## SPECIFICATIONS


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### 8.1 SANITARY

## General description

The piping system for sanitary applications is comprised of multilayer pipes and press fittings. The entire system has
been technically approved and certified by the most important test institutes including DVGW, KIWA and ATG.

## Material and characteristics

## Pipes

## Composition of pipes

The pipes consist of 5 layers:

- an inner pipe made from polyethylene (PE-Xc) that has been cross-linked using electron beams and extruded from high density polyethylene granulates
- a high quality bond layer to give homogenous bond between the aluminium pipe and the $P E-X c$ inner pipe.
an aluminium pipe that has been welded seamlessly along its length and has been inspected $1 x$ by machine
- a high quality bond layer to give homogenous bond between the aluminium pipe and the PE-Xc outer pipe
- an outer pipe made from polyethylene (PE-XC) that has been cross-linked using electron beams and extruded from high density polyethylene granulates.


## Technical profile

| Outer diameter (mm) | 12 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 26 | 26 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 75 | 90 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | RIXC |  | RIXC |  | RIXC |  | RIXC |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inner diameter (mm) | 8.8 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 26 | 33 | 42 | 54 | 63 | 76 |
| Wall thickness (mm) | 1.6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3.5 | 4 | 4.5 | 6 | 7 |
| Max. working temperature ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) ${ }^{\text {** }}$ | 60 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Max. working pressure (bar) | 6 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Application class (EN ISO21003-1) | 4 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 |
| Coefficient of thermal conductivity (W/mK) | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0,43 |
| Coefficient of linear expansion (mm/mK) | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0,025 |
| Minimum tensile strength of adhesive layer (N/10 mm) | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Surface roughness of inner pipe ( $\mu$ ) | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Oxygen diffusion (mg/L) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Min. bending radius, manual/external spiral spring (mm) | 5XDU | 5XDU | 5XDU | 5XDU | 5XDU | 5XDU | 5XDU | 5XDU | 5XDU | 5XDU | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Min. bending radius, manual/internal spiral spring (mm) | 3XDU | 3XDU | $3 \mathrm{XDU}{ }^{+}$ | $3 \mathrm{XDU}{ }^{+}$ | 3XDU | 3XDU | 3XDU | 3XDU | 3XDU | 3XDU | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Degree of cross-linking (\%) | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Weight (kg/m) | 0,084 | 0,108 | 0,125 | 0,101 | 0,132 | 0,125 | 0,147 | 0,129 | 0,285 | 0,261 | 0,390 | 0,528 | 0,766 | 1,155 | 1,516 | 2,155 |
| Flow (l/h) | 0.061 | 0.079 | 0.113 | 0.113 | 0.154 | 0.154 | 0.201 | 0.201 | 0.314 | 0.314 | 0.531 | 0.855 | 1.385 | 2.29 | 3.117 | 4,536 |

[^0]
## 8 SPECIFICATIONS

Application class table (DIN EN ISO 21003-1)

| Application class table (DIN EN ISO 21003-1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Application class | $T_{D}$ |  | $T_{\max }$ |  |  |  | Typical application |
|  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Time ${ }^{\text {a }}$ years | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Time years | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Time h |  |
| $1^{\text {a }}$ | 60 | 49 | 80 | 1 | 95 | 100 | Hot water supply ( $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |
| $2^{\text {a }}$ | 70 | 49 | 80 | 1 | 95 | 100 | Hot water supply ( $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |
| $4^{\text {b }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20+\text { cumulative } \\ 40+\text { cumulative } \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 20 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | 70 | 2.5 | 100 | 100 | Underfloor heating and low-temperature radiators |
| $5^{\text {b }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \text { +cumulative } \\ 60 \text { +cumulaive } \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 25 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | 90 | 1 | 100 | 100 | High-temperature radiators |

NOTE This international standard does not apply for Td, Tmax and Tmal greater than those shown in the table above.
a Countries can choose either class 1 or class 2 according to with their national legislation.
b Where there is more than 1 design temperature for a class, the times should be added together. "Plus cumulative" in the table implies a temperature profile for the aforementioned temperature over a certain period. (e.g. for class 5 , the design temperature profile over 50 years is. This becomes $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ over 14 years, $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ over 10 years, $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ over 1 year and $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ over 100 hours respectively.

