

FITTINGS

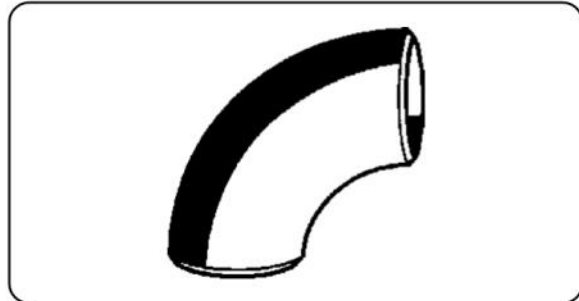
The purpose of a fitting is to change the direction or volume of the flow in piping.

WELDING FITTINGS

These fittings are made from wrought materials and manufactured in both Seamless and Welded Construction.

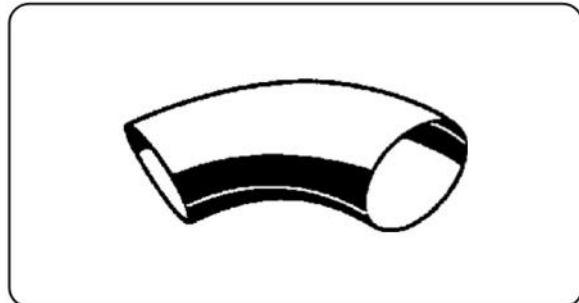
SEAMLESS CONSTRUCTION

The tubing or pipe is heated to a temperature at which the metal is workable and is forced over a mandrel into its final shape. The rough fitting is cooled and machined to apply bevels, then cleaned and marked.



WELDED CONSTRUCTION

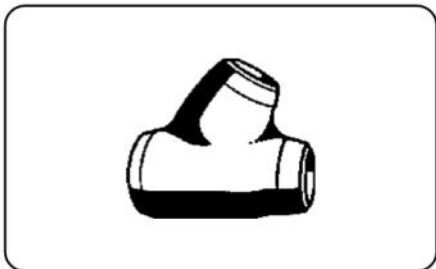
A plate is cut to size and formed in dies. The two sides are welded together. X-Rayed on the weld and then beveled. Fittings can also be manufactured from welded pipe in the same manner as seamless.



WELDED FITTING STANDARDS

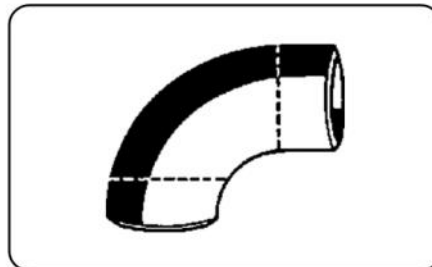
ANSI	B 16.9	Dimensional tolerance through NPS 24
	B 16.25	Butt-welding ends
	B 16.28	Wrought Steel butt-weld; short radius elbows and return
MSS-SP-4S		Dimensional tolerances NPS 26 through NPS 48
Wall thickness:		The wall thickness of butt-welding fittings corresponds to the wall thickness of the pipe.

SPECIAL ORDER



HEAVY WALL/SPECIAL END FITTINGS

This fitting is for main steam nuclear power.



LONG TANGENT

Square cut ends with ends extended beyond normal center to face dimensions.

kellypipe

STANDARD FITTING TYPES

STANDARD BUTT WELD FITTING TYPES

(These fittings are manufactured in both seamless and welded construction)

A long radius ELL has a center to face dimension that is 1.5 times the NPS size of the fitting. A short radius ELL is 1.0 times the NPS size! Example: a NPS 6 fitting LR=8", SR =6"



