# conex | Bänninger | >B < Press Inox |



>B < Press Inox Technical Brochure

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#### 1: General

>B< Press Inox is a quick and simple to install flame-free fitting, manufactured using high quality hygienic stainless steel material, suitable for multiple applications. >B< Press Inox is designed with a unique and innovative 3-point press system to ensure a leak-free, secure and permanent joint.

#### 1.1 Quality and Certification

With over 100 years of experience in manufacturing innovative technology, Conex Bänninger operates an accredited Quality Management System to EN ISO 9001.

>B< Press Inox press fittings are tested and certified by independent national certification bodies like WRAS confirming their suitability and reliability for water use. >B< Press Inox fittings are also certified by the following bodies:

Watermark	Australia
DVGW	Germany
Swedcert	Sweden
PZH	Poland
PCT	Russia

EMI	Hungary
TYSK	Ukraine
ITB	Poland
ACS	France

#### 1.2 Materials

>B< Press Inox fittings are made from solution-treated molybdenum-steel AISI 316L in accordance with EN 10088. These fittings are type tested in accordance with EN 10352 and approved for drinking water by WRAS and DVGW.

>B< Press Inox tubes are available in the material AISI 316L. The tubes correspond in properties and dimensions with the requirements of EN 10312, Series 2.

#### 1.3 Threads

All of our >B < Press threaded fittings comply with EN 10226-1 (ISO 7-1) and are 'thread sealing' (mating conical male thread R /cylindrical female thread Rp).

#### 1.4 Black EPDM Sealing Elements

High quality black elastomer EPDM with a hardness of 70 Shore is used for the sealing elements (O-rings) of our >B< Press Inox fittings. The sealing elements we use comply with the requirements of EN 681-1 for use within drinking water systems.

EPDM (ethylene propylene diene monomer) is a synthetic, peroxide-cured rubber. It is age, ozone and chemical resistant with high elasticity, and excellent cold and heat behaviour.

#### Temperature range:

Min/Max continuous operating temperature of the fittings: -35 to 110°C.

#### 1.5 Applications

When using >B< Press Inox fitting, the application parametres in section 2 must be observed. >B< Press Inox fittings can be used with all stainless steel tubes that comply with EN 10312.

The use of different materials in a drinking water system must comply with the appropriate codes of practice. In the design and creation of pipework systems the standard engineering practices for drinking water installations must be adhered to and observed.

#### 1.6 Cold Bending of Stainless Steel Tubes

Stainless steel tubes up to 28 mm, comply with EN 10312 Series 2. Tubes can be bent cold with suitable bending equipment, with a minimum bend radius of 3.5 times the tube diameter.

#### 1.7 Storage and Handling

For the storage and transportation of >B< Press Inox tubes and fittings, it is advisable to leave the fittings in the packaging to conserve the lubrication of the O-rings prior to installations. Please store in a cool and dry place to protect the fittings from contamination, damage and dirt.

#### 1.8 Tube Compatibility

>B< Press Inox fittings can be used on stainless steel tubes manufactured in accordance with EN 10312 Series 1 and 2.

#### 1.9 Electrical Continuity

>B< Press Inox fittings maintain earth continuity without the need for additional continuity straps.

#### 1.10 Recommended Water Velocities

Please note the maximum allowances for water velocities are per the relevant national standards and codes, which includes EN 806-5. For more details please contact the technical team: technical@ibpgroup.com.

#### 1.11 Product Guarantee

When professionally installed and used in accordance with our guidelines, >B< Press Inox fittings supplied by Conex Bänninger are guaranteed against manufacturing defects for 25 years from the date of first purchase. Any alleged defects must be reported to Conex Universal Ltd within one month of the first occurrence, clearly setting out the nature of the claim.

The guarantee is limited to the repair or replacement of defective fittings at the discretion of Conex Universal Ltd and the company reserves the right to inspect and test the alleged defects. This guarantee provided by Conex Universal Ltd does not affect your statutory rights.

## 2: Areas of Application

>B< Press Inox fittings are suitable for use in the following applications: hot and cold drinking water, heating, cooling and rainwater systems. The fittings are also suitable for low pressure steam, compressed air (oil free) systems, organic and inorganic acids, silicon oils, grease and polar solvents such as alcohols and ketones.

Application	Flow Medium Temperature	Pressure bar	Temp °C
Hot and cold water installations	General installations for hot and cold potable and non potable water outside EN specified requirements	16	-35 to +110
Drinking water installations	Drinking water in accordance with the	10	95
EN 806 and EN 1988	drinking water ordinance	16	25
Hot water heaters EN 12828	Heating water	6	110
Local and district heating tubes EN 4747	Heating and district heating water	10	110
Thermal solar systems with permanent operating temperatures ≤ 110 °C EN 12975 / 12976	Water and water-glycol mixtures Mixing ratio max. 50/50%	6	-35 to 110
Water-based air conditioning systems	Water and water-glycol mixtures Mixing ratio max. 50/50%	6	-10
Rainwater harvesting systems EN 1989	Rainwater from cisterns	10	25
Oil-free compressed air	Compressed air classes 1 - 3 in accordance with ISO 8573-1	10	25
Industrial and process water	Treated, softened, partially	10	95
Industrial and process water	andfully desalinated water	16	25
Vacuum lines for non-medical purposes	n/a	-0,8	Ambient
Construction site test pressure	Water with 6.5 ≤ pH ≤ 9.5	20	20

#### Not suitable for:

Aromatic, aliphatic and chlorinated hydrocarbons, turpentine, petroleum and mineral oils.

