## sistema $\because \rightarrow=1$

## System with pre-insulated pipes for district heating \& cooling (DHC)

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## Introduction

The iso-technik system, which is designed and manufactured by Aquatechnik Group S.P.A., includes a complete range of pre-insulated fittings and single pipes made with PUR (stiff polyurethane) foam protected by a casing pipe made with PEHD.
The iso-technik system is used to remotely distribute energy, both directly and indirectly, by means of the carrying fluid - water.
The range of diameters provides for the sizes included between $\varnothing 32$ and 250 mm , made with SDR 7.4 and SDR 11, which are available in the following versions:

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\square iso fiber-T (for domestic water uses)
\square iso fiber-COND (for mechanical uses)
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The products are guaranteed with integrated cycle and comply with the standards that regulate the industry: EN 253, EN 488, EN 489, DIN 8075, and UNI EN ISO 15874.

Internal service pipes and fittings, which form the iso-technik system, are made with completely synthetic material, with a state-of-the-art polypropylene-based technopolymer Super PP-R 80 with compounding fibre-reinforced matrix (GFRP).
(Polypropylene random tested MRS $100+$ compounding fibre-reinforced)


The remote transfer of energy between thermal power stations for the production of heat, chillers/heat pumps, geothermal systems, thermal-bath systems, etc. and the utilities of the users provides for networks of pre-insulated buried pipes that assure maximum safety and design/application reliability.

Thanks to Aquatechnik's well-established know-how, compliance with the standards in force about this matter and strict in-house disciplinary measures attested by the corporate certification, the pre-insulated pipes of the iso-technik system were conceived with specific burial installation and self-compensating expansion features. The high quality standards of the system are obtained thanks to the high quality of the materials being used and to the most advanced integrated production technologies, which mainly refer to service pipes with high mechanical stabilization and reduced expansion (made with PP-R 80 super, tested MRS 100) together with the "bonded" type system, which restrains the high-quality PUR heat insulator until obtaining a compact system between the external PEHD 80 casing pipe (treated with hot corona discharge) and the service pipes.

## Easy installation

The iso-technik system is characterised by several advantages:


- Easy installation, quick application and safe system junctions by means of hot-melt sealing M/F from $\varnothing 32$ to 125 mm , pressure welding (butttype) from $\varnothing 160$ to 250 mm and electric sleeve.
- Dedicated welding equipment, with welding machines that mechanically self-align the pipes (from $\varnothing$ 50 to 250 mm ). No crane hoists and/or similar devices are needed to handle the items during the welding operation.
- Reduced linear mass with respect to metal pipes, so it is easier to manoeuvre the materials on the spot. It is not necessary to perform crosswise weld cutting.
- Selection of single- and/or double-seal restoration joints to be carried out by means of on-site foaming by using a PUR bicomponent material (isocyanate and polyol).
- Facilitated operation both to cut the service pipe and to remove the heat insulator and the casing pipe, in order to remove the shell from the pipe for customised installation.
- Opportunity to assembly the line out of the ditch and re-positioning into the ditch afterwards; it is very useful in case of very bad weather conditions that make the ditch unusable.
- In case there are no direction changes by means of "cold" installation, the iso-technik system offers excellent self-compensation in the expansion (only in case of buried installations). So, it is not necessary to provide for loops, omegas, disposable mechanical compensators, thrust bearings, and all the solutions that increase work costs.
- The very low thrust force, expansion axial stress (s) of the system (Kgf $/ \mathrm{N}$ ) allows, the possible installation in "pre-tension" with open ditch, which consists in preheating the lines with temperatures that reach at least $50 \%$ of the max. design temperature before being buried to close the excavation.
- The tensions caused by residual thermal expansions will be absorbed and compensated in a natural way by the material, and the plastic features of the same material will allow finding a new outline of the pipe. According to what is said above, the exercised thrust forces (s) are calculated according to the features of the modulus of elasticity of the materials.

| Modulus of elasticity ( $\sigma=$ Sigma) |
| :--- |
| PP-R $\quad 900 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm}^{2}=$ Kgf'm 81.6 |
| Steel $210.000 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm}^{2}=$ Kgf'm 21.400 |

As for the above-mentioned values, we can infer a higher stress in steel compared with fibre-reinforced PP$R$, where it is remarkably lower. For more information, please contact our Technical Dep.

The iso-technik system is characterised by several energy saving advantages, as well:

- It is considered "energy saving" thanks to its intrinsic features of very low thermal conductivity. Its thermal performance can be compared with series 1 of metal pre-insulated pipes, which provide for an increased heat insulator thickness category.
- Minimum linear heat loss thanks to the low thermal conductivity coefficient $\mathrm{U}\left(\mathrm{W} / \mathrm{m}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ values, also in the presence of high heat gradients $(\Delta \mathrm{T})$; this factor is mainly characterised by the very low thermal conductivity of the service pipe equalling only $0.24 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{mK}$. Together with an excellent and uniform insulation by means of stiff polyurethane foam (PUR) injected into the interspace with annular crosssection between the service pipe and the external casing pipe (PEHD), it makes the pipes highly efficient from the energy saving point of view (conductivity reference value for steel equalling 45 W/mK).
- So, thanks to the use of our iso-technik system, we can certify that energy savings reach values included between $8 \%$ and $10 \%$ compared with the use of pre-insulated metal pipes of the normal range.
- The low internal friction of the pipe allows the laminar flow of the fluid thanks to the mirror-like surface, whose roughness equals $0.070 \mu$, with subsequent low distributed pressure drops. This way, the energy consumption of circulation pumps is only proportioned to the hydrostatic pressure head ( $\mathrm{h} / \mathrm{m}$ ) as regards the design flow-rate ( $Q$ ), thus assuring minimum speeds of heat-carrying fluids, without creating turbulences.
- Increased system cleanliness: the iso-technik system does not create sludge, rust, and remarkably reduces scale deposits; the aforesaid factors lead to a poor performance of the system with possible clogging problems concerning exchangers, filters, shut-off valves and other devices that form the plant-engineering of the users, and the need for frequent maintenance interventions.
- The iso-technik system does not need corrosion-resistant film-forming treatments; in addition, it is compatible with antifreeze products, ethylene glycol and propylene glycol types, and resists the main chemical components
- No corrosion phenomena caused by:

Stress corrosion due to bimetallic couplings between different metal alloys.
Leakage, direct and alternating currents, so it is not necessary to provide for any cathode-anodic protection because the fibre-reinforced PP-R pipe is characterised by a low electrical conductivity equalling $>0 \mathrm{hm} \Omega 10 \mathrm{~cm}$.
External corrosion of the service pipe caused by watering as the dew point has been reached.
For thermal water and fluids that contain sulphide, bromine, etc.
Oxygenation in the system, ex. water restoration in thermal systems

low thermal conductivity excellent and homogeneous insulation $8 \%-10 \%$ energy savings excellent fluid flow increased system cleanliness
no corrosion phenomena

