S.T.A.M.P.

Speed - What is the speed under which the seal will be required to perform? This speed could be represented as RPM (Rotations Per Minute), FPM (Feet Per Minute), or MPS (Meters Per Second).

Temperature - What are the minimum and maximum temperatures the seal will be exposed to in the application? This could be given by degrees in either Celsius or Fahrenheit.

Application - Where is the seal being used? What is the seal function? This refers to the equipment in which the seal is being installed as well as what the function is of the seal in the application.

Medium - What is the media? This is referring to the lubricant or viscous material that is to be sealed or excluded. Are there compatibility considerations? Examples of possible media are grease, oil, hydraulic fluid, water, etc.

Pressure - What are the minimum and maximum pressures the seal will be exposed to in the application or environment? This could be designated in either PSI (Pounds per square inch) or BARS (1 BAR is equal to roughly 14.5 psi).

After you have determined the **S.T.A.M.P.** criteria, the next step is determining the dimensions for your seal. These values could be given in two different methods; either the actual **SEAL** dimensions **OR** the **STEEL** dimensions, i.e. the **shaft**, **bore** and **groove** dimensions. The vast majority of seal suppliers prefer that the dimensions provided are the steel dimensions, since it is sometimes difficult to measure the actual seal inner diameter. For replacement seals, the steel dimensions are usually found on the rubber outer case portion of the seal. There are three key measurements that must be described:

- **Inner Diameter** - This is the shaft diameter.
- **Outer Diameter** - This is the diameter of the bore.
- **Width** - This is the groove height.