WAVIN TIGRIS

Technical Handbook

# Tigris family
# one-fits-all


wavin

# Contents

# Contents


# Tigris technical handbook

This handbook will guide you on the specific characteristics of each member of the Tigris product family, explain the benefits and application field, provide assembly instructions and technical background, norms and regulations.
Finally, you will find the assortment overview on product level.

For more information or personal advice, please contact your local sales representative or visit wavin.com.

# 1. Tigris family

## - one-pipe-fits-all

### 1.1. The one-pipe-fits-all Tigris product family

With Tigris, Wavin offers a complete program of pipe and fitting solutions for multi- layer composite pipe systems. The Tigris family has 5 fitting solutions that are all perfectly designed to offer the most reliable connection for the Wavin' s multilayer composite pipe, dedicated to the requirements of each specific field of application.

The core of the fitting program is based on the reliable Radial Press-Fit technology, offering a complete PPSU line with Tigris K5 and Tigris K1 or brass line with Tigris M5 and Tigris M1. The fitting program is completed with Tigris smartFIX, a PPSU fitting range based on Push-Fit technology.

All Tigris fitting lines fulfil the specific requirements for hot and cold water installations and radiator heating and underfloor heating systems. They meet all drinking water quality requirements and are physiologically harmless.

Being a real product family, all fittings fit to the same multilayer composite pipe, offering a 1-fits-all solution!

### 1.2. Tigris Multi-layer pipe – key features

The Wavin multi-layer composite pipes (MP) comprise either an internal layer of cross-linked polyethylene (PE-Xc) or PE with raised temperature resistance (PE-RT)[1)] , an external protection layer in HD-PE and an intermediate butt welded aluminium layer. These layers are uniformly connected by means of bonding agents. This produces a pipe structure with a total of five layers.

**Multilayer composite pipes offer many advantages**

- Dimensional stability, resistant to unwanted movement yet flexible to work with
- Limited linear expansion, comparable to copper, thanks to the aluminium layer
- Significant lower demand of fittings due to ease of pipe bending
- Perfect for tight installation situations due to easy bending
- Pipe holds its shape after bending thanks to the aluminium layer
- Corrosion resistant, free of encrustation
- Diffusion-proof

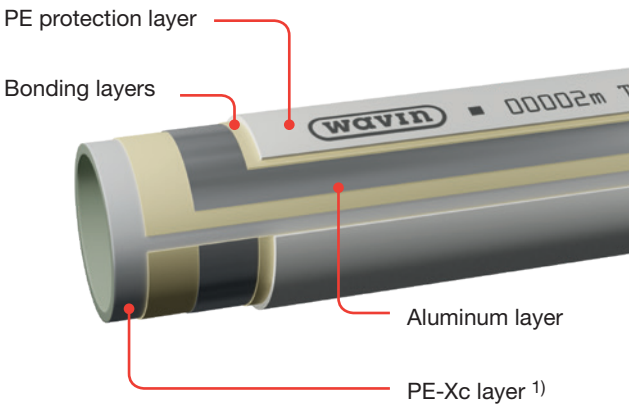



*Fig. 1: Multi-layer composite pipe structure.*

**Specific benefits of Wavin multilayer pipes**

- Big inner diameter for an optimal flow performance
- Wide field of applications, drinking water as well as heating systems
- Suitable for all kind of water qualities
- High pressure, temperature and chemical resistance.
- Butt-weld aluminium layer; uniform thickness and resistance to peeling apart
- Physiologically harmless
- Low weight
- Quick and safe assembly
- On coils and straight lengths
- Pre-insulated or with protection pipe
- Easy to cut and easy to bend
- Broad range of dimensions (14 mm to 75 mm)

The Wavin multilayer composite pipes can be handled by a single installer. An optimal aluminium thickness means it can be bent by hand or supported by bending springs and bending pliers.

The Wavin multilayer composite pipes are classified by the kind of application according to ISO 21003. Please see the chapter Technical specifications MP Pipes for detailed information.

*[1)] PE-Xc available in the range 16 to 63 mm, PE-RT available in 16, 20 and 75 mm*

PE-Xc is a reinforced physical (electron-beam) cross-linked polyethylene. Due to the cross-linking, the PE is not fusible and has a high thermal stability that especially predestines it for drinking water installations and high temperature radiator connections. The physical cross-linking ensures an equal spread of the links and an environmental and drinking water quality friendly cross-linking without any addition of chemicals.

PE-Xc is typically chosen when more extreme conditi-ons are applied, like chemical or thermal disinfection.

PE-RT is a raised-temperature resistant reinforced polyethylene that also shows a higher temperature resistance then standard PE but below the level of PE-Xc. This makes it especially suitable for underfloor heating applications and low-temperature radiator connections.

See the technical chapter 5 for an overview of released chemicals.

### 1.2.1. The Wavin multi-layer composite pipe for drinking water applications

The white coloured Wavin multilayer pipes can be applied for hot & cold water installation as well as heating systems. The pipes meet all drinking water quality requirements and are physiologically harmless. They also are oxygen tight and fulfil the requirements for low temperature radiator connections and underfloor heating systems.

Depending on the pipe dimension, they have an inner layer material in PE-Xc or PE-RT, an external layer in HDPE with an aluminium layer in between connected by special bounding agents.

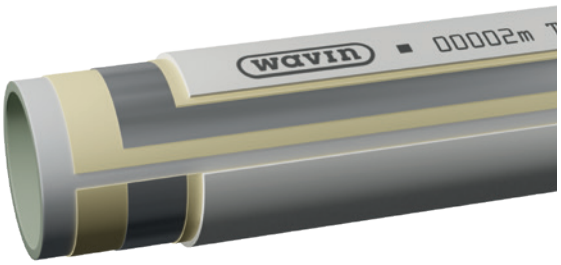



*Fig. 2: Multi-layer composite pipe for multiple applications.*

The Wavin Tigris pipe family contains 2 core ranges of multilayer pipes, dedicated to their application.

- Wavin White - drinking water applications
- Wavin Blue - underfloor heating applications

The Wavin multi-layer composite pipe for drinking water applications fulfils the requirements according to ISO 21003 and carries amongst others DVGW, KIWA and KOMO certifi-cations.

Please see the chapter Technical specifications MP Pipes for detailed information.

### 1.2.2. The Wavin multi-layer composite pipe for underfloor heating applications

The blue coloured Wavin multilayer pipes can be applied for radiator connection and underfloor heating. They are designed for lower temperature systems, are oxygen tight and fulfil the requirements for low temperature radiator connections and underfloor heating systems.

They have an inner layer material PE-RT, an external layer in HDPE with an aluminium layer in between connected by special bounding agents.

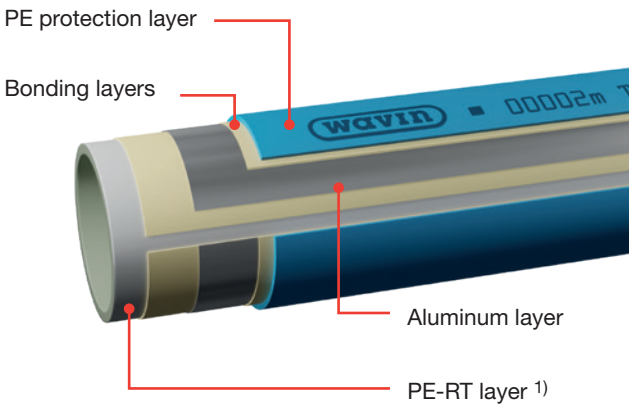



*Fig. 3: Multi-layer composite pipe for underfloor heating.*

The Wavin multi-layer composite pipe for underfloor heating applications fulfils the requirements according to ISO 21003.

Please see the chapter Technical specifications MP Pipes for detailed information.

*1) PE-Xc available in the range 16 to 63 mm, PE-RT available in 16, 20 and 75 mm*

### 1.3. The Radial Press-Fit system explained

Radial Press-Fit fittings are typically designed for making a fast, reliable and durable connection with multilayer pipes. The principle is based on deforming the metal cap of the fitting with a pressing tool which creates a tight sealing and mechanical connection at the same time in just one pressing. As the cap is deformed in a radial direction related to the pipe, it is called a Radial Press-Fit system.

*Fig. 4: Tigris Radial Press-Fit pressing.*

The Radial Press-Fit system offers a lot of benefits compared to alternative connection methods for piping.

It is a very fast way of making a durable, reliable connection; just cut the pipe, stick the fitting* on the pipe and press. Ready!

Because it is a predefined process and the Wavin fittings are designed to prevent every conceivable installation mistake, the result is a reliable and durable connection. In addition, Wavin Tigris fittings are designed and tested even beyond the high requirements for a 50-year lifetime simulation. The Wavin system warranty ensures a long and trouble-free lifetime.

Tigris Radial Press-Fit fittings are subjected to constant internal quality controls and continuous external monitoring. They are certified by DVGW and tested according EN-ISO 21003.

**) depending on fitting type, see chapter 3- Installation Instructions*

The Radial Press-Fit system can cover a wide range of diameters, making it a suitable piping system for all kind of applications. Just small domestic housing project or big utility projects, risers and floor distribution, for heating as well as potable water systems.

**Speed, reliability, variety; the Wavin Tigris Radial Press-Fit system covers it all.**

*) depending on fitting type, see chapter 3 Installation Instructions for installation details

### 1.4. The Push-Fit system explained

Designed for a fast and reliable connection of pipes Push-fit fittings are the logical further development of the well-known and proven press-fit fittings. As a Push-Fit fitting system Wavin smartFIX stands out for a quick, press-tool-free processing: One plumber, one process is the claim leading its development. Wavin smartFIX is suitable for hot and cold-water installations and heating applications in residential construction as well as in public and commercial buildings.

The key benefits of Push-Fit solutions are the speed of installation and savings in time. A Push-Fit fitting can be mounted within a few seconds. Just push the pipe in the fitting, ready. Tools are just needed for cutting and calibrating the pipe.

Especially in narrow places, where there is not enough room for pressing the fitting, push-fit fittings ensure safe and reliable connections.

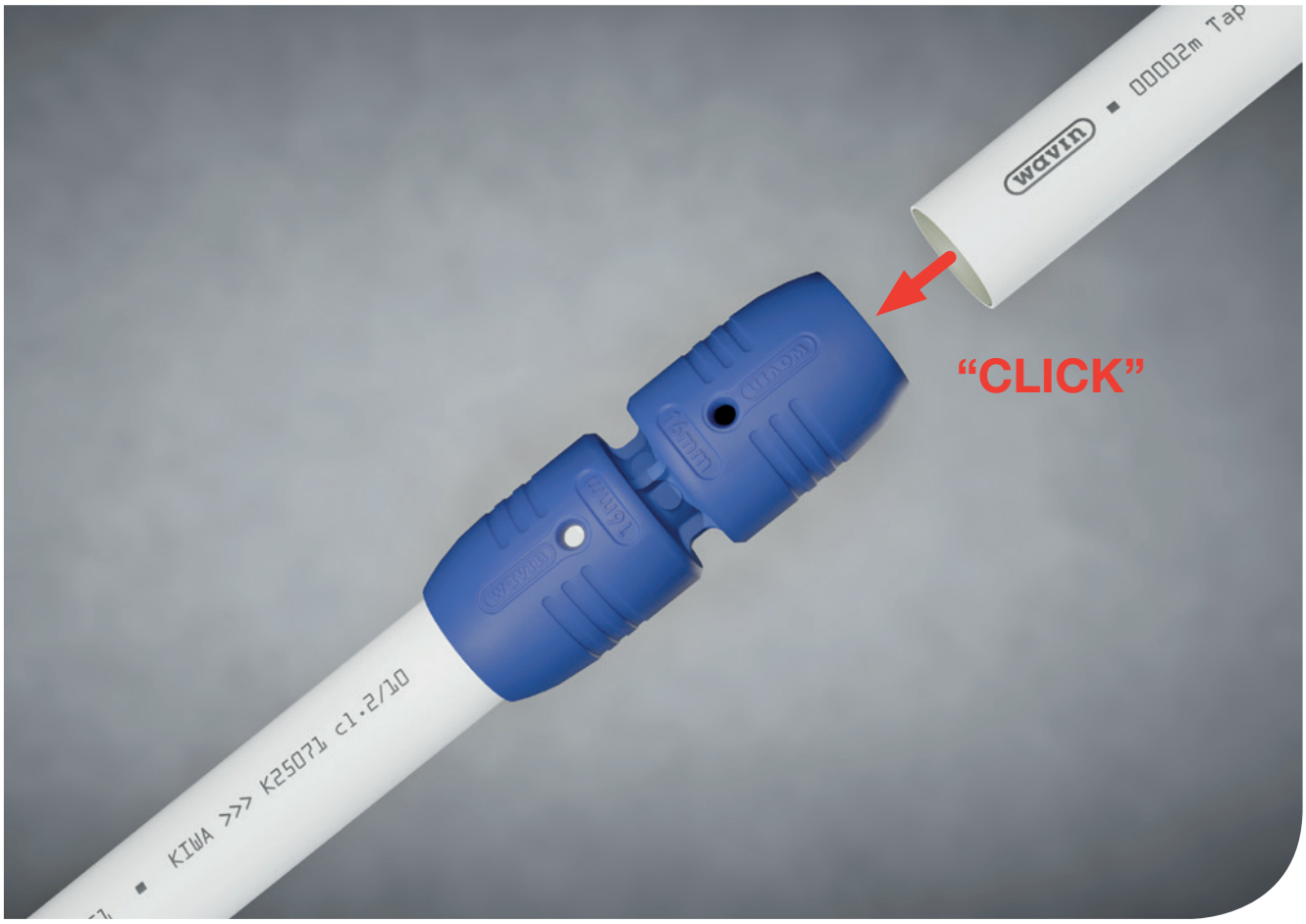



*Fig. 5: Tigris smartFIX push-fit connection.*


# one pipe fits all

## PPSU series

### Push-Fit

**Tigris smartFIX**

16-25 mm

### Radial Press-Fit

**Tigris K5**

16-40 mm

**Tigris K1**

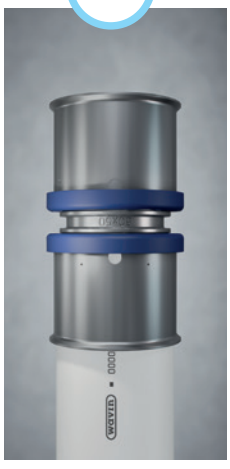
50-75 mm

## Brass series

### Radial Press-Fit

**Tigris M5**

16-40 mm



**Tigris M1**

50-75 mm

# 2. Tigris fitting

## product features

The press fitting program of Tigris offers 2 core lines based on your preferred choice of body material.

Wavin Tigris K5 and Tigris K1 are press fittings with bodies made of the high technical performance plastic Polyphenylsulfone (PPSU). On top, the PPSU program offers a Push-Fit solution; Tigris smartFIX.

Wavin Tigris M5 and Tigris M1 are metal press fittings with bodies made of UBA listed drinking water approved brass materials.

Both Radial Press-Fit, in PPSU or brass, cover a complete range of fittings that fit up to 75 mm muliti-layer composite pipes.

Tigris K5 and Tigris M5 cover the range from 16 (14 NL) up to 40 mm. Tigris K1 an Tigris M1 cover the range from 50 to 75 mm. Tigris smartFIX covers the range 16 to 25mm.

### 2.1. Fitting design K5/ M5

Based on the proven design of Tigris Radial Press-Fit technology, the 5-series offer a rich range of fittings with the latest technology that lead to an outstanding reliable fitting with significant increase flow performance and the unique Acoustic Leak Alert technology. The fittings are equipped with a stainless-steel press sleeve, that gives additional strength and reliability to the system and that is designed for multiple pressing jaw systems. The Tigris K5/M5 are available in 16-40 mm.

**About PPSU**

PPSU (Polyphenylsulfone) is a high technical performance plastic which is resistant to corrosion, encrustation and high temperatures (heat shape resistance > 200 °C, processing temperature 360°C).

It's extremely high notched impact strength and lack of sensitivity to stress cracks make the Tigris K5, Tigris K1 and Tigris-smartFIX fitting extremely robust and insensitive to impacts.

The performance of PPSU has already been proven over many years in aircraft engineering, medical sterilization technology, chemical plants and automotive engineering as well as in Wavin plumbing fittings. In addition all female-threaded fittings are reinforced with high quality threaded inserts to ensure an extremely robust performance. With Ecobrass inserts, our PPSU fittings are extremely well suited for environments where the highest water quality standards are required. All brass inserts of Wavin PPSU fittings are made of Ecobrass CW 724R, a UBA listed brass quality that is dezincification resistant (DZR) and lead-free.

**About brass**

The brass fittings are made from the UBA listed drinking water approved brass type CW 617N with low lead content (< 2%).

This widely accepted brass can be used for all applications, heating as well as potable water and like PPSU, it resists high temperatures and pressures and is extremely robust and insensitive to impacts.

**OPTIFLOW**

Reliability is a key requirement to ensure lifetime performance, but also reducing pressure loss to a minimum defines the quality and performance of the installation. Designed specifically to deliver optimal flow performance, the 5-series of Tigris with OPTI FLOW have up to a 50% larger inner bore. This is especially relevant for the smaller pipe diameters where the impact of inner bore on pressure loss is the biggest. As a result, your customers will enjoy a higher total system performance. When it comes to optimal flow performance, Tigris K5 and Tigris M5 are the fittings of your choice.

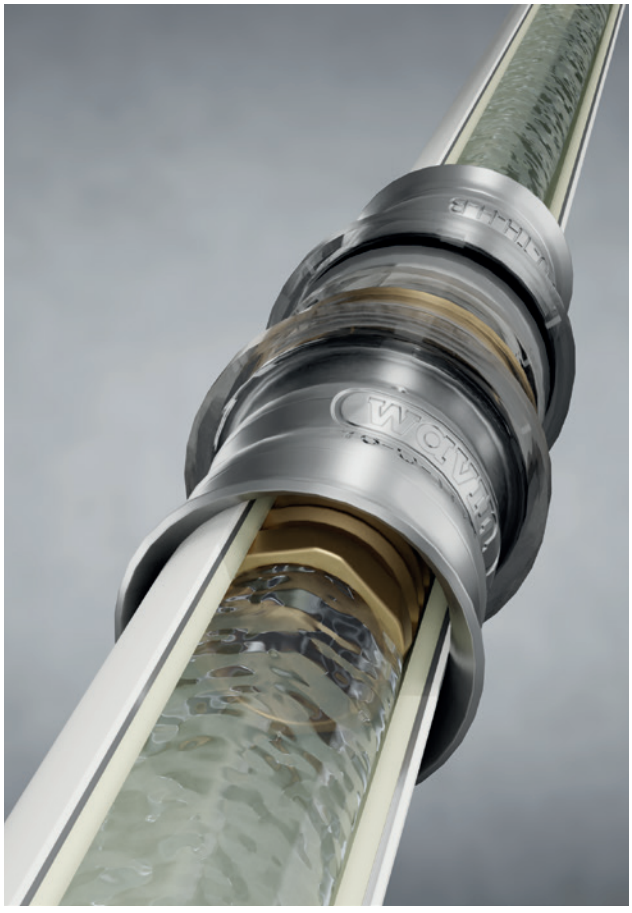


*Fig. 6: OPTIFLOW.*
*Optimal flow performance.*

**MULTI JAW**

With MULTI JAW, Tigris K5 and Tigris M5 guarantees secure connections regardless of the profile. You can use all of the most common jaw profiles to press the new Tigris K5 or Tigris M5 as they are compatible with U, Up, H, TH and B profiles. This eliminates the need to buy new equipment and makes it easy to switch to the new Tigris M5 or Tigris K5 without worrying about your system warranty.

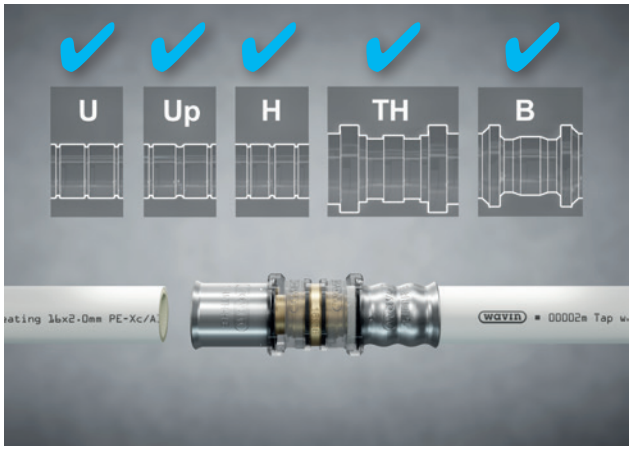



*Fig. 7: MULTIJAW.*
*Pressing possible with the most common pressing profiles.*
*Wavin System Warranty.*

**Leak prevention**

Creating a reliable installation is the key aim for every installer and a hygienic system is essential for every drinking water application. To check if the installation is made leak tight there are 2 options: pressurize the installation with water or with air[2].

*2) Details about test procedures with air or water can be found in chapter 3.5.*

**DEFINED LEAK-Testing with water**

When the pressure test is executed with water, the Defined Leak feature guarantees that an accidentally forgotten unpressed connection is clearly exposed to the installer by visually leaking during the pressure test.

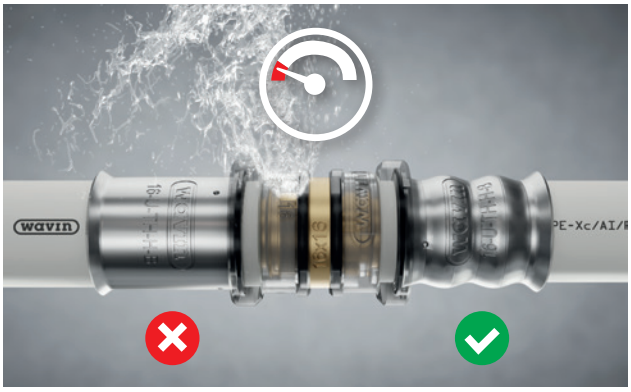



*Fig. 8: DEFINDED LEAK in the pressure test reveals with leaking water the unpressed fitting.*

**NEW: ACOUSTIC LEAK ALERT-testing with air!**

From a hygiene perspective executing the pressure test with air instead of water might be preferable or even obligatory. However, with Defined Leak alone, an unpressed fitting might be hard to locate on an air test. Therefore Tigris M5 and Tigris K5 are equipped with **Acoustic Leak Alert**. When executing a pressure test with air, this feature enables installers to trace an entire system for leaks caused by connections that have not been pressed.

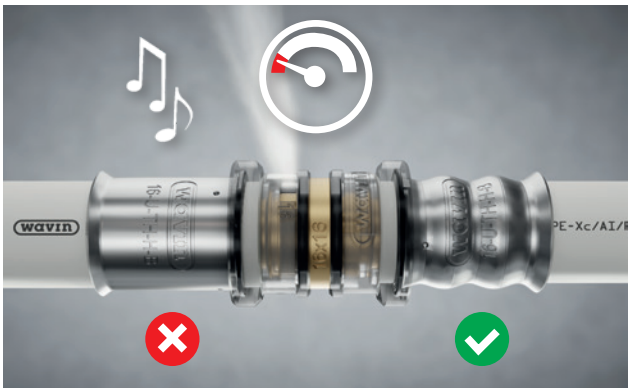



*Fig. 9: ACOUSTIC LEAK ALERT. A loud whistle tone caused by the leaking air helps to trace the unpressed fitting.*

With ACOUSTIC LEAK ALERT any un-pressed fitting emits a loud whistle (± 80 dB(A))[3], making locating the source of the leak extremely easy. And, because unpressed fittings are detected so quickly, Tigris M5 and Tigris K5 fittings make testing with air an unbelievably attractive alternative.