## Components of the iso-technik system

## Internal pre-insulated service pipes for DHW (Domestic Hot Water) systems

faser FIBER-T SDR 7.4 pipe for $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 9.3$ bar domestic water systems, made with polypropylene with fibre-reinforced matrix and reduced expansion, whose stratigraphy includes PP-R + FVR + PP-R, with strengthening compounding matrix with special fibre placed in the median annular layer of pipe thickness, which is characterised by expansion coefficient $a=0.035 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{m}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and thermal conductivity $\lambda=0.24 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{mK}$, specularity of internal walls equals $0.070 \mu$
This product complies with the standards: DIN 8077 and 8078 with reference to UNI EN ISO 15874-2 and 15874-5 about the sizes and the pressure ranges for polypropylene pipes. The pipe is suitable to be used according to the following classes: Classes 1/8bar-2/6bar-4/10bar-5/6bar (opaque) for a duration of 50 years.
Compliant with the Italian Ministerial Decree D.M. 174/2004 concerning the transport of drinkable water intended for human consumption.
IQNet: manufacturing process managed and assured by the corporate quality system UNI EN ISO 9001:2008.
faser FIBER-TSDR 7.4
FROM Ø 32 TO 125 mm
SDR 11 FROM Ø 160 TO 250 mm

| Pipe size <br> faser FIBER-T | $\varnothing$ outside <br> mm | Wall thickn. <br> mm | $\varnothing$ internal <br> mm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $32 \times 4,4$ | 32 | 4,4 | 23,2 |
| $40 \times 5,5$ | 40 | 5,5 | 29,0 |
| $50 \times 6,9$ | 50 | 6,9 | 36,2 |
| $63 \times 8,6$ | 63 | 8,6 | 45,8 |
| $75 \times 10,3$ | 75 | 10,3 | 54,4 |
| $90 \times 12,3$ | 90 | 12,3 | 65,4 |
| $110 \times 15,1$ | 110 | 15,1 | 79,8 |
| $125 \times 17,1$ | 125 | 17,1 | 90,8 |
| $160 \times 14,6$ | 160 | 14,6 | 130,8 |
| $200 \times 18,2$ | 200 | 18,2 | 163,6 |
| $250 \times 22,7$ | 250 | 22,7 | 204,6 |

## Internal pre-insulated service pipes for mechanical-thermal systems

Faser FIBER-COND SDR 11 pipe for heating, conditioning, airconditioning and cooling systems, made with polypropylene with fibre-reinforced matrix and reduced expansion, whose stratigraphy includes PP-R + FVR + PP-R, with strengthening compounding matrix with special fibre placed in the median annular layer of pipe thickness, which is characterised by expansion coefficient a $0.035=\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{m}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and thermal conductivity $\lambda=0.24 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{mK}$, specularity of internal walls equals $0.070 \mu$.
This product complies with the standards: DIN 8077 and 8078 with reference to UNI EN ISO 15874-2 and 15874-5 about the size and the pressure ranges for polypropylene pipes.
The pipe system must operate according to the temperature/pressure working classes that are specified by the manufacturer, with T max. $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and it will be only intended to transport water for engineering heating, air-conditioning and cooling systems (excluding the transport of hot and cold domestic water intended for human consumption).
IQNet manufacturing process managed and assured by the corporate quality system UNI EN ISO 9001:2008.
faser FIBER-COND
SDR 11 FROM Ø 32 TO 250 mm

| Pipe size <br> faser FIBER-COND | $\varnothing$ outside <br> mm | Wall thickn. <br> mm | $\varnothing$ internal <br> mm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $32 \times 2,9$ | 32 | 2,9 | 26,2 |
| $40 \times 3,7$ | 40 | 3,7 | 32,6 |
| $50 \times 4,6$ | 50 | 4,6 | 40,8 |
| $63 \times 5,8$ | 63 | 5,8 | 51,4 |
| $75 \times 6,8$ | 75 | 6,8 | 61,4 |
| $90 \times 8,2$ | 90 | 8,2 | 73,6 |
| $110 \times 10,0$ | 110 | 10,0 | 90,0 |
| $125 \times 11,4$ | 125 | 11,4 | 102,2 |
| $160 \times 14,6$ | 160 | 14,6 | 130,8 |
| $200 \times 18,2$ | 200 | 18,2 | 163,6 |
| $250 \times 22,7$ | 250 | 22,7 | 204,6 |

## Allowed working pressures

## Domestic water systems

| Temp. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Working years | Working pressure in bars faser FIBER-T SDR 7,4 | Working pressure in bars faser FIBER-T SDR 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1 | 28.6 | 16.5 |
|  | 5 | 26.8 | 15.2 |
|  | 10 | 26.1 | 15.1 |
|  | 25 | 25.3 | 14.6 |
|  | 50 | 24.4 | 14.2 |
| $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1 | 24.3 | 14.1 |
|  | 5 | 22.8 | 13.2 |
|  | 10 | 22.0 | 12.7 |
|  | 25 | 21.3 | 12.3 |
|  | 50 | 20.7 | 12.0 |
| $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1 | 20.5 | 11.7 |
|  | 5 | 19.2 | 10.9 |
|  | 10 | 18.7 | 10.6 |
|  | 25 | 18.0 | 10.1 |
|  | 50 | 17.5 | 9.9 |
| $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1 | 17.5 | 9.8 |
|  | 5 | 16.2 | 9.0 |
|  | 10 | 15.7 | 8.7 |
|  | 25 | 15.2 | 8.5 |
|  | 50 | 14.7 | 8.2 |
| $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1 | 14.7 | 8.0 |
|  | 5 | 13.7 | 7.5 |
|  | 10 | 13.2 | 7.2 |
|  | 25 | 12.6 | 7.0 |
|  | 50 | 12.1 | 6.7 |
| $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1 | 13.9 | 7.3 |
|  | 5 | 12.9 | 6.7 |
|  | 10 | 12.5 | 6.5 |
|  | 25 | 12.0 | 5.6 |
|  | 50 | 10.6 | 4.9 |
| $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1 | 12.4 | 6.8 |
|  | 5 | 11.4 | 6.2 |
|  | 10 | 11.1 | 6.1 |
|  | 25 | 9.6 | 5.3 |
|  | 50 | 8.1 | 4.5 |
| $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1 | 11.7 | 5.6 |
|  | 5 | 10.8 | 4.9 |
|  | 10 | 10.0 | 4.1 |
|  | 25 | 8.0 | 3.2 |

