Technical Data

Installation Instructions

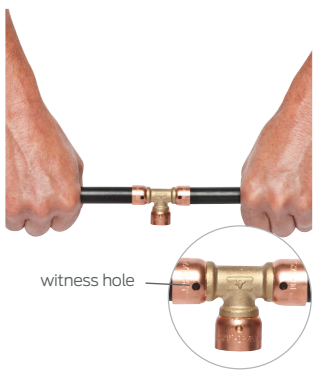
Step 1.

Measure the pipe to the correct length and using a secateur type tool, cut the pipe squarely and remove any burrs. The end of the pipe may need to be freshly cut to ensure smooth passage for the fitting. Do not use a hacksaw.

Step 2.

The pipe is pushed over the barbed fitting and at the same time under the crimp ring. The fit should be firm. If the joint feels sloppy or hard to insert, check pipe and fittings. Do not use lubricants. Ensure the pipe is visible in both crimp ring witness holes.

The witness hole should be completely filled.

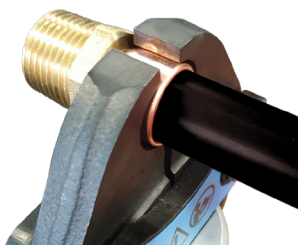


Step 3.

Make sure the tool jaws are centralised over the crimp ring at 90º to the joint.

When using the manual tool, close the tool completely to compress the crimp ring. The tool will click at final compression.

When using the battery tool, press the switch until the crimp is completed.



Step 4.

Check with the gauge supplied by sliding the opening of the gauge over the compressed ring. If the gauge passes over all parts of the ring without interference then the joint has been done satisfactorily.

If the gauge experiences any interference the joint is under crimped. The tool should then be adjusted. **Do not double crimp.**

Step 5.

To ensure the joint is not stressed, use a bend support or clip.

Clip the pipe with non-metallic clips. System clips are available, however in the cases where non-proprietary clips are used, they must be non-metallic and allow for thermal expansion and contraction. Cable ties are not recommended. Damage caused by non-proprietary clips are not covered by warranty. **Neutral cure silicon** is permitted in AS/NZS 3500 to protect pipes through penetrations.

Step 6.

Pressure test the system in accordance with AS/NZS 3500 and with local requirements. Cut out any defective joints. Fittings can be re-used by cutting off the compressed ring and replacing with a new ring. Ensure that no damage is done to the brass barbs when cutting off the ring or removing the pipe.

PRESSURE TEST

Troubleshooting

The Auspex Crimp System is simple and effective when executed in accordance with the jointing procedures in this manual. However, if sufficient care is not taken, this can result in an ineffective joint.

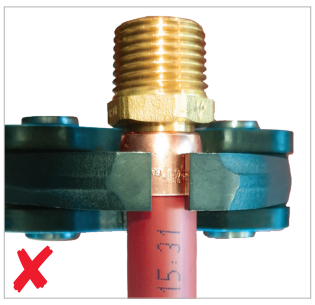
Ineffective joints may occur if:

- The crimping tool has not been completely closed
- The crimping tool is out of adjustment. Re-adjust tool in accordance with the instructions supplied with the tool, and in this manual
- The copper ring has moved away from the fitting body
- The crimping tool has not been centred over the copper ring and the jaw has overhung the end of the fitting
- The crimping tool has not been at 90º to the joint being made
- The pipe has been cut badly out of square
- The witness hole is not completely filled (the fitting is not fully inserted in the pipe)
- The fitting has been double crimped

If an ineffective joint is detected:

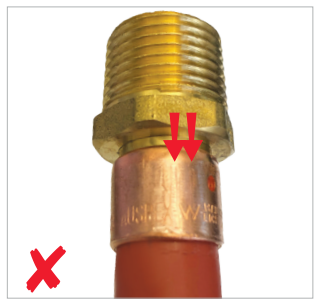
- Cut out the defective joint and replace with new fitting
- Cut the copper ring, remove and replace it with new copper ring and crimp again, using the same fitting body
- Ensure when cutting off a ring that the barb on the fitting is not damaged
- Replace the section of pipe that was under the crimp ring

Examples of ineffective joints



Jaw not centered on the crimp ring

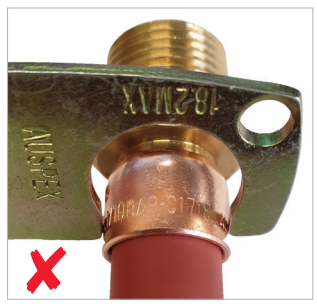
Witness hole not completely filled



Fitting has been double crimped

Jaw not square on the crimp ring

Pipe badly cut and not square to fitting



Fitting has been under crimped

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