## TERRAIN

## Terrain FUZE



High performance HDPE system for non-pressure drainage
Technical Manual

At Polypipe, conceiving, designing, manufacturing and delivering the most advanced products and systems isn't merely an occupation. It's a passion. One that's based around a few simple beliefs. Expertise isn't an option. Quality always beats quantity. Products are nothing without service and support. Sustainability isn't just a 'green' word. And working with our customers is much better than simply supplying them.


Application Based Technical Support

Intelligent Engineered Solutions


Industry Authority

## COMPETENCE

Product Innovation



Breadth and Depth of Product Systems


Manufacturing \& Logistics Scale


Bespoke Product
Solutions


Sustainable Products and Practices

## SUSTAINABILITY

Enabling Sustainable Building Technology



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## Terrain FUZE



A modern high density polyethylene system with many advantages over cast iron and other traditional systems. Terrain FUZE is a top-tobottom solution for all above and below ground drainage and many chemical waste applications.

It allows specifiers and installers to benefit, by providing them maximum flexibility in their design process. Utilising the intrinsic properties of high-
density polyethylene, Terrain FUZE offers greater benefits above and beyond more traditional materials and performs significantly better when tested for impact and abrasion resistance, chemical corrosion and extreme temperatures. The lightweight nature of Terrain FUZE allows the product to be installed quickly and efficiently, giving direct, resource-saving benefits to specifiers and installers.

For further information see contact details on the back cover of this brochure.

## Standards and Quality

## Polypipe Quality Assurance

Our Terrain products are accredited to the following Quality Management Systems:
BS EN ISO 9001:2000
BS EN ISO 14001:2004
OHSAS 18001
PASS 99
BES 6001

## Terrain FUZE Quality Assurance

Terrain FUZE is manufactured to the standards set out within BS EN 1519:2000 and has achieved third part approval from the British Board of Agrément (BBA) certificate number 07/4479.

## Terrain Siphonic Roof Drainage

Terrain Siphonic System complies with BS EN 12056-3:2000 and designs in accordance with BS 8490:2007.

## Further information and assistance

Terrain products are backed by a comprehensive technical advisory service, available to provide advice and design guidance on all aspects of above and below ground drainage.

Technical services include:

- On site advice and problem solving.
- Terrain fabrication and fabrication design service.
- For prompt assistance, please contact the Terrain Technical Services Department:

Tel: 01622795200
Fax: 01622795263
www.polypipe.com/commercial-property-public-buildings


## Terrain FUZE

Terrain High Density Polyethylene HDPE: Density 945 - 965 kg/m ${ }^{3}$
Polyethylene density varies between 945 - $965 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$. Terrain FUZE retains exceptional quality and durability at up to $965 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ giving great confidence to specifiers and installers. HDPE is a lighter material than water, offering direct benefits in handling, transportation and installation.


## Resistance to cold

Terrain FUZE pipes are resistant to freezing within the pipeline. When tested, the pipes simply expand with the ice and then return to their original dimensions without any damage.


## Flexibility

Flexibility of a pipeline can be a major factor on certain building projects where concern must be given to the route of the pipeline through expansion joints or areas subject to vibrations.


## Resistance to abrasion

HDPE offers greater abrasion resistance through increased strength within the walls of the pipeline. This additional protection of the pipe makes HDPE an effective material for branch pipes, soil stacks and ground pipes.


## Heat expansion $0.2 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{m}$ - K

Expansion of the HDPE pipeline should be anticipated when put under heat stress. As a general rule, an expansion rate of 10 mm per linear metre for every $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ should be allowed.


## Resistance to hot water

Terrain FUZE offers substantial durability against the flow of hot water. A waste pipe with no mechanical load will tolerate temperatures of up to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and up to $95^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is permissible for a maximum of two minutes.


## Resistance to impact

Terrain FUZE ensures maximum strength against impact stresses and is unbreakable at room temperature. It still maintains a high impact resistance at temperatures as low as $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ thus meets the requirements for outlet pipes.

## Condensate

Terrain FUZE is a poor heat conductor thus preventing condensation from forming as the pipeline undergoes short periods of intense undercooling.


## Behaviour in fire

HDPE in open construction is a flammable material. However, the material has been installed throughout Europe for over 40 years and poses no greater risk to fire spread than other similar plastic based systems when installed in accordance with local fire regulations. For further prevention, Terrain FUZE should be fitted with Terrain fire collars (See Polypipe Terrain Trade Price List) and these should be installed in strict accordance with instructions provided.

## Features and Benefits



## Noise

HDPE has a low E-modulus and limits solid-borne conduction along the pipeline. Airborne noise should be insulated by utilising a duct wall.


## Resistance to chemicals

Terrain FUZE offers high resistance against chemical corrosion and is insoluble in all inorganic and organic solutions at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Terrain FUZE is only susceptible to aliphatic and aromatic carbons and relative chlorination products over $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The material is also vulnerable to attack by heavily oxidised media conc. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ (chemical equation), conc. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ (chemical equation) when exposed over long periods at room temperature.


## Non-conductive

HDPE like most plastics has an exceptional reputation as an insulator.


## Protection against blockages

Terrain FUZE enables the continual flow of waste through the pipe, reducing the possibility of blockages along the pipeline.


## Sealing material

The rubber ring on the seal is installed under compression on all sides and is protected from expansion so, although the chemical resistance of the seal does not equate to that of HDPE, there is no risk of the seal being destroyed.


## Welding temperature

With a much lower welding temperature of $210^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, HDPE is a much safer and easier material to work with compared to metal. This enables processing of the material using simple tools and in a more energy efficient manner.


## Non-toxic

Terrain FUZE pipes are non-toxic, ensuring safe handling during installation. With no risk of contamination to the flow through the pipeline, HDPE is even suitable for use in the food or liquid transportation industries

## Scope of use

Terrain FUZE offers exceptional performance as a drainage system. A maximum load of 15 m Water Column (1.5 bar) temperature of $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (10years) should be considered when utilising the pipes in a low-pressure environment.

## A waste system should be installed on a project to facilitate:

- Ease of access and maintenance to all parts of the system
- Flexible expansion of the system and integration with other pipe systems

Straight sections of horizontal pipe must be installed in perfect alignment with the pipe's axis and parallel to the wall. Vertical sections of the pipeline should be fixed in perfect alignment with the axis. Right angle bends must only be used to connect horizontal and vertical pipes and not within horizontal pipe networks.

Branches in the soil stack must be created using fittings with an angle less than $90^{\circ}$. Eccentric reductions must be used, when the pipe diameter varies in the horizontal branch pipes, to ensure a centred connection of the pipes at the axis line. To minimise reductions in speed and other negative effects variances in the direction of the horizontal and vertical pipe system must be kept to a minimum and use large radius bends. The stack vent should protrude by 2 m above the roof structure where possible, and never less than 0.3 m . Ventilating pipes to the outside air should finish at least 900 mm above any opening into the building within $3 m$.

The access pipes must have the same opening as all pipes up to diameter 110 mm , where the diameter is greater than 110 mm the access pipe must be at least 110 mm .
Access pipes should be installed in the following cases:

- At the beginning of the main manifolds in the waste system and at the base of every internal soil stack
- Access pipes should be installed every 15 m for a linear stretch of pipe with a diameter equal to or less than 110 mm and every 30 m for larger diameter pipes
- Wherever two or more branches connect

Access pipes must be within easy reach throughout the system and must offer sufficient space for the use of utensils to clean the pipes.

## The use of HDPE soil \& waste pipe and fittings

The elements of the HDPE total pipe system offer direct benefits to the specifier and installer over more traditional materials. These benefits cover:

- HDPE is easier than more traditional materials to transport and handle safely due to its light weight.
- HDPE is installed quicker and easier than more traditional materials, offering increased time and labour savings on-site
- HDPE is resistant to impact shock
- Due to its composition, HDPE is highly resistant to chemical attack and will not erode, ensuring a long life for the system
- Terrain FUZE offers system flexibility, where alterations can be made easily to a completed system
- A smooth inner surface of the pipe minimises the risk of build-up or scaling
- HDPE welded joints will not deteriorate over time as no other materials or solvents are used
- HDPE can be used in close proximity to electrical installations or systems as it is not subject to electrolytic action
- Terrain FUZE offers a broad range of bespoke and fabricated items to be used in conjunction with the product ranges

Terrain FUZE offers a wide range of additional drains, traps, hoses and adaptors to be used with the standard catalogue of pipes and fittings, enabling HDPE products to be connected to other materials such as PVC, cast iron and cement pipes. This enables Terrain FUZE products to be used in an extensive range of applications, for example, in below ground applications when waste pipes with butt welded or electrofusion welded joints are utilised.

## Soil and Waste Drainage

## Table A: Discharge units (DU) Values

| Appliance | System III DU I/s |
| :---: | :---: |
| Wash basin, bidet | 0.3 |
| Shower without plug | 0.4 |
| Shower with plug | 1.3 |
| Single urinal with cistern | 0.4 |
| Urinal with flushing valve | - |
| Slab urinal | 0.2* |
| Bath | 1.3 |
| Kitchen sink | 1.3 |
| Dishwasher (household) | 0.2 |
| Washing machine up to 6 kg | 0.6 |
| Washing machine up to 12 Kg | 1.2 |
| WC with 4.0L cistern | ** |
| WC with 6.0L cistern | 1.2 to 1.7*** |
| WC with 7.5L cistern | 1.4 to 1.8*** |
| WC with 9.0L cistern | 1.6 to 2.0*** |
| Floor gully DN 50 | - |
| Floor gully DN 70 | - |
| Floor gully DN 100 | - |

* Per person.
** Not permitted.
*** Depending upon type (valid for WC's with siphon
flush cistern only).
- Not used or no data.


## Table B: Typical frequency factors (K)

| Usage of appliances | K |
| :--- | :---: |
| Intermittent use, e.g. in dwelling, guest- <br> house, office | $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ |
| Frequent use, e.g. in hospital, school, <br> restaurant, hotel | $\mathbf{0 . 7}$ |
| Congestred use, e.g. in toilets and/or <br> showers open to public | $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ |
| Special use, e.g. laboratory | $\mathbf{1 . 2}$ |

Example:
10 storey building with
2 WC
4 WHB
2 Baths
On each floor
2 Sinks
2 W/MC
$2 \times 1.5=3.0$
$4 \times 0.3=1.2$
$2 \times 1.3=2.6$
$2 \times 1.3=2.6$
$2 \times 0.6=1.2$
$10.6 \times 9=95.4 \mathrm{DU}$
Domestic Building Use $K=0.7$
$0.7 \sqrt{ } 95.4=6.84 \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{s}$
See Table C and D for capacities of pipes.

