

Uses & Misuses

HEALTH & SAFETY

We would draw your attention to the need to handle springs with care, always remember that a spring is effectively a living object and without care can harm or injure.

The steel used for some applications can be very thin and by its nature is sharp! Please take care or request advice if you are unsure in this area.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

We would draw your attention to clause 7 of our conditions of sale, issued with our order acknowledgements. We will not accept responsibility for any misuse or poor handling of Spiroflex products



STAINLESS STEEL PRODUCTS

Many Spiroflex products are made from Stainless Steel, which generally has very good corrosion resistance. However there are instances where this is not the case and therefore it is essential that you do your own testing under service conditions and satisfy yourselves that the springs are suitable for your purpose. We set out below some guidelines, which may be of assistance to you.

Always store springs in normal interior, dry conditions. Do not store in uncovered, external areas, particularly in industrial and marine locations. If possible, design installations where the springs operate in normal dry atmospheric conditions.

Avoid installation where the springs are wetted intermittently by water containing chloride salts, e.g. sea spray, leaks from water pipes, water drips from masonry and cement, particularly if a cement hardener has been used in the mix.

Avoid installations where springs are exposed to hydrogen being produced by chemical reaction or by electrolysis, e.g. pickling tanks, electroplating baths, electric batteries under charge.

Do not treat the surface of the springs with coatings which may generate hydrogen, e.g. acid phosphate coatings, etch primer coatings.

Hydrogen may also be generated when stainless steel is in wet contact with zinc, cadmium, aluminum and its alloys, magnesium and its alloys, and steel coated with the above metals, e.g. galvanised steel.

Cathodic protection of the springs by sacrificial anode or impressed current methods should be avoided. The springs should not be placed in wet contact with components where stray electric currents may cause electrolytic action.

Avoid installations where the springs are exposed to, or in intermittent contact with, agents known to attack stainless steel, such as alkali halide solutions, neutral and acidic sulphurous reagents (including hydrogen sulphide) and inorganic nitrates.

CARBON STEEL PRODUCTS

Whilst carbon steel products are not subject to some of the above they are less resistant to general corrosive attack in the environment.

It is vital that the springs are properly stored as described above and further protected with rust inhibitors if necessary.

In application of these products it is often necessary to use a grease with suitable corrosion protection properties, selection of the grease is critical as the spring exerts stress into its housing and makes components more susceptible to chemical attack.

Spiroflex recommend that customers consult with experts to select suitable corrosion inhibitors for their application.

PAYMENT & DELIVERY

Easy payment methods available for your convenience.

Payment and Delivery terms:

Stock orders – are subject to a £50 minimum order charge and delivery is 5 working days from receipt of written order, or payment if Proforma account (depending on stock availability).

Made to order items – delivery 3 – 4 weeks from receipt of written order, or payment if Proforma account. A new quotation will be issued if any changes in volume occur.

Development lead-time for bespoke products varies depending on the complexity of the project, please speak to our sales department to discuss your particular needs

All prices are exclusive of VAT and delivery charges.

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