Closed-circuit, heating, air-conditioning, and remote heating systems

| Temp. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Working years | Working pressure in bars faser FIBER-T - FIBER-COND SDR 7,4 | Working pressure in bars faser FIBER-COND SDR 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1 | 30.2 | 27.8 |
|  | 5 | 28.2 | 26.2 |
|  | 10 | 27.7 | 25.6 |
|  | 25 | 26.9 | 24.7 |
|  | 50 | 26.1 | 24.1 |
| $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1 | 29.4 | 25.7 |
|  | 5 | 27.4 | 24.2 |
|  | 10 | 26.9 | 23.6 |
|  | 25 | 26.1 | 22.8 |
|  | 50 | 25.3 | 22.2 |
| $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1 | 28.6 | 23.8 |
|  | 5 | 26.8 | 22.3 |
|  | 10 | 26.1 | 21.7 |
|  | 25 | 25.3 | 21.0 |
|  | 50 | 24.5 | 20.4 |
| $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1 | 24.3 | 20.2 |
|  | 5 | 22.8 | 18.9 |
|  | 10 | 22.0 | 18.4 |
|  | 25 | 21.3 | 17.8 |
|  | 50 | 20.7 | 17.3 |
| $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1 | 20.5 | 17.1 |
|  | 5 | 19.2 | 16.0 |
|  | 10 | 18.7 | 15.6 |
|  | 25 | 18.0 | 15.0 |
|  | 50 | 17.5 | 14.6 |
| $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1 | 17.5 | 14.5 |
|  | 5 | 16.2 | 13.5 |
|  | 10 | 15.7 | 13.1 |
|  | 25 | 15.2 | 12.6 |
|  | 50 | 14.7 | 12.2 |
| $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1 | 14.7 | 12.2 |
|  | 5 | 13.7 | 11.4 |
|  | 10 | 13.2 | 11.0 |
|  | 25 | 12.6 | 10.6 |
|  | 50 | 12.1 | 10.3 |
| $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1 | 13.9 | 10.3 |
|  | 5 | 12.9 | 9.6 |
|  | 10 | 12.5 | 9.2 |
|  | 25 | 12.0 | 8.0 |
|  | 50 | 10.6 | 6.8 |
| $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1 | 12.4 | 9.4 |
|  | 5 | 11.4 | 8.7 |
|  | 10 | 11.1 | 8.0 |
|  | 25 | 9.6 | 6.4 |
|  | 50 | 8.1 | 5.4 |
| $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1 | 10.4 | 8.6 |
|  | 5 | 9.2 | 7.7 |
|  | 10 | 7.8 | 6.5 |
|  | 25 | 6.2 | 5.2 |
| $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1 | 8.7 | 7.2 |
|  | 5 | 6.0 | 5.1 |
|  | 10 | 5.1 | 4.3 |

## Comparison table

## Iron comparison reference table

Normal series UNI 3824-68 up to Ø 4 " / Medium series Ø 5 " Uni 4148/Uni 4991 Ø 8" - 10"

| Iron | DN10 | DN15 | DN20 | DN25 | DN32 | DN40 | DN50 | DN65 | DN80 | DN100 | DN125 | DN150 | DN200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inches | $3 / 8$ | $1 / 2$ | $3 / 4$ | 1 | $11 / 4$ | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | $21 / 2$ | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| Di $(\mathbf{m m})$ | 13.2 | 18.6 | 22.2 | 27.9 | 36.6 | 42.5 | 53.8 | 69.6 | 81.6 | 106.2 | 129.9 | 155.2 | 207.0 |
| Content H2O/l | 0.136 | 0.271 | 0.386 | 0.611 | 1.051 | 1.418 | 2.272 | 3.802 | 5.226 | 8.853 | 13.246 | 18.908 | 33.636 |
| Weight $\mathrm{Kg} / \mathrm{m}$ naked | 0.82 | 1.20 | 1.52 | 2.37 | 3.05 | 3.50 | 4.90 | 6.28 | 8.20 | 11.80 | 17.40 | 20.60 | 31.00 |


| PP-R SDR 7,4 | DN15 | DN15/20 | DN20/25 | DN25/32 | DN32/40 | DN40/50 | DN50 | DN65 | DN80 | DN80/100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| De $\varnothing$ mm | 20.0 | 25.0 | 32.0 | 40.0 | 50.0 | 63.0 | 75.0 | 90.0 | 110.0 | 125.0 |
| Di (mm) | 14.4 | 18.0 | 23.2 | 29.0 | 36.2 | 45.8 | 54.4 | 65.4 | 79.8 | 90.8 |
| Content H2O/I | 0.163 | 0.254 | 0.422 | 0.660 | 1.029 | 1.647 | 2.323 | 3.358 | 4.999 | 6.472 |
| Weight Kg/m naked | 0.151 | 0.232 | 0.380 | 0.578 | 0.865 | 1.380 | 1.965 | 2.826 | 4.322 | 5.243 |
| Weight Kg/m pre-insulated | N.D. | N.D. | 1.70 | 2.30 | 2.60 | 3.30 | 4.20 | 5.50 | 7.90 | 10.00 |


| PP-R SDR 11 | DN15 | DN20 | DN25 | DN32 | DN40 | DN50 | DN50/65 | DN65/80 | DN80/100 | DN100 | DN125 | DN150 | DN200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| De $\varnothing \mathrm{mm}$ | 20.0 | 25.0 | 32.0 | 40.0 | 50.0 | 63.0 | 75.0 | 90.0 | 110.0 | 125.0 | 160.0 | 200.0 | 250.0 |
| Di (mm) | 16.2 | 20.4 | 26.2 | 32.6 | 40.8 | 51.4 | 61.4 | 73.6 | 90.0 | 102.2 | 130.8 | 163.6 | 204.6 |
| Content H2O/I | 0.200 | 0.320 | 0.530 | 0.834 | 1.307 | 2.074 | 2.959 | 4.250 | 6.358 | 8.200 | 13.430 | 21.010 | 32.861 |
| Weight Kg/m naked | 0.107 | 0.164 | 0.267 | 0.412 | 0.638 | 1.010 | 1.420 | 2.068 | 3.010 | 3.750 | 6.755 | 10.640 | 15.780 |
| Weight Kg/m pre-insulated | N.D. | N.D. | 1.600 | 2.100 | 2.300 | 2.900 | 3.600 | 4.600 | 6.600 | 8.300 | 11.500 | 18.000 | 28.600 |



## Features of PUR insulation

The process to inject PUR foaming complies with the UNI EN 253 standard and is carried out by a computer-controlled machine; the aforesaid computer controls, in real time, the proportioning (polyaddition) of the two components forming it: polyol and isocyanate (PUR).
The foam for the pipes and for the special items is obtained with the additivation of the expanding agent "cyclopentane", thus creating an exothermic reaction that gives better heat insulation and reduced heat loss to the foam. In addition, the PUR component is equipped with specific stabilizers, which assure the same initial thermal insulation features in the long term. Polyurethane moulding procedure is carried out by using a discontinuous technology, which is suitable to mould a stiff PUR block. Coaxiality of the service pipes is assured during the construction procedure by means of particular plastic spacers, which are specifically spaced out and suitable to resist the expanding forces of PUR during the injection foaming procedure, assuring high eccentricity of the PEHD casing pipe.

