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2.1 HENCO PRESS - STANDARD

Technical details



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PVDF

The synthetic press fittings are made from injection moulded PVDF (Polyvinylidene fluoride)*. PVDF offers the user a unique combination of properties:

- ▶ excellent mechanical strength and hardness
- ▶ high wear-resistance
- ▶ enormous flexibility: can be bent to 10°
- ▶ exceptional resistance to thermal aging
- ▶ extremely resistant to extreme temperatures: from -40°C to +150°C
- ▶ high purity
- ▶ no water absorption
- ▶ excellent chemical resistance against the most aggressive substances and solvents
- ▶ physiologically harmless, approved for contact with food products, drinking water and for use in the medical sector

PVDF is a synthetic material that is used for numerous applications in our society and has already proved its qualities for more than 30 years in a variety of fields.

PVDF should be used in:

- ▶ drinking water installations
- ▶ heating installations (radiator connecting pipes/underfloor heating)
- ▶ domestic gas installations
- ▶ chemical industry (because of its good resistance to chemicals and its thermo-mechanical properties)
- ▶ cable manufacturing industries (because of its fire resistance and low smoke emission)
- ▶ food industry (because of its purity and surface qualities)

PVDF has extremely favourable properties, especially when compared to metal systems. For instance, PVDF is resistant to corrosion. The extremely smooth wall of the fitting makes it very resistant to any form of attack. Furthermore, PVDF also produces less noise and there is no possibility of water contamination. Finally PVDF is not only lighter but also considerably cheaper than metal fittings.

Brass

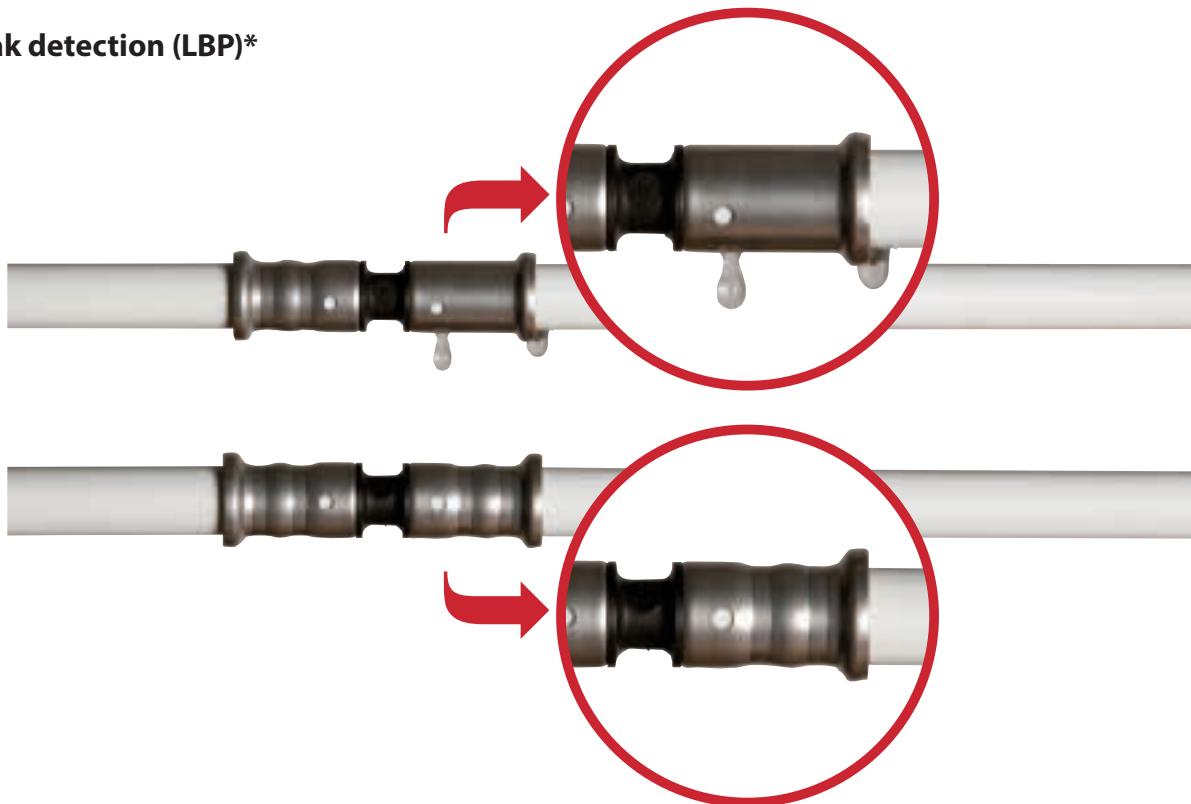
The synthetic transition fittings made by Henco (female thread, male thread) are made from PVDF and have inserts made from brass CW617N or CW602N (DZR: dezincification resistant brass).

