



## 5-110.02 Channel Sealing Profiles

RoHS  
WEEE

PVC

Benefits:

- ▶ Conventional door profiles made of PVC for applications into seal channels.
- ▶ Several versions for different door bendings available.
- ▶ For higher requirements regarding sealing properties and easy fitting please see product system 5-100.
- ▶ Note Tolerances.

Material:

- ▶ **Sealing Profile:**  
PVC

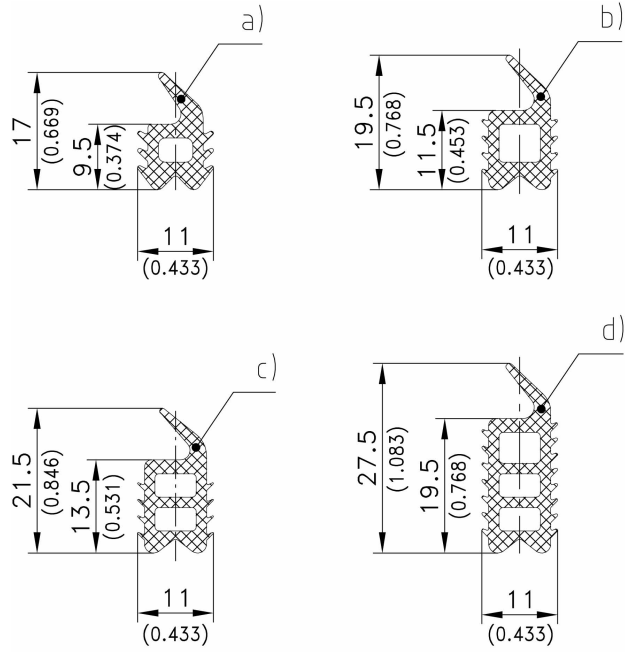


### Customised designs:

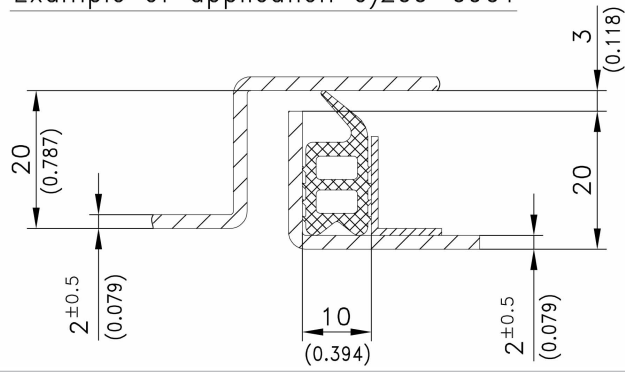
- ▶ If the cross-sections shown here are not suitable for your specific application, we can produce a customised profile to meet your needs.

## Channel sealing profile

	Part Number	Material	Colour	Width W	Height H	Packaging unit
c)	209-0901.00-00000	PVC	black	11 mm	21,5 mm	20 m
b)	209-0902.00-00000	PVC	black	11 mm	19,5 mm	20 m
a)	209-0903.00-00000	PVC	black	11 mm	17 mm	20 m
d)	209-0904.00-00000	PVC	black	11 mm	27,5 mm	20 m



Example of application c)209-0901



## Guidelines for storage, cleaning and maintenance as per DIN 7716

### 1. Applicability

The guidelines which follow are applicable to products made both of pure rubber and rubber combined with other products, to elastomers made of natural rubber and/or synthetic rubber as well as to glued or laminated products and solutions.

### 2. General

The properties of most rubber products will be affected if they are stored under adverse conditions or improperly handled. They may be made unserviceable due to excess hardening, softening, permanent deformation or spalling, fissures or other surface damage.

The changes may be caused by the effects of oxygen, ozone, heat, light, moisture, solvents or storing under tension. If properly stored and handled, rubber products will retain their properties virtually unchanged over several years.

### 3. Storage area

The storage room should be cool, dry, free of dust and ventilated but not drafty.

#### 3.1 Temperature

The storage temperature should be 15°C and may not exceed 25°C since this could cause a change in the physical properties or could shorten the shelf life.

Neither should the storage temperature fall below -10°C. Even lower temperatures are generally not detrimental but the products could become extremely stiff. Chilled products should gradually be brought up to a temperature of 20°C. Adhesives and solutions may never be colder than 0°C; the minimum storage temperature for products made of certain chloroprene rubber compounds may, under certain circumstances, be 12°C.

#### 3.2 Heating

Where the storage area is heated, radiators and piping should be shielded. The heat sources in the storage areas should be engineered so that the temperature of the items in storage does not exceed 25°C. Minimum clearance between the heat source and the stored products is 1 m.

#### 3.3 Moisture

Storing rubber products in damp storage rooms should be avoided. No condensation may form. Relative humidity should be less than 65%.

#### 3.4 Lighting

The rubber products should be protected against light, and in particular, against the sun's direct rays and strong artificial illumination with a high share of ultraviolet light. It is for this reason that the windows in storerooms should be covered with a red or orange (never blue) coating or film. All sources which emit light in the ultraviolet spectrum are damaging to rubber. Preference is to be given to using standard incandescent lamps for illumination.

