

A TRANSIT DEVICE AND METHOD AND USE OF SUCH A DEVICE

Technical field

The present invention concerns a transit device for leading one or more cables
5 or pipes through a partition. More specifically, the present invention is related to such a
transit device comprising a cylindrical, compressible sealing body, at least one front
fitting, at least one rear fitting and a plurality of fastening elements going through holes
of the sealing body in an axial direction of the transit device and connecting the front
and rear fittings. The sealing body has a rectangular through opening for receiving one
10 or more compressible sealing modules. The present invention is also related to a method
for leading one or more cables or pipes through a partition. The present invention is also
related to a use of such a device for leading one or more cables or pipes through a
partition.

Background

Transit devices having a cylindrical compressible body, also called round seals,
and being formed with a rectangular through opening are known in the prior art. Such
transit devices are used when cables or pipes are to be lead through an opening in a
partition, such as a wall, floor, ceiling, bulkhead, etc. The term cables as used herein
20 includes wires. Transit devices of this kind are normally placed directly in an opening in
the partition or in a sleeve received in the opening of the partition. Such transit devices
are configured to receive one or more compressible sealing modules in the rectangular
opening, which sealing modules in turn are adapted to receive the cable, pipe or wire.
The transit devices have fittings at their opposite ends, which may be moved closer to
25 each other to compress the sealing body. The compression is achieved by means of
fastening elements, such as screws and nuts. Transit devices are used in many different
environments, including cabinets, junction boxes, machines and similar, and for
different industrial applications, such as for automotive and rolling stock applications,
communication, power generation and distribution as well as marine and off-shore
30 applications. Transit devices are often required to have a sealing function, e.g. sealing
against different types of liquids, such as water, and/or gases, such as air, depending on

the application. To provide a fastening and/or sealing function the cables or pipes are arranged in a through opening of a compressible sealing module. One common type of such a sealing module comprises two opposite module halves arranged around the cable or pipe, wherein the sealing modules are arranged in the sealing body arranged in the opening in the partition.

Transit devices of this type of prior art have proven to work well in many circumstances. However, there is a need for an improved transit device when it comes to reliability, use and/or production.

10 Summary

An object of the present invention is to provide an improved transit device. One object of the present invention is to provide a transit device, which is more reliable and reduces the risk of leakage through the transit. Another object of the present invention is to provide a transit device, which is easy to use and facilitates installation.

15 The present invention is related to a transit device for leading one or more cables or pipes through a partition, comprising a cylindrical, compressible sealing body, at least one front fitting, at least one rear fitting and a plurality of fastening elements going through holes of the sealing body in an axial direction of the transit device and connecting the front and rear fittings, wherein the sealing body comprises a rectangular through opening, wherein the sealing body comprises a plurality of sealing body
20 elements having a first end portion and a second end portion, and wherein the first and second end portions comprise at least one protrusion and at least one recess receiving the protrusion of an adjacent sealing body element, so that the sealing body elements overlap at corners of the rectangular through opening in the axial direction of the transit device. The combination of the plurality of sealing body elements connected to each
25 other and the overlap between them through the protrusions and recesses at the corners of the rectangular through opening results in a more reliable transit device, since the risk of leakage is reduced. It has been found that when compressing a cylindrical body having a rectangular central through opening, the corners of the through opening may be
30 deformed and cause leakage. Hence, the rectangular through opening does not maintain straight perpendicular corners after deformation and/or after change in temperature and

then no longer correspond to the outer surface of the sealing modules arranged in the rectangular through opening, which increases the risk of leakage from one side of seal to the other. The present invention results in sealing body elements that may be somewhat movable in relation to each other, which may compensate for the
5 deformations, while the overlap created by the protrusions and recesses is believed to maintain a leak-tight transit device also after deformation. The movability between sealing body elements may also adapt the sealing body to the opening in the partition or the sleeve and thereby provide improved fastening and sealing properties.

The protrusion and recess extend in a plane transversely with respect to the
10 axial direction of the transit device. Hence, the sealing body elements can easily be assembled and can also be produced in an efficient manner, such as by molding or by arranging sealing body sub-elements in layers.

The sealing body can comprise exactly four sealing body elements. This may facilitate favorable movement of the sealing body elements in relation to each other,
15 such as the corners of the rectangular through opening, while facilitating production and assembly. For example, the sealing body elements can be identical, which facilitates production, handling and assembly.