For applications outside those stated in the table above, please contact the technical department: technical@ibpgroup.com.



### 3: Thermal Expansion

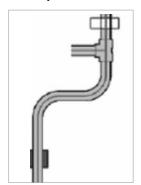
#### 3.1 Effects of Expansion

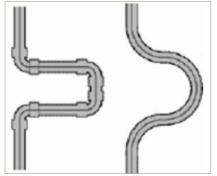
The coefficient of linear expansion for stainless steel is 16.0 x 10 per °C. For example, a 10 metre length of stainless steel tube, irrespective of its size, wall thickness or temper, will increase in length by 9.6 mm with a temperature rise of 60°C. Tubes installed on hot water services must be free to accommodate this expansion; otherwise stresses will build up in the pipework, which may lead to joints being pulled apart and/or tubes fracturing. Clearly the magnitude and frequency of such changes in length will determine the life of the joint or failure of the tube.

Table 3.2 shows the amount of tube expansion for a given temperature rise. In the case of tube in domestic hot water and heating installations the limited size of rooms and hence straight tube runs, together with the many bends and offsets that normally occur, will result in thermal movement being accommodated automatically. However where long straight tube runs, exceeding 10 metres are encountered, allowance for expansion should be made.

A quick, economic and effective way of accommodating thermal expansion is to simply incorporate the horseshoe or compensating bend to the system design.

#### 3.2 Expansion Devices





By change of direction

Horseshoe or compensating bend

Where stainless steel tubes pass through walls, floors and ceilings, they should be able to move as a result of expansion and contraction. This can be arranged by passing the tube through a sleeve or length of larger diameter tube fixed through the whole thickness of the wall, floor or ceiling, or by means of flexible joints on either side of the wall.

Short stubs to and from radiators, connected to relatively long straight runs should also be avoided. This can usually be achieved by introducing an expansion loop, thereby increasing the length of pipework fixed between the flow/return legs and the radiator connection. However, expansion accommodation techniques such as the use of loops and horseshoes may not be sufficient to accommodate large expansions and in such cases the use of the bellow type couplers may be necessary.

Thermal expansion (mm) of stainless steel tube as a function of tube length and temperature difference.

The table below shows the increase in length due to thermal expansion as a function of change in temperature  $\Delta t$  and the length of the tube at the lower temperature, irrespective of temper or wall thickness.

Tube	Temperature difference ∆t °C										
Length m	Δt=30°	Δt=40°	Δt=50°	Δt=60°	Δt=70°	Δt=80°	Δt=90°	Δt=100°			
0.1	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.16			
0.2	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.32			
0.3	0.14	0.20	0.24	0.30	0.34	0.40	0.43	0.50			
0.4	0.20	0.26	0.32	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.60	0.64			
0.5	0.24	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.56	0.64	0.72	0.80			
0.6	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.58	0.67	0.77	0.86	0.96			
0.7	0.34	0.45	0.56	0.67	0.80	0.90	1.01	1.12			
0.8	0.40	0.50	0.64	0.77	0.90	1.02	1.15	1.30			
0.9	0.43	0.57	0.72	0.86	1.01	1.15	1.30	1.44			
1.0	0.50	0.64	0.80	0.96	1.12	1.30	1.44	1.60			
2.0	0.96	1.30	1.60	1.92	2.24	2.60	2.90	3.20			
3.0	1.44	1.92	2.40	2.90	3.40	3.84	4.32	4.80			
4.0	1.92	2.60	3.20	3.80	4.50	5.12	5.76	6.40			
5.0	2.40	3.20	4.00	4.80	5.60	6.40	7.20	8.00			
10.0	4.80	6.40	8.00	9.60	11.20	12.80	14.40	16.00			
15.0	0.72	9.60	12.00	14.40	16.80	19.20	21.60	24.00			
20.0	0.96	12.80	16.00	19.20	22.40	25.60	28.80	32.00			
25.0	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	28.00	32.00	36.00	40.00			

### 4. Corrosion Resistance

#### 4.1 Internal Corrosion

Within a stainless steel pipework system a passive layer, mostly formed from chromic oxide is created upon contact with oxygen or oxygenated water (i.e. drinking water). This layer restricts corrosion from occurring and provides high levels of hygiene, durability and water quality.

If there are chloride levels above those deemed acceptable, a breakdown of the passive layer may occur allowing corrosion to occur in the form of, pitting, crevice or stress corrosion. The established view is that crevice corrosion rarely occurs on grade 316 steel where the concentrations of chloride are under 1000ppm in supply and waste water systems.

It has also been proved that crevice and pitting corrosion increases with temperature, however for drinking water systems everyday temperatures and chloride levels should not be a problem. Please note the UK guidelines. On the other hand borehole water may have increased levels of chlorine meaning more care should be taken to make sure levels are within the tolerable range.

