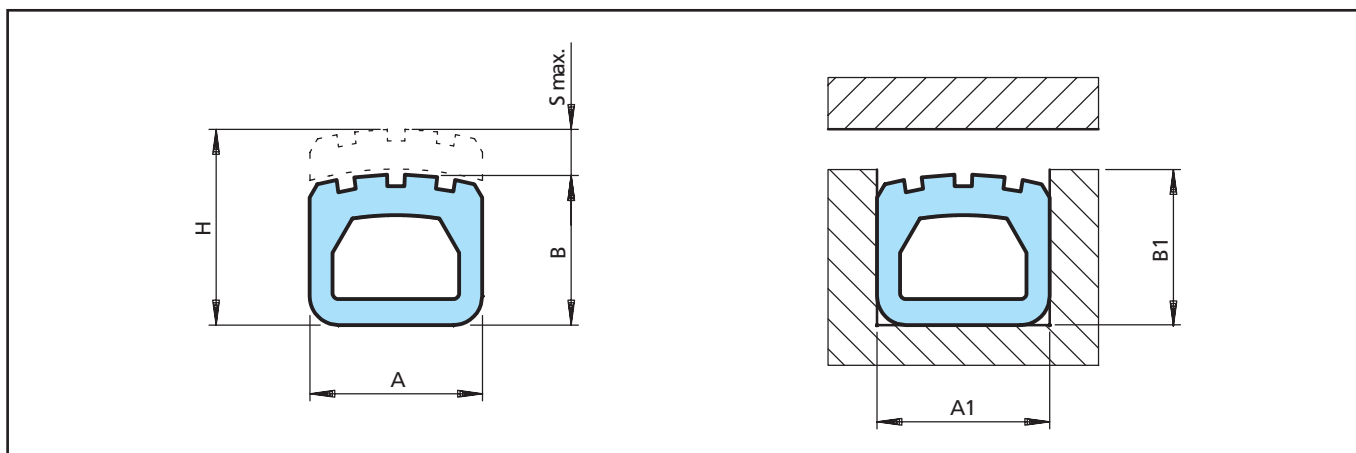


Figure 16 Standard high-pressure profile. metric

Table XVI Dimensions and Profile Numbers

| Profile Ref. No. | | Groove Dimensions | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|-------------------|------|------|------|--------|----------------------------------|
| VMQ | EPDM | A x B | A1 | B1 | H | S max. | Max. Internal Pressure P_i MPa |
| 950-5 | 950-6 | 16.0 x 12.0 | 16.0 | 13.0 | 15.0 | 3.0 | 0.4 |
| 960-5 | 960-6 | 16.0 x 18.0 | 16.0 | 19.5 | 21.5 | 3.5 | 0.4 |
| 955-5 | 955-6 | 22.0 x 19.0 | 22.0 | 20.5 | 22.5 | 3.5 | 0.6 |
| 952-5 | 952-6 | 26.0 x 19.0 | 26.0 | 20.5 | 23.5 | 4.5 | 0.6 |
| 949-5 | - | 27.0 x 21.0 | 27.0 | 23.0 | 26.0 | 5.0 | 0.6 |
| 972-5 | 972-6 | 35.0 x 26.0 | 35.0 | 29.0 | 34.0 | 8.0 | 0.8 |
| 6119-5 | 6119-6 | 35.0 x 32.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 45.0 | 13.0 | 0.8 |
| 15092-5 | 15092-6 | 14.0 x 10.0 | 14.0 | 11.0 | 13.0 | 3.0 | 0.4 |
| 945-5 | 945-6 | 14.0 x 11.0 | 14.0 | 12.5 | 14.5 | 3.0 | 0.4 |

Table XVII Recommended Minimum Radii and Valve Connections

| Profile | Radii | | | Connections (min. - max.) | | | |
|----------|---------|------|-------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Ref. No. | R axial | RO | RI | AC13-ø | AC10 | AC12-ø | AC11-ø |
| 950 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 51.0 | 4-8 | M4-M8 | E4-E6 | 6-8 |
| 960 | 32.0 | 54.0 | 83.0 | 4-8 | M4-M8 | E4-E6 | 6-8 |
| 955 | 60.0 | 41.0 | 64.0 | 4-8 | M4-M8 | E4-E6 | 6-8 |
| 952 | 68.0 | 60.0 | 86.0 | 4-10 | M4-M10 | E4-E8 | 6-10 |
| 949 | 64.0 | 67.0 | 108.0 | 4-10 | M4-M10 | E4-E8 | 6-10 |
| 972 | 83.0 | 70.0 | 102.0 | 4-16 | M4-M16 | E4-E12 | 6-12 |
| 6119 | 86.0 | 76.0 | 118.0 | 4-16 | M4-M16 | E4-E12 | 6-12 |
| 15092 | 45.0 | 35.0 | 45.0 | 4-6 | M4-M6 | E4 | 6 |
| 945 | 48.0 | 41.0 | 51.0 | - | M4-M6 | E4 | 6 |



