

# Product parameters

| Parameter                             | Typical value / guidance   |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Primary function                      | Fluid retention and contaminant exclusion in static joints and low→medium dynamic hydraulic sealing (rod/piston/glands).   |
| Common elastomer materials            | NBR (Buna-N), HNBR, FKM (Viton), EPDM, Silicone (VMQ); material chosen by fluid compatibility, temperature and wear needs.   |
| Typical temperature ranges (examples) | NBR: $\approx -30^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+100^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; HNBR: $\approx -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; FKM: $\approx -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+200^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; EPDM and Silicone ranges vary by grade. (Exact limits depend on compound grade — always check vendor datasheet.)           |
| Hardness (durometer)                  | Typical hydraulic elastomer seals: 60 - 90 Shore A; 70 Shore A is a common general-purpose choice.   |
| Pressure capability                   | Static seals (O-rings, flange seals) — very high pressures possible with correct groove & backups; dynamic elastomeric seals (rod/piston U-cups) — rated per profile and typically used from low up to several hundred bar depending on design and back-up rings. Consult manufacturer pressure tables for each profile. |
| Dynamic performance limits            | Elastomeric seals perform well in reciprocating service at moderate speeds when lubricated; for high speed or extreme pressure/temperature, consider PTFE-jacketed or spring-energized seals (manufacturer guidance required).   |
| Common seal forms                     | O-rings, U-cups (rod & piston), X-rings, square rings, wipers, lip seals — selected by application (static vs rod vs piston vs rotary).  |
| Standards & sizing references         | AS568 (inch O-rings) and ISO 3601 (metric O-rings); hydraulic cylinder sizing often references ISO 3320 (bore/rod series) and vendor profile tables (Parker, SKF, Trelleborg).   |
| Surface finish & tolerances           | Rod/piston running surfaces must meet vendor-recommended Ra and hardness (polished/chrome-plated rods typical); improper finish or nicks cause premature failure. Check manufacturer installation and rod-finish tables.   |
| Failure modes                         | Extrusion (insufficient backup), abrasion (contaminants), chemical attack (wrong compound), thermal degradation, and dry-running. Mitigate via correct material, backup rings, filtration and correct groove design.   |