Using air instead of water for pressure tests avoids stagnating water in the installation – impressively eliminating Legionella risks. On top of that, testing with air prevents frost damage during winter months.

**Tigris K5 and Tigris M5 featuring Acoustic Leak Alert still feature Defined Leak. This means no matter what is used, water or air, an unpressed fitting can always easily be found.**

**IN4SURE™**

In order to make a reliable pressing, it is important that the pipe is properly inserted into the fitting. The IN4SURE™ feature offer a visual check if the pipe is inserted far enough. The transparent fixring of Tigris K5 and M5 offers a 360° visual check. This is extremely helpful in difficult access applications. When the pipe is visible, you are ready to press.

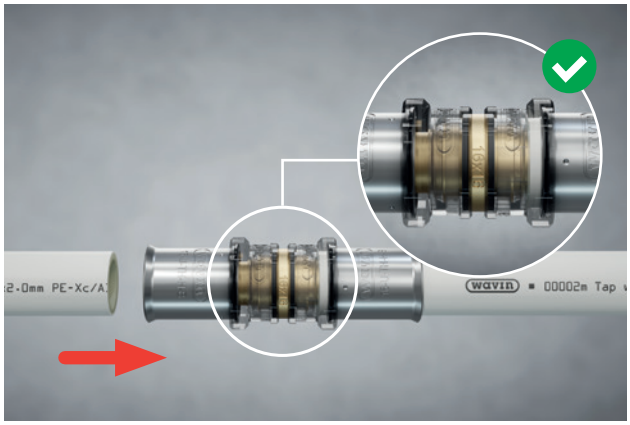



*Fig.10: IN4SURE™ helps to check if the pipe is inserted properly.*

[3] *At noise levels from 80 dB(A), long-term exposure may cause hearing damage and hearing protection is therefore recommended. Be aware that covering the fitting with (thermical) insulation can reduce the sound level.*

**Chamfer Free**

With the Tigris 5 series it is no longer required to chamfer the pipe after cutting it on the desired length. Just cut the pipe square and insert the pipe into the fitting.


*Fig.11: No chamfering needed for Tigris K5 and Tigris M5.*

**EASYFIT**

The fittings are designed in a way that pipe is guided onto the sleeve in a straight way and that the O-rings are protected against damage during pipe insertion. The patented hexagonal sleeve-end enables low insertion force, but of course calibration is still allowed if you want to reduce insertion forces further. But if you forget, a reliable connection is still guaranteed.

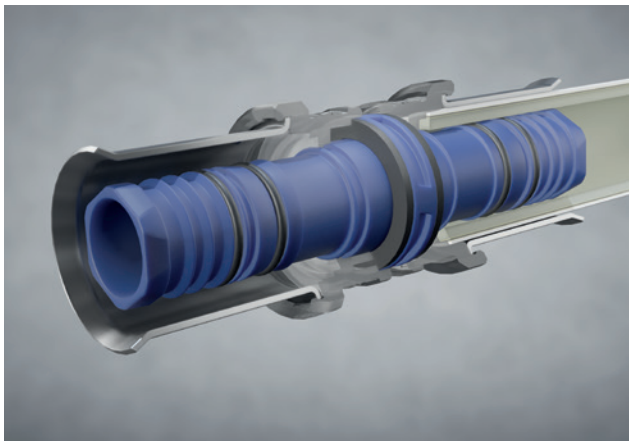


*Fig.12: EASFIT pipe insertion without calibration.*

**ULTRASEAL**

The Tigris fittings have been designed to ensure a long lifetime, problem free operation and durable sealing. This is established by O-rings of the highest quality EPDM materials that resist high temperatures and have high chemical resistance. They have been exposed in the lifetime simulation test to extreme conditions that are even beyond the ISO standards in order to ensure the utmost reliable sealing possible; ULTRASEAL.

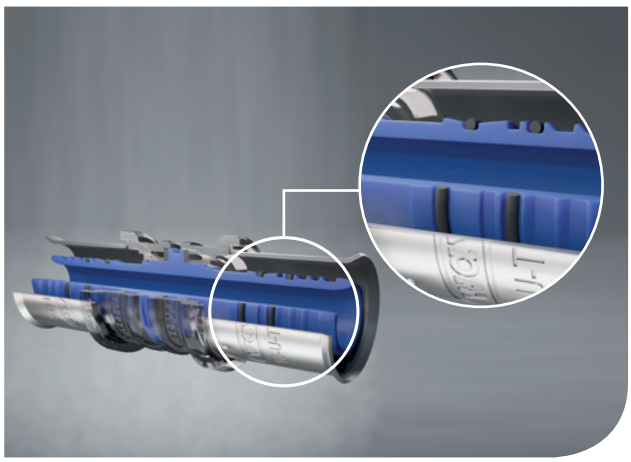


*Fig.13: ULTRASEAL O-rings have been tested even beyond the ISO requirements for life test simulation*

**PIPEGRIP**

For a reliable pressing a proper pipe insertion is essential. To ensure that the pipe stays in place whilst not pressed, the caps on the fittings have small dents that firmly hold the fitting and pipe in position. They even hold a pipe weight up to 2 m length. This means that no additional hands are needed to keep the pipe in position and the free hand can be used to operate the pressing tool.

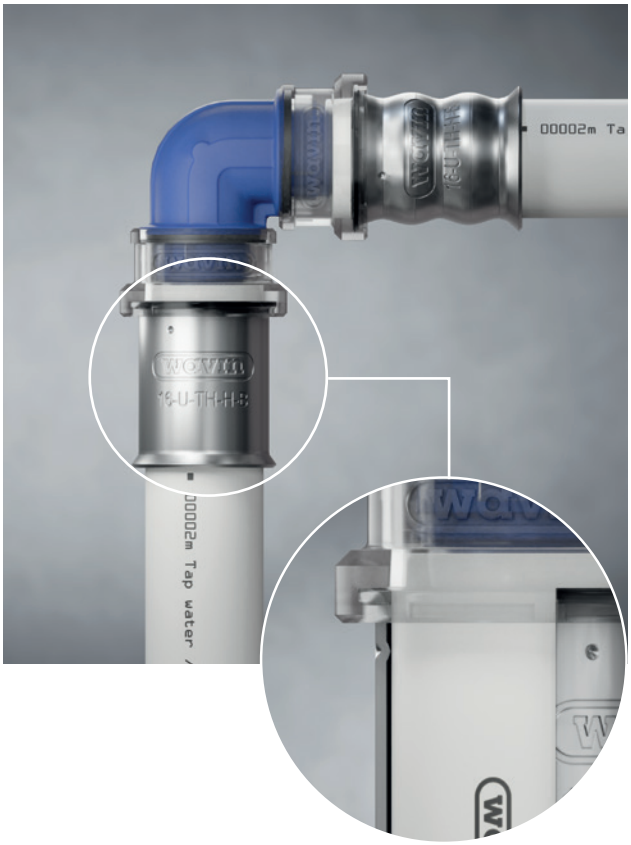


*Fig.14: PIPEGRIP firmly holds the pipe in position to have free hands for operating the pressing machine.*

## 2.2. Fitting design K1/ M1

The Tigris K1 and Tigris M1 fittings, with patented hexagonal head cross-section, are well known by their many years of proven reliability. The fittings are equipped with a stainless-steel press sleeve, that gives additional strength and reliability to the system. The Tigris K1/M1 fittings have to be pressed with a U-and Up profile. The pipe must be calibrated before pushing into the fitting.

The fittings are suitable for hot and cold-water applications and heating systems. The Tigris K1/M1 fittings are available in 50-75 mm.

**IN4SURE™**

In order to make a reliable pressing, it is important that the pipe is properly inserted into the fitting. The IN4SURE™ feature offer a visual check if the pipe is inserted far enough. The fittings have two observation windows, through which the insert depth of the pipe can be reliably checked before pressing. If the pipe is visible, a reliable pressing can be made.

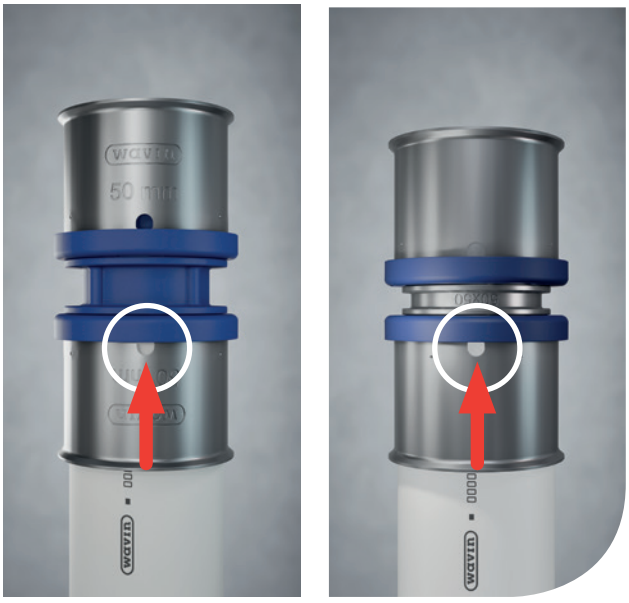


*Fig. 15: IN4SURE™ helps to check if the pipe is inserted properly.*

**DEFINED LEAK-Testing with water**

When the pressure test is executed with water, the Defined Leak feature guarantees that an accidentally forgotten unpressed connection is clearly exposed to the installer by visually leaking during the pressure test.

*Fig.16: DEFINDED LEAK in the pressure test reveals with leaking water the unpressed fitting.*

**LOW INSERTION FORCES**

The patented hexagonal head cross-section has a positive impact on reducing the insertion forces which reduces the force required to insert the pipe. The sleeve is designed for an optimal guidance of the pipe during insertion, whilst eliminating the risk of damaging the O-rings during installation.

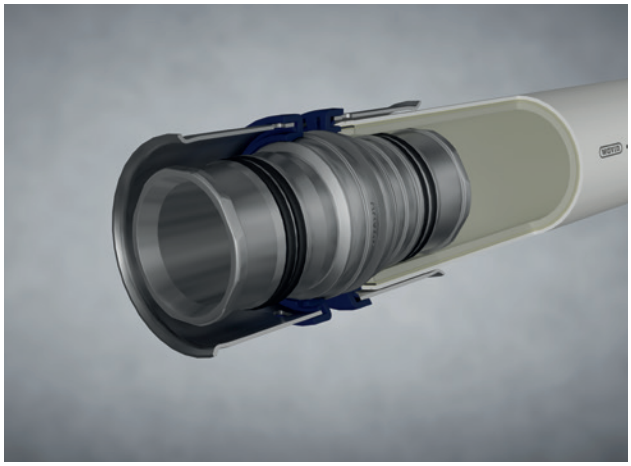


*Fig. 17: Low insertion force thanks to the patented hexagonal sleeve-end.*

**PIPEGRIP**

For a reliable pressing a proper pipe insertion is essential. To ensure that the pipe stays in place before being pressed, the caps on the fittings have small dents that firmly hold the fitting and pipe in position. They even hold a pipe weight up to 2 m length. This means that no additional hands are needed to keep the pipe in position and the free hand can be used to operate the pressing tool.

*Fig.18: PIPEGRIP firmly holds the pipe in position to have free hands for operating the pressing machine.*

Besides these outstanding features, the fittings provide further advantages in practise:

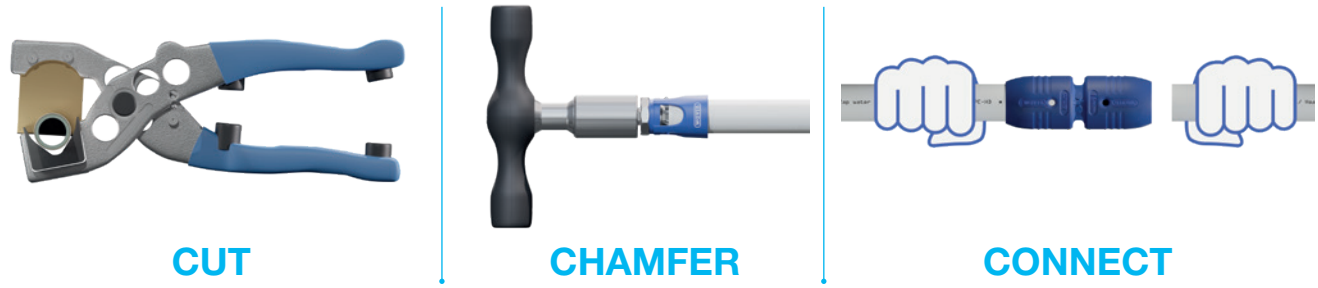
- Possible to combine with Tigris K5, Tigris M5 and smart-FIX in one installation
- Dimensions from 50 mm to 75 mm to complete the Wavin MP range
- Quick and safe assembly
- Physiologically harmless

## 2.3. Fitting design smartFIX

The Tigris smartFIX system is a fast and reliable solution that ensures that an installation can easily be done without pressing tools. Just Cut Chamfer Connect. That`s it.

**Reliable in all aspects**

Via two visual check windows in the cap it can be checked if the pipe is inserted to the stop. The sealing is done via a dry-coated O-ring, which contributes to minimising the insertion forces. The design of the fitting is the key to the functionality. A spring-loaded grab ring automatically brings the pipe in the right position when it is pushed in. It grabs the pipe twice, on the inside, once on the outside and ensures a reliable longitudinally force-locked connection. The insertion depth of the pipe can be checked visually by a window in the cap. When the pipe is visible through the window, a reliable connection is ensured.



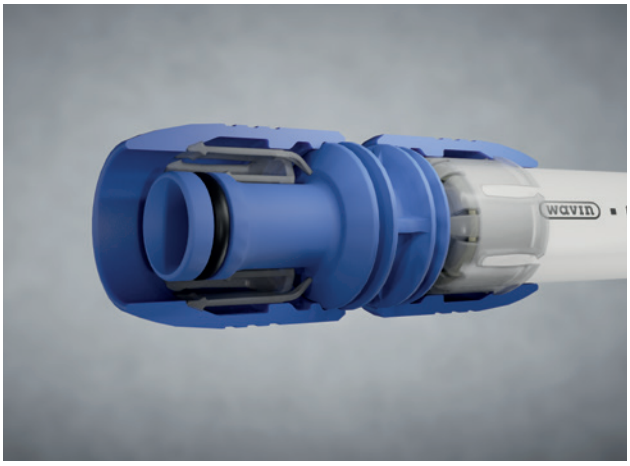




*Fig.19: Tigris smartFIX with the reliable grab ring connection.*

**IN4SURE™**

In order to make a reliable connection, it is important that the pipe is properly inserted into the fitting. The IN4SURE™ feature offers a visual check if the pipe is inserted far enough. The fittings have two observation windows, through which the insert depth of the pipe can be reliably checked before pressing.

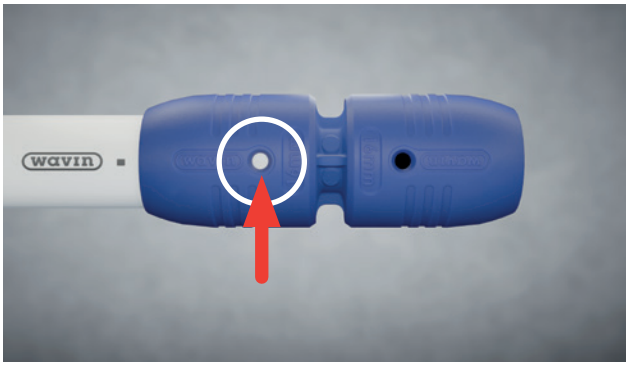



*Fig.20: IN4SURE™ helps to check if the pipe is inserted properly.*

## 2.4. Product matrix with features

The below overview gives a summary of the product features of the various Tigris designs, the body material, the dimensions and the pressing profile that can be used to create an utmost reliable installation. On the next page you will find an explanation of the icons that show the benefits of each feature.

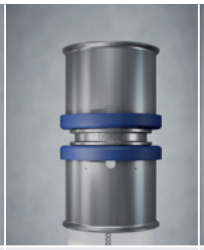
| Product feature overview |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Tigris M5** | **Tigris K5** | **Tigris M1** | **Tigris K1** | **smartFIX** |
| **MULTI JAW** | ✔ | ✔ | | | |
| **OPTI FLOW** | ✔ | ✔ | | | |
| **EASY FIT** | ✔ | ✔ | | | |
| **ACOUSTIC LEAK ALERT** NEW | ✔ | ✔ | | | |
| **DEFINED LEAK** | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ | |
| **IN 4SURE** | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| **PIPE GRIP** | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| **ULTRA SEAL** | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| **Diameters** | 14-40 | 16-40 | 50-75 | 50-75 | 16-25 |
| **Material** | Brass | PPSU | Brass | PPSU | PPSU |
| **Press profile** | U, Up, TH, H, B | U, Up, TH, H, B | U | U | Push-Fit |
| **Special dimensions** | 20 x 2.0<br>26 x 3.0 | - | - | - | - |

*Table 1: Product feature overview.*

## 2.5. Tigris feature explanation

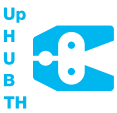
| | | |
|---|---|---|
|   | **MULTI JAW** | **Fits multiple pressing jaw profiles: U, Up, TH, B, H**<br>Designed to fit the most common jaw profiles; U, Up, H, TH and B profiles. No need to buy new equipment, thus easy to switch to the new Tigris 5 series without worrying about your system warranty. |
|  | **OPTI FLOW** | **Increased inner bore for optimized flow**<br>An increased inner bore leads to an optimization of the flow, by reducing the pressure loss as a result of less flow resistance. |
|  | **EASY FIT** | **Easy pipe insertion without calibration**<br>After cutting the pipe (straight) , it can be directly mounted on the pipe, without calibrating the pipe first. Thanks to the hexagonal sleeve, the special cap design and the recessed O-ring position, the pipe can be mounted with low forces and without risks of damaging the O-rings. |
|  | **ACOUSTIC LEAK ALERT** NEW | **Detect non-pressed fittings by a whistle**<br>When the pipe is inserted in the fitting, but the installer forgot to press it, the connection will be leaking. . When executing a pressure test with air, the fitting can easily be acoustically traced by a whistling sound. |
|  | **DEFINED LEAK** | **Clear visual water leaking when sleeve is not pressed**<br>When the pipe is inserted in the fitting, but the installer forgot to press it, the connection will be leaking. When executing a pressure test with water, the fitting can easily be visually traced as it is leaking water. |
|  | **IN4SURE™** | **Proper pipe position visible 360°**<br>It is important to insert the pipe far enough to guaranty a tight sealing between pipe and fitting. A visual check proofs it is properly inserted. |
|   | **PIPE GRIP** | **Pipe stays in position before pressing**<br>When a pipe is properly inserted in the fitting , it should keep this position until the (fitting) cap is pressed. PipeGrip prevents undesired movements to ensure a reliable pressing. |
|  | **ULTRA SEAL** | **Reliable O-ring sealing, tested beyond market standards**<br>The reliability of the O -rings sealings is tested with a lifetime simulation test under extreme conditions. Tested to 110 ° C which is far above the required max temperature of 95 ° C. |

*Table 2: Product feature explanation.*

## 2.6. Warranty

**Please use the opportunity to gain a 10-year warranty on the Wavin Hot & Cold systems installed in your building project.**

It is a condition for the issuing of the 10-year warranty that evidence is provided that the Wavin Products are installed according to the Wavin installation guidelines, the applicable legislation and regulations and all demands of the latest technical knowledge and the requirements of good and sound craftsmanship. Furthermore, your project must be registered at Wavin through the official 10-year warranty form.

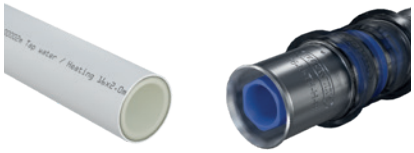
Additional conditions are mentioned below:

1. Your project must be registered, and you must have installed a Wavin system for which Wavin can provide the 10-year warranty
2. The installation must have been completed within the last 3 months and the installed Wavin products have been installed within 12 months after delivery
3. The completed, signed and stamped “Registration for 10-year warranty form” must be promptly mailed to:

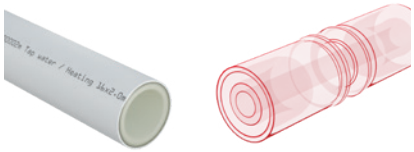
---

3. In a few days you will receive the original 10-year warranty by mail.

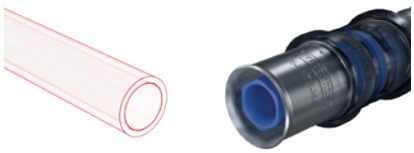
Please bear in mind that it is not possible to receive this warranty for individual Wavin products. For Hot & Cold applications both the pipes and the fittings comprising the complete installation have to originate from Wavin. For Underfloor Heating applications the pipes, manifolds and insulation panels have to originate from Wavin if applicable. In case the Wavin products are installed in combination with products from other suppliers which are also available at Wavin, the warranty cannot be supplied or if already supplied it loses its validity.



Wavin pipe + Wavin Fitting
=
**Wavin System Warranty**



Wavin pipe + Other Fitting
=
**NO Wavin System Warranty**



Other pipe + Wavin Fitting
=
**NO Wavin System Warranty**

# Registration for 10-year warranty form

**Building project***

Name, property _____

Street _____

Postcode, town/city _____

**Installer***

Company _____

Street _____

Postcode, town/city _____

**Planner**

Company _____ Postcode, town/city _____

**Architect**

Company _____ Postcode, town/city _____

**Distributor**

Company _____ Postcode, town/city _____

**Type of property***

- ○ Residential unit
- ○ School
- ○ Home for the elderly
- ○ Multi-residential unit
- ○ Nursery school
- ○ Factory building
- ○ Residential complex
- ○ Bank
- ○ Church
- ○ Office/administrative building
- ○ Sports hall
- ○ Food outlet
- ○ Public building
- ○ Hospital
- ○ Museum
- ○ Store/shop
- ○ Doctor’s practice
- ○ Swimming poo l
- ○ Other

**System(s)***

Quantity _____

Please specify the system for which the declaration of liability should be issued.

_____

_____

**Required supporting documents (minimum of 1)***

- ○ Copy of invoice _____
- ○ _____ _____
- ○ _____

**Installation and commissioning***

- ○ System ready for use on _____
- ○ Pressure test completed* on _____ ○ No faults present
- ○ Heating function checked on _____ ○ No faults present

The system has been installed, checked and commissioned in accordance with the Wavin planning specifications, installation instructions and operating instructions.

_____

Signature and stamp of the specialist company

_____

Signature of building owner

_____

By signing this document the installer accepts the applicability of the General Terms of Sale and Devivery of Wavin as published at www.wavin.nl.

**Mandatory fields*

# 3. Installation

## Instructions

This chapter will provide you a clear instruction how to store, handle and install the various Tigris products in a professional, reliable and efficient way.

After a quick guide to get started and informing you about some general guidelines, it will guide you in detail from the preparation to execution and to final testing of the finished installation.

Please read the instructions carefully, especially when working with Wavin Tigris products for the first time. This chapter will end by showing examples of the most common installation designs.

### 3.1. Overall installation instructions

The respective current codes of practice must be observed in the installation of Wavin Tigris K5, Tigris M5, Tigris K1, Tigris M1 and Tigris smartFIX systems. These systems are to be assembled only by trained and qualified professionals and with appropriate tools only.