Metric Dimensions without Fabric Reinforcement

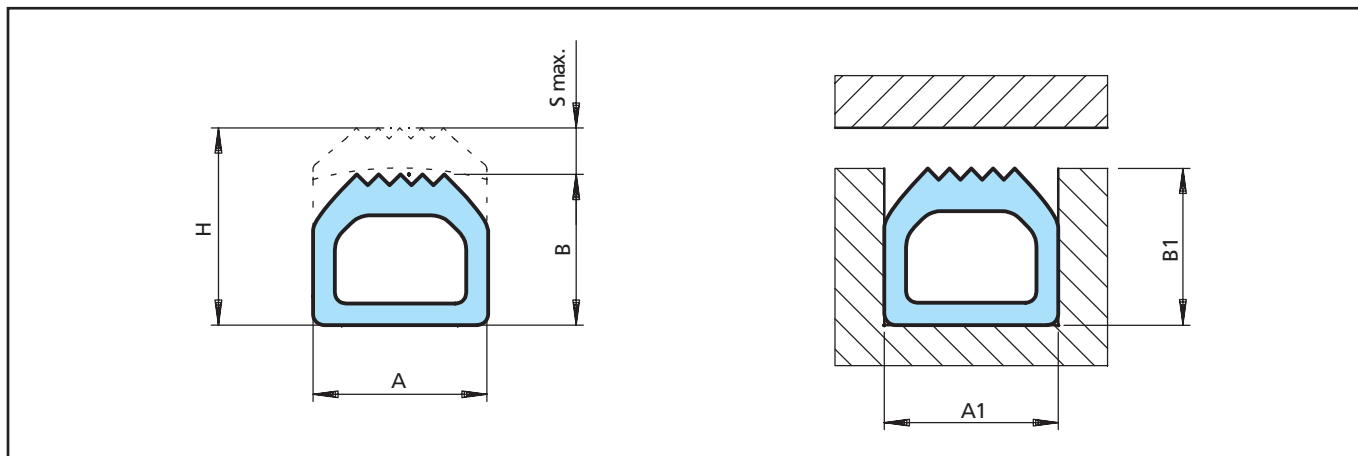


Figure 17 Standard high-pressure profile. metric

Table XVIII Dimensions and Profile Numbers

| Profile Ref. No. | | Groove Dimensions | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------------------|------|------|------|--------|-------------------------------|
| VMQ | EPDM | A x B | A1 | B1 | H | S max. | Max. Internal Pressure Pi MPa |
| 973-5 | 973-6 | 6.5 x 5.0 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 1.5 | 0.1 |
| 971-5 | 971-6 | 16.0 x 14.0 | 16.0 | 15.5 | 17.5 | 3.5 | 0.5 |
| 969-5 | 969-6 | 20.0 x 20.0 | 20.0 | 21.5 | 24.0 | 4.0 | 0.6 |
| 970-5 | 970-6 | 21.0 x 24.0 | 21.0 | 26.0 | 29.0 | 5.0 | 0.7 |
| 942-5 | - | 54.0 x 40.0 | 54.0 | 42.0 | 48.0 | 8.0 | 1.0 |

Table XIX Recommended Minimum Radii and Valve Connections

| Profile Ref. No. | Radii | | | Connections (min. - max.) | | | |
|------------------|---------|-------|-------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | R axial | RO | RI | AC13-ø | AC10 | AC12-ø | AC11-ø |
| 973 | 19.0 | 22.0 | 26.0 | 4 | M4 | - | - |
| 971 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 54.0 | 4-8 | M4-M8 | E4-E6 | 6-8 |
| 969 | 89.0 | 54.0 | 83.0 | 4-8 | M4-M8 | E4-E6 | 6-8 |
| 970 | 38.0 | 54.0 | 95.0 | 4-8 | M4-M8 | E4-E6 | 6-8 |
| 942 | 83.0 | 120.0 | 191.0 | 4-16 | M4-M16 | E4-E12 | 6-12 |



■ High Purity Inflatable Series

TSS is pleased to introduce the high purity series of inflatable seals, clamps, and actuators. The patent pending combines the use of advanced materials with a superior profile design to create a seal (bladder) that functions well under conditions where purity, cleanliness, and reliability are required. Features include:

Improved Sealing (Clamping/Actuating) Surface

After years of empirical testing coupled with a detailed design of experiments, our engineers have concluded that a large, continuous sealing surface will effect a better seal when compared to serrated designs. The high purity's flat „mesa-shaped“ profile is a result of this effort. For clamping and actuating, this design also improves the lbs-force generated as more surface area directly correlates to more force.

