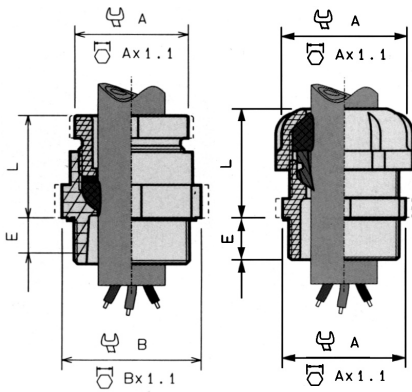


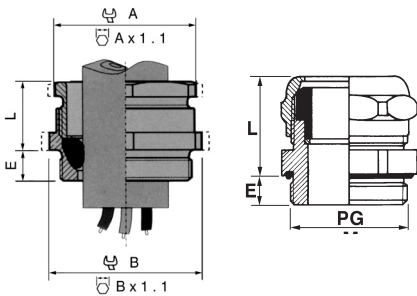
Plastic insulating glands

Intended to use in industrial electrical systems.
Protection class: IP 50 to IP 68.
 Made of polyamide and polystyrol. PG or metric threads.



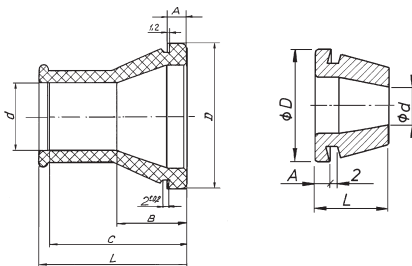
Metal glands

Intended to use in industrial electrical systems where high shock resistance and mechanical strength are required.
Protection class: IP66 to IP68.
 Made of nickel-plated brass. PG and metric threads.



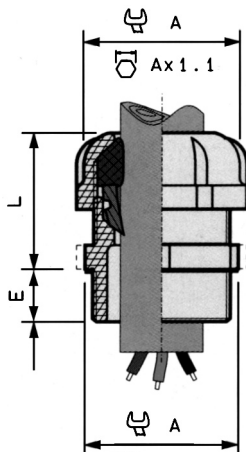
Rubber glands

Glands of simple structure and low price. For protecting the insulation of wires passing through metal structures.



Glands for use in areas of explosion-hazardous

Used to insert round armoured and unarmoured cables or cords into the inside of electrical devices. Intended to use in indoor or outdoor explosion hazardous areas.
Material: polyamide or nickel-plated brass. **Protection degree:** IP66 to IP68.
 Have fire-tight cover and connection.



Protective conduits for wiries

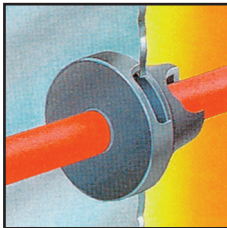


Intended to lead electrical systems in conditions of high dustiness, humidity and aggressive atmosphere. Protect the wiring against mechanical damages, give aesthetic appearance to the system. When made for specified purpose they have high resistance to mechanical damages and to chemically aggressive media mostly occurring in industry. Protect the wiring against high-frequency radiation, industrial computer systems against interference as well as against contact with hot pipings (steam or hot water).

Able to ensure IP 68 protection class.

Protect the cables which cannot be led in ducts. Ensure high flexibility on in the connection areas of devices.

Flexible glands



Used to insert round cables and wires into the inside of electrical devices. The gland is resistant to vibrations of the sealed cable or tube thus providing continuously sure tightness.

Protection degree: min. IP67.

Material: EPDM.

The glands are intended to insert a cable into the inside of electrical equipment such as control cabinets, power supply cabinets, conduit boxes, etc.

