## THE COMPLETE DUCT SOURCE

## Quality—Delivery—Service—Design—Price

Clamp Together Duct- Specifications and General Info

General Clamp Together Description: This system is also often referred to as a rolled-lip system due the fact that ALL components have a rolled lip on at least one end. The rolled lip is formed directly onto the end of the straight duct/pipe. On the fittings- elbows, branches, hoods, adapters etc., the rolled lip is formed onto a $2.5^{\prime \prime}$ long collar which is applied to the fitting. The application method consists of spot welding and 'swedging/beading' the collar to the fitting for a tight smooth transition between the fitting and the collar. An over-center locking clamp is then used to encompass the two rolled lips of any two joining parts, pulling them together in the locking motion and then sealing them through the use of the gasket imbedded in the clamp.

Clamp: The clamp is all stainless in construction. The standard clamp has an N-Butyl rubber, 'winged' gasket that fits into the formed grove in the circumference of the clamp. Other gasket materials such as Silicon, Goretex and even fiberglass rope are available to address corrosive, food grade and temperature specific applications. An optional adjustable clamp with tightening screw is also available.

Straight Duct: The duct is a nominal 5 feet in length- the variation being by the diameter of the pipe and the corresponding size of the rolled lip. The standard gauge duct is first formed by cutting stock sheet metal to specific widths. After rolling, the rolled duct is laser welded to a completely sealed seam. The final forming of the rolled lip onto the duct is accomplished by using opposing dies in a $5^{\prime}$ hydraulic press.

Duct Standard Gauges for the duct are 26 ga for 3 ", 24 ga for $4-6$ ", 22 ga for $7-12^{\prime \prime}$ and 20 ga for sizes 13-22". Typically, all sizes can go 2 gauges heavier and still have the rolled lip formed onto the end. But the duct is also available in gauges up to and including 10 gauge. At the higher gauges and dependent upon the size, a collar is applied to welded duct or tubing.

Field Adjustment: As the pipe is 5 ' in length, fitting to length is completed using either a part called an 'adjustable sleeve' or the collars on the fittings. Either will receive and slide over a cut piece of pipe that is cut to approximate length, where it is then locked to the pipe with the standard clamp. An O-ring slid over the cut pipe serves as the opposing rolled lip, to which the clamp attaches the rolled lip formed on the sleeve or collar.

Elbows: Elbows are available in a variety of styles depending upon the diameter, radius (length of turn), and gauge and material required. These include welded halves with a longitudinally welded seam, formed tube elbows, and gore/segmented elbow which are mechanically locked or fully welded to form the elbow. Typical degrees are 90, 60, 45 and 30 degree with standard radii of 1, 1.5 and $2.5 \times$ Diameter. BUT ALL DEGREES AND ALL RADII ARE AVAILABLE. Elbows are typically two gauge heavier than the duct.
Controlled Air Design (800) 635-0298
PO Box 90192
Raleigh, NC 27675
https://www.controlledairdesign.com/

Branches (Lateral, T on tapers, Y's, double Branches, etc.): These are built to specification with the lightest gauge being 18 gauge. The laterals are FULLY welded to the body for a smooth transition. Standard degrees are 30,45 or 90 .

Cut-offs and Blast Gates: Standard cut-offs consist of aluminum body gates with either galvanized or SS blades. Other options include

- Fabricated galvanized or SS bodies
- Full welded air tight galvanized or SS bodies
- Fabricated bodies with UHMW seals that press against the blade
- Automatic gates- pneumatically operated/electrically activated- in any of the above styles. Cylinders require a minimum of 90 psi. Activating voltages can be 12 or 24 V AC or DC and line voltage up to 240V.

Miscellaneous Fittings: Adapters, hoods, transitions, reducers et al. are available to specification. Gauge is dependent upon size and application but range from 22 to 10 ga .

Materials: All Duct and Components are available in galvanized, stainless (304-316) as a standard.
Optional: carbon steel and galvanized.
Gauges:
PRESSURE RATING
Typically pressures for applications of duct range to 40 inches of water. However higher pressures are not out of the norm and particular pressure rating guarantees can be acquired by contacting us.

Warranty- a 1 year warranty for material defects and workmanship is provided from the date of manufacture for all fabricated items. Our Stainless steel clamps have a lifetime replacement guarantee.

## Call us at (800) 635-0298 with any questions.

Pipe and Elbows Gauge Tables


CLS-Collared Lock Formed,
L-Laser Welded
*- HP Tubing-collared
LC- Laser Welded with Collars
**-Mig Welded with Collars

## THE COMPLETE DUCT SOURCE

## Quality—Delivery—Service—Design—Price

## DUCT FLANGED (ANGLE RING) BID SPECS:

General Description: A full line of industrial ducting used primarily in the collection/transference of waste material created during manufacturing processes.

Basic Characteristics: Metal ducting utilizing one of several method to join the duct together. Methods include raw ends where duct is welded together, angle rings/flanges where the angle ring is welded to the duct in a fixed method, or angle rings/flanges where the ring is left loose so as to rotate freely on the duct 'behind' a van -stoned end (a $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ lip turned at 90 degrees) formed on the end of the duct. In this latter method, the van-stoned ends are pressed together between the joining flanges.

Material: Galvanized, 304 and 316 SS, or carbon steel
Gauges: Components available in 8-24gauge depending on diameter and radius of elbows. Elbows are typically 2 gauges heavier than the duct.

Sizes: $3^{\prime \prime}$ up to $120^{\prime \prime}$ (Call for larger.)
Components: All components. (Pipe, elbows, branches, gates, hoods, adapters, hangers, flex hose and ALL other components- standard and specials built to drawings.

## Construction:

Pipe- Laser welded seams and/or tubed based upon classification, gauge and material.
Elbows- Stitch welded pressed halves, segmented 'gore' and then mechanically locked or welded, tubes. Any radius is available. Normally specified in Center Line Radius (CLR)

Branches- Spot welded or welded reducers with full welded laterals. Available in 30,45 or 90 degree laterals.
Cut-offs- Aluminum with Galvanized or SS blades
Gates-Full welded and/or folded metal in galvanized or SS. Optional pneumatic cylinders controlled by electrically activated solenoids.

All other fittings constructed to normally accepted standards.
Flex hose- Various materials (urethane, steel, poly carbonates) and thickness.
Application/Gauge/Welding Method Notes- Duct is built in accordance with SMACNA guidelines which are based upon operating pressures, abrasiveness relative to conveyed material and velocities. Angle ring/flanges are welded to the duct accordingly.

Hanging- Generally accepted methods include cable hangers and saddle hangers.
Warranty- a 1 year warranty for material defects and workmanship is provided from the date of manufacture for all fabricated items.

## Clamp Together Duct System

The Quick Connect, Quick Assembly, No-Weld Ductwork
We know more about Clamp Together Duct than anyone. (see our profiles) Available in sizes $3^{\prime \prime}-24^{\prime \prime}$, in galva-nized and SS, in standard and heavy (up to 10) gauge. We provide ALL components and special fittings. The system is infinitely adjustable with adjustment capability built into EVERY fitting. While Clamp Together Duct is often the fastest, easiest and cheapest way to address dust/mist collection, it is often best used in conjunction with other connection methods as dictated by application or duct size.

NOTE: Galvanized material ASTM A527 with G-90 rating.