White, FDA-Compliant, High Performance Silicone

Our chemists have developed a high quality, white, FDA-compliant* silicone able to withstand the rigors of many inflation/deflation cycles. This material has proven to be comparable to other available materials yet adds the white, FDA-compliant component that is so important in clean room and pharmaceutical applications.

Low Outgassing**

Testing to date has shown a 91 % improvement in outgassing (total peak area) when compared to our standard silicones and a 98 % improvement over our competition. Use of this material will decrease the chance of contaminating controlled environments with unwanted chemical compounds.

Greater Gap Coverage

Although testing is still ongoing, we feel this type will reliably cover 10 % more gap than our current designs. For example, our new PR5993 profile will cover a maximum gap of 0.130" (3.3 mm) compared to PR15092 which covers 0.118" (3 mm).

Easier to Clean

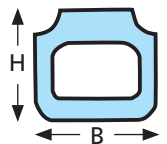
When strict wash down procedures are required, these profiles make it easier to clean due to its smooth sealing surface, whereas multiple serrations could create contamination issues.

* meets 21CFR 177.2000. parts c, d, and e

** detailed outgassing study available upon request

Table XXII High Purity Inflatable Series Data

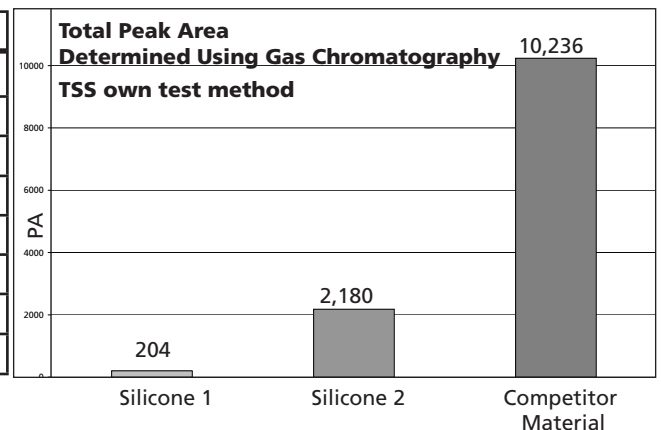
| Profile | Compare to | B | H | Gap*** | Std Air Connections |
|---------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|
| PRS991 | PRS973 | 0.256 (6.5) | 0.197 (5) | 0.059 (1.5) | 10, 11, 12, 13 |
| PRS993 | PR15092 | 0.551 (14) | 0.394 (10) | 0.118 (3) | 10, 11, 12, 13 |
| PRS995 | PRS950 | 0.630 (16) | 0.472 (12) | 0.118 (3) | 10, 11, 12, 13 |
| PRS997 | PRS970 | 0.827 (21) | 0.945 (24) | 0.197 (5) | 10, 11, 12, 13 |
| PRS999 | PR6119 | 1.378 (35) | 1.260 (32) | 0.394 (10) | 10, 11, 12, 13 |



*** new gap conditions will be modified once testing is completed

Table XXIII Material Choice

| Compound | Silicone 1 | Silicone 2 |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| Specific Gravity | 1,178 | 1,166 |
| Hardness (Shore A) | 58 | 59 |
| Tensile (psi) | 1,382 | 1,378 |
| Elongation (%) | 744 | 671 |
| 100 % Modulus (psi) | 265 | 284 |
| Tear Strength, Die C, ppi | 282 | 305 |
| Total Peak Area | 204 | 2,180 |
| Cost | €€€ | €€ |





■ End Plugs for High-pressure and Low-pressure Profiles

If the Airseal seal is not designed and employed as a closed geometric form, end plugs are required to close off the seal ends. These end plugs cannot be activated so that their profile height can be selected for the loaded or relieved state.

The standard design is to supply ends in the relieved state. Contact TSS to check tooling availability if loaded state ends are required.

