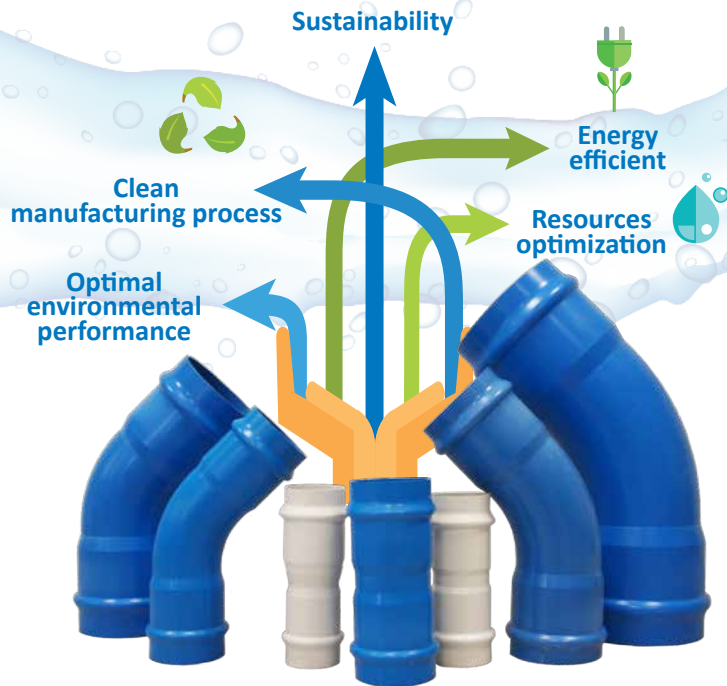


Thanks for buying FITTON!

For everything to work properly during transport, storage and installation of the fittings, we encourage you to follow these recommendations.



¡Gracias por comprar FITTON!

Para que todo funcione correctamente durante el transporte, almacenamiento e instalación de los accesorios le recomendamos seguir estos consejos.

Merci d'avoir acheté FITTON !

Pour que tout fonctionne correctement lors du transport, du stockage et de l'installation des accessoires, nous vous recommandons de suivre ces recommandations.

Спасибо за покупку FITTON !

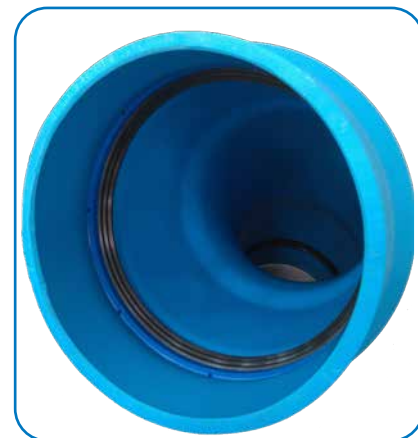
Для правильной транспортировки, хранения и установки аксессуаров рекомендуем следовать следующим советам.

Transportation, storing and handling

1 When **fittings are received at a work site, their condition and appearance should be checked**, both inside and outside. Thus, their condition is verified prior to installation.

The main points to inspect are:

- The joints must be correctly installed.
- **No damage should be seen in any part of the fitting.**



2 **They must be manually handled.** If for any reason this is not possible, do not use devices made of uncoated cables or hooks. Handling must be done so that the pieces do not get scuffed. In other words, prevent them from rubbing against irregular surfaces and set them down gently. It is essential to prevent the pieces from rubbing against the ground, especially if these surfaces are made of stone, concrete or asphalt. Under no circumstance should the fitting be dragged.

3

A minimum distance must be maintained between pallets to ensure proper ventilation.

- In case of prolonged exposure to the sun, fittings should be protected with an opaque and breathable material, preferably white.
- Avoid coverings with unventilated black canvases, avoid heat sources that are running constantly and placed close to the pieces. In addition, avoid contact with metallic materials that can transmit excess temperature to the fittings through their own conductivity.
- In the case of the fittings supplied in cardboard boxes, they should be stored under the roof by stacking a maximum of three heights.