## Marking

The marking on the pipes (repeated every meter) is structured as follows:

| Henco ${ }^{*}$ | Registered trademark |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2200 HERENTALS - BELGIUM | Place of production |
| PE-Xc | Cross-linked high-density polyethylene |
| AL 0.4 | 0.4 Aluminium (depending on pipe $\varnothing$ ) |
| PE-Xc | Cross-linked high-density polyethylene |
| $16^{*} 2$ | Outer diameter * wall thickness |
| 201905 | Date of production |
| L238 | Line and time code |
| HN000 | Code for Henco mark |
| 10BAR / $95^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Nominal working pressure = max. temp |
| KIWA CLASS 2 ISO 1/KOMO | Dutch certificate |
| DVGW DW... | German certificate |
| ÖVGWW1.377 | Austrian certificate |
| ATG... | Belgian certificate |
| ÖN B5157 Typ1-A-TW | Australian certificate |
| $\psi$ Sitac1422 0536/01;0138/98 10 bar/70 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ SKZ | Swedish certificate |
| VA 1.14/12039 | Danish certificate |
| UNI10954-1TIPOACLASSE1IIPUNI319 | Italian certificate |
| SVGW... | Swedish certificate |
| NBI... | Norwegian certificate |
| STF | Finnish certificate |
| $\approx$ |  |
| DIN... | German standard |
| 001M<1> | Meter indication |

Pipe with sleeve
The multilayer pipe and sleeve need to be manufactured by the same company. The sleeve is made from polyethylene and is red, blue or black in colour. The manufacturer's installation instructions describe when and under which
circumstances the pipe should be fitted with a sleeve. The pipe and sleeve should be available in the following dimensions:

## Pre-insulated pipe

PE-Xc/AI/PE-Xc pipes come with a round or eccentric thermal The multilayer pipes and insulation should be from the same insulating material made from extruded PR foam with a closed cell structure. The PE foam comes with a sturdy meshed PE outer casing in red or blue.
manufacturer. The insulation should meet the following conditions:

| Insulation value (DIN 52613 / ISO 8497) | $0.040 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{mK}$ at $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $0.036 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{MK} \mathrm{AT}+10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Fire classification | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}-\mathrm{s} 1-\mathrm{dO}(\mathrm{EN} 13501)$ |
| Temperature resistance | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Usage temperature | $+5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (EN 14707) |
| Noise absorption | Up to $23 \mathrm{~dB}(\mathrm{~A})($ DIN 52218) |
| Thickness (round) | 6,10 or 13 mm |
| Water vapour diffusion resistance | 6315 mu |

## 8 SPECIFICATIONS

The pre-insulated pipes are available in the following dimensions:

| Round insulation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6 mm |  | 10 mm |  | 13 mm |  |
| Dimensions | Coil length | Colour | Coil length | Colour | Coil length | Colour |
| $14 \times 2$ | 100 m | red or blue | 50 m | red or blue | - | - |
| $16 \times 2$ | 100 m | red or blue | 50 m | red or blue | 50 m | blue |
| $18 \times 2$ | 50 m | red or blue | 50 m | red or blue | 50 m | - |
| 20×2 | 50 m | red or blue | 50 m | red or blue | 50 m | blue |
| $26 \times 3$ | 25-50m | red or blue | 25-50m | red or blue | 50 m | blue |
| $32 \times 3$ | 25 m | red or blue | 25 m | red of blue | 25 m | blue |


| Eccentric insulation |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6 mm above and 13 mm below |  | 6 mm above and 26 mm below |  |
| Dimensions | Coil length | Colour | Coil length | Colour |
| 16x2 | 50 m | blue | 25 m | blue |
| 18×2 | 50 m | blue | - | blue |
| 20x2 | 25 m | blue | 25 m | blue |
| 26x3 | 25 m | blue | 25 m | blue |

## Connections

The entire sanitary installation is connected using press fittings made from polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF). The synthetic press fittings and the multilayer pipes should be made by the same manufacturer. You should always use press fittings with leak detection for any press connections up to diameter 26. This means that the press fittings will be designed such that there will be an immediate pressure drop in non-pressed connections when the installation is pressurised.

The PVDF press fittings must be fitted with O-rings to guarantee the seal between the pipe and the fitting.

The sleeves must be made from stainless steel. They are also provided with 3 openings for visual inspections, and a special rim that enables the fitting to be perfectly positioned in the pressing jaws specified by the manufacturer.

If brass press fittings are used, these must come from the same manufacturer and be provided with a synthetic insulating ring to prevent electrolysis between the aluminium of the pipe and the brass of the fitting. The fittings must also be providedwith O-rings and sleeves made from stainless steel.