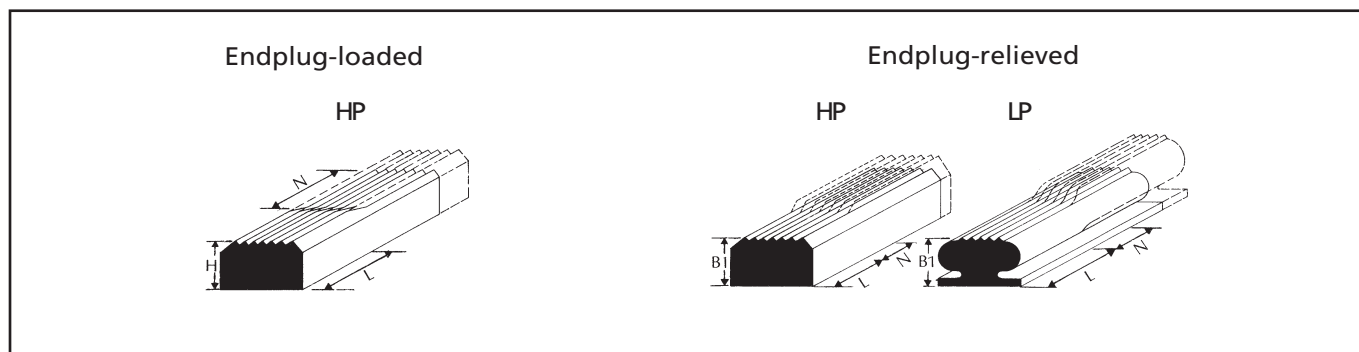


Figure 18 End plugs for metric profiles

Table XX End Plugs for Standard High-pressure Profiles

| Profile Ref.No. | | Profile Dimensions | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| VMQ | EPDM | A x B | H | B1 | L | N |
| 15092-5 | 15092-6 | 14.0 x 10.0 | 13.0 | 11.0 | 14.0 | 5.0 |
| 950-5 | 950-6 | 16.0 x 12.0 | 15.0 | 13.0 | 16.0 | 5.0 |
| 960-5 | 960-6 | 16.0 x 18.0 | 21.5 | 19.5 | 16.0 | 5.0 |
| 955-5 | 955-6 | 22.0 x 19.0 | 22.5 | 20.5 | 22.0 | 6.0 |
| 952-5 | 952-6 | 26.0 x 19.0 | 23.5 | 20.5 | 26.0 | 7.0 |
| 949-5 | 972-6 | 27.0 x 21.0 | 26.0 | 23.0 | 27.0 | 7.0 |
| 972-5 | - | 35.0 x 26.0 | 34.0 | 29.0 | 35.0 | 9.0 |
| 6119-5 | 6119-6 | 35.0 x 32.0 | 45.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 9.0 |
| 973-5 | - | 6.5 x 5.0 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 2.0 |
| 971-5 | 971-6 | 16.0 x 14.0 | 17.5 | 15.5 | 16.0 | 4.0 |
| 969-5 | 969-6 | 20.0 x 20.0 | 24.0 | 21.5 | 20.0 | 5.0 |
| 970-5 | 970-6 | 21.0 x 24.0 | 29.0 | 26.0 | 21.0 | 6.0 |
| 942-5 | - | 54.0 x 40.0 | 48.0 | 42.0 | 54.0 | 14.0 |

Table XXI End Plugs for Standard Low-pressure Profiles

| Profile Ref.No. | | Profile Dimensions | | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------------------|------|------|------|
| VMQ | EPDM | A x B | B1 | L | N |
| 951-5 | 951-6 | 30.0 x 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 15.0 |
| 9185-5 | 9185-6 | 40.0 x 27.0 | 27.0 | 25.0 | 20.0 |
| 946-5 | 946-6 | 60.0 x 35.0 | 35.0 | 40.0 | 30.0 |
| 974-5 | 974-6 | 90.0 x 55.0 | 55.0 | 60.0 | 45.0 |