## Features of the external PEHD casing pipe

The external casing pipe made with PEHD material is used to protect the PUR insulator to lay pre-insulated systems in buried conditions. PE is the material being specified by all standards and directives in case of burial, as it is really resistant to weathering agents, it is UV-ray-proof, by specifically proportioning stabilizing agents and carbon-black, as well as resistant to all chemical and electro-chemical interactions that occur in the soil. The PEHD pipe is manufactured in compliance with the requirements that are established in UNI EN 253, DIN 8075, UNIEN 12201, and UNI EN ISO 15494 standards.
To obtain an optimal result concerning the adhesion between the PEHD casing and the PUR insulator, the internal surface of the casing is hot-treated to increase its "wettability", and so PE adhesion. Hot-treatment is applied to reduce the surface tension of PE, thus leading it to levels that are lower than solid state, and increasing the surface adhesion coefficient, which is suitable to achieve an excellent polyurethane-casing pipe adherence

| Physical and technical features | Results |
| :--- | :--- |
| Total density | $80 \mathrm{Kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |
| Core density | $60 \mathrm{Kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |
| Closed-cell content | $>88 \%$ |
| Compression strength with $10 \%$ deformation | $>30 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
| Thermal conductivity coefficient at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $<0,027 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{mK}$ |
| Resistance to axial cutting at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0,12 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
| Resistance to tangential cutting at $\mathbf{2 3}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0,20 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ |
| Absorption in water at $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ after 90 min. | $<10 \% \mathrm{Vol}$. |




|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Dimensions of the PEHD casing pipe |  |  |  |  |
| $\boldsymbol{\varnothing}$ out. (De) | Wall thickness | $\boldsymbol{\varnothing}$ ext. (De) | Wall thickness |  |
| 90 | 3 mm | 200 | $3,2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |
| 100 | 3 mm | 225 | $3,5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |
| 125 | 3 mm | 250 | $3,9 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |
| 140 | 3 mm | 315 | $4,9 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |
| 160 | 3 mm | 400 | $6,4 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |

Diameters and thicknesses comply with the EN 253 standard, with excellent mechanical strengths, which are suitable to bear the stresses that are caused by buried installation, friction and pressure of the soil.

## Dimensional features of pipes and fittings



Supply: Ø 32-250 mm
Bar length (L): standard 5.80 m, upon demand 11.60 m
(De) = Outside diameter of the external casing pipe
(d) = Outside diameter of the service pipe

NOTE: the ends of the pre-insulated pipe are insulation-free for a distance equalling 220 mm and are ready to be welded, protected with an intrusion-resistant plug.

| Internal service pipe | PUR insulation thickness | External PEHD casing <br> pipe | Thickness of the external <br> PEHD casing pipe |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dimensions $\varnothing$ (d) | $(\mathrm{mm})$ | (De) | (mm) |
| 32 mm | 26 | 90 mm | 3,0 |
| 40 mm | 32 | 110 mm | 3,0 |
| 50 mm | 27 | 110 mm | 3,0 |
| 63 mm | 28 | 125 mm | 3,0 |
| 75 mm | 29,5 | 140 mm | 3,0 |
| 90 mm | 32 | 160 mm | 3,0 |
| 110 mm | 41,8 | 200 mm | 3,2 |
| 125 mm | 46,5 | 225 mm | 3,5 |
| 160 mm | 41,1 | 250 mm | 3,9 |
| 200 mm | 52,6 | 315 mm | 4,9 |
| 250 mm | 68,7 | 400 mm | 6,3 |

## Instructions to process the single- and double-seal restoration joint

To process the restoration joint on site, you must have the complete equipment at disposal and follow the specified working steps.

## Basic processing material:

- welding machine on site, equipped with matrices
- torch with LPG cylinder or gas propane-butane gas burner
- restoration joint kit, including:

1 pre-holed heat-shrinking casing pipe with pre-applied sealant bands inside
1 bicomponent dose (1 bottle polyol + 1 bottle isocyanate)
2 seasoning plugs
2 hole welding plugs
1 PP-R sleeve included up to Ø 125 mm
2 heat-shrinking bands (only for double-seal joint)


1 - Perform the welding operation by following the instructions that are described in the technical catalogue. Before welding the second end, make sure that you introduced the heat-shrinking casing pipe still covered with the supplied film and, in case of double-seal restoration joint, the two heat-shrinking casings.


3 - Measure the length of the casing pipe and subtract the length of the non-insulated pipe from the detected measure. Divide the result by two: the obtained measure must be measured from the end of the preinsulated pipe and marked with a white marker so that the position of heat-shrinking casing pipe ends will be clear.

## Additional processing material:

- emery cloth, grain 50 $\div 70$
- cleaning liquid item 50330
- cleaning cloths
- rasp
- hammer
- wooden or aluminium wedges (spacers)
- cutter
- whiteout or marker


2 - Make sure you have the necessary material at disposal before the processing operation.


4 - By using emery cloth (sandpaper), abrade the pre-insulated pipe by about $0.1 \div 0.25 \mathrm{~mm}$ by rubbing its end: start from the drawn line towards the inside to remove impurities and the oxidized layer of the insulator. Repeat the operation on both sides.

## Instructions to process the single- and double-seal restoration joint



5 - Clean the ends, which were previously ground with the cleaning liquid item 50330, and then perform a preheating operation by using the torch up to about $40^{\circ}$ in the area to be coated.


7 - Place the spacer wedges under the casing pipe so that it keeps centred and slightly lifted.


6 - Remove the packaging of the heat-shrinking casing pipe by using a cutter. Then, remove the protective paper inside.
WARNING! : the sealant bands are already pre-applied inside the the heat-shrinking casing pipe.
Place the heat-shrinking casing pipe by paying attention that its ends overlap on the sealants bands.