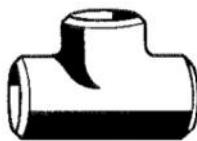
Long Radius 90° ELL



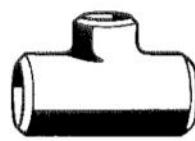
Short Radius 90° ELL



Standard Radius 45° ELL



Straight Tee



Reducing Tee



Concentric Reducer



Eccentric Reducer



180° Long Radius Return Bend



180° Short Radius Return Bend



Stub End



Lateral



Cap



Cross



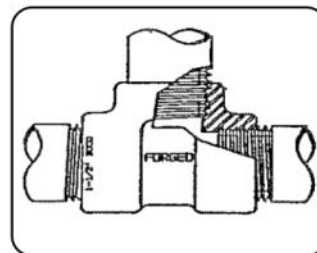
Saddle

kellypipe

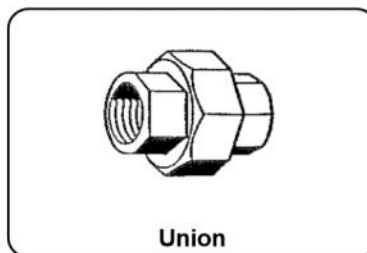
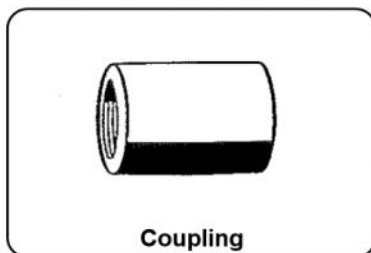
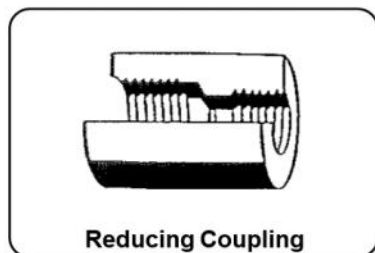
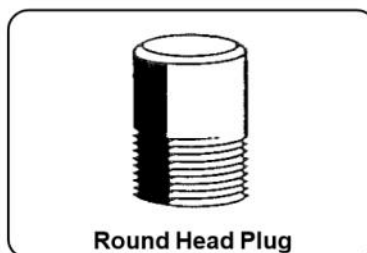
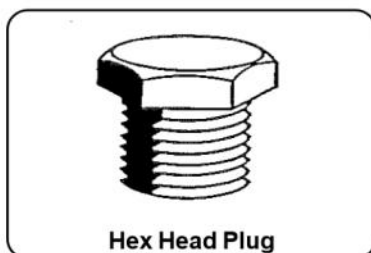
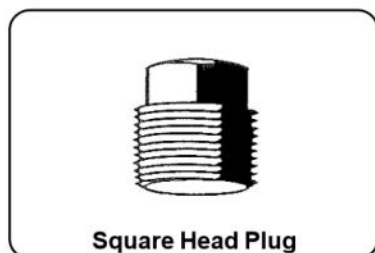
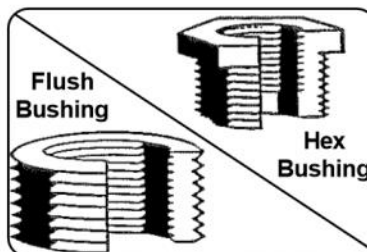
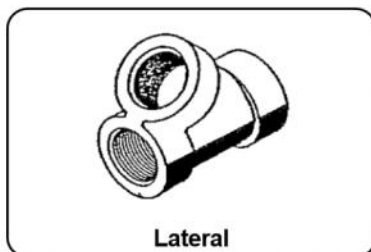
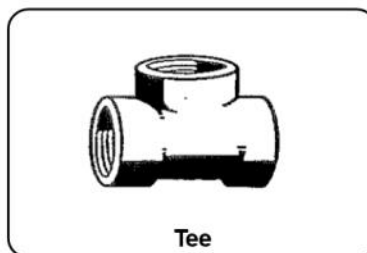
FITTINGS

SCREWED FITTINGS

These fittings are made in sizes 1/8" through 4" and in pressure ratings of 150 lb. (1000 lbs. WOG), 2000, 3000 and 6000 lbs. The 150 lb. fitting is made in both cast and forged material. The others are of forged material.



Screwed Fittings Available:



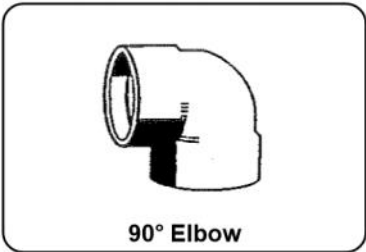
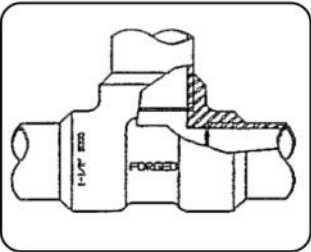
kellypipe

FITTINGS

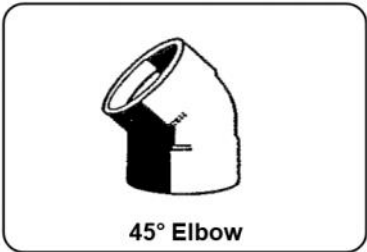
SOCKET WELD FITTINGS

This fitting design has a socket or recess for the pipe to slip into. A back weld is applied to hold the pipe in the fitting. Socket Weld fittings are formed by either the drop forge or upset forging method. They are forged solid and require complete machining.