THE COMPLETE DUCT SOURCE Quality—Delivery—Service—Design—Price

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS:

## (NOTIFY US IMMEDIATELY OF ANY DAMAGE TO CONTAINER!)

Step 1: Stay calm! You may have a lot of boxes and a lot of parts but they will all go together quickly- as long as you remain organized. Therefore:

Step 2: DO NOT START TEARING INTO BOXES. Your packing slip will tell you what box the various parts are in and help you organize the process.

Step 3: Find the box with the first piece, typically the adapter to the dust collector or fan. (You will want to work out from the fan or collector) Find it and make sure that it does indeed connect to the fan or collector.

Step 4: Layout the horizontal run of your duct and remove as many obstacles from the floor as possible. Optional: Once this is established, many people find it helpful to run the hangers first. Cable hangers can be used to make trapezes (tie off both ends to the beams and form a big loop) along the path. After the duct is hung in the trapeze, you can come back and place the hangers appropriately and level the duct.

Step 5: Systematically unbox your parts using the packing slip. Place them along the line of installation in the general location they will be needed, but out of the way of your Hi-lift or ladder. Refrain from standing the duct on end. If it falls you knock the end out of shape, making it more difficult to clamp securely.

Step 6: Start from the collector/fan and work your way out.
Step 7: Refrain from branching off the trunk line with long runs that extend the $\mathbf{3 0}$ or $\mathbf{4 5}$ degree branch. Trying to hit a distant point by coming off at an angle is VERY difficult. Even the slightest degree can cause you to be feet off when you have added multiple pieces of pipe. Instead, try to run at 90 degrees to the trunk and take each lateral run as you encounter it, completing that lateral run before continuing with the trunk line. That way you can still make adjustment in the trunk line without impacting the rest of the system.

Step 8: THE ADJUSTABLE SLEEVE. If you are using clamp together duct, the adjustable sleeve will be huge advantage to you as you make field adjustments. The sleeve is $11^{\prime \prime}$ long, with an inside diameter large enough to allow it to slide over a piece of pipe, once the rolled lip is cut off the pipe. Follow these instructions for using the sleeve.

## THE ADJUSTABLE SLEEVE, CONT.

1. Let's consider making up $8^{\prime}$ between two elbows for example. The pipe comes in a nominal $5^{\prime}$ length. Therefore you will use one full length and still need a 3' section.
2. Take a standard length and cut it approximately $2^{\prime \prime}$ to $4 \prime$ SHORTER than the length needed. In this case you would cut it about $32^{\prime \prime}$ to $34^{\prime \prime}$ long. (Cutting is best accomplished with a reciprocal saw. Make sure to de-burr the cut end with a file.
3. Take the sleeve (O-ring comes on the sleeve) and slide it onto the pipe and move until you have the 'assembly' of the pipe and sleeve to the right length.
4. Once adjusted, roll the O-ring off the sleeve and onto the pipe, and then roll it up against the rolled lip of the sleeve.
5. Using the standard clamp, clamp the O-ring to the rolled lip of the duct. This will secure the pipe. If at any time you discover you need to make adjustment, simply undo the clamp, move the Oring and re-clamp.

NOTE: MAKING ADJUSTMENT SHORTER THAN THE 11" SLEEVE. In certain instances you may need to create a piece that is shorter even than the $11^{\prime \prime}$ sleeve. This situation is easily accommodated due to the fact that the collar on the end of each fitting is the same size as the sleeve, meaning that a cut piece of pipe will slide into the end of the fitting. You can use an O-ring to secure the pipe to the end of the fitting.

Using the Cable Hanger:


One end of the cable hanger will come with a ferruled loop. Use this end to lasso a point on the structure from which you are going to hang the duct. The other end of the cable will be cut (raw). Take that end and run it through the Clutcher, around the duct and then through the clamping side of the Clutcher. This is the side with the thumb tab release. Note: In the event you need to let-off or lengthen the cable, you will need to lift up on the duct to take pressure off the Clutcher, push the cable up to help release the alligator teeth inside and THEN use the thumb tab to release the cable.

## Call (800) 635-0298 with any concerns or questions.

## THE COMPLETE DUCT SOURCE Quality—Delivery—Service—Design—Price

## Clamp Together Duct System—The Clamp

Stainless Steel Duct Clamps
The stainless steel Duct Clamp is designed for repeatable and long term service. Like all of our products, these duct clamps are manufactured here in the states (with the exception of some very minor components not available in the US). The over center latch securely draws the special contoured band around the rolled lips of the components and seals them tightly.

The clamp securely holds the duct but is ready for easy release for the next move or modification. This is all done WITHOUT removing screws, tape or bolts. Like everything at Controlled Air Design- simple, easy and well-conceived

| Dia. | Base \# |
| :---: | :---: |
| $3^{\prime \prime}$ | CL03 |
| $4^{\prime \prime}$ | CL04 |
| $5^{\prime \prime}$ | CL05 |
| $6^{\prime \prime}$ | CL06 |
| $7^{\prime \prime}$ | CL07 |
| $8^{\prime \prime}$ | CL08 |
| $9^{\prime \prime}$ | CL09 |
| $10^{\prime \prime}$ | CL10 |
| $11^{\prime \prime}$ | CL11 |
| $12^{\prime \prime}$ | CL12 |
| $13^{\prime \prime}$ | CL13 |
| $14^{\prime \prime}$ | CL14 |
| $15^{\prime \prime}$ | CL15 |
| $16^{\prime \prime}$ | CL16 |
| $17^{\prime \prime}$ | CL17 |
| $18^{\prime \prime}$ | CL18 |
| $19^{\prime \prime}$ | CL19 |
| $20^{\prime \prime}$ | CL20 |
| $22^{\prime \prime}$ | CL22 |
| $24^{\prime \prime}$ | CL24 |



The clamp uses a Buna-N gaskets. Buna-N is standard and is highly resistant to most chemicals and oils with a MAX temperature rating to 250 degs $F$.


## ROLLED-LIP GASKETS

## A VARIETY OF GASKETS TO MEET ALL YOUR APPLICATION NEEDS



Controlled Air Design offers a variety of gaskets and overlays to meet your application needs. Our standard gaskets are made from Buna N (Nitrile), but we also offer FDA silicone (red hi-temp) gaskets, as well as Viton and GoreTex overlays. All of our standard Buna N and FDA silicone gaskets are winged gaskets that are inserted inside the clamp. Overlays are laid on top of our standard gasket within the clamp.

| Specs | Gaskets |  | Overlays <br> (formed to fit in clamp grove - winged) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |



FDA Silicone/ Red Hi-Temp Gasket


Overlay Gasket


| FLUID COMPATIBILITY CHART |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FLUID TYPE: | N BUNA | SILICONE | VITON |
| Acid, Inorganic | Fair | Good | Excellent |
| Acid Organic | Good | Excellent | Good |
| Aging (Ozone, Oxygen, Weather) | Fair/Poor | Excellent | Very Good |
| Alcohols | Very Good | Very Good | Fair |
| Aldehydes | Fair/Poor | Good | Poor |
| Alkalis | Fair/Good | Very Good | Good |
| Animal Oils | Excellent | Good | Very Good |
| Ethers | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| Hydrocarbon FuelsAliphatic | Excellent | Fair | Excellent |
| Hydrocarbon FuelsAromatic | Good | Poor | Excellent |
| Hydrocarbons, Halogenated | Fair/Poor | Poor | Excellent |
| Hydrocarbon Oils, High Aniline | Excellent | Very Good | Excellent |
| Hydrocarbon Oils, Low Aniline | Very Good | Fair | Excellent |
| Imperability to Gases | Good | Poor | Very Good |
| Ketones | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| Silicon Oils | Excellent | Good | Excellent |
| Vegetable Oils | Excellent | Excellent | Excellent |
| Water/Steam | Good | Fair | Fair |

## THE COMPLETE DUCT SOURCE Quality—Delivery—Service—Design—Price

## Clamp Together Duct System, cont.

The Rolled Lip pipe comes in standard 5' lengths. The seams are lock-seam connected along the length . The Rolled Lip and Clamp - Clamp it or rivet or weld it or bolt it together? It is a simple answer- if you want to save time and money. Clamp Together Duct is 70\% faster. Don't believe us- call for a sample.

