ProPack DICHTUNGEN UND PACKUNGEN AG

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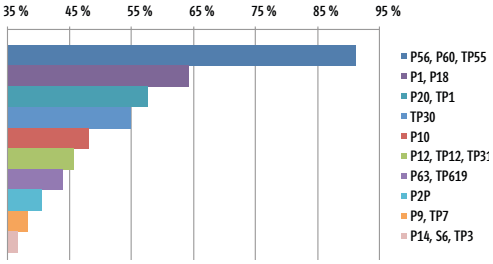
Trapez-Pack®18 ProStar

Hybrid-Braid in W-Profile made of ePTFE/Graphite and Carbon/Graphite Yarn with additional X-Section Impregnation and Silicone Run-In Lubricant

- Preferred packing for sealing abrasive mediums in all manner of plant rotating equipment
- Excellent when used in crystalizing products
- Low Coefficient of friction and ultimate heat conductivity
- High plant standardization possibilities
- Recommended Shaft Surface Hardness HRC35

Heat conductivity of pump packing



This type of packing represents one of the most versatile pump- and agitator packing. It utilizes the exceptional thermal conductivity of ePTFE with incorporated graphite and the wear resistance and low shrinkage of carbon yarn. Both yarns have good chemical resistance. The running track reinforced braid provides a low wear packing that resists products containing solids. The trapezoidal braid also reduces shaft wear, so the packing can be used on stainless steel shafts and sleeves. Cross-section density impregnation prevents hardening and crystallization of products in the packing.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS ABOUT GLAND PACKING

QUESTION: WHAT IS BETTER, CORNER REINFORCED OR RUNNING TRACK REINFORCED PACKING?	**QUESTION:** WHAT IS THE BENEFIT OF AN ELASTOMER CORE IN A PACKING?	**QUESTION:** WHAT IS THE ADVANTAGE OF A RAPEZOID AGAINST A TRADITIONAL SQUARE PACKING?
This depends on the application. Corner-reinforced packing is in any case better when sealing axially moving plunger. When corner-reinforced packing is used in rotating applications in pumps and agitators, depending on the material of the reinforcement, the corner can create scoring on the shaft surface, which is disadvantageous especially when axial adjustment is required. This is where the running track-reinforced packing is advantageous. Because their reinforcement goes in a kind of zebra pattern over the whole width. As a result, wear of the shaft surface is uniform. A small advantage of corner-reinforced packing resisting extrusion in larger gap widths can be compensated for running track-reinforced packing by using extrusion-protected bull rings. These are made of silica or barium sulfate reinforced 3mm thick sPTFE gasket material. A tangential cut makes them easy to install and, most importantly, they run without wear on the shaft.	There are two types of elastomer cores used. The solid core and the tube core. A packing woven in the center with a solid elastomer core is said to have an increased spring back rate compared to a standard packing. This can be advantageous if the shaft occasionally deflects under overload. A tube core in the center increases the adaptability of the packing, for example, in the event of an inclined shaft alignment in the stuffing box. No elastomer core version, on the other hand, will compensate for a permanent shaft runout.	Each packing deforms when bent into a ring. The square packing bulges up at the inner diameter on the shaft because it is compressed, and at the outer diameter it is stretched, which leads to material lack on the stuffing box wall and thus to leakage. To stop the leakage, the packing ring stack is compressed. The bulge on the shaft will tend to burn, and yet leakage will continue to escape along the outside diameter. Basically, this will happen similarly with a trapezoidal packing. The only difference is that it is deliberately axially narrower at the inner diameter and axially thicker at the outer diameter. When bending, the two flat surfaces will therefore form parallel and at right angles to the shaft. This prevents burning and external leakage and achieves a better sealing effect with lower gland force.

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