■ End Plugs for Fabric Reinforced Profiles

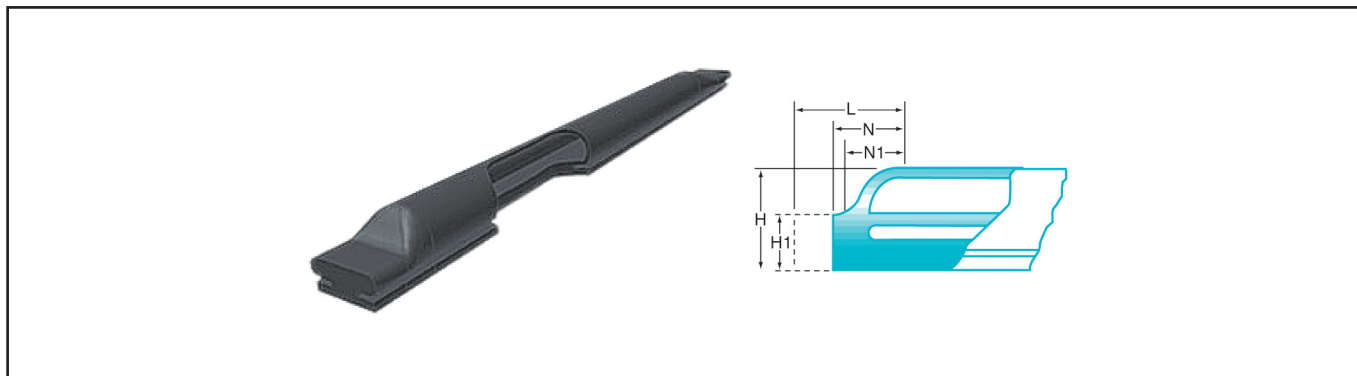


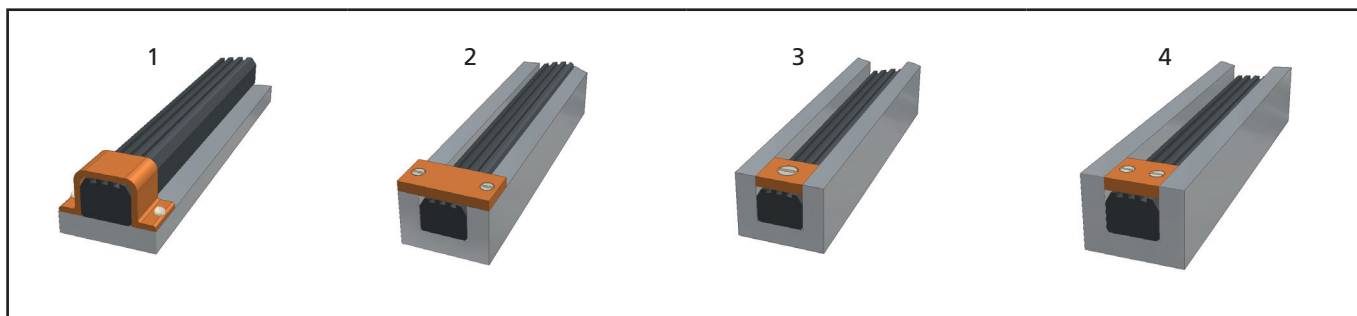
Figure 19 End plug design

Table XXIV End Plugs for Fabric Reinforced Standard Profiles

| Profile Ref. No. | | | | Profile Dimensions | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| NBR | VMQ | CR | EPDM | A x B | N | L* | N1 | H1 | H |
| - | 717-5 | - | 717-6 | 25.4 x 12.7 | 25.5 | 63.5 | 14.0 | 12.7 | 20.5 |
| 580-3 | 580-5 | 580-2 | 580-6 | 32.0 x 16.0 | 22.5 | 73.0 | 19.0 | 16.0 | 25.5 |
| 582-3 | 582-5 | 582-2 | 582-6 | 51.0 x 22.5 | 30.0 | 81.0 | 27.0 | 22.5 | 41.5 |
| - | 583-5 | 583-2 | 583-6 | 76.5 x 32.0 | 41.5 | 92.0 | 38.0 | 32.0 | 63.5 |
| - | - | - | 705-6 | 101.5 x 41.5 | 68.0 | 113.0 | 60.0 | 41.5 | 85.5 |
| - | 591-5 | - | 591-6 | 17.5 x 12.5 | 38.0 | 57.0 | 28.5 | 12.5 | 24.0 |
| - | 595-5 | - | 581-6 | 22.5 x 12.5 | 38.0 | 57.0 | 28.5 | 12.5 | 22.0 |
| - | 581-5 | 581-2 | 581-6 | 22.0 x 16.0 | 41.5 | 57.0 | 32.0 | 16.0 | 28.5 |
| 594-3 | - | - | 594-6 | 44.5 x 31.0 | 51.0 | 89.0 | 38.0 | 31.0 | 62.0 |
| - | - | - | 592-6 | 16.0 x 12.5 | 38.0 | 57.0 | 28.5 | 12.5 | 19.0 |
| 708-3 | - | - | 708-6 | 44.5 x 31.0 | 54.0 | 92.0 | 41.5 | 31.0 | 49.5 |
| - | 715-5 | - | 715-6 | 13.5 x 11.0 | 38.0 | 54.0 | 28.5 | 11.0 | 24.0 |
| - | 707-5 | - | 707-6 | 16.5 x 11.0 | 38.0 | 57.0 | 28.5 | 11.0 | 24.0 |

* Estimated dimensions

Ends of strip seals should be securely clamped as illustrated below.