Installation

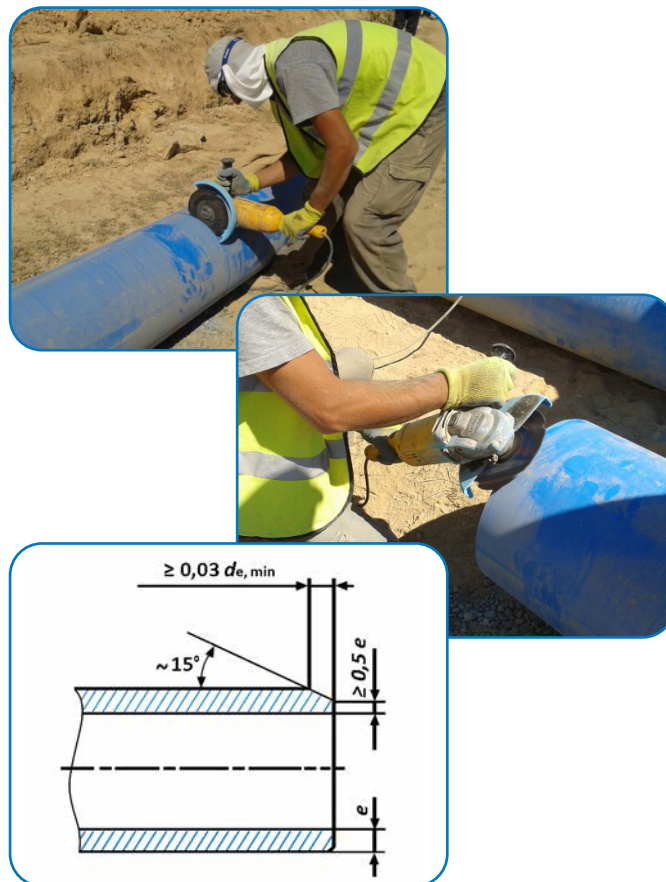
4 Cutting the pipe

The pipes to which the fittings will be attached can be **cut transversely** using a radial or a plastic saw. The cut must be perpendicular to the pipe, so it is advisable to mark the cutting line beforehand.

The male ends resulting from the cut must be bevelled to be able to insert them into a cup-socket of another pipe or fitting. The bevel can be made with a radial and later reviewed with a file. **The bevel should be approximately 15°.**

To perform these operations, the use of a mask is recommended to avoid inhalation of the dust produced, as well as the protections and safety measures necessary for the cutting machines.

Bevelled pipes on site, presenting a less precise geometry than those made in the factory, may require higher introduction efforts, and may even require simple mechanical means for their insertion into the socket-plugs.



5 Pipes to be joined to the fitting must be **perfectly aligned** prior to their assembly. Thus, it prevents the risk of moving the fitting's joint and the existence of tensions in the system.



6 During assembly, **avoid blows to the fitting**, especially on the groove of the socket joint, recommending its manual installation whenever possible or the use of cloth slings.



7 Prior to the installation, **the dimensions of the concrete anchor block should have been taken into account**, when this block is required, having already prepared suitable trench geometry for its subsequent execution. In this way, damage to the fitting is prevented once installed.



8 The maximum permitted deviations must be observed when connecting the pipe joint to the fitting, which in no case will exceed 2°.

DN	Maximum angular deviation	Displacement between sockets
(mm)	Angle (°)	D (mm) ⁽¹⁾
90-1200	2°	200

(1) Pipes of 5.95 meters in total length.



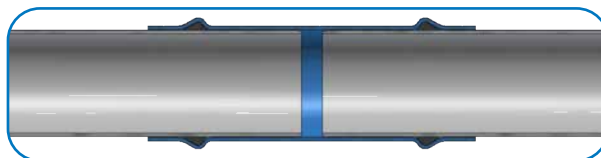
9 The bottom or bed of the trench must be free of stones or elements that may damage the fitting in its support. It is recommendable to use a bed of granulated material. In those cases in which the fitting needs to be completely “embedded” in the concrete anchor block, prior to pouring the concrete, during which time the fitting remains projecting outward, it is recommended to support or wedge it, thus avoiding tension or unnecessary bending of the pipe joints.



10 Check that the joint is properly placed, clean and free of foreign elements (stones, sand, etc.).

11 Lubricate the spigot bevel and the socket gasket using joint lubricant. In the case of drinking water networks, the lubricant will be fit for sanitary use. Do not use mineral oils or fats.

12 In the case of repairing couplers, verify that when installing them, the second seal is not exceeded.



Formwork, assembly and pouring concrete of the anchor block

13 Contact of the block's frame and the formwork (if made of metal) with the fitting **should be avoided** if they get hot because of their exposure to the sun.

14 It is recommended, if possible, to leave the socket joints **without pouring the concrete** and consequently outside the formwork, to later verify their water-tightness. In any case, it is recommended that no impediment exists to pour concret for the fitting's bells or joints.



- 15 The use of EPDM, Neoprene, geotextile, etc. joints is recommended between the pipe and the concrete, which gives some protection to the attachment against the shearing stresses due to the tensile strength of the concrete anchor block.
- 16 **The anchoring blocks must be dimensioned correctly** according to the network's most unfavorable pressure, considering that, in most cases, the test pressure is greater than the working pressure.
- 17 If the horizontal and vertical reaction of the terrain is taken into account in the calculations of the anchor block, its admissible tension must be appropriate for each typology and water saturation conditions.
- 18 Before loading the network, **wait until the concrete acquires the desired calculated strength.**



In any case you should always keep in mind:

Protect the fittings from direct sunlight with a white material.



