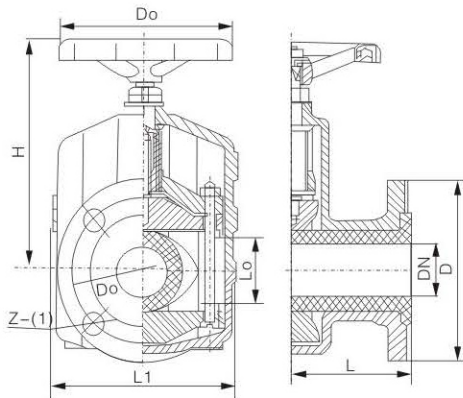


Pipe clamp valve (GJ41X-6L)



Overview:

One, the main structures:

The valve consists of valve body, valve rod, rubber sleeve size, plate, rod, a bracket, a hand wheel and other parts.

Two, the principle of work:

When turn the handwheel clockwise, the size of the stem and is rotated to drive the upper and lower plates to compress the rubber sleeve to a close, and will be open. This plate in tension rod between the up and down reciprocating movement to complete the valve opening and closing work.

In three, the matters needing attention:

Because the rubber sleeve bearing force is small, so in the opening and closing, the operating personnel rotation handwheel was appropriate as long as the conflict, to open and close the pole. Do not try to and more support, disable other tools to open and close.

Four, installation and maintenance:

The valve in the pipe installation without any restrictions, the flow direction of medium.

The valve maintenance cost is low, there is no need regular replacement of valve seat, sealing filler, a sealing ring or a telescopic tube. Tube is a pipe clamp valve only need to replace parts, once the replacement of the hose, valve as the new valve. This valve requires little other parts inventory.

The main performance specifications

Applicable temperature	Applicable medium
≤85℃	Pulp, abrasive, wet type dust category

The major parts material

Name	Material
Body	Aluminum, cast iron, cast steel
Rubber bushing	Rubber
The size of the stem	Cast copper, carbon steel
Platen	Cast iron
Trolley	Cast iron
Bracket	Nodular cast iron
Handwheel	Cast iron

Main external connection size(mm)

Nominal diameter (DN)	Nominal pressure (Mpa)	Working Pressure (Mpa)	L	L1	Lo	D	D1	Do	H	Z-Φ	Weight (kg)
25	0.6	0.6	142	124	31	115	85	120	150	4-14	3
32			160	145	40	*140	100	140	174	4-18	4.5
40			180	157	50	*150	110	140	186	4-18	5.5
50			210	160	60	160	125	160	205	4-18	7.5
65			250	199	74	180	145	160	238	4-18	9.0
80			300	222	88	195	160	200	241	4-18	13.5
100			345	250	106	215	180	240	301	8-18	20
125			440	318	134	245	210	280	360	8-18	27.5
150	500	350	158	280	240	320	405	8-23	43		
200	0.4	0.4	647	446	206	335	295	560	545	8-23	85
250			795	516	256	*395	350	560	632	8-23	138
300			930	562	304	*445	400	620	741	8-23	195

Using standard Design and manufacturing: Q/JBGN02 Structural length: Q/JBGN02 Flange connection size: JB/T 78-1994(1.0MPa)

Pipe clamp valve (GJ41X-6L)

Rubber lining material and using range

The lining material (code)	Applicable temperature	Applicable medium
Hard rubber (NR)	-10°C–85°C	In addition to the strong oxidizer (nitric acid, chromium acid, Sulfuric acid and hydrogen peroxide, etc.) and organic solvent, suitable for: chlorhydric acid, fluosilicic acid, aldehyde and phenol acid, hydrochloric acid, 30% 50% 50% sulfuric acid, hydrofluoric acid, phosphoric acid, alkali, salt, metallized solution, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, neutral salt aqueous solution, 10% sodium hypochlorite, most of the wet chlorine, ammonia, alcohol, organic acids and aldehydes, etc.
Soft rubber (BR)	-10°C–85°C	With good wear resistance. Mainly used for less than 50% of sulfuric acid, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, neutral salt solution and amine liquid, cement, clay, coal ash, granulated fertilizer and wear and tear *strong solid fluid, various solubility thick mucus, etc.
Butyl rubber (IIR)	10°C–120°C	Corrosion resistance, good wear resistance, ability of the vast majority of organic acid, alkali and hydroxide elements, inorganic salts and inorganic acid, gases, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, lipids, etc. 30% or less of sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, hydrofluoric acid, coal tar, animal oil, vegetable oil, caustic, and a variety of lipids.
neoprene	-10°C–105°C	Animal oil, vegetable oil and inorganic lubricating oil and corrosion slurry PH range is very big, good abrasion resistance.

Fluorine plastic and enamel lining material and using range

The lining material (code)	Applicable temperature	Applicable medium
Fluorinated ethylene propylene (FEP)	≤150°C	Various concentrations of hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, hydrofluoric acid and nitric acid, aqua regia, a variety of organic acid, alkali, strong oxidizing agents or Dense dilute acid alternating, various organic solvents and in addition to molten alkali metal, element fluorine and aromatic hydrocarbons other strong corrosive medium.
Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF)	≤100°C	
PTFE and ethylene copolymer (ETFE)	≤120°C	
Soluble PTFE (PFA)	≤180°C	
Reinforced polypropylene (RPP)	≤100°C	In addition to concentrated nitric acid, fuming sulfuric acid, chlorosulfonic acid and strong oxidizing agent outside the most organic acid, inorganic acid, inorganic solvent.
Acid proof enamel	≤100°C	Except hydrofluoric acid, concentrated phosphoric acid, strong alkali, general corrosion medium.

Rubber material and using range

Rubber name and code	Applicable temperature	Applicable medium
Butyl rubber (grade B) (IIR)	≤120°C	85% sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, phosphoric acid, caustic and a variety of lipid, etc.
Natural rubber (grade Q) (NR)	≤100°C	Purified water, inorganic salt, dilute inorganic acid etc..
Three yuan of ethylene propylene rubber (EPDF)	≤120°C	With similar resistance to acid and base properties of natural rubber, used for low pressure steam, hot water, cold water performance is very good.
Chloroprene rubber (CR)	≤85°C	Acid and alkali resistance, oil resistance and non polarity solvent, abrasion resistance is better than natural rubber.
Ding Qing rubber (NBR)	≤85°C	Oil resistant and wear resistant, its acid resistance and natural rubber similar.
Fluorine rubber (FPM)	≤150°C	With corrosion resistant properties similar fluorine plastic, very stable in acid, strong oxidizing properties, stability in organic solvent and alkali solution.