The gland structure ensures:

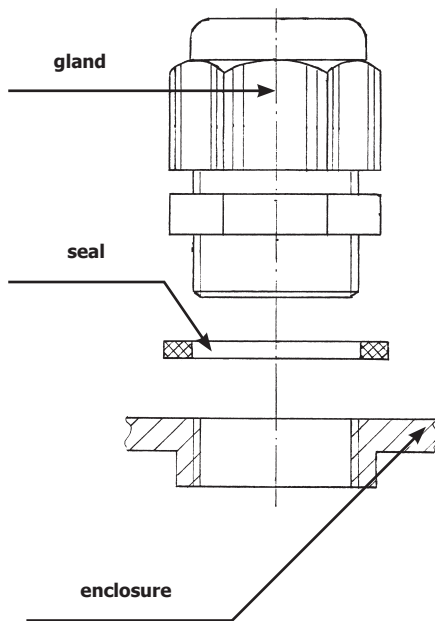
- cable fixing
- sealing of cable passage through the device wall,
- protection of electrical device against the penetration of humidity, ag-

gressive atmosphere, dust, explosive atmosphere, etc.,

- Insulating of cable from the metal enclosure,
- Mechanical protection of cable against damage with a sharp edge of enclosure.

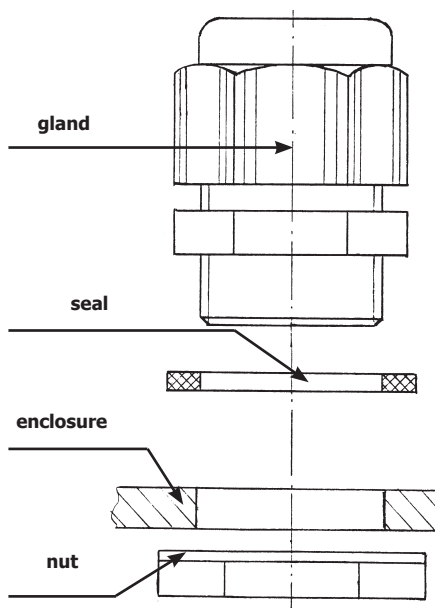
It ensures the IP protection class specified according to the enclosure and is intended to particular cable types.

Fixing the gland in a threaded hole



Applicable in case when the enclosure (wall) of the box or cabinet is made of a material which is thicker than nut thickness required. Typical examples of such fixing are glands placed in cast iron boxes. Of course the bore must be threaded respectively. To achieve the protection class specified, a relevant seal must be used under the nut. When selecting the seal attention has to be paid both to its size and permissible working temperature. The gland – and – seal set can operate at such temperatures as its least resistant element (usually a rubber seal). For all our products the permissible temperature ranges are given.

Fixing the gland in a through-bore



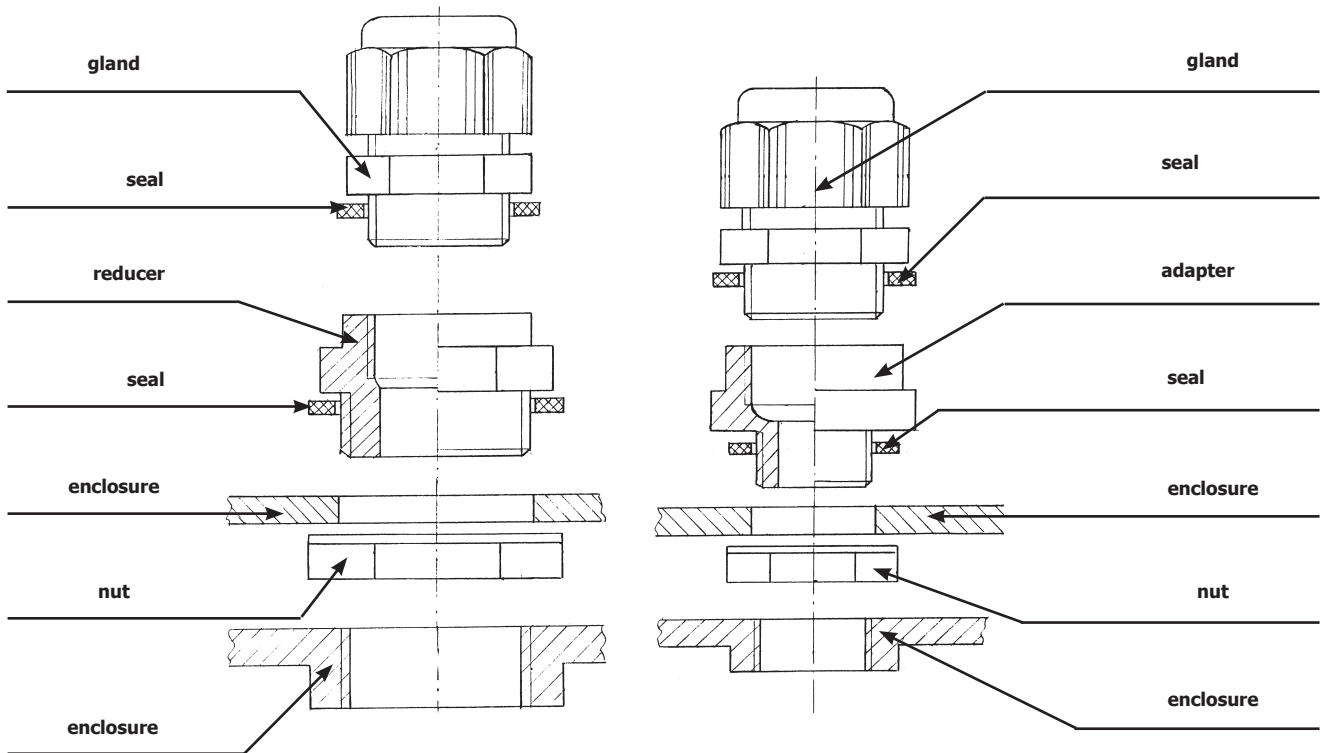
Used in case when the enclosure (wall) of the cabinet or box is too thin to enable the gland to be screwed-in. The gland is attached to the enclosure by means of the nut. The bore diameters for particular threads are given on page 3/82. When selecting the seal attention has to be paid both to its size and permissible working temperature. The gland – seal set can operate at such temperature as its least resistant element (usually a rubber seal).