8 - Homogeneously heat the heat-shrinking casing pipe by using a torch with low regulation. The wooden wedge will be automatically ejected and the sealant band below will start working as a bonding agent between the pre-insulated pipe and the heat-shrinking casing pipe. At the end of the operation, you will notice a slight leakage of sealant material (see the yellow box) at welding level. Repeat the operation on the other side

## Instructions to process the single- and double-seal restoration joint



9- Mix the bicomponent products by pouring the polyol content into the isocyanate container: after that, shake for maximum 2 seconds, and then pour the content into one of the two holes.
WARNING! This operation must be carried out in very short times because the chemical reaction of the mixture is immediate


11 - With a light hammer blow, pop the drilled seasoning plugs. The hardened foam will look like the picture in the yellow box.


13 - Weld the supplied closing plugs by polyfusion, and then comply with melting and cooling times.


10 - Place the two supplied seasoning plugs by paying attention that the vent opening is not pushed inside the hole. After that, wait for about 20 minutes so that the introduced mixture becomes foam.


12 - With a rasp, slightly scrape the material to remove foam residues; after that, wipe with a cloth soaked in the cleaning liquid (item 50330) to finish the cleaning operation.


14 - Now, the installation of the single-seal restoration joint has been completed.

## Instructions to process the single- and double-seal restoration joint

If you need to install a double-seal joint, the processing steps are similar. Remember that, to perform the double seal, you need to introduce the two heat-shrinking bands, as it is specified in processing step number 1.
After that, weld the two heat-shrinking bands as follows:


15 - After performing the cleaning operation with the cleaning liquid item 50330, remove the packaging film from the heat-shrinking band, and then place it on the casing pipe weld by paying attention that the middle line of the band correspond to the welding line.


17 - The double-seal joint assures maximum sealing and insulation by preventing any seepage risk.


16 - Perform the welding operation, heat the band by using the torch in all directions until it has completely shrunk. Repeat the operation for both bands.

## Instructions regarding the flame relevant to weather conditions

To correctly perform the welding operation, it is important that the flame adapts to the weather conditions of the building yard.


In case of external and heat-shrinking thin-walled pipes, without wind, high external temperatures and reduced space in the ditch

WEAK YELLOW FLAME


In case of external and heat-shrinking thick-walled pipes, strong wind, and low external temperatures

STRONG BLUE FLAME
Furthermore, remember that you need to perform the welding operations always by means of circular and homogeneous movements.

## General recommendations about the installation inside a ditch (burial)

For an optimal installation, the buried iso-technik pipes must be placed in a trapezium-shaped excavation in order to obtain a slope-shaped ditch. The aforesaid shape allows considerably limiting the base width of ditch bottom, thus obtaining a lower load of the soil onto the pipes and also allowing the distribution of the loads.

The base width of ditch bottom is established according to the calculation that depends on the centre distance ( $\mathrm{A} 1+\mathrm{De}$ ), which is the minimum recommended space that allows working inside the ditch with the areas occupied by our polyfusion welding equipment/machinery. Furthermore, the aforesaid installation distance allows operating in completely safe conditions while restoring the joint.

In case of excavations in the presence of water, you must provide for mechanical drains, in particular if you use electrical equipment and/or appliances.
It is advisable to level and manually tamp the sand layer around the pipes (h2, h3), while the filling up (h1) between the height flush with the sand layer and the soil level can be completed with the help of mechanical vibrators for tamping purposes. Make sure that the minimum height of the soil equals total 40 50 cm above the pipes.
During the filling-up operation, you must install a suitable signalling tape.
As for the areas of the ditch that are involved in heavy vehicle traffic (>35 q.) , you must provide for the creation of suitable reinforced-concrete slabs.

Table about installation centre distance

| Dimensions | $\mathbf{m m}$ | $\mathbf{m m}$ | $\mathbf{m m}$ | $\mathbf{m m}$ | $\mathbf{m m}$ | $\mathbf{m m}$ | $\mathbf{m m}$ | $\mathbf{m m}$ | $\mathbf{m m}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| De Casing PE | 90 | 110 | 125 | 140 | 160 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 315 |
| A1 Installation centre distance | 150 | 200 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 350 | 350 |

Typical heights in a ditch


## Legend:

$\mathbf{h 1}=$ minimum height of the filling-up with riddled material from excavation debris, the 80 cm height is the minimum value to prevent soil freezing, mechanical tamping with a vibrator with max. pressure 100 Kpa
$\mathrm{h} 2=$ minimum height of sand layer above the pipes with mixed medium 0 4 mm granulometry, manually tamped
h3 = minimum height of sand layer on the bottom of the excavation with mixed medium $0-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ grain size, manually tamped

A1 = minimum distance to install the pipes for processing operations
$D e=$ outside diameter of the pipes

NOTE: the width of the ditch at soil level(?) and the slope inclination angle (?) depend on the type of soil; by starting from the calculation of the ditch bottom, according to the quality of soil, the slope inclination will be selected to prevent landslides.

## General recommendations about overhead installations with bracket-type collars

As for overhead installations out of ditches, use the table about the centre distance for horizontally installed iso-technik pipes.
As for iso-technik pipes installed in vertical direction, increase the centre distance by $20 \%$.
All fastening bracket-type collars must be hovering type; provide for 2 bracket-type collars for each hover point.

The specific bracket-type collar must take into consideration the outside diameters of the pipe. The size of the bracket flat has always to be minimum L 40mm x 3mm thickn.; the profile of the flat for the bracket-type collar is naked, so rubber-free.


Table about clamping units for overhead installations

| $\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{mm})$ Internal service pipe |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 32 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 75 | 90 | 110 | 125 | 160 | 200 | 250 |
| difference | Correspondence (mm) Diameter of the external PE casing pipe |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\Delta \mathrm{T}[\mathrm{K}]$ | 90 | 110 | 110 | 125 | 140 | 160 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 315 | 400 |
| Distance between clamping units (cm) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 165 | 195 | 195 | 235 | 250 | 265 | 260 | 295 | 335 | 340 | 350 |
| 20 | 125 | 145 | 145 | 180 | 190 | 200 | 195 | 220 | 245 | 280 | 265 |
| 30 | 125 | 145 | 145 | 180 | 190 | 200 | 195 | 215 | 235 | 245 | 250 |
| 40 | 115 | 135 | 135 | 170 | 180 | 190 | 185 | 205 | 225 | 235 | 245 |
| 50 | 115 | 135 | 135 | 170 | 180 | 190 | 185 | 195 | 210 | 225 | 235 |
| 60 | 110 | 125 | 125 | 160 | 170 | 165 | 180 | 185 | 200 | 210 | 220 |
| 70 | 100 | 120 | 120 | 150 | 170 | 165 | 170 | 175 | 190 | 200 | 205 |

NOTE: as for the installations of iso-technik pipes in vertical direction, increase the centre distance by $20 \%$.