2 HENCO PRESS

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Leak detection (LBP)*



Henco synthetic press fittings are designed in such a way that they leak immediately if you forget to press the fitting during assembly.

Pressing the fitting has a two functions:

- ▶ It seals the O-ring
- ▶ It fastens the fitting to the pipe

If the fitting is not pressed it will leak when the system pressure is 0.5 Bar. This allows early detection of errors (during the required pressing of the piping system) and avoids damage caused by leaks.

Not pressed in the correct position

If the jaws of the pressing tool are incorrectly positioned on the fitting, the sleeve will not press sufficiently against the O-ring. In that case too, the fitting will leak when it is pressurised.

Poor functioning of pressing tool

If the pressing tool does not function well (insufficiently pressed), the fitting will also leak when pressed. So in addition to leak detection there is also press detection!



PRESSCHECK1432

* Up to diameter 26.



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Instructions for the PRESSCHECK measurement tool



1. Check the Ø of the press connection.



2. Find the corresponding Ø on the measurement tool.



3. Place the corresponding cut-away section of the measurement tool on the indented section on the press sleeve.



4. Note that the measurement tool and the indented section fit together perfectly.



5. Rotate the tool 360° around the indented section and ensure that they mate perfectly together during this action as in step 4. Should this fail (for instance the distance is too great or there is an obstruction), then there is something wrong with the pressing in the connection. In this case we recommend that you make a completely new press connection and check the press machine using the jaws of the press tool.



NOTE! The PRESSCHECK measurement tool is only suitable for use on press connections made with the Henco profile (BE profile) or the TH profile (up to Ø 26) combined with a Henco PVDF or brass press connection.

NOTE! After pressing, the fitting may no longer be rotated in relation to the pipe.

2 HENCO PRESS

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The strength and flexibility of the HENCO synthetic fitting

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This test was carried out in the Henco laboratory. The brackets were intentionally attached to the pressure sleeves of the bottom fittings for rigidity.

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The first photograph shows us how the pipes and the fittings behave when water at a temperature of 20°C is flowing through under a pressure of 10 bar.

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Nothing happens to the original test setup.

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The second photograph shows how the test setup responds when water at 95°C and under a pressure of 10 bar is pumped through the piping system. The setup leans in the direction of the flow. The T-pieces and also the bend fittings accommodate the expansion forces.

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The test shows the strength and flexibility of the Henco PVDF synthetic fitting.

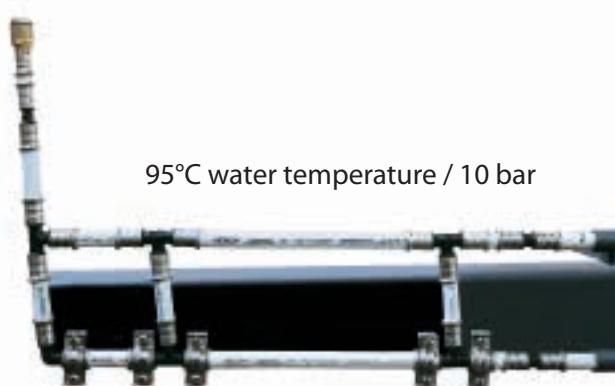
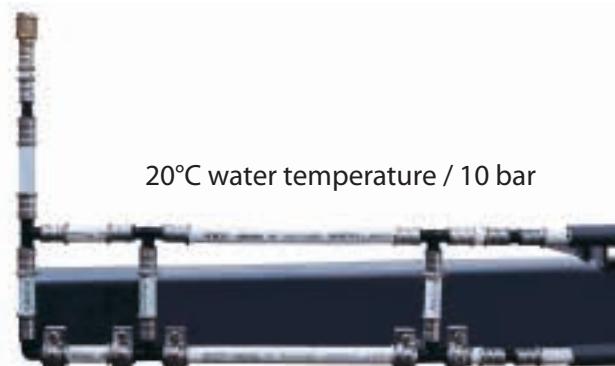
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Henco guarantees that fittings will bend by no more than 10° at a water temperature of 95°C.