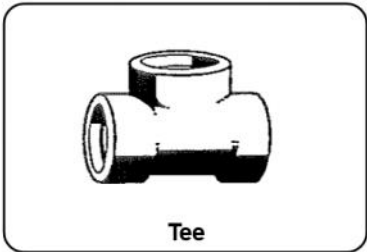
These fittings can be made of carbon, alloy or stainless steel and in nickel alloys in 150, 3000, 6000 and 9000 lb. ratings. The bore or waterway is machined to conform with Schedule 40, 160 and DXH pipe. They are available in the same shapes and sizes as Screwed Fittings including reducing insert bushings. Special bores may be purchased by agreement.



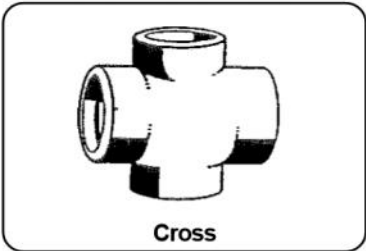
90° Elbow



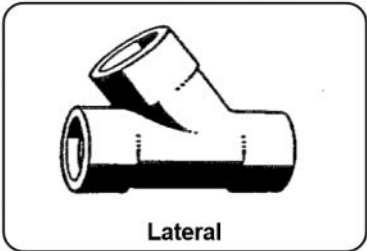
45° Elbow



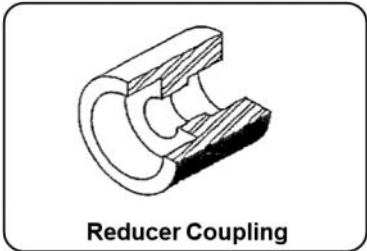
Tee



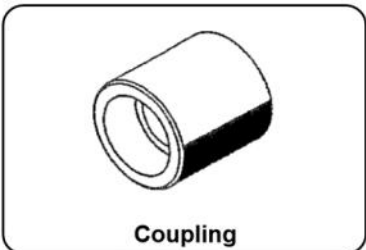
Cross



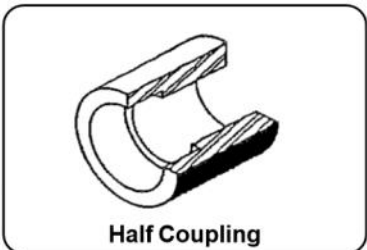
Lateral



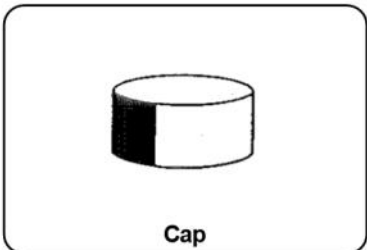
Reducer Coupling



Coupling



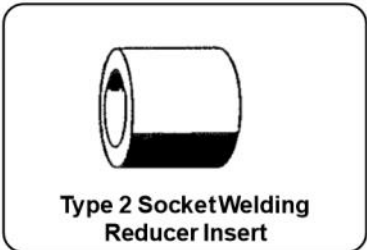
Half Coupling



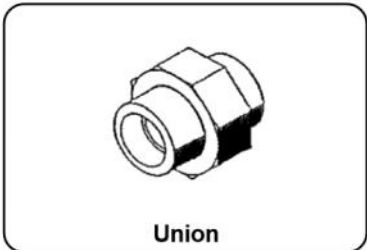
Cap



Type 1 SocketWelding
Reducer Insert



Type 2 SocketWelding
Reducer Insert



Union

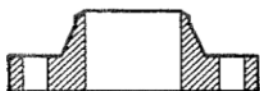
kellypipe

FLANGES

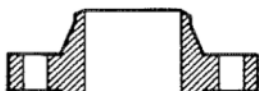
The purpose of a flange is simply to join two pieces of pipe or connect valves or other similar items in a piping system. It may be cast or forged.

FACINGS

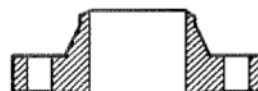
One of the most important parts of the flange is the facing. Here are the most commonly used facings:



Flat Face



Raised Face



Ring Type Facing

STANDARD FLANGE DESIGNS



THREADED

The bore of this flange is threaded to match the pipe size.