■ General Quality Criteria and Storage Guidelines

Quality criteria

The cost-effective use of seals and bearings is highly influenced by the quality criteria applied in production. Seals and bearings from Trelleborg Sealing Solutions are continuously monitored according to strict quality standards from material acquisition through to delivery.

Certification of our production plants in accordance with international standards QS 9000 / ISO 9000 meets the specific requirements for quality control and management of purchasing, production and marketing functions.

Our quality policy is consistently controlled by strict procedures and guidelines which are implemented within all strategic areas of the company.

All testing of materials and products is performed in accordance with accepted test standards and specifications, e.g. random sample testing in accordance with DIN ISO 2859, part 1.

Inspection specifications correspond to standards applicable to individual product groups (e.g. for O-Rings: ISO 3601).

Our sealing materials are produced free of chlorofluorinated hydrocarbons and carcinogenic elements.

The tenth digit of our part number defines the quality characteristics of the part. A hyphen indicates compliance with standard quality criteria outlined in this catalogue. Customer-specific requirements are indicated by a different symbol in this position. Customers who require special quality criteria should contact their local Trelleborg Sealing Solutions sales office for assistance. We have experience in meeting all Customer quality requirements.

Storage and shelf life

Seals and bearings are often stored as spare parts for prolonged periods. Most rubbers change in physical properties during storage and ultimately become unserviceable due, e.g., to excessive hardening, softening, cracking, crazing or other surface degradation. These changes may be the result of particular factors or combination of factors, such as the action of deformation, oxygen, ozone, light, heat, humidity or oils and solvents.

With a few simple precautions, the shelf life of these products can be considerably lengthened.

Fundamental instructions on storage, cleaning and maintenance of elastomeric seal elements are described in international standards, such as: DIN 7716 / BS 3F68:1977, ISO 2230 or DIN 9088.

The standards give several recommendations for the storage and the shelf life of elastomers, depending on the material classes.

The following recommendations are based on the several standards and are intended to provide the most suitable conditions for storage of rubbers. They should be observed to maintain the optimum physical and chemical values of the parts:

Heat

The storage temperature should preferably be between +5 °C and +25 °C. Direct contact with sources of heat such as boilers, radiators and direct sunlight should be avoided.

If articles are taken from low temperature storage, care should be taken to avoid distorting them during handling at that temperature as they may have stiffened. In this case the temperature of the articles should be raised to approximately +20 °C before they are put into service.

Humidity

The relative humidity in the store room should be below 70 %. Very moist or very dry conditions should be avoided. Condensation should not occur.

Light

Elastomeric seals should be protected from light sources, in particular direct sunlight or strong artificial light with an ultraviolet content. The individual storage bags offer the best protection as long as they are UV resistant.

It is advisable to cover any windows of storage rooms with a red or orange coating or screen.

Radiation

Precaution should be taken to protect stored articles from all sources of ionising radiation likely to cause damage to stored articles.

Oxygen and ozone

Where possible, elastomeric materials should be protected from circulating air by wrapping, storage in air-tight containers or by other suitable means.

As ozone is particularly deleterious to some elastomeric seals, storage rooms should not contain any equipment that is capable of generating ozone, such as mercury vapour lamps, high voltage electrical equipment, electric motors or other equipment which may give rise to electric sparks or silent electrical discharges. Combustion gases and organic vapour should be excluded from storage rooms as they may give rise to ozone via photochemical processes.



Deformation

Elastomeric materials should, wherever possible, be stored in a relaxed condition free from tension, compression or other deformation. Where articles are packed in a strain-free condition they should be stored in their original packaging.

Contact with liquid and semi-solid materials

Elastomeric seals should not be allowed to come into contact with solvents, oils, greases or any other semi-solid materials at any time during storage, unless so packed by the manufacturer.

Contact with metal and non-metals

Direct contact with certain metals, e.g. manganese, iron and particularly copper and its alloys, e.g. brass and compounds of these materials are known to have deleterious effects on some rubbers. Elastomeric seals should not be stored in contact with such metals.

Because of possible transfer of plasticisers or other ingredients, rubbers must not be stored in contact with PVC. Different rubbers should preferably be separated from each other.