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Technical characteristics

The table below shows the most important technical characteristics for PVDF.

Density	g/cm ³	1.78
Yield point	MPa	54
Tensile strength	MPa	46
Elongation at fracture	%	80
Modulus of elasticity	MPa	2400
Bending strength	MPa	74
Bending modulus	MPa	2300
Melting point	°C	174
Thermal conduction at 23°C	W/m.K	0.19
Thermal stability	°C	380



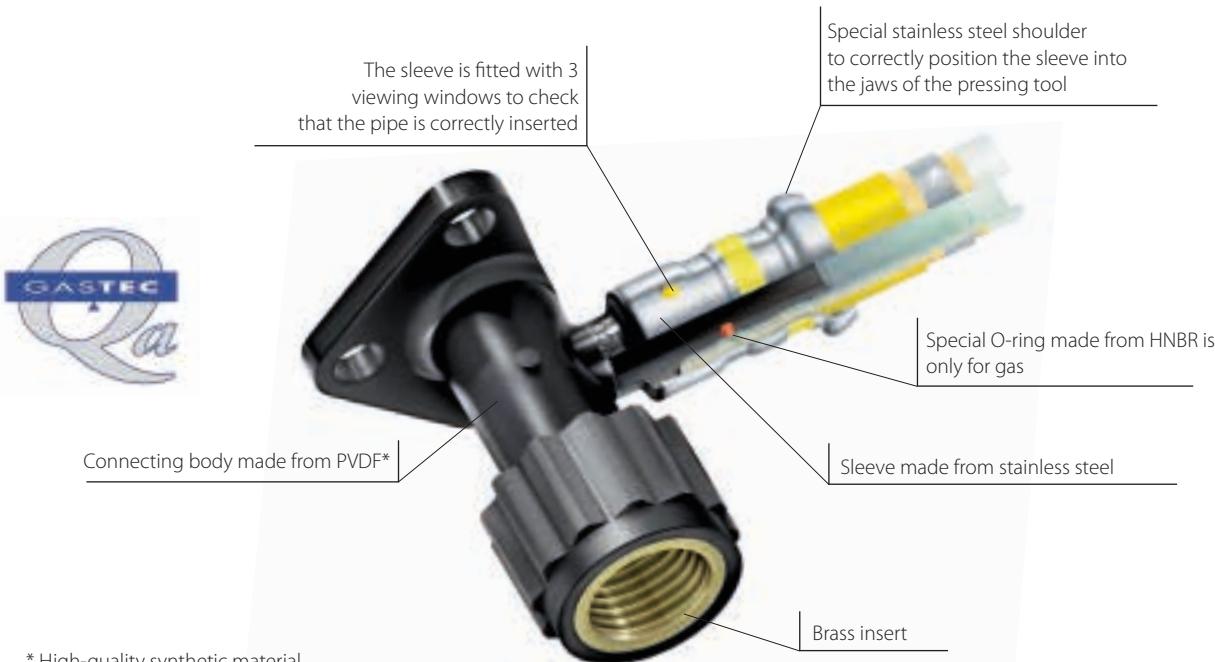
2.2 HENCO PRESS - GAS

The PVDF press fittings for gas differ in only one significant technical aspect compared to press fittings for sanitary and heating applications.

The fittings have a special O-ring that is made from the HNBR and is resistant to gas. To make this difference visible,

every pressure sleeve has a yellow band. The fittings for gas should never be used for sanitary applications or heating applications.

Similarly, fittings for gas should only be used in combination with the yellow Henco multilayer pipe for gas.



KIWA Gas quality mark

The Henco system for gas is only permitted in countries where a gas quality mark has been granted. Consult the regulations gas piping systems which apply in the country. The Henco synthetic gas system carries the KIWA-GASTEC gas quality mark 39581/01 and is intended for domestic gas installations and for transporting gas according to NPR-3378-5 and NPR-3378-6 of December 2012 and the amendments 3378-5/A1 and 3378-6/A1.

See page 28 for the installation options available for gas piping and gas fittings.