### 3.5 Oxygen and ozone

Rubber products should be protected against changes in room air and above all against drafts; this may be done by placing them in protective bags or envelopes or in airtight containers. This applies in particular to items with a large surface area in relationship to the volume such as rubberized items or cellular materials. Since ozone is particularly detrimental, no equipment which generates ozone may be present in storerooms; examples of such sources include fluorescent illumination, mercury vapor lamps, electric motors or other devices which could create arcs or electrical discharges. Combustion gases and vapors which could liberate ozone through photo-chemical processes should be removed. Solvents, fuels, lubricants, chemicals, acids, disinfectants and the like may not be stored in the storeroom. Rubber solutions must be stored in a separate room, observing regulations on the storage and movement of flammable fluids.

### 4. Storage

It is important to ensure that rubber products are free of strain when stored, i.e., not subject to tension, pressure or other stresses since strain can promote permanent deformation and fissuring. Certain metals, and copper and manganese in particular, are damaging to rubber products. It is for this reason that rubber products may not be in contact with these metals during storage but will rather have to be protected by adequate packaging or isolation with a layer of a suitable material such as paper or polyethylene. The materials used in the containers for the packing and covering materials may not contain any components damaging to rubber, such as copper or copper alloys. Gasoline, oil and the like, and films containing plasticizers may not be used for packaging. If powder is applied to rubber products, then the powder may not contain any components which would be damaging to the rubber products. Products suitable for use as powder are talcum powder, prepared chalk (Spanish white), fine-grain mica flour and rice starch. Contact between rubber products made up of differing compounds should be avoided; this is particularly true for products of different colors. The period in storage should be kept as short as possible. During longer storage periods, it is necessary to insure that newly arrived products are stored separate from those previously on hand.

### 5. Cleaning and maintenance

Rubber products may be cleaned with soap and warm water and then allowed to dry at room temperature. After a longer period in storage (6 to 8 months), the products can be cleaned with a 1.5% solution of sodium bicarbonate. Residues from this cleaning solution are to be rinsed away with water. Effective and particularly gentle cleaning agents can be recommended by the manufacturer. Solvents such as trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride and hydrocarbons may not be used for cleaning. Do not use sharp or abrasive objects such as wire brushes, sandpaper, etc.

## Factory Tolerances

Moulded rubber parts based on DIN 7715 M4			
Nominal range in mm		+/- mm	
	to 6.3		0.5
>	6.3 to 10.0		0.7
>	10.0 to 16.0		0.8
>	16.0 to 25.0		1.0
>	25.0 to 40.0		1.3
>	40.0 to 63.0		1.6
>	63.0 to 100.0		2.0
>	100.0 to 160.0		2.5
>	160.0 to		1.5%

Solid rubber profiles (cross section) based on DIN ISO 3302-1 E2			
Nominal range in mm		+/- mm	
	to 1.5		0.25
>	1.5 to 2.5		0.35
>	2.5 to 4.0		0.40
>	4.0 to 6.3		0.50
>	6.3 to 10.0		0.70
>	10.0 to 16.0		0.80
>	16.0 to 25.0		1.00
>	25.0 to 40.0		1.30
>	40.0 to 63.0		1.60
>	63.0 to 100.0		2.00

Sponge rubber (cross section) based on DIN ISO 3302-1 E3			
Nominal range in mm		+/- mm	
	to 1.5		0.40
>	1.5 to 2.5		0.50
>	2.5 to 4.0		0.70
>	4.0 to 6.3		0.80
>	6.3 to 10.0		1.00
>	10.0 to 16.0		1.30
>	16.0 to 25.0		1.60
>	25.0 to 40.0		2.00
>	40.0 to 63.0		2.50
>	63.0 to 100.0		3.20

Tolerances for custom length (rubber) based on DIN ISO 3302-1 L3			
Nominal range in mm		+/- mm	
	to 40		1.6
>	40 to 63		2.0
>	63 to 100		2.5
>	100 to 160		3.2
>	160 to 250		4.0
>	250 to 400		5.0
>	400 to 630		6.3
>	630 to 1000		10.0
>	1000 to 1600		12.5
>	1600 to 2500		16.0
>	2500 to 4000		20.0
>	4000 to		2%

PVC-Profiles (cross sections) based on DIN 16941 3A and 3B			
Nominal range in mm		+/- mm	
	to 3		0.4
>	3 to 6		0.6
>	6 to 10		0.7
>	10 to 18		0.8
>	18 to 30		1.0
>	30 to 50		1.2
>	50 to 80		1.5
>	80 to 120		1.9
>	120 to 180		2.3
>	180 to 250		2.8
>	250 to 320		3.5
>	320 to		1.4%

Tolerances for custom length (PVC) based on DIN 16941 4B			
Nominal range in mm		+/- mm	
	to 400		5.0
>	400 to 1000		10.0
>	1000 to 2500		20.0
>	2500 to 6000		30.0
>	6000 to		2%

The purpose of the subsequently compiled tolerances from the respective standard is to facilitate the quick assignment of tolerated dimensional deviations.

(Not applicable to drawing with fixed tolerances.)