Cleaning

Where necessary, cleaning should be carried out with the aid of soap and water or methylated spirits. Water should not, however, be permitted to come into contact with fabric reinforced components, bonded seals (because of corrosion) or polyurethane rubbers. Disinfectants or other organic solvents as well as sharp-edged objects must not be used. The articles should be dried at room temperature and not placed near a source of heat. Clean room packing is available. Please contact TSS for further details.

Shelf life and shelf life control

The useful life of a elastomeric seals will depend to a large extent on the type of rubber. When stored under the recommended conditions (above sections) the below given shelf life of several materials should be considered.

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| NBR, HNBR, CR | 6 years |
| EPDM | 8 years |
| FKM, VMQ, FVMQ | 10 years |

Elastomeric seals should be inspected after the given period. After this giving an extension period is possible.

Rubber details and components less than 1.5 mm thick are liable to be more seriously affected by oxidation degradation even when stored in satisfactory conditions as recommended. Therefore they may be inspected and tested more frequently than it is mentioned above.

Rubber details / seals in assembled components

It is recommended that the units should be exercised at least every six months and that the maximum period a rubber detail be allowed to remain assembled within a stored unit, without inspection, be a total of the initial period stated above and the extension period. Naturally this will depend on the design of the unit concerned.



Engineering Action Request (EAR) for Airseal

TSS Project No.

We use your details to work out the optimum sealing recommendation. Your data will be confidential.

→ Please send back to:

Name _____

Fax no. _____

Phone no. _____

Company

Name _____

Street/P.O.Box _____

Post code/city _____

Country _____

Contact

Name _____

Departement _____

Title _____

Phone no. _____

Fax no. _____

Date, Signature _____

Profil no. _____

Material _____

Medium to seal _____

Approval required? _____

Differential pressure (environment / medium): ____ / ____

Operating temperature

max. _____ min. _____ duration _____

Valve adapter (selection see catalogue) _____

Advice:

Our recommendation is based on your technical input. Missings details can lead to another sealing solution.