Wavin Tigris systems are constructed in accordance with the relevant codes of practice. The mountings used must be adequate for fixing the composite pipe in the respective nominal diameter. Mountings with a sound and temperature insulation insert are recommended.

The expected linear expansion based on maximum temperature feed and line length must be considered. A distinction is generally drawn between fixed points and floating points as fixing methods. Fixed points divide the pipeline element into separate sections and provide stability. Floating point fixings enable expansion and movement of the pipeline concerned.
Please see the detailed instructions in the chapters that follow that will help you making the perfect, right-first-time installation.

### 3.2. A quick guide to get started

The next page overview gives you a quick guide to get easily started  with installing the Tigris family products. In the chapters that follow you will find out all details that help you making a perfect installation.

**Before starting the installation, always check pipes and fittings for dirt and internal damage to prevent an eventual negative impact on the reliability of the system.**


*Fig. 21: A quick installation guide to get started.*

### 3.3. Detailed installation instructions

#### 3.3.1. Making a press-fit connection

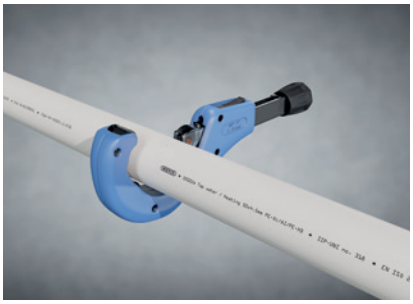


*Fig. 22: Cutting the pipe.*

*Fig. 23: Calibrating the pipe.*

**1. Preparation**

Always use the right pipe cutter to ensure a proper cut. By using other tools, like e.g. saws the system guarantee is affected.

Combination cutters (with pipe holder) for the dimension 16 – 25 mm [4] , Pipe cutter for the dimension 32 –75 mm. Make sure the cut is always made perpendicular to the pipe. Remove eventual remaining burs or sharp edges.

[4] *For Italy including 26 mm, 14 mm for the Netherlands.*

**2. Calibration and chamfering**

For Tigris K1/M1 and smartFIX calibration and chamfering is always required. For Tigris M5/K5 it is just recommended, especially for 32 and 40 calibration is recommended to reduce push in forces. Only use the original Wavin calibration tools. By using other calibration tools the system guarantee is affected.

- Dimensions [5] 16 – 25 mm: all-round chamfer of depth minimal 1 mm. Maximum battery or drilling machine rotation speed should be 500 rpm. Remove accumulated shavings from the calibrating pin.
- Dimensions 32 – 75 mm: all-round chamfer of depth minimal 2 mm. Do not use a battery or drilling machine for safety reasons.
- smartFIX: If one end of the pipe is already connected to the fitting, the opposite end should not be calibrated without resistance, to avoid the pipe rotating in the fitting

[5] *For Italy including 26 mm, 14 mm for the Netherlands.*

**3. Push in and check**

Make sure the pipe is correctly inserted and is visible in the check window (IN4SURE™).


- Tigris K5 and Tigris M5: Push the pipe into the fitting until the stop (visible in fix ring window)
- Tigris K1 and Tigris M1: Push the pipe into the fitting until the stop (visible in cap window)
- smartFIX: Push the pipe into the fitting to the stop (visible in cap window)

*Fig. 24: Checking the correct pipe insertion with IN4SURE™.*

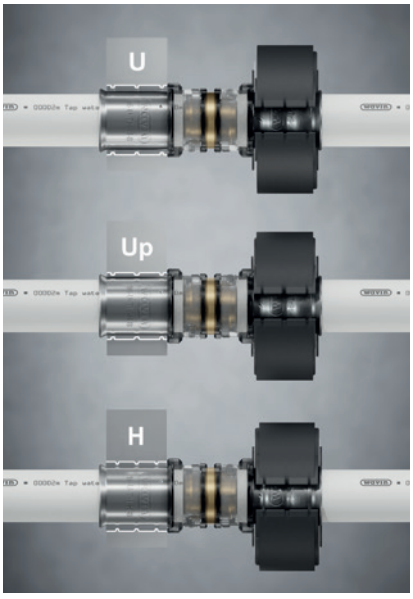
**4. Execute pressing**

Press Systems Tigris K5/M5 and Tigris K1/M1: Always position the jaw perpendicularly between the guides of the cap and fixring. For Tigris K1/M1 only use U/Up press profiles. For Tigris K5/M5 you can use U/Up/B/TH/T profiles, see details about the various cap positions in the sketches below.

The pressing itself shall only be executed once per sleeve.

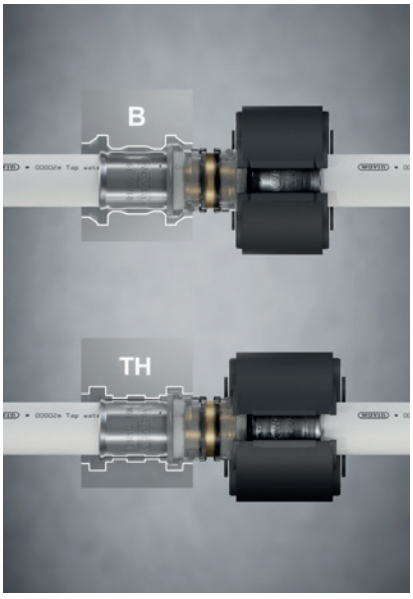
**Multiple pressing Jaws**

In general all Tigris Radial Press-Fit fittings ( up to 75 mm) can be pressed with pressing jaws with the " U" (and "Up" ) profile. The Tigris K5 and Tigris M5 ( 16-40 mm) can, next to "U" and "Up", additionally be pressed with" TH" , "H" and "B" profile. Below gives the right positioning of the jaws on the fitting.




**U-Up-H profiles**

Pressing jaws should just cover the metal cap, in between the collar of the cap and the transparent fix ring collar. Use the fixring as a guidance.




**TH- B profiles**

Pressing jaws should cover the metal cap, including the cap collar and fix ring collar. The big groves in the pressing jaws should positioned over the cap collar and over the fix ring collar.

*Fig. 25: Positioning the pressing jaws on the fitting with Tigris K5 and Tigris M5.*

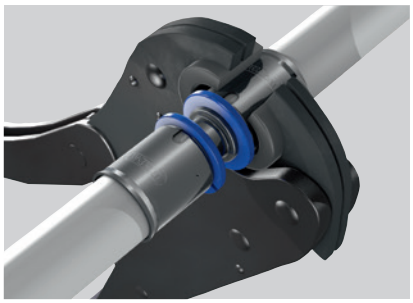


*Fig. 26: Positioning the pressing jaws on the fitting with Tigris K1 and Tigris M1.*

**Tigris K1 and Tigris M1 :**

The pressing jaws must be positioned on the inner collar side of the press sleeve. Always finish your installation with a visual system check and the required pressure tests, following the local procedures.

See chapter 4.3. Cordless and electric press tools for the appropriate pressing tools.

### 3.3.2. Pipe bending

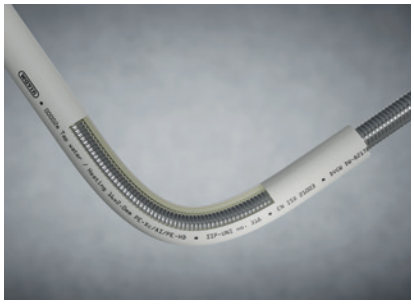


*Fig. 27: Bending the pipe with a bending spring.*

By bending the pipe the demand of fittings needed for the installation can be reduced. The pipe is easy to bend: by hand, with the aid of the bending spring or using the Wavin bending pliers. Bending springs and bending pliers are preferred to be used to ensure the pipe is not kinked by accident. Larger diameters can be bend with pliers with appropriate dimensions, bending radius min. 3xDa.

| Measurement Da x s mm | Bending radius By hand mm | Bending radius Bending spring mm | Bending radius Bending iron mm |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 x 2,0 | 5 x ø ≈ 80 | 4 x ø ≈ 64 | ca. 46 |
| 20 x 2,2 | 5 x ø ≈ 100 | 4 x ø ≈ 80 | ca. 52 |
| 20 x 2,25 | 5 x ø ≈ 100 | 4 x ø ≈ 80 | ca. 52 |
| 25 x 2,5 | 5 x ø ≈ 125 | 4 x ø ≈ 100 | ca. 83 |
| 26 x 3,0 | 5 x ø ≈ 130 | 4 x ø ≈ 105 | ca. 88 |
| 32 x 3,0 | - | - | |
| 40 x 4,0 | - | - | |
| 50 x 4,5 | - | - | |
| 63 x 6,0 | - | - | |
| 75 x 7,5 | - | - | |

*Table 3: Bending radius overview.*

### 3.3.3. Tigris M5 Metal Connector: Assembly instructions

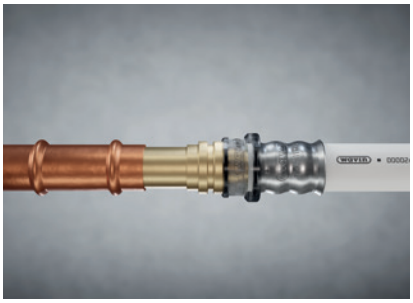


*Fig. 28: Transfer coupler to metal and copper pipes with Tigris K5 and Tigris M5.*

- Check the copper/metal pipe on damages or burs. Remove damaged section or burs before continuing.
- Slide the press connection into the copper fitting and press according to the specifications of the copper fitting manufacturer. A minimum space of 5 mm must be observed between the soldered joint and outer edge of the copper fitting.
- Press the copper fitting on the pipe according to the instructions of the copper fitting supplier.
- Mount the Tigris pipe according to the Tigris M5 and Tigris K5 assembly steps described in the chapter A quick guide to get started

**Attention:** Do not solder, otherwise the sealing rings on the press transition to copper might be damaged.

### 3.3.4. smartFIX push-fit transition to copper

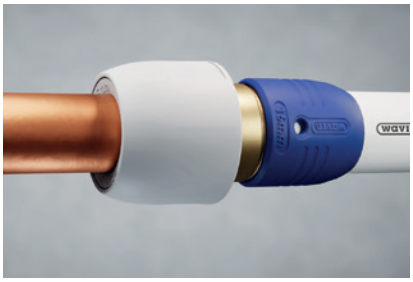


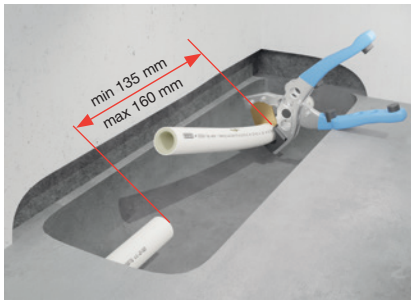
*Fig. 29: Transfer coupler to metal and copper pipes with smartFIX.*

- Cut the copper pipe to length at right angles
- Carefully deburr the copper pipe inside and outside Soft copper pipe must be calibrated
- Check the transition coupling for cleanness and correct position of the sealing elements. Push the transition coupling onto the copper pipe as far as it will go. Do not use oil or any lubrication.
- Mount the Tigris pipe following the Tigris smartFIX assembly instructions (see chapter 3: A quick guide to get started) Check the proper insertion of the Tigris pipe in the window of the blue cap.

### 3.3.5. Repair Couplers

In case a damaged or leaking section of pipe is found in a finished installation, the affected pipe section can be replaced by using the Wavin Repair Coupler. Follow the below steps for a reliable installation.

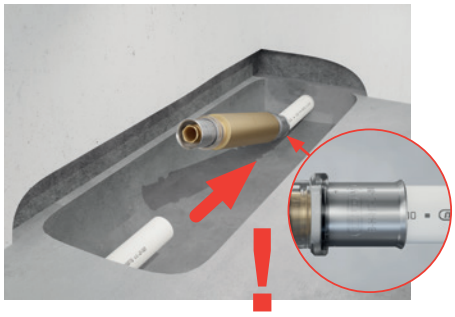
1. Reveal the area around the leaking part when the pipe is covered by eg plaster or concrete.




2. Cut away the pipe section that is damaged or leaking.

Note the minimum and maximum distance between both pipe ends, in order to guarantee a secure new connection.

- Minimum length 135 mm
- Maximum length 160 mm



3. Make sure the pipe surface is completely smooth and clean.
   Place one connector of the Repair Coupler on one of the free pipe ends.
   Check in the viewing window that the pipe is inserted correctly. (IN4SURE™)

4. Press the assembled connection.

5. Pull out the free end of the Repair Coupler and insert the other connector onto the remaining free pipe end.

   Check in the viewing window that the pipe is inserted correctly. (IN4SURE™)

6. Press this second assembled connection.

*Fig. 30: Installation steps repair coupler.*

7. Finally execute the regular pressure test, to make sure the installation is leak tight again.

### 3.3.6. Threaded fittings

To ensure a reliable connection to other pipe systems and other components of the installation standardized threaded connectors can be used.

A threaded connection should be made as follows:

- Cover the male thread with PTFE sealing tape or another suitable sealing tape.
- Tighten both screw fittings by hand.
- After tightening the connection by hand, use an open-end wrench to tighten it a maximum of two turns. Avoid at all times that the thread connection is turned to the end of the thread to avoid eventual leaking.
- Do not reverse the fitting.
- If the male thread is fully inserted into the female thread all the way to the end, it should be removed again and more PTFE sealing tape shall be used.

The assembly of a threaded connection must be in accordance with the local standards, like **DIN 30660** and **DIN EN 751-2**. We strongly recommend the use of **PTFE / Teflon Tape** to seal the connection. Alternatively, hemp may be used but only in conjunction with an approved plastic sealing compound such as **Fermit**. Restrict the amount of hemp as too great a quantity can result in damage to the internal threads and cross-threading. When using hemp make sure that the thread tips remain visible. **Check the local regulations about using hemp in drinking water installations.**

## 3.4. General guidelines for handling and storage

**Storage and handling**

The Wavin system components are well protected in the original packaging. Nonetheless, all components (fittings and pipes) should be protected from mechanical and environmental damage.

**Impairment due to ultraviolet radiation**

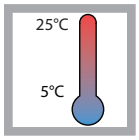
Wavin multi-layer composite pipes must be protected from direct, intense sunlight and ultraviolet (UV) radiation. This applies both for the storage of the pipes and for finished installation. Storage must therefore not take place in the open air. Suitable measures must be taken to protect finished systems and system components from the effects of UV rays.

**Observe press and push-fit fitting assembly instructions**

- Always cut the pipe to length at right angles
- Tigris K1, Tigris M1, smartFIX: Calibrate and chamfer the pipe end all round
- Push the pipe into the fitting to the stop
- Check the press or push-fit fitting observation window respectively the transparent fixring
- Press in the case of the press fittings
- See chapter 3 Detailed installation instructions for further details.

**Potential equalisation**

Building and electrical regulations, such as DIN VDE 0100-540 VDE 0100-540, demand potential equalisation between earth wires and “conductive“ water, wastewater and heating pipes. As Wavin hot and cold water systems do not represent conductive pipe systems, they cannot be used for potential equalisation and are accordingly not to be earthed. An approved electrician must check that the installation of Wavin Tigris K1/M1, Tigris K5/M5 and Wavin smartFIX does not impair the existing electrical protective and earthing measures.




**Installation temperature**

The installation temperature for Wavin pipe systems should not fall below -10°C. The operating temperatures of the new pressing machines with the Li-ion batteries from the Wavin range must be above -15°C not above 40°C. The optimum processing range for Wavin Tigris K1/M1 and Wavin smartFIX system components lies roughly between 5°C and 25°C.

**Frost protection**

When using Wavin Tigris with pipe networks that require protection from frost (e.g. cold water networks, brine pipes), we recommend the use of ethylene glycol (to protect from risk of freezing). Ethylene glycol can be used up to a maximum concentration of 35%. This concentration roughly corresponds to frost proofing of -22°C. Before using alternative frost protection additives, confirm the suitability/approval with the manufacturer or with Wavin.


**Sealing**

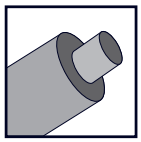
The assembly of a threaded connection must be in accordance with the local standards, like DIN 30660 and DIN EN 751-2. We strongly recommend the use of PTFE / Teflon Tape to seal the connection. Alternatively, hemp may be used but only in conjunction with an approved plastic sealing compound such as Fermit. Restrict the amount of hemp as too great a quantity can result in damage to the internal threads and cross-threading. When using hemp make sure that the thread tips remain visible.  Check the local regulations about using hemp in drinking water installations.

**Contact with substances containing solvents**

Avoid direct contact of Wavin Hot and Cold Water Systems with solvents or construction materials containing solvents (such as paints, sprays, expanding foams, adhesives [as e.g. Armaflex 520]). Aggressive solvent can lead to negative impact on the plastic material. Because ammonium- chloride and nitrate containing media can cause crack corrosion, the used material and auxiliary materials as well as the surrounding environment must be free of this to avoid impact on the metal material.

**Note**

Specifically, chemical sealants (e.g. Loctite55) and adhesives (e.g. 2-part adhesives) must not be used. Expanding foams produced on the basis of methacrylate, isocyanate and acrylate must not be used. Under unfavourable circumstances, aggressive chemicals that are present may cause damage to the plastic material. The Wavin systems do not require the use of any chemical substance or additional lubrication during installation. Cold welding agents as used for welding PVC protection foils for pipe insulations, which contain Acetone or Tetrahydrofuran (THF), must not be used.



**Insulation**

Pipes and connectors always have to be insulated according the local laws or regulations.

**Water heaters and flow-type heaters**

The white Wavin multi-layer composite pipes are suitable for applications according ISO 10580 for drinking water applications according class 2 and heating applications according class 5 (see table in chapter Thermal Disinfection). Thermal overloading of the composite pipe network must be avoided by taking appropriate safety precautions, including the use of suitably regulated equipment and monitoring equipment. The equipment hast to be approved as suitable for this application by the manufacturer.

## 3.5. Finalizing the installation; leak and pressure tests and flushing

### 3.5.1. Pressure tests (Defined Leak & Leak Alert)

After finalizing the installation, a leak- and pressure check should be executed. The tests can be executed with water or (clean) pressurized air. Be aware that depending on the circumstances, testing with water might require additional measures to prevent legionella caused by stagnated water afterwards.

**Working with pressure always requires taking the necessary precautionary measures!**

One of the causes of leakage can be an unpressed connection or wrongly pressed connection.

Wavin Tigris offers 2 time saving ways of easily tracing the untighten connections when executing a pressure test to safe time in the final pressure test that is required for installation release; Defined Leak or Acoustic Leak Alert.

### 3.5.2. Function check with water- Defined Leak

The Defined Leak test serves as an initial check to instantly trace unpres¬sed connections when executing the installation function check. When the function check is carried out with water, the leak from unpressed connections is clearly visually identifiable by dripping water from the fitting. Press the fitting or replace a wrongly pressed fitting to restore the connection. Repeat the check until all malfunctioning fittings have been properly pressed.

It is advised to always start with carrying out a visual check on the connections (pressed/unpressed) to avoid any damage caused by leaking water.

*Fig. 31: Defined leak when testing with water.*

After this initial check, the system can be pressurized according to the local required procedures to execute the pressure test. Below you find a summary of a common test procedure for testing with water. Please check your local regulations for local defined procedures in executing the pressure check with water.

**Pressure test with water**

It is essential that a system pressure test is carried out in line with the relevant local regulations for plastic pipe systems used for drinking water or heating systems. Clean filtered drinking water should be used for the test.

If there are no clear local regulations available then Wavin recommends to use the testing procedures according to DIN 1998 Part 2. The main requirements of the test conditions, including records to be kept are summarised below.

Due to the risk of high pressures, it is common and recommended to execute the water pressure test in 2 steps. A practical and save method is described in the German (BTGA 3002) as well as the Dutch (WB 2.3) testing procedures. These procedures distinguish the following 2 steps:

1) check connections on leak tightness
2) check connections on pressure resistance

For step 1 the system is stepwise pressurized up to approx. 2,5 bar (WB 2.3) and set for a defined time frame ( minimum 10 min for WB 2.3). The pressure on the system is noted at the start and the end of this period. Differences between the initial installation pressure and the pressure after the defined time indicate if the pressure test has been executed successfully ( no pressure drop) or if there are leaks ( pressure drop).

**Wavin Defined Leak** has been designed to instantly indicate leaking fittings at this stage of the process. This means that malfunctioning connections can instantly and safe be discovered in a visual way by looking for the dripping fitting. This saves valuable time in diagnosing and tracing a malfunction.

For step 2 the system is pressurized on 1,1 times the maximum working pressure ( normally 10 bar) , this means a test pressure of 11 bar. Again the pressure on the system is noted at the begin and the end of the defined time frame (minimum 10 min for WB 2.3).

Differences between initial pressure and final pressure after the defined time indicate if the pressure test has been executed successfully.

Be aware that SAFETY PRECAUTION MEASURES are taken when applying high pressures on the piping system.
The results should be recorded and signed for.

Below is an indicative schedule of the leak test procedure as described above.

### 3.5.3. Function check with air- Acoustic Leak Alert

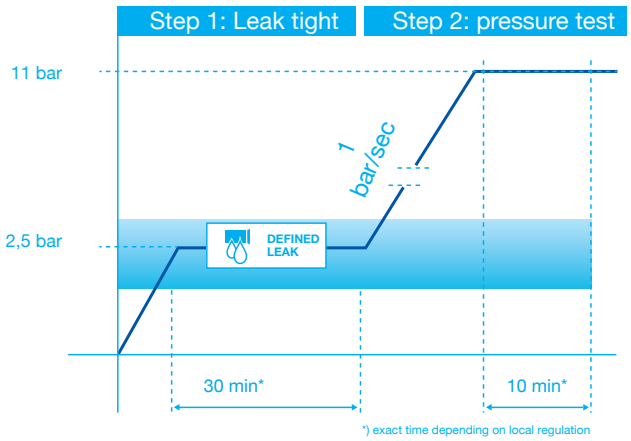



*Fig. 32: Pressure test protocol when testing with water.*

The Acoustic Leak Alert test serves as an alternative check to instantly trace unpressed connections when executing the installation function check.

With Tigris K5 and Tigris M5 there is now an alternative way to check for unpres¬sed connections with air pressure instead of water.

Testing with air instead of water can be beneficial for several reasons. There is no danger of frosted pipes or water damage, there is no potential legionella risk caused by stagnating water and it is a clean way of testing, that can be executed independently from available water supplies on building sites.

When the function check is carried out with air, the leak from unpressed connections is easily traceable by a loud acoustic whistle sound (around 80 dBA) generated by the leaking connection.

By just following the sound, the connection can be found and pressed or replaced, depending the cause of the leak. Repeat the check until all malfunctioning connections have been properly pressed.

After this initial check, the system can be pressurized according to the local required procedures to execute the pressure test. Below you find in a summarized way a common test

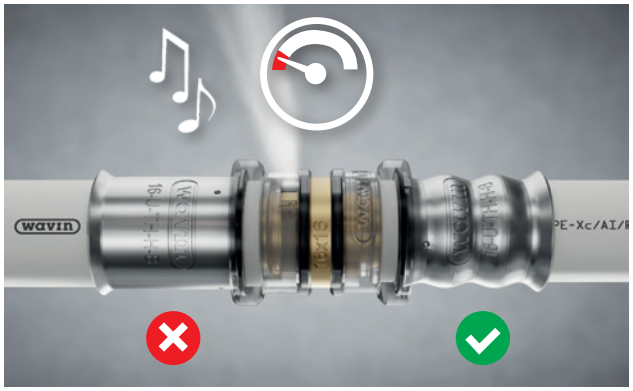



*Fig. 33: Acoustic Leak Alert when testing with air.*

procedure for testing with air. Please check your local regulations for local defined procedures for executing the pressure check with air.