## Manifolds

All manifolds are made from brass and come in 1 " and 3/4" versions and have 2 to 10 branches with eurokonus connections. They are also fitted with a $3 / 8$ " screw thread for fitting automatic air vent. The centre-to-centre distance between the branches is 50 mm , and the distance from the outside of the brass to the middle of the first branch is 26 mm .

The galvanised manifolds are provided with ball valves
and a eurokonus connection on each outlet. These manifolds are provided with 2,3 or 4 connections. They are supplied as constituent elements that can be attached to each other, and have a female thread at one end and a $1^{\prime \prime}$ or $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ male thread at the other end
You should only use the brackets supplied by the manufacturer to attach the manifolds to a wall. The cabinets for the manifolds should also be from the same manufacturer.
using press fittings with leak detection. This means that the press fittings are designed so that there there will be an immediate pressure drop in connections which are not pressed when the installation is under pressure.

## Pressure tests

The entire sanitary installation must undergo pressure tests in accordance with DIN 1988 as specified by the manufacturer.

## Insurance and guarantee

The manufacturer must be able to present a test certificate from the IKP university in Stuttgart demonstrating compliance with the DIN 4726 standard and/or DVGW approval and/or KIWA approval and/or ATG approval.

The pipe is insured against damage after delivery for a period of at least 10 years and for a sum of 10,000,000 euros for each incident of damage per year. A guarantee certificate is always supplied with the registration documents.

## 8 SPECIFICATIONS

### 8.2 HEATING

## General description

The piping for heating applications comprises multilayer pipes and press fittings. The entire system is technically approved
and certified by the most important test institutes including DVGW, KIWA and ATG.

## Material and characteristics

## Pipes

## Composition of pipes

The pipes consist of 5 layers:

- an inner pipe made from polyethylene (PE-Xc) that has been cross-linked using electron beams and extruded from high density polyethylene granulates
- a high quality bond layer to give homogenous bond between the aluminium pipe and the PE-Xc inner pipe.
- an aluminium pipe that has been welded seamlessly along its length and has been inspected $1 \times$ by machine
- a high quality bond layer to give homogenous bond between the aluminium pipe and the PE-Xc outer pipe
- an outer pipe made from polyethylene (PE-Xc) that has been cross-linked using electron beams and extruded from high density polyethylene granulates.


## Technical profile

| Outer diameter (mm) | 12 | 14 | 16 | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ \text { RIXC } \end{gathered}$ | 18 | $18$ <br> RIXC | 20 | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { RIXC } \end{gathered}$ | 26 | $\begin{gathered} 26 \\ \text { RIXC } \end{gathered}$ | 32 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 75 | 90 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inner diameter (mm) | 8.8 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 26 | 33 | 42 | 54 | 63 | 76 |
| Wall thickness (mm) | 1.6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3.5 | 4 | 4.5 | 6 | 7 |
| Max. working temperature ( $\left.{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)^{* *}$ | 60 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Max. working pressure (bar) | 6 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Application class (EN ISO21003-1) | 4 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 2 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 | 2-4-5 |
| Coefficient of thermal conductivity (W/mK) | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0,43 |
| Coefficient of linear expansion (mm/mK) | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0,025 |
| Minimum tensile strength of adhesive layer ( $\mathrm{N} / 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Surface roughness of inner pipe ( $\mu$ ) | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Oxygen diffusion (mg/L) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Min. bending radius, manual/external spiral spring (mm) | 5XDU | 5XDU | 5XDU | 5XDU | 5XDU | 5XDU | 5XDU | 5XDU | 5XDU | 5XDU | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Min. bending radius, manual/internal spiral spring (mm) | 3XDU | 3XDU | $3 \mathrm{XDU}{ }^{+}$ | $3 \mathrm{XDU}{ }^{+}$ | 3XDU | 3XDU | 3XDU | 3XDU | 3XDU | 3XDU | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Degree of cross-linking (\%) | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Weight (kg/m) | 0,084 | 0,108 | 0,125 | 0,101 | 0,132 | 0,125 | 0,147 | 0,129 | 0,285 | 0,261 | 0,390 | 0,528 | 0,766 | 1,155 | 1,516 | 2,155 |
| Flow (l/h) | 0.061 | 0.079 | 0.113 | 0.113 | 0.154 | 0.154 | 0.201 | 0.201 | 0.314 | 0.314 | 0.531 | 0.855 | 1.385 | 2.29 | 3.117 | 4,536 |