Anyone can do it- literally - In fact both self-installers and contractors love the product because it is so simple. We will provide you with simple, easy to follow "A" to "B" drawings of your specfic system. Large or small systems are liter-ally quick and easy.

| Dia | Part\# | GA | 5' Sections of Rolled-Lip Pipe | Part\# | GA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3 \prime$ | P03C | 24 |  | AS03C | 24 |
| 4" | P04C | 22 | $A$ | AS04C | 22 |
| 5" | P05C | 22 |  | AS05C | 22 |
| $6 \prime \prime$ | P06C | 22 |  | AS06C | 22 |
| $7 \prime$ | P07C | 22 |  | AS07C | 22 |
| 8" | P08C | 22 |  | AS08C | 22 |
| $9 \prime$ | P09C | 22 | Length | AS09C | 22 |
| $10^{\prime \prime}$ | P10C | 22 | \| | AS10C | 22 |
| $11^{\prime \prime}$ | P11C | 22 |  | AS11C | 22 |
| $12^{\prime \prime}$ | P12C | 22 |  | AS12C | 22 |
| $13^{\prime \prime}$ | P13C | 20 |  | AS13C | 20 |
| $14^{\prime \prime}$ | P14C | 20 |  | AS14C | 20 |
| $15^{\prime \prime}$ | P15C | 20 |  | AS15C | 20 |
| $16^{\prime \prime}$ | P16C | 20 |  | AS16C | 20 |
| $17 \prime$ | P17C | 20 |  | AS17C | 20 |
| $18^{\prime \prime}$ | P18C | 20 |  | AS18C | 20 |
| $19^{\prime \prime}$ | P19C | 20 |  | AS19C | 20 |
| 20" | P20C | 20 |  | AS20C | 20 |
| $22^{\prime \prime}$ | P22C | 20 | - | AS22C | 20 |
| $24^{\prime \prime}$ | P24C | 20 |  | AS24C | 20 |

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## Elbows- Stitch Welded

The name basically tells it all. These are elbows formed by stitch welding halves that have been stamped out using mechanical presses and forming dies. The stitch weld is virtually a continuous weld although a visual examination would lead one to think that the weld was an intermittent weld. HOWEVER, there is another weld on the reverse side welding the 'skipped space' from the other side. The result is a very tight elbow.

However, the mechanical stamping process places limits on the gauge that can be used limiting them to a maximum of 22 gauge. The result is that these elbows, while available in sizes $3^{\prime \prime}, 4^{\prime \prime}, 5^{\prime \prime}, 6^{\prime \prime}, 7 ", 8^{\prime \prime}, 9 ", 10^{\prime \prime}$ and 12 "in $90,60,45$ and 30 degrees, are good all around elbows for air or dust up to 8 ". Larger than that their application should be limited to light dust or air as the gauge is too light for heavy particle.

The stamping process also limits the elbow to fixed radii* of $1 \times \mathrm{D}, 1.5 \mathrm{xD}, 2.5 \mathrm{xD}$. .


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## Elbows- Tubed

Tubed Elbow are constructed from non-seamed tubing that is mechanically bent. The elbows are available in 90, 60, 45 or 30 degrees, in 16,14 or 11 gauge and in galvanized or SS.

The ends can be fitted with a Rolled-Lipped collar or a angle ring flange.
Duct tubed elbows are generally considered in applications for oil mist because they have no seam. Additionally they are widely used for paper trim for the same reason. A rolled-lip collar can be added for use with the Clamp Together Duct System.

They are the only SS option in sizes 3"-6".


## THE COMPLETE DUCT SOURCE Quality—Delivery—Service—Design—Price

## Elbows- Segmented

Also known as 'Gored', 'Gored Segmented' elbows. Essentially the name says it all. These are segments that are then joined together by welding or mechanically. The mechanical method incorporates a machine that forms the ends of the segments (gores), so that one segment fits into the other and then mechanically locks them together. Because the metal is being formed, 18 gauge is the heaviest metal for this mechanical locking method. Heavier gauge metal require that the segments be welded.

Because the segment geometry controls the final geometry, these elbows are available in any degree and any radius*.

The ends of the elbow can be fitted with flanges or rolled lips or left raw for welding.


| Dia " | 90 degree <br> \# | 60 Degree \# | 45 Degree \# | 30 Degree <br> \# | GA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | EGS0890C | EGS0860C | EGS0845C | EGS0830C | 20 |
| 9 | EGS0990C | EGS0960C | EGS0945C | EGS0930C | 20 |
| 10 | EGS1090C | EGS1060C | EGS1045C | EGS1030C | 20 |
| 11 | EGS1190C | EGS1160C | EGS1145C | EGS1130C | 18 |
| 12 | EGS1290C | EGS1260C | EGS1245C | EGS1230C | 18 |
| 13 | EGS1390C | EGS1360C | EGS1345C | EGS1330C | 18 |
| 14 | EGS1490C | EGS1460C | EGS1445C | EGS1430C | 18 |
| 15 | EGS1590C | EGS1560C | EGS1545C | EGS1530C | 18 |
| 16 | EGS1690C | EGS1660C | EGS1645C | EGS1630C | 18 |
| 17 | EGS1790C | EGS1760C | EGS1745C | EGS1730C | 18 |
| 18 | EGS1890C | EGS1860C | EGS1845C | EGS1830C | 18 |
| 19 | EGS1990C | EGS1960C | EGS1945C | EGS1930C | 18 |
| 20 | EGS2090C | EGS2060C | EGS2045C | EGS2030C | 18 |
| 22 | EGS2290C | EGS2260C | EGS2245C | EGS2230C | 18 |
| 24 | EGS2490C | EGS2460C | EGS2445C | EGS2430C | 18 |

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## Branches

Also known as Lateral, 'Pant', T on taper and/or Y-branches, branches are still the same- a 'leg' is coming off the main line.

Typically, Single and Double Branches taper as the new line enters the main line. This is because the new line is bringing in more air. The exiting part of the branch (toward the fan) is therefore bigger to accommodate the increase in air. The new line typically enters at 30 or 45 degree so as to 'merge' into the air flow.

T's are called T's because the line enters the main line at 90 degree- forming a 'T'. T's are not the best air flow for negative systems as they increase static pressure to the point that the air can slide right by the side line and pull only from the straight end where the flow is 'easier'. T's however are often used in positive systems- where the air is being pushed.

