TECHNICAL INFORMATION

GENERAL

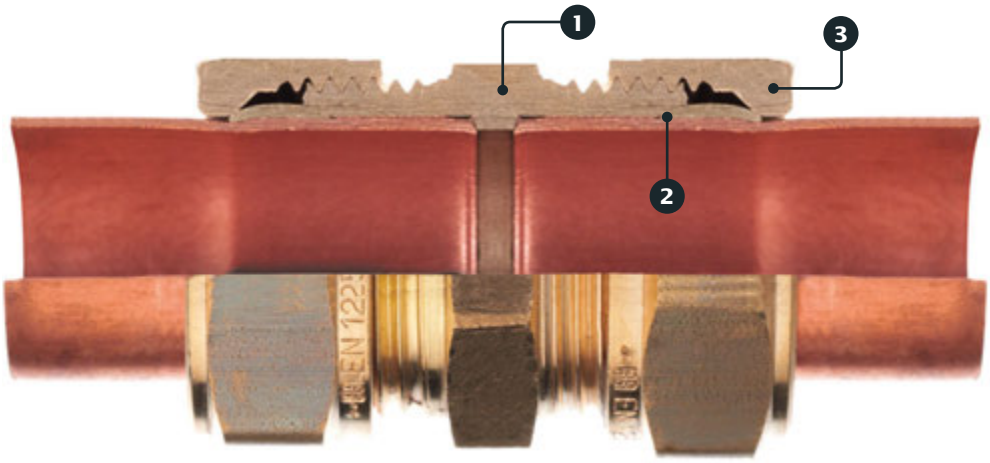
In modern installation technology the following are important requirements:

- Quick, time-saving applications
- Simple and quick replacement of connecting parts & fittings
- Guaranteed high quality.

As a consequence, traditional fitting practices such as soldering, spot threading, glued and forced connections have now been largely superseded by brass compression fittings. Compression fittings can be applied in heating installations, water and gas pipes, and industrial transport systems.

To determine if compression fittings can be used in your installation, the following must be carefully considered.

- Size and material of the pipe
- Temperature and pressure of the gas or liquid transported in the system
- Industry standards of the country where the fittings are to be used:
    - DIN-DVWG quality standard for Germany
    - V.A. quality certification for Denmark
    - BS864-2-quality standard for the UK
    - KVBG/ARGB quality standard for Belgium.
    - KIWA-ATA and GASTEC QA quality standard for the Netherlands.

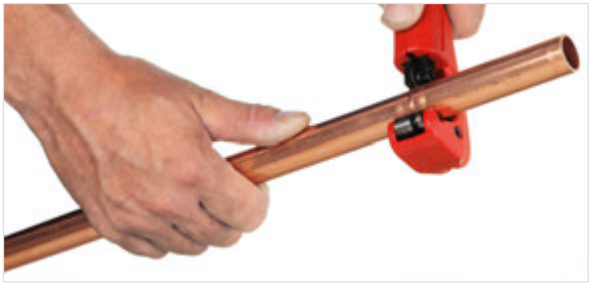


COMPONENTS

A compression fitting consists of 3 individual components: body, or housing (1), compression ring (2) and coupling nut (3). Every compression fitting comes fully assembled for quick, easy connection to a copper pipe.
The compression ring is squeezed in between the bore of the compression buckle and the housing (body). As the nut is tightened, the ring begins to deform first to the side of the body, since the recess in the body is smaller than the recess in the buckle nut. As the nut is further tightened the ring is compressed also on the opposite side. This delivers the necessary pressure to assure a hermetic seal.

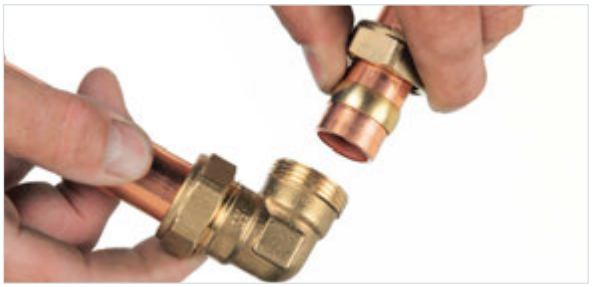
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

✔ Cut the pipe to the correct length.

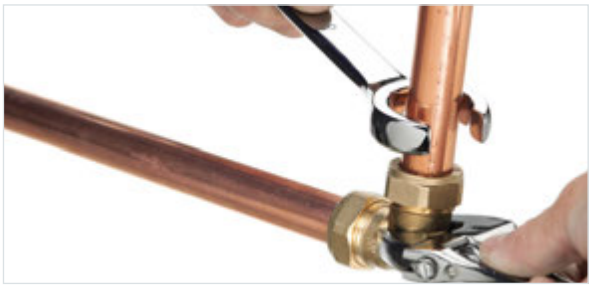


✔ Remove any burrs and check pipe end for scratches, contamination or deformation.

✔ Check the fitting for correct position of the compression ring and feed pipe into fitting until stopped. The ring should now be around the pipe. Fasten the coupling nut by hand.



✔ Tighten the nut with a wrench in compliance with the industry code. A full turn for 12 / 15 mm pipe; 1/2 – 3/4 turn for 22m pipe; approx. 3/4 turn for pipe diameters 28mm and larger.



✔ Pipe and fitting joined after correct tightening. Check the connection for leakage.

⚠ *Using excessive force when tightening a nut may result in breakage or leakage.*