**Pressure test with air**

Due to the risk of high pressures, it is common and recommended to execute the air pressure test in 2 steps. A practical and save method is described in the German (BTGA 3002) as well as the Dutch (WB 2.3) testing procedures. These procedures distinguish the following 2 steps:

1) check connections on leak tightness
2) check connections on pressure resistance

For step 1 the system is pressurized at approx. 0,15 bar for a defined time frame (minimal 30 min for BTGA 3002). The pressure on the system is noted at the start and the end of the period. Differences between the initial installation pressure and the pressure after the defined time indicate if the pressure test has been executed successfully.

Wavin Acoustic Leak Alert has been designed to easily indicate leaking fittings at this stage of the process. If a pressure drop is found, leaking fittings can instantly and safely be discovered by an acoustic signal. By pressurizing the system starting from 0,15 bar up to 0,3 bar, with a maximum of 0,5 bar( for safety), the leaking fitting will generate a clear and loud whistle. This saves valuable time in diagnosing and tracing a malfunction *.

*) Be aware that Acoustic Leak Alert is just an aid to rapidly find the leaking fitting. It does NOT replace the required leak- and pressure test.

This feature is available for Tigris M5 and Tigris K5 only. In case of a mixture of Tigris M1, M5, K1 and K5 fittings, it is advised to execute the pressure test with water.

For step 2 the system is pressurized, depending of the pipe OD, with 3.0 bar (≤ DN/OD 63 mm) or 1,0 bar ( 63mm > DN/OD < 110 mm.). Again, the pressure on the system is noted at the begin and the end of the defined time frame (minimal 30 min for BTGA 3002).

Differences between initial pressure and final pressure after the defined time indicate if the pressure test has been executed successfully.

Be aware that SAFETY PRECAUTION MEASURES are taken when applying high pressures on the system.

The results should be recorded and signed for.

Below is an indicative schedule of the leak test procedure as described above.

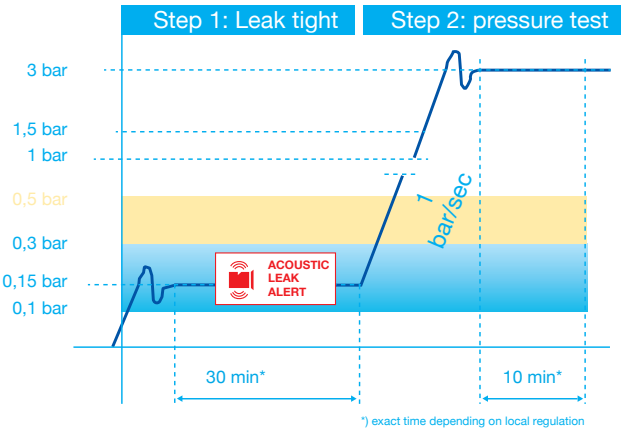



*Fig. 34: Pressure test protocol when testing with air.*

### 3.5.4. Flushing

The flushing of tap water pipes is described in detail in DIN 1988-2/EN 806-4. This treatment of the pipe network ensures the quality of the tap water. All pipe sections must be free of contamination and foreign bodies at the time of initial operation. Time delays between flushing and initial operation of the tap water net¬work must be avoided. Please check your country local procedures for the intervals for flushing in case of stagnating water ( eg VDI 6023)

### 3.5.5. Initial operation and handover

According to DIN 1988-2/EN 806-4, the installer of the system must prepare relevant handover and acceptance logs. The system operator must be instructed with respect to the operation of the tap water system created. It is recommended that the instruction being completed is confirmed in writing.

Depending on the scale of the system, the presentation of written operating instructions is advised.

### 3.5.6. Usage of the Wavin Tigris pressure test plug

The Wavin Tigris pressure test plug is screwed on the pipe that shall be tested. The pipe must completely fill the check window. After the execution of the pressure test, the pressure test plug has to be unscrewed again. The area where the pressure test plug was screwed on the pipe (thread cuts are visible) must be cut off before further processing.

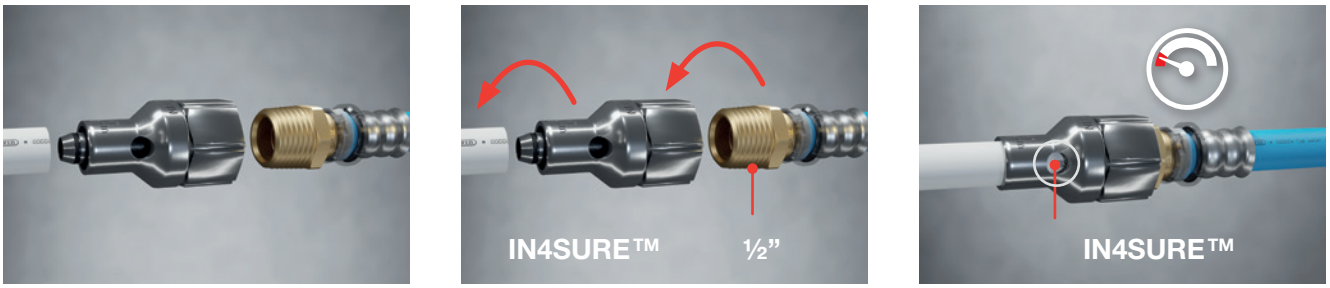



*Fig. 35: Pressure check with coupler: 16 mm: 4013571 - 20 mm: 4013572 - 25 mm: 4013573.*

### 3.5.7. Protocol pressure test for drinking water installations (if no local test regulation available)

## Example protocol Pressure test drinking water installations - testing with Water

(Based on test protocol from BTGA Regel 5.001; pressure test with water)

Building project: _____

Clients represented by: _____

Contractor represented by: _____

Pipe system material: _____

Connection type: _____

System operating pressure : _____ bar

Ambient temperature: _____ °C test medium _____ °C Δt _____ K

The drinking water system has been tested as ○ total installation ○ in _____ sections

Designation of the subsection: _____

Subsection Nr _____ from total of _____ subsections.

○ The filling water is filtered, and the line system is fully vented

**All lines were sealed with metal plugs, caps, blanking plates or blind flanges.**
**Appliances, pressure tanks or drinking water heater were disconnected from the lines.**
**A visual inspection of all pipe connections to proper execution has taken place**

○ **Metal, multi-layer composite and PVC pipes**
○ **Plastic pipes made of PE, PP, PE-X, PB and therewith combined pipes from multi-layer and metal**

1) If Δ t > 10 K, 30 minutes wait time after application of the system pressure, before actual testing. If Δ t <10 K go to step 2
2) Apply the actual test pressure of min. 1.1 times (11 bar) of the maximum allowable working pressure (10 bar according to DIN EN 806-2). Test time: 30 min.
3) Reduce the pressure to 0.5 times (5.5 bar) of the initial test pressure and implement a visual inspection. Test Time: 30 Min.
4) Evaluation: During the test period no pressure drop occurred (Δp = 0). Leaks are not present.

**The pipe system is:** ○ **tight** ○ **leaking**

Client signature/ stamp _____

Place, date_____ Contractor signature/ stamp _____

## Example protocol Pressure test drinking water installations - testing with Air

(Based on test protocol from BTGA Regel 5.001; pressure test with air or inert gasses)

Building project: _____

Clients represented by: _____

Contractor represented by: _____

Pipe system material: _____

Connection type: _____

System operating pressure : _____ bar

Ambient temperature: _____ °C test medium _____ °C Δt _____ K

The drinking water system has been tested as ○ total installation ○ in _____ sections

Designation of the subsection: _____

Subsection Nr _____ from total of _____ subsections.

○ The filling water is filtered, and the line system is fully vented

**All lines were sealed with metal plugs, caps, blanking plates or blind flanges.**
**Appliances, pressure tanks or drinking water heater were disconnected from the lines.**
**A visual inspection of all pipe connections to proper execution has taken place**

○ **Metal, multi-layer composite and PVC pipes**
○ **Plastic pipes made of PE, PP, PE-X, PB and therewith combined pipes from multi-layer and metal**

5) If Δ t > 10 K, 30 minutes wait time after application of the system pressure, before actual testing. If Δ t <10 K go to step 2
6) Apply the actual test pressure of min. 1.3 times of the maximum allowable working pressure
7) Test Time: 120 Min.
8) Evaluation: During the test period no pressure drop occurred (Δp = 0). Leaks are not present.

**The pipe system is:** ○ **tight** ○ **leaking**

Client signature/ stamp _____

Place, date_____ Contractor signature/ stamp _____

### 3.5.8. Pressure test for radiator installations in accordance with DIN 18380 (if no local test regulation available)

## Example protocol Pressure test heating installations - testing with Water

(Based on test protocol from BTGA Regel 3.002; pressure test with water)

Building project: _____

Clients represented by: _____

Contractor represented by: _____

Pipe system material: _____

Connection type: _____

System operating pressure : _____ bar ambient temperature _____ °C test medium _____ °C

Test medium ○ oil-free compressed air ○ Nitrogen ○ $CO_2$ ○ Other_____

The drinking water system has been tested as ○ total installation ○ in _____ sections

Designation of the subsection: _____

Subsection Nr _____ from total of _____ subsections.

**All lines were sealed with metal plugs, caps, blanking plates or blind flanges.**
**Appliances, pressure tanks or drinking water heater were disconnected from the lines.**
**A visual inspection of all pipe connections to proper execution has taken place**

○ **Leak testing**
Test pressure 150 mbar
Test time to 100 Liter of tap volume at least 30 minutes.
Test time to be increased by 10 minutes for each additional 100 liters of tap volume.

**Tap volume** _____ **Liter** **Test time** _____ **min**

Temperature compensation and steady-state in case of **plastic materials** is awaited, after which the test period begins.

○ During the test period no pressure drop was detected

○ **Load test with increased pressure**
Test pressure ≤ DN 50 max. 3 bar > DN 50 max. 1 bar
Test time 10 min. (Deviating test time: _____ min)

Temperature compensation and steady-state in case of plastic materials is awaited, after which the test period begins

○ During the test period no pressure drop was detected

**The pipe system is:** ○ **tight** ○ **leaking**

Client signature/ stamp _____

Place, date_____ Contractor signature/ stamp _____

## Example protocol Pressure test heating installations- testing with Air

(Based on test protocol from BTGA Regel 3.002; pressure test with air or inert gasses)

Building project: _____

Clients represented by: _____

Contractor represented by: _____

Pipe system material: _____

Connection type: _____

System operating pressure : _____ bar ambient temperature _____ °C test medium _____ °C

Test medium ○ oil-free compressed air ○ Nitrogen ○ $CO_2$ ○ Other_____

The drinking water system has been tested as ○ total installation ○ in _____ sections

Designation of the subsection: _____

Subsection Nr _____ from total of _____ subsections.

**All lines were sealed with metal plugs, caps, blanking plates or blind flanges.**
**Appliances, pressure tanks or drinking water heater were disconnected from the lines.**
**A visual inspection of all pipe connections to proper execution has taken place**

**Note:**
The Contractor shall subject the system after installation and before closing the wall slots, wall and ceiling openings and, where appropriate before applying the screed or other coverage of a pressure test. When pressure testing, manufacturer's instructions of the tested components must be observed.

○ **Leak testing**
Test pressure 150 mbar
Test time to 100 Liter of tap volume at least 30 minutes.
Test time to be increased by 10 minutes for each additional 100 liters of tap volume.

**Tap volume** _____ **Liter** **Test time** _____ **min**

Temperature compensation and steady-state in case of **plastic materials** is awaited, after which the test period begins.

○ During the test period no pressure drop was detected

○ **Load test with increased pressure**
Test pressure ≤ DN 50 max. 3 bar > DN 50 max. 1 bar
Test time 10 min. (Deviating test time: _____ min)

Temperature compensation and steady-state in case of plastic materials is awaited, after which the test period begins

○ During the test period no pressure drop was detected

**The pipe system is:** ○ **tight** ○ **leaking**

Client signature/ stamp _____

Place, date_____ Contractor signature/ stamp _____

## 3.6. Linear expansion and fixing

The respective current codes of practice must be observed in the installation of Wavin Tigris K5, Tigris M5. Tigris K1, Tigris M1 and smartFiX hot and cold water systems. These systems are to be assembled by trained and qualified professionals and with the appropriate tools only.

### 3.6.1. Basics

Wavin Tigris K5, Tigris M5, Tigris K1, Tigris M1 and smartFiX Hot and Cold Water Systems are constructed in accordance with the relevant codes of practice.

The mountings used must be adequate for fixing the composite pipe in the respective nominal diameter. Fixing systems with a sound insulation insert are recommended. The expected linear expansion based on maximum temperature feed and line length must be taken into account.

A distinction is generally drawn between fixed points and floating points as fixing methods. Fixed points divide the pipeline element into separate sections. In the case of straight pipe routes, a fixed point is to be applied at the mid-point. No fixed points should be applied directly at fittings that are used for a change of direction. Sufficient stability of the fixed points is required in order to effectively absorb the expansion forces occurring. A short distance to the ceiling must be observed. Vertical lines, such as risers, can generally be installed only with fixed point clips. Here, fixing should be in front of or behind each storey branch. By contrast, floating point fixings guarantee expansion and movement of the pipeline concerned.

For more information about this, please refer to the next chapter.

Use metal clamps with a rubber inlayer to prevent construction born sound. This allows also a little bit of movement without large tension. Do not attach Tigris pipe systems to other piping systems, e.g. soil & waste systems.

### 3.6.2. Consideration of thermally induced linear expansion

All pipe materials expand on heating and contract on cooling. In the case of the piping for tap water systems (particularly with heated tap water) and heating pipes, the temperature-based linear expansion of the materials must always be considered.

The temperature difference and pipe length constructed determine the length change. For assembly, the movement possibilities for each direction change must be considered.

Irrespective of the pipe size, the coefficient of expansion of Wavin multi-layer composite pipes is 0.025 – 0.030 mm/m·K. The length changes of Wavin multi-layer composite pipes as expected in operation with different pipe lengths and temperature differences can be determined from the following diagram.

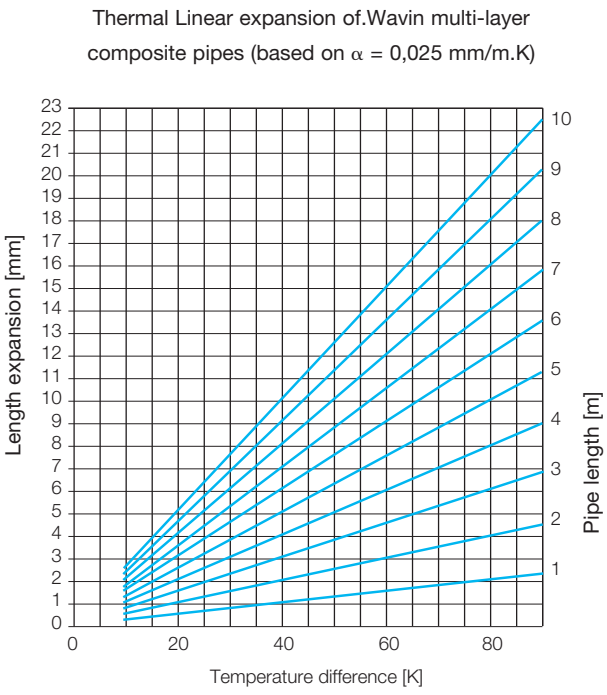



*Fig. 36: Thermal Linear expansion.*

**The length changes can likewise be calculated using the following formula**

| | |
|---|---|
| | $\Delta l = \alpha \times l \times \Delta\vartheta$<br>$\Delta l$ = Length expansion (mm)<br>$\alpha$ = Coefficiënt of length expansion (mm/m.K)<br>l = Pipeline length (m)<br>$\Delta\vartheta$ = Temperature difference (K) |
| **Sample calculation:**<br>**Given:** | Wavin Tigris K1 hot water pipe<br>Pipe length (l) 12 m<br>Lowest ambient temperature 10 °C<br>Mediumtemperature 60 °C |
| **Sought:** | Maximum length expansion under operating conditions<br>$\Delta l = \alpha \times l \times \Delta\vartheta$<br>60 K - 10 K = 50 K<br>0,025 mm/m.K x 12 m x 50 K = 15 mm |
| **Result:** | Maximum length expansion under operating conditions = 15 mm |

*Fig. 37: Calculation example length change.*

### 3.6.3. Absorption of length changes by bending joints

In the case of a change of direction, the thermal length expansion of a pipeline can often be offset within the pipe layout by bending joints and expansion U-bends. The length of the bending joint can be determined by calculation or taken from the diagram below.

**Key:**

LB = Length of the bending joint [mm]
d = External pipe diameter [mm]
$\Delta L$ = Length change [mm]
C = Material-dependent constant for Wavin multi-layer composite pipe (= 30)
LB = C d · $\Delta L$

**Bending joint classification Wavin multi-layer composite pipe**

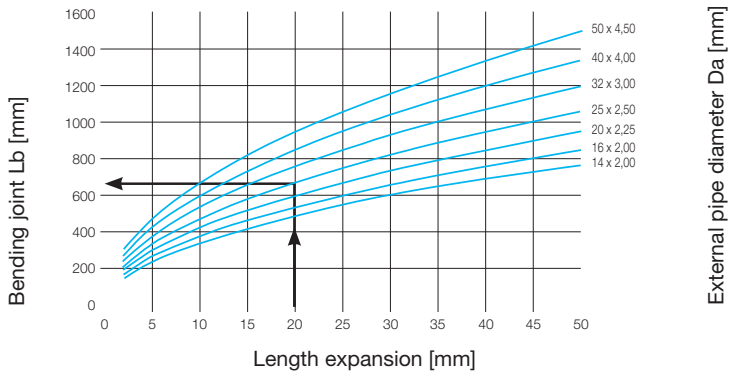
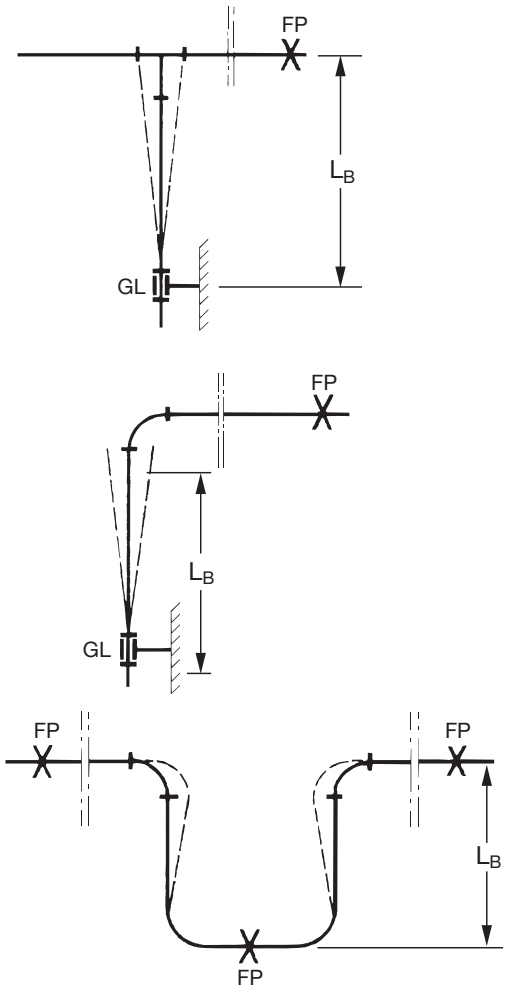



*Fig.38: Bending joint classification of Wavin multi-layer composite pipes.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Given: | Length change ΔI = 20 mm<br>Pipe diameter d = 25 x 2,5 mm<br>Constant c for Tigris K1/M1/smartFIX = 30 |
| Sought: | Length of the bending joints LB |
| Result: | 650 mm, from diagram above |

*Fig. 39: Calculation example length bending joints.*




FP = Fixed point
GL = Floating point

*Fig. 40: Floating and fixed point mounting.*

### 3.6.4. Fixing intervals

Pipelines on a supporting base must be fixed in accordance with DIN 18560-2: 4.1, EN 13813-01. The number of fixing components is essentially dependent on the piping in the respective construction project. As the calculation basis with straight piping, a fixing component can be attached at approx. 1 m pipe length. In the areas of diversion, at least two fixing components are to be affixed (before and after the diversion curve).

| Dimension (mm) | Fixing interval (m) |
|---|---|
| 16 x 2,0 | 1,00 |
| 20 x 2,25 | 1,20 |
| 25 x 2,5 | 1,50 |
| 32 x 3,0 | 1,50 |
| 40 x 4,0 | 1,80 |
| 50 x 4,5 | 1,80 |
| 63 x 6,0 | 2,00 |
| 75 x 7,5 | 2,20 |

*Table 4: Pipe clamp intervals for Wavin multi-layer composite pipes installed in exposed locations.*

The type and intervals of the fixings are dependent on pressure, temperature, medium and installation situation. The pipe fixings must be properly designed according to the total mass (pipe weight + weight of the water + weight of the insulation), in accordance with the recognised codes of practice. See below table for pipe masses.

| Dimension<br>mm | Pipe mass<br>kg/m | Pipe mass + water<br>kg/m | Pipe mass + water + Iso 9 mm<br>kg/m | Pipe mass + water + Iso 13 mm<br>kg/m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 x 2,00 | 0,095 | 0,202 | 0,232 | 0,250 |
| 20 x 2,25 | 0,138 | 0,330 | 0,364 | 0,384 |
| 25 x 2,50 | 0,220 | 0,558 | 0,596 | 0,620 |
| 32 x 3,00 | 0,340 | 0,942 | 0,988 | 1,012 |
| 40 x 4,00 | 0,605 | 1,605 | – | – |
| 50 x 4,50 | 0,840 | 2,480 | – | – |
| 63 x 6,0 | 1,340 | 3,380 | - | - |
| 75 x 7,5 | 2,140 | 4,967 | - | - |

*Table 5: Pipe masses.*

## 3.7. Concealed installations

### 3.7.1. Pipes in screed or concrete

Due to the relatively low expansion forces, no compensation measures are required in the case of direct embedding of the pipes. Because of the slight plastic malleability of Wavin multi-layer composite pipes, the length changes are absorbed by the pipe wall. Moreover, the respective local regulations describing the minimum requirements regarding energy use of new and renovated buildings (e.g. EnEV 2016) and impact noise insulation must be observed.

**Protection against corrosion**

When fittings are exposed to aggressive media, like chlorides, ammonia, acids with Ph > 12,5 or constantly exposed to moisture, fittings must be protected against corrosion by a sufficient covering, like protection tape ( eg Denso).

When build into screed, concrete or plaster above conditions have to be considered and when applicable, protective measures must be taken.

### 3.7.2. Pipes in the floor construction

As multi-layer composite pipes can move axially within the insulation with little resistance, the expected length changes must be absorbed. Right angle diversions in the insulating

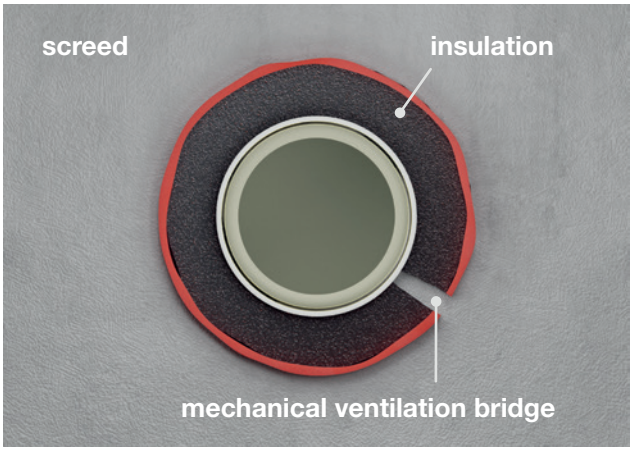



*Fig 41: Mechanical vibration transmission through defective pipe insulation.*

layer must be arranged such that length changes that occur in the respective sections are absorbed by the insulation thickness in the curve area.