#### 4.1.1 Disinfection and Sterilisation

For the sterilisation process, chlorine of concentrations up to 25ppm during a 24 hour period is acceptable, providing that the lines are comprehensively flushed with fresh water and that residual chlorine is restricted to <1ppm. It is recommended that this is verified by analysis.

#### 4.2 External Corrosion

External corrosion of stainless steel systems is likely to occur when exposed to high levels of chloride. >B < Press Inox fittings should not be installed in this situation. However, if there are parts of the system where this is unavoidable, appropriate precautions must be taken to minimise the risk.

#### 4.3 Thermal Insulation

The thermal insulations of tubes should be implemented in accordance with national codes and standards including BS 5970.

#### 4.4 Connecting to other Materials

Stainless steel, copper and copper alloys can easily be combined without the risk of corrosion. Please note carbon steel should not be directly connected to stainless steel as this will cause corrosion. A spacer connector of brass material should be used to separate the two dissimilar materials by at least 50 mm. Flow of water should be in the direction of carbon steel to stainless steel and not visa versa.

### 5. Fitting Construction

The >B< Press Inox design has the advantage of a 3-point press profile; two hexagonal mechanical presses on either side of bead, and containing the O-ring. When pressure is exerted through the press tool, the O-ring material compresses itself to form a permanent, leak-proof joint, as a part the cold forming process.

This 3-point press feature enables a quick and safe installation process. To fit correctly it is important to ensure that the tube is parallel to the fitting before contact with the O-ring. This reduces the chance of damage to the O-ring during assembly.

All our >B< Press Inox fittings have a 'unique pressing indicator' that detects un-pressed connections.
>B< Press Inox fittings are specifically designed with a high-quality EPDM seal, with a specially section in two positions, which allows leakage if the joint has not been pressed. The joint will leak at a pressure between 0.1 to 6.0 bar. Any unpressed joints can be identified during the test phase and corrected saving valuable time. There is no need to drain down as the pressing operation can be carried out whilst the water is still in the system. Always ensure the tube is fully inserted to the stop before pressing. When the fitting is pressed, the O-ring material compresses itself to form a permanent, leak free joint.

For a guaranteed leak free joint please use our approved and recommended pressing jaws. See section 6.5.

>B< Press Inox fittings are installed with a mechanical press tool and a compatible >B< profile jaw. The Force is exerted through the press tool closing the jaw to make a permanent joint.

#### 5.1 Commissioning of >B< Press Inox Installations

Chemical disinfection and flushing of >B< Press Inox systems should be carried out in accordance to EN 806-4 guidelines.

Stainless steel tubes can be disinfected with hydrogen peroxide H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, although disinfection with chlorine is possible providing correct guidelines are used.

Stainless steel pipework must be protected from external contact with chloride-containing building materials and other aggressive medium. In such cases, a subsequent corrosion protection in accordance with EN 12068 should be provided. Please note it is advised that corrosion protection binding and/or exposure to class A or B heat-shrinkable tubing guidelines must be adhered to.

If in doubt please contact our technical department: technical@ibpgroup.com.



### 6. >B< Press Tools

Please refer to our approved jaw list in section 6.5.

#### 6.1 >B < Press Jaws

There are various press and jaws that have been tested for use when installing >B< Press fitting system. Please note we offer press jaws in nominal sizes from 15 to 54 mm. Please see approved press jaws listed in sections 6.5.

#### 6.2 Maintenance Instructions

The maintenance of press machines and jaws approved by Conex Bänninger must be carried out at least once a year or at the latest after approx. 10,000 pressings by an authorised service centre.

The regular maintenance, care and cleaning of press jaws must be done by the user. Press jaws must always be free of damage or deformation. The inner pressing contour of the jaw must always be kept free of dirt and debris. When necessary, the jaws can be cleaned with a brush or cleaning cloth and non-corrosive solvents such as methylated spirit.

#### 6.3 Guarantee >B< Press to Press Connections

In principle, product guarantee for >B< Press Inox products are subject to expert and correct installations procedure in line with the installation instructions. For more details about the guarantee please visit www.conexbanninger.com.

The use of Stainless press connectors from other manufacturers in the same installation does not affect the warranty of our fittings.

#### 6.4 Guarantee and other Manufacturers

If press products from other manufacturers are used in the same installation with Stainless steel tubes, owners of these fittings are responsible for their products according to their specifications. Please contact these manufacturers directly for more details.

Direct connection of press fittings with other products from different manufacturers is subject to conditions. In case of damage, an assessment would have to be made to confirm the cause of the damage.