## ieo-technik <br> System

COMPLETE RANGE OF PRE-INSULATED FITTINGS AND PIPES, MADE WITH PUR (STIFF POLYURETHANE) FOAM AND PROTECTED WITH PEHD CASING PIPE, TO REMOTELY DISTRIBUTE ENERGY, BOTH DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY, BY MEANS OF CARRYING FLUID - WATER

To know the conditions, please contact the Sales Departments.

| Pipe <br> 5,8 metres bars |
| :--- |



[^0]| Restoration joint kit | $\begin{gathered} \text { d } \\ \text { Int. pipe } \\ \text { diameter } \end{gathered}$ | De Ext. pipe diameter | Y <br> Restoration casing pipe length | Z <br> Restoration casing pipe diameter |  | Item |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| double-sealing for PUR foaming | mm | mm | mm | EXT1 | EXT2 |  |
| - 1 heat-shrinking casing pipe with | 32 | 90 | 650 | 95 | 105 | 62012PCX |
| - 2 heat-shrinking bands | 40 | 110 | 650 | 118 | 128 | 62014PCX |
| - 1 bicomponent dose ( 1 bottle polyol + 1 bottle isocyanate) | 50 | 110 | 650 | 118 | 128 | 62016PCX |
| - 2 drilled plugs for seasoning | 63 | 125 | 650 | 132 | 142 | 62018PCX |
| - PP-R pipe coupling to $\varnothing 125 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 75 | 140 | 650 | 146 | 156 | 62020PCX |
| included | 90 | 160 | 650 | 168 | 180 | 62022PCX |
|  | 110 | 200 | 650 | 208 | 220 | 62024PCX |
| EXT1 $\uparrow$ | 125 | 225 | 650 | 236 | 250 | 62026PCX |
|  | 160 | 250 | 650 | 262 | 278 | 62028PCX |
|  | 200 | 315 | 650 | 324 | 340 | 62030PCX |
|  | 250 | 400 | 650 | 415 | 430 | 62032 PCX |


| Reduced restoration | d Int. pipe diameter | De Ext. pipe diameter | Y <br> Restoration casing pipe length | Z <br> Restoration casing pipe diameter | Item |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| joint kit | mm | mm | mm | EXT |  |
| double-sealing for PUR foaming on-site, including: <br> -1 heat-shrinking casing pipe with pre-applied sealing bands inside -2 heat-shrinking bands <br> -1 bicomponent dose ( 1 bottle polyol +1 bottle isocyanate) <br> -2 drilled plugs for seasoning <br> -2 plugs to close the hole by welding <br> - PP-R pipe coupling up to ø 125 mm included <br> -PP-R reducer up to $\varnothing 160 \mathrm{~mm}$ included | 40-32 | 110-90 | 650 | 125-100 | 62122PCX |
|  | 50-32 | 110-90 | 650 | 125-100 | 62128PCX |
|  | 50-40 | 110-110 | 700 | 125-125 | 62130PCX |
|  | 63-40 | 125-110 | 700 | 140-125 | 62136PCX |
|  | 63-50 | 125-110 | 700 | 140-125 | 62138PCX |
|  | 75-50 | 140-110 | 700 | 160-125 | 62140PCX |
|  | 75-63 | 140-125 | 700 | 160-140 | 62142PCX |
|  | 90-63 | 160-125 | 700 | 180-140 | 62152PCX |
|  | 90-75 | 160-140 | 700 | 180-160 | 62153PCX |
|  | 110-75 | 200-140 | 700 | 220-160 | 62157PCX |
|  | 110-90 | 200-160 | 700 | 220-180 | 62159PCX |
|  | 125-90 | 225-160 | 700 | 245-180 | 62170PCX |
|  | 125-110 | 225-200 | 700 | 245-220 | 62172PCX |
|  | 160-110 | 250-200 | 700 | 270-220 | 62174PCX |
|  | 160-125 | 250-225 | 700 | 270-245 | 62176PCX |
|  | 200-160 | 315-250 | 700 | 335-270 | 62182PCX |
|  | 250-160 | 400-250 | 700 | 420-270 | 62184PCX |
|  | 250-200 | 400-315 | 700 | 420-335 | 62186PCX |


| Single-sealing restoration | $\underset{\substack{\text { Int. pipe } \\ \text { diameter }}}{\substack{\text { aner }}}$ | De Ext. pipe diameter | $\underset{\substack{\text { Restoration casing } \\ \text { pipe length }}}{\text { Y }}$ | Z <br> Restoration casing pipe diameter |  | Item |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| joint kit | mm | mm | mm |  | EXT2 |  |
| single-sealing for PUR foaming on- | 32 | 90 | 650 | 95 | 105 | 62012PCZ |
| site, including: | 40 | 110 | 650 | 118 | 128 | 62014PCZ |
| -1 heat-shrinking casing pipe with pre-applied sealing bands inside | 50 | 110 | 650 | 118 | 128 | 62016PCZ |
| - 1 bicomponent dose ( 1 bottle polyol + 1 bottle isocyanate) | 63 | 125 | 650 | 132 | 142 | 62018PCZ |
| -2 drilled plugs for seasoning | 75 | 140 | 650 | 146 | 156 | 62020PCZ |
| - 2 plugs to close and weld the hole <br> - PP-R pipe coupling up to Ø 125 | 90 | 160 | 650 | 168 | 180 | 62022PCZ |
| mm included | 110 | 200 | 650 | 208 | 220 | 62024PCZ |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { EXT1 } \hat{\imath} & \text { EXT2 } \end{array}$ | 125 | 225 | 650 | 236 | 250 | 62026PCZ |
| - | 160 | 250 | 650 | 262 | 278 | 62028PCZ |
|  | 200 | 315 | 650 | 324 | 340 | 62030PCZ |
| ${ }_{9 \varphi}$ | 250 | 400 | 650 | 415 | 430 | 62032PCZ |


| Elbow $90^{\circ}$ <br> with stiff foam insulator made with PUR and PEHD coating | $\begin{gathered} \text { d } \\ \text { Int. pipe } \\ \text { diameter } \end{gathered}$ | De Ext. pipe diameter | $\stackrel{\text { C }}{\text { Cut back }}$ | X Branch length | iso fiber-T | iso fiber-COND |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | mm | mm | mm | mm | Item | Item |
|  | 32 | 90 | 190 | 500 | 63112PCT | 63112PCC |
|  | 40 | 110 | 190 | 500 | 63114PCT | 63114PCC |
|  | 50 | 110 | 190 | 500 | 63116PCT | 63116PCC |
|  | 63 | 125 | 190 | 500 | 63118PCT | 63118PCC |
|  | 75 | 140 | 190 | 500 | 63120 PCT | 63120PCC |
|  | 90 | 160 | 190 | 500 | $63122 P C T$ | $63122 P C C$ |
|  | 110 | 200 | 190 | 500 | 63124PCT | 63124PCC |
|  | 125 | 225 | 190 | 500 | 63126PCT | 63126PCC |


