

Swivel Joint Styles



Style 20

A single swivel joint unit is used for rotation of the pipe or hose in one axis only. A typical application would be between solid pipework and the drum of a hosereel.



Style 30

A single swivel joint unit with an elbow is used for rotation of the pipe or hose in one axis only. Either side of the joint can be rotating.

Also commonly used between solid pipework and the drum of a hosereel.



Style 40

A single swivel joint unit with two elbows is used for rotation of the pipe or hose in one axis only. Either side of the joint can be rotating.

Used between solid pipework 'arms' to allow them to move parallel with each other. If the swivel unit is solidly mounted, both arms can move freely.



Style 50

Two swivel joint units joined by an elbow. Used for rotation of the pipe or hose in 360° in two axis and at 90°. Either side of the swivel joint can be rotating.

When used between solid pipework and a suspended hose, it allows the operator freedom of movement.



Style 60

Two swivel joint units joined by an elbow. Used for rotation of the pipe or hose in 360° in two axis. Either side of the swivel joint can be rotating.

When used between solid pipework and a suspended hose, it allows the operator freedom of movement.



Style 70

Two swivel joint units joined by an elbow and with an elbow on each end. Used for rotation of the pipe or hose in 360° in two axis. Either side of the swivel joint can be rotating.

When used between solid pipework and a suspended hose, it permits swinging lines at any angle.



Style 80

Three swivel joint units joined by elbows and with an elbow on one end. Used for rotation of the pipe or hose in 360° in three axis. Either end of the swivel joint can be rotating.

When used, the moving end can be positioned at any angle around the x, y and z axis.



Style 90

Three swivel joint units joined by elbows. Used for rotation of the pipe or hose in 360° in three axis. Either end of the swivel joint can be rotating. When used, the moving end can be positioned at any angle around the x, y and z axis.

The proper selection of a swivel joint for a particular application is of the utmost importance.

Users must consider the size, temperature, application, media, and the total weight supported by the swivel joint.

The use of swivel joints to compensate for twist in hose, should be carefully reviewed, since *the hose must be sufficiently stiff to generate the torque needed to actuate the swivel before it kinks.*

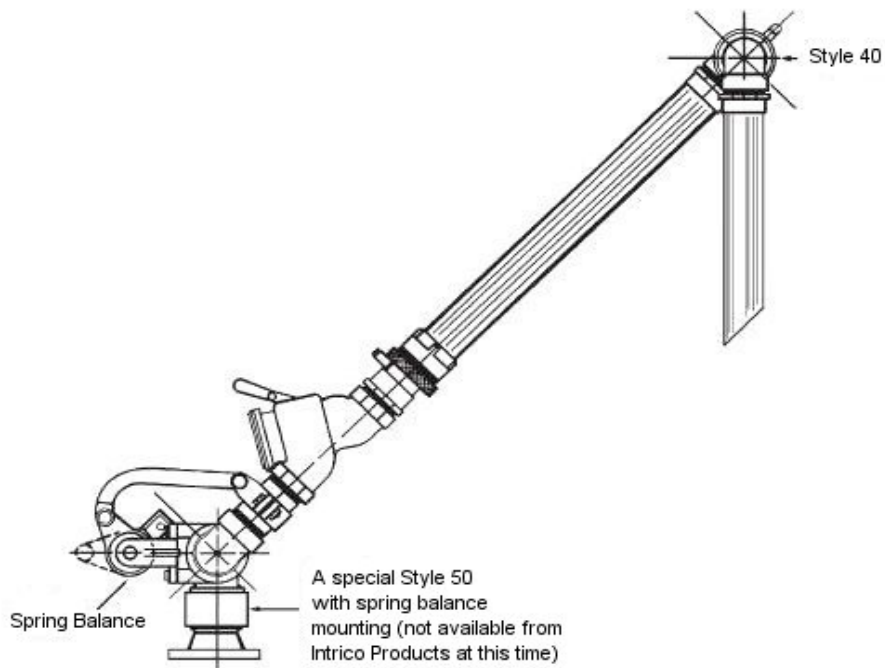
In many installations, the twist is caused by lateral movement that can be eliminated by the use of a swivel joint that addresses this lateral movement (i.e. Style 40 or Style 30).

The Intrico Products Ltd design requires less torque to initiate rotation; as we are use ROTARY SHAFT SEALS.

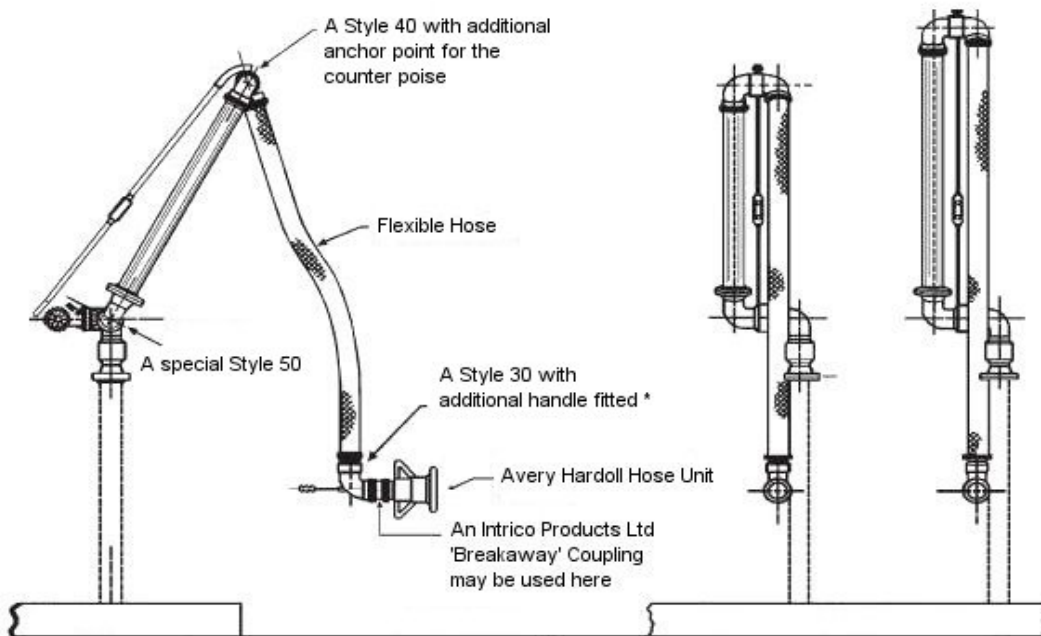
Some hoses are unable to generate even the low torque required for a hose swivel, many metal hoses fall into this group.

Other hoses are stiff enough to turn almost any swivel, many armored hoses fall into this group.

Intrico Products Ltd recommend that each swivel joint be inspected and properly maintained on a regular basis.



LOADING ARMS



HOSE LOADERS

* A Style 60 unit may also be fitted at this point