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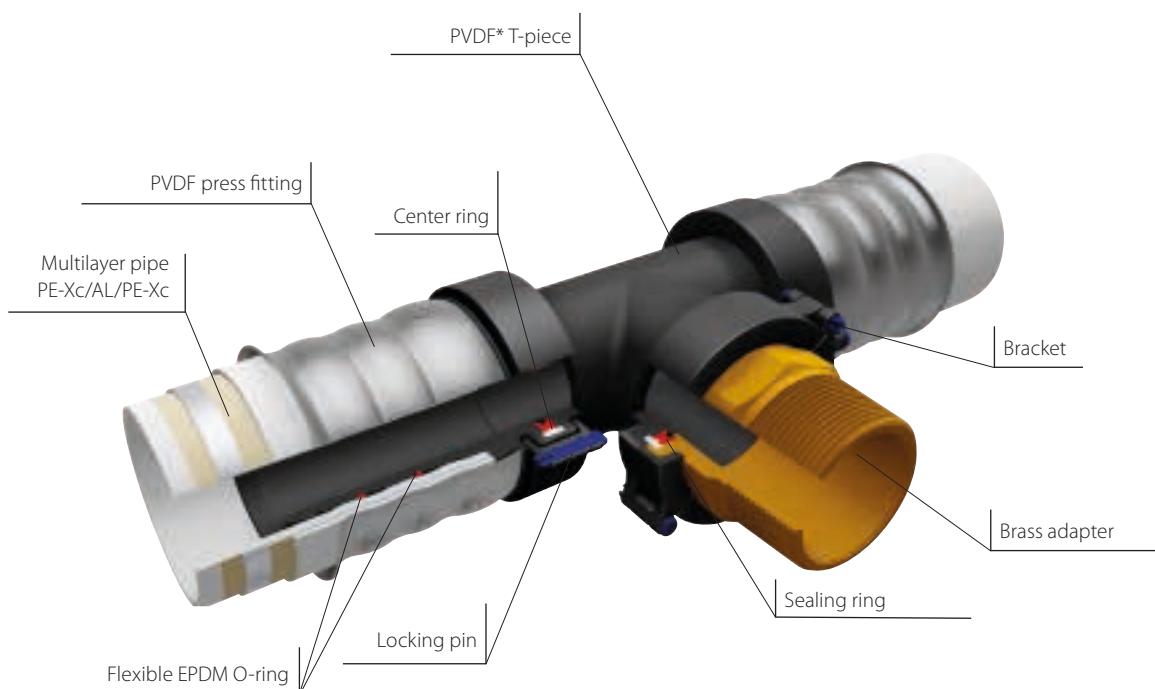
2.3 HENCO SUPER SIZES



General

The Henco Super Size range refers to the Henco multilayer pipe and the Henco fittings in diameters 75 - 90 - 110 mm, with reducing couplings for diameters 32 - 40 - 50 - 63 mm. The fittings assure a complete multilayer piping system

with multiple variations for distribution and riser systems. The numerous combinations and the revolutionary connection technique make this system extremely flexible.



* Polyvinylidene Fluoride

The Henco Super Size fittings are made of the Polyvinylidene Fluoride (PVDF), a high quality synthetic material. The PVDF offers the user a unique combination of properties

- ▶ corrosion resistant
- ▶ excellent mechanical strength and hardness
- ▶ resistant to extreme temperatures: from -40°C to +150°C
- ▶ approved for contact with water and food
- ▶ a maximum working pressure up till 10 bar and a maximum working temperature up till 95°C

All these favourable properties make this multilayer system suitable for numerous applications such as drinking water installations, heating installations and installations in the chemical and food industry.



The Henco Super Size fittings are just like all other Henco fittings designed with a leak before press detection. More information about this subject can be found on page 42.

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Easy use – making a press connection

The Henco toolset for Super Sizes allows a press connection in three simple steps. A specially designed table with pipe

cutter, press jaw and hydraulic pump ensures a carefree press connection.

1 CUT



Cut the pipe squarely at 90° with the pipe cutter. The pipe cutter is provided with a clamp to hold the pipe in its proper position.

2 BEVEL



Bevel the inside of the pipe by positioning the bevel tool against the inner layer of the pipe and turn the tool 360° round.

3 PRESS



Position the fitting in the press jaw and ensure that the shoulder of the fitting is located in the aluminum positioning component. Afterwards insert the pipe all the way into the press fitting until the colour of the pipe is visible through the inspection windows. Now the fitting can be pressed by activating the hydraulic pump.