Frequency factor (K)
Typical frequency factors associated with different usage of appliances Table B.

Calculation of flowrate
Waste water flowrate (Qww)
Qww is the expected flowrate of waste water in a part or in the whole drainage system where only domestic sanitary appliances are connected to the system

```
Qww = K}\sqrt{}{}\sumD
where:
Qww = Waste water flowrate (L/s)
K = Frequency factor
\sumDU = Sum of discharge units.
```

NB: Under no circumstances should pipe of a larger diameter be connected to pipe of a smaller diameter in the direction of flow.

## Terrain FUZE

## Table C: Stack with only Primary Vent

|  <br> Stack Vent | System I, II, III, IV <br> Q max (L/s) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DN | Square \# entries | Swept entries |
| 60 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| 70 | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| $80^{*}$ | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| $90^{*}$ | 2.7 | 3.5 |
| $100^{* *}$ | 4.0 | 5.2 |
| 125 | 5.8 | 7.6 |
| 150 | 9.5 | 12.4 |
| 200 | 16.0 | 21.0 |

** Minimum size where WC's are connected in system II.
** Minimum size where WC's are connected in system I, III, IV. \# Equal branch junctions that are more than $45^{\circ}$, or has a centre line radius less than the internal pipe diameter.

Table D: Stack with Secondary Venting

| Stack $\boldsymbol{\&}_{2}$ Stack Vent | Secondary Vent | System I, II, II, IV Q max (L/s) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DN | DN | Square \# entries | Swept entries |
| 60 | 50 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| 70 | 50 | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| 80* | 50 | 2.6 | 3.4 |
| 90* | 50 | 3.5 | 4.6 |
| 100** | 50 | 5.6 | 7.3 |
| 125 | 70 | 7.6 | 10.0 |
| 150 | 80 | 12.4 | 18.3 |
| 200 | 100 | 21.0 | 27.3 |

* Minimum size where WC's are connected in system II.
** Minimum size where WC's are connected in system I, III, IV. \# Equal branch junctions that are more than $45^{\circ}$, or has a centre line radius less than the internal pipe diameter.

For branch pipe sizing based on System III the following sizing charts should be used.

| Appliance | Dia. DN | Min. trap seal depth (mm) | Max. length (L) of pipe from trap outlet to stack (m) | Pipe gradient | Max. no. of bends | Max. drop (H) (m) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Limitations for unventilated branch discharge pipes, system III |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washbasin, bidet (30mm diameter trap) | 30 | 75 | 1.7 | $2.2{ }^{1)}$ | 0 | 0 |
| Washbasin, bidet (30mm diameter trap) | 30 | 75 | 1.1 | $4.4{ }^{1)}$ | 0 | 0 |
| Washbasin, bidet (30mm diameter trap) | 30 | 75 | 0.7 | $8.7^{1)}$ | 0 | 0 |
| Washbasin, bidet (30mm diameter trap) | 40 | 75 | 3.0 | 1.8 to 4.4 | 2 | 0 |
| Shower, bath | 40 | 50 | No Limit ${ }^{2)}$ | 1.8 to 9.0 | No Limit | 1.5 |
| Bowl urinal | 40 | 75 | $3.0^{3)}$ | 1.8 to 9.0 | No Limit ${ }^{4}$ | 1.5 |
| Trough urinal | 50 | 75 | $3.0^{3)}$ | 1.8 to 9.0 | No Limit ${ }^{4}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1.5 |
| Slab urinal ${ }^{3)}$ | 60 | 50 | $3.0^{3)}$ | 1.8 to 9.0 | No Limit ${ }^{4}$ | 1.5 |
| Kitchen sink ( 40 mm diameter trap) | 40 | 75 | No Limit ${ }^{2)}$ | 1.8 to 9.0 | No Limit | 1.5 |
| Household dishwasher or washing machine | 40 | 75 | 3.0 | 1.8 to 4.4 | No Limit | 1.5 |
| WC with outlet up to $80 \mathrm{~mm}^{6}$ ) | 75 | 50 | No Limit | 1.8 min | No Limit ${ }^{4}$ ) | 1.5 |
| WC with outlet greater than $80 \mathrm{~mm}^{6}$ ) | 100 | 50 | No Limit | 1.8 min | No Limit ${ }^{4}$ ) | 1.5 |
| Food waste disposal ${ }^{7}$ ) | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \mathrm{~min} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $75^{8)}$ | $3.0{ }^{3)}$ | 13.5 min | No Limit ${ }^{4}$ ) | 1.5 |
| Sanitary towel disposal unit | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { min } \end{gathered}$ | $75^{8)}$ | $3.0{ }^{3)}$ | 5.4 min | No Limit ${ }^{4}$ ) | 1.5 |
| Floor drain | 50 | 50 | No Limit ${ }^{3}$ ) | 1.8 min | No Limit | 1.5 |
| Floor drain | 50 | 50 | No Limit ${ }^{3}$ ) | 1.8 min | No Limit | 1.5 |
| Floor drain | 100 | 50 | No Limit ${ }^{3}$ ) | 1.8 min | No Limit | 1.5 |
| 4 basins | 50 | 75 | 4.0 | 1.8 to 4.4 | 0 | 0 |
| Bowl urinals ${ }^{3)}$ | 50 | 75 | No Limit ${ }^{3)}$ | 1.8 to 1.9 | No Limit ${ }^{4}$ | 1.5 |
| Maximum of $8 \mathrm{WC}^{\prime} \mathrm{s}^{6}$ ) | 100 | 50 | 15.0 | 0.9 to 9.0 | 2 | 1.5 |
| Up to 5 spray tap basins ${ }^{9)}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 30 \\ \max \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 50 | $4.5{ }^{3)}$ | 1.8 to 4.4 | No Limit ${ }^{4}$ | 0 |


| Appliance | Dia. DN | Min. trap seal depth mm | Max. length (L) of pipe from trap outlet to stack m | Pipe gradient | Max. no. of bends | Max. <br> drop <br> (H) <br> m |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Limitations for ventilated branch discharge pipes, system III |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washbasin, bidet (30mm diameter trap) | 30 | 75 | 3.0 | 1.8 min | 2 | 3.0 |
| Washbasin, bidet (30mm diameter trap) | 40 | 75 | 3.0 | 1.8 min | No Limit | 0 |
| Shower, bath | 40 | 50 | No Limit ${ }^{2)}$ | 1.8 min | No Limit | Limit |
| Bowl urinal | 40 | 75 | $3.0^{3)}$ | 1.8 min | No Limit ${ }^{4}$ ) | 3.0 |
| Trough urinal | 50 | 75 | $3.0^{3)}$ | 1.8 min | No Limit ${ }^{4}$ | 3.0 |
| Slab urinal ${ }^{3 /}$ | 60 | 50 | $3.0{ }^{3)}$ | 1.8 min | No Limit ${ }^{4}$ ) | 3.0 |
| Kitchen sink <br> (40mm diameter trap) | 40 | 75 | No Limit ${ }^{2)}$ | 1.8 min | No Limit | No Limit |
| Household dishwasher or washing machine | 40 | 75 | No Limit ${ }^{3)}$ | 1.8 min | No Limit | No Limit |
| WC with outlet up to $80 \mathrm{~mm}^{6)}$ \& 14) | 75 | 50 | No Limit | 1.8 min | No Limit ${ }^{4}$ | 1.5 |
| WC with outlet greater than $80 \mathrm{~mm}^{6}$ \& 14) | 100 | 50 | No Limit | 1.8 min | No Limit ${ }^{4}$ | 1.5 |
| Food waste disposal ${ }^{7}$ | 40 min | $75^{8)}$ | $3.0^{3)}$ | 13.5 min | No Limit ${ }^{4)}$ | 3.0 |
| Sanitary towel disposal unit | 40 min | $75^{8)}$ | $3.0{ }^{3)}$ | 5.4 min | No Limit ${ }^{4}$ | 3.0 |
| Bath drain, floor drain | 50 | 50 | No Limit ${ }^{3)}$ | 1.8 min | No Limit | No Limit |
| Floor drain | 70 | 50 | No Limit ${ }^{3)}$ | 1.8 min | No Limit | No Limit |
| Floor drain | 100 | 50 | No Limit ${ }^{3)}$ | 1.8 min | No Limit | No Limit |
| 5 basins $^{9}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 50 | 75 | 7.0 | 1.8 to 4.4 | 2) | 0 |
| 10 basins $^{9)}$ \& 10) | 50 | 75 | 10.0 | 1.8 to 1.9 | No Limit | 0 |
| Bowl urinals ${ }^{9)}$ \& 11) | 50 | 70 | No Limit ${ }^{3)}$ | 1.8 min | No Limit ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ | No Limit |
| More than $8 \mathrm{WC}^{\prime} \mathrm{s}^{6}$ ) | 100 | 50 | No Limit | 0.9 min | No Limit | No Limit |
| Up to 5 spray tap basins ${ }^{9)}$ | 30 max | 50 | No Limit ${ }^{3)}$ | 1.8 to 4.4 | No Limit ${ }^{4}$ | 0 |

1) For maximum distances from trap to vent (see Figure 8 of BS EN 1205-2:2000).
2) If length is greater than 3 m noisy discharge may result with an increased risk of blockage.
3) Should be as short as possible to limit problems with deposition.
4) Sharp throated bends should be avoided.
5) For slab urinal for up to 7 persons. Longer slabs to have more than one outlet.
6) Steeper gradient permitted if pipe is less than maximum permitted length.
7) If length is greater than 3 m noisy discharge may result with an increased risk of blockage.
8) Should be as short as possible to limit problems with deposition.
9) Sharp throated bends should be avoided.
10) For slab urinal for up to 7 persons. Longer slabs to have more than one outlet.
11) Swept-entry branches serving WC's.
12) Includes small potato-peeling machines.
13) Tubular not bottle or resealing traps.
14) Spray tap basins shall have flush-grated wastes without plugs.