#### 6.5 Compatible Press Tools

Size and Type		Press Jaw	Kla	auke	Rems	Rothenberger	V	iega	RIDGID	Novopress* Milwaukee* Conel V-PB2
15 - 54 mm		Profile	KSP4 P77267	SSK (42 & 54 Only)	V/V45	V/SV	SOM	PT 2	V	PB2
	Manufacturer	Press Machine		(12 0 0 1 01)						
	Klauke	UP2EL14	√	√	√	√	V	√	√	√
	Klauke	UAP2/UNP2	√	√	√	√	√	√	V	V
	Klauke	UAP3L/UAP4L	√	√	√	√	V	√	√	V
	Rems	Power-Press	√	√	√	√	V	√	√	No
	Rems	Akku-Press	√	√	√	√	V	√	√	No
	Rothenberger	Romax 3000	√	V	√	√	√	√	V	V
	Rothenberger	Romax Pressliner/Eco	√	√	√	√	V	√	√	V
	Rothenberger	Romax AC-Eco	√	√	√	√	V	√	√	V
	Viega	Тур 2	√	√	√	√	V	√	√	V
	Viega	PT3-AH/EH/H	√	√	√	√	V	√	√	√
	Viega	Akku-Presshandy	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	Viega	Pressgun 5/4 B/E	√	√	√	√	V	√	√	√
	Conel	PM 2	√	√	√	√	V	√	√	√
	Novopress	EFP1 (as of serial nr.6000)	√	√	√	√	V	√	√	√
	Novopress	EFP2	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	Novopress	ACO1/ECO1	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	Novopress	ACO/ECO/EFP/AFP201/202	√	√	√	√	V	√	√	V
	Novopress	ACO/ECO/EFP203	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	V
	Milwaukee	M18 HPT/BLHPT	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	Geberit	PWH 75	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	Ridgid	RP 330/340-B/-C	√	√	√	√	V	√	√	√
				BP	Rems	Rothenberger	Viega	RIDGID	C onel Novopress* Milwaukee*	
15 - 35 mm			KSP4	P77282	Mini V/V45	Compact V/SV	Picco	Compact V	V-PB1	
	Klauke	MAP1	√ :	≤ 28	No	No	No	No	No	
	Klauke	MAP2L	√ :	≤ 28	No	No	No	No	No	
	Rems	Mini-Press ACC	ı	No	√	No	No	No	No	
	Rothenberger	Romax Compact	I	No	No	√ ≤ 28	No	No	√ ≤ 28	
	Ridgid	100-B / RP 210-B	١	No	No	No	No	√	No	
	Viega	Picco/Pressgun Picco	١	No	No	No	√	No	No	
	Conel	PM1	ا	No	No	√ ≤ 28	No	No	√	
	Novopress	AFP101/ACO102	ا	No	No	√ ≤ 28	No	No	√	
	Milwaukee	M12 HPT	١	No	No	√ ≤ 28	No	No	V	

! Always read the manufacturers instruction book before using press machines and jaws.

#### 6.5.1 Use of Tools

If other machines and press jaws are used, their suitability for a permanent tight connection must be demonstrated by an accredited test. A constant thrust of at least 32 KN and max. 36 KN.

KN is a prerequisite to ensure that sufficient power reserves for the dimension of 54 mm are available and that high shear forces cannot reduce the lifetime of the pressing jaws or destroy them.

<sup>\*</sup> NOVOPRESS & MILWAUKEE: only jaws with the parking are compatible.

## 7. Loss Coefficients

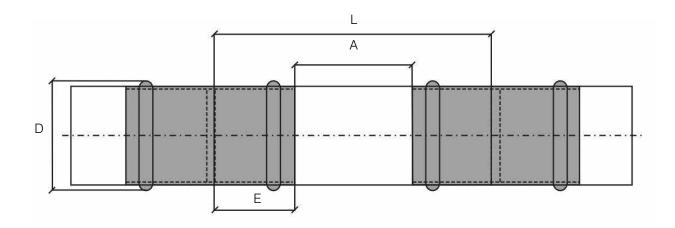
Symbol	Designation	ζ	Appli	cation	Symbol	Designation	ζ	Applio	cation
			DW	Н				DW	Н
	Angle or elbow reference value in accordance with DIN 1988 T3	0,70	X	Х	f L_	Distributor outlet  Collective inlet	0,5	X	X
$\frac{1}{a}$	Angle 90° r/d = 0,5 (r/d = 1,2 = 1,0) with fittings = 2,0	1,0 0,35 0,20	X X X	X X X	<u></u>	Reservoir outlet	0,5	X	
14,111	complying with DIN EN 1254) = 3,0	0,15	X	X	<u>-v</u>	Inlet	1,0	Χ	X
	Angle	1,3 0,8 0,4	X X X	X X X	— <u></u> → <u>v</u>	Reducer	0,4	X	Х
~	Crossover	0,5	X	Х	νβ	Constriction B - constant = 30° 45° 60°	0,02 0,04 0,07	X X X	X X X
<del>-</del>	Branch, square flow separation	1,3	X	X	ν <u></u> β	Expansion  B - constant = 10°  20°	0,10 0,15	X	X
1	Flow merging	0,9	X	X		30° 40°	0,20 0,20	X	X
<u> </u>	Clearance at flow merging	0,3	X	X		Expansion bends	1,0	X	X
<del></del>	Clearance at flow merging	0,6	X	X	νβ(	Compensator	2,0	X	X
<u>*</u>	Counter-flow at flow merging	3,0	X	X					
<del>-</del> 1	Counter-flow at flow separation	1,5	X	X	<u>ν</u> β	Compensator	2,0	X	X