Wavin Hot and Cold Water Systems already laid on the floor are exposed to many potential impacts on site during the construction phase, from scaffolding, ladders or other objects. Therefore caution must be exercised to prevent damage to the pipe/fitting or even the insulation. Before installing further floor construction, a check should therefore be conducted for damage. Any damage to the pipe insulation should be repaired in all cases in order to avoid the risk of the formation of impact noise bridges or reduced sound insulation.

Causes of damage in floating screeds are often due to several pipe strings being installed under the screed plate.

The following principles should be observed when installing pipe strings in the floor construction:

- Use heat and sound insulated pipelines
- Use sound insulated pipe fixing.
- Avoid pipe crossings as much as possible
- Install pipelines parallel to walls
- Apply perpendicular junctions of pipelines into neighbouring walls
- Reduce width of the pipe string to a maximum of 120 mm
- Minimum distance between pipelines and walls:
- 200 mm in corridors
- 500 mm in the living area
- For piping through screed expansion joints corrugated tube or alternatively 6 mm pipe insulation should be applied.
- Fittings exposed to aggressive media or constantly exposed to moisture must be protected against corrosion by a sufficient covering

### 3.7.3. Pipelines installed under plaster

Depending on the wall construction and masonry strength, there is a risk that the expansion forces from a multi-layer composite pipe that is plastered-in directly, could cause damage to the wall. Multi-layer composite pipes under plaster should therefore be installed with insulation. This pipe insulation must be able to absorb expected length changes due to heat. In the case of pipelines under plaster for which there is no need for heat insulation, we recommend the use of the Wavin multi-layer composite pipe in black protective tube (see product range).

All pipes and fittings installed under plaster must be protected from direct contact with all building materials (such as masonry, plaster, cement, screed, tile adhesive) as detailed above.

### 3.7.4. Pipelines installed in exposed locations

Pipelines installed in exposed locations (e.g. basement pipes, risers etc) are fixed depending on the structural conditions and the recognised codes of practice. As appropriate, thermal length changes must be considered with the arrangement of bending joints in conjunction with fixed points and floating points as described in the previous chapter Length expansion and fixing.

## 3.8. Installation examples

### 3.8.1. Installation variants for drinking water

In this chapter you find four core installation examples of Tigris solutions in different situations. The right type of configuration will depend on the specific application area.

#### 3.8.1.1. Single Tee installation

*Fig. 42: Single Tee installation.*

This type of installation should be used only when supplying to regularly and frequently used taps and fittings. Regularly and frequently here means “daily”. Tee connections result in single supply lines in which the drinking water can stagnate if it is not used.

**Advantages:**

- Simple piping
- Quick to install
- Less piping used

Materials of Single Tee installation example

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tigris M5** | **Tigris M5** | **Tigris M5** | **Tigris M5** | **Tigris M5** | **Tigris MP** | **Tigris MP** |
| Tee reduced 20 x 16 x 20 | Tee 16 x 16 x 16 | Holder pl. 153 16 x ½”anti-rot. | Wall Flange female 16 x 1/2” | Toilet connector | Pipe 20 mm | Pipe 16 mm |
| **4064354** | **4064323** | **4064419** | **4064404** | **4064291** | **3004366** | **3004363** |

*Table 6: Materials of Single Tee installation example.*

### 3.8.1.2. In series installation

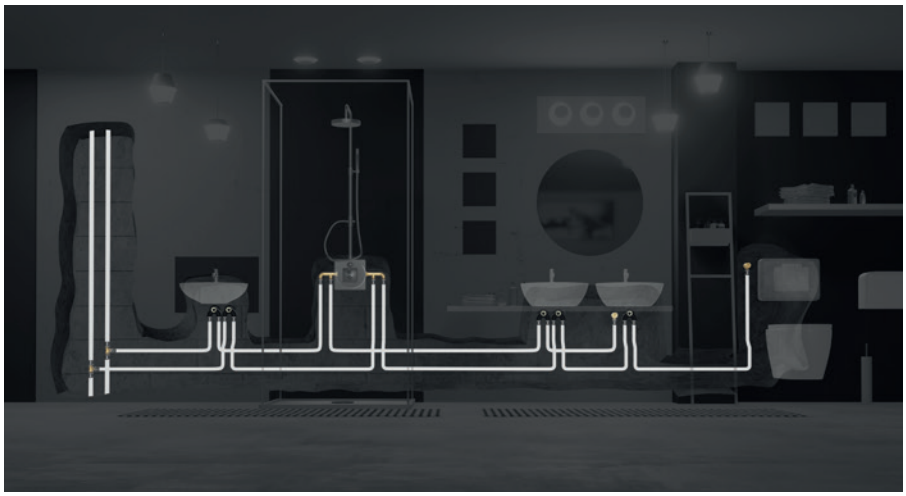


*Fig. 43: In series installation.*

In-series installation is suited to multi-storey installation with upstream water meters. The pipe is routed from one tapping point directly to the next. In-series installation is suited to multi-storey installation with upstream water meters. The pipe is routed from one tapping point directly to the next, using double connections. The tapping points are supplied by a common pipe. It should be ensured that the most frequently used fixture appears at the end of the in-series installation. WC flushing systems that can be set with a continuous, timed flush are available. These ensure that the entire cold-water piping on each storey is flushed, even when not in continuous use, for example in hotels. If required, flush valves for hot water piping are also available, with which a continuous, timed flush can be set.

**Advantages:**

- Simple piping
- No joints in screed
- Time-saving, quick installation
- Even pressure and heat distribution
- Low stagnation volume
- Rapid water exchange

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tigris M5** | **Tigris M5** | **Tigris M5** | **Tigris M5** | **Tigris M5** | **Tigris MP** | **Tigris MP** |
| Tee reduced<br>20 x 16 x 20 | Tee<br>16 x 16 x 16 | U-Connector<br>male 90°<br>16 x ½” | Double Wall<br>Flange female<br>16 x ½” | Wall Flange<br>female 16 x ½” | Pipe 20 mm | Pipe 16 mm |
| **4064354** | **4064323** | **4064284** | **4064412** | **4064404** | **3004366** | **3004363** |

*Table 7: Materials of In-series installation example.*

### 3.8.1.3. Loop installation

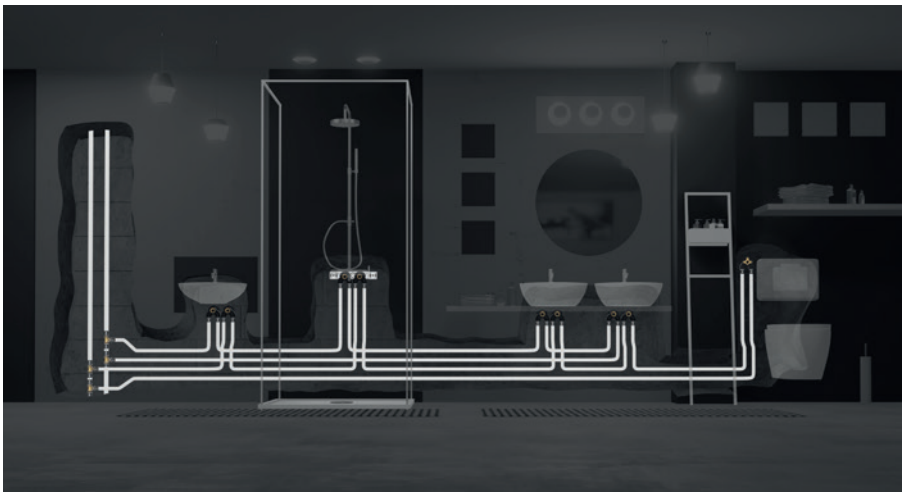


*Fig. 44: Loop installation.*

The loop installation illustrated here is suited to multi-storey installation with upstream water meters. The pipe is routed from one tapping point directly to the next using double connections. The piping then runs from the last consumer back to the storey connection point.

**Advantages:**

- Low pressure loss values (reduced by 50%)
- Significantly more tapping points can be connected with the same pipe diameter
- Greater distances for tapping are possible
- Even pressure and heat distribution
- Optimum water exchange with just one consumer's use
- Low stagnation times

Loop installations with continuous hot water circulation should be sufficiently insulated.
The continuous maximal hot water temperature should be limited to 70 °C, according to ISO 21003.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tigris M5** | **Tigris M5** | **Tigris M5** | **Tigris M5** | **Tigris MP** | **Tigris MP** |
| Tee reduced<br>20 x 16 x 20 | Tee<br>16 x 16 x 16 | Double Wall<br>Flange female<br>16 x ½" | Toilet connector | Pipe 20 mm | Pipe 16 mm |
| **4064354** | **4064323** | **4064412** | **4064292** | **3004366** | **3004363** |

*Table 8: Materials of loop installation example.*

### 3.8.1.4. Loop installation with circulation connection

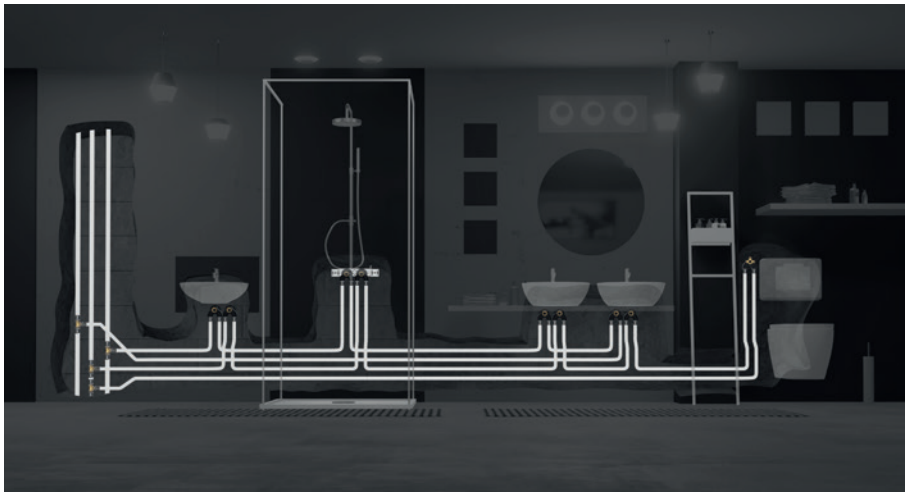


*Fig. 45: Loop installation with circulation connection.*

This type of loop installation is suitable for multi-storey instal¬lations without upstream water meters. The pipe is guided from one tapping point directly to the next using double connections. The piping then runs from the last cold water consumer back to the storey connection point. The hot water pipe is guided from the last fixture as a circulation pipe back to the storey connection point.

**Advantages:**

- Lower pressure loss values for cold water section
- All hot water tapping points feature a circulation connection. Even hot water temperature distribution
- Optimum water exchange even when only one fixture is used
- Low stagnation times
- No legionella growth in the hot water tapping points
- Hydraulic alignment of the circulation piping

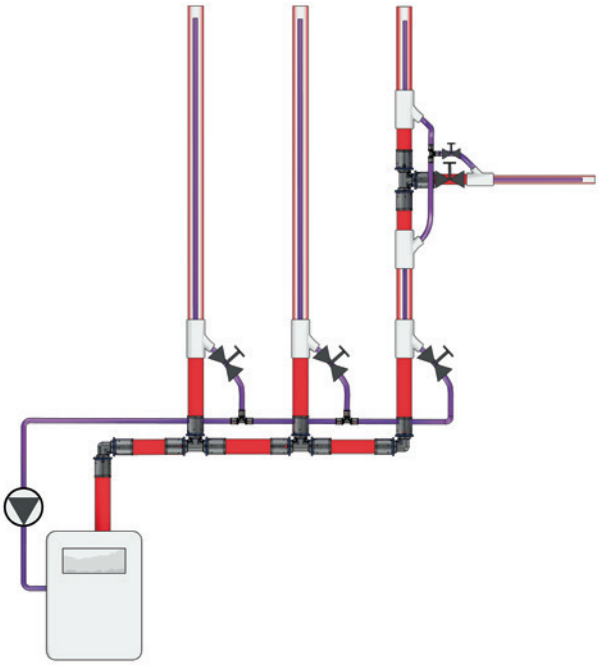
Loop installations with continuous hot water circulation should be sufficiently insulated.
The continuous maximal hot water temperature should be limited to 70 °C, according to ISO 21003.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tigris M5** | **Tigris M5** | **Tigris M5** | **Tigris M5** | **Tigris MP** | **Tigris MP** |
| Tee reduced<br>20 x 16 x 20 | Tee<br>16 x 16 x 16 | Double Wall<br>Flange female<br>16 x ½” | Toilet connector | Pipe 20 mm | Pipe 16 mm |
| **4064354** | **4064323** | **4064412** | **4064292** | **3004366** | **3004363** |

*Table 9: Materials of loop installation with circulation example.*

### 3.8.1.5 Internal circulation

(check your representative for local availability)



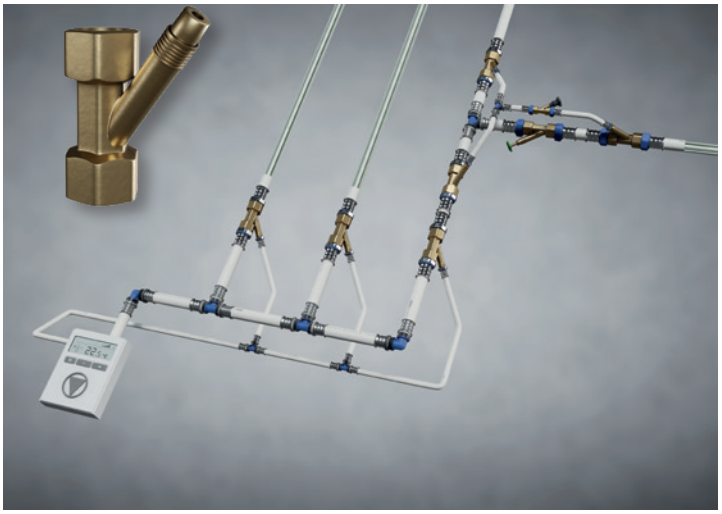


*Fig. 46: Internal hot water circulation system.*

Internal circulation is an efficient installation type offering various advantages. Basically, the circulation piping feeds into the hot water piping.

**Advantages:**

- Less space required in the duct
- No separate fixings
- No separate insulation
- No separate fire protection. Less material required
- No additional loss of energy through external circulation
- Optimum hygiene
- Can be retrofitted into existing installations (depending on standing pipe dimension)

**Tip:** Internal circulation: quick, energy-efficient, can be retrofitted.

**Note for calculating the size:**
With internal circulation, the selected existing pipe generally has to be one size bigger than the calculation. The Wavin connection set is available on request.

Loop installations with continuous hot water circulation should be sufficiently insulated. The continuous maximal hot water temperature should be limited to 70 °C, according to ISO 21003.

Wavin offers pre-assembled connection sets for internal circulation. The Wavin connection sets comprise:

- Wavin internal circulation pipe PE-Xc, in 8 mm or 12 mm.
- Wavin multi-layer composite pipe.
- Tigris K5 and Tigris M5 pre-form parts (incl. pre-form parts with sleeve as transition to internal circulation pipe).
- Thermostat valve with default setting for circulation piping.
- Phase regulation and isolation valve.

Tigris Inliner connection sets Cat. code
40 x 32 mm 03171473
50 x 32 mm 03171474

Individual parts Cat. code
Tigris Inliner pipe PE-Xc 8 mm 03171472
Tigris Inliner pipe PE-Xc 12 mm 03171471
Tigris M1 Inliner fitting 1” x ¾” 8 mm 03171469
Tigris M1 Inliner fitting 1 ½” x ¾” 12 mm 03171470

### 3.8.2. Heating installation Variants

*Fig. 47: Double pipe radiator heating.*

In this chapter you find the most common examples of Tigris radiator solutions

**1. Double pipe heating**

The “standard variant” – recognized, tried and tested
**Economically sensible terms and conditions of service**
Because of the total length of the pipe network resulting in pressure loss, a pressure loss of 100 to 200 Pa/m can be calculated in consideration of additional individual resistances (e.g. valves).

**The advantages:**

- Even temperature of all radiators (= source of well being)
- Recognised system for recording heating costs
- Suitable for skirting boards

**2. Double pipe heating with central manifold**

The “spaghetti system” – optimal assembly and comfort
**Economically sensible terms and conditions of service**
Because of the short connection pipes from the manifold to the individual radiators, a pressure loss of 240 to 400 Pa/m can be calculated in consideration of additional individual resistances (e.g. valves).

**The advantages:**

- Only one pipe dimension from the manifold
- No connecting points in the floor area
- Each radiator feed line can be operated autonomously.
- No circulation in the pipe system in case of radiator stoppage (energy saving)

**3. Single pipe heating**

The “saving variant” – quick and inexpensive
**Economically sensible terms and conditions of service**
Because of the total length of the main line resulting in pres¬sure loss in the case of single pipe heating, a pressure loss of 100 to 200 Pa/m should be expected in consideration of additional individual resistances (sub-pipes branching off of the main line or z values of 4-way valves).

**With the use of 4-way valves:**

- No connecting points in the floor area
- Extremely quick installation
- Only one pipe dimension from the line connection

**2. Double pipe heating with central manifold**

The “spaghetti system” – optimal assembly and comfort
**Economically sensible terms and conditions of service**
Because of the short connection pipes from the manifold to the individual radiators, a pressure loss of 240 to 400 Pa/m can be calculated in consideration of additional individual resistances (e.g. valves).

### 3.8.3. Radiator connection: installation Variants

The Wavin Tigris K5/M5 and smartFIX systems offer many options for the connection of standard compact and valve radiators in the single pipe and double pipe system. The following diagrams show the most popular connection variants. In all cases, the insulation must be taken into account in accordance with the energy saving regulation.

#### 3.8.3.1. Compact Radiators

Pipe connection from the wall by means of Eurocone screw connections.

**Tigris M1**

Eurocone Screw connection FT 16 x ¾”

**4013466**

*Fig. 48: Radiator installation examples with “Eurocone” screw connection.*

### 3.8.3.2. Valve Radiators

Pipe connection from the wall by means of radiator connecting block and IT “Eurocone” screw connections and the use of a junction fitting.

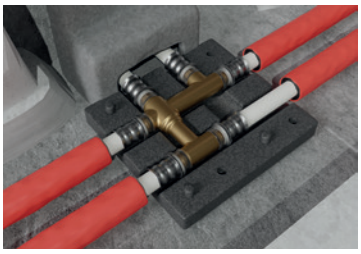


*Fig. 49: Radiator installation examples with cross-fitting block.*

| **Tigris M1** | **Tigris M5** |
|---|---|
| Eurocone Screw connection FT 16 x ¾” | Cross fitting 16x16x16 |
| **4013466** | **4064422** |

Also available in:

| | |
|---|---|
| 16x16x20 | 16x20x16 |
| 20x16x16 | 20x16x20 |
| 20x20x16 | 20x20x20 |

Pipe connection from the floor by means of Tigris M1 angle connecting pipes.

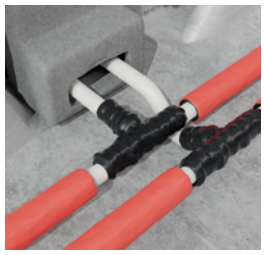


*Fig. 50: Radiator installation examples with angle connection pipes.*

Remark- Always protect fittings from corrosion when immersed in concrete.

| **Tigris M5** | **Tigris M5** | **Tigris M5** | **Tigris M5** |
|---|---|---|---|
| radiator wall | radiator floor | elbow radiator | tee radiator |
| **4064242** | **4064243** | **4064239** | **4064240** |

*Table 10: Materials of radiator installation*

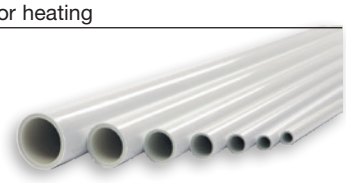
# 4. Technical information

## 4.1. Technical specifications

### 4.1.1. Technical specifications MP Pipes

**Wavin multi-layer composite pipes: Technical specifications**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Range of application** | Drinking water installation, radiator connections and underfloor heating | | |
| **Pipe colour** | white | | |



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Pipe material** | **PE-Xc pipes**<br>Internal layer made of PE-Xc (electron-beam crosslinked polyethylene), external layer made of PE, with an aluminium layer between, connected by special bounding agents | | **PE-RT pipes**<br>Internal layer made of PE-RT (raised temperature resistance polyethylene), external layer made of PE, with an aluminium layer between, connected by special bounding agents |
| **Classification fire behaviour** | DIN EN 13501: E<br>DIN 4102: B2 | | DIN EN 13501: E<br>DIN 4102: B2 |
| **Application conditions** | **Application class** | **Design temp.** | **Design pressure** |
| | 1 | 60°C | 10 bar |
| | 2 | 70°C | 10 bar |
| | 4 | 20-40-60°C | 10 bar |
| | 5 | 20-40-80°C | 6 bar |
| **Coefficient of thermal expansion** | 0,025 – 0,030 mm/m·K | | |
| **Thermal conductivity** | 0,4 W/ m·K | | |
| **Pipe roughness** | 0,007mm | | |
| **Range of application** | Low temperature radiator connections and underfloor heating systems | | |
| **Pipe colour** | blue | | |
| **Pipe material** | Internal layer made of PE-RT (raised temperature resistance polyethylene), external layer made of PE, with an aluminium layer between, connected by special bounding agents | | |
| **Application conditions** | **Application class** | **Design temp.** | **Design pressure** |
| | 4 | 20-40-60°C | 10 bar |
| **Coefficient of thermal expansion** | 0,025 – 0,030 mm/m·K | | |
| **Thermal conductivity** | 0,4 W/ m·K | | |
| **Pipe roughness** | 0,007mm | | |

*Table 11: Technical specifications of Wavin multi-layer composite pipes .*

### 4.1.2. Technical specifications Fittings

**Technical specifications Tigris K5 and Tigris M5**

| | **Tigris K5 (16-40 mm)** | **Tigris M5 (16-40 mm)** |
|---|---|---|
| Fitting material | Polyphenylsulfone (PPSU body), press sleeve in stainless steel, threaded inserts: Ecobrass (CW724R) | Brass body (CW 617N/ CW625N/ CW 724R)), press sleeve in stainless steel |
| Fitting colour | Blue fitting and transparent fixring  | Brass-coloured body and transparent fixring  |
| Max. constant operating temperature | 85°C at 6 bar, 70°C at 10 bar | |
| Max. short-term load | 100°C (at max. 100 hours in 50 years) | |
| Max. constant operating pressure | 10 bar at 70°C | |

*Table 12: Technical specifications of Tigris K5 and Tigris M5.*

**Technical specifications Tigris K1 and Tigris M1**

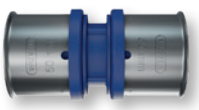
| | **Tigris K1 (50-75)** | **Tigris M1 (50-75)** |
|---|---|---|
| Fitting material | Polyphenylsulfone (PPSU), press sleeve in stainless steel, threaded inserts: Ecobrass (CW724R) | Tin-coated brass (CW617N), press sleeve in stainless steel |
| Fitting colour | Blue  | Base body tin plated and blue fixring  |
| Max. constant operating temperature | 85°C at 6 bar, 70°C at 10 bar | |
| Max. short-term load | 100°C (at max. 100 hours in 50 years) | |
| Max. constant operating pressure | 10 bar at 70°C | |

*Table 13: Technical specifications of Tigris K1 and Tigris M1.*

**Technical specifications smartFIX**

| | **smartFIX** |
|---|---|
| Fitting material | Polyphenylsulfone (PPSU) for the fitting base body and fixing ring. Caps in glass fibre reinforced polyamide. Threaded inserts: Ecobrass (CW724R) |
| Fitting colour | Blue |
| |  |
| Max. constant operating temperature | 85°C at 6 bar, 70°C at 10 bar |
| Max. short-term load | 100°C (at max. 100 hours in 50 years) |
| Max. constant operating pressure | 10 bar at 70°C |

*Table 14: Technical specifications of Tigris smartFIX.*

### 4.1.3. Classification of operating requirements for Wavin Multi layer pipe following ISO 21003-1:2008 (E)

**Temperature**

ISO 21003 disguises the following temperatures:

- $T_D$ = Design temperature, maximum exposure 49 years *
- $T_{max}$ = Maximum temperature, max. exposure 1 year **
- $T_{mal}$ = Malfunction temperature, max. exposure 100 hours

In total summing up a lifetime of 50 years.