Ventilated discharge branches: Sizes and limitations upon the use of ventilated discharge branches are given in the tables above. Limitations given in the second table are simplifications, for further information see national and local regulations and practice.

## Soil and Waste Drainage

## Terrain Drainage Ventilation System

Terrain soil \& waste products represent the industry benchmark for quality, installation, flexibility and product innovation, backed by the highest levels of customer service. Terrain systems comprise of an extensive range of soil \& waste drainage products, including the Terrain Pleura system, a unique alternative engineered ventilation solution for high-rise buildings.

- Unique products offering unrivalled installation options
- High quality finish
- Suitable for all types of commercial and residential high-rise buildings
- Extensive technical experience to support and advise on all aspects of design and installation
- Fully accredited product systems

As you would expect from a market leader our products come with all relevant standards including:

## Manufacturing Standards

BS EN 12380 A1 Air Admittance Valve (Pleura System)

Quality Management Systems Standards
EN ISO 9001:2008 Management System EN ISO14001:2004 Management System BS OHSAS 18001:2007 Management System
PASS 99:2006 Integrated Management Registration



LABC


## Terrain FUZE

## Ventilation Drainage Pipework Systems

The design of modern building drainage and ventilation systems has been developing since the 19th century.

Pressure falls below atmosphere below top of stack

Negative pressure increases down


A minimum of 50 mm of water is all that protects the occupants of a building from potentially harmful sewer gases and 'particulates'. Therefore, a good design must consider the integrity of the trap seal and protect it from being lost. One way of doing this is to consider the air flow within the system, as this is the primary reason for trap seal breach. The flow of air within the drainage pipework system is equally as important as the flow of
water in maintaining a safe and hygienic drainage system. This is because the flow of water creates both positive and negative air fluctuations which can compromise water trap seals and upset the equilibrium in the system. Installation of a secondary stack is traditionally the answer to help alleviate the pressure within the system, however, this modern method of drainage ventilation saves cost, time, floor space and is a more efficient solution.

## Soil and Waste Drainage

## Terrain P.A.P.A ${ }^{\circledR}$ and Pleura Drainage Ventilation System

The smarter air pressure and drainage ventilation system for high-rise buildings.

Following several years of theoretical and practical research into both positive and negative transient pressure fluctuations in drainage systems, the Terrain Pleura system provides both an intelligent and integrated solution for balancing the ambient air pressure within a drainage system.

Terrain P.A.P.A ${ }^{\oplus}$ and Pleura drainage ventilation system; how it works:

Terrain Pleura regulators balance negative air pressure fluctuations whilst a positive pressure reduction device (P.A.P.A) balances positive pressures. Together, they protect the water trap seal from damage by forming a highly effective alternative solution for maintaining ambient air pressure within the drainage pipework system - whilst trapping foul air and introducing fresh air into the built environment.

Terrain P.A.P.A can be installed with all of our fabricated soil and waste drainage stacks.

To find out more, visit
www.polypipe.com/terrain-drainage-stacks


Conventional stack assembly


Stack assembly using Pleura venting system

## Terrain FUZE

## Terrain Pleura 50

The Terrain Pleura 50 air regulator provides ventilation to branch pipework. It is generally installed on the pipe behind the appliance trap.

The Terrain Pleura 50 opens and admits fresh air into the branch pipe when the negative (suction) pressure occurs from an appliance discharging into the pipework system. This equalises the ambient air pressure within the pipework and protects the trap seal.

When the flow stops and the internal ambient air pressure in the pipework balances, the Terrain Pleura 50 closes by gravity and prevents foul air entering the built environment.

## Terrain Pleura 100

The Terrain Pleura 100 air regulator can be fitted on to the top of a foul or waste stack or at the end of long low gradient branch drains to provide ventilation.

The Terrain Pleura 100 opens and admits fresh air under condition of reduced pressure in the discharge pipes and prevents trapped water seals being drawn. As the internal ambient air pressure in the pipework balances, the Terrain Pleura 100 closes by gravity and prevents foul air entering the built environment.

## Terrain P.A.P.A ${ }^{\circledR}$

The Terrain P.A.P.A is a positive pressure reduction device, designed to mitigate the affects of positive air fluctuations in the drainage pipework system. As water descends down the drainage stack it creates a negative pressure; if that flow is interrupted or is approaching a change of direction, the negative pressure changes to a positive pressure and moves up the pipe. This low amplitude air wave typically travels at $320 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$, the speed of sound.

As the positive air fluctuation approaches the branch-off point for the Terrain P.A.P.A, the bladder within the unit reacts very quickly, within 0.2 seconds, and starts to expand; this creates a pressure differential at the branch-off point. The branch to the Terrain P.A.P.A then becomes the path of least resistance and the majority of the positive air pressure is absorbed within the unit.

As the ambient air pressure within the pipework starts to equalise, the bladder slowly releases the small volume of air into the pipework system at only $12 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$, which will have no effect on the trap seals.


Pleura 50
9301.253


## Soil and Waste Drainage



Owen Street Towers, Manchester, UK
A range of Terrain's drainage ventilation and soil and waste systems are installed at Owen Street Towers - one of Manchester's most prestigious residential developments. The 1,508-apartment luxury development has been fitted with a Terrain P.A.P.A and Pleura Vent System, eliminating the need for a secondary vent system, while Terrain FUZE HDPE drainage stacks and Terrain PVC piping systems helped meet the project's drainage and soil and waste requirements.


## Fenchurch Avenue, London, UK

The landmark Fenchurch Avenue in London benefits from an extensive range of Terrain FUZE drainage products. FUZE is made of high-density polyethylene and is manufactured in a wide range of lengths, this along with the support of a market leading fabrication department makes FUZE an ideal drainage solution for tall buildings.


InterContinental London $\mathbf{O}^{2}$ Hotel, London, UK
A Terrain FUZE HDPE system has been installed in the InterContinental London O 2 Hotel, providing an innovative drainage solution for the 19-storey luxury property.


## D1 Tower, Dubai, UAE

Terrain P.A.P.A is installed in D1 Tower, an 80 floor luxury residential building, providing a simplified, but efficient drainage ventilation system.

## Terrain FUZE

## Base Stack/Transition Areas

As the waste water discharge in a drinage stack reaches the base of the stack, it will need to change direction to flow horizontally into either a high-level collector drain or into the below-ground drainage system.

The flow velocity in the horizontal drainage pipework will be controlled by the installed gradient and pipe diameter; this will be appreciably less than the velocity of the vertical drainage stack. At the base of the drainage stack the waste water discharge undergoes a rapid deceleration in velocity, creating an increase in the depth of the flow at the change of direction. This increase in depth is generally sufficient to fill the cross section area of the pipe.

This phenomenon is known as the 'hydraulic jump'.
The distance at which the hydraulic jump occurs varies from immediately at the stack change of direction, up to 10 times the diameter of the stack downstream.

## This is dependent upon:

- The entrance velocity
- Depth of water that may already exist within the horizontal drainage pipe

- Roughness co-efficient of the pipe
- Pipe diameter
- Pipe gradient
- Bend formation at the base of the stack

The surged flow condition will extend until the frictional resistence of the pipe reduces the velocity to the designed flow condition.

To mitigate the air fluctuation problems associated at the base of the drainage stack, Building Regulations Approved Document H, states that the following design details are incorporated.


## Soil and Waste Drainage

Base of Stack Requirements


## Terrain FUZE

## Basic Principles for Rainwater Designs

## Sizing of rainwater installations

The following general guidelines are based on BS EN 120563:2000 Gravity Drainage Systems Inside Buildings - Roof Drainage, Layout and Calculations.

There are two factors to consider when calculating the rainwater flow from a roof, firstly the design rainfall intensity to be used and the effective roof area to be drained.

## Rainfall intensity

It is important to confirm the design rainfall intensity with the client before carrying out any design work; this can be done by calculation (refer to BS EN 12056-3:2000) or based on local requirements.

## Effective roof area

Before the effective roof area can be calculated it is necessary to determine if the calculation will be affected by:
a) Snow, (Section NB4, BS EN 12056-3:2000) details the design requirements for snow which should be taken into account.
b) Wind, there is no requirement to allow for the effect of wind when designing a rainwater system for flat roofs or roofs protected from the wind by adjacent buildings. However, the wind and the roof slope can have the effect of increasing the flow of rainwater from the roof of unprotected pitched roofs.

Note: Flat roofs should be designed to allow for structural deflection under dead and imposed loads, BS 6229:2003, table 6 details the minimum finished falls for a flat roof dependent upon the roof covering.
C) Tall Buildings, when draining onto a lower level roof the effective catchment area of a wall should be taken as $50 \%$ of its area up to a maximum exposed height of 10 m

The effective roof area can be calculated using the following formulae,
Flat roof
$A\left(m^{2}\right)=L \times B \quad$ where:
A = Effective roof area (square metres)
L = Length of roof (metres)
$B=$ Width of roof (metres)
Pitched roof
$A\left(m^{2}\right)=L x(B+H / 2)$ where:

$$
\begin{aligned}
A= & \text { Effective roof area (square metres) } \\
L= & \text { Length of roof (metres) } \\
B= & \text { Width of roof (metres) } \\
H= & \text { Height of rood between eaves and } \\
& \text { ridge (metres) }
\end{aligned}
$$

If an adjacent wall is to incorporated into the equation then the following needs to be added to the two formulae 0.5 ( x w)
where:
$L$ is up to maximum of 10 m

## Calculating design flow

Having determined the rainfall intensity ( $\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{hr}$ ) and effective roof area, $A(m 2)$, the following calculation is required to establish the actual design flow from the roof.

Flow rate,

$$
\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{s})=\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{~m} 2) \times \mathrm{RI}(\mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{hr})
$$

3600

## Fixing small roof outlet to proprietary plastic finish

Applicable to: all 2180 and 2181 Roof Outlets

- Apply recommended adhesive to flange of outlet body
- Dress plastic material over flange to the edge of opening
- Secure the flat or domed grid with brass screw supplied, lightly clamping the roof finish material in position


## Fixing small roof outlet to mineral felt finish

Applicable to: all 2180 and 2181 Roof Outlets

- Apply suitable bitumastic primer to flange of outlet body
- Apply liquid bitumen or activator to roof and prepared area of flange
- Lay first layer of felt to edge of flange
- Dress second and third layers over the flange to the edge of the opening
- Secure the flat or domed grid with the brass screw supplied, lightly clamping the edge of the second and third layers of felt


## Rainwater Drainage

## Terrain Siphonic Rainwater System



## Why use a Siphonic roof drainage system?

With average UK annual tempreatures predicted to rise by up to $3.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ over the next 70 years, climate change is already driving the need for innovative solutions to the management of rainfall and surface water.

