Our Service:  
1.   Experienced sealing products supplier.  
2.   Professional design team and sales department for your service.  
3.   All the questions will be dealed within 24hours.                      
4.   Stable quality---coming from good materials.  
5.   Lower price---Not cheapest but the lowest at the same quality.  
6.   Good service---satisfied factory service before and after sale.  
7.   Delivery time---7days-15days for mass production.  
8.   Your inquiry will be replied in one working day.

**Quality Assurance**

BHS believes in the quote “Quality is avoidance of financial loss to society after the product is shipped.”

BHS strives to achieve best-in-class quality and reliability of performance of all products through a systematic approach that emphasizes quality at every stage of product development through manufacturing.

Before leaving the plant, the BHS SEAL is passed through a series of quality assurance tests.

BHS has established a system of quality in line with the ISO 9001:2015. We are aspiring to be recognized as the quality manufacturers in the industry we serve by providing solutions to customer’s problems by engineering and manufacturing quality SEALS at competitive price

* Quality Assurance and Inspection of components and sub-assemblies supplied by approved vendors.
* Line inspection of components, sub-assemblies manufactured on the shop floor.
* Final Inspection and Performance Test.
* Inspection of packing and despatch.
* Tools and instruments calibration and maintenance of test standards.
* Maintaining test records and inspection results.

## QUALITY POLICY

BHS values its Customers, Employees and the Environment endeavoring to satisfy Customer’s needs in terms of Quality, Requisite of Quantity and Timely Delivery of Engine Valves.

Maintain a Quality Management System conforming to International Standard.

Systematically train our Workforce to achieve better Quality by continuous improvement in the Quality Management System.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*NUMBER TABLE\*\*\*\*\*\*

**CLIENT ---283**

WORKER ---19

PRODUCTS ---150+

GOODS IMPORTED FROM-----6 COUNTRY

\*\*\*\*\*\*WHY CHOSE US?\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

1>CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

2>SALES AND SERVICES

Welcome BHS

Babari Hydraulic Solution established in the year 2000, its certified with ISO 90001:2008 and we are the prominent manufacturer, supplier and exporter of a wide conglomerate of industrial seals. These seals are manufactured utilizing premium quality raw material, procured from vendors having spotless track record. Our products are widely appreciated among the clients for having remarkable features like finish, efficient functioning and sure short performance .

1>MANAGEMENT

2>QUICK RESPONSE

3>EXCELLET WORKER

4>QUALITY

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*BOARD OF DIRECTOR\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

RAJESHBHAI KURJIBHAI SHINGALA

**Chairman & Managing Director**

Mr. RAJESHBHAI KURJIBHAI SHINGALA

has over 20 years of experience in SEAL industry and has been the anchor person to craft out new avenues. His exposure related to our industry adds more strength to their experience. His leadership and central decision taking attitude has helped us to achieve what it is today: the fastest growing SEALS Company.

#### Major Landmarks Of His Journey

* To offer world class products through continuous innovation.
* To reach new sectors of industry in particular and society at large by offering products which make change in present state of SEALS .
* To nurture best brains in the company so as to develop them as a future leader to enhance the company to a newer level.
* To provide quick and effective service base to enhance customer satisfaction index.

**M/S DAYABEN RAJESHBHAI SHINGALA**

**PROPRIETOR**

SOLE PROPRIETOR SINCE 20 YEARS

\*\*\*\*\*MATERIAL INFORMATION\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

NBR

Nitrile rubber, also known as NBR, Buna-N, and acrylonitrile butadiene rubber, is a [synthetic rubber](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Synthetic_rubber) [copolymer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copolymer) of [acrylonitrile](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acrylonitrile) (ACN) and [butadiene](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Butadiene). Trade names include Perbunan, Nipol, Krynac and Europrene.

Nitrile butadiene rubber (NBR) is a family of unsaturated copolymers of [2-propenenitrile](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2-propenenitrile) and various butadiene monomers ([1,2-butadiene](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1,2-butadiene) and [1,3-butadiene](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1,3-butadiene)). Although its physical and chemical properties vary depending on the polymer’s composition of [nitrile](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nitrile), this form of synthetic rubber is unusual in being generally resistant to oil, fuel, and other chemicals (the more nitrile within the polymer, the higher the resistance to oils but the lower the flexibility of the material).

It is used in the automotive and aeronautical industry to make fuel and oil handling [hoses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hose), seals, grommets, and [self-sealing fuel tanks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-sealing_fuel_tank), since ordinary rubbers cannot be used.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Value** |
| Appearance |  |
| Hardness, [Shore A](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shore_A) | 30–90 |
| Tensile failure stress, ultimate | 500-2500 PSI |
| Elongation after fracture in % | 600% Maximum |
| Density | Can be compounded around 1.00 g/cm3 |

PTFE

Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) is a synthetic [fluoropolymer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluoropolymer" \o "Fluoropolymer) of [tetrafluoroethylene](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tetrafluoroethylene" \o "Tetrafluoroethylene) that has numerous applications. The best-known brand name of PTFE-based formulas is Teflon by [Chemours](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemours" \o ").

PTFE is a [fluorocarbon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluorocarbon) solid, as it is a high [molecular weight](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molecular_weight) compound consisting wholly of [carbon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon) and [fluorine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluorine). PTFE is [hydrophobic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydrophobic): neither water nor water-containing substances wet PTFE, as fluorocarbons demonstrate mitigated [London dispersion forces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London_dispersion_force) due to the high [electronegativity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronegativity) of fluorine. PTFE has one of the lowest coefficients of [friction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friction) of any solid.