| Elbow $90^{\circ}$ <br> with stiff foam insulator made with PUR and PEHD coating | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{d} \\ \text { Int. pipe } \\ \text { diameter } \end{gathered}$ | De Ext. pipe diameter | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cut back } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{X} \\ \text { Branch } \\ \text { length } \end{gathered}$ | iso fiber-T | iso fiber-COND |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | mm | mm | mm | mm | Item | Item |
|  | 32 | 90 | 190 | 1000 | 63112PLT | 63112PLC |
|  | 40 | 110 | 200 | 1000 | 63114PLT | 63114PLC |
|  | 50 | 110 | 190 | 1000 | 63116PLT | 63116PLC |
|  | 63 | 125 | 190 | 1000 | 63118PLT | 63118PLC |
| $\\|_{i}^{i}$ | 75 | 140 | 190 | 1000 | 63120PLT | 63120PLC |
|  | 90 | 160 | 190 | 1000 | 63122PLT | 63122PLC |
|  | 110 | 200 | 190 | 1000 | 63124PLT | 63124PLC |
|  | 125 | 225 | 190 | 1000 | 63126PLT | 63126PLC |
|  | 160 | 250 | 190 | 1000 | 63128PLT | 63128PLC |
|  | 200 | 315 | 190 | 1000 | 63130PLT | 63130PLC |
|  | 250 | 400 | 190 | 1000 | 63132PLT | 63132PLC |


| Elbow $45^{\circ}$ <br> with stiff foam insulator made with PUR and PEHD coating | $\underset{\substack{\text { Int. pipe } \\ \text { diameter }}}{\text { d }}$ | De Ext. pipe diameter | $\stackrel{\text { C }}{\substack{\text { Cut back }}}$ | X Branch length | iso fiber-T | iso fiber-COND |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | mm | mm | mm | mm | Item | Item |
|  | 32 | 90 | 190 | 500 | 63512PCT | 63512PCC |
|  | 40 | 110 | 190 | 500 | 63514PCT | 63514PCC |
| $\underline{3}$ | 50 | 110 | 190 | 500 | 63516PCT | 63516PCC |
|  | 63 | 125 | 190 | 500 | 63518 PCT | 63518 PCC |
|  | 75 | 140 | 190 | 500 | 63520PCT | 63520PCC |
|  | 90 | 160 | 190 | 500 | 63522 PCT | $63522 P C C$ |
|  | 110 | 200 | 190 | 500 | 63524PCT | 63524PCC |
| - | 125 | 225 | 190 | 500 | 63526PCT | 63526PCC |
|  | 160 | 250 | 190 | 500 | 63528PCT | 63528PCC |
|  | 200 | 315 | 190 | 500 | 63530 PCT | 63530 PCC |
|  | 250 | 400 | 190 | 500 | 63532PCT | 63532PCC |


| Tee <br> with stiff foam insulator made with PUR and PEHD coating | $\underset{\substack{\text { dnt. pipe } \\ \text { diameter }}}{\text { in }}$ |  | De <br> Ext. pipe diamete $\qquad$ | $\underset{\text { Cut back }}{\mathrm{C}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { X } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Branch } \\ \text { length } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { length }}}{\text { L }}$ | iso fiber-T | iso fiber-COND |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | mm |  | mm | mm | mm | mm | Item | Item |
|  | 32 |  | 90 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64112PCT | 64112PCC |
| - | 40 |  | 110 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64114PCT | 64114PCC |
|  | 50 |  | 110 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64116PCT | 64116PCC |
| 0 | 63 |  | 125 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64118PCT | 64118PCC |
|  | 75 |  | 140 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64120PCT | 64120 PCC |
|  | 90 |  | 160 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64122 PCT | 64122PCC |
|  | 110 |  | 200 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64124 PCT | 64124PCC |
|  | 125 |  | 225 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64126PCT | 64126PCC |
|  | 160 |  | 250 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64128PCT | 64128PCC |
|  | 200 |  | 315 | 190 | 750 | 1500 | 64130PCT | 64130PCC |
| $\xrightarrow{\square}$ | 250 |  | 400 | 190 | 750 | 1500 | 64132PCT | 64132PCC |
| Tee with bridging conductor <br> with stiff foam insulator made with PUR and PEHD coating | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Int.pipe } & \text { Ext, pipe } \\ \text { Eut back } \\ \text { diameter } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{L} \\ \text { Total } \\ \text { length } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bringing } \\ \text { Bridging } \\ \text { condictor condictor } \\ \text { length } \\ \text { height } \end{gathered}$ |  | iso fiber-T | iso fiber-COND |
|  | mm | mm | mm | mm | mm | mm | Item | Item |
| $\square$ | 32 | 90 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 100 | 64112PST | 64112PSC |
| - | 40 | 110 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 120 | 64114PST | 64114PSC |
|  | 50 | 110 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 120 | 64116PST | 64116PSC |
|  | 63 | 125 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 135 | 64118PST | 64118PSC |
|  | 75 | 140 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 150 | 64120PST | 64120PSC |
|  | 90 | 160 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 170 | 64122PST | 64122PSC |
|  | 110 | 200 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 210 | 64124PST | 64124PSC |
|  | 125 | 225 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 235 | 64126PST | 64126PSC |
|  | 160 | 250 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 260 | 64128PST | 64128PSC |
|  | 200 | 315 | 190 | 1500 | 1000 | 325 | 64130PST | 64130PSC |
| $\pm$ | 250 | 400 | 190 | 1500 | 1000 | 410 | 64132PST | 64132PSC |



| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{d} \\ \text { Int. pipe } \\ \text { diameter } \end{gathered}$ | De Ext. pipe diameter | $\begin{gathered} \text { C } \\ \text { Cut back } \end{gathered}$ | $\quad \mathrm{X}$ Branch length | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{L} \\ \text { Total } \\ \text { length } \end{gathered}$ | iso fiber-T | iso fiber-COND |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | mm | mm | mm | mm | Item | Item |
| 40-32-40 | 110-90-110 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64246PCT | 64246PCC |
| 50-32-50 | 110-90-110 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64250PCT | 64250PCC |
| 50-40-50 | 110-110-110 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64251PCT | 64251PCC |
| 63-32-63 | 125-90-125 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64256PCT | 64256PCC |
| 63-40-63 | 125-110-125 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64258PCT | 64258PCC |
| 63-50-63 | 125-110-125 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64260PCT | 64260PCC |
| 75-32-75 | 140-90-140 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64264PCT | 64264PCC |
| 75-40-75 | 140-110-140 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64266PCT | 64266PCC |
| 75-50-75 | 140-110-140 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64268PCT | 64268PCC |
| 75-63-75 | 140-125-140 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64270PCT | 64270PCC |
| 90-50-90 | 160-110-160 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64280PCT | 64280PCC |
| 90-63-90 | 160-125-160 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64282PCT | 64282PCC |
| 90-75-90 | 160-140-160 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64284PCT | 64284PCC |
| 110-63-110 | 200-125-200 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64286PCT | 64286PCC |
| 110-75-110 | 200-140-200 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64288PCT | 64288PCC |
| 110-90-110 | 200-160-200 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64290PCT | 64290PCC |
| 125-90-125 | 225-160-225 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64294PCT | 64294PCC |
| 125-110-125 | 225-200-225 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64296PCT | 64296PCC |
| 160-90-160 | 250-160-250 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64298PCT | 64298PCC |
| 160-110-160 | 250-200-250 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64299PCT | 64299PCC |
| 160-125-160 | 250-225-250 | 190 | 500 | 1000 | 64300 PCT | 64300PCC |
| 200-160-200 | 315-250-315 | 190 | 750 | 1500 | 64302PCT | 64302PCC |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { d } \\ \text { Int. pipe } \\ \text { diameter } \end{gathered}$ | De Ext. pipe diameter | $\begin{gathered} \text { C } \\ \text { Cut back } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { length }}}{L}$ | $\underset{\text { Bridging }}{\mathrm{S}} \underset{\text { Bridging }}{\mathrm{H}}$ iso fiber-T condictor conduictor length height |  |  | iso fiber-COND |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm | mm | mm | mm | mm | mm | Item | Item |
| 40-32-40 | 110-90-110 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 120 | 64246PST | 64246PSC |
| 50-32-50 | 110-90-110 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 120 | 64250PST | 64250PSC |
| 50-40-50 | 110-110-110 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 120 | 64251PST | 64251PSC |
| 63-32-63 | 125-90-125 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 135 | 64256PST | 64256PSC |
| 63-40-63 | 125-110-125 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 135 | 64258PST | 64258PSC |
| 63-50-63 | 125-110-125 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 135 | 64260PST | 64260PSC |
| 75-32-75 | 140-90-140 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 150 | 64264PST | 64264PSC |
| 75-40-75 | 140-110-140 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 150 | 64266PST | 64266PSC |
| 75-50-75 | 140-110-140 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 150 | 64268PST | 64268PSC |
| 75-63-75 | 140-125-140 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 150 | 64270PST | 64270PSC |
| 90-50-90 | 160-110-160 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 170 | 64280PST | 64280PSC |
| 90-63-90 | 160-125-160 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 170 | 64282PST | 64282PSC |
| 90-75-90 | 160-140-160 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 170 | 64284PST | 64284PSC |
| 110-63-110 | 200-125-200 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 210 | 64286PST | 64286PSC |
| 110-75-110 | 200-140-200 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 210 | 64288PST | 64288PSC |
| 110-90-110 | 200-160-200 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 210 | 64290PST | 64290PSC |
| 125-90-125 | 225-160-225 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 235 | 64294PST | 64294PSC |
| 125-110-125 | 225-200-225 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 235 | 64296PST | 64296PSC |
| 160-90-160 | 250-160-250 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 260 | 64298PST | 64298PSC |
| 160-110-160 | 250-200-250 | 190 | 1000 | 750 | 260 | 64299PST | 64299PSC |
| 160-125-160 | 250-225-250 | 190 | 1000 | 1000 | 260 | 64300PST | 64300PSC |
| 200-160-200 | 315-250-315 | 190 | 1500 | 1000 | 325 | 64302PST | 64302PSC |


| Closing collar | d <br> Int. pipe <br> diameter | De <br> Ext. pipe <br> diameter | Item |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | mm |  |  |
|  | 32 | 90 | 69612PC |
|  | 40 | 110 | 69614 PC |
|  | 50 | 110 | 69616 PC |
|  | 63 | 125 | 69618 PC |
|  | 75 | 140 | 69620 PC |
|  | 90 | 160 | 69622 PC |
|  | 110 | 200 | 69624 PC |
|  | 125 | 225 | 69626 PC |
|  | 250 | 69628 PC |  |


| Sealing ring <br> for wall passage | $\begin{gathered} \text { d } \\ \text { Int. pipe } \\ \text { diameter } \end{gathered}$ | De Ext. pipe diameter | Item |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | mm | mm |  |
|  | 32 | 90 | 69662PC |
|  | 40 | 110 | 69664PC |
|  | 50 | 110 | 69666PC |
|  | 63 | 125 | 69668PC |
|  | 75 | 140 | 69670PC |
|  | 90 | 160 | 69672PC |
|  | 110 | 200 | 69674PC |
|  | 125 | 225 | 69676PC |
|  | 160 | 250 | 69678PC |
|  | 200 | 315 | 69680PC |
|  | 250 | 400 | 69682PC |


| Cutter for <br> PE drilling <br> to drill the restoration joint | Dimensions | Item |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | mm |  |


| Tapered matrix <br> to weld the PE closing plug <br> for restoration joint | Dimensions | Item |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | mm |  |
|  | 25 | 52120 |


| Cleaning liquid <br> for all cleaning operations | Dimensions | Item |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (2) | weight |  |
|  | g. 1000 | 50330 |
| Seasoning plug <br>  package with 10 items | Dimensions | Item |
|  | mm |  |
| $88$ | 25 | 52150 |
| Closing plug Mader part for itestororition jiont package with 10 items | Dimensions | Item |
|  | mm |  |
|  | 25 | 52152 |

aquatechnik group s.p.a. can bring, without warning, the necessary changes or substitution about its products.
Price list dimensions may take tolerances. For more information, please contact our Technical Dept.

# aquatechnik 

ADMINISTRATIVE SEAT－PRODUCTION－WAREHOUSE 20020 Magnago（MI）－ITALY－Via P．F．Calvi， 40
Tel．＋39 0331307015 －Fax＋39 0331306923
E－mail：aquatechnikexp＠aquatechnik．it
TRAINING CENTER IN BUSTO ARSIZIO
21052 Busto Arsizio（VA）－ITALY－Via Bonsignora，53


[^0]:    Iso-fiber-T: fiber-T pipe, SDR 7,4 from 32 to 125 mm - SDR11 from 160 to 250 mm Iso fiber-COND: fiber-COND pipe, SDR11 from 32 to 250 mm