With ten times the flow capacity of a conventional gravity system and significantly faster water removal rates, Terrain Siphonic Roof Drainage System 'sucks' water from a roof to cope with downpours that would overwhelm a gravity system and is ideal for complex roof shapes.

Offering valuable total project cost savings of typically 20-45\% over a conventional system, Terrain Siphonic Roof Drainage System can be factory fabricated and gives important structural and space savings, with a reduced build programme.

The system has a comprehensive range of roof drains for every flat and pitched roof membrane, from asphalt to bitumen to modern single ply membranes. Ideal for commercial, industrial, sports, leisure, education and healthcare buildings, the roof drains are extremely compact and the range includes an inlet for the top deck of multistorey car parks.

- 10 times the flow capacity of a conventional gravity system
- Faster water removal rates 20-45\% cost savings over a conventional gravity system
- Reduces underground drainage
- Ideal for complex roof shapes structural and space saving
- Accurate design software


## Flow Capacity

A 75 ml roof drain can remove up to 25 litres of rainwater per second, whilst the 125 mm drain can remove up to 100 litres of rainwater per second with certain piping configurations

## Terrain FUZE

## How it works

The Terrain Siphonic Roof Drainage System 'sucks' water from the roof, using a powerful hydraulic force created by water accelerating down the full height of the building to deliver far greater capacity and flow rates than a gravity system. In a gravity drainage system, pipework carries both air and water. The flow in gravity pipes is extremely inefficient because of the large core of air which enables the water to flow resulting in the need for larger pipes and more of them as well as extensive underground systems.

In the Terrain Siphonic Roof Drainage System as rain falls, the roof drain prevents the ingress of air, rapidly purging it until the system is fully primed and running full bore. Water is transported in smaller diameter pipes to fewer, more convenient locations. The system responds quickly to rainfall changes, is self-cleaning, drains rapidly when rainfall ceases, and is designed to prevent blockage by leaves, twigs and other debris.


The Terrain Siphonic roof drain incorporates a one-piece inducer or air baffle plate, which becomes submerged in shallow water to exclude air. The height of the inducer above the body ensures the system primes rapidly with a minimum depth of water.


## Rainwater Drainage

## The piping system

The collector pipe is normally installed horizontally without slope at high level and runs to a convenient point where it drops to ground level with a transition break connection into the below-ground gravity drainage system or manhole chamber.

## Recommended pipes

Terrain FUZE pipes are manufactured in the UK to BS EN 1519-1:2000 and BBA certification. Fully welded to withstand high negative pressures, they offer excellent performance and durability with high weather and corrosion resistance.

With a wide range of diameters and fittings for maximum design flexibility, they are lightweight with electro-weld joints for rapid and simple installation. In addition, stainless steel and cast iron pipes can be used for aesthetics or as dictated by the site.

## Correct installation

Essential to the success and performance of a siphonic system, correct installation is ensured by the system design software and prefabrication of specified pipework. In addition, installation time may be reduced by fabricating pipe work. This can be completed offsite by Terrain if required and installation is completed by approved intallers.


Terrain FUZE high density polyethylene pipes are manufactured in the UK to BS EN 1519-1:2000


Diameters 56 mm to 200 mm


Diameters 160 mm to 450 mm

## Chemical drainage systems for Commercial and Public Buildings

Terrain FUZE can be used for a range of chemical applications due to their chemical resistance characteristics. This makes Terrain Soil \& Waste pipe systems ideal for use in laboratories, hospitals and educational establishments, as well as a number of other commercial drainage applications.

## Terrain FUZE

## Chemical Resistance

The following tables provide a list of inorganic compounds, which may be conveyed through HDPE systems with no internal pressure or mechanical stress, at temperatures up to $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and those fluids which are unsuitable.

| Fluid concentration classifications used in table |  |
| ---: | :--- |
|  | $=$ No Data |
| - | $=$ Not recommended |
| 0 | $=$ Conditionally Resistant |
| + | $=$ Resistant |


| Chemical | Concentration | Temperature |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 20 | 40 | 60 |
| Acetaldehyde | 40\% aqueous solution | + | + | 0 |
| Acetaldehyde | Technically pure | + | 0 |  |
| Acetic acid | 50\% Aqueous | + | + | + |
| Acetic acid | Technically pure, glacial | + | + | 0 |
| Acetic acid anhydride | Technically pure | + | 0 |  |
| Acetic acid ethylester |  | + |  |  |
| Acetic acid isobutyl ester | Technically pure | + |  |  |
| Acetone | up to $10 \%$ aqueous | + | + | + |
| Acetone | Technically pure | + | $+$ | + |
| Acetonitrile | 100\% | 0 |  |  |
| Acetophenone | 100\% | 0 |  |  |
| Acrylic acid methyl ester | Technically pure | 0 |  |  |
| Acrylicethyl | Technically pure | 0 |  |  |
| Acrylonitrile | Technically pure | + | + | + |
| Adipic acid | Saturated, aqueous | + | + | + |
| Allyl alcohol | 96\% | + | + | + |
| Ammonia | Gaseous, technically pure | + | + | + |
| Ammonium acetate | Aqueous, all | + | + | + |
| Ammonium persulphate |  | + |  |  |
| Amonium salts, aqueous inorganic | Saturated | + | + | + |
| Amyl acetate | Technically pure | + | + | + |
| Amyl alcohol | Technically pure | + | + | + |
| Aniline | Technically pure | + | 0 |  |
| Antimony trichloride | 90\% aqueous | + | + | + |


| Chemical | Concentration | Temperature |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 20 | 40 | 60 |
| Aqua regia | Mixing ratio | - |  |  |
| Arsenic acid | 80\% aqueous | + | + | + |
| Barium salts, aqueous inorganic | Saturated | + | + | + |
| Beer | Usual commercial | + |  |  |
| Benzaldehyde | Saturated, aqueous | + | + | 0 |
| Benzene | Technically pure | 0 | 0 |  |
| Benzene sulfonic acid | Technically pure | + | + | 0 |
| Benzine (Gasoline) | Free of lead and aromatic compounds | + | + |  |
| Benzoic acid | Aqueous, all | + | + | + |
| Benzyl alcohol | Technically pure | + | + | 0 |
| Beryllium salts, aqueous, inorganic |  | + | + | + |
| Borax | Aqueous, all | + | + | + |
| Boric acid | All, aqueous | + | + | + |
| Bromine water | Saturated, aqueous | - |  |  |
| Butadiene | Technically pure | 0 |  |  |
| Butane | Technically pure | + |  |  |
| Butanediol | Aqueous 10\% | + | + | + |
| Butanol | Technically pure | + | + | + |
| Butyl acetate | Technically pure | + |  |  |
| Butyl phenol p-tertiary | Technically pure | 0 |  |  |
| Butylene glycol | Technically pure | + | + | + |
| Butylene liquid | Technically pure | - |  |  |
| Butyric acid | Technically pure | + |  |  |
| Cadmium salts aqueous inorganic | < Saturated acid | + | + | + |

[^0]
## Chemical Drainage

Tables of fluids* which can be conveyed through HDPE pipes and fittings with no internal pressure, mechanical stress and temperatures up to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Chemical | Concentration | Temperature |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 20 | 40 | 60 |
| Caesium salts, aqueous, inorganic | <Saturated acid | + | + | + |
| Calcium acetate | Saturated | + | + | + |
| Calcium hydroxide | Saturated aqueous | $+$ | $+$ | + |
| Calcium lactate | Saturated | + | + | $+$ |
| Calcium salts, aqueous, inorganic | Saturated acid | + | + | + |
| Carbon dioxide | Technically pure, anhydrous | + | + | + |
| Carbon tetrachloride | Technically pure | - |  |  |
| Carbonic acid |  | + | + | + |
| Caro's acid |  |  |  |  |
| Caustic potash solution (potassium hydroxide) | 50\% aqueous | + | + | $+$ |
| Caustic soda solution | 50\% Aqueous | + | + | + |
| Chloric acid | 10\% aqueous | $+$ | + |  |
| Chloric acid | 20\% aqueous | 0 |  |  |
| Chlorine | moist, $97 \%$, gaseous | - |  |  |
| Chlorine | Liquid, technically pure, as double pipe system | - |  |  |
| Chlorine | Anhydrous, technically pure, as double pipe system | 0 | 0 |  |
| Chlorine water | saturated | 0 | 0 |  |
| Chloroacetic acid, mono | 50\% Aqueous | + | + | 0 |
| Chloroacetic acid, mono | Technically pure | + | + | 0 |
| Chlorobenzene | Technically pure | 0 |  |  |
| Chloroethanol | Technically pure | + | + | + |
| Chlorosulphonic acid | Technically pure | - |  |  |
| Chromic acid | All, aqueous | 0 |  |  |
| "Chromic acid <br> + water <br> + sulphuric acid" | $\begin{aligned} & " 50 \mathrm{~g} \\ & 15 \mathrm{~g} \\ & 35 \mathrm{~g} " \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Chromium (II)- salts, aqueous, inorganic | <Saturated acid |  |  |  |
| Compressed air, containing oil |  | + | + |  |
| Copper salts, aqueous inorganic | <Saturated acid | + | + | + |
| Cresol | Cold saturated, aqueous | + | + | 0 |
| Crotonic aldehyde | Technically pure | $+$ |  |  |
| Cyclohexane | Technically pure | + | + | + |


| Chemical | Concentration | Temperature |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 20 | 40 | 60 |
| Cyclohexanol | Technically pure | + | + | + |
| Cyclohexanone | Technically pure | + | 0 | 0 |
| Dextrine | Usual commercial | + | + | + |
| Di isobutyl ketone | Technically pure | + | 0 |  |
| Dibrombenzene | <Saturated acid | 0 |  |  |
| Dibuthyl ether | Technically pure | 0 |  |  |
| Dibutyl phthalate | Technically pure | + | 0 | 0 |
| Dichloroacetic acid | 50\% Aqueous | + | $+$ | 0 |
| Dichloroacetic acid | Technically pure | + | $+$ | 0 |
| Dichloroacetic acid methyl ester | Technically pure | + | + | + |
| Dichlorobenzene | Technically pure | 0 |  |  |
| Dichloroethylene | Technically pure | - |  |  |
| Diesel oil |  | + |  |  |
| Diethyl ether |  | - |  |  |
| Diethylamine | Technically pure | + |  |  |
| Dimethyl formamide | Technically pure | + | + | 0 |
| Dimethylamine | Technically pure | + |  |  |
| Dioxane | Technically pure | + | + | $+$ |
| Ethanolamine | Technically pure | $+$ |  |  |
| Ethyl alcohol (Ethnause) | Technically pure 96\% | + | + | + |
| Ethyl benzene | Technically pure | 0 |  |  |
| Ethyl chloride (G) | Technically pure | 0 |  |  |
| Ethyl ether | Technically pure | + |  |  |
| Ethylene diamine | Technically pure | + | + | $+$ |
| Ethylene glycol | < $50 \%$ | + | + | + |
| Ethylene glycol | Technically purre | + | + | + |
| Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) |  | + |  |  |
| Fluorine | Technically pure | - |  |  |
| Fluorosilicic acid | 32\% aqueous | + | + | + |
| Formaldehyde | 40\% aqueous | + | + | + |
| Formamide | Technically pure | + | + | + |
| Formic acid | <25\% | + | + | + |