Y's are exactly that- Y's with the two inlets diverging from the center line. Once again, the volume of the outlet is the sum of the two inlets. Typically the two inlets are the same size. If one needs to be smaller than the other, the branch is made with the two inlets equal to the largest requirement and then a reducer is used to reduce to the smaller requirement.

All Duct branches are 18 gauge or heavier. This enables us to weld the branching part to the trunk and 'this' insures a very tight seal.



T-Branch



Single Branch

## THE COMPLETE DUCT SOURCE Quality—Delivery—Service—Design—Price

## Branches, cont.

Double Branches taper as the new line enters the main line. This is because the new line is bringing in more air. The exiting part of the branch (toward the fan) is therefore bigger to accommodate the increase in air. The new line typically enters at 30 or 45 degree so as to 'merge' into the air flow.

In cuts are used to create a branch on an existing trunk line. To create a new branch with an incut, a hole is cut in the pipe at the location of the branch. The incut is saddled over the hole and fastened with tech screws and caulked.

All Duct branches are 18 gauge or heavier. This enables us to weld the branching part to the trunk and 'this' insures a very tight seal.


Double Branch


Incut

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## Adapters

Duct can adapt your duct to anything - a machine, a hose, or any outlet.
There are however some standard adapters.
Hose Adapters adapt the duct to flex hose. An expanded bead is knurled onto the adapter. A worm clamp tightens the hose to the adapter and the expanded bead keeps it from sliding off.

Machine Adapters are made to adapt the duct to a machine. This adapter typically slides over the machine outlet and is affixed to the machine with tech screw or welding. Note about Oil/Mist Applications. - When connecting a flex hose to a machine where oil mist is being collected, there is a tendency for the fluid to seep by the hose clamp and spill onto the machine. To remedy this, We offer and Oil/Mist Curb. The curb is a hose adapter with a curb directly under the hose. As the hose leaks (and it always does) the oil collects in the curb. The oil then 'leaks' back into the machine thru 'weep' holes that are drilled around the inside the curb where it is welded to the adapter. The unit then adapts to the machine.

Flanged Adapters are adapters that are flanged on one end and rolled lipped on the other.


Hose to Rolled-Lip Adapter

Flange to Rolled-Lip Adapter


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## Duct-Gates

Duct manual gates offer the same sliding closure but operated and 'locked' with a manual slide and thumb screw. Theses gates are great for application where changing air flow or regulating cfm is best done manually.

| D | $\mathbf{H}$ | $\mathbf{W}$ | Depth | GA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3^{\prime \prime}$ | $7^{\prime \prime}$ | $5.25^{\prime \prime}$ | $5.75^{\prime \prime}$ | 22 |
| $4^{\prime \prime}$ | $7^{\prime \prime}$ | $6.12^{\prime \prime}$ | $5.75^{\prime \prime}$ | 22 |
| $5^{\prime \prime}$ | $7^{\prime \prime}$ | $6.12^{\prime \prime}$ | $5.75^{\prime \prime}$ | 22 |
| $6^{\prime \prime}$ | $10^{\prime \prime}$ | $7^{\prime \prime}$ | $5.75^{\prime \prime}$ | 22 |
| $7^{\prime \prime}$ | $11.25^{\prime \prime}$ | $8^{\prime \prime}$ | $5.75^{\prime \prime}$ | 22 |
| $8^{\prime \prime}$ | $12^{\prime \prime}$ | $9.37^{\prime \prime}$ | $5.75^{\prime \prime}$ | 22 |
| $9 \prime$ | $13.25^{\prime \prime}$ | $11^{\prime \prime}$ | $5.50^{\prime \prime}$ | 22 |
| $10^{\prime \prime}$ | $14.37^{\prime \prime}$ | $11.37^{\prime \prime}$ | $5.50^{\prime \prime}$ | 22 |
| $11^{\prime \prime}$ | $16.25^{\prime \prime}$ | $13.50^{\prime \prime}$ | $5.00^{\prime \prime}$ | 22 |
| $12^{\prime \prime}$ | $16.25^{\prime \prime}$ | $13.50^{\prime \prime}$ | $5.00^{\prime \prime}$ | 22 |
| $13^{\prime \prime}$ | $17.87^{\prime \prime}$ | $15.75^{\prime \prime}$ | $5.00^{\prime \prime}$ | 20 |
| $14^{\prime \prime}$ | $17.87^{\prime \prime}$ | $15.75^{\prime \prime}$ | $5.00^{\prime \prime}$ | 20 |
| $15^{\prime \prime}$ | $28.50^{\prime \prime}$ | $18^{\prime \prime}$ | $11.00^{\prime \prime}$ | 20 |
| $16^{\prime \prime}$ | $28.50^{\prime \prime}$ | $18^{\prime \prime}$ | $11.00^{\prime \prime}$ | 20 |
| $17^{\prime \prime}$ | $32.75^{\prime \prime}$ | $20.80^{\prime \prime}$ | $11.00^{\prime \prime}$ | 20 |
| $18^{\prime \prime}$ | $32.75^{\prime \prime}$ | $20.80^{\prime \prime}$ | $11.00^{\prime \prime}$ | 20 |
| $20^{\prime \prime}$ | $34^{\prime \prime}$ | $22.50^{\prime \prime}$ | $11.00^{\prime \prime}$ | 20 |
| $22^{\prime \prime}$ | $34^{\prime \prime}$ | $22.50^{\prime \prime}$ | $11.00^{\prime \prime}$ | 20 |
| $24^{\prime \prime}$ | $34^{\prime \prime}$ | $24.25^{\prime \prime}$ | $11.00^{\prime \prime}$ | 20 |
| LARGER | CALL |  |  |  |



## THE COMPLETE DUCT SOURCE Quality—Delivery—Service—Design—Price

## Gates

Duct offers a full and varied line of gates for industrial duct work and custom applications. Duct gates - commonly called cut-offs and blast gates - serve a variety of purposes. From added safety to decreasing operations costs, gates are an essential part of any dust collection or industrial duct system. Full gates, half gates, blast gates and auto gates - any type of gate you might need - are all available from Duct.

Full gates - These are cast aluminum body units with galvanized or SS steel blades that smoothly move in and out of the air stream to fully cut off the air or partially close off the duct so as to balance the system and direct the air. A thumb screw allows the gate to be locked in any position. These gates come with a raw end that will slide into a cut piece of duct. But they can also be fitted with a rolled lip collar or a flange. Available in sizes to $24^{\prime \prime}$.

