Seals and Adhesives

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Techniques of Geoscientific Experimentation

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WhatsApp increases group chat size limit to 256 people

Bigger groups are now available to all WhatsApp users on iOS and Android

Doug Bolton | @DougieBolton | Friday 5 February 2016 | 💭 17 comments





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A previous version of this article said it was "not clear why WhatsApp settled on the oddly specific number." A number of readers have since noted that 256 is one of the most important numbers in computing, since it refers to the number of variations that can be represented by eight switches that have two positions eight bits, or a byte. This has now been changed. Thanks for the tweets. DB













































Sealing and adhesives are used everywhere in the lab and field



Seals have several common use cases

- Seal working fluid into its desired location
- Prevent the escape of lubricant
- Prevent contamination
- Prevent ingress of dirt
- Prevent ingress of water

Sealing fluid into its working area is common in fluid pressure vessels





It's also common in hydraulic cylinders



Image: indiamart.com

Preventing the escape of lubricant is important for many dynamic devices



Image: cadillacfaq.com

Contamination prevention is important in food and sample applications





Image: portal.utpa.edu

Instruments are plagued by abrasive dust and particles





Image: marinewarehouse.net

Environmental protection is one of the largest concerns for field instruments



Ingress protections standards describe what equipment is designed to endure

Sample IP Rating

IP	6	8
"Ingress Protection"	First Digit: Solids Protection	Second Digit: Liquids Protection

Ingress protections standards describe what equipment is designed to endure

First Digit: Solids

The first digit indicates the level of protection that the enclosure provides against access to hazardous parts (e.g., electrical conductors, moving parts) and the ingress of solid foreign objects.

Level	Object Size Protected Against	Effective Against
0	-	No protection against contact and ingress of objects
1	>50 mm	Any large surface of the body, such as the back of the hand, buy no protection against deliberate contact with a body part
2	>12.5 mm	Fingers or similar objects
3	>2.5 mm	Tools, thick wires, etc.
4	>1 mm	Most wires, screws, etc.
5	Dust Protected	Ingress of dust is not entirely prevented, but it must not enter in sufficient quantity to interfere with the satisfactory operation of the equipment; complete protection against contact
6	Dust Tight	No ingress of dust; complete protection against contact

Ingress protections standards describe what equipment is designed to endure

Second Digit: Liquids

Protection of the equipment inside the enclosure against harmful ingress of water.

Level	Protected Against	Effective Against	
0	Not protected		
1	Dripping water	Dripping water (vertically falling drops) shall have no harmful effect.	
2	Dripping water when tilted up to 15°	Vertically dripping water shall have no harmful effect when the enclosure is tilted at an angle up to 15° from its normal position.	
3	Spraying water	Water falling as a spray at any angle up to 60° from the vertical shall have no harmful effect.	
4	Splashing water	Water splashing against the enclosure from any direction shall have no harmful effect.	
5	Water jets	Water projected by a nozzle (6.3mm) against enclosure from any direction shall have no harmful effects.	
6	Powerful water jets	Water projected in powerful jets (12.5mm nozzle) against the enclosure from any direction shall have no harmful effects.	
7	Immersion up to 1 m	Ingress of water in harmful quantity shall not be possible when the enclosure is immersed in water under defined conditions of pressure and time (up to 1 m of submersion).	
8	Immersion beyond 1m	The equipment is suitable for continuous immersion in water under conditions which shall be specified by the manufacturer. Normally, this will mean that the equipment is hermetically sealed. However, with certain types of equipment, it can mean that water can enter but only in such a manner that it produces no harmful effects.	

You can and should test your designs




Gaskets are a simple seal that can be made from a variety of materials



Image: <u>builtej.com</u>

You can make your own gaskets easily with simple hand tools



Image: mgexp.com

RTV silicone can be used in a pinch and/or high temp applications



Image: <u>youtube.com</u>

O-rings are one of the most common seals used



Image: <u>directindustry.com</u>

There are a wide variety of cross-sections available



Image: mcmaster.com

There are several common O-ring applications



Common Applications

Image: applerubber.com

Internal Pressure



Image: <u>applerubber.com</u>

External Pressure



Illustration 4.2

Static Crush Seal



Radial Seal



Image: <u>applerubber.com</u>

Dovetail Gland



Illustration 4.5

Image: <u>applerubber.com</u>



Reciprocating Seals



Backup rings are used to prevent main ring extrusion





Metal sealing rings are used as well



CYLINDER BORE

COMPRESSION

RING WIPER. RING

CIL RING

PISTON

EXCESS OIL

FROM CYLINDER

BORE

WIPER RING

PISTON HEAD-

Image: <u>https://www.engineersaustralia.org.au/sites/default/files/shado/Learned%20Groups/</u> National%20Committees%20and%20Panels/Engineering%20Design/Part%203.pdf