Each sealing body element can comprise a substantially arc-shaped side extending in a circumferential direction of the seal and forming an outer peripheral
20 surface, wherein the sealing body elements together form the sealing body having a cylindrical outer surface and thus form a so called round seal.

Each sealing body element can have a straight side forming an inner surface and a side of the rectangular through opening of the sealing body. The straight side may be substantially flat. One sealing body element can provide for a whole side of the
25 rectangular through opening and thus two adjacent sealing body elements form a corner of the rectangular through opening and provide for movement in said corner to counteract fixed corner deformation due to compression and/or changes due to temperature changes or similar.

The straight side of each sealing body section can be formed with a plurality of
30 flexible deformation flanges to compensate for temperature related changes in size of the sealing body and other changes, such as repeated compression and decompression,

to maintain a tight seal also after such changes. The flanges may extend along the whole straight side of the sealing body elements. The flanges can be inclined and/or tapered in the axial direction. Hence, the direction of deformation of the flanges can be determined to increase sealing ability and durability.

5 Each sealing body element can have at least two of the through holes for the fastening elements. The transit device can comprise four front fittings and four rear fittings, wherein each fitting connects two adjacent sealing body elements by means of the fastening elements. Hence, movement between adjacent sealing body elements is facilitated during compression. The front fittings may be identical and the rear fittings
10 may be identical. The front fittings may form a bigger diameter than the rear fittings to form a flange and function as a stop and/or provide further sealing against the partition or edge of a sleeve. In addition, the structure with sealing body elements connected to each other through the fastening elements and front and rear fittings results in a transit device that can be opened for insertion of the one or more cables or pipes.

15 Each sealing body element can comprise a plurality of sub-elements which are arranged in a plurality of layers, e.g. such that every other layer forms either a protrusion or a recess at the first and second end portions, respectively. Hence, the sealing body elements can be produced in an easy manner.

 The present invention is also related to a method for leading one or more cables
20 or pipes through a partition, comprising the steps of

 assembling a plurality of sealing body elements having first and second ends with at least one recess and at least one protrusion, so that the protrusion of one sealing body element is inserted into the recess of an adjacent sealing body element,

 by means of the sealing body elements, forming a sealing body having a
25 rectangular through opening with at least one cable or pipe arranged through said rectangular through opening,

 arranging a compressible sealing module around the cable or pipe,

 arranging the sealing module in the rectangular through opening,

 arranging a fastening element through holes in the sealing body and by means
30 of the fastening elements connecting a front fitting and a rear fitting,

by tightening of the fastening elements, compressing the sealing body and thereby compress the sealing modules around the cable or pipe.

The present invention is also related to a use of such a transit device for leading one or more cables or pipes through a partition. The use can include leading one or
5 more fiber cables, electric cables, data cables, gas pipes, fuel pipes or water pipes through a partition, such as a wall, a floor a ceiling or a bulkhead. The use can comprise sealing against water or gas, for example up to 1, 5, 10 or 20 bar. The use can comprise one or more of the method steps.

Further objects and advantages of the present invention will be clear to a person
10 skilled in the art when reading the detailed description below.

Brief Description of the Drawings

By way of example, embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

15 Fig. 1 is a schematic perspective view of a transit device according to one embodiment, illustrating sealing body elements connected to each other through front and rear fittings and fastening elements,

Fig. 2 is a schematic side view of the transit device of Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is a schematic front view of the transit device of Figs. 1 and 2,
20 illustrating front fittings and operable parts of the fastening elements,

Fig. 4 is a schematic rear view of the transit device of Figs. 1 and 2, illustrating rear fittings and end portions of the fastening elements,

Fig. 5 is a schematic side view of a sealing body element of the transit device of Figs. 1 and 2,

25 Fig. 6 is a schematic perspective view of a transit device according to another embodiment, wherein a side of the sealing body elements is formed with deformation flanges,

Fig. 7 is a schematic side view of the transit device of Fig. 6,

Fig. 8 is a schematic perspective view of a transit device according to a further
30 embodiment, wherein each sealing body element is formed by sub-elements,

Fig. 9 is a schematic side view of the transit device of Fig. 8,

Fig. 10 is a schematic view of an arrangement of sealing body sub-elements of one layer of four adjacent sealing body elements before they are assembled to form the sealing body of a transit device, and

Fig. 11 is a schematic illustration of a method of providing the sealing body.