The **most relevant is the design temperature**, as this indicates what maximum temperature can be exposed on the pipe on a daily base.

This continuous maximum operating temperature should not exceed 70°C.
When loop circulation is applied for hot water, it is strongly recommended to apply sufficient pipe insulation.

This temperature is mentioned on the pipe between brackets and is directly related to the class. Example: cl1(60°C) means application class 1 (hot water supply), design temperature 60°C.

(**$T_{max}$ 95°C** on the pipe refers to the required max. temperature during the Temperature Cycle Test which is executed to simulate a lifetime of 50 years).

**Application class & pressure**

ISO 21003 disguises the following application classes:

- Class 1 for hot water supply up to 60°C
- Class 2 for hot water supply up to 70°C
- Class 4 for low-temperature (underfloor) heating/ radiators
- Class 5 for high-temperature heating/ radiators

With the application class, the following design pressures are defined:
4 bar, 6 bar, 8 bar, 10 bar.

The pressure class is defined by the pipe configuration: material(s), wall thickness and diameter.

Example: **cl5(80°C)/6 bar(0,6 Mpa**) means application class 5 ( = high-temperature heating), design temperature.

| Class | Design temp. | Years $T_D$ | Years $T_{max}$ | $T_{mal}$ | Hours $T_{mal}$ | Application |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 60 °C | 49 | 1 | 95 °C | 100 | Hot water 60 °C |
| 2 | 70 °C | 49 | 1 | 95 °C | 100 | Hot water 70 °C |
| 4 | 20-40-60 °C* | 2,5-20-25* | 2,5 | 100 °C | 100 | HLow temp. heating |
| 5 | 20-60-80 °C* | 14-25-10* | 1 | 100 °C | 100 | High temp. heating |

*) TD for UFH/ low temp. radiators = 60°C/ 25 years + 40°C/ 20 year + 20°C/ 2,5 year. For high temp. radiators = 80°C/ 10 years + 60°C/ 25 year + 20°C/ 14 year

**) Tmax for UFH/ low temp. radiators max. exposure = 2,5 years

*Table 15: Application class according to ISO 21003-1:2008.*

### 4.2 Flow performance

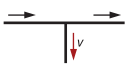
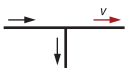
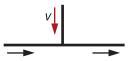
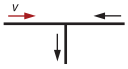
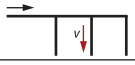
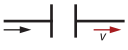
The performance of the installation is related to the pressure loss in the system and the final water flow at the tap point. One of the causes of pressure loss in the systems is related to internal diameters of pipe as well as inner bore of the fitting. The impact of the inner bore (reduction) versus pipe inside diameter is stronger for smaller diameters than with bigger diameters.

With Tigris M5 and Tigris K5, covering the fitting range up to 40 mm, the increase of the bore diameter has significantly contributed to an improvement of flow performance. That's what we call Optiflow.

In below overview the Zeta values of the various fittings and diameters can be found.

### 4.2.1. Zeta values Tigris M5 & Tigris K5

A water velocity of 2 m/s has been used for the calculation of equivalent pipe lengths:

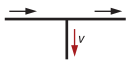
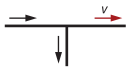
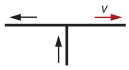
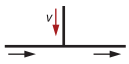
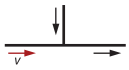
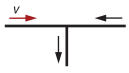
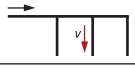
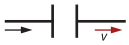
| Nr. | Designation according to DVGW W 575 | Graphic symbol faccording to DVGW W 575 [1] | Zeta value ξ | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | DN 12 | DN 15 | DN 20 | DN 25 |
| | | | pipe diameter $d_a$ mm | | | |
| | | | 16 | 20 | 25 | 32 |
| 1 | TA |  | 7,8 | 5,4 | 3,9 | 3,2 |
| 2 | TD |  | 2,5 | 1,4 | 0,8 | 0,6 |
| 3 | TG |  | 7,0 | 5,0 | 4,1 | 2,7 |
| 4 | TVA |  | 13,4 | 9,3 | 8,1 | 5,4 |
| 5 | TVD |  | 27,4 | 19,3 | 13,3 | 11,2 |
| 6 | TVG |  | 18,9 | 11,7 | 12,8 | 9,8 |
| 7 | W90 |  | 6,4 | 5,4 | 3,7 | 3,0 |
| 8 | W45 |  | - | - | 1,6 | 1,3 |
| 9 | RED |  | - | 2,6 | 0,8 | 0,7 |
| 10 | WS |  | 5,7 | 4,9 | 5,2 | - |
| 11 | WSD |  | 9,0 | 6,0 | 3,8 | - |
| 12 | WSA |  | 7,0 | 12,2 | 9,8 | - |
| 13 | STV |  | - | - | - | - |
| 14 | K |  | 2,2 | 1,1 | 0,8 | 0,5 |

Remark: The Zeta values of Tigris K1, Tigris K5, Tigris M1, Tigris M5 and smartFIX can by exception deviate of the values mentioned in the above table according to DIN 1988- part 300. On request, the specific values can be submitted. The values in the table are the measured values for Tigris M5. These values might only be used indicatively for Tigris K5.

*Table 16: Zeta values Tigris K5 and Tigris M5 and equivalent pipe lengths.*

### 4.2.2. Zeta values Tigris M1 & Tigris K1

A water velocity of 2 m/s has been used for the calculation of equivalent pipe lengths:

| Nr. | Abbreviation according to DVGW W 575 | Graphic symbol according to DVGW W 575 [1] | Zeta value ξ | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | DN 12 | DN 15 | DN 20 | DN 25 | DN 32 | DN 40 | DN 50 | DN 65 |
| | | | pipe diameter $d_a$ mm | | | | | | | |
| | | | 16 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 75 |
| 1 | TA |  | 17,2 | 8,1 | 5,6 | 9,3 | 3,5 | 3,0 | 3,1 | 4,1 |
| 2 | TD |  | 6,0 | 3,6 | 2,1 | 4,8 | 1,1 | 0,8 | 0,7 | 0,8 |
| 3 | TG |  | 11,5 | 6,8 | 5,3 | 3,7 | 3,5 | 3,0 | 3,1 | 4,1 |
| 4 | TVA |  | 17,0 | 10,0 | 8,0 | 5,0 | 5,5 | 4,5 | 4,0 | 3,5 |
| 5 | TVD |  | 35,0 | 23,0 | 16,0 | 11,0 | 10,0 | 9,0 | 8,0 | 7,0 |
| 6 | TVG |  | 27,0 | 17,0 | 12,0 | 9,0 | 8,0 | 7,0 | 6,0 | 5,0 |
| 7 | W90 |  | 17,3 | 7,4 | 5,7 | 8,3 | 3,3 | 3,0 | 3,5 | 4,0 |
| 8 | W45 |  | 3,0 | 2,5 | 2,0 | 1,5 | 1,3 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 1,0 |
| 9 | RED |  | 3,1 | 2,6 | 2,0 | 1,0 | 0,6 | 1,3 | 0,3 | 0,5 |
| 10 | WS |  | 8,1 | 6,6 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 11 | WSD |  | 5,0 | 4,5 | 4,0 | – | – | – | – | – |
| 12 | WSA |  | 4,0 | 3,5 | 3,0 | – | – | – | – | – |
| 13 | STV |  | 4,5 | 3,0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 14 | K |  | 3,1 | 3,5 | 2,1 | 5,0 | 0,9 | 0,9 | 0,9 | 0,7 |

Remark: The Zeta values of Tigris K1, Tigris K5, Tigris M1, Tigris M5 and smartFIX can by exception deviate of the values mentioned in the above table according to DIN 1988- part 300. On request, the specific values can be submitted.

*Table 17: Zeta values Tigris K1 and Tigris M1 and equivalent pipe lengths according to DIN 1988- part 300.*

### 4.2.3. Pressure loss in pipes for drinking water applications

**Drinking water,**
**nominal dimensions 16-25 mm**

| Normal dimension (V/l) | 16 x 2 mm 12 mm 0,11 l/m | | 20 x 2,25 mm 15,5 mm 0,19 l/m | | 25 x 2,5 mm 20 mm 0,31 l/m | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vs l/s | R mbar/m | v m/s | R mbar/m | v m/s | R mbar/m | v m/s |
| 0,01 | 0,24 | 0,12 | | | | |
| 0,02 | 0,80 | 0,19 | 0,24 | 0,15 | | |
| 0,03 | 1,39 | 0,29 | 0,49 | 0,18 | | |
| 0,04 | 2,26 | 0,37 | 0,77 | 0,23 | 0,26 | 0,18 |
| 0,05 | 3,40 | 0,45 | 0,98 | 0,26 | 0,29 | 0,20 |
| 0,06 | 4,43 | 0,55 | 1,29 | 0,31 | 0,34 | 0,22 |
| 0,07 | 5,80 | 0,63 | 1,84 | 0,39 | 0,52 | 0,24 |
| 0,08 | 7,40 | 0,73 | 2,25 | 0,45 | 0,74 | 0,26 |
| 0,09 | 8,90 | 0,82 | 2,38 | 0,50 | 0,84 | 0,30 |
| 0,10 | 10,81 | 0,91 | 3,31 | 0,54 | 0,99 | 0,33 |
| 0,15 | 22,00 | 1,35 | 6,51 | 0,81 | 2,00 | 0,49 |
| 0,20 | 37,40 | 1,81 | 11,01 | 1,10 | 3,30 | 0,65 |
| 0,25 | 61,24 | 2,44 | 15,48 | 1,31 | 4,40 | 0,79 |
| 0,30 | 81,29 | 2,87 | 23,70 | 1,63 | 6,47 | 0,97 |
| 0,35 | 104,30 | 3,34 | 28,94 | 1,83 | 8,35 | 1,10 |
| 0,40 | 131,80 | 3,73 | 41,05 | 2,17 | 10,47 | 1,29 |
| 0,45 | 157,80 | 4,43 | 44,04 | 2,34 | 13,40 | 1,44 |
| 0,50 | 191,20 | 4,84 | 54,03 | 2,71 | 15,70 | 1,58 |
| 0,55 | 229,40 | 5,11 | 71,02 | 2,96 | 19,34 | 1,79 |
| 0,60 | 261,30 | 5,52 | 79,60 | 3,24 | 21,99 | 1,94 |
| 0,65 | 299,70 | 5,91 | 91,10 | 3,51 | 25,30 | 2,09 |
| 0,70 | 333,76 | 6,41 | 99,90 | 3,77 | 29,01 | 2,22 |
| 0,75 | 378,13 | 6,85 | 115,40 | 4,00 | 33,40 | 2,41 |
| 0,80 | 425,31 | 7,26 | 122,30 | 4,19 | 35,70 | 2,51 |
| 0,85 | | | 137,20 | 4,46 | 39,90 | 2,67 |
| 0,90 | | | 154,70 | 4,80 | 43,15 | 2,73 |
| 0,95 | | | 171,50 | 5,10 | 49,10 | 3,04 |
| 1,00 | | | 190,40 | 5,33 | 52,80 | 3,11 |
| 1,05 | | | 208,30 | 5,60 | 63,01 | 3,38 |
| 1,10 | | | 217,90 | 5,87 | 67,40 | 3,53 |
| 1,15 | | | 229,40 | 5,99 | 70,01 | 3,70 |
| 1,20 | | | 243,60 | 6,27 | 74,40 | 3,85 |
| 1,25 | | | 281,10 | 6,70 | 77,20 | 4,10 |
| 1,30 | | | 299,40 | 6,99 | 81,03 | 4,32 |
| 1,35 | | | | | 86,21 | 4,50 |
| 1,40 | | | | | 99,13 | 4,62 |
| 1,45 | | | | | 101,90 | 4,84 |
| 1,50 | | | | | 103,80 | 4,99 |

*Table 18: Pressure loss in Wavin Tigris multilayer pipes in the drinking water installation.*

## Drinking water, nominal dimensions 32-50 mm

| Normal dimension (V/l) | 32 x 3 mm 25 mm 0,53 l/m | | 40 x 4 mm 32 mm 0,80 l/m | | 50 x 4,5 mm 41 mm 1,32 l/m | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vs l/s | R mbar/m | v m/s | R mbar/m | v m/s | R mbar/m | v m/s |
| 0,07 | 0,21 | 0,13 | | | | |
| 0,08 | 0,24 | 0,14 | | | | |
| 0,09 | 0,26 | 0,16 | | | | |
| 0,10 | 0,31 | 0,19 | | | | |
| 0,15 | 0,58 | 0,27 | 0,27 | 0,19 | | |
| 0,20 | 1,10 | 0,41 | 0,35 | 0,27 | | |
| 0,25 | 1,31 | 0,48 | 0,55 | 0,31 | 0,19 | 0,18 |
| 0,30 | 1,80 | 0,56 | 0,70 | 0,38 | 0,25 | 0,23 |
| 0,35 | 2,51 | 0,68 | 0,88 | 0,42 | 0,31 | 0,27 |
| 0,40 | 3,10 | 0,76 | 1,14 | 0,49 | 0,36 | 0,32 |
| 0,45 | 3,65 | 0,85 | 1,35 | 0,54 | 0,45 | 0,33 |
| 0,50 | 4,45 | 0,95 | 1,67 | 0,60 | 0,54 | 0,38 |
| 0,55 | 5,20 | 1,03 | 1,99 | 0,69 | 0,63 | 0,41 |
| 0,60 | 6,21 | 1,14 | 2,32 | 0,77 | 0,70 | 0,45 |
| 0,65 | 7,01 | 1,22 | 2,34 | 0,81 | 0,82 | 0,51 |
| 0,70 | 7,99 | 1,29 | 2,99 | 0,84 | 0,95 | 0,55 |
| 0,75 | 9,05 | 1,40 | 3,38 | 0,90 | 1,08 | 0,57 |
| 0,80 | 10,64 | 1,53 | 3,77 | 0,97 | 1,17 | 0,60 |
| 0,85 | 11,17 | 1,59 | 4,38 | 1,06 | 0,27 | 0,62 |
| 0,90 | 13,25 | 1,72 | 4,73 | 1,13 | 1,43 | 0,65 |
| 0,95 | 13,73 | 1,78 | 5,24 | 1,19 | 1,66 | 0,72 |
| 1,00 | 15,11 | 1,87 | 5,65 | 1,25 | 1,77 | 0,79 |
| 1,10 | 18,14 | 2,06 | 6,73 | 1,38 | 2,07 | 0,84 |
| 1,20 | 20,99 | 2,25 | 7,77 | 1,47 | 2,35 | 0,87 |
| 1,30 | 24,40 | 2,44 | 9,04 | 1,65 | 2,72 | 0,96 |
| 1,40 | 27,47 | 2,65 | 10,31 | 1,78 | 3,16 | 1,05 |
| 1,50 | 31,20 | 2,83 | 11,67 | 1,91 | 3,59 | 1,16 |
| 1,60 | 35,90 | 3,09 | 12,98 | 1,97 | 4,02 | 1,24 |
| 1,70 | 39,99 | 3,21 | 14,37 | 2,09 | 4,61 | 1,41 |
| 1,80 | 43,71 | 3,41 | 16,09 | 2,26 | 5,01 | 1,49 |
| 1,90 | 46,98 | 3,55 | 17,57 | 2,35 | 5,45 | 1,65 |
| 2,00 | 54,20 | 3,81 | 19,31 | 2,47 | 5,99 | 1,72 |
| 2,20 | 69,27 | 4,22 | 23,11 | 2,78 | 7,02 | 1,81 |
| 2,40 | 78,00 | 4,61 | 27,01 | 3,01 | 8,25 | 1,89 |
| 2,60 | 87,20 | 4,94 | 31,02 | 3,29 | 9,45 | 2,04 |
| 2,80 | 93,34 | 5,04 | 35,19 | 3,46 | 10,91 | 2,21 |
| 3,00 | 121,30 | 3,31 | 40,04 | 3,78 | 12,25 | 2,31 |
| 3,20 | | | 45,57 | 3,99 | 13,55 | 2,56 |
| 3,40 | | | 50,88 | 4,06 | 14,48 | 2,74 |
| 3,60 | | | 56,17 | 4,51 | 18,02 | 2,99 |
| 4,00 | | | 66,87 | 4,94 | 20,54 | 3,14 |
| 4,20 | | | 71,14 | 5,23 | 21,74 | 3,29 |
| 4,40 | | | 79,14 | 5,41 | 23,08 | 3,47 |
| 4,60 | | | 85,77 | 5,66 | 27,25 | 3,71 |
| 4,80 | | | 93,23 | 5,91 | 28,88 | 3,88 |
| 5,00 | | | 107,12 | 6,13 | 30,67 | 3,89 |
| 5,20 | | | | | 32,19 | 4,02 |
| 5,40 | | | | | 33,33 | 4,08 |
| 5,60 | | | | | 34,12 | 4,12 |
| 5,80 | | | | | 39,68 | 4,33 |
| 6,00 | | | | | 43,44 | 4,56 |

## Drinking water, nominal dimensions 63-75 mm

| Normal dimension (V/l) | 63 x 6,0 mm 51 mm | | 75 x 7,5 mm 60 mm | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vs l/s | R mbar/m | v m/s | R mbar/m | v m/s |
| 1,00 | 0,63 | 0,50 | 0,27 | 0,35 |
| 1,10 | 0,74 | 0,55 | 0,31 | 0,39 |
| 1,20 | 0,89 | 0,59 | 0,37 | 0,42 |
| 1,30 | 1,13 | 0,63 | 0,42 | 0,46 |
| 1,40 | 1,21 | 0,68 | 0,48 | 0,50 |
| 1,50 | 1,26 | 0,75 | 0,54 | 0,53 |
| 1,60 | 1,49 | 0,78 | 0,61 | 0,57 |
| 1,70 | 1,60 | 0,82 | 0,68 | 0,60 |
| 1,80 | 1,76 | 0,89 | 0,75 | 0,64 |
| 1,90 | 1,92 | 0,95 | 0,83 | 0,67 |
| 2,00 | 2,10 | 1,00 | 0,90 | 0,71 |
| 2,20 | 2,60 | 1,12 | 1,07 | 0,78 |
| 2,40 | 2,80 | 1,20 | 1,25 | 0,85 |
| 2,60 | 3,20 | 1,26 | 1,44 | 0,92 |
| 2,80 | 3,60 | 1,35 | 1,65 | 0,99 |
| 3,00 | 4,30 | 1,48 | 1,86 | 1,06 |
| 3,20 | 4,90 | 1,60 | 2,09 | 1,13 |
| 3,40 | 5,60 | 1,70 | 2,33 | 1,20 |
| 3,60 | 6,60 | 1,85 | 2,58 | 1,27 |
| 4,00 | 7,20 | 2,00 | 3,12 | 1,41 |
| 4,20 | 8,00 | 2,10 | 3,40 | 1,49 |
| 4,40 | 9,00 | 2,20 | 3,70 | 1,56 |
| 4,60 | 9,40 | 2,30 | 4,01 | 1,63 |
| 4,80 | 9,70 | 2,40 | 4,33 | 1,70 |
| 5,00 | 10,80 | 2,50 | 4,66 | 1,77 |
| 5,20 | 11,00 | 2,58 | 5,00 | 1,84 |
| 5,40 | 11,60 | 2,62 | 5,35 | 1,91 |
| 5,60 | 12,40 | 2,73 | 5,71 | 1,98 |
| 5,80 | 13,80 | 2,85 | 6,09 | 2,05 |
| 6,00 | 15,00 | 2,94 | 6,47 | 2,12 |
| 6,25 | | | 6,96 | 2,21 |
| 6,50 | | | 7,48 | 2,30 |
| 6,75 | | | 8,01 | 2,39 |
| 7,00 | | | 8,55 | 2,48 |
| 7,25 | | | 9,11 | 2,56 |
| 7,50 | | | 9,69 | 2,65 |
| 7,75 | | | 10,28 | 2,74 |
| 8,00 | | | 10,89 | 2,83 |
| 8,50 | | | 12,16 | 3,01 |
| 9,00 | | | 13,49 | 3,18 |
| 9,50 | | | 14,89 | 3,36 |
| 10,00 | | | 16,34 | 3,54 |

### 4.2.4. Pressure loss in heating systems

**Dimensioning heating systems**

For Wavin multi-layer composite pipes installed with Tigris K1, Tigris K5, Tigris M1, Tigris M5 and smartFIX fittings, the aluminum layer guarantees tightness against oxygen diffusion and thus meets the requirements of DIN 4726 (hot water, underfloor heating and central heating )in terms of oxygen tightness.

This makes the Tigris connection system particularly suitable for these heating applications.

The design and calculation of the required pipe diameter can be done in accordance with the relevant technical design rules, determined by the amount of heat to be transported and the applicable pressure losses in the pipe network.

The pressure loss in a pipe network is caused by the pipe friction for the selected pipe diameter and the Sum of individual resistances such as angles, tees, radiators,

**Connection angle**

The pipe friction losses of Wavin Tigris-K1, Tigris-M1 and smartFIX pipes can be found on the tables on the next pages. By selecting an inlet/ return temperature difference of 10, 15 or 20 K, the pressure loss in Pa/m as well as the speed can be determined directly.

