











Aluminium Flanges

Aluminum flanges are aluminum flanged fittings that are typically used at the end of a pipe to connect to a valve, pump, meter or other device. They can provide a removable interface and are capable of withstanding high pressures and temperatures. Aluminum flanges are usually made of aluminum alloy and are characterized by light weight, corrosion resistance and relatively low cost. These styles include slip on, weld neck, socket weld, blind, screwed, and plate type.

Aluminum Flanges Product Specification:

Aluminium Flanges	Flange Type	SO,BL, PL,WN,TH,SW,LJ
	Material	1000-7000 Series
	Size Range	1/2"NB -24" NB
	Dimensions	ANSI/ASME B16.5, B 16.47 Series A & B, B16.48, BS4504, BS
		10, EN-1092, DIN, etc
	Class	150#, 300#, 600#, 900#, 1500#, 2500#, PN6, PN10, PN16,
		PN25, PN40, PN64, PN100, PN160 etc.
	Surface Treatment	Anodized
	Standard	ANSI B16.5, ANSI B16.47, DIN2576, DIN2502, DIN2527,JIS

Types of Aluminum Flanges:

Product	Size
Aluminium Slip On Flanges	1/8" – 36"
Aluminium Weld Neck Flanges	Raised Face or Flat Face
Aluminium Blind Flanges	
Aluminium Socket Weld Flanges	
Aluminium Threaded Flanges	
Aluminium Plate Flanges	
Aluminium Long Weld Neck Flanges	
Aluminium Reducing Flanges	
Aluminium Forged Flanges	
Aluminium Lap Joint Flanges	
Aluminium ANSI B16.5 Flange	
Aluminium ASTM Flanges	



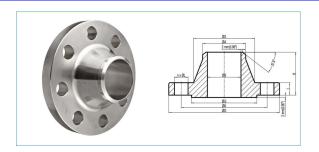




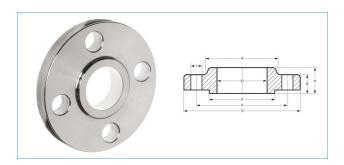




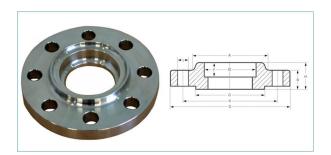




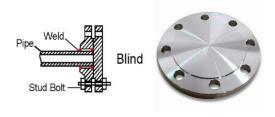
Weld Neck Flanges: These flanges are designed to be welded to a pipe. They have a long tapered hub, which provides an excellent stress distribution on the pipe.



Slip-On Flanges: These flanges are easy to install and are ideal for low-pressure applications. They slide over the end of the pipe and are then welded in place.



Socket Weld Flanges: These flanges are designed to be welded to a pipe using a socket weld connection. They are commonly used in high-pressure applications.









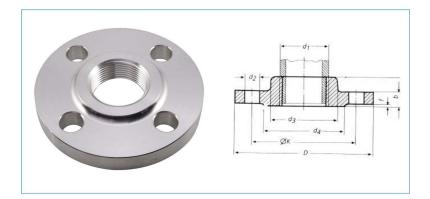








Blind Flanges: These flanges are used to seal off the end of a pipe or valve. They are commonly used in piping systems where maintenance is required.



Threaded Flanges: These flanges are designed to be screwed onto a pipe. They are commonly used in low-pressure applications.

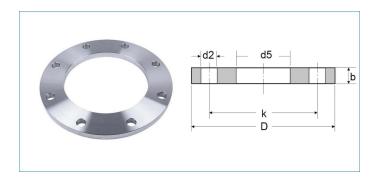


Plate Flanges: These flanges consist of a flat circular metal disk with holes on the edge that can be bolted to another flange or device.

Classification by Connection Method

Туре	Structural Characteristics	Applicable Scenarios
Slip On Flange	The inner diameter of the flange ring is slightly	Low-pressure, normal-temperature
	larger than the outer diameter of the pipeline,	systems (e.g., water supply,
	and is connected to the outer wall of the	ventilation piping), low cost, easy to
	pipeline through the fillet weld.	install.
Weld Neck Flange	With tapered neck, butt welding with pipeline,	High-pressure, high-temperature or
	high strength of weld and uniform stress	severe vibration pipelines (such as
	distribution.	chemical and energy systems).
Threaded Flange	The inner hole of the flange is threaded and	Small low-pressure piping (such as













	screwed to the outer thread of the pipe	instrumentation piping), the need for	
	without welding.	frequent dismantling of the scene.	
Socket Weld Flanges	The flange bore has a groove (socket) and is	Chemical and pharmaceutical	
	connected to the pipe by socket welding.	industries, lightweighting	
		requirements, cryogenic and heat	
		dissipation systems.	
Blind Flange	No center hole, used to close the end of the	System pressure test, equipment	
	pipe or isolate the system.	maintenance isolation (such as	
		reactor manhole cover).	