Half gates -Like the Full Gates, these are cast aluminum body units with galvanized or SS steel blades that smoothly move in and out of the air stream to fully cut off the air or partially close off the duct so as to balance the system and direct the air. A thumb screw allows the gate to be locked in any position. However these are designed to fit ONTO the duct once a slit for the blade has



Full Gates

| Dia | Full Gate \# | Half gate \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | COO3C | COHO 3 |
| 4 | CO04C | COHO4 |
| 5 | CO05C | COH05 |
| 6 | CO06C | COH06 |
| 7 | CO07C | COH07 |
| 8 | CO08C | COH08 |
| 9 | CO09C | COH09 |
| 10 | CO10C | COH10 |
| 11 | C011C | COH11 |
| 12 | CO12C | COH12 |
| 13 | CO13C | COH13 |
| 14 | C014C | COH14 |
| 15 | CO15C | COH15 |
| 16 | CO16C | COH16 |
| 17 | CO17C | COH17 |
| 18 | CO18C | COH18 |
| 19 | CO19C | COH19 |
| 20 | CO20C | COH2O |
| 22 | CO22C | COH22 |
| 24 | CO24C | COH 24 |

## THE COMPLETE DUCT SOURCE Quality—Delivery—Service—Design—Price

## Gates, cont.

Blast gates - These fabricated units have fully welded housing and a sealed rod that moves the blade in and out of the air stream. They are essentially air tight to atmosphere- NOT across the blade. They are recommended for high moisture systems where the standard gate may leak.

Automatic gates- utilize an electric solenoid to control compressed air as it is delivered to open and close pneumatic cylinders. The solenoids are available in varied voltages (12/24V AC/DC, 120 and 220 line voltage). They can be wired to any electrical source and are typically wired so that the gates open when the machine or process in need of dust/fume collection.

Automatic Full Gates- Duct offers two kind of Automatic full gates. One is constructed by fabricating an angle iron flange that attaches to the standard aluminum gate. The second incorporates a sleek galvanized framed gate.

Automatic Air Tight Gates- Duct offers the sleek galvanized frame gate in an air tight version. Round UHMW seals are pushed together by a resilient rubber. The blade 'knifes' between the seals as it closes. When open the seals press against one another to create a continuous seal.


Manual Blast gate

Automatic Gates

| Dia " | Blast Gate Base\# | Auto Gate Base\# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | BG03C | ACOO3C |
| 4 | BG04C | ACO04C |
| 5 | BG05C | ACO05C |
| 6 | BG06C | AC006C |
| 7 | BG07C | ACO07C |
| 8 | BG08C | ACO08C |
| 9 | BG09C | AC009C |
| 10 | BG10C | ACO10C |
| 11 | BG11C | AC011C |
| 12 | BG12C | ACO12C |
| 13 | BG13C | ACO13C |
| 14 | BG14C | AC014C |
| 15 | BG15C | ACO15C |
| 16 | BG16C | ACO16C |
| 17 | BG17C | ACO17C |
| 18 | BG18C | ACO18C |
| 19 | BG19C | ACO29C |
| 20 | BG20C | ACO20C |
| 22 | BG22C | ACO22C |
| 24 | BG24C | ACO24C |

## MANUAL GATES

Manual cut-off gates offer the same sliding closure of our automatic gates, but operate and lock with a manual slide and thumb screw. These gates are solid solutions for applications where changing air flow or regulating CFM are done manually.

Cast Aluminum body with GLV or SS blade and connections.
Connections- Roll Lip, Flange, US Tubing or Raw Ends

| DIA" | $\mathrm{H}^{\prime \prime}$ | W" | Depth" | GAUGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 5 5/8 | 4 | 5 11/16 | 22 |
| 4 | $67 / 8$ | 5 | $53 / 4$ | 22 |
| 5 | 8 | 6 | $513 / 16$ | 22 |
| 6 | 10 1/16 | 7 | $53 / 4$ | 22 |
| 7 | 111/8 | 8 | 5 5/8 | 22 |
| 8 | 12 5/8 | $95 / 8$ | $51 / 2$ | 22 |
| 9 | 13 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 5 5/8 | 22 |
| 10 | $143 / 8$ | 11 5/16 | 5 5/8 | 22 |
| 11 | 15 1/4 | $121 / 4$ | $51 / 2$ | 22 |
| 12 | 16 1/4 | 13 3/16 | $85 / 8$ | 22 |
| 13* | 187/8 | $153 / 4$ | 14 5/8 | 20 |
| 14 | 187/8 | $153 / 4$ | 5 5/8 | 20 |
| 15* | $203 / 4$ | 17 5/8 | 14 5/8 | 20 |
| 16 | $203 / 4$ | 17 5/8 | 5 5/8 | 20 |
| 17* | $321 / 4$ | 19 3/4 | 14 5/8 | 20 |
| 18 | $321 / 4$ | 19 3/4 | $87 / 8$ | 20 |
| 20 | 33 3/8 | 22 | $87 / 8$ | 20 |
| 22 | $333 / 8$ | 24 | 9 | 20 |
| 24 | 33 3/8 | 26 | 9 | 20 |


*NOTE: Gates use reducers to accommodate diameter


# BLAST GATE-MANUAL 

AIR TIGHT MANUAL BLAST GATES

Manual blast gates are air-tight, fully welded and sealed to prevent leaking to the outside atmosphere. The gates are available in stainless steel $(304,316)$ and galvanized metal. Available in all connection types: Rolled Lip, US Tubing, Raw End. Flanged.

Ideal for high moisture systems. Leak free to the atmosphere (not across the blade).

*NOTE: Lateral angle support only on diameters 10 " and above.

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## THE COMPLETE DUCT SOURCE

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## Flanged Ducting

We will provide duct with flanges (angle rings) in galvanized with holes. The duct to which these flanges are a ached it available in sizes 3 " and up, galvanized steel. Construc on methods range from lock seamed pipe and mechanically lock elbows in lighter gauges to full welded product in heavy gauge (even up to 1/4")all depending upon the applica on.

## APPLICATION FOR DUCT LARGER THAN 24"

The following are some facts about the op ons with regard to how the flanges can be utilized.
Vanstone - This term refers to a technique where by a flange is used to mate 90 degree lips turned onto the pipe or duct component. In this method the flange is placed onto the pipe, the lip turned back and the flange le loose. Typically the lip is $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ tall (or wide depending on your perspec ve) When the flanges are pulled together, the VanStoned lips of the pieces that are being connected, are pressed together to make a secure metal to metal connec on. Because the flanges are loose on all
pieces, alignment of the center-line of the components is easily accomplished.


| CALVANIZED SHEE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $C A U C=S \text { to }$ |  |  |
| THICNESS |  |  |
| Gauge Number | Inches | Weight Feet Squared |
| 24 | . 0276 | 1.1563 |
| 22 | . 0336 | 1.4063 |
| 20 | . 0396 | 1.6563 |
| 18 | . 0516 | 2.1563 |
| 16 | . 0635 | 2.6563 |
| 14 | . 0785 | 3.2813 |
| 12 | . 1084 | 4.5313 |
| 11 | . 1233 | 5.1563 |
| 10 | . 1382 | 5.7813 |