Avoid contact of any metal element (reinforcement and formwork) **with the fitting.**



Maintain a minimum distance between pallets that guarantees the **ventilation** of the fittings.



In the case of the **fittings supplied in cardboard boxes**, these should be **stored under roof** by stacking a maximum of three heights.



Avoid covering the fittings with black canvases without ventilation, place them near sources of heat, and avoid their contact with metallic materials that can transmit temperature.



Prevent the fitting from being hit.



Calculate correctly the anchor block according to the maximum pressure of the network (test pressure).



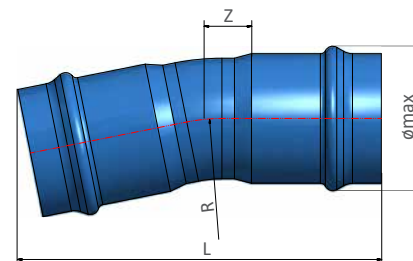
Align the fitting perfectly with the pipe and lubricate the joint.



Range of ecoFITTOM® PVC-O fittings

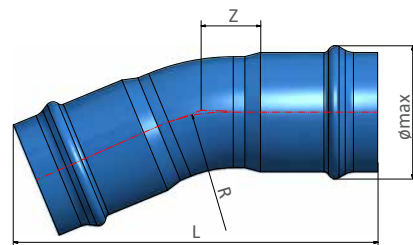
11,25° Socketed bend

DN	PN	Reference	ømax	L (mm)	Z (mm)	Radius (mm)	Weight (Kg)
110	10/16	F110C1116B	140	460	50	165	0.89
160	10/16	F160C1116B	200	540	65	240	2.11
200	10/16	F200C1116B	245	600	75	300	3.81
225*	10/16	F225C1116B	270	645	85	340	5.00
250	10/16	F250C1116B	305	695	90	375	6.65
315	10/16	F315C1116B	375	815	110	475	12.50
400	10/16	F400C1116B	475	940	135	600	23.20



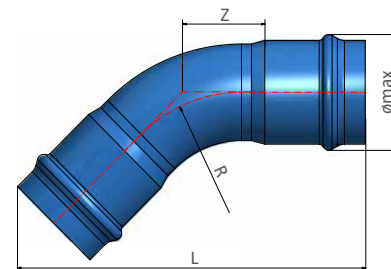
22,5° Socketed bend

DN	PN	Reference	ømax	L (mm)	Z (mm)	Radius (mm)	Weight (Kg)
110	10/16	F110C2216B	140	490	65	165	0.96
160	10/16	F160C2216B	200	585	90	240	2.37
200	10/16	F200C2216B	245	660	105	300	4.20
225*	10/16	F225C2216B	270	710	120	340	5.60
250	10/16	F250C2216B	305	770	130	375	7.49
315	10/16	F315C2216B	375	915	155	475	14.04
400	10/16	F400C2216B	475	1070	195	600	26.35



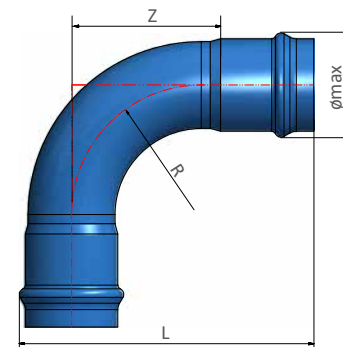
45° Socketed bend

DN	PN	Reference	ømax	L (mm)	Z (mm)	Radius (mm)	Weight (Kg)
110	10/16	F110C4516B	140	600	145	300	1.30
160	10/16	F160C4516B	200	640	140	240	2.71
200	10/16	F200C4516B	245	735	170	300	4.99
225*	10/16	F225C4516B	270	840	195	340	7.00
250	10/16	F250C4516B	305	875	210	375	9.03
315	10/16	F315C4516B	375	940	140	300	14.87
400	10/16	F400C4516B	475	1250	330	600	32.64



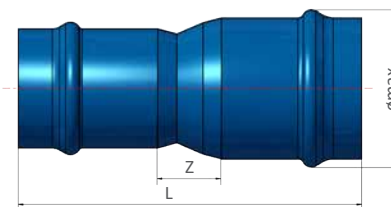
90° Socketed bend

DN	PN	Reference	ømax	L (mm)	Z (mm)	Radius (mm)	Weight (Kg)
110	10/16	F110C9016B	143	450	200	165	1.35
160	10/16	F160C9016B	198	565	275	240	3.52
200	10/16	F200C9016B	244	680	345	300	6.56
225*	10/16	F225C9016B	270	750	370	340	9.00
250	10/16	F250C9016B	305	800	430	375	12.10
315	10/16	F315C9016B	375	850	380	315	19.16
400	10/16	F400C9016B	472	900	375	300	32.64