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Detailed Description

With reference to Figs. 1 and 2, a transit device 10 for passing at least one cable and/or at least one pipe through a partition is illustrated schematically according to one embodiment. Hence, the transit device forms a transit, also called lead-through, for
10 cables or pipes through a partition. Cables, pipes and partitions are not illustrated. The partition is, e.g. in the form of a wall, a floor, a roof, a ceiling, a bulkhead, etc. For example, the transit device 10 is arranged for passing cables, such as cables for electricity, communication, computers etc., or pipes for different gases or liquids, such as water, compressed air, hydraulic fluid, cooking gas or other types of liquids or gases,
15 through the partition. Cables and/or pipes are led in an axial direction through the transit device 10. The axial direction is illustrated by means of axis A in Figs 1 and 2. For example, the transit device 10 is arranged at a through opening in the partition or in a sleeve arranged in said opening.

The transit device 10 has a cylindrical, compressible sealing body 11 with a
20 rectangular through opening 12. The through opening 12 is substantially rectangular-shaped, such as square-shaped. Preferably, the sealing body 11 is made of a compressible material such as a rubber material, TPE or other resilient elastic material. Fittings 13, 14 are provided at opposite ends of the sealing body 11, and a number of fastening elements 15 go through holes 16 of the sealing body 11. For example, the
25 holes 16 also go through the fittings 13, 14. The fastening elements 15 and the holes 16 are provided and extend in an axial direction A of the transit device 10. The axial direction A of the transit device 10 and the sealing body 11 coincide and is generally in a direction corresponding to the cables or pipes going through the transit device 10 and is generally a direction perpendicular to a plane of the partition. For instance, the
30 fastening elements 15 are screws and cooperating nuts or similar. For example, the screws are carriage bolts. Alternatively, the fastening elements 15 are screws and

corresponding threaded sleeves. By means of the fastening elements 15, the fittings 13, 14 can be moved in a direction towards each other, whereby the sealing body 11 will be compressed in the axial direction, and in a direction away from each other, whereby the sealing body 11 will be decompressed. By the compression in the axial direction, the
5 sealing body 11 will expand in radial directions both inwards and outwards, sealing off the opening in the wall or the sleeve receiving the transit device 10.

The compressible sealing body 11 includes a plurality of sealing body elements 18 which are connected to each other to overlap with each other at corners 17 of the rectangular through opening 12 in the axial direction A of the transit device 10. In the
10 embodiment of Fig. 1, there are four sealing body elements 18 forming the sealing body 11. Alternatively, there may be two sealing body elements, each formed to extend from diagonal corners of the rectangular through opening 12. Alternatively, there may be eight sealing body elements. Each sealing body element 18 has a first end portion 19 and a second end portion 20 opposite to the first end portion 19. The first end portion 19
15 engages with the second end portion 20 of an adjacent sealing body element 18. To simplify production and assembly, the sealing body elements 18 are preferably identical. In the illustrated embodiment, the first end portions 19 and second end portions 20 of the adjacent sealing body elements 18 overlap at the corners 17 of the rectangular through opening 12, in the axial direction A of the transit device 10. Hence,
20 the first and second end portions 19, 20 comprise at least one protrusion 21 and at least one recess 22 for receiving the protrusion of an adjacent sealing body element 18. For example, the first end portion 19 comprises a protrusion 21 and the second end portion 20 is formed with a recess 22. For example, the recess 22 corresponds to the protrusion 21.

25 In Fig. 2, the transit device of Fig. 1 is viewed from the side, i.e. in the radial direction perpendicular to the axial direction A, where three of the four sealing body elements 18 are visible. Each one of the protrusion 21 and recess 22 extends in a plane transversely with respect to the axial direction A of the transit device 10. For example, the protrusion 21 and recess 22 extend substantially in the circumferential direction of
30 the sealing body 11.

The transit device 10 is arranged for receiving one or more compressible sealing modules 23 for holding the cables or pipes. The transit device 10 in front and rear views is illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 with four sealing modules 23 in the rectangular through opening 12 and with a cable 24 arranged in one of the sealing modules 23 for illustration purposes. The sealing modules 23 can be provided with a conventional blind plug 25 if no cable or pipe is arranged therein. The sealing modules 23 be arranged in different sizes and a plurality of different sealing modules 23 may be arranged in different configurations in the transit device 10. The sealing modules 23 are compressible. For example, the sealing modules 23 are resilient and comprises two opposite and compressible sealing module halves 23a, 23b. Optionally, each module half 23a, 23b comprises a plurality of peelable sheets 26 placed in a semi-cylindrical groove in the module halves 23a, 23b. For example, each module half 23a, 23b has its own stack of semi-cylindrical peelable sheets 26. For example, the peelable sheets 26 as such are of conventional type and are provided to adapt the diameter of the groove to the outer diameter of the cable 24 or pipe. Optionally, a suitable number of peelable sheets 26 are removed to adapt the sealing module 23 to the diameter of the cable 24 or pipe, wherein the cable 24 or pipe is placed in one of the module halves 23a, 23b and a sealing module 23 formed by placing the other of the two module halves on top of the first one so that the grooves are facing each other and form an opening for the cable 24 or pipe. The sealing modules 23 are resilient, and are for example made of natural or synthetic rubber, such as an EPDM rubber, optionally with additional fillers, or TPE.