[^1]
## Application class table (DIN EN ISO 21003-1)

| Application class table (DIN EN ISO 21003-1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Application class | $T_{D}$ |  | $T_{\text {max }}$ |  | $T_{\text {mal }}$ |  | Typical application |
|  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Time ${ }^{\text {a }}$ years | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Time years | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Time h |  |
| $1^{\text {a }}$ | 60 | 49 | 80 | 1 | 95 | 100 | Hot water supply ( $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |
| $2^{\text {a }}$ | 70 | 49 | 80 | 1 | 95 | 100 | Hot water supply ( $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |
| $4^{\text {b }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20+\text { +cumulative } \\ 40+\text { cumulative } \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 20 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | 70 | 2.5 | 100 | 100 | Underfloor heating and low-temperature radiators |
| $5^{\text {b }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20+\text { +cumulative } \\ 60+\text { cumulaive } \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 25 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | 90 | 1 | 100 | 100 | High-temperature radiators |

a Countries can choose either class 1 or class 2 according to with their national legislation.
b Where there is more than 1 design temperature for a class, the times should be added together. "Plus cumulative" in the table implies a temperature profile for the aforementioned temperature over a certain period. (e.g. for class 5, the design temperature profile over 50 years is. This becomes $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ over 14 years, $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ over 10 years, $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ over 1 year and $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ over 100 hours respectively. .

## Marking

The marking on the pipes (repeated every meter) is structured as follows:

| Henco ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Registered trademark |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2200 HERENTALS - BELGIUM | Place of production |
| PE-Xc | Cross-linked high-density polyethylene |
| AL 0.4 | 0.4 Aluminium (depending on pipe $\varnothing$ ) |
| PE-Xc | Cross-linked high-density polyethylene |
| 16*2 | Outer diameter * wall thickness |
| 201905 | Date of production |
| L238 | Line and time code |
| HN000 | Code for Henco mark |
| $10 \mathrm{bar} / 95^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Nominal working pressure = max. temp |
| KIWA CLASS 2 ISO 1/KOMO | Dutch certificate |
| DVGW DW... | German certificate |
| ÖVGWW1.377 | Austrian certificate |
| ATG... | Belgian certificate |
| ÖN B5157 Typ1-A-TW | Australian certificate |
| $\psi$ Sitac1422 0536/01;0138/98 $10 \mathrm{bar} / 70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{SKZ}$ | Swedish certificate |
| VA 1.14/12039 | Danish certificate |
| UNI10954-1tipoAclasse1IIPUNI319 | Italian certificate |
| SVGW... | Swedish certificate |
| NBI... | Norwegian certificate |
| STF | Finnish certificate |
| ®< |  |
| DIN... | German standard |
| 001m<1> | Meter indication |

## 8 SPECIFICATIONS

## Pipe with sleeve

The multilayer pipe and sleeve need to be manufactured by the same company. The sleeve is made from polyethylene and is red, blue or black in colour. The manufacturer's installation instructions describe when
and under which circumstances the pipe should be fitted with a sleeve.
The pipe and sleeve should be available in the following dimensions:

| Protective sleeve |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dimensions | Coil length | Colour |
| $14 \times 2$ | 25 m | blue/red/black |
|  | 50 m | blue/red/black |
|  | 100 m | blue/red/black |
| $16 \times 2$ | 25 m | blue/red/black |
|  | 50 m | blue/red/black |
|  | 100 m | blue/red/black |
| 18×2 | 50 m | blue/red/black |
|  | 100 m | blue/red/black |
| 20×2 | 25 m | blue/red/black |
|  | 50 m | blue/red/black |
|  | 100 m | blue/red/black |
| $26 \times 3$ | 25 m | blue/red/black |
|  | 50 m | blue/red/black |
| $32 \times 3$ | 25 m | blue/red/black |

## Pre-insulated pipe

PE-Xc/AI/PE-Xc pipes come with a round or eccentric thermal and insulation should be from the same manufacturer. The insulating material made from extruded PR foam with a closed cell structure. The PE foam comes with a sturdy meshed PE outer casing in red or blue. The multilayer pipes
insulation should meet the following conditions:

| Insulation value (DIN 52613 / ISO 8497) | $0.040 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{mK}$ at $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $0.036 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{MK} \mathrm{AT}+10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Fire classification | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}-\mathrm{s} 1-\mathrm{dO}($ EN 13501$)$ |
| Temperature resistance | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Usage temperature | $+5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}($ EN 14707) |
| Noise absorption | Up to $23 \mathrm{~dB}(\mathrm{~A})($ DIN 52218) |
| Thickness (round) | 6,10 or 13 mm |
| Water vapour diffusion resistance | 6315 mu |