[^1]
## Terrain FUZE

Tables of fluids* which can be conveyed through HDPE pipes and fittings with no internal pressure, mechanical stress and temperatures up to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Chemical | Concentration | Temperature |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 20 | 40 | 60 |
| Formic acid | up to $50 \%$ aqueous | + | + | + |
| Formic acid | Technically pure | + | + | + |
| Frigen 12 (freon 12) | Technically pure | - |  |  |
| Fuel oil |  | + |  |  |
| Furfuryl alcohol | Technically pure | + | $+$ | + |
| Gelatin | All, aqueous | $+$ | + | + |
| Glucose | All, aqueous | + | $+$ | + |
| Glycerol | Technically pure | + | + | $+$ |
| Glycin | 10\% aqueous | + | + |  |
| Glycolic acid | $37 \%$ aqueous | + | + | $+$ |
| Heptane | Technically pure | + | + |  |
| Hexane | Technically pure | + | $+$ |  |
| Hydrazine hydrate | aqueous | + | + | + |
| Hydrochloric acid | up to $30 \%$ aqueous | + | + | + |
| Hydrochloric acid | $38 \%$ aqueous | + | $+$ |  |
| Hydrocyanic acid | Technically pure | + | + | + |
| Hydrofluoric acid | 40\% | + | $+$ | 0 |
| Hydrogen | Technically pure | + | + | + |
| Hydrogen chloride | Technically pure, gaseous | + | + | + |
| Hydrogen peroxide | $30 \%$ aqueous | $+$ |  |  |
| Hydrogen peroxide | 90\% aqueous | 0 |  |  |
| Hydrogen sulphide | Saturated aqueous | $+$ | + | + |
| Hydrogen sulphide | Technically pure | + | + | 0 |
| Hydroquinone | 30\% | + | $+$ | + |
| Lodine-potassium iodide solution (Lugol's solution) |  | + |  |  |
| Iron salts, aqueous inorganic | <Saturated acid | + | + | + |
| Isooctane | Technically pure | + |  |  |
| Isopropyl alcohol (ESC) | Technically pure | $+$ | + | 0 |
| Isopropyl ether | Technically pure | 0 |  |  |
| Lactic acid | 10\% aqueous | + | + | + |
| Lead acetate | aqueous saturated | + | + | + |
| Lead salts, aqueous, inorganic | <Saturated acid | + | + | + |


| Chemical | Concentration | Temperature |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 20 | 40 | 60 |
| Linseed oil | Technically pure | $+$ | $+$ | + |
| Lithium salts, aqueous, inorganic | <Saturated acid | + | + | + |
| Magnesium salts, aqueous, inorganic | <Saturated acid | + | $+$ | + |
| Maleic acid | Cold saturated, aqueous | + | $+$ | + |
| Mercury | pure | $+$ | + | + |
| Mercury salts | <Saturated | $+$ | $+$ | + |
| Methane (natural gas) | Technically pure | $+$ |  |  |
| Methanol | All | $+$ | $+$ | $+$ |
| Methyl acetate | Technically pure | $+$ |  |  |
| Methyl amine | $32 \%$, aqueous | + |  |  |
| Methyl bromide | Technically pure | 0 |  |  |
| Methyl ethyl ketone | Technically pure | $+$ |  |  |
| Methyl isobutyl ketone |  | $+$ |  |  |
| Methyl methacrylate |  | + |  |  |
| Methyl phenyl ketone (acetophenon) |  | + |  |  |
| Milk |  | $+$ | $+$ | $+$ |
| Mineral water |  | $+$ | $+$ | + |
| Mixed acids -nitric 15\% -hydrofluoric 15\% -sulphuric 18\% | 3 parts <br> 1 part <br> 2 parts | 0 |  |  |
| Mixed acids <br> -sulphuric <br> -nitric <br> -water | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \% \\ & 20 \% \\ & 70 \% \end{aligned}$ | + |  |  |
| Mixed acids -sulphuric -nitric -water | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \% \\ & 33 \% \\ & 17 \% \end{aligned}$ | - |  |  |
| Mixed acids -sulphuric <br> -nitric <br> -water | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \% \\ & 31 \% \\ & 19 \% \text { " } \end{aligned}$ | - |  |  |
| Mixed acids -sulphuric -phosphoric -water | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \% \\ & 60 \% \\ & 10 \% \end{aligned}$ | $+$ | $+$ | + |
| N,N-Dimethylaniline | Technically pure | $+$ |  |  |
| N, methylpyrrolidon |  | + |  |  |
| Naphthalene | Technically pure | $+$ |  |  |
| Nickel salts, aqeous in organic | <saturated acid | + | + | + |

[^2]Tables of fluids* which can be conveyed through HDPE pipes and fittings with no internal pressure, mechanical stress and temperatures up to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


[^3]
## Terrain FUZE

Tables of fluids* which can be conveyed through HDPE pipes and fittings with no internal pressure, mechanical stress and temperatures up to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Chemical | Concentration | Temperature |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 20 | 40 | 60 |
| Sulphur dioxide | All, moist | $+$ | + | + |
| Sulphuric acid | saturated aqueous | + | + | + |
| Sulphuric acid | Up to $80 \%$ aqueous | + | + | 0 |
| Sulphuric acid | Up to $96 \%$ aqueous | - |  |  |
| Sulphuric acid | 98\% | - |  |  |
| Tannic acid | All, aqueous | + | + | + |
| Tetrachlorethylene (perchloroethylene) |  | - |  |  |
| Tetrachloroethane | Technically pure | 0 |  |  |
| Tetraethylene lead | Technically pure | + |  |  |
| Tetrahydrofurane | Technically pure | 0 |  |  |
| Tin salts, aqueous, inorganic | <saturated acid | + | + | + |
| Toluene | Technically pure | 0 |  |  |
| Trichloromethane | 100\% |  |  |  |
| Trichloroacetic acid | 50\% aqueous | + | + | + |
| Trichloroacetic acid | Technically pure | + | 0 | - |
| Trichloroethane | Technically pure | 0 |  |  |
| Trichloroethylene | Technically pure | - |  |  |
| Triethylamine | Technically pure | + |  |  |
| Trifluoroacetic acid | up to $50 \%$ | $+$ |  |  |
| Turpentine oil | Technically pure | 0 | 0 |  |
| Urea | Up to $30 \%$ aqueous | + | + | + |
| Urine |  | + | + | + |
| Vinyl acetate | Technically pure | + | + |  |
| Vinyl chloride | Technically pure | - |  |  |
| Waste gases, containing Alkaline |  | + | + | + |
| Waste gases, containing hydrochloric acid | all | + | + | + |
| Waste gases, containing hydrogen fluride | Traces | + | + | + |
| Waste gases, containing nitrous gases | Traces | + | 0 | 0 |
| Waste gases, containing sulphur dioxide | Traces | + | + |  |

[^4]
## Fabrication

For over 40 years the Terrain Fabrication Service has been at the forefront of providing drainage solutions. From unique one-off fittings to complete fabricated drainage stacks, we have the expertise to overcome the challenges found within construction sites in the UK.

## Terrain fabricated drainage stacks

By working with your design team we can take your plans and provide you with a drainage solution tailor made for your building. Because we understand the constraints of site storage we will work with your build schedule to ensure that the fabricated solutions are delivered when required. With the additional ability to pre-air test the stacks prior to delivery, the system can be installed more efficiently by reducing both installation and testing times.

Key Benefits


Simple on-site connections
Straightforward installation saves on labour costs

Reduces on-site labour costs


Reduced installation time keeps overall project costs down

Reduces on-site installation time
Installation is simple and quicker than assembling loose fittings

Reduces on-site waste
Made to measure engineered solutions means there is a reduction in wasted materials


YEARS


## Pre-air testing available

Removes the time and skills required for on-site testing

Widest portfolio of bespoke solutions
Providing customised solutions for tricky one-off projects

Terrain has over 40 years experience of fabricating
You can expect quality from a brand you can trust

## BES 6001 accreditation

Our materials have all been responsibly sourced with full traceability throughout the supply chain


## Unique fitting - Terrain FUZE HDPE low level waste manifold

Due to the growing demand for space saving and low level connections, we have developed the low level waste manifold specifically for use with the Terrain Fabrication Service. Available in 110 mm and 160 mm , the low level waste manifold is the ideal solution for overcoming the technical difficulties of bringing in up to $6 \times 56 \mathrm{~mm}$ connections at low level into the drainage stack. With side entries it is ideally suited for installation at slab level and can be fabricated with a close coupled WC connection. Fitting can be fabricated with long spigots or ring seal connections for easy connection onto MuPVC or HDPE waste systems.


## Terrain FUZE

By working closely to your schedule and applying the same standardised methods throughout every stage, you can rest assured that your bespoke system is undergoing the same rigorous process that has made our systems so sought after across some of the UK's most iconic buildings.