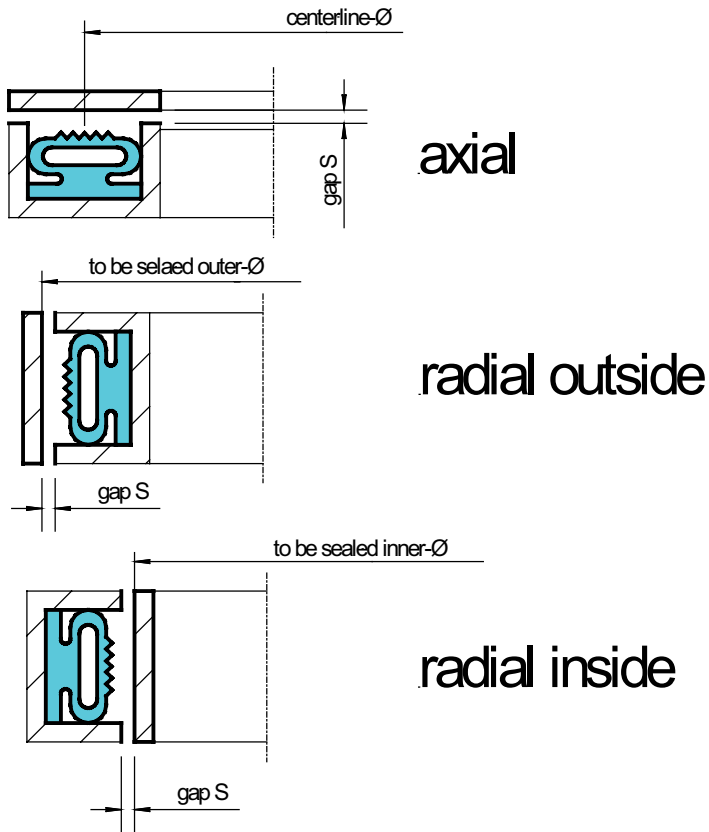
Application

Airseal will be used for
Sealing _____

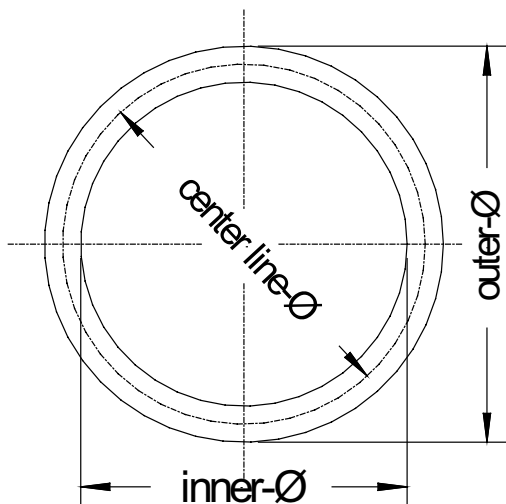
Blending / Lifting of devices _____



Engineering Action Request (EAR) for Airseal



Type circular



face seal: _____

center line-Ø: _____

inflate out: _____

outer-Ø to be sealed: _____

inflate in: _____

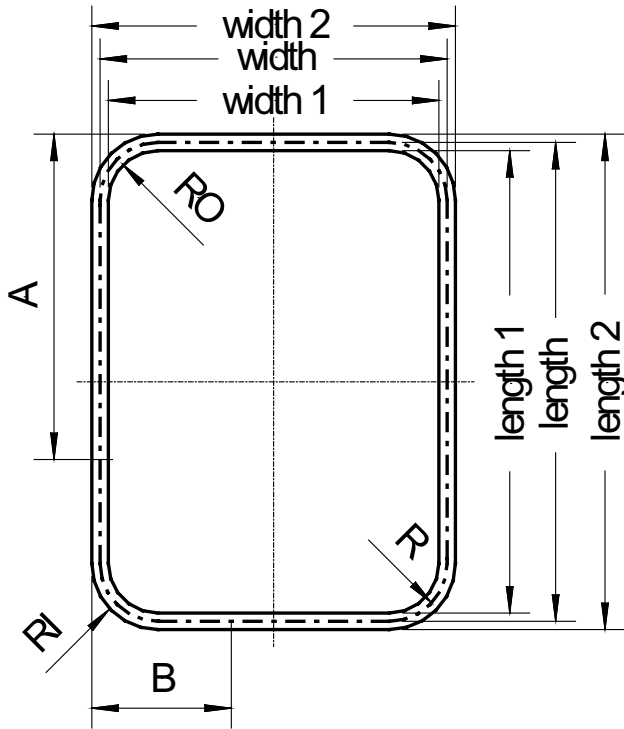
inner-Ø to be sealed: _____

gap S: _____



Engineering Action Request (EAR) for Airseal

Type quadratic or rectangular, e.g. door seal



Width (face seal): _____

Width 1 (inflate in): _____

Width 2 (inflate out): _____

Length (face seal): _____

Length 1 (inflate in): _____

Length 2 (inflate out): _____

R (centerline-Ø): _____

RI (inflate in): _____

RO (inflate out): _____

A: _____

B: _____

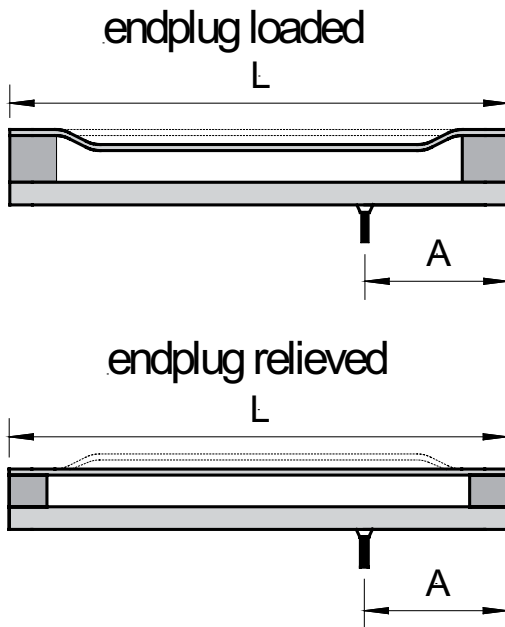
Gap S: _____

Dimension A & B refer to the position of the valve seat. All dimensions refer to the devices, which are to be sealed. Radius R / RI / RO have to be conducted accordant to our remarks about minimum radius (see catalogue), rectangular types without radius could be possible after consultation.

Strip form with sealed ends



Engineering Action Request (EAR) for Airseal



L: _____

A: _____

Dimension A defines the position of the valve adapter.

Seal loaded: _____

Seal relieved: _____

(more remarks see catalogue)

Sketch / Description of the application



Contact your local marketing company for further information:

| Europe | Telephone | Americas | Telephone |
|---|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| AUSTRIA - Vienna (ALBANIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, MACEDONIA, SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO, SLOVENIA) | +43 (0) 1 406 47 33 | AMERICAS - REGIONAL | +1 260 749 9631 |
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