Usage: Low pressure systems and where welding could be hazardous.

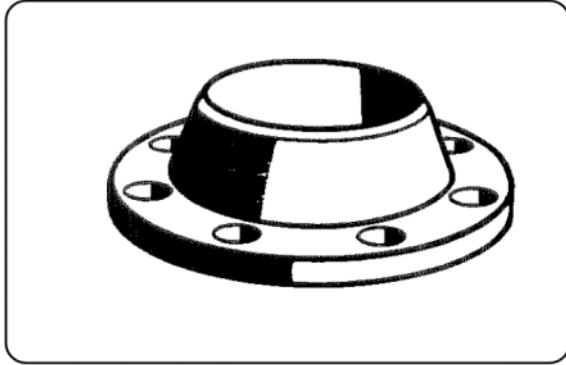


LAP JOINT

Bored slightly larger than the OD of the pipe, the radius on the bottom matches the radius on the stub end. It is slipped over the pipe and a stub end is welded onto the pipe. The flange is then slipped over the stub end and bolted up.

Usage: For systems that need frequent cleaning and/or inspection.

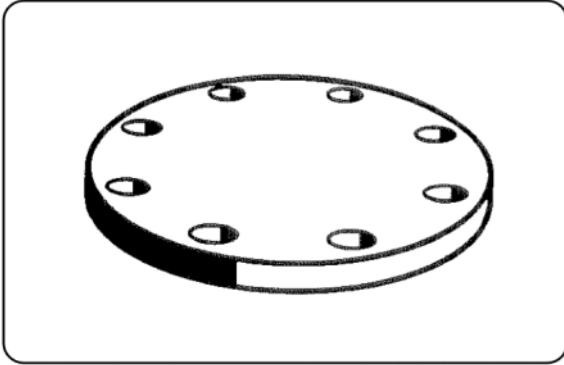
FLANGES



WELDING NECK

Bored to the ID of the pipe and has a high neck to which pipe is welded. Probably the best welding flange available because of its high, heavy neck.

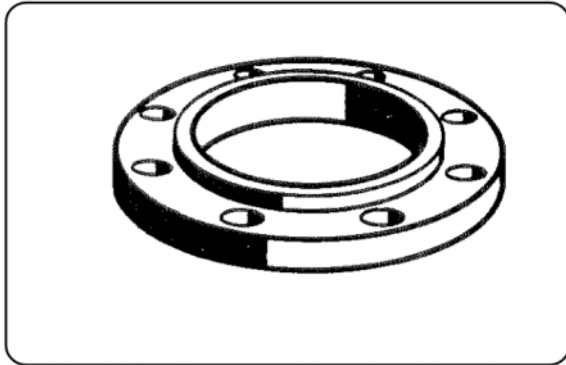
Usage: Wherever a sound welded joint connection is needed.



BLIND FLANGE

As the name indicates this flange is a solid circle drilled to match a companion flange.

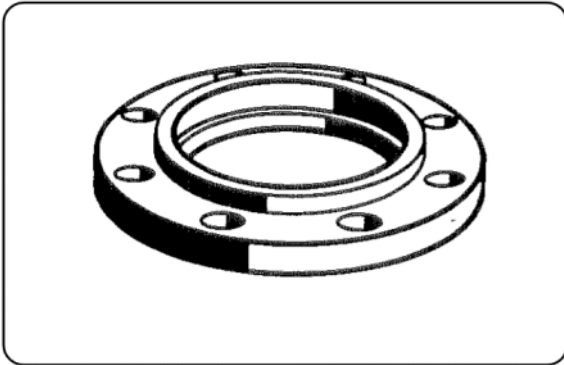
Usage: To shut off or blank off piping.



SLIP-ON

Has a low hub and is bored slightly larger than the OD of the pipe. This flange is welded on both inside and outside of the flange face to prevent leakage.

Usage: Used in lieu of welding necks when cost or space is a major consideration.



SOCKET WELD

The socket weld flange is bored to the ID of the pipe and counter bored slightly larger than the OD of the pipe to allow the pipe to be inserted and welded in place.

Usage: Usually NPS 4 - 300# & 600 + 150' up to NPS 24.

PRESSURE CLASSES

Generally flanges are manufactured in pressure classes of 150, 300, 400, 600, 900, 1500 and 2500 lbs.