## THE MAIN PROPERTIES OF PTFE

If you were trying to invent a highly flexible, chemical resistant, thermal resistant, non-stick and electrically resistant material, and it hadn’t already been done, you’d be hoping you could come up with a material somewhere nearly as good as PTFE is in these areas.  
  
PTFE’s melting point is around 327°C, and pure [PTFE](https://www.fluorotec.com/materials/ptfe/) is almost totally chemically inert, highly insoluble in most solvents or chemicals, and thermally stable enough to be used between -200 degrees C and +260 degrees C without degrading.  
  
Other useful PTFE properties are its high flexural strength, even in low temperatures, high electrical resistance and dielectric strength, resistance to water (owing to fluorine’s high electronegativity), and low coefficient of friction. PTFE’s density is also very high, at 2200 kg/m3.  
  
In fact, beyond reaction to some chemical agents and solvents (for example, chlorine trifluoride, cobalt(III) fluoride, xenon difluoride or elementary fluorine if at a high pressure and temperature), the only factor to be taken into consideration when using PTFE is that it does not have a good resistance to high energy radiation, which will cause breakdown of the PTFE molecule.

.PU

Polyurethane (PUR and PU) is a [polymer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polymer) composed of [organic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organic_chemistry) units joined by [carbamate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbamate" \o "Carbamate) (urethane) links. While most polyurethanes are [thermosetting polymers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thermosetting_polymer) that do not melt when heated, [thermoplastic polyurethanes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thermoplastic_polyurethanes) are also available.

Polyurethane polymers are traditionally and most commonly formed by reacting a di- or tri poly-[isocyanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isocyanate" \o "Isocyanate) with a [polyol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polyol" \o "Polyol). Since polyurethanes contain two types of monomers, which polymerise one after the other, they are classed as alternating [copolymers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copolymers). Both the isocyanates and polyols used to make polyurethanes contain, on average, two or more [functional groups](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Functional_group) per molecule.

Polyurethanes are used in the manufacture of high-resilience foam seating, rigid foam insulation panels, microcellular foam [seals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seal_(mechanical)) and [gaskets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gasket), durable elastomeric wheels and tires (such as [roller coaster](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steel_roller_coaster), [escalator](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Escalator), [shopping cart](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shopping_cart), [elevator](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elevator), and [skateboard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skateboard#Wheels) wheels), automotive suspension [bushings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bushing_(isolator)), electrical potting compounds, high performance [adhesives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adhesive), surface coatings and surface sealants, [synthetic fibers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Synthetic_fibers)

PROPERTIES OF PU

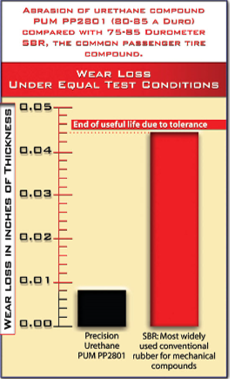
**Wide Range of Hardness**  
The classification of hardness for polyurethane relies on the prepolymer's molecular structure and can be manufactured from 20 SHORE A to 85 SHORE D

**High Load Bearing Capacity**  
Polyurethane has a high load capacity in both tension and compression. Polyurethane may undergo a change in shape under a heavy load, but will return to its original shape once the load is removed with little compression set in the material when designed properly for a given application.

**Flexibility**  
Polyurethanes perform very well when used in high flex fatigue applications. Flexural properties can be isolated allowing for very good elongation and recovery properties.

**Abrasion & Impact Resistance**  
For applications where severe wear prove challenging, polyurethanes are an ideal solution even at low temperatures.

**Tear Resistance**  
Polyurethanes possess high tear resistance along with high tensile properties.

[](https://www.precisionurethane.com/assets/uploads/graph.png)

**Resistance to Water, Oil & Grease**  
Polyurethane's material properties will remain stable (with minimal swelling) in water, oil and grease. Polyether compounds have the potential to last many years in subsea applications.

**Electrical Properties**  
Polyurethanes exhibit good electrical insulating properties.

**Wide Resiliency Range**  
Resilience is generally a function of hardness. For shock-absorbing elastomer applications, low rebound compounds are usually used (i.e. resilience range of 10-40%). For high frequency vibrations or where quick recovery is required, compounds in the 40-65% resilience are used. In general, toughness is enhanced by high resilience.

**Strong Bonding Properties**  
Polyurethane bonds to a wide range of materials during the manufacturing process. These materials include other plastics, metals and wood. This property makes polyurethane an ideal material for wheels, rollers and inserts.

**Performance in Harsh Environments**  
Polyurethane is very resistant to extreme temperature, meaning harsh environmental conditions and many chemicals rarely cause material degradation.

**Mold, Mildew & Fungus Resistance**  
Most polyether based polyurethanes do not support fungal, mold and mildew growth and are therefore highly suitable for tropical environments. Special additives can also be added to reduce this in polyester materials as well.

**Color Ranges**  
Varying color pigments can be added to polyurethane in the manufacturing process. Ultraviolet shielding can be incorporated into the pigment to provide better color stability in outdoor applications.

**Economical Manufacturing Process**  
Polyurethane is often used to manufacture one-off parts, prototypes or high volume, repeat production runs. Size ranges vary from a couple grams to 2000lb parts.

**Short Production Lead Times**  
Compared to conventional thermoplastic materials polyurethane has a relatively short lead time with significantly more economical tooling costs.