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Symbol	Designation	ζ	Applio	cation	Symbol	Designation	ζ	Applio	cation
			DW	Н				DW	Н
<u></u>	Branch, curved flow separation	0,9	X	X		Shut-off valve Straight seat valve DN15 DN20	10,0 8,5	X X	X
1	Flow merging	0,4	X	X	$\bowtie$	DN25 DN32 DN40 to DN100	7,0 6,0 5,0	X X X	X X X
- <u>-</u>	Clearance at flow separation	0,3	X	Х		Angle seat valve DN 15	3,5	X	X
11	Clearance a flow merging	0,2	X	X		DN20 DN 25 to DN50 DN65	2,5 2,0 0,7	X X	X X
$\triangle$	Angle valves DN 10 DN 15 DN 20 to DN 50 DN 65 to DN 100	7,0 4,0 2,0 3,5 4,0	X X X X	X X X X		Return flow inhibitor DN 15 to DN 20 DN 25 to DN 40 DN 50 DN 65 to DN 100	7,7 4,3 3,8 2,5	X X X	
Ŕ	Diaphragm valves DN 15 DN 20 DN 25 to DN 32 DN 40 to DN 100	10,0 8,5 7,0 6,0 5,0	X X X X	X X X X		Control valve with return flow inhibitor DN 20 DN 25 to DN 50	6,0 5,0	××	
$\bowtie$	Shutter valves Piston valves Ball valves DN 10 to DN 15 DN 20 to DN 25 DN 32 to DN 150	1,0 0,5 0,3	X X X	X X X		Valve tapping sleeve DN 25 to DN 80	5,0	X	
	Radiator valves	4,0		X	0	Boiler	2,5		X
	Control valve	2,0		X					
$\bowtie$	Pressure regulator fully open	30,0		X		Heating radiator  Panel radiator	3,0		X

## 8. Installation Requirements

#### 8.1 Installation Dimensions



Size	Nominal External Ø Pipe	Nominal External-Ø Bead	Minimum Distance	Minimum Pipe Length	Insertion Depth
	mm	D - mm	A - mm	L - mm	E - mm
15	15	23	10	54	22
22	22	31.5	20	66	23
28	28	37.0	20	68	24
35	35	44.2	25	79	28
42	42	54.4	30	102	36
54	54	65.4	35	116	41

When using the Conex Bänninger >B< Press tool, a minimum distance from the centre of the press bead to the adjacent component (e.g. walls or ceilings) of 45 mm is required.

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#### 8.2 Tube Dimensions

Dimensions of light gauge Stainless steel tubes – EN 10312 Series 1 and 2.

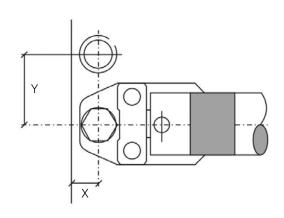
Specified Outside Diameter	Outside	Specified Wall Thickness	
D	Maximum	Minimum	Т
Size mm	mm	mm	mm
15	15.04	14.94	0,6
22	22.05	21.95	0,7
28	28.05	27.95	0,8
35	38.07	34.97	1,0
42	42.07	41.97	1,1
54	54.07	53.84	1,2

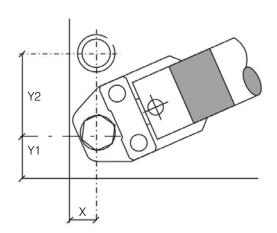
Specified Outside Diameter	Specified Wall Thickness	Tolerance on
D	Т	Т
Size mm	mm	mm
15	1,0	± 0,10
22	1,2	± 0,10
28	1,2	± 0,10
35	1,5	± 0,10
42	1,5	± 0,10
54	1,5	± 0,10

Series 1 Stainless steel tubes dimensions

Series 2 Stainless steel tubes dimensions

#### 8.3 Minimum Tool Access





Space required for the pressing process between pipes							
External pipe	ternal pipe X						
Size mm	mm	mm					
15	26	53					
22	26	56					
28	33	69					
35	33	73					
42	75	115					
54	85	120					

Space requ	Space required for the pressing process between tubes									
External pipe	Х	Y1	Y2							
Size mm	mm	mm	mm							
15	31	45	73							
22	31	45	76							
28	38	55	80							
35	38	55	85							
42	75	75	115							
54	85	85	140							

## 9. Tube Preparation

Correct tube preparation is essential for problem free installation, just follow these simple guidelines. Incorrect tube preparation can damage the O-ring and cause the fittings to leak.

Note: Grinding wheels and hacksaws are not suitable for cutting the tube. If the tube ends become distorted, remove the damaged section using the appropriate cutting method.

When preparing tube ensure that the tube is correctly supported and eye protection is worn. If using power tools, great care must be taken. Refer to the manufacturers instructions before use.

Sizes 15 mm - 54 mm

#### 9.1 Tube Cutting



1. Cut tube ends should be clean and free from scratches with no sharp edges.

Wipe clean the tube of swarf and debris to avoid damage to the O-ring on tube insertion.





Domed Sharp edge

#### 9.2 Tube Deburring



Make sure that the internal and external tube ends are free from burrs or sharp edges.

If a deburrer is not available then a fine file can be used to remove the sharp edges.









