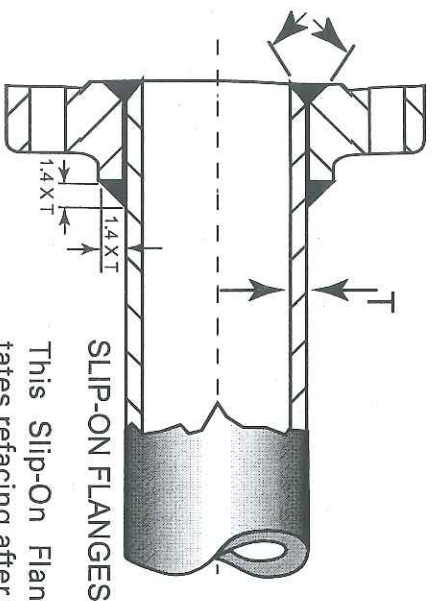


WELDING NECK FLANGES

This type preferred for severe services because it provides the greatest factor of safety and fatigue strength. These features make this type of flange suitable for all pressures and temperatures for which flanges are rated. Welding cannot cause distortion of the flange face.

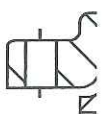


SLIP-ON FLANGES

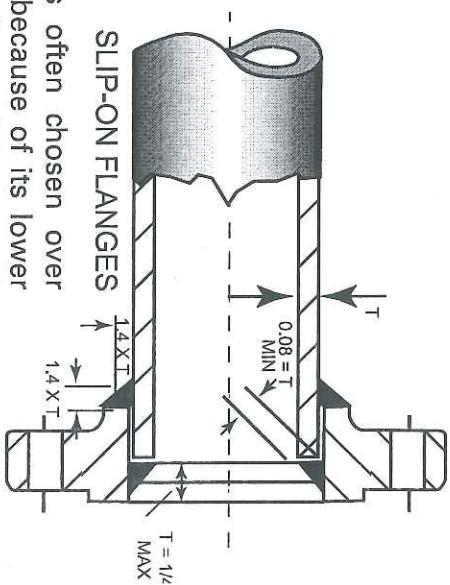
This Slip-On Flange construction necessitates refacing after welding thus reducing the economic advantage this type flange has over the welding neck type. It is used where smooth bores free from pockets are desired. Slip-On Flanges are standard in the 150 lb. and 300 lb. classes only and because of their lower factor of safety in resisting pressure and fatigue, they are not recommended for

SLIP-ON FLANGES

LAP JOINT STUB FLANGES



This type assembly has a lower factor of safety in resisting pressure and fatigue than welding neck flanges. It is available for all pressures and temperatures for which flanges are rated and because the flange swivels freely on the stub, the alignment of both holes is independent from the welding operation. Welding cannot cause distortion of the gasket face.



SLIP-ON FLANGES

This Slip-On Flange is often chosen over Welding Neck Flanges because of its lower initial cost and is widely used because it requires less accuracy in cutting pipe to length and permits alignment of bolt holes and squaring of flange faces with less difficulty. Refacing to repair warpage or weld spatter damage can be eliminated by the construction shown here if care is used when