Crushable washers are another common seal



Image: <u>https://www.engineersaustralia.org.au/sites/default/files/shado/Learned%20Groups/</u> <u>National%20Committees%20and%20Panels/Engineering%20Design/Part%203.pdf</u>

Bridgman... that name should ring a bell



~1915 (mountainmystery.com)

The Bridgman unsupported seal, good to 40,000 MPa!



Bridgman, P. W. (1914). "The technique of high pressure experimenting". *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*. **49**: 627–643. doi:10.2307/20025490.

Image: wikipedia.com

U-Cup seals are good to dynamic seals at high pressure



Many varieties are available

U-Cup Seals



Rod Wiper Seals



Also known as double-lip and \$600 type. wipers, these Buna-N seals have an outer lip that scrapes the shaft and an inner lip that cots as a pressure seal. They are commonly used with JIC cylinders that have rubber rod sonanise.

Stretch-Fit Oil-Resistant Shaft Seals



These all-rubber seals stretch to assist installation in motors, pumps, and gearboxes, then they bounce back to shape.

Heavy Duty Double-Lip Oil-Resistant Shaft Seals



These seals are built to handle moderate pressure changes better than the standard double-lip shaft seals.

High-Speed Oil-Resistant Pump Shaft Seals



Able to handle speeds up to 15,000 fpm, these seals are built for high-speed pumps.

Piston Cup Seals



Place one of these seals in the groove found. around a piston in hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders.

Heavy Duty Rod Wiper Seals



Chemical-Resistant Shaft Seals



Low-Pressure Grease-Resistant Shaft Seals



O-Ring Supported U-Cup Seals



These seals are as wide as they are high for uniform contact.

Oil-Resistant Shaft Seals



Commonly used in oil-lubricated applications, these seals have a spring that keeps the lipengaged to prevent leaks.

Stackable Chemical-Resistant Shaft Seals



Begin with a male and female adapter, then stack as many V-rings between them as you need. Each V-ring adds a layer of sealing

Oil-Resistant Pump Shaft Seals



force.



Heavy Duty O-Ring Supported U-Cup Seals



Also called Type B seals, these are tailer than standard O-ring-supported U-cup seals for belter stability, plus they have beveled lips for a tighter seal.

Double-Lip Oil-Resistant Shaft Seals



Heavy Duty Chemical-Resistant Shaft Seals



Resistant to steam and most chemicals, these heavy duty graphite-reinforced PTFE seals offer excellent wear resistance.

Flexible Oil-Resistant Pump Shaft Seals



An extended spring on these seals accommodates variations in scal cavity length and pump misalignment.





Packed seals are an old, cheap, and common shaft seal



Packing cord is available in many sizes and cross-sections

Compression Packing

Chemical-Resistant Packing Seals

These lubricated PTFE fiber scals stand up to most chemicals. Use them in pumps and valves.

High-Speed Chemical-Resistant Packing Seals



Built for high-speed pump and valve applications, these super-lough asels are made of expanded-graphile yarn with carbonvern corners.

Wire-Reinforced Steam-Resistant Packing Seals



The Inconel-wire reinforcement in these expanded-graphite yarn seals ensures they keep their shape longer than the High-Flexibility Steam-Resistant Packing Scols. Use them for steam applications in valves.

Heat-Shielding OI- and Water-Resistant Packing Seals.



Synthetic yarn that's comparable in strength to aramid is combined with graphite for soft seals. that dissipate heat away from the shaft to extend the life of pumps.

Abrasion-, Oil-, and Water-Resistant Packing Seals



The most abrasion resistant of all our packing scals, these are made of PTFE-impregnated aramid fiber that has been saturated in a lubricant. They are for use in pumps.