Burrs



## 10. Fitting Installation Instructions

It is advisable to leave the fittings in the packaging prior to final installation to protect them from contamination and to conserve the lubrication of the O-rings. Please note the space required for pressing tools (see section 8).

#### 10.1 Cutting to length



To cut the tube use a tube cutter, fine-tooth saw or a special electrical tube saw. It is important to ensure that the tube is cut completely square. Tube ends should be clean and free from scratches not less than the socket length.

#### 10.2 Deburring and calibrating



Make sure that the internal and external tube end is free from burrs or sharp edges by using a deburring tool to prevent damage to the O-ring. Then wipe the tube end clean to avoid damaging the O-ring on tube insertion.

#### 10.3 Checking the fittings



Inspect the fitting, checking the O-ring(s) are present and correctly seated and that the fitting is the correct size for the tube.

#### 10.4 Marking the insertion depth



The tube must be fully inserted into the fitting until it reaches the tube stop in order to make a perfect joint. Marking insertion depth will ensure that any tube movement is detected, which is especially important if the joints are to be pressed at a later time.

Caution: Do not measure the socket depth by pushing the tube into the fitting then marking the tube.

#### 10.5 Assembling the tube and fitting



To assemble the joint, the tube must be inserted into the fitting up to the tube stop. (Use the mark on the tube which was made earlier as reference). The pressing operation should only be undertaken when the tube reaches the tube stop (see section 8).

## 10.6 Complete the joint with the press tool



Ensure that the correct size jaw for the fitting is inserted into the tool. The jaws must be placed square on the fitting. Depress the trigger/button to begin the compression cycle of the tool. This is complete when the mouth of the fitting is fully enclosed by the jaws. Now release the jaws from around the fitting. (For further information refer to tooling instructions).

Caution: The >B< Press Inox joint is complete after one full cycle of the tool. Do not crimp any >B< Press Inox fitting more than once.

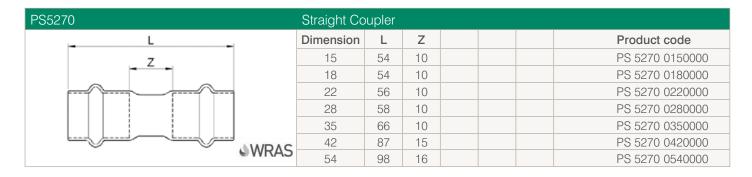
## 11. The Range



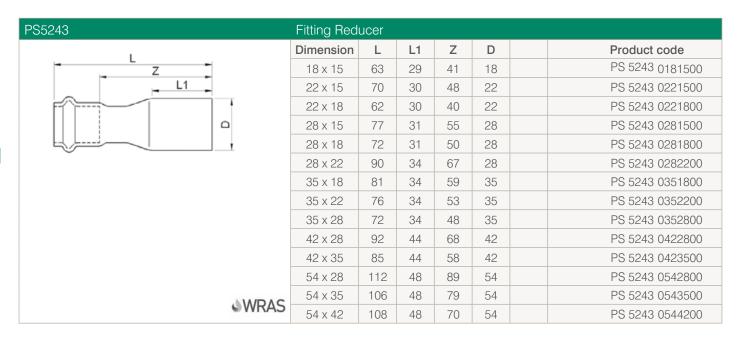


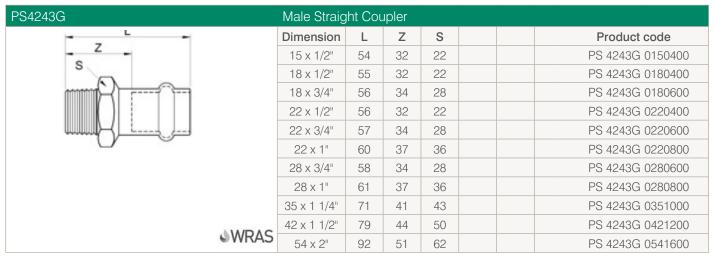




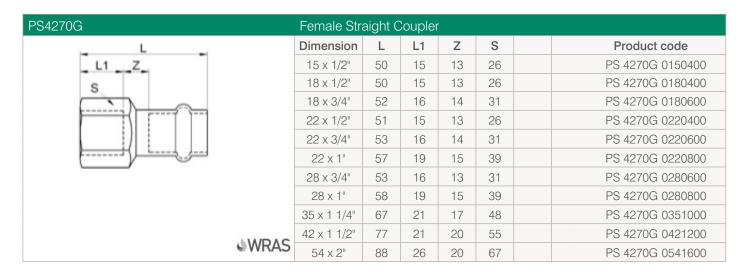


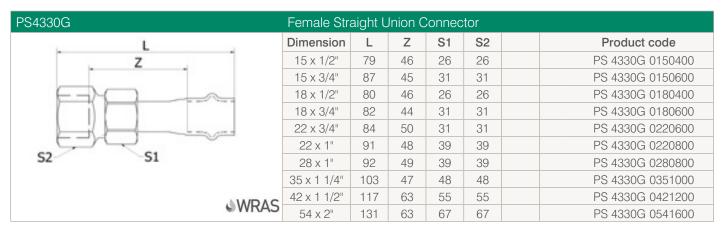
PS4275	Slip Couple	er		
	Dimension	L		Product code
L	15	80		PS 4275 0150000
	18	80		PS 4275 0180000
	22	85		PS 4275 0220000
	28	95		PS 4275 0280000
	35	105		PS 4275 0350000
<b>♦WRAS</b>	42	120		PS 4275 0420000
WIAS	54	135		PS 4275 0540000