| Angle Ring Products List |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ID | Material | Material Type | Holes | Punch Size | Bolt circle | Net Weight Per Piece |
| 3-1/16 | 10 Ga. Pressed | HR | 6 | 9/32 | 4-5/16 | 0.70 |
| 4-1/16 | 10 Ga. Pressed | HR | 6 | 9/32 | 5-5/16 | 0.85 |
| 5-1/16 | 10 Ga . Pressed | HR | 6 | 9/32 | 6-5/16 | 1.20 |
| 6-3/32 | $1 \times 1 \times 1 / 8$ HR Angle | HR | 6 | 9/32 | 7-5/16 | 1.40 |
| 7-1/8 | 1-1/4 $\times 1-1 / 4 \times 1 / 8$ HR Angle | HR | 6 | 3/8 | 8-1/2 | 2.00 |
| 8-1/8 | $1-1 / 4 \times 1-1 / 4 \times 1 / 8$ HR Angle | HR | 6 | 3/8 | 9-9/16 | 2.25 |
| 9-1/8 | 1-1/4 $\times 1-1 / 4 \times 1 / 8$ HR Angle | HR | 6 | 7/16 | 10-5/8 | 2.50 |
| 10-1/8 | 1-1/2 $\times 1-1 / 2 \times 1 / 8$ HR Angle | HR | 6 | 7/16 | 11-13/16 | 3.25 |
| 11-1/8 | 1-1/2 $\times 1-1 / 2 \times 1 / 8$ HR Angle | HR | 6 | 7/16 | 12-3/4 | 3.50 |
| 12-1/8 | 1-1/2 $\times 1-1 / 2 \times 1 / 8$ HR Angle | HR | 8 | 7/16 | 14 | 4.00 |
| 13-1/8 | 1-1/2 $\times 1-1 / 2 \times 1 / 8$ HR Angle | HR | 8 | 7/16 | 15 | 4.25 |
| 14-1/8 | 1-1/2 $\times 1-1 / 2 \times 1 / 8$ HR Angle | HR | 8 | 7/16 | 16 | 4.75 |
| 15-1/8 | 1-1/2 $\times 1-1 / 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 8 | 7/16 | 17 | 7.50 |
| 16-1/8 | 1-1/2 $\times 1-1 / 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle) | HR | 8 | 7/16 | 18 | 8.00 |
| 17-1/8 | 1-1/2 $\times 1-1 / 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 8 | 7/16 | 19 | 8.25 |
| 18-1/8 | 1-1/2 $\times 1-1 / 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 8 | 7/16 | 20 | 8.50 |
| 19-1/8 | 1-1/2 $\times 1-1 / 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 12 | 7/16 | 20-3/4 | 8.75 |
| 20-1/8 | 1-1/2 $\times 1-1 / 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 12 | 7/16 | 21-3/4 | 9.50 |
| 21-1/8 | 1-1/2 $\times 1-1 / 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 12 | 7/16 | 22-3/4 | 10.25 |
| 22-1/8 | 1-1/2 $\times 1-1 / 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 12 | 7/16 | 23-3/4 | 10.75 |
| 23-1/8 | 1-1/2 $\times 1-1 / 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 12 | 7/16 | 24-7/8 | 11.25 |
| 24-1/8 | 1-1/2 $\times 1-1 / 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 12 | 7/16 | 25-7/8 | 11.50 |
| 25-1/8 | 1-1/2 $\times 1-1 / 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 16 | 7/16 | 26-7/8 | 12.10 |
| 26-1/8 | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 16 | 7/16 | 28-3/8 | 16.50 |
| 27-1/8 | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 16 | 7/16 | 29-3/8 | 16.75 |
| 28-1/8 | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 16 | 7/16 | 30-3/8 | 18.00 |
| 29-1/8 | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 16 | 7/16 | 31-3/8 | 18.75 |
| 30-1/8 | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 16 | 7/16 | 32-3/8 | 19.50 |
| 31-1/8 | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 16 | 7/16 | 33-3/8 | 19.75 |
| 32-1/8 | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 16 | 7/16 | 34-3/8 | 20.00 |
| 33-1/8 | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 16 | 7/16 | 35-3/8 | 21.25 |
| 34-1/8 | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 16 | 7/16 | 36-3/8 | 22.50 |
| 35-1/8 | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 16 | 7/16 | 37-3/8 | 22.75 |
| 36-1/8 | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 16 | 7/16 | 38-3/8 | 23.00 |
| 37-1/8 | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 24 | 7/16 | 39-3/8 | 23.75 |
| 38-1/8 | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 24 | 7/16 | 40-3/8 | 24.50 |
| 39-1/8 | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 24 | 7/16 | 41-3/8 | 25.00 |


| $40-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 24 | $7 / 16$ | $42-3 / 8$ | 25.75 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $41-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 24 | $7 / 16$ | $43-3 / 8$ | 26.25 |
| $42-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 24 | $7 / 16$ | $44-3 / 8$ | 26.50 |
| $43-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 24 | $7 / 16$ | $45-3 / 8$ | 27.50 |
| $44-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 24 | $7 / 16$ | $46-3 / 8$ | 28.00 |
| $45-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 24 | $7 / 16$ | $47-3 / 8$ | 28.50 |
| $46-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 24 | $7 / 16$ | $48-3 / 8$ | 29.00 |
| $47-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 24 | $7 / 16$ | $49-3 / 8$ | 30.00 |
| $48-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 24 | $7 / 16$ | $50-3 / 8$ | 30.75 |
| $49-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 24 | $7 / 16$ | $51-3 / 8$ | 31.50 |
| $50-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 24 | $7 / 16$ | $52-3 / 8$ | 32.00 |
| $51-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 24 | $7 / 16$ | $53-3 / 8$ | 33.75 |
| $52-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 24 | $7 / 16$ | $54-3 / 8$ | 33.75 |
| $53-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 24 | $7 / 16$ | $55-3 / 8$ | 35.00 |
| $54-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 24 | $7 / 16$ | $56-3 / 8$ | 35.00 |
| $55-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 24 | $7 / 16$ | $57-3 / 8$ | 36.25 |
| $56-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 24 | $7 / 16$ | $58-3 / 8$ | 36.25 |
| $57-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 32 | $7 / 16$ | $59-3 / 8$ | 37.50 |
| $58-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 32 | $7 / 16$ | $60-3 / 8$ | 37.50 |
| $59-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 32 | $7 / 16$ | $61-3 / 8$ | 38.75 |
| $60-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 32 | $7 / 16$ | $62-3 / 8$ | 38.75 |
| $61-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 32 | $7 / 16$ | $63-3 / 8$ | 40.00 |
| $62-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 32 | $7 / 16$ | $64-3 / 8$ | 40.00 |
| $63-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 32 | $7 / 16$ | $65-3 / 8$ | 41.50 |
| $64-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 32 | $7 / 16$ | $66-3 / 8$ | 41.50 |
| $65-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 36 | $7 / 16$ | $67-3 / 8$ | 42.75 |
| $66-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 36 | $7 / 16$ | $68-3 / 8$ | 42.75 |
| $67-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 36 | $7 / 16$ | $69-3 / 8$ | 44.00 |
| $68-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 36 | $7 / 16$ | $70-3 / 8$ | 44.00 |
| $69-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 36 | $7 / 16$ | $71-3 / 8$ | 45.25 |
| $70-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 36 | $7 / 16$ | $72-3 / 8$ | 45.25 |
| $71-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 36 | $7 / 16$ | $73-3 / 8$ | 46.50 |
| $72-1 / 8$ | $2 \times 2 \times 3 / 16$ HR Angle | HR | 36 | $7 / 16$ | $74-3 / 8$ | 46.50 |

# THE COMPLETE DUCT SOURCE <br> Quality—Delivery—Service—Design—Price 

## Hangers

US Duct makes a full line of duct hangers and supports. Every above ground duct installation needs hangers or supports of some kind. US Duct offers a wide variety of hangers to accomplish the task.

