



Fabric expansion joints



Basic types :

TYPE	*	Working	TYPE	*	Working
ITFE		parameters	1175		parameters
L A		400°C	A	1	400°C
To a second seco	2	-10 to +25	> 5		-10 to +25
	3	20 / 30	Z Z Z	3	20 / 30
KA 1-0	4	15 / 20	KA 2-0	4	15 / 20
L A A	1	550°C	L A	1	400°C
> 0 7	2	-20 to +50	> 5	2	-30 to +50
	3	60		3	70
KA 3-0	4	25	KA 4-0	4	40
KB 1-0	1	400°C	S1	1	500°C
	2	-35 to +150		2	-25 to +100
	3	20		3	20
	4	15	KB 1i-0	4	15
L S1	1	400°C		1	550°C
ZS SS	2	-100 to +150	>	2	-20 to +50
KB 2-0	3	25	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	3	60
	4	25	KB 3-0	4	25
> 51	1	400°C	21 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	1	400°C
	2	-30 to +50		2	-35 to +150
	3	70		3	20
KB 4-0	4	40	KB 5-0		15
- S1	1	400°C	S1	1	400°C
	2	-70 to +70		2	-100 to +150
KB 6-0	3	60		3	25
	4	35	KB 7-0		25
KB 8-0	1	400°C	St - S1	1	400°C
	2	-70 to +70		2	-10 to +25
	3	60		3	20 / 30
	4	35	KB 9-0		15 / 20
KC 1-0	1	400°C	L A	1	600°C
	2	-15 to +45	A S	2	-15 to +45
	3	20 / 30		3	20
	4	15 / 20	t I I 크리티 KC 1i-0		15
	1	400°C	A	1	550°C
	2	-15 to +45		2	-20 to +50
	3	20		3	60
KC 2-0	4	15	KC 3-0	4	25
	•			1	

NOTE *-1-max. temperature, 2-working pressure in kPa , size of movement in % from length L 3-axial , 4-lateral

What are fabric expansion joints

They are flexible building elements in pipelines and canals, the connecting elements in plant and equipment where flows primarily gaseous media such as air, flue gas, as well as acidic or alkaline gases with highly aggressive, abrasive or liquid components.

Area of use

Fabric expansion joints have proven in equipments with gaseous media at temperatures up to +1200 ° C, at pressures to 0.1 Mpa (1 bar pressure), for large axial movements and very often concurrently emerging lateral and / or angular movements.

Main criteria, necessary for design of suitable expansion joint

- place of installation: in building / outside, how is available monting place
- **medium**: is crucial for material composition fo soft expansion joints, data about possible occurrance of condensate, eventually action of chemical substances
- proportion of solid particles in the medium: significantly affects the composition of expansion joint as well as its structure, being the most important are properties of solids quantity grain the direction of flow
- temperature : also affects material composition
- pressure: exact data about pressure (pressure, vacuum, pressure impacts, tested pressure) allows to use correct
 construction
- movements: setting the type (axial, lateral, angular) of movement, its size and frequency affects construction and building dimensions.
- Flow velicity of medium: affects material composition and execution of metal parts.

Name of material	Long-time thermal resistance	Chemical	resistance	Description			
Name of material	max. °C	acids	alkalinity	Description			
	Pr	otection materia	lls				
Metal mesh 1.4828	+ 1 000	1	1	Used as a protection of insulating			
Metal mesh 1.4301	+ 500	2	1	layers against abrasive medium			
Metal mesh 1.4401	+ 300	2	1	and along with as a bearing layer.			
	In	sulating materia	ls				
Ceramic fibres	+1250	1	1				
Isofilz	+ 1000	1	1	Used as a thermal-insulating material of expansion joints.			
Mineral wool	+ 600	2	2				
	N	on-coated fabric	S				
Thermogewebe braun	+ 1000	2	2	Llead as a bearing layers			
Glasgewebe HT	+ 700	2	2	Used as a bearing layers, resistant again thermal and			
Glasgewebe	+ 550	2	2	mechanical stress.			
	•	Coated fabrics					
Alufix	+ 500	2	2				
Thermoflon	+ 260	1	1				
Vitex	+ 200	1	2	Used as a bearing and also			
Silitex	+ 200	3	2	sealing layers or protection outside layers of expansion joint.			
Alutextem	+ 180	2	2				
Hypalon	+ 80	2	2				
		Sealing folies					
Stainless steel foil	+ 800	1	1	_			
Aluminium foil	+ 500	2	2				
PTFE foil	+ 260	1	1	Llood mainly as a sociling layers			
foil Peton	+ 260	1	1	Used mainly as a sealing layers.			
Silicone foil	+ 250	3*	3*				
Viton foil	+ 200	1	2				



Data sheet for specification of fabric expansion joints



Customer:				Date:					
Telephone:									
Medium :			-						
Clear air : YES PNO			Exh	aust gases consist acids	: YES 🖉	NO P			
Damp air : YE		NO Ø	dam	-	YES @	NO Ø			
Mixture of dust : YE		NO Ø	Analyse of medium :						
thic Granularity : <u>mm</u>	ະk 🖉 Ø approx. າ	soft @							
Pressure :	Working :		Pa	Temperature :	Working :	°C			
	linimum :				Minimum :				
	aximum :	_	Pa		Maximum :	°C			
	Pressure mpactsy : YES	NO Ø	_		Ambient temperature:				
Movements :	Thermal dilatations: _	0			Frequency of				
	Vibrations : Other:	Amp	litude :	mm		Hz			
Size of movements :	Axial extension Lateral (by sid	on : e) :			mm mm mm				
Position of	s:			_					
pipeline: Direction of flow Maximum distan	vertically // : up // ce between two fi	down	-	sidelong // u	nder angle m				
Method of fixation	n / type of exp. jo	int:							
Dimension :			mm	D1:	mm				
			mm	BL:	mm				
Inner sleeve:		Part of canal:		YES	NO	P			
		uired from you:		YES Ø	NO	P			
Canal flangesred				NO Ø	YES				
Back-up bars red Version of expan				material : Closed		s / attach sketch les			
Quantity : Required docum Special requirem				po	:				



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