## The four simple steps

From the moment you submit your enquiry, wheels are set in motion that results in a fully bespoke system being delivered to your site.

## 4 <br>  <br> PRODUCT DISPATCHED

After the product is completed it will be dispatched quickly and efficiently; meeting your build timelines.

1


ENQUIRY RECEIVED \& DRAFT PROPOSAL GENERATED

Your enquiry will be addressed swiftly and forwarded to the technical team for appraisal.

3


ORDER PLACED AND PRODUCT MANUFACTURED

Production will begin at our fabrication facility, where your bespoke design will be manufactured to our exacting standards.

2


FABRICATION DRAWINGS PRODUCED FOR SIGN OFF BY CLIENT

The technical team will assess your enquiry and draw up draft proposals and CAD
designs for approval by client.


## Fabrication

## Terrain FUZE installed throughout major central London residential project

Polypipe Terrain met challenging requirements at a mixed-use housing development in the heart of London's Docklands.


Working alongside main contractor Balfour Beatty Construction and M\&E contractor Briggs and Forrester MEP Ltd, Polypipe designed and delivered prefabricated drainage stacks utilising its popular Terrain FUZE for the Providence Tower and Bar Building apartment buildings, which stand at 42 and 12 storeys respectively.

Terrain FUZE incorporates a number of engineered fittings to aid installation and is ideally suited to off-site fabrication where repetition is prevalent, such as in high rise buildings.

Unique to this development, which encompasses high-end luxury apartments and affordable housing, was the use of 160 mm diameter low entry manifold piping,
a wide pipe suitable for the project.
This ability to prefabricate bespoke products off-site, in turn driving quick turn around times, and the reduced labour, made Polypipe a key project partner.

The light weight nature of Terrain FUZE brought many advantages over traditional materials, not least in its manoeuvrability on site, while the use of prefabrication meant that the system could be installed quickly and efficiently, providing significant time and resource savings.

Paul Campbell, Project Director of Briggs and Forrester MEP Ltd, said: "Whilst there were many benefits to using Terrain FUZE over alternative solutions, it was Polypipe Terrain's ability to custom engineer low entry manifold piping that really impressed us. Being engineered specific to the project, in Polypipe's on site fabrication facilities, meant the turnaround time was minimal, ensuring a smooth installation."

Damian Farrell, London \& South East Sales Director, of Polypipe Terrain, said: "Our experience on delivering on projects of this nature, combined with our extensive system knowledge, means that we can create engineered solutions that meet the needs of the development, such as the 160 mm diameter low entry manifold piping that was unique to this project."
The shell and core of the buildings are now complete and the fit out is due to complete in 2016.


## CASE STUDY

## Project

Providence Tower and
Bar Building

## Client

Briggs and Forrester
MEP Ltd

## Application

Fabricated drainage system

## Products

Terrain FUZE

## Terrain FUZE

## Live stack replacement service

By utilising the inherent benefits of the Terrain Fabrication Service we can help in particularly difficult situations; where old, often decaying cast iron soil stacks in local authority housing have deteriorated to the point that they may pose a public health issue.

When you have issues with drainage systems in a typical high rise building which is occupied it can be of great expense to temporarily rehouse the residents whilst the issue is resolved. In the most severe of cases, the entire soil stack may need to be replaced. Below are some photos of some actual cast iron soil stacks removed from a high rise Local Authority building where ongoing system breakdown has caused sanitation issues, such as leaking and blocked pipes.


No one wants to have to move out of the comfort of their own home, and it's often not easy to find suitable replacement housing when refurbishment work is required. Thanks to our fabricated soil stack offering, old soil stacks can now be replaced live with very limited disturbance
to residents. Live Stack Replacement sees contractors replacing old soil stacks with complete new Terrain FUZE HDPE or Terrain Acoustic soil stacks quickly, often floor-by-floor, so that residents can remain in their homes and housing providers do not need to re-house them elsewhere.

## Fabrication Case Studies

## Residential 'live stack replacement' made possible with Terrain fabricated solution

Large scale 'live' drainage replacement works were able to take place thanks to a time saving solution from Polypipe.



Terrain FUZE

Having worked closely with M\&E Contractor IDS and Birmingham City Council on a refurbishment programme since 2009, Polypipe Terrain's fabrications team devised a solution which would enable residents to stay in their homes while essential works were undertaken to replace the original cast iron soil and waste pipes across three separate high rise towers.

Polypipe Terrain manufactured 200 metres of 110 mm Terrain dB12 and 75 mm Terrain FUZE fabricated soil and waste stacks to exact specifications and delivered them to site in Kings Norton, where sub-contractor Lovell was able to complete installations across 96 properties $40 \%$ faster than the average for such works.

Polypipe Terrain's ability to fabricate its drainage products off-site in its UK manufacturing facilities, along with the unique features of the soil and waste solution provided, ensured that the number of joints and cuts were kept to a minimum.

Using fabricated drainage stacks meant that average installation times per property were reduced from five hours to just three.

A vital element of this project was to complete work with as little intrusion as possible. As a result of the type of works programme put into place it was possible to successfully deliver live stack replacements across 96 individual properties ahead of the timescales set out, with minimum disruption to residents.

The challenges presented on this project, not only with residents in place but also a lack of space for installation teams to work, were easily overcome thanks to Polypipe Terrain's ability to provide a high quality 'one fitting solution'.

## CASE STUDY

## Project

Loweswater House,
Waltham House and
Sandhurst House
Kings Norton,
Birmingham

## Client

IDS

## Application

Drainage stacks

## Products

Terrain Acoustic dB12
Terrain FUZE

## Terrain FUZE

## Good Site Practice

- Do not throw or drop pipes, or drag them along hard surfaces.
- In case of mechanical handling, use protective slings and padded supports. Metal chains and hooks should not make contact with the pipe.


## On-site storage

- Stack pipe lengths
- either on a flat base
- or on level ground
- or on $75 \mathrm{~mm} \times 75 \mathrm{~mm}$ timber at 1 meter centres (Fig. 1)
- Provide side support with 75 mm wide battens at 1 m centres (Fig. 1).
- Maximum stack (normal conditions): seven layers high.
- Ideally, stacks should contain one diameter pipe size only. Where this is not possible, stack largest diameter pipes at base of stack. Small pipes may be nested inside larger pipes.
- If stored in the open for long periods or exposed to strong sunlight, cover the stack with opaque sheeting.
- Store fittings under cover. Do not remove from cartons or packaging until required.


## Storage in hot climates

- Ultra-violet light can affect pipes and fittings: pipe colour may change and rubber seals may be degraded.
- Accordingly:
- store all materials in well-ventilated, shady conditions - do NOT expose to direct sunlight
- keep fittings in original packaging until required for use
- Maximum stack (hot conditions): six layers high.


## Site safety

- The relevant regulations detailed in the Health \& Safety at Work Act 1974, and Construction (Design \& Management Regulations 1995, must be adhered to on site.
- MSDS data sheets are available on request.


[^5]
## Jointing Methods

Terrain FUZE offers workable and effective solutions to a wide range of project constraints through the availability of a number of jointing methods. Each connection is categorised according to its varying properties, with the different classifications assembled as follows:
a) Removable

Connections which can be disconnected after assembly.
b) Non-removable

Connections which cannot be disconnected after assembly.
c) Tension-resistant

Connections which cannot be disconnected by tensional forces.
d) Non-tension-resistant

Connections which can be disconnected by tensional forces.


Butt weld


Screw-threaded coupling


Electrofusion coupling


Expansion socket


Ring-seal socket


Flange joint

## Terrain FUZE

## Electrofusion Welding

1. Cut the pipe or fitting using the appropriate pipe cutter or saw. Make sure the end of the pipe or fitting is square and clean.

2. Scrape the oxidation layer from the spigot of the pipe or fitting to at least the insertion depth of the coupling using the appropriate pipe scraper. Ensure that the spigot ends and the couplers are kept clean and free from dirt, water and grease.

3. Insert into the centre stop of the coupling. Mark the spigots using a wax pencil.

4. Unpack your Polypipe Terrain FUZE electrofusion welding machine and ensure you have the correct leads attached.

5. Ensuring that the pipe work is supported correctly, attach the leads to the coupling and push the start/stop button. This will begin the electrofusion welding process.

6. There will be two visual indications showing that the weld has been completed successfully. The first will be on the screen showing that the welding is $100 \%$ complete. The second will be a visual indication on the coupling, as shown below.


## Jointing Methods

## Electrofusion Welding

The before and after


Before


After

Examples of electrofusion welded joints which have been made correctly and incorrectly:
Example of a good electrofusion weld joint


You can see that the pipe surface has been scraped and the fitting has been welded once.
The pipe and coupling surfaces have welded together to make a good joint.

Examples of incorrectly prepared electrofusion weld joints


[^6]
## Terrain FUZE



In the above joint the pipe has not been cut square and you can also see that the pipe surface has not been scraped. This joint is likely to leak.

## Butt Welding

1. Prepare pipe ends and insert into butt welding machine

2. Press the pipe/fitting ends lightly against the hot plate melting the pipe ends until a small bead is visible around both ends.

3. Use the planing tool to ensure that the pipe ends are square and free of any burr's

4. Remove hot plate and press the ends together with the necessary pressure (as advised by welding machine) and lock the clamps in place until the weld begins to cool.


## Jointing Methods

## Butt Welding

Examples of butt welded joints which have been made correctly and incorrectly. These can be easily identified with a visual inspection:

Example of a good butt weld joint


Two equal size beads continuing all the way around the pipe on both sides of the joint

Examples of incorrect butt weld joints


The pipes have been misaligned during the welding process


Too much pressure has been exerted during the welding process when the pipe ends are on the hot plate. No pressure should be applied at this stage


The two pipe ends have not heated evenly on the hotplate.
Possibly one of the pipe ends was not cut/planed square

## Terrain FUZE

## Ring Seal Joints

## Available in sizes 40 - 315mm

Connection Properties:
a) Removable
d) Non-tension-resistant

## Use

Ring-seal sockets facilitate the assembly of pre-fabricated sections.


The pipe should be chamfered to approximately $15^{\circ}$ and lubricated with suitable Polypipe product. Do not use oil or grease which can damage the rubber seal.