**Formulas:**
**Sum of individual pressure losses:**

$$Z = \Sigma\, \zeta \ \frac{v^2 \cdot p}{2} \ [Pa]$$

$\zeta$ = Pressure loss Coefficient (Zeta value)
p = Density (kg/m$^3$)
v = Velocity (m/s)

**Total pressure loss:**

$\Delta pg = R \cdot l + Z + \Delta p_v$ [Pa]
R = Pressure loss in pipe (Pa/m)
l = pipe length (m)
Z = individual pressure loss
$\Delta p_v$ = Pressure loss heating valve (Pa)

**Heating medium mass flow:**

$$m = \frac{QHK}{\Delta t.C} \ [kg/h]$$

$Q_{HK}$ = heat quantity heating circuit (W)
$\Delta t$ = Temperatur difference inlet/ return (K)
C = specific heat capacity water
= (1,163 Wh/kg · K)

**Pressure loss in multi layer pipes for heating systems**

**Diameters 16-32 mm**

| Mass flow kg/h | Heatperformance W | | | Pipe dimensions mm | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 16 x 20 $d_i$ = 12 | | 20 x 2,25 $d_i$ = 15,5 | |
| | with a delta of (K) | | | Pressure loss R (Pa/m) + Velocity v (m/s) | | | |
| | 10 | 15 | 20 | R | v | R | v |
| 8,59 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 1 | 0,02 | | |
| 12,89 | 150 | 425 | 300 | 3 | 0,03 | | |
| 17,19 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 5 | 0,04 | | |
| 21,49 | 250 | 375 | 500 | 8 | 0,05 | | |
| 25,79 | 300 | 450 | 600 | 10 | 0,06 | | |
| 30,09 | 350 | 525 | 700 | 13 | 0,09 | | |
| 34,39 | 400 | 600 | 800 | 16 | 0,10 | | |
| 38,69 | 450 | 675 | 900 | 19 | 0,11 | | |
| 42,99 | 500 | 750 | 1000 | 22 | 0,12 | | |
| 51,59 | 600 | 900 | 1200 | 30 | 0,13 | | |
| 60,18 | 700 | 1050 | 1400 | 35 | 0,14 | | |
| 68,78 | 800 | 1200 | 1600 | 50 | 0,16 | | |
| 77,38 | 900 | 1375 | 1800 | 61 | 0,20 | | |
| 85,98 | 1000 | 1500 | 2000 | 66 | 0,21 | 11 | 0,10 |
| 94,58 | 1100 | 1650 | 2200 | 81 | 0,23 | 18 | 0,12 |
| 103,18 | 1200 | 1800 | 2400 | 93 | 0,26 | 25 | 0,14 |
| 111,76 | 1300 | 1950 | 2600 | 111 | 0,29 | 31 | 0,16 |
| 120,36 | 1400 | 2100 | 2800 | 119 | 0,30 | 38 | 018 |
| 128,96 | 1500 | 2250 | 3000 | 144 | 0,33 | 46 | 0,20 |
| 137,56 | 1600 | 2400 | 3200 | 156 | 0,35 | 51 | 0,22 |
| 146,16 | 1700 | 2550 | 3400 | 177 | 0,38 | 58 | 0,24 |
| 154,76 | 1800 | 2700 | 3600 | 190 | 0,39 | 63 | 0,25 |
| 171,96 | 2000 | 3000 | 4000 | 225 | 0,43 | 70 | 0,27 |
| 180,57 | 2100 | 3150 | 4200 | 247 | 0,44 | 79 | 0,28 |
| 189,17 | 2200 | 3300 | 4400 | 268 | 0,46 | 86 | 0,29 |
| 197,76 | 2300 | 3450 | 4600 | 289 | 0,49 | 93 | 0,30 |
| 206,36 | 2400 | 3600 | 4800 | 320 | 0,52 | 98 | 0,31 |
| 214,96 | 2500 | 3750 | 5000 | 345 | 0,56 | 103 | 0,32 |
| 223,56 | 2600 | 3900 | 5200 | 353 | 0,58 | 107 | 0,34 |
| 232,16 | 2700 | 4050 | 5400 | 365 | 0,61 | 112 | 0,,35 |
| 240,76 | 2800 | 4200 | 5600 | 422 | 0,63 | 121 | 0,37 |
| 249,36 | 2900 | 4350 | 5800 | 453 | 0,65 | 130 | 0,39 |
| 257,95 | 3000 | 4500 | 6000 | 471 | 0,67 | 140 | 0,40 |
| 266,55 | 3100 | 4650 | 6200 | 506 | 0,69 | 152 | 0,42 |
| 275,15 | 3200 | 4800 | 6400 | 545 | 0,71 | 161 | 0,43 |
| 283,75 | 3300 | 4950 | 6600 | 587 | 0,74 | 167 | 0,45 |
| 292,35 | 3400 | 5100 | 6800 | 603 | 0,76 | 175 | 0,46 |
| 300,94 | 3500 | 5250 | 7000 | 625 | 0,77 | 185 | 0,47 |
| 309,54 | 3600 | 5400 | 7200 | 663 | 0,79 | 199 | 0,48 |
| 318,14 | 3700 | 5550 | 7400 | 696 | 0,82 | 211 | 0,50 |
| 326,74 | 3800 | 5700 | 7600 | 732 | 0,83 | 218 | 0,51 |
| 335,34 | 3900 | 5850 | 7800 | 765 | 0,86 | 226 | 0,53 |
| 343,93 | 4000 | 6000 | 8000 | 781 | 0,88 | 235 | 0,54 |
| 386,93 | 4500 | 6250 | 9000 | 966 | 0,98 | 277 | 0,61 |
| 408,43 | 4750 | 7125 | 9500 | 1088 | 1,04 | 304 | 0,63 |
| 429,92 | 5000 | 7500 | 10000 | 1067 | 1,11 | 351 | 0,66 |
| 451,42 | 5250 | 7875 | 10500 | | | 374 | 0,70 |
| 472,91 | 5500 | 8250 | 11000 | | | 409 | 0,72 |
| 494,41 | 5750 | 8625 | 11500 | | | 439 | 0,75 |
| 515,90 | 6000 | 9000 | 12000 | | | 470 | 0,78 |
| 537,40 | 6250 | 9375 | 12500 | | | 512 | 0,83 |
| 558,90 | 6500 | 9750 | 13000 | | | 545 | 0,85 |
| 580,40 | 6750 | 10125 | 13500 | | | 581 | 0,88 |
| 601,89 | 7000 | 10500 | 14000 | | | 619 | 0,91 |
| 623,39 | 7250 | 10875 | 14500 | | | 666 | 096 |
| 644,88 | 7500 | 11250 | 15000 | | | 699 | 0,98 |
| 666,38 | 7750 | 11625 | 15500 | | | 744 | 1,01 |
| 687,87 | 8000 | 12000 | 16000 | | | 786 | 1,04 |
| 709,37 | 8250 | 12375 | 16500 | | | 829 | 1,08 |
| 730,87 | 8500 | 12750 | 17000 | | | 887 | 1,11 |
| 773,86 | 9000 | 13500 | 18000 | | | 987 | 1,17 |
| 795,36 | 9250 | 13875 | 18500 | | | 1019 | 1,21 |

*Table 19: Mass flow, heat performance and pressure loss for Wavin Tigris multilayer Pipes.*

| Mass flow kg/h | Heatperformance W | | | Pipe dimensions mm | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 25 x 2,5 $d_i$ = 20 | | 32 x 3,0 $d_i$ = 26 | |
| | with a delta of (K) | | | Pressure loss R (Pa/m) + Velocity v (m/s) | | | |
| | 10 | 15 | 20 | R | v | R | v |
| 171,96 | 2000 | 3000 | 4000 | 21 | 0,15 | | |
| 189,17 | 2200 | 3300 | 4400 | 25 | 0,17 | | |
| 206,36 | 2400 | 3600 | 4800 | 29 | 0,18 | | |
| 214,96 | 2500 | 3750 | 5000 | 30 | 0,19 | | |
| 232,16 | 2700 | 4050 | 5400 | 34 | 0,21 | | |
| 249,36 | 2900 | 4350 | 5800 | 38 | 0,22 | | |
| 257,95 | 3000 | 4500 | 6000 | 41 | 0,24 | 12 | 0,150 |
| 275,15 | 3200 | 4800 | 6400 | 45 | 0,25 | 13 | 0,156 |
| 292,35 | 3400 | 5100 | 6800 | 51 | 0,26 | 15 | 0,165 |
| 300,95 | 3500 | 5250 | 7000 | 54 | 0,27 | 16 | 0,170 |
| 318,14 | 3700 | 5550 | 7400 | 60 | 0,29 | 17 | 0,176 |
| 335,34 | 3900 | 5850 | 7800 | 66 | 0,30 | 19 | 0,185 |
| 343,94 | 4000 | 6000 | 8000 | 69 | 0,31 | 20 | 0,190 |
| 365,43 | 4250 | 6375 | 8500 | 77 | 0,33 | 22 | 0,200 |
| 386,93 | 4500 | 6750 | 9000 | 85 | 0,35 | 24 | 0,210 |
| 408,43 | 4750 | 7125 | 9500 | 93 | 0,37 | 26 | 0,220 |
| 429,92 | 5000 | 7500 | 10000 | 102 | 0,39 | 29 | 0,230 |
| 451,42 | 5250 | 7875 | 10500 | 108 | 0,42 | 32 | 0,240 |
| 472,91 | 5500 | 8250 | 11000 | 120 | 0,44 | 35 | 0,250 |
| 494,41 | 5750 | 8625 | 11500 | 130 | 0,46 | 38 | 0,260 |
| 515,91 | 6000 | 9000 | 12000 | 140 | 0,47 | 41 | 0,280 |
| 537,40 | 6250 | 9375 | 12500 | 150 | 0,48 | 44 | 0,290 |
| 558,90 | 6500 | 9750 | 13000 | 160 | 0,50 | 47 | 0,300 |
| 580,40 | 6750 | 10125 | 13500 | 171 | 0,52 | 50 | 0,310 |
| 601,89 | 7000 | 10500 | 14000 | 183 | 0,54 | 53 | 0,320 |
| 623,39 | 7250 | 10875 | 14500 | 194 | 0,56 | 56 | 0,330 |
| 644,88 | 7500 | 11250 | 15000 | 206 | 0,58 | 59 | 0,340 |
| 666,38 | 7750 | 11625 | 15500 | 218 | 0,61 | 62 | 0,370 |
| 687,88 | 8000 | 12000 | 16000 | 231 | 0,63 | 66 | 0,380 |
| 709,37 | 8250 | 12375 | 16500 | 244 | 0,65 | 70 | 0,390 |
| 730,87 | 8500 | 12750 | 17000 | 257 | 0,68 | 74 | 0,400 |
| 752,36 | 8750 | 13125 | 17500 | 270 | 0,70 | 78 | 0,410 |
| 773,86 | 9000 | 13500 | 18000 | 284 | 0,71 | 82 | 0,420 |
| 795,36 | 9250 | 13875 | 18500 | 297 | 0,71 | 86 | 0,430 |
| 816,85 | 9500 | 14250 | 19000 | 312 | 0,72 | 90 | 0,440 |
| 838,35 | 9750 | 14625 | 19500 | 327 | 0,74 | 94 | 0,450 |
| 859,85 | 10000 | 15000 | 20000 | 343 | 0,76 | 98 | 0,460 |
| 881,34 | 10250 | 15375 | 20500 | 357 | 0,78 | 102 | 0,470 |
| 902,84 | 10500 | 15750 | 21000 | 374 | 0,79 | 107 | 0,480 |
| 924,34 | 10750 | 16125 | 21500 | 390 | 0,83 | 112 | 0,490 |
| 945,83 | 11000 | 16500 | 22000 | 406 | 0,84 | 116 | 0,500 |
| 967,33 | 11250 | 16875 | 22500 | 422 | 0,85 | 121 | 0,520 |
| 988,83 | 11500 | 17250 | 23000 | 439 | 0,87 | 126 | 0,530 |
| 1010,32 | 11750 | 17625 | 23500 | 456 | 0,93 | 131 | 0,540 |
| 1031,82 | 12000 | 18000 | 24000 | 473 | 0,94 | 136 | 0,550 |
| 1053,31 | 12250 | 18375 | 24500 | 490 | 0,95 | 141 | 0,560 |
| 1074,81 | 12500 | 18750 | 25000 | 508 | 0,98 | 146 | 0,570 |
| 1096,31 | 12750 | 19125 | 25500 | 526 | 0,99 | 151 | 0,580 |
| 1117,80 | 13000 | 19500 | 26000 | 544 | 1,02 | 156 | 0,600 |
| 1139,29 | 13250 | 19875 | 26500 | 562 | 1,04 | 161 | 0,61 |
| 1160,79 | 13500 | 20250 | 27000 | 580 | 1,05 | 167 | 0,62 |
| 1182,28 | 13750 | 20625 | 27500 | 598 | 1,07 | 172 | 0,63 |
| 1203,78 | 14000 | 21000 | 28000 | 616 | 1,10 | 177 | 0,65 |
| 1225,27 | 14250 | 21375 | 28500 | 634 | 1,11 | 183 | 0,66 |
| 1246,77 | 14500 | 21750 | 29000 | 653 | 1,12 | 189 | 0,67 |
| 1289,76 | 15000 | 22500 | 30000 | 672 | 1,13 | 201 | 0,69 |

| Mass flow kg/h | Heatperformance W | | | Pipe dimensions mm | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 25 x 2,5 $d_i$ = 20 | | 32 x 3,0 $d_i$ = 26 | |
| | with a delta of (K) | | | Pressure loss R (Pa/m) + Velocity v (m/s) | | | |
| | 10 | 15 | 20 | R | v | R | v |
| 1332,76 | 15500 | 23250 | 31000 | | | 213 | 0,71 |
| 1375,75 | 16000 | 24000 | 32000 | | | 225 | 0,73 |
| 1418,74 | 16500 | 24750 | 33000 | | | 237 | 0,76 |
| 1461,73 | 17000 | 25500 | 34000 | | | 250 | 0,79 |
| 1504,73 | 17500 | 26250 | 35000 | | | 261 | 0,81 |
| 1547,72 | 18000 | 27000 | 36000 | | | 277 | 0,84 |
| 1590,71 | 18500 | 27750 | 37000 | | | 291 | 0,86 |
| 1633,70 | 19000 | 28500 | 38000 | | | 305 | 0,88 |
| 1676,69 | 19500 | 29250 | 39000 | | | 319 | 0,90 |
| 1719,69 | 20000 | 30000 | 40000 | | | 334 | 0,92 |
| 1762,68 | 20500 | 30750 | 41000 | | | 349 | 0,94 |
| 1805,67 | 21000 | 31500 | 42000 | | | 364 | 0,96 |
| 1848,66 | 21500 | 32250 | 43000 | | | 380 | 0,99 |
| 1891,65 | 22000 | 33000 | 44000 | | | 396 | 1,02 |

*Table 19: Mass flow, heat performance and pressure loss for Wavin Tigris multilayer Pipes.*

**Pressure loss in multi layer pipes for heating systems**

**Diameters 40-75 mm**

| Mass flow kg/h | Heatperformance W | | | Pipe dimensions mm | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 40 x 4,0 $d_i$ = 32 | | 50 x 4,5 $d_i$ = 41 | | 63 x 6,0 $d_i$ = 51 | | 75 x 7,5 $d_i$ = 60 | |
| | with a delta of (K) | | | Pressure loss R (Pa/m) + Velocity v (m/s) | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | 15 | 20 | R | v | R | v | R | v | R | v |
| 859,84 | 10000 | 15000 | 20000 | 37 | 0,30 | 12 | 0,19 | 4 | 0,13 | 2 | 0,09 |
| 945,82 | 11000 | 16500 | 22000 | 44 | 0,33 | 14 | 0,21 | 5 | 0,14 | 3 | 0,09 |
| 1031,81 | 12000 | 18000 | 24000 | 52 | 0,36 | 16 | 0,23 | 6 | 0,15 | 3 | 0,10 |
| 1117,79 | 13000 | 19500 | 26000 | 59 | 0,39 | 18 | 0,25 | 7 | 0,16 | 4 | 0,11 |
| 1203,78 | 14000 | 21000 | 28000 | 67 | 0,42 | 21 | 0,27 | 8 | 0,17 | 4 | 0,12 |
| 1289,76 | 15000 | 22500 | 30000 | 75 | 0,45 | 24 | 0,29 | 9 | 0,18 | 4 | 0,13 |
| 1375,75 | 16000 | 24000 | 32000 | 84 | 0,48 | 27 | 0,30 | 10 | 0,19 | 5 | 0,14 |
| 1461,73 | 17000 | 25500 | 34000 | 94 | 0,51 | 30 | 0,32 | 11 | 0,21 | 6 | 0,15 |
| 1547,72 | 18000 | 17000 | 36000 | 104 | 0,54 | 33 | 0,34 | 12 | 0,22 | 6 | 0,16 |
| 1633,70 | 19000 | 28500 | 38000 | 114 | 0,58 | 36 | 0,36 | 13 | 0,23 | 7 | 0,16 |
| 1719,69 | 20000 | 30000 | 40000 | 124 | 0,62 | 39 | 0,38 | 14 | 0,24 | 7 | 0,17 |
| 1805,67 | 21000 | 31500 | 42000 | 136 | 0,65 | 42 | 0,39 | 15 | 0,25 | 8 | 0,18 |
| 1891,65 | 22000 | 33000 | 44000 | 148 | 0,68 | 45 | 0,41 | 16 | 0,26 | 9 | 0,19 |
| 1977,64 | 23000 | 34500 | 46000 | 160 | 0,71 | 49 | 0,43 | 18 | 0,27 | 9 | 0,20 |
| 2063,62 | 24000 | 36000 | 48000 | 172 | 0,74 | 53 | 0,45 | 20 | 0,29 | 10 | 0,21 |
| 2149,61 | 25000 | 37500 | 50000 | 185 | 0,77 | 57 | 0,47 | 21 | 0,30 | 11 | 0,22 |
| 2235,59 | 26000 | 39000 | 52000 | 199 | 0,80 | 61 | 0,49 | 22 | 0,31 | 12 | 0,22 |
| 2321,58 | 27000 | 40500 | 54000 | 213 | 0,83 | 65 | 0,50 | 24 | 0,32 | 12 | 0,23 |
| 2407,56 | 28000 | 42000 | 56000 | 227 | 0,86 | 69 | 0,52 | 25 | 0,33 | 13 | 0,24 |
| 2493,55 | 29000 | 43500 | 58000 | 241 | 0,89 | 74 | 0,54 | 26 | 0,34 | 14 | 0,25 |
| 2579,53 | 30000 | 45000 | 60000 | 255 | 0,92 | 79 | 0,56 | 27 | 0,35 | 15 | 0,26 |
| 2665,52 | 31000 | 46500 | 62000 | 271 | 0,95 | 83 | 0,58 | 29 | 0,36 | 16 | 0,27 |
| 2751,50 | 32000 | 48000 | 64000 | 287 | 0,98 | 88 | 0,60 | 33 | 0,38 | 17 | 0,28 |
| 2837,48 | 33000 | 49500 | 66000 | 303 | 1,01 | 93 | 0,62 | 34 | 0,39 | 18 | 0,28 |
| 2923,47 | 34000 | 51000 | 68000 | 319 | 1,04 | 98 | 0,64 | 35 | 0,40 | 19 | 0,29 |
| 3009,45 | 35000 | 52500 | 70000 | 335 | 1,07 | 103 | 0,66 | 37 | 0,41 | 19 | 0,30 |
| 3095,44 | 36000 | 54000 | 72000 | 353 | 1,10 | 108 | 0,67 | 38 | 0,42 | 20 | 0,31 |
| 3181,42 | 37000 | 55500 | 74000 | 371 | 1,13 | 113 | 0,69 | 40 | 0,44 | 21 | 0,32 |
| 3267,41 | 38000 | 57000 | 76000 | 389 | 1,16 | 119 | 0,71 | 44 | 0,45 | 22 | 0,33 |
| 3353,39 | 39000 | 58500 | 78000 | 407 | 1,19 | 125 | 0,73 | 46 | 0,46 | 24 | 0,34 |
| 3439,38 | 40000 | 60000 | 80000 | 426 | 1,22 | 131 | 0,75 | 47 | 0,47 | 25 | 0,34 |
| 3525,36 | 41000 | 61500 | 82000 | 446 | 1,25 | 137 | 0,77 | 49 | 0,48 | 26 | 0,35 |
| 3611,34 | 42000 | 63000 | 84000 | 465 | 1,28 | 143 | 0,78 | 52 | 0,50 | 27 | 0,36 |
| 3697,33 | 43000 | 64500 | 86000 | 485 | 1,31 | 149 | 0,80 | 54 | 0,51 | 28 | 0,37 |
| 3783,31 | 44000 | 66000 | 88000 | 505 | 1,34 | 155 | 0,82 | 56 | 0,52 | 29 | 0,38 |
| 3869,30 | 45000 | 67500 | 90000 | 525 | 1,37 | 161 | 0,84 | 58 | 0,53 | 30 | 0,39 |
| 3955,28 | 46000 | 69000 | 92000 | 546 | 1,40 | 167 | 0,85 | 59 | 0,55 | 31 | 0,40 |
| 4041,27 | 47000 | 70500 | 94000 | 568 | 1,43 | 173 | 0,87 | 63 | 0,56 | 33 | 0,41 |
| 4127,25 | 48000 | 72000 | 96000 | 590 | 1,46 | 180 | 0,89 | 64 | 0,57 | 34 | 0,41 |
| 4213,24 | 49000 | 73500 | 98000 | 612 | 1,49 | 187 | 0,91 | 66 | 0,58 | 35 | 0,42 |
| 4299,22 | 50000 | 75000 | 100000 | 634 | 1,52 | 194 | 0,93 | 69 | 0,59 | 36 | 0,43 |
| 4406,70 | 51250 | 76875 | 102500 | 663 | 1,55 | 203 | 0,95 | 74 | 0,61 | 38 | 0,44 |
| 4514,18 | 52500 | 78750 | 105000 | 693 | 1,59 | 212 | 0,97 | 78 | 0,63 | 40 | 0,45 |
| 4621,66 | 53750 | 80625 | 107500 | 722 | 1,63 | 221 | 0,99 | 80 | 0,65 | 41 | 0,46 |
| 4729,14 | 55000 | 82500 | 110000 | 752 | 1,67 | 230 | 1,02 | 84 | 0,66 | 43 | 0,47 |
| 4836,62 | 56250 | 84375 | 112500 | 784 | 1,71 | 239 | 1,04 | 86 | 0,67 | 45 | 0,48 |
| 4944,11 | 57500 | 86250 | 115000 | 816 | 1,75 | 248 | 1,06 | 90 | 0,69 | 47 | 0,50 |
| 5051,59 | 58750 | 88125 | 117500 | 848 | 1,79 | 258 | 1,09 | 93 | 0,70 | 48 | 0,51 |
| 5159,07 | 60000 | 90000 | 120000 | 880 | 1,83 | 268 | 1,12 | 96 | 0,72 | 50 | 0,52 |
| 5374,03 | 62500 | 93750 | 125000 | 948 | 1,90 | 289 | 1,16 | 100 | 0,75 | 54 | 0,54 |
| 5588,99 | 65000 | 97500 | 130000 | 1016 | 1,98 | 310 | 1,21 | 112 | 0,78 | 58 | 0,56 |

*Table 19: Mass flow, heat performance and pressure loss for Wavin Tigris multilayer Pipes.*

| Mass flow kg/h | Heatperformance W | | | Pipe dimensions mm | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 40x4,0 $d_i$ = 32 | | 50 x 4,5 $d_i$ = 41 | | 63 x 6,0 $d_i$ = 51 | | 75 x 7,5 $d_i$ = 60 | |
| | with a delta of (K) | | | Pressure loss R (Pa/m) + Velocity v (m/s) | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | 15 | 20 | R | v | R | v | R | v | R | v |
| 5803,95 | 67500 | 101250 | 135000 | | | 332 | 1,25 | 119 | 0,80 | 62 | 0,58 |
| 6018,91 | 70000 | 105000 | 140000 | | | 354 | 1,30 | 125 | 0,82 | 66 | 0,60 |
| 6448,83 | 75000 | 112500 | 150000 | | | 400 | 1,39 | 145 | 0,90 | 74 | 0,65 |
| 6878,76 | 80000 | 120000 | 160000 | | | 449 | 1,48 | 161 | 0,94 | 83 | 0,69 |
| 7308,68 | 85000 | 127500 | 170000 | | | 501 | 1,58 | 182 | 1,02 | 93 | 0,73 |
| 7738,60 | 90000 | 135000 | 180000 | | | 555 | 1,67 | 198 | 1,08 | 103 | 0,78 |
| 8168,52 | 95000 | 142500 | 190000 | | | 610 | 1,76 | 218 | 1,12 | 113 | 0,82 |
| 8598,45 | 100000 | 150000 | 200000 | | | 671 | 1,85 | 242 | 1,20 | 124 | 0,86 |
| 9028,37 | 105000 | 157500 | 210000 | | | 733 | 1,95 | 260 | 1,23 | 135 | 0,91 |
| 9458,29 | 110000 | 165000 | 220000 | | | 797 | 2,04 | 288 | 1,40 | 147 | 0,95 |
| 9888,22 | 115000 | 172500 | 230000 | | | | | 309 | 1,37 | 159 | 0,99 |
| 10318,14 | 120000 | 180000 | 240000 | | | | | 336 | 1,40 | 172 | 1,03 |
| 10748,06 | 125000 | 187500 | 250000 | | | | | 361 | 1,49 | 185 | 1,08 |
| 11177,99 | 130000 | 195000 | 260000 | | | | | | | 198 | 1,12 |
| 11607,91 | 135000 | 202500 | 270000 | | | | | | | 212 | 1,16 |
| 12037,83 | 140000 | 210000 | 280000 | | | | | | | 226 | 1,21 |
| 12467,76 | 145000 | 217500 | 290000 | | | | | | | 241 | 1,25 |
| 12897,68 | 150000 | 225000 | 300000 | | | | | | | 256 | 1,29 |
| 13327,60 | 155000 | 232500 | 310000 | | | | | | | 271 | 1,34 |
| 13757,52 | 160000 | 240000 | 320000 | | | | | | | 287 | 1,38 |
| 14187,45 | 165000 | 247500 | 330000 | | | | | | | 304 | 1,42 |

*Table 19: Mass flow, heat performance and pressure loss for Wavin Tigris multilayer Pipes.*

### 4.3. Pressing Tools

In this chapter all details can be found on the tools that should be used for Wavin Tigris applications. Use the proper tools to ensure a Wavin System warranty.