Classification by Sealing Surface Type

Туре	Sealing surface structure	Features and Applications
Flat Flange (FF)	The sealing surface is flat and glossy and	Low pressure normal temperature
	requires a soft gasket (rubber, PTFE).	water/gas system (PN≤1.6MPa), low
		cost.
Raised Face Flange (RF)	The sealing surface has a ring-shaped	Medium and high pressure system
	projection, and with the concave gasket to	(PN1.6~10.0MPa), the most versatile
	increase the sealing pressure.	(such as petrochemical pipeline).
Concave Face Flange (MFM)	A pair of flanges with flanges and grooves	High pressure, easy to leak the
	respectively, gaskets embedded in the	medium (such as liquefied gas, toxic
	grooves, sealing more reliable.	fluids), need to be strictly sealed
		occasions.
Tongue and groove face flange	One flange with tongue and groove, the	Ultra-high pressure, high
(TG)	other with groove, metal gasket stuck into	temperature or strong corrosive
	the groove, excellent sealing.	media (such as hydrofluoric acid
		pipeline), nuclear industry and other
		special areas.
Ring Joint Face (RJ)	The sealing surface is an annular metal	High-pressure, high-temperature oil
	groove with an oval metal ring gasket,	and gas system (such as API standard
	which is sealed by bolt compression and	oil pipeline), pressure capacity up to
	deformation.	PN25.0MPa or more.

Aluminum Flanges Production Process:

The manufacturing process of aluminum flange usually includes the following steps:

- Material selection: firstly, choose suitable aluminum alloy materials, commonly used aluminum alloys are 6061, 6063, etc. These alloys have good mechanical properties and corrosion resistance.
- Cutting: The aluminum alloy material is cut into the required size and shape, usually using techniques such as laser













cutting, plasma cutting or waterjet cutting.

- Forming: The cut aluminum material is formed by casting, forging or machining. Casting flanges are usually formed by melting the aluminum alloy and pouring it into a mold, while forging flanges are forged to increase the strength of the material.
- Machining: After molding, the flanges need to undergo further machining, such as drilling, milling and turning, to ensure that the flanges' dimensions, flatness and hole accuracy meet the design requirements.
- Surface treatment: In order to improve the corrosion resistance and aesthetics of aluminum flanges, they are usually anodized, painted or given other surface treatments.
- Inspection and testing: Finally, the finished products are subjected to quality inspection, including tests on dimensions, appearance and mechanical properties to ensure that they meet the standards.

Aluminium Flanges Core Advantages:

- Lightweight: With its lower density, aluminum flanges are lighter than steel flanges, making them suitable for applications with stringent weight requirements.
- Corrosion resistance: Aluminum has good corrosion resistance, especially in certain chemical environments, which is more advantageous than steel.
- Good Thermal Conductivity: Aluminum has better thermal conductivity and is suitable for applications that require rapid heat dissipation.
- Ease of machining: Aluminum is easy to machine and can achieve complex shapes and high precision design requirements.
- Aesthetics: Aluminum flanges have a smooth appearance after surface treatment and have a better visual effect, making them suitable for applications that require appearance.
- Cost-effectiveness: Although the unit price of aluminum may be higher than that of some steel materials, it may reduce maintenance and replacement costs in long-term use due to its light weight and corrosion resistance.

Applications of Aluminum Flanges:

- Water treatment and chemical industries: aluminum flanges are used in these industries to connect various pipes and equipment to handle liquids and gases.
- Refrigeration and air conditioning systems: aluminum flanges are used in this field to connect components such as compressors, condensers, evaporators, etc.
- Industrial Production Lines: In automated production lines, aluminum flanges are used to connect pipes of different













equipment to transport materials or perform other operations.

- Automotive Manufacturing: In automotive manufacturing, aluminum flanges are used for engine cooling systems, turbocharging systems, etc.
- Construction Engineering: In building water supply and drainage and fire fighting systems, aluminum flanges are used to connect large pipes.