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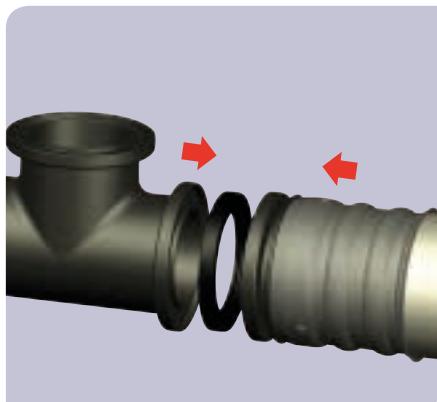
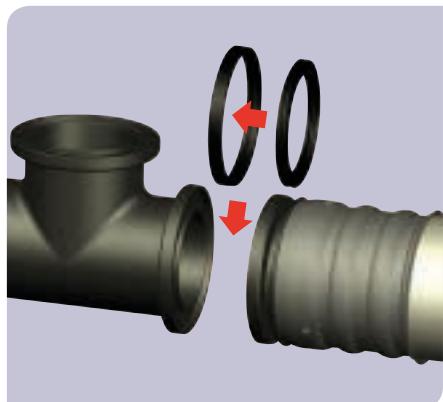
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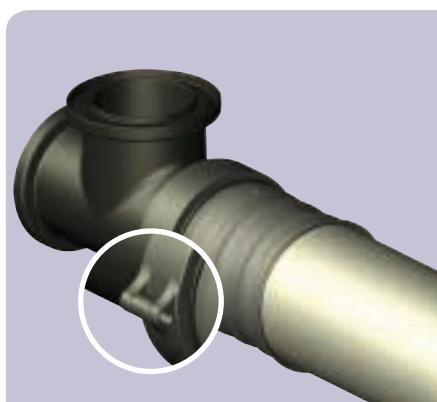
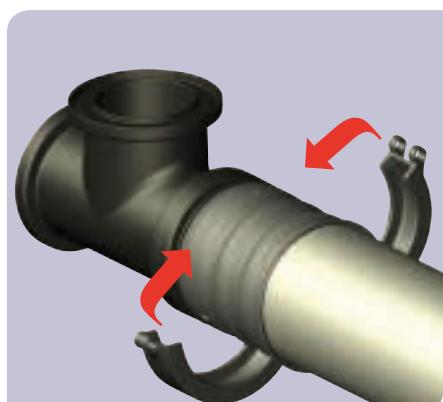
Easy use - assembly

Thanks to a revolutionary connection technique, the Henco multilayer pipe can easily be connected with the Henco Super Size fittings. The pressed pipe can be connected to the fitting using the bracket set consisting of a bracket, a center ring and

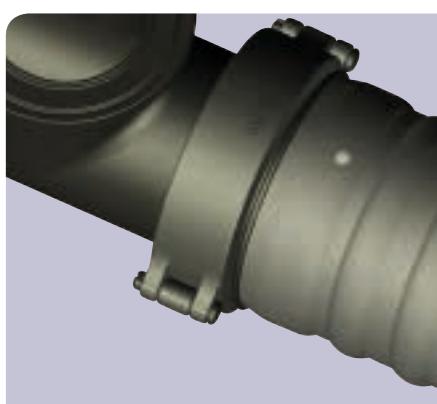
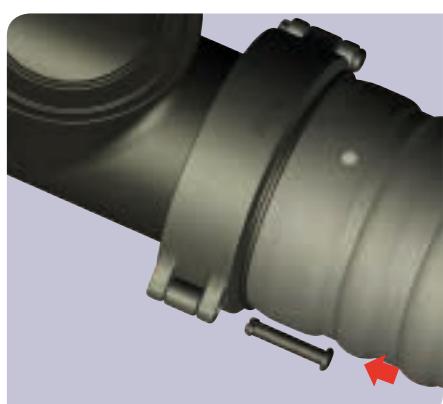
a sealing ring. The assembly can easily be made in small and narrow locations as the pressing takes place on the working table.



Position the sealing ring in the center ring before connecting the pressed pipe and the fitting.



Match both pieces into each other and place the bracket around the shoulders of both fittings.



Make the connection complete by closing the bracket with the locking pin.