#### 4.3.1 Wavin pressing jaws and alternative brand pressing profiles

External certification in accordance with DIN EN ISO 21003-3 and5:2008-11 is carried out exclusively on the basis of press joints created using Wavin Tigris fittings and pipes and Wavin press tools and jaws with the approved profiles.

The following pressing profiles are released for Wavin Tigris with system warranty:

- Tigris K5, Tigris M5 allow the following pressing profiles: U, Up, TH, H, B

  They cover the diameter ranges
  14, 16, 20, 25, 26, 32, 40 mm*)

- Tigris K1 and Tigris M 1 allow the following pressing profile: U and Up

  They cover the diameter ranges
  50, 63, 75 mm

  *) The Tigris K1 and Tigris M1 in the range 14-40 mm that have been replaced by Tigris K5, Tigris M5 only allowed U and Up profile

If a different press tool is used, it must meet the minimum requirements listed below (e.g. linear thrust of 30 – 34 kN, use a suitable pressing jaw fixture etc) and must be technically flawless. This means it must be serviced and maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications.

For the purpose of liability and security, we recommend contacting the respective manufacturer for proof of suitability. In the event that a complaint is made and the damage can be traced back to an unsuitable press tool from a different manufacturer, Wavin shall carry no responsibility or liability.

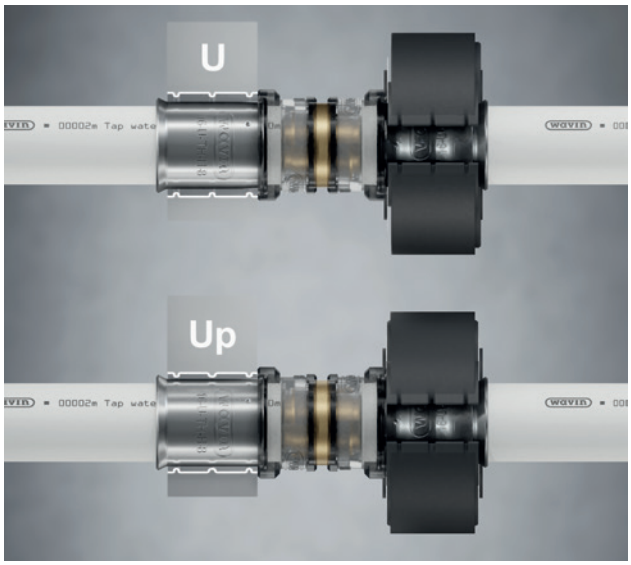



*Fig. 51: Released pressing profiles for Tigris K1/K5, Tigris M1/M5.*

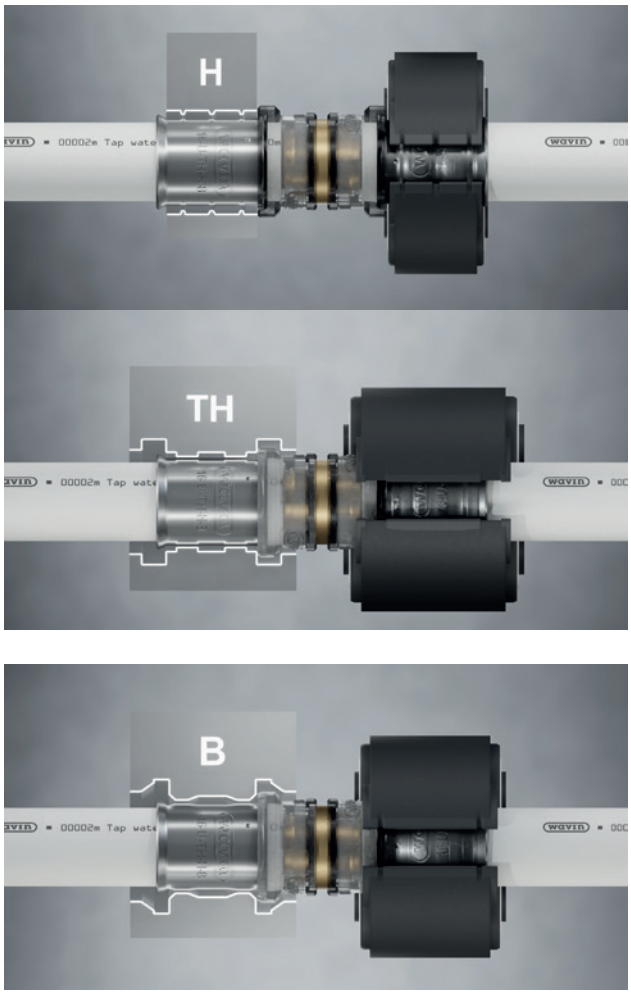



*Fig. 52: Released pressing profiles for Tigris K5, Tigris M5.*

The press tools must meet the following requirements:

- The press tool must be operated and serviced according to the respective manufacturer guidelines. The Wavin assembly guidelines must be complied with.
- The “mini” press (14 - 32 mm) must provide a linear thrust of at least 15kN, for 16 - 32 mm and of 19kN for 40 mm.
- The “cordless” press (16 -75 mm) must provide a linear thrust of 30kN to 34kN.
- The bolt geometry of the press tool must be suitable for the Wavin pressing jaws.

**Important note:**
The following press tools from Rems/Roller must not be used with the Wavin pressing jaws:

- REMS Power-Press E REMS Power-Press 2000
- ROLLER Uni-Press E ROLLER Uni-Press 2000

To check the compatibility of Wavin Tigris K1/M1 pressing jaws with alternative brand press tools, please see chapter 4.3.4

### 4.3.2. Cordless and electric press tools

Wavin press-tools are supplied to the highest quality and manufacturing standards. Under correct operation and when all the necessary device inspections are carried out at regular intervals, the press tool warranty runs for 24 months from the despatch date or for 10,000 pressing operations whichever is sooner. Please refer to the respective press tool operating instructions for further details on operation and maintenance. The warranty is activated from the day of despatch from Wavin.

The warranty does not cover any damage caused by improper handling or failure to observe the operating instructions or use with pipes or fittings not supplied by Wavin. Warranty services may be provided by the manufacturer only. Claims shall only be accepted if the device is supplied to the manufacturer fully intact, fully documented and with no interventions.

*Fig. 53: Wavin pressing tool and pressing jaws.*

**Inspection and service**

The reliable performance of the press tool is dependent on careful handling. This is an important requirement for the tool to ensure long-lasting joints. The device requires regular service and maintenance. For any fault or fault message check in the manual included with the tool.

Only a clean and operational press tool can ensure a long-lasting sealed joint. The pressing jaws must only be used for their intended purpose of pressing Wavin Tigris fittings and should only be replaced by a qualified technicians.

**Wavin tools**

| Novopress | Klauke |
|---|---|
| ACO 102 | UAP2 |
| ACO 202 | UAP3L MAP1 |
| ECO 202 | MAP2L UP2EL-14 |
| ACO 203 | UNP 2 |
| ECO 203 | |
| and the respective | and the respective |
| U-profile pressing jaws | U-profile pressing jaws |

***Caution:***
*Do not open the device! If any seals are damaged the warranty shall be void. An annual inspection is required. A major service is required every 10,000 pressing operations or every three years, whichever is sooner.*

### 4.3.3. Overview of compatible press tools

The table below illustrates Wavin Tigris K5& K1/M5 & M1 pressing jaw compatibility with alternative brand press tools. This table lists only “compatible devices” with a pressing force of 32 kN (± 2 kN) and 40 mm piston stroke. The “mini” versions are not listed here since they are generally not compatible. If using press tools and pressing jaws not listed here, proof of suitability for the Wavin Tigris K5 & K1/M1 systems must be provided in accordance with the corresponding national regulations.

According to technical specifications, the Wavin Tigris K1/K5/M1/M5 system can be used with the following device types.

| Machine type/description | Features | Pressing jaw dimension |
|---|---|---|
| Wavin | UAP3L | 16 to 63 mm |
| Wavin | ACO202 | 16 to 63 mm |
| Wavin | ECO202 | 16 to 63 mm |
| Uponor electric press tool | UP 50 EL | 16 to 63 mm |
| Uponor cordless press tool | UP 75 | 16 to 63 mm |
| Uponor electric press tool | UP 75 EL | 16 to 63 mm |
| Geberit “new” PWH-75 | Blue sleeve above pressing jaw fixture | 16 to 63 mm |
| Novopress EFP 2 (manuf. after 1996) | Swivel head | 16 to 63 mm |
| Novopress ACO 1/ECO 1 (Pressboy) | ACO 1 = cordless ECO 1 = electric | 16 to 63 mm |
| Novopress ACO201/ECO201 ECO201 = electric | ACO201 = cordless | 16 to 63 mm |
| Novopress AFP201/EFP201 EFP201 = electric | AFP201 = cordless | 16 to 63 mm |
| Novopress AFP202/EFP202 | AFP202 = cordless EFP202 = electric | 16 to 63 mm |
| Klauke ipress | UAP3L | 16 to 63 mm |
| Milwaukee | M18 HPT | 16 to 63 mm |
| REMS Power-Press | | 16 to 63 mm |
| REMS Power-Press ACC | | 16 to 63 mm |
| REMS Akku-Press | | 16 to 63 mm |
| REMS Akku-Press ACC | | 16 to 63 mm |
| ROLLER’S Uni-Press | | 16 to 63 mm |
| ROLLER’S Uni-Press ACC | | 16 to 63 mm |
| ROLLER’S Multi-Press | | 16 to 63 mm |
| ROLLER’S Multi-Press ACC | | 16 to 63 mm |
| Rothenberger ROMAX® 3000 | | 16 to 63 mm |
| Ridgid cordless press tool | RP 340-B | 16 to 63 mm |
| Ridgid electric press tool | RP 340-C | 16 to 63 mm |
| Viega cordless press tool | Pressgun 5 | 16 to 63 mm |
| Viega cordless press tool | Pressgun 4B | 16 to 63 mm |
| Viega electric press tool | Pressgun 4E | 16 to 63 mm |
| Viega electric | Type PT3-EH/H | 16 to 63 mm |
| Viega electric press tool | Type 2 (manuf. after 1996) Serial numbers starting with 96…; lateral leverage for bolt monitoring | 16 to 63 mm |

# Damage report / check list

Customer: _____

Street: _____

City / Postcode / Country: _____

Telephone / Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

Contact person: _____

Responsible Wavin Overseas distributor or Agent (supplier): _____

Please find enclosed:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| UAP2 cordless press tool | ○ | delivered with: | case ○ |
| UAP3L cordless press tool | ○ | | battery ○ |
| „Mini“ MAP 1 cordless press tool | ○ | | charging unit ○ |
| „Mini“ MAP 2L cordless press tool | ○ | | |
| UP2EL-14 electric press tool | ○ | | |
| UNP 2 electric press tool | ○ | | |
| ACO202 cordless press tool | ○ | | |
| '"Mini“ ACO102 cordless press tool | ○ | | |
| ECO202 electric press tool | ○ | | |

Other tools: _____ Pressing jaw ○ _____

(please indicate number and dimension) _____

Tool number: _____

The tool has been sent for: Repair ○ Service ○ Inspection ○

| | |
|---|---|
| In the event of repair, please specify the reason: | ○ |
| Tool is losing oil | ○ |
| Faulty piston | ○ |
| Press procedure not correctly ended | ○ |
| Tool does not generate pressure | ○ |
| Housing broken | ○ |
| Faulty motor | ○ |
| Pressing jaw mount cracked | ○ |
| Faulty switch | ○ |
| Battery does not work | ○ |
| Charging unit does not work | ○ |

Other complaints:

Price quotation requested? Yes ○ No ○

_____ _____

Date, Location Signature

# 5. Use of chemicals

### 5.1. Disinfection of drinking water pipelines

The Wavin multilayer composite pipes are designed for use in the drinking water installation and certified accordingly, so that they can be used without any problems and a hygienically flawless installation can be established.

Disinfection measures are therefore normally not necessary. If, however, there is a compelling necessity due to a case of contamination, this is to be considered as an immediate emergency measure to return the installation to a serviceable condition.

The actual cause of the contamination (faulty operation, structural defects) must be rectified. Frequently recurring disinfections to maintain the serviceability of the installation must be avoided and do not correspond to the state of the art. If these are necessary, rehabilitation is to be preferred to installation. Frequent disinfections have a negative influence on the service life of an installation.

### 5.2. Thermal Disinfection

Usually conditions and parameters for thermal disinfection of drinking water systems foresee that “each tapping point must be exposed to at least 70 °C for at least 3 minutes when the outlet is open. Therefore, the water in the DHW heater must be heated above 70 °C. Temperature and duration are to be observed at all times. The outlet temperature must be “checked” at each tapping point.” (According DVGW Worksheet W551).

Disinfection of the Wavin Tigris multi-layer composite pipes is possible using the method described. Classification of operating conditions according to ISO 10508 must be observed.

The Wavin installation pipe systems are designed for drinking water installations according to application class 2 and for heating installations suitable according to application class 5. See below table

**Classification of service conditions ISO 21003-1:2008**

| Class | Design temp. | Years $T_D$ | Years $T_{max}$ | $T_{mal}$ | Hours $T_{mal}$ | Application |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 60 °C | 49 | 1 | 95 °C | 100 | Hot water 60 °C |
| 2 | 70 °C | 49 | 1 | 95 °C | 100 | Hot water 70 °C |
| 4 | 20-40-60 °C* | 2,5-20-25* | 2,5 | 100 °C | 100 | Low temperature heating |
| 5 | 20-60-80 °C* | 14-25-10* | 1 | 100 °C | 100 | High temperature heating |

$T_D$ = design temperature

$T_{max}$ = maximum temperature

$T_{mal}$ = malfunction temperature

*Table 22: Classification of service conditions- ISO 21003-1:2008 (E).*

### 5.3. Chemical Disinfection

In general, the Wavin Tigris pipe can be disinfected chemically but certain aspects shall be taken into consideration. Especially long duration applications could have an impact on the life-time applications have impact on the life-time expectations of the system. For further information please contact your technical advisor at Wavin.

By following the rules of DVGW Code of Practice W 291 the implementation of chemical disinfection measures is regulated. The parameters described there such as active substances, concentrations, maximum temperatures and duration of application must be observed. The Wavin Tigris multi-layer composite pipe can be disinfected with the disinfectants described in the worksheet, but the dosages of the chemicals must not be exceeded.

### 5.4. List of allowed chemicals

The following chemicals have been tested and have been released for operation with the Tigris MP systems.

| Products | MP pipe | Tigris M1 / M5 | Tigris K1 / K5 | smartFIX |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ethylene glycol < 35% | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Teflon / PTFE tape | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Hemp + Fermit | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Loctite 55 | ✔ | ✔ | ✖ | ✖ |
| Paints, sprays, (2-part) adhesives [as e.g. Armaflex 520] | ✔ | ✔ | ✖ | ✖ |
| Cold welding agents contain Acetone or Tetrahydrofuran (THF) | ✔ | ✔ | ✖ | ✖ |
| Air pressurized system, based on oil free systems according to ISO 8573-1, class 1 | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Returned Osmosis water | ✔ | ✖ | ✔ | ✔ |

Application of solvents containing stress corrosion cracking media, like ammonium- chloride and nitrate must be avoided.

**Chemical Shock disinfection**

| Disinfectant | Max. concentration | Max. temperature | Max. time | Max. number of cycles |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlordioxid $ClO_2$ | 6 ppm as $ClO_2$ | < 23 C | 12 h | 5 |
| Hypochlorite $Cl_2$ | 50 ppm as $Cl_2$ | < 23° C | 12 h | 5 |
| Hydrogen peroxide $H_2O_2$ | 150 ppm | < 23° C | 12 h | 5 |
| Potassium Permanganate KMnO4 | 12 ppm | < 23° C | 12 h | 5 |

Above overview is just a short list. Please contact your local sales representative In case of doubts.

*Table 23: Overview of allowed chemicals.*

# 6. Certifications

**Wavin Tigris systems holds the following certifications:**

| Approval/ Quality Mark | Country |
|---|---|
| VA + GDV | Denmark |
| ATG | Belgium |
| NF | France |
| IIP-UNI | Italy |
| WRAS | United Kingdom |
| KOMO / KIWA | Netherlands |
| B-Mark | Poland |
| STF | Finland |
| DVGW | Germany |
| RISE | Sweden |
| SINTEF | Norway |

# 7. Local Regulations

What is necessary but not covered by this “general” version:
E.g. Checklist Germany:

**Required information in the installation and installation instructions**

1. Material selection according to the data for water analysis DIN 1988-7
2. Type of pipe connection
3. Suitable thread sealants
4. Pipe fixation
5. Length changes / expansion compensation
6. Contact with other building materials / protection pipes
7. Wall and ceiling ducts
8. Sound insulation
9. Fire protection according to specifications
10. Type of position stabilization (clamp spacing, supports, etc.)
11. Pressure test and flushing of pipes according to DIN 1988
12. Resistance to internal and external corrosion
13. Mixed installation with other materials
14. Suitable materials for thermal insulation

# 8. Product portfolio

## 8.1. Product portfolio M5 & M1

### Tigris M5


Coupler


Coupler reduced


Coupler PEX


Connector female


Connector male


Screw connector female


Connector Push Fit


Elbow


Elbow 45°


Elbow male

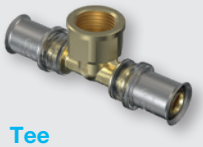

Elbow female


Elbow screw connector


Tee


Tee reduced


Tee male

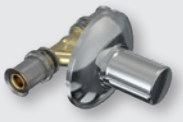

Tee female


Wall plate


Terminal connector


Wall passage


Tee wall


Valve


Wall plate double


U-connector 90°


Double wall passage


Wall plate sets

Robfix

## Tigris M5

Connector
toilet

Elbow
toilet

Tee
toilet

Coupler
metal

Elbow
metal

Repair
coupler

Ratiator
wall

Radiator
floor

Elbow
radiator

Tee
radiator

Cross
fitting

# Tigris K5

Coupler

Coupler reduced

End plug

Connector female

Connector male

Manifold male

Manifold female

Elbow

Elbow 45°

Elbow male

Elbow female

Connector toilet

Tee

Tee reduced

Tee female

Wall plate

Wall plate double

Elbow wallbox

### 8.3. Product portfolio on SKU level

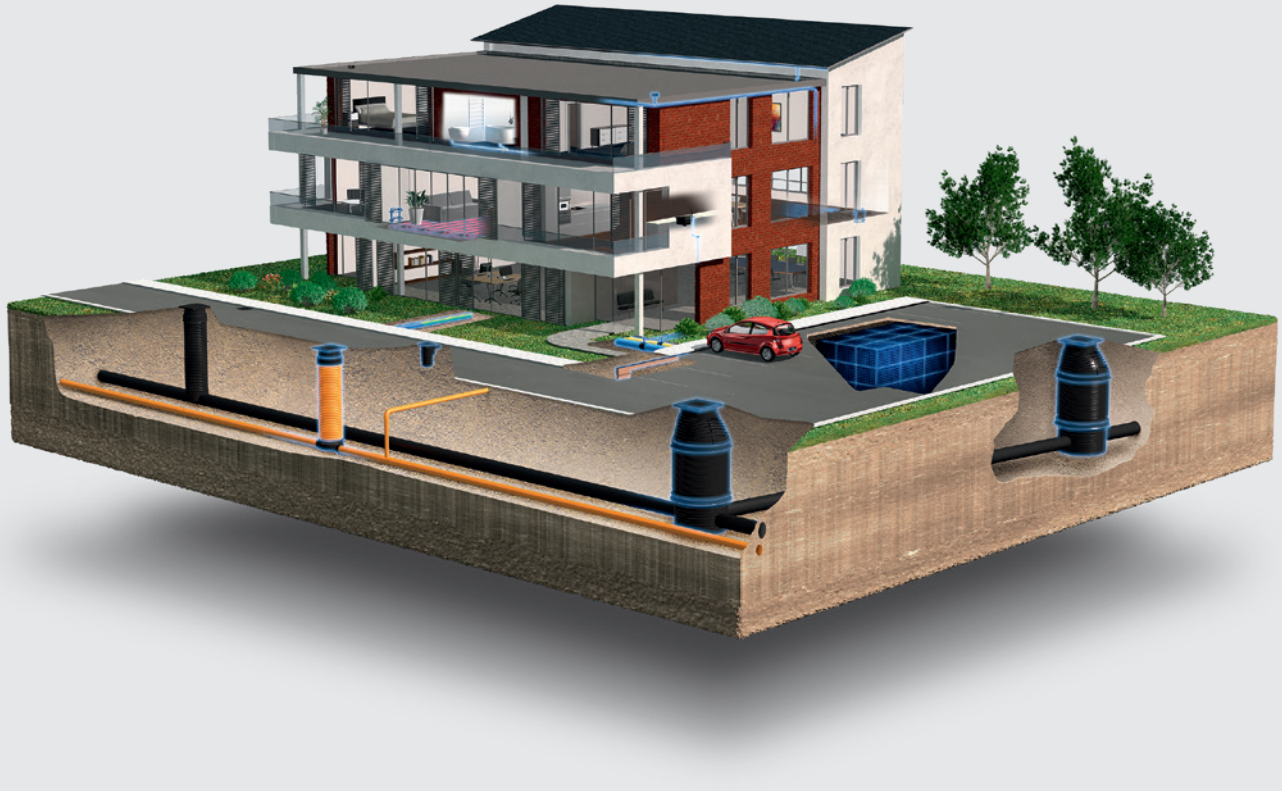
Local portfolio on SKU level.

# Notes

# Notes

## Discover our broad portfolio at wavin.com

Water management
Heating and cooling
Water and gas distribution
Waste water drainage



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Wavin is part of Orbia, a community of companies working together to tackle some of the world's most complex challenges. We are bound by a common purpose: To Advance Life Around the World.

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