For all our products the permissible temperature range is given.

NOTE!

1. Currently manufactured plastic glands usually have suitably formed sealing rings on the contact surface of the enclosure. When fixing them in the enclosure with smooth surface (e.g. made of metal sheet, plastic, castiron with machined surface of contact with the gland) no additional sealing is needed to achieve the protection class of the connection which corresponds to the IP of the gland itself. The contact surface of the enclosure must be suitably smooth and flat and have no defects as well.
2. The hole for a gland should be performed according to the table on page 3/82.
3. The glands should be installed in ambient temperatures above +5°C. Then the proper arrangement of the seal on the conductor is assured.

Application of reducer and adapter



The use of the reducer enables to apply a smaller gland than it results from the bored hole diameter. It is used e.g. at replacing cables with cables of smaller diameter. The use of adapter enables to utilize a larger gland than it results from the hole diameter.

The reducer or adapter is fixed to the structure by screwing in a threaded hole or by fastening with a nut. The gland is always screwed in the reducer or adapter.

In order to achieve the protection class specified, a relevant seal must be used under the nut.

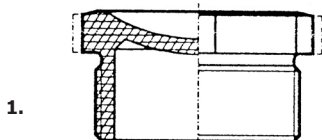
When selecting the seal attention has to be paid both to its size and permissible working temperature. The gland – seal set can operate at such temperature as its least resistant element (usually rubber seal).

For all our products the permissible temperature range is given.

Application of blind sealing rings

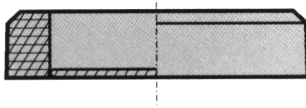
In case when the hole is prepared for a gland and the cable or conduit is not installed as yet, the hole must be plugged to protect the inside of the device against the penetration of dust, humidity or aggressive atmosphere.

It may be done in several ways according to the protection class required, environmental conditions, mechanical strength required.



1. Using a hole-plug of plastic or metal, fixed like a gland. This solution ensures the highest protection class and resistance to damages.

2.



2. Using a gland with a "blind" sealing ring.

Some glands (e.g. DW or DW...S) are equipped with a factory made "blind" sealing ring. For other glands such a ring has to be purchased additionally. During installation of the gland the box inside is separated from the environment with a thin membrane made of the same material as the sealing ring (for normal temperatures it is the rubber or plastified PVC) and when the cable is to be installed the membrane is simply spiked.

Applied for glands of the protection class not higher than IP 66.