2 HENCO PRESS

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Overview of flow loss coefficients (Zeta values)

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Liquids do not only lose energy when they flow through a pipe. They also lose energy when they change direction. This is because liquids have to overcome extra resistance.

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The table below provides an overview of the flow loss coefficients for the various fittings and the corresponding number of meters of piping.

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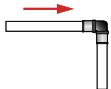
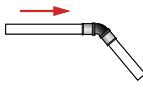
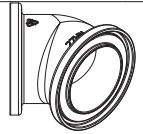
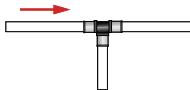
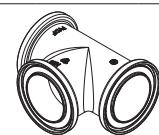
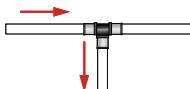
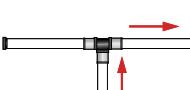
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Zeta values (Medium: water at 20°C)					
		Ø75	Ø90		
Straight coupling		zeta	0,409	1,533	
90° bend		zeta	1,796	1,749	
45° bend		zeta	-	0,695	
T-piece		zeta	0,409	0,108	
		zeta	1,869	1,895	
		zeta	1,869	1,820	
Ø90-75					
Reduction		zeta	0,904		



2.4 HENCO ECOLINE

The HENCO ECO-line is an energy saving solution for recirculation loops, which limits heat loss between supply and return pipe.

Advantages

Only half the quantities needed

- ▶ Fittings
- ▶ Brackets
- ▶ Fire stop barriers
- ▶ Insulation
- ▶ Core drill holes
- ▶ Assembly

Energy saving

- ▶ Limited heat loss
- ▶ Always the required temperature at the draw-off point
- ▶ Legionella contamination can be prevented with temperature control

Less space consumption

- ▶ A separate pipe for the circulation water is no longer required.

Designed on the Henco Super Size concept, one concept for all dimensions from 40 up to 75 mm!

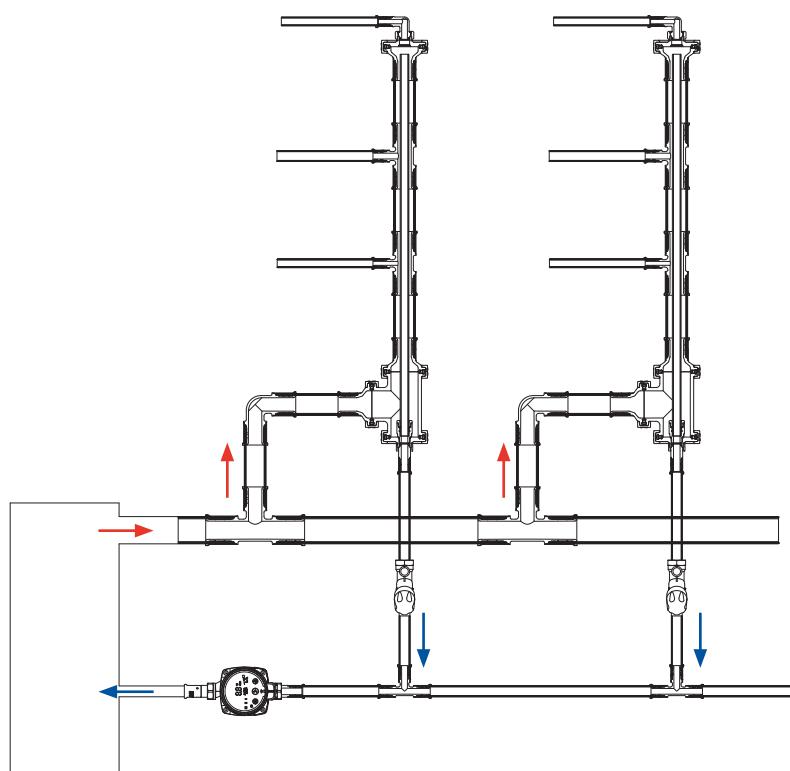
All assembly instructions for processing products of Henco are applicable.

Specifics

The return pipe flow is governed by means of a thermostatic circulation valve.

A circulation pump ensures the return flow to the heat source.