## Expansion Joints

Available in sizes $40-315 \mathrm{~mm}$
Connection Properties:
a) Removable
d) Non-tension-resistant

## Use

Expansion sockets can be used in underground pipe systems as normal push-fit fittings but must be provided on vertical stacks running from floor to floor and for rainwater pipes both inside and outside the building.

## Installation

Expansion sockets are suitable for use in both vertical and horizontal applications with the depth of the sleeve enabling the assembly of stacks and collector pipelines. The design of the seal allows for pipe movement during expansion and contraction, ensuring that the connection remains water tight even under substantial hydraulic load.

To ensure easy assembly of the sleeve, the following conditions must be observed:

## Assembly

The ring-seal socket is suitable for use on both horizontal and vertical applications with the small dimensions providing a space-saving advantage. Assembly instructions are replicated for both ring-seal sockets and screwthreaded joints, with the insertion depth corresponding for the same diameters. Ring seal sockets are also provided with a cap to prevent dirt entering the pipe on-site. The pipe must be fully inserted into the socket as it is not intended to act as an expansion socket.

A flush fit is obtained by chamfering the pipe end to approximately $15^{\circ}$ and lubricating it with silicone oil. To avoid damage to the rubber seal, do not use oil or grease.


Protection Cap.

- Chamfer the inserted pipe end to approximately $15^{\circ}$.
- Lubricate the pipe end with a suitable Terrain product.

Note - do not use oil or grease which can compromise the rubber seal.

- Observe the indications on the outer surface of the expansion socket for insertion depth.


Horizontal assembly (e.g. at an ambient temperature of $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ).

## Jointing Methods

## Compression Joints

Available in sizes $40 \mathbf{- 1 1 0 m m}$

Connection Properties:
a) Removable
d) Non-tension-resistant

## Use

Screw-threaded joints are used for the assembly of pre-fabricated parts which need to be dismantled easily. See ring seal for assembly instructions.


Screw-threadon inint


## Flanged Joints

Available in sizes 50 - 315mm
Connection Properties
a) Removable
c) Tension-resistant

## Use

The flanges are made of a special, painted aluminium alloy and have standard dimensions (PN 10 and 16). These are most commonly used to create a removable connection in industrial plants.

By using a blank flange, it is possible to create an inspection access opening for large diameter pipes (200, 250 and 315 mm ).


## Terrain FUZE

## Key Features

Specific products for adapting in direction of flow

## Direction of flow



|  | OD |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Material | Size |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $11_{4}^{\prime \prime}$ | $11^{\prime \prime}$ | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $3^{\prime \prime}$ | $4^{\prime \prime}$ | $6^{\prime \prime}$ |  |
| PVC-u | 36 mm | 43 mm | 56 mm | 82 mm | 110 mm | 160 mm |  |
| PP | 35 mm | 41 mm | 54 mm |  |  |  |  |
| HDPE | 40 mm | 50 mm | 56 mm | 90 mm | 110 mm | 160 mm |  |
| dB12 | 40 mm |  | 50 mm |  | 110 mm | 160 mm |  |
| Iron | 42 mm | 47.8 mm | 60 mm |  |  |  |  |
| Copper | 35 mm | 42 mm | 54 mm |  | 108 mm |  |  |
| Clay |  |  |  |  | 100 mm |  |  |
| Vulcathene |  | 48 mm | 60 mm | 89 mm | 114 mm |  |  |
| Cast iron |  |  |  |  | 112 mm |  |  |
| Ridgidrain |  |  |  |  | 118 mm | 176 mm |  |
| Chrome | 32 mm |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | ID |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Material | Size |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $11_{4}^{\prime \prime}$ | $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $3^{\prime \prime}$ | $4^{\prime \prime}$ | $6^{\prime \prime}$ |  |
| PVC-u | 32 mm | 39 mm | 52 mm | 76 mm | 104 mm | 154 mm |  |
| PP | 31 mm | 37 mm | 50 mm |  |  |  |  |
| HDPE | 34 mm | 44 mm | 50 mm | 83 mm | 101 mm | 148 mm |  |
| dB12 | 36 mm |  | 46 mm |  | 104 mm | 153 mm |  |
| Iron | 32 mm | 38 mm | 50 mm |  |  |  |  |
| Copper | 32 mm | 39 mm | 51 mm |  | 104 mm |  |  |
| Clay |  |  |  |  | 76 mm |  |  |
| Vulcathene |  | 38 mm | 51 mm | 76 mm | 102 mm |  |  |
| Cast iron |  |  |  |  | 98 mm |  |  |
| Ridgidrain |  |  |  |  | 100 mm | 150 mm |  |
| Chrome | 28 mm |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note: Pipes to be chamfered and lubricated when being used with ring seal, use 9136250 L Silicone grease.
References: 1. Terrain Soil and Waste Product Installation guide. 2. BSEN12056 Gravity drainage systems inside buildings. Sanitary pipework, layout and calculation. For more information please call our Technical Team on 01622795200


## Jointing Methods



Vulcathene - FUZE (HDPE)


## Chrome - FUZE (HDPE)



## Terrain FUZE

## PVC-u - FUZE (HDPE)



COMPATIBILITY TABLE

| Part number | Terrain FUZE size | COMPATIBILITY TABLE |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Compatibility |  |  |  |
|  |  | PVC (200 series) | PP (300 series) | ABS (600 series) | Copper |
| 927.4036B | 40mm | 32 mm | $32 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 32 mm | 35 mm |
| 927.5036B | 50mm | $32 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $32 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 32mm | 32 mm |
| 927.5043B | 50 mm | 32 mm | 32mm | $32 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 32 mm |
| 927.5636B | 56 mm | $32 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $32 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $32 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 32 mm |
| 927.5643B | 56 mm | $32 \text { mm }$ | $32 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $32 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 32 mm |

## Adapting to other materials

## HDPE Thermal Expansion

Terrain FUZE HDPE pipe work systems expand and contract with changes in temperature, both ambient temperature and from the temperature of the waste discharge through the pipework. This guide describes the principles of thermal movement allowance and provides advice covering assembly and jointing techniques.

The advice and guidance is based on typical situations only. For further information contact the Terrain Technical Services Department.

Terrain FUZE HDPE offers substantial durability against the flow of hot water. A waste pipe with no mechanical load will tolerate temperatures of up to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and up to $95^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is permissible for a maximum of two minutes.

Thermal movement MUST always be accounted for in both locked and expansion systems (explained in the next set of pages).

## Calculating thermal movement

Terrain FUZE HDPE has a coefficient of expansion of 0.2 $\left(\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{m} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$, the design and installation of above ground drainage systems must be able to accommodate for this. Calculate the thermal movement on straight lengths between anchors using:

$$
\Delta \mathrm{L}=\underline{\alpha} \mathrm{L} \Delta \mathrm{~T}
$$

## Where

$\Delta \mathbf{L}=$ expansion (mm) OR contraction (-mm)
$\alpha=$ co-efficient of linear expansion $\left(\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{m} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ Terrain FUZE HDPE, 0.2
$\mathbf{L}=$ Total length of the pipe between anchor points (m)
$\Delta \mathbf{T}=$ Temperature difference $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$

NB. For waste discharges $\Delta \mathrm{T}$ should always be calculated from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, so if the temperature of the water in the pipe is to be $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, then $\Delta \mathrm{T}$ is $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## Example 1 - Typical vertical stack

Example 1 - Typical vertical stack A 10 storey foul drainage stack will collect and convey domestic waste (assumed temperature $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) and connect directly to drain. Each storey is 3 m high.
$\Delta \mathrm{L}=\underline{\alpha \mathrm{L} \Delta \mathrm{T}}$
$\Delta \mathbf{L}=0.2 \times 3.0 \times 60=36 \mathrm{~mm}$ thermal movement per floor.

## Example 2 - Typical suspended pipe run

A 20 metre, high-level lateral run has been designed in an open car park area. The maximum length between anchor points should be 5 m . The assumed temperature of the waste fluid is $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
$\Delta \mathrm{L}=\underline{\alpha \mathrm{L} \Delta \mathrm{T}}$
$\Delta \mathbf{L}=\underline{0.2 \times 5.0 \times 50}=50 \mathrm{~mm}$ thermal movement between anchor points.

## Terrain FUZE

## Vertical Expansion System

## Expansion system anchored below slab

Rail system rules apply as per page 44.


Expansion system anchored above slab

Rail system rules apply as per page 44.

Examples of expansion system anchored to a structural wall


## Installation details

## Horizontal Expansion System

## Support and expansion socket distances

Unless there is an alternative provision for thermal movement, pipework should be fitted with expansion sockets in the following locations:

- At spacing's no greater than $5 m$ for pipework OD $\varnothing 75 \mathrm{~mm}$ and above
- At spacing's no greater than $2 m$ for pipework OD 63 mm and below
- Where the maximum distance between fixed points exceeds $2 m$
- At changes of direction or branch runs greater than 1 m in length
- Any point where pipework passes through a floor or wall and is made good or fire-stopped must be treated as an anchor point when determining positions of

| Pipe size diameter <br> (OD mm) | Horizontal Expansion System <br> Mexween expansion <br> sockets ( m ) | Intermediate support at any change <br> of direction and at below maximum <br> centres (mm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40 | 2.0 | 400 |
| 50 | 2.0 | 500 |
| 56 | 2.0 | 560 |
| 63 | 2.0 | 630 |
| 75 | 5.0 | 750 |
| 90 | 5.0 | 900 |
| 110 | 5.0 | 1100 |
| 125 | 5.0 | 1250 |
| 160 | 5.0 | 1600 |
| 200 | 5.0 | 2000 |
| 250 | 5.0 | 2500 |
| 315 | 5.0 | 3000 |

* See table on page 49 for pipe weights (empty and full). expansion sockets
- Low Level WC Manifolds incorporate ring seal adaptors at each branch connection to compensate for thermal movement and also allow the branch to be 'turned' to the correct angle to allow connection to the WC



## Terrain FUZE

## Bracketing an Expansion System

- Terrain FUZE HDPE can be anchored from the slab or off a rail system
- Cross bracing must be used for drop rods longer than figures shown below
- Rails are not supplied by Polypipe Terrain



## Installation details

## Example of an Expansion System

Expansion sockets may be omitted if alternative provision is created in one of the following ways.