## Application Ductwork Hangers

Saddle hangers - A sturdy, vertically and horizontally stable option, sometimes called a 'pipe hanger,' is typically attached to rods or angel supports. This installation provides excellent support and security of the ductwork system. Saddle hangers usually take a bit longer to position and install, so they are often used in conjunction with other hangers.


Saddle Hanger

## THE COMPLETE DUCT SOURCE Quality—Delivery—Service—Design—Price

Saddle Hanger Specifications

| Size" | Material Size | Length | Holes | Size | Material Size | Length | Holes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | $1 / 8 \times 1$ | $61 / 2$ | 3/8 | 25 | 3/16 X 1 1/2 | 42 | 7/16 |
| 4 | $1 / 8 \times 1$ | 81/16 | 3/8 | 26 | $3 / 16 \times 2$ | $445 / 8$ | 7/16 |
| 5 | $1 / 8 \times 1$ | $95 / 8$ | 3/8 | 27 | $3 / 16 \times 2$ | 46 3/16 | 7/16 |
| $51 / 2$ | $1 / 8 \times 1$ | 10 3/8 | 3/8 | 28 | $3 / 16 \times 2$ | 47 11/16 | 7/16 |
| 6 | $1 / 8 \times 1$ | $113 / 16$ | 3/8 | 29 | $1 / 4 \times 2$ | $493 / 8$ | 7/16 |
| 7 | $1 / 8 \times 1$ | 12 3/4 | 3/8 | 30 | $1 / 4 \times 2$ | 50 7/8 | 7/16 |
| 8 | $1 / 8 \times 1$ | $143 / 16$ | 3/8 | 31 | $1 / 4 \times 2$ | 52 5/8 | 9/16 |
| 9 | $1 / 8 \times 11 / 4$ | $163 / 8$ | 3/8 | 32 | $1 / 4 \times 2$ | 54 | 9/16 |
| 10 | $1 / 8 \times 11 / 4$ | 17 15/16 | 3/8 | 33 | $1 / 4 \times 2$ | 55 3/8 | 9/16 |
| 11 | $1 / 8 \times 11 / 2$ | 20 | 3/8 | 34 | $1 / 4 \times 2$ | $571 / 16$ | 9/16 |
| 12 | 1/8 $\times 11 / 2$ | 21 5/8 | 7/16 | 35 | $1 / 4 \times 2$ | 58 3/4 | 9/16 |
| 13 | $1 / 8 \times 11 / 2$ | 23 3/16 | 7/16 | 36 | $1 / 4 \times 2$ | $605 / 16$ | 9/16 |
| 14 | 1/8 $\times 11 / 2$ | 24 3/4 | 7/16 | 37 | $1 / 4 \times 2$ | 61 15/16 | 9/16 |
| 15 | $1 / 8 \times 11 / 2$ | 26 5/16 | 7/16 | 38 | $1 / 4 \times 2$ | 63 7/16 | 9/16 |
| 16 | 1/8 $\times 11 / 2$ | 27 7/8 | 7/16 | 39 | $1 / 4 \times 2$ | 65 1/4 | 9/16 |
| 17 | 3/16 X $11 / 2$ | $297 / 8$ | 7/16 | 40 | $1 / 4 \times 2$ | 669/16 | 9/16 |
| 18 | 3/16 X 1 1/2 | $311 / 16$ | 7/16 | 41 | $1 / 4 \times 2$ | 685/32 | 9/16 |
| 19 | 3/16 X $11 / 2$ | 32 5/8 | 7/16 | 42 | $1 / 4 \times 2$ | 69 5/8 | 9/16 |
| 20 | 3/16 X 1 1/2 | $343 / 16$ | 7/16 | 43 | $1 / 4 \times 2$ | 719/32 | 9/16 |
| 21 | 3/16 X $11 / 2$ | $353 / 4$ | 7/16 | 44 | $1 / 4 \times 2$ | 72 7/8 | 9/16 |
| 22 | 3/16 X 1 1/2 | $373 / 8$ | 7/16 | 45 | $1 / 4 \times 2$ | 747/16 | 9/16 |
| 23 | $3 / 16 \times 11 / 2$ | 39 | 7/16 | 46 | $1 / 4 \times 2$ | 76 | 9/16 |
| 24 | 3/16 X 1 1/2 | 40 5/8 | 7/16 | 47 | $1 / 4 \times 2$ | 77 9/16 | 9/16 |
|  |  |  |  | 48 | $1 / 4 \times 2$ | 795/32 | 9/16 |

## THE COMPLETE DUCT SOURCE <br> Quality—Delivery—Service—Design—Price

## US Duct-Automatic Butterfly

US Duct Automatic Butterfly Valves are pneumatically operated and electrically controlled. The pneumatic cylinder requires 90 psi to operate but uses very little volume. Duel solenoids activate the cylinder. The solenoids are activated by virtually any electrical signal- $12 / 24 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$, or $110 / 220$ line voltage. These solenoids operate off of milliamps and therefore require only minimal wiring. The valve is powered in both directions to open and close the $\mathbf{3 / 1 6 \prime \prime}$ steel flaps. Optional $\mathbf{1 / 2}$ moon spacers with gaskets for a tighter seal are available.


| DIA. | LENGTH | HOUSING <br> GAUGE | BLADE <br> GAUGE | LBS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $8{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $12^{\prime \prime}$ | 16 | 10 | 18 |
| $10^{\prime \prime}$ | $12^{\prime \prime}$ | 16 | 10 | 2 |
| $12^{\prime \prime}$ | $12^{\prime \prime}$ | 16 | 10 | 24 |
| $14^{\prime \prime}$ | $12^{\prime \prime}$ | 16 | 10 | 30 |
| $16^{\prime \prime}$ | $12^{\prime \prime}$ | 16 | 10 | 35 |
| $18^{\prime \prime}$ | $12^{\prime \prime}$ | 16 | 10 | 40 |
| $20^{\prime \prime}$ | $12^{\prime \prime}$ | 16 | $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ | 45 |
| $22^{\prime \prime}$ | $12^{\prime \prime}$ | 16 | $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ | 50 |
| $24 "$ | $12^{\prime \prime}$ | 16 | $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ | 55 |
| $34^{\prime \prime}$ | $12^{\prime \prime}$ | 16 | $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ | 80 |
| Standard angle ring flanges are furnished on both ends. |  |  |  |  |

## Butterfly Damper <br> Diameter Gauge Length Material <br> $\stackrel{\infty}{\rightarrow}$ <br> $i$ $\cdots$ 1

Standard Blade is 14ga
US Duct Butterfly Dampers can be built to meet the requirements of any application.

