

Installation Instructions

Technical Specification Sheet



Refer to the Troubleshooting Technical Specification Sheet for more installation tips.

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.



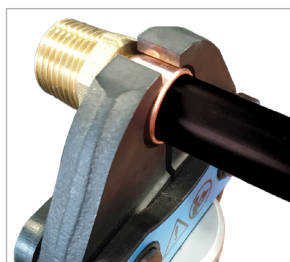
The witness holes should be completely filled.

Step 3.

Make sure the tool jaws are centralised over the crimp ring at 90° 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. (See adjustment instructions in this manual). **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

General Installation Tips

The Gauge

The gauge is one of the quality controls of the system. It verifies firstly that the ring has been crimped and secondly, that it has been compressed enough.

Gauging of the compressed ring should be done regularly throughout each job.

When using the gauge, slide the opening over the compressed ring. If the gauge passes over all parts of the ring without interference then the joint has been done satisfactorily. Do not place the gauge over the pipe and then move it back along the pipe and over the ring. This may not give a true reading.

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

If the gauge is lost, it should be replaced immediately.

Clear Plastic Ring

The plastic ring on the fitting is only there to hold the crimp ring to the fitting. It plays no part in the integrity of the joint. It may behave differently after crimping, however as a general rule, the back of this ring should be flush against the body of the fitting and the crimp ring should be attached to it. This starting position will also help to ensure full penetration of the fitting inside the pipe.

For Mark II fittings where the crimp ring is held in place without the plastic ring, the tool jaws must be aligned to the end of the crimp ring where to pipe enters the fitting.

The Pipe

The pipe that comes out of the crimped ring at an angle may indicate that the pipe is not covering all of the barbs on one side. This situation may occur if a tight bend is made close to a joint or if the pipe has moved in some way prior to crimping. Where possible, crimp the fitting before making the tight bend and install a clip close to the joint between the bend and the joint. Use a bend stabiliser to avoid stress on the joint.

Coloured Plastic Rings

Auspex crimp system has a range of adaptors, which are identified by a different coloured plastic ring. Do not join Auspex pipe by using a fitting with a coloured ring. To identify the uses for these adaptors, consult your supplier or Auspex directly.

Pinched Ring

When crimping fittings which are flush to frames etc, check to ensure that the crimp ring has not pinched on the back side. Rings which are pinched in this manner should be replaced.

Clips

The clips should be installed so that the pipe can move freely through the clip. Plastic clips are recommended.



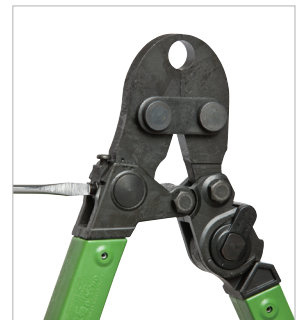
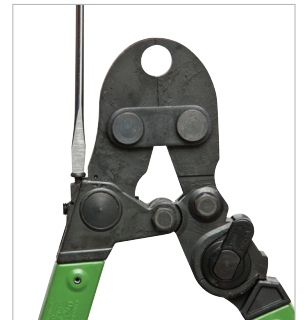
Only Auspex approved tools can be used.

Ratchet Tool
Manual tool for copper crimp ring to 25mm

Tool Adjustment

Incorrect adjustment can cause under-crimping and failure of the joint.

1. Ensure all moving parts are always kept well lubricated
2. Open the handles fully
3. Using a flat head screwdriver, loosen (but don't fully unscrew) the locking bolt
4. Using a screwdriver, rotate the adjusting screw a quarter turn clockwise
5. The adjusting screw has 4 flat faces in a square shape for the locking bolt to fix on. Therefore the adjusting screw must always be vertical or horizontal in orientation and never at an angle or the locking bolt will damage it
6. Retighten the locking bolt
7. Crimp a new trial joint as a test away from the working location and test with the gauge
8. If OK, continue to use the tool



If the gauge fails, repeat adjustment until trial crimped joint is correct. More detailed instructions are included with the tool.