## The pre-insulated pipes are available in the following dimensions:

| Round insulation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6 mm |  | 10 mm |  | 13 mm |  |
| Dimensions | Coil length | Colour | Coil length | Colour | Coil length | Colour |
| $14 \times 2$ | 100 m | red or blue | 50 m | red or blue | - | - |
| 16x2 | 100 m | red or blue | 50 m | red or blue | 50 m | blue |
| $18 \times 2$ | 50 m | red or blue | 50 m | red or blue | 50 m | - |
| 20x2 | 50 m | red or blue | 50 m | red or blue | 50 m | blue |
| $26 \times 3$ | 25-50m | red or blue | 25-50m | red or blue | 50 m | blue |
| $32 \times 3$ | 25 m | red or blue | 25 m | red of blue | 25 m | blue |

Eccentric insulation

## Connections

The entire sanitary installation is connected using press fittings made from polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF). The synthetic press fittings and the multilayer pipes should be made by the same manufacturer. You should always use press fittings with leak detection for any press connections up to diameter 26. This means that the press fittings will be designed such that there will be an immediate pressure drop in non-pressed connections when the installation is pressurised.

The PVDF press fittings must be fitted with O-rings to guarantee the seal between the pipe and the fitting.

The sleeves must be made from stainless steel. They are also provided with 3 openings for visual inspections, and a special rim that enables the fitting to be perfectly positioned in the pressing jaws specified by the manufacturer.

If brass press fittings are used, these must come from the same manufacturer and be provided with a synthetic insulating ring to prevent electrolysis between the aluminium of the pipe and the brass of the fitting. The fittings must also be providedwith O-rings and sleeves made from stainless steel.

## 8 SPECIFICATIONS

All manifolds are made of brass. The manifolds exist in $1^{\prime \prime}$ or $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ designs and have 2 to 10 branches with eurokonus connections. They are also fitted with a $3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ screw thread for the fitting of an automatic air vent. The centre-to-centre distance between the branches is 50 mm , and the distance from the outside of the brass to the middle of the first branch is 26 mm .

The galvanised manifolds are provided with ball valves

## Valves and fittings for radiators

The valves and fittings as well as all other parts of the system should originate from the same manufacturer.
The valves and fittings should be provided with eurokonus connections. You are not permitted to use connections that do not have a universal millimetric thread.

## Connections

The connection between the piping and the manifold is ensured by press-fit connections made from polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF). The synthetic press-fit connections and the multilayer pipes should be made by the same manufacturer. All press connections with diameters up to 26 should be made
and a eurokonus connection on each outlet. These manifolds are provided with 2, 3 or 4 connections. They are supplied as constituent elements that can be attached to each other, with at one end a female thread and the other end a $1^{\prime \prime}$ or $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ male thread.

Assembly of the manifolds on the wall is exclusively using wall brackets specified by the manufacturer. The cabinets for the manifolds must also come from the same manufacturer.

The thermostatic value and fittings must be fitted with an adjustable KV valve. All heating bodies must be connected according to the two-pipe principle.
using press-fit connections with leak detection. This means that the press-fit connections are designed such that there there will be an immediate pressure drop in connections which are not pressed when the installation is under pressure.

## Pressure tests

The entire sanitary installation must undergo pressure tests in accordance with DIN 1988 as specified by the manufacturer.

## Insurance and guarantee

The manufacturer must be able to present a test certificate from the IKP university in Stuttgart demonstrating compliance with the DIN 4726 standard and/or DVGW approval and/or KIWA approval and/or ATG approval.

The pipe is insured against damage after delivery for a period of at least 10 years and for a sum of 10,000,000 euros for each incident of damage per year. A guarantee certificate is always supplied with the registration documents.


[^0]:    * Elbow fittings should be used here
    ** Application class table (DIN EN ISO 21003-1)
    + 2xDu when using a BM-16 bending tool

[^1]:    * Elbow fittings should be used here
    ** Application class table (DIN EN ISO 21003-1)
    + $2 x$ Du when using a BM-16 bending tool