| Options that need to be specified |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Custom |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Half Moon Stops |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gauge |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shaft Bearings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connection type |  | Raw Ends | Rolled Lip |  | Flanged |  | Hose |  |
| Material |  | Galvanized Steel | Carbon Steel |  | SS304 |  | 316L SS |  |
| Part Number | DIA | DESCR | TION | End/FL | L MAT. | GA |  |  |
| BF03CT. G18 | 3 | Butter Fly Valve |  | R | Glv | 18 |  |  |
| BFO4CT G18 | 4 | Butter Fly Valve |  | R | GIV | 18 |  |  |
| BFO5CT 618 | 5 | Butter Fiy Valve |  | R | GIV | 18 |  |  |
| BF06CT G18 | 6" | Butter Fly Valve |  | R | Glv | 18 |  |  |
| BF07CT G18 | 7" | Butter Fly Valve |  | R | Glv | 18 |  |  |
| BFO8CT G18 | $8{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | Butter Fly Valve |  | R | Glv | 18 |  |  |
| BFO9CT G18 | 9 | Butter Fly Valve |  | R | Giv | 18 |  |  |
| BF10CT G18 | 10. | Butter Fly Valve |  | R | Glv | 18 |  |  |
| BFILCT G18 | 111 | Butter Fly Valve |  | R | GIV | 18 |  |  |
| BF12CT G18 | 12 " | Butter Fly Valve |  | R | GIV | 18 |  |  |
| BF13CT G18 | 13' | Butter Fly Valve |  | R | Giv | 18 |  |  |
| BF14CT G18 | 14* | Butter Fly Valve |  | R | Glv | 18 |  |  |
| BF15CT G18 | $15^{\prime \prime}$ | Butter Fly Valve |  | R | Glv | 18 |  |  |
| BF16CT G18 | 16. | Butter Fly Valve |  | R | Giv | 18 |  |  |
| BFITCT 618 | 17. | Butter Fly Valve |  | R | Giv | 18 |  |  |
| BF18CT. G18 | 18. | Butter Fly Valve |  | R | Glv | 18 |  |  |
| BF19CT G18 | 19 | Butter Fly Valve |  | R | GIV | 18 |  |  |
| BF20CT G18 | $20^{\circ}$ | Butter Fly Valve |  | R | GIV | 18 |  |  |
| BF22CT G18 | 22. | Butter Fly Valve |  | R | Glv | 18 |  |  |
| BF24CT. G18 | $24^{\circ}$ | Butter Fly Valve |  | R | Glv | 18 |  |  |

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## THE COMPLETE DUCT SOURCE

## Quality—Delivery—Service—Design—Price

## US Duct—Diverter Valves

US Duct Diverter Valves are pneumatically operated and electrically controlled. The pneumatic cylinder requires 90 psi to operate but uses very little volume. Duel solenoids activate the cylinder. The solenoids are activated by virtually any electrical signal-12/24 V, AC/DC, or $110 / 220$ line voltage. These solenoids operate off of milliamps and therefore require only minimal wiring. The valve is powered in both directions to deflect the air through the primary or secondary exit.

| ( S )ize | ( L ength | ( C ) ollar | ( T ) ransition |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $4^{\prime \prime}$ | 33.6 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $5^{\prime \prime}$ | 35.6 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $5^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $6^{\prime \prime}$ | 37.6 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $6^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $7^{\prime \prime}$ | 38.6 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $7^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $8^{\prime \prime}$ | 41.5 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $8^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $9^{\prime \prime}$ | 38.8 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $9^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $10^{\prime \prime}$ | 45.1 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $10^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $11^{\prime \prime}$ | 50 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $11^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $12^{\prime \prime}$ | 52 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $12^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $13^{\prime \prime}$ | 56.9 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $13^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $14^{\prime \prime}$ | 58.9 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $14^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $15^{\prime \prime}$ | 62.2 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $15^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $16^{\prime \prime}$ | 65.6 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $16^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $17^{\prime \prime}$ | 70.4 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $17^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $18^{\prime \prime}$ | 72.4 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $18^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $19^{\prime \prime}$ | 84.1 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $19^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $20^{\prime \prime}$ | 86.1 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $20^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $22^{\prime \prime}$ | 88.1 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $22^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $24^{\prime \prime}$ | 92.9 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $24^{\prime \prime}$ |
| $26^{\prime \prime}$ | 99.8 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $26^{\prime \prime}$ |



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DIVERTER VALVES INSTALLATION

| OBC |  | $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ | 䯧 | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { öb } \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ | \％ | ¢ | ¢ |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { OU } \\ & \text { U } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | \} | 3 | 3 | $\underset{\sim}{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{0} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow{\substack{\text { On }}}$ |
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## SPARKTRAP

## ALL SPARK TRAPS AREN'T CREATED EQUAL! <br> Patent Number 10,119,443

All spark traps aren't created equal. Looking inside, the problem with most spark traps is they simply swirl the air. Many forget that the ember travels with the air, with a relative velocity of zero. Well, that isn't a problem anymore with US Duct's spark trap. Its patented technology "tumbles" the ember though a "Tortuous Path" forcing contact with more oxygen, and allowing more time for the spark to burn out.


Because of the custom cone and the outlet inset design, our spark trap effectively eliminates sparks before they can exit the trap and thus, it can be installed right at the dust collector, adding convenience and eliminating distance requirements!


## SPARKTRAP



Recommended velocity is 3200 FPM - Pressure drop .8". The unit can be applied to higher velocities but the pressure will jump exponentially to $\sim 2.8 "$ if run at 4500 FPM.

| Spark Trap Dimensions (in inches) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inlet <br> (D1) | Outside Dia of Mid Section (D2) | Overall Length <br> (L) | Dropout: <br> (A) | Dropout: <br> (B) | Dropout: <br> ( C) | Clean-Out <br> Door (CO) |
| 4 | 8 | 36 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 6x8 |
| 5 | 9 | 40 | 5 | 8 | 4 | $6 \times 8$ |
| 6 | 11 | 45 | 6 | 8 | 4 | $8 \times 10$ |
| 7 | 12 | 41 | 7 | 8 | 4 | $8 \times 10$ |
| 8 | 14 | 46 | 8 | 8 | 4 | $8 \times 10$ |
| 9 | 16 | 48 | 9 | 8 | 4 | $8 \times 10$ |
| 10 | 18 | 51 | 10 | 8 | 4 | $8 \times 10$ |
| 12 | 22 | 59 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 10x12 |
| 14 | 25 | 66 | 14 | 14 | 6 | 10x12 |
| 16 | 29 | 70 | 16 | 14 | 6 | 10x12 |
| 18 | 33 | 78 | 18 | 14 | 6 | 12x14 |
| 20 | 36 | 81 | 20 | 14 | 6 | 12x14 |
| 22 | 40 | 85 | 22 | 14 | 6 | 12x14 |
| 24 | 44 | 96 | 24 | 14 | 6 | 12x14 |
| 26 | 46 | 102 | 24 | 18 | 6 | $12 \times 14$ |
| 28 | 50 | 110 | 24 | 18 | 6 | 12x14 |
| 30 | 54 | 114 | 24 | 18 | 6 | 12x14 |
| 32 | 58 | 121 | 24 | 18 | 6 | 12x14 |
| 34 | 62 | 131 | 24 | 18 | 6 | 12x14 |
| 36 | 66 | 137 | 24 | 18 | 6 | 12x14 |
| 38 | 70 | 155 | 24 | 18 | 6 | $12 \times 14$ |
| 40 | 72 | 159 | 24 | 18 | 6 | $12 \times 14$ |
| 42 | 76 | 163 | 24 | 18 | 6 | $12 \times 14$ |
| 44 | 80 | 167 | 24 | 18 | 6 | 12x14 |
| 46 | 84 | 184 | 24 | 18 | 6 | $12 \times 14$ |
| 48 | 88 | 188 | 24 | 18 | 6 | $12 \times 14$ |
| 50 | 92 | 192 | 24 | 18 | 6 | $12 \times 14$ |