The fittings 13, 14 are arranged at opposite ends of the sealing body 11. The front fittings 13 are shown in Fig. 3 and the rear fittings are shown in Fig. 4. In this case, the front fittings 13 are slightly larger than the rear fittings 14. This means that the front fittings 13 extend slightly more radially outwards from the center of the transit device 10, see Fig. 4. The purpose of the larger radial extension of the front fittings 13 may be to abut against a partition or sleeve in which the transit device 10 may be inserted. Alternatively, the front fittings 13 have approximately the same outer diameter as the rear fittings 13. The fittings 13, 14 are pressed towards each other by the fastening elements 15. By means of the fastening elements 15, the fittings 13, 14 may be moved closer to each other to compress the sealing body 11 arranged there between.

For example, the fittings 13, 14 can be displaced in the axial direction away from each other to decompress the sealing body 11.

In the illustrated embodiment, the transit device 10 comprises four front fittings 13 and four rear fittings 14. Each fitting has a recessed part corresponding to a corner 14 of the rectangular through opening 12. The fittings 13, 14 are held together at the
5 respective ends of the sealing body 11 by the fastening elements 15. In other embodiments (not shown), the transit device 10 comprises a single front fitting and a single rear fitting, e.g. enclosing the through opening entirely, wherein all four fittings are provided as one unit. Alternatively, the transit device 10 comprises two front fittings
10 and two rear fittings, wherein two of the fittings 13, 14, are provided as one unit. However, an advantage of having four individual front and rear fittings 13, 14 is to provide further possibilities of movement between sealing body elements 18 and improve adaptability of the transit device. In addition, more than one fitting at each end provides for the transit device 10 to be opened up for simplified insertion of a cable,
15 wire or pipe in the through opening 12.

Turning to Fig. 5, a sealing body element 18 of the transit device 10 of Figs. 1 and 2 is shown schematically. The sealing body element 18 is formed with a substantially arc-shaped side 27 and a substantially straight side 28. The arc-shaped side 27 forms the outer cylindrical surface of the sealing body 11 and the straight side 28
20 forms a side of the rectangular through opening 12 when the sealing body elements 18 are assembled to form the sealing body 11. Hence, the straight side 28 forms an inner side of the sealing body 11. For example, the sealing body element 18 is generally formed as a circle segment seen in the axial direction A. Hence, opposite ends of the straight side 28 are connected to opposite ends of the arc-shaped side 27. The sealing
25 body element 18 is arc-shaped in the circumferential direction of the transit device 10. When the four sealing body elements 18 are assembled, their arc-shaped sides 28 define the outer perimeter of the sealing body 11, wherein the straight sides 27 define the rectangular through opening 12. In the illustrated embodiment, the straight side 28 is flat and smooth.

30 The first end portion 19 is formed with the protrusion 21, wherein the second end portion 20 is formed with the recess 22. The recess 22 is shaped to match the

protrusion 21 of the first end portion 19 to receive the protrusion 21 of an adjacent sealing body element 18.

In Fig. 5, the holes 16 going through the sealing body elements 18 for receiving the fastening elements 15 are illustrated by means of dashed lines. The holes 16 extend
5 in the axial direction A of the transit device 10. For example, each sealing body element 18 has exactly two holes 16.

Each sealing body element 18 is asymmetric. In particular, it is asymmetric in that its two end portions 19, 20 are shaped differently. However, a combination of four asymmetric sealing body elements 18 together form a round transit device 10 with a
10 rectangular cross section, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

In another embodiment (not shown), two of the sealing body elements 18 may be provided with recesses at both ends of the sealing body elements, while the other two sealing body elements 18 mating therewith may instead be provided with protrusions at both ends. However, an advantage of having identical, asymmetric sealing body
15 elements 18 is that the manufacturing and assembly is simplified.