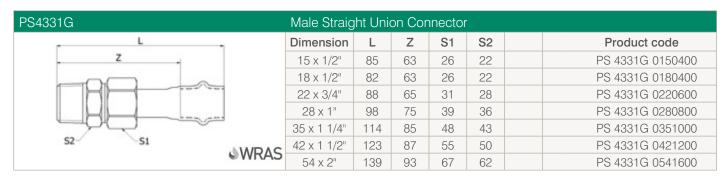




## conex | Bänninger | >B < Press Inox







PS5088		Long Crossover							
		Dimension	L	L1	L2	Н		Product code	
		15	215	50	50	47		PS 5088 0150000	
		18	252	55	55	58		PS 5088 0180000	
L1 L	AMDAC	22	283	65	65	64		PS 5088 0220000	
		28	318	65	65	78		PS 5088 0280000	
	WRAS								

PS5041	45° Obtuse	Elbov	/		
	Dimension	L	Z		Product code
	15	35	13		PS 5041 0150400
++++	18	37	15		PS 5041 0180400
	22	40	17		PS 5041 0220600
z	28	45	21		PS 5041 0280800
	35	52	25		PS 5041 0351000
AVA/DAG	42	70	34		PS 5041 0421200
<b>♦</b> WRAS	54	80	39		PS 5041 0541600



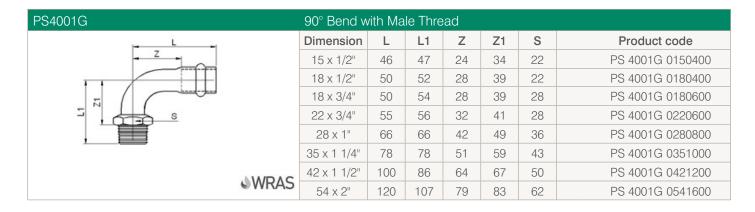
PS5002		90° Elbow				
- L		Dimension	L	Z		Product code
Z -		15	46	24		PS 5002 0150000
		18	50	28		PS 5002 0180000
FT-7 / / M		22	55	32		PS 5002 0220000
<u>}-</u> }		28	66	42		PS 5002 0280000
		35	78	51		PS 5002 0350000
	114/D 4 C	42	100	64		PS 5002 0420000
	WRAS	54	120	79		PS 5002 0540000

## Conex | Bänninger | >B < Press Inox |

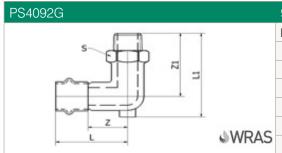
PS5001		90° Street Elbow							
L1		Dimension	L	L1	Z		Product code		
		15	46	53	24		PS 5001 0150000		
		18	50	57	28		PS 5001 0180000		
N /		22	55	63	32		PS 5001 0220000		
_		28	66	74	42		PS 5001 0280000		
	<b>⊌</b> WRAS	35	78	85	51		PS 5001 0350000		
· "————————————————————————————————————		42	100	108	64		PS 5001 0420000		
	CANVV	54	120	125	79		PS 5001 0540000		

PS5030	Male Street Bend										
- L	-	Dimension	L	L1	Z	Z1		Product code			
-Z-		15	120	70	19	19		PS 5030 0150000			
		18	120	70	22	22		PS 5030 0180000			
N /		22	120	70	27	27		PS 5030 0220000			
2 1		28	140	90	36	36		PS 5030 0280000			
		35	140	90	45	45		PS 5030 0350000			
1	AMDAC	42	160	110	53	53		PS 5030 0420000			
	♦WRAS	54	160	110	67	67		PS 5030 0540000			

PS4002G 90° Bend with Female Thread										
		Dimension	L	L1	Z	Z1	S	Product code		
- Z		15 x 1/2"	46	43	24	28	26	PS 4002G 0150400		
		18 x 1/2"	50	46	28	31	26	PS 4002G 0180400		
N Company		18 x 3/4"	50	48	28	32	31	PS 4002G 0180600		
5 The s		22 x 3/4"	55	53	32	36	31	PS 4002G 0220600		
.     1		28 x 1"	66	66	42	47	39	PS 4002G 0280800		
		35 x 1 1/4"	78	79	51	57	48	PS 4002G 0351000		
	AVAIDAC	42 x 1 1/4"	100	88	64	67	55	PS 4002G 0421200		
	WRAS	54 x 2"	120	107	79	81	67	PS 4002G 0541600		



	90° Elbow with Female Thread												
	Dimension	L	L1	Z1	Z	S	Product code						
	15 x 1/2"	46	30	24	15	26	PS 4090G 0150400						
	18 x 1/2"	46	30	24	15	26	PS 4090G 0180400						
	22 x 1/2"	47	30	24	15	26	PS 4090G 0220400						
	22 x 3/4"	56	36	33	20	31	PS 4090G 0220600						
	28 x 1"	56	43	32	23	39	PS 4090G 0280800						
)	35 x 1 1/4"	66	49	39	28	48	PS 4090G 0351000						



