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Pressed flanges: the best option for pipe assembly

A very good solution for the creation of stainless steel pipes and manifold involves the use of **free sliding flanges** in order to avoid the orientation of the bolt holes that happens for flanges welded by means of overlap weld.

The positioning of the valves or components all along the pipe can be oriented by means of the rotation of free flanges until joining them. In particular, pressed flanges – by virtue of their peculiar shape – allow the lightening of the joint. This results in a variety of advantages both in terms of lifting the pipe and in terms of price (due to the lower weight of the flanges).

Pressed flanges are created by moulding metal sheets with a hydraulic press. After a series of steps, the sheets get their final forms, i.e. the one showed in their respective product pages. The thickness of the metal sheets used increases progressively as the nominal dimension (DN) increases.

Pressed flanges make use of the same welding collars (EN1092-1 TYPE 33 standard) usually used with free aluminium flanges and **EN1092-1 TYPE 01A flat sliding flanges**.

In our stock you can find pressed flanges for collars following ISO dimensions with PN 16 and a DN ranging from 15 to 200 and flanges with PN 10 and a DN ranging from 200 to 500.

Laboratory tests proved that the peculiar feature of pressed flanges is the optimal coupling with the sealing gasket interposed between the collars; the right tightening of bolts allows a homogeneous gasket sealing resulting from the uniform pressure all along the flanges' diameter.

For all these reasons, pressed flanges are the best option when it comes to piping that is pre-assembled in the workshop and assembled in the construction site.