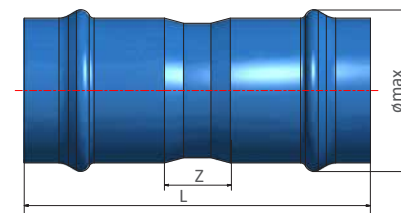
Socketed reducer

DN/DN	PN	Reference	ømax	L (mm)	Z (mm)	Weight (Kg)
110 / 90	10/16	F110R09016B	140	385	55	0.78
160 / 110	10/16	F160R11016B	200	480	105	1.95
160 / 140	10/16	F160R14016B	200	455	60	1.78
200 / 160	10/16	F200R16016B	245	525	100	3.33
250 / 200	10/16	F250R20016B	305	585	120	5.95
315 / 250	10/16	F315R25016B	375	690	155	11.05
400 / 315	10/16	F400R31516B	475	790	155	19.39



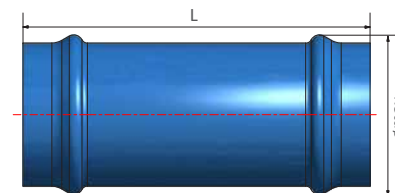
Coupler

DN	PN	Reference	ømax	L (mm)	Z (mm)	Weight (Kg)
110	10/16	F110M16B	140	420	70	0.83
160	10/16	F160M16B	200	490	85	1.91
200	10/16	F200M16B	245	530	95	3.41
225*	10/16	F225M16B	270	580	115	4.50
250	10/16	F250M16B	305	620	120	6.06
315	10/16	F315M16B	375	715	145	11.34
400	10/16	F400M16B	475	820	190	21.12



Sliding coupler

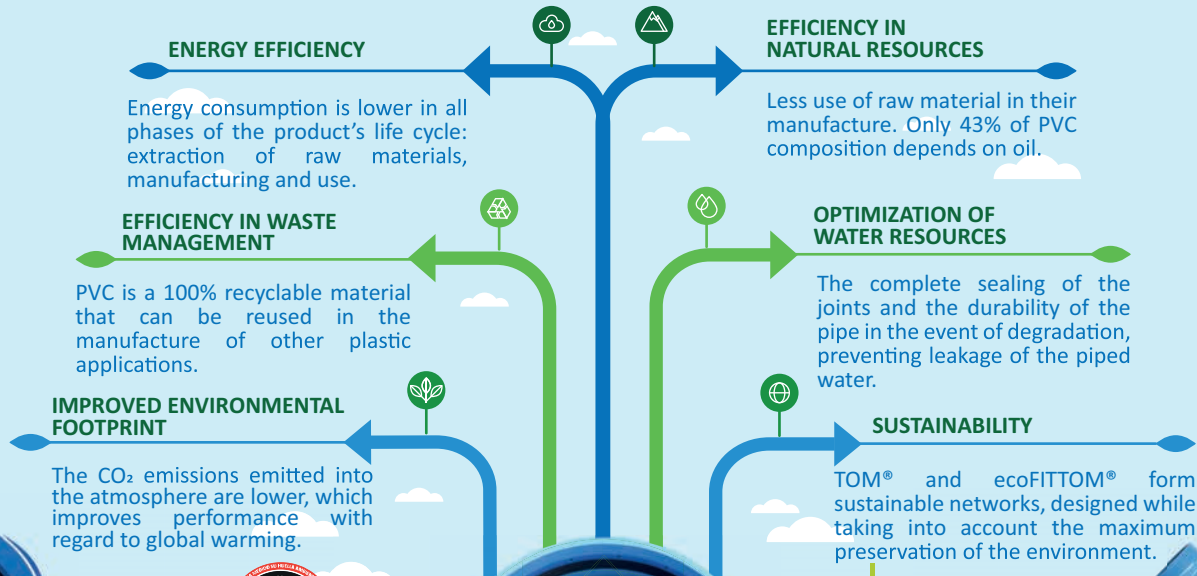
DN	PN	Reference	ømax	L (mm)	Z (mm)	Weight (Kg)
110	10/16	F110MR16B	140	420	-	0.83
160	10/16	F160MR16B	200	490	-	1.91
200	10/16	F200MR16B	245	530	-	3.41
225*	10/16	F225MR16B	270	580	-	4.50
250	10/16	F250MR16B	305	620	-	6.06
315	10/16	F315MR16B	375	715	-	11.34
400	10/16	F400MR16B	475	820	-	21.12



* Available under request

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Quality oriented towards a sustainable tomorrow



PVC-O pipes and fittings

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