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2 HENCO PRESS

Complementary products

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Henco 1L PEXc



8HNA
 $\varnothing 40-50-63-75$



19PK
 $\varnothing 16-20$



19SK
 $\varnothing 16-20$



19P
 $\varnothing 16-20$



33P
 $\varnothing 16$

To complete the Ecoline installation you need (not in Henco range)

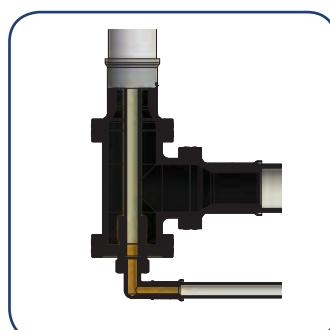
- ▶ Circulator
- ▶ Thermostatic balancing valve



Details

Composition of the HNA-ECOLINE SET

- ▶ 1x 9HNA (T-piece)
- ▶ 4x HNA (bracket set)
- ▶ 1x HNA-EK05 (adapter HNA-EK)
- ▶ 1x HNA-INLB (base plate for ECO-LINE)

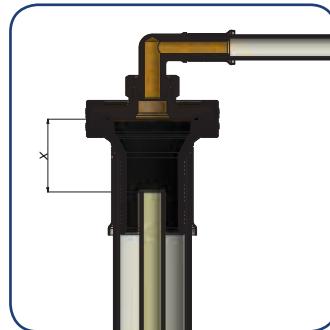




Montage

The base plate is fitted with a brass push fit fitting for a 16 mm PEXc pipe.

The PEXc pipe is shortened at the top for expansion purposes (X marking).



Expansion

$$\Delta L = L \times \alpha \times \Delta T (+30 \text{ mm})$$

ΔL = change in length

L = length of pipe

α = coefficient of expansion

ΔT = temperature difference

and where the coefficient of expansion is 0.190 mm/mK irrespective of the diameter of the pipe.

Example:

Given that: $L = 16 \text{ m}$

$\alpha = 0,19 \text{ mm/mK}$

$\Delta T = 50^\circ\text{C}$ (montage at 15°C, supply 65°C)

Required: $\Delta L = \text{change in length}$

Formula: $\Delta L = L \times \alpha \times \Delta T$

$$\Delta L = 16 \times 0,19 \times 50 = 152 \text{ mm (+ 30 mm)}$$

In the calculation example the inner return pipe is made 182 mm (18,2 cm) shorter than the supply pipe.

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		40 x 3,5				50 x 4				63 x 4,5				75 x 6	
Flow		Pressure loss	Speed	Flow		Pressure loss	Speed	Flow		Pressure loss	Speed	Flow		Pressure loss	Speed
l/h)	l/min	Mbar	v(m/s)	l/h)	l/min	Mbar	v(m/s)	l/h)	l/min	Mbar	v(m/s)	l/h)	l/min	Mbar	v(m/s)
								21887	364,78	11,949	2,888	29541	492,35	9,407	2,820
								21930	365,50	11,994	2,893	29584	493,07	9,432	2,824
								21973	366,22	12,038	2,899	29627	493,78	9,458	2,828
								22016	366,93	12,082	2,905	29670	494,50	9,484	2,832
								22059	367,65	12,127	2,910	29713	495,22	9,510	2,836
								22102	368,37	12,171	2,916	29756	495,93	9,536	2,840
								22145	369,08	12,216	2,922	29799	496,65	9,562	2,844
								22188	369,80	12,261	2,927	29842	497,37	9,588	2,848
								22231	370,52	12,306	2,933	29885	498,08	9,614	2,852
								22274	371,23	12,351	2,939	29928	498,80	9,640	2,857
								22317	371,95	12,396	2,944	29971	499,52	9,666	2,861
								22360	372,67	12,441	2,950	30014	500,23	9,693	2,865
								22403	373,38	12,486	2,956	30057	500,95	9,719	2,869
								22446	374,10	12,531	2,961	30100	501,67	9,745	2,873
								22489	374,82	12,576	2,967	30143	502,38	9,771	2,877
								22532	375,53	12,622	2,973	30186	503,10	9,798	2,881
								22575	376,25	12,667	2,978	30229	503,82	9,824	2,885
								22618	376,97	12,713	2,984	30272	504,53	9,850	2,889
								22661	377,68	12,759	2,990	30315	505,25	9,877	2,894
								22704	378,40	12,804	2,995	30358	505,97	9,903	2,898
								22747	379,12	12,850	3,001	30401	506,68	9,930	2,902
												30444	507,40	9,956	2,906

Medium: water at 65°C

1 mbar/m = 100 Pa/m

Water velocity max. 3 m/s

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