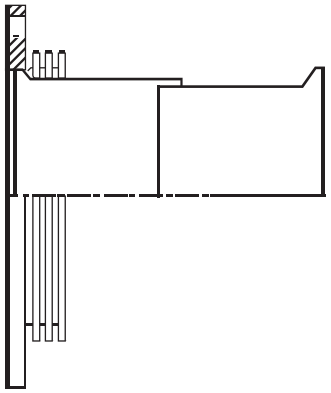
3.08 | Bellow Material

Hastelloy
It has a high-strength, nickel based, corrosion resistant alloy. Other components include molybdenum and chromium. It is well suited for most chemical applications. It has excellent resistance to pitting, stress-corrosion and cracking

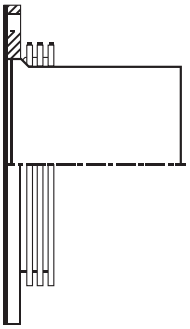
254 SMO
This is a very high end austenitic stainless steel that combines impact toughness resistance to chloride stress corrosion cracking, pitting and crevice corrosion with strength nearly twice that of 300 series stainless steels. In some applications it has been found to be a more cost effective substitute for high nickel and titanium alloys.

Accessories

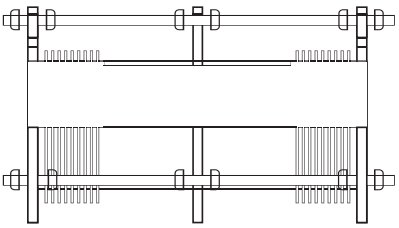
Telescopic Liners
Telescoping liners are used on short expansion joints with large axial movements. When fit close together, they can also be used in systems where the flow can be in either direction.



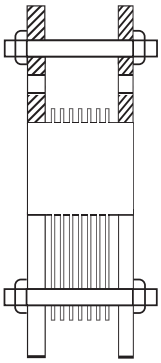
Liners
Liners are used to prevent flow induced vibration or erosion caused by abrasive materials. When lateral movement is required in the expansion joint, the flow liner diameter must be reduced to provide clearance.



Control Rods
Control Rods are devises that limit the individual travel of each bellows in a universal or dual expansion joint. These rods can also be designed to support external loads. Control rods are not normally designed to absorb the pressure thrust loads.



Tie Rods
Tie Rods are used to restrain the thrust forces created by the internal pressure of the expansion joint. Normally the system anchors are used to withstand the pressure thrust forces.



Limiting Rods
Limiting Rods are used to limit movement to the design capability. In the event of an anchor failure, the rods will absorb the full pressure thrust loading of the expansion joint.