With respect to Figs. 6 and 7, another embodiment of the transit device 10 is shown. The transit device 10 of Figs. 6 and 7 shares all features of the round transit device 10 of Fig. 1 except for the straight side 28 of the sealing body elements 18. Instead of having a flat and smooth surface as in the embodiment of Fig. 1, the straight
20 side 28 of each sealing body element 18 has a plurality of flanges 29 to compensate for deformations and changes in dimensions of the sealing modules 23 and/or the sealing body 11. The flanges 29 are resiliently flexible and may be formed in the sealing body elements 18, such as by molding or machining. The flanges 29 may be arranged to compensate for temperature related changes in size of the sealing body 11 and other
25 changes, such as due to repeated compression and decompression of the sealing body 11 and/or the sealing modules 18, to maintain a tight seal also after such changes. For example, the flanges 29 extend along the whole straight side 28 of the sealing body elements 18. The flanges 29 are, for example, inclined and/or tapered in a direction towards a free end thereof. For example, the flanges 29 are tapered and/or inclined in a
30 direction perpendicular to the axial direction A.

With reference to Figs. 8 and 9, another embodiment of the transit device 10 is shown. The transit device 10 of Figs. 8 and 9 shares all features of the transit device 10 of Fig. 1 except for the sealing body elements 18 being formed of sub-elements 18a-c arranged in layers. Of course, the embodiment of Figs. 8 and 9 may optionally be
5 formed with the flanges 29 as describe with reference to Figs 6 and 7.

The sub-elements 18a-c are layered in the axial direction A such that every other layer forms either the protrusion 21 or the recess 22 at the first and second end portions 19, 20, respectively. Hence, the sealing body elements 18 are in this embodiment based on layers stacked in the axial direction A, where every other layer has parting lines that
10 are aligned in the direction of the longitudinal axis of the seal. The layers may also be described as sealing body sub-elements with parting lines offset from one another in an axial direction in an assembled state of the sealing body 11. For example, the parting lines in the axial direction are provided close to the corners 17 of the rectangular through opening 12. There are preferably four sealing body sub-elements 18 in each
15 layer. In the illustrated embodiment, there are three layers of sub-elements. Alternatively, the transit device 10 comprises two layers or more than three layers.

In Fig. 9, the transit device of Fig. 8 is viewed from the side, where a plurality of sealing body sub-elements 18a-c are stacked in layers 30 in the axial direction A, having parting lines in the axial direction A which are offset from one another in the
20 vicinity of the corners 17 of the through opening 12. For example, the sub-elements 18a-c are stacked, so that the protrusions 21 and recesses 22 overlap at the corners 17.

With reference to Fig. 10, four sealing body sub-elements 18a are arranged to illustrate their individual shape and their arrangement in one layer 30 of the sealing body 11, prior to assembly. The two through holes 16 are provided in each sealing body
25 sub-element 18a, although more could be provided. The sub-elements 18a are formed with the arc-shaped side 27 and the straight side 28. In addition, the sub-elements 18a are formed with an end side 31 connecting the arc-shaped side 27 and the straight side 28. Optionally, the end side 31 is straight. For example, the end side 31 extends perpendicular to the straight side 28. The end side 31 is shorter than the straight side 28.
30 For example, each sub-element is formed as a circle segment with a truncated end. For example, all sub-elements are identical.

Fig. 11 illustrates a method 100 of stacking layers 30 of sub-elements 18a-c to form a sealing body 11. First, four sealing body sub-elements 18a are provided and arranged perpendicular to each other to form the rectangular through opening. For example they are arranged such that their respective first and second end portions 19, 20 come into abutment with each other. Next, another layer 30' is arranged on top of the preceding layer 30, with their through holes 16 aligned, and where the arrangement of the preceding step has been shifted 180 degrees to create the offset between parting lines in the different layers 30, 30'. The arrows illustrate movement from one step to the other. Optionally, further steps of arranging layers on top of each other take place.

Already at the first step of providing a second layer 30' on top of the first layer 30, the protrusions 21 and recesses 22 are formed and an overlap occurs at the corners 17 of the through opening 12. The overlap at the corners 17 are illustrated in black in Fig. 11. For example, the assembly of the transit device 10 is initiated by providing the rear fittings 14 and inserting the fastening elements 15, such as screws, through the holes 16 thereof.

The choice of screws depends on the dimensions of the though holes as well as on the desired height/length of the sealing body. The sealing body sub-elements 18a-c are then assembled one by one in layer by layer. Then, the front fittings are arranged on top of the stack and the screws may be provided with nuts. The transit device 10 may then be mounted in a sleeve or in an opening n a partition as described above.