Steam- and Chemical-Resistant Packing Seals.

Fill inequiarities in valve stem with these soft PTFE seals.

Heat-Shielding Chemical-Resistant Packing Seals



High-Speed Steam-Resistant Packing Seals

Made of graphile-impregnated carbon, these steam-resistant seals dissipate heat from the shall to protect pumps and valves when operating at high speeds.

Low-Friction Oil- and Water-Resistant Packing Seals



Candle Wick Packing Seals





Abrasion- and Chemical-Resistant Packing Seals

Aramid and PTFE fibers are blended for seals. that resist chemicals and abrasion. Use these seals in pumps.

Food-Grade Chemical-Resistant Packing Seals



Made of FDA-listed material for use with food and beverage, these PTFE seals are lubricated with mineral oil. Use them in oumps.

High-Flexibility Steam-Resistant Packing Seals

Offering excellent flexibility, these seals are made of expanded graphite yarn. Use them for steam applications in pumps and valves.

Ultra-Sealable Oil- and Water-Resistant Packing Seals



Our most compressible packing seals, these require less pressure than any other to make an effective seal. They're made of lubricated PTFE-impregnated aramid fiber and are for use in pumps.

Packing Seal Tape





Hard Chemical-Resistant Packing Seals



These seals are made of PTEE fiber without a lubricant, so they're harder than other chemical-resistant packing seals to handle high-pressure valve applications.

Steam-Resistant Packing Seals



Use these graphite-impregnated graphite seals for steam applications in pumps and valves.

Oil- and Water-Resistant Packing Seals



Premium Steam- and Chemical-Resistant Packing Seals.



Made of Gere PTFE, these premium seals are soft, so they conform to fill irregularities caused by wear in valve stems.

Packing Seal Lubricating Rings



Install between layers of packing seals to ensure lubricants are distributed evenly. These





Many experiments happen in vacuum systems which require special sealing techniques



Image: lesker.com

Copper gaskets on flat flanges is the most common



Image: <u>eBay.com</u>



Image: <u>mdcvacuum.com</u>

Threaded seals are used for pressurized pipes and pathways



Teflon tape is a common seal



Image: <u>wikipedia.com</u>

Pipe dope is a gel alternative



Image: <u>familyhandyma</u>

Swagelok is a common ferruled pressure fitting

Swadelok

SS304 1/4" Gas Tube



Image: <u>swagelok.com</u>

Fully insert the tube into the fitting and against the shoulder; rotate the nut finger-tight. High-pressure applications and high safetyfactor systems: Further tighten the nut until the tube will not turn

by hand or move axially in the fitting.

Mark the nut at the 6 o'clock position.



Image: <u>swagelok.com</u>

While holding the fitting body steady, tighten the nut one and onequarter turns to the 9 o'clock position. For 1/16, 1/8, and 3/16 in.; 2, 3, and 4 mm tube fittings,

tighten the nut three-



quarters turn to the 3 o'clock position.

Gaugeability

On initial installation, the Swagelok gap inspection gauge assures the installer or inspector that a fitting has been sufficiently tightened.

Position the Swagelok gap inspection gauge next to the gap between the nut and body.



If the gauge will not enter the gap, the fitting is sufficiently tightened. If the gauge will enter the gap, additional tightening is required.

Always depressurize a system before adjusting the tightness of a tube fitting connection.

There are many glues/epoxies out there, and using the correct one is essential



Image: Ben Krasnow

JB Weld is a handy multi-material bonding agent


Hot glue is surprisingly useful as a vibration adsorbing hold down



Image: <u>wikipedia.com</u>

Assignment: Project Parts Lists

mump curers cru LE AMERICAL STATEM <u>eller</u> EXCICISE Use with w/outs? EUX new bras (T) Chinagen Read 55 Papers min Bdays Joy + crafts (w) organize Buying lists WORK/School When Estimurs When Estearing weed Sat: SSU 12noon Sextant: See LIST storm: OUFELKESRY PSY project brainstom? Ellen Davis PSY: MET . ET 019-17 SUSP october MAP baby MAR C. eds yen for Ma Image: todolisttemplate.com

DUE: 10/6/16

Activity: Swagelok Demo

An Installer's Pocket Guide for Swagelok® Tube Fittings