	90° Elbow with Male Thread												
	Dimension	L	L1	Z	Z1	S	Product code						
	15 x 1/2"	50	34	20	45	22	PS 4092G 0150400						
	18 x 1/2"	50	34	20	45	22	PS 4092G 0180400						
)													

PS5130		E
J		
\		
Z _ Z _		
- L	WRAS	
	W 1111/13	

	Equal Tee					
	Dimension	L	Z	L1	Z1	Product code
	15	82	22	39	14	PS 5130 0151515
	18	82	22	42	17	PS 5130 0181818
	22	88	24	45	19	PS 5130 0222222
	28	96	28	50	22	PS 5130 0282828
	35	111	31	56	25	PS 5130 0353535
	42	134	36	71	30	PS 5130 0424242
)	54	159	41	82	36	PS 5130 0545454

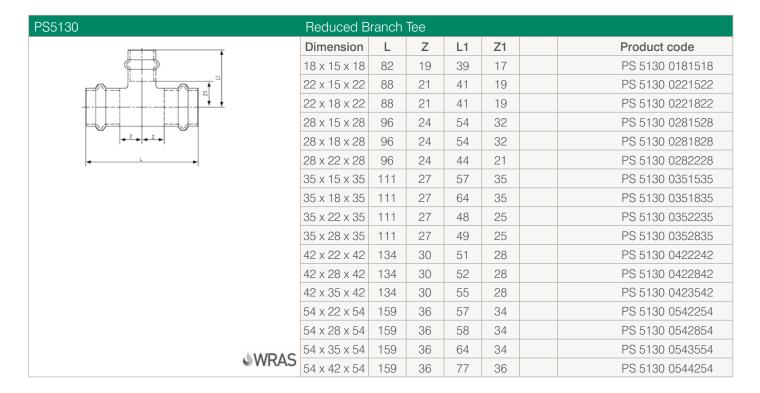
		0	TO-		
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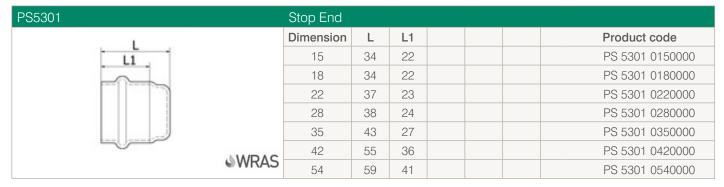
Tee with Female Branch								
	Dimension	L	L1	Z	Z1	S	Product code	
	15 x 1/2"	82	34	19	19	26	PS 4130G 0150415	
	18 x 1/2"	82	37	19	22	26	PS 4130G 0180418	
	18 x 3/4"	82	39	19	23	31	PS 4130G 0180618	
	22 x 1/2"	88	39	21	24	26	PS 4130G 0220422	
	22 x 3/4"	88	40	21	24	31	PS 4130G 0220622	
	28 x 1/2"	96	41	24	26	26	PS 4130G 0280428	
	28 x 3/4"	96	43	24	27	31	PS 4130G 0280628	
	28 x 1" x 28	97	47	24	28	39	PS 4130G 0280828	
	35 x 1/2"	108	44	27	29	26	PS 4130G 0350435	
	35 x 3/4"	108	46	27	28	31	PS 4130G 0350635	
	35 x 1 1/4"	108	54	27	33	48	PS 4130G 0351035	
	42 x 1/2"	134	48	31	33	26	PS 4130G 0420442	
	42 x 3/4"	134	50	31	34	31	PS 4130G 0420642	
	42 x 1 1/2"	134	59	31	38	55	PS 4130G 0421242	
	54 x 1/2"	159	54	36	39	26	PS 4130G 0540454	
	54 x 3/4"	159	56	36	40	31	PS 4130G 0540654	
)	54 x 2" x 54"	159	70	36	44	67	PS 4130G 0541654	

**WRAS** 

PS4130G

## conex | Bänninger | Section | Press Inox |





Notes	



## Conex | Bänninger

Conex   Bänninger > B < Press	onex IBänninger >B< Press Carbon	K65°	Conex I Bänninger Cuprofit	Conex I Bänninger  Medical Gas	Conex   Bänninger Series 4000
Conex   Bänninger   >B < Press Gas	Conex   Bänninger   >B < Press Inox	conex18änninger >B< Push	Conex Bänninger Triflow Solder Ring	Conex I Bänninger Valves	Conex I Bänninger Series 5000
Conex I Bänninger >B < Press Solar	Conex   Bänninger   >B< MaxiPro	Conex I Bänninger >B< Flex	Conex I Bänninger  Delcop End Feed	Conex Compression	Conex   Bänninger Series 8000
Conex   Bänninger > B < Press XL	Conex1Bänninger >B< ACR	conex18änninger >B< Oyster	Conex I Bänninger  Delbraze	Conex   Bänninger Series 3000	Conex I Bänninger  OEM



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