



# Technical Information

## Nekal-tight fabric expansion joints

RAL-GZ 719

**TI-003**

Rev. 1 – 06/98

page 1 of 1

1. The Quality and Test Regulations for Fabric Expansion Joints mention in Item 2.1.4 and in 3.1.4 "Tightness" that expansion joints should be tight in accordance with the latest edition of the DECHEMA Information Bulletin ZfP 1, annex 2, Item 2.2 "Bubble method with foaming liquid" (nekal-tight).

2. The bubble method acc. to ZfP 1 is a qualitative method. It serves for finding and proving an individual leakage.

3. In the DECHEMA Information Bulletin ZfP 1 statements are made regarding the sensitivity of test methods, namely measured as a PV product for characterizing an amount of gas.

3.1. The sensitivity of the bubble method to furnish proof is stated to be

$$L = 10^{-2} \text{ bis } 10^{-4} \text{ mbar}\cdot\text{l}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$$

3.2. This indication refers to an individual leakage and cannot therefore be transferred to the integral leakage rate of an expansion joint.

4. Tightness is proved in a test unit by means of a foaming liquid (nekal) at room temperature.

4.1 In conformance with the Quality and Test Regulations RAL-GZ 719, Item "2.2.6 Tightness", no bubbles may appear in the bellows area at a test pressure, which has to be 1½ times of the nominal pressure, but at least to 5000 Pa.

4.2 This refers both to the bellows area and to the clamping area.

5. The tightness may be proved on a mutually agreed design specimen and/or on site, on the installed original.

**Edited by the Quality Committee of the Quality Association for Fabric Expansion Joints**