

## Fitting NoTap Big Clamps

139080E 1:2

Clamps are available in two versions, i.e. RS1 with branch on one side and RS2 with branches on two sides. There is a marginal difference in fitting.

Component parts (Fig. 1):

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Protector cap | 6. Lug          |
| 2. Bolt          | 7. Side bar     |
| 3. Nut           | 8. Armour       |
| 4. Washer        | 9. Clamp gasket |
| 5. Lifterbar     | 10. Band        |

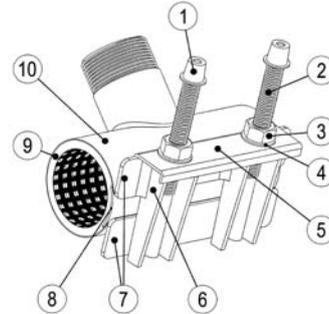


Fig. 1.

Preparations for fitting:

1. The pipe must be straight, undeformed and free from external damage that could prevent satisfactory sealing or damage the clamp gasket.
2. The bolts must be easily accessible when the clamp is fitted.
3. Check that the clamp is of the right size in relation to the pipe diameter.

N.B. Clamps must be fitted so that they are accessible for inspection and must not be set in or cast in.

Fitting:

1. Clean the pipe surface to bare-metal condition in the area where the clamp gasket will be located. Remove any damage to the metal. Do not use sealant or grease on the gasket.
2. Screw the nuts up to the ends of the bolts, but without screwing them off. Open the clamp and wrap it around the pipe (Fig. 2). On the RS2, hook one side of the lifter bar to the top part of the lug.
3. Hook the lifter bar (on the RS2, the remaining lifter bar) to the top part of the lug (from A to B in Fig.2). Check that the band is correctly located and that the clamp gasket is wrapped around the pipe without creases. Press the parts together and tighten the nuts by hand.

4. Tighten the nuts to a torque of 30 Nm.

5. Wait for 20 minutes and tighten the nuts again to

the recommended torque below:

M12: 65 Nm      PVC Pipe: 32 Nm

M14: 85 Nm      42 Nm

6. After assuring proper fastening and correct torque, the clamp must be pressure tested via the threaded outlet according to the max. system pressure listed below.

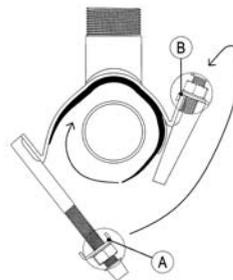


Fig. 2.

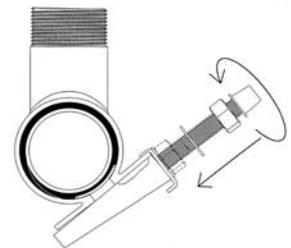


Fig. 3.

### Technical data

Max. system pressure for pipe sizes from Cu 54 up to and incl. Cu 133:	16 bar
Max. system pressure for pipe sizes from DN 150 up to and incl. DN 300:	10 bar
Max. temperature:	+ 55°C (Available upon request up to 95°C)
Min. temperature:	- 10°C
Types of pipe:	Metal pipes, e.g. galvanized steel, stainless steel, copper and iron. Plastic pipe; PVC pipe, max Ø 200 mm.

Systems: Domestic water systems, heating systems, refrigeration systems (glycol or salt water based refrigerants) and compressed air.  
 For other applications, get in touch with us before using the clamp.

Rev. 160308 dm

## Drilling - NoTap Big

For branches on pipe sizes between Cu 54 and DN300. Drilling tools and hole saws are available for clamps with outlets:

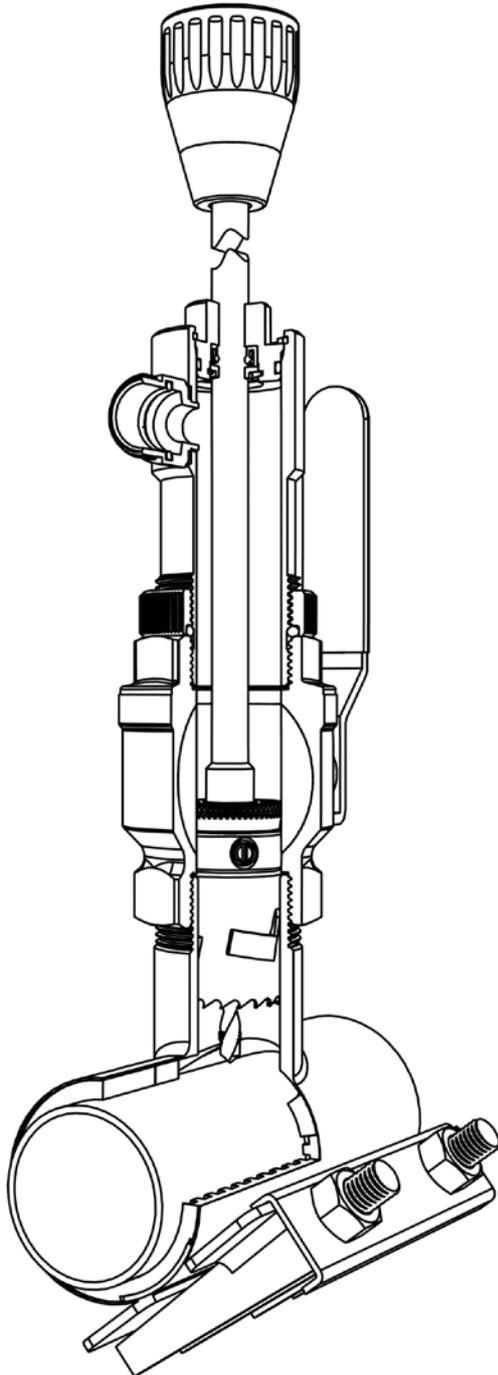
DN40 (1 1/2") and 35 mm hole saw diameter

DN50 (2") and 45 mm hole saw diameter

DN65 (2 1/2") and 57 mm hole saw diameter.

### Description

1. Wrap flax around the clamp neck and thread a full-flow ball valve that matches the outlet diameter of the clamp. If in doubt about the flow diameter of the ball valve, push the hole saw by hand through the ball valve before drilling and check that it moves freely. Set the valve to the open position.



2. Secure the intended hole saw to the drill equipment, thread the drilling housing onto the ball valve, and tighten by hand. Direct the flushing hose connection in a suitable direction. Tighten the drill housing nuts. Then enter the drill part so that the centre drill is in contact with the pipe (see figure). Secure the drill stem in the drilling machine chuck at the mark on the stem.

3. Connect the flushing hose and place the open end in a drain or collecting vessel.

4. Drill at low speed of appr. 200 rpm. The drilling operation will take place in three stages:

a) The centre bit will first penetrate the pipe wall and the water under pressure in the pipe will immediately flush away the chips.

b) When the centre bit has penetrated the pipe wall, the thread tap will 'thread' itself into the pipe. The threaded part of the centre bit will enable the sawn part of the pipe to be withdrawn and not be flushed into the system.

c) When the centre bit has penetrated the pipe, the hole saw will also start penetrating the pipe as well. Stop pads on the hole saw prevent drilling right through the pipe.

5. When the drill part suddenly moves forward quickly and the stop pads of the hole saw come into contact with the pipe, hole sawing is complete.

6. Stop the drill and withdraw the drilling element sufficiently through the ball valve to enable the valve to be closed. Note that the hole saw and drill must be withdrawn fully past the ball in the valve. The drill may otherwise be damaged.

7. Release the drill stem from the drilling machine and unscrew the drilling equipment from the ball valve.

8. Slacken the set screw securing the centre bit, withdraw the bit and remove the cut out section of the pipe wall. Replace the bit and tighten the set screw against the flat face on the shank.

**N.B. It is essential that the centre bit is tightened securely in position against the flat face on the shank. If not securely positioned, the centre bit will spin.**