The transit device 10 may be modular in that the number of layers can be adjusted depending on the application. As long as adjacent sealing body sub-elements overlap at the corners of the rectangular through opening 12, it can be built up by two or more layers of sealing body sub-elements, depending on the application, such as the thickness of the wall, partition or sleeve in which the seal is to be mounted.

CLAIMS

1. A transit device (10) for leading one or more cables (24) or pipes through a partition, comprising a cylindrical, compressible sealing body (11), at least one front fitting (13), at least one rear fitting (14) and a plurality of fastening elements (15) going through holes (16) of the sealing body (11) in an axial direction (A) of the transit device (10) and connecting the front and rear fittings (13, 14), wherein the sealing body (11) comprises a rectangular through opening (12), wherein the sealing body (2) comprises a plurality of sealing body elements (18) having a first end portion (19) and a second end portion (20), and wherein the first and second end portions comprise at least one protrusion (21) and at least one recess (22) receiving the protrusion of an adjacent sealing body element, so that the sealing body elements overlap at corners (17) of the rectangular through opening (12) in the axial direction (A) of the transit device (10).
2. The transit device of claim 1, wherein the protrusion (21) and recess (22) extend in a plane transversely with respect to the axial direction (A) of the transit device (10).
3. The transit device of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the compressible sealing body (11) comprises exactly four sealing body elements (18).
4. The transit device of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the sealing body elements (18) are identical.
5. The transit device of any one of the preceding claims, wherein each sealing body element (18) comprises an outer peripheral and substantially arc-shaped side (27) extending in a circumferential direction of the transit device (10).
6. The transit device of any one of the preceding claims, wherein each sealing body element (18) has a straight side (28) which forms a side of the rectangular through opening (12) of the sealing body (11).

7. The transit device of claim 6, wherein the straight side (28) is straight from the first end portion to the second end portion.

5 8. The transit device of claim 6 or 7, wherein the straight side (28) of each sealing body element (18) is formed with a plurality of flexible flanges (29), each extending in a plane perpendicular to the axial direction (A).

9. The transit device of claim 8, wherein said flanges (29) are inclined
10 and/or tapered in the axial direction.

10. The transit device of any one of the preceding claims, wherein each sealing body element (18) has at least two of the through holes (16) for the fastening elements (15).

15 11. The transit device of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the sealing body elements (18) are asymmetric.

12. The transit device of any one of the preceding claims, wherein each
20 sealing body element (18) comprises a plurality of sub-elements (18a-c) which are arranged in a plurality of layers (30, 30').

13. The transit device of any one of the preceding claims, comprising four front fittings (13) and four rear fittings (14), wherein each fitting connects two adjacent
25 sealing body elements (18) by means of the fastening elements (15).

14. Use of a transit device (10) for leading one or more cables (24) or pipes through a partition, the transit device comprising a cylindrical, compressible sealing body (11), at least one front fitting (13), at least one rear fitting (14) and a plurality of
30 fastening elements (15) going through holes (16) of the sealing body (11) in an axial direction (A) of the transit device (10) and connecting the front and rear fittings (13,

14), wherein the sealing body (11) comprises a rectangular through opening (12), wherein the sealing body (11) comprises a plurality of sealing body elements (10) having a first end portion (19) and a second end portion (20) opposite to the first end portion (19), and wherein the first and second end portions comprise at least one
5 protrusion (21) and at least one recess (22) receiving the protrusion of an adjacent sealing body element (18), so that the sealing body elements (18) overlap at the corners (17) of the rectangular through opening (12) in the axial direction (A) of the transit device (10).

10 15. A method for leading one or more cables (24) or pipes through a partition, comprising the steps of

assembling a plurality of sealing body elements (18) having first and second ends (19, 20) with at least one recess (22) and at least one protrusion (21), so that the protrusion (21) of one sealing body element (18) is inserted into the recess (22) of an
15 adjacent sealing body element,

by means of the sealing body elements (18), forming a sealing body (11) having a rectangular through opening (12) with at least one cable or pipe arranged through said rectangular through opening,
arranging a compressible sealing module (23) around the cable or pipe,
20 arranging the sealing module (23) in the rectangular through opening (12),
arranging a fastening element (15) through holes (16) in the sealing body (11) and by means of the fastening elements connecting at least one front fitting (13) and at least one rear fitting (14),

by tightening of the fastening elements, compressing the sealing body (11) and
25 thereby compress the sealing modules (23) around the cable (24) or pipe.