- Above the highest branch connection to a foul and/or waste stack is free to move through a weatherproof sleeve

- At the base of an external drainage stack that is connected to a drainage connection that allows movement through an EPDM seal


Suspended Pipe in Basement detail:

Guide Bracket or Intermediate Support

## Terrain FUZE

## Vertical Locked System

## Locked system anchored below slab

Rail system rules apply as per page 46 .


Locked system anchored above slab

Rail system rules apply as per page 46.

Locked system anchored to a structural wall


## Installation details

## Horizontal Locked System

## Support and anchor brackets

Unless there is an alternative provision for thermal movement, pipework should be fitted with anchor brackets in the following locations:

- At spacing's no greater than $5 m$ for pipework OD $\varnothing 75 \mathrm{~mm}$ and above
- At spacing's no greater than $2 m$ for pipework OD 63 mm and below
- Where the maximum distance between fixed points exceeds $2 m$
- At changes of direction or branch runs greater than 1 m in length
- Any point where pipework passes through a floor or wall and is made good or fire-stopped must be treated as a fixed point when determining positions of anchor

| Pipe size diameter <br> (OD mm) | Horizontal Expansion System <br> Metween anchor brackets <br> on straight pipe run (m) | Maximum distance between <br> intermediate supports (mm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40 | 2.0 | 400 |
| 50 | 2.0 | 500 |
| 56 | 2.0 | 560 |
| 63 | 2.0 | 630 |
| 75 | 5.0 | 750 |
| 90 | 5.0 | 900 |
| 110 | 5.0 | 1100 |
| 125 | 5.0 | 1250 |
| 160 | 5.0 | 1600 |
| 200 | 5.0 | 2000 |
| 250 | 5.0 | 2500 |
| 315 | 5.0 | 3000 | brackets

* See table on page 49 for pipe weights (empty and full).

Pipe will still expand and contract into itself in a locked system. Even in a locked system, thermal movement needs to be accounted for.

Example - Ø160mm Pipe

## Key



Anchor bracket


Intermediate support


## Terrain FUZE

## Bracketing a Locked System

Types of Anchor Brackets on locked rail system

$\varnothing 40-\varnothing 160 \mathrm{M} 10$
Close - 100mm
ø 200-ø 315 M16
Close - 100mm


Ø 40- $\varnothing 160 \mathrm{M} 10$
Close - 100mm
ø 200-ø315 M16
Close -100 mm

$\varnothing 40-\varnothing 160$ M10
Close - 100mm
ø 200-ø315 M16
Close - 100mm

Use anchor shell
(9145.XXB) with HDPE Bracket ø 40- $\varnothing 160$
*Support bracket made by others



Use anchor shell (9145.XXB) with HDPE Bracket $\varnothing 40-\varnothing 160$
*Support bracket made by others

$\varnothing 40-\varnothing 160 \mathrm{M} 10$ Close - 100mm ø 200-ø315 M16 Close -100 mm

## Installation details

## Summary of Expansion \& Locked Systems

## Expansion systems

Rulings for anchor brackets in an expansion system:

- Pipe diameters up to $160 \mathrm{~mm}-\mathrm{M} 10$ drop rods up to 100 mm below slab or rail
- Pipe diameters up to 160 mm - M10 drop rods with M10 cross brace up to 500 mm below slab or rail
- Pipe diameters up to 160 mm where the vertical drop is greater than listed above use either the rail system or use Unistrut as a drop rod with a cross brace and an M10 connection to the bracket
- Pipe diameters 200-315mm - M16 drop rods up to 100 mm below slab or rail
- Pipe diameters $200-315 \mathrm{~mm}$ where the vertical drop is greater than listed above use either the rail system or use Unistrut as a drop rod with a cross brace and an M16 connection to the bracket


## Locked systems

Rulings for anchor brackets in a locked system:

- In no circumstances should drop rods alone be used to support a locked anchor point
- Close coupled rail system up to 160 mm diameter - M10 connection between bracket and rail
- Close coupled rail system 200-315mm diameter - M16 connection between bracket and rail
- Pipe diameters 200-315mm - M16 drop rods up to 100 mm below slab or rail
- If the rail is not being used a suitable drop support needs to be created using Unistrut and a cross brace with the same size connections to brackets as listed above for a rail system

| FUZE HDPE pipe <br> diameter (OD mm) | Horizontal Expansion System <br> Pipe weight full of water <br> $(\mathrm{Kg} / \mathrm{m})$ | Pipe weight empty (Kg/m) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40 | 1.278 | 0.370 |
| 50 | 1.986 | 0.460 |
| 56 | 2.493 | 0.530 |
| 63 | 3.147 | 0.595 |
| 75 | 4.479 | 0.740 |
| 90 | 6.391 | 0.980 |
| 110 | 9.525 | 1.450 |
| 125 | 12.283 | 1.860 |
| 160 | 20.190 | 3.080 |
| 200 | 31.741 | 4.100 |
| 250 | 49.252 | 6.100 |
| 315 | 78.045 | 9.510 |



## Terrain FUZE

## WC connections



Float laid to a Fall of $1^{\circ}$ (17mm drop/1metre run)
Note: If a secondary ventilation system is being installed then expansion must be provided to both the soil and waste stack and

| WC position (height $\mathbf{H}^{*}$ from FFL) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{H}^{*}$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 |  |
| mm | 170 | 156 | 142 | 128 | 114 | 100 |  | the secondary ventilation stack. Note: It is important to lubricate the ring seal adaptor with silicone grease.(9136.250L).



## Risers and branches

It is recommended that an expansion socket is incorporated at each floor level when designing and installing FUZE HDPE stacks in multi-storey buildings. Where a branch is taken off a main run, the thermal movement of the main run is going to affect the branch.

- Establish the distance between the branch and the nearest anchor
- Calculate the movement at the point where the branch joins the run
- Establish the hole size through the wall and ensure that there is enough space for the branch to naturally flex, taking into account that the movement of the branch will be limited where it passes through a wall
- If there is not enough room for the required offset, think about adding expansion sockets and anchor points to the main run to reduce the amount of movement experienced by the branch


## Installation details

## Deflection Leg

The flexibility of Terrain FUZE permits expansion or contraction to be compensated for by means of directional change within a pipe system (deflection leg) as shown below. To allow the pipe to deflect at a change in direction it is essential to calculate the distance to the first bracket (a) so that the pipe is free to expand and contract.


Step 1: Calculate the change in length
$\Delta \mathbf{L}=\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{L} \times \Delta \mathbf{T}$

## Where:

$\Delta \mathrm{L}=$ Expansion (mm) or contraction (-mm)
$\alpha=$ Co-efficient of linear expansion $\left(\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{m} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$. For Terrain FUZE $\alpha=0.2$
$\mathrm{L}=$ Total length of the pipe between anchor points (m)
$\Delta \mathrm{T}=$ Temperature difference $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
Note: For waste discharges $\Delta \mathrm{T}$ should always be calculated from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ so if the max. water temperature is $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \Delta \mathrm{T}$ is $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Step 2: Determine the length of the deflection leg
$a=10 \times \sqrt{ }(\Delta L \times \varnothing)$

Where:
a = Deflection leg length (distance to first bracket)
$\Delta \mathrm{L}=$ Expansion (mm) or contraction (-mm) from Step 1 above
$\varnothing$ = Pipe outside diameter (mm)

## Terrain FUZE

## Non-pressure Underground Installation

HDPE pipes marked (BD) are also suitable for underground applications.

Strict attention must be given to the trench where the pipe is to be laid. This must be completely flat and should be void of any sharp objects or stones which could cause localised deformation of the pipeline. A minimum bedding of 10 cm of sand should be used to provide continual support along the whole length of the pipe and minimise the risk of point-loading within the trench. Following this, the first $15-20 \mathrm{~cm}$ of cover should be of sand again and this must be compressed to avoid pipe movement. Compacting of the cover material should take place immediately after the pipe has been covered to restrict the initial stages of movement. The depth of the trench is dependant upon whether the application is trafficked or non-trafficked and the possibility of freezing temperatures. Official guidelines, standards and regulations should be observed to calculate this requirement. (See illustrations)

A minimum depth of 80 cm must cover the pipe. To evenly distribute ground pressure on trafficked applications it is recommended to cover the layer of sand with a light concrete casting.

Two or more pipes laid in the same trench should not come into contact. A recommended distance of $10-15 \mathrm{~cm}$ should remain between each pipeline to facilitate future maintenance. As with a standard pipe installation, this void should be filled with sand and compacted.

Rigid installations, where the pipeline is covered with concrete, do not undergo the same stresses as normal laying conditions and therefore the pipe is at no risk of deformation.

In underground installations, the ambient temperature is fairly stable and the fluid temperatures from the varying inlets have mixed and stabilised within the above ground pipe system. Expansion sockets are not required every six metres.


## Installation details

## Special Consideration for Buried Drain Application

The Terrain FUZE HDPE system is suitable for buried drain applications under the envelope of the building at reasonable shallow depths and normal conditions.

When any of the following conditions exist please contact Polypipe Terrain for confirmation on its suitability:

- Pipes at depths greater than 4 metres below ground level
- Pipes subjected to external water pressures exceeding 2 metres head (high water table)
- Contaminated ground conditions
- Pipes subjected to internal negative pressures
- If during the construction stage high point loads will be experienced due to heavy plant etc.
- If other manufacturers components are to be incorporated into the system
- Non domestic type discharges are expected, for example:
- High volume discharges that could subject the pipe to more than 1.5 bar pressure
- Combined high temperature and high volume discharges
- Chemical waste
- Radioactive waste

When leaving the footprint of the building we would recommend adapting onto a system designed for this purpose. Ridgidrain, for surface water drainage, or Polysewer, for foul sewers from Polypipe Civils are suitable systems for these applications.

## Ridgidrain

- Surface water applications
- $100-900 \mathrm{~mm}$ diameter HDPE pipes and fittings
- BBA approved


## Polysewer

- Foul and combined applications
- $150-300 \mathrm{~mm}$ diameter PVCu pipes and fittings
- BSi Kitemarked and BBA approved



## Terrain FUZE

The Terrain Firetrap Sleeve is a cost-effective product for the fire stopping of pipe penetrations whilst maintaining similar thermal and acoustic properties as standard mineral fibre insulation. Terrain Firetrap Sleeve was developed with ease of installation in mind. The sleeve can be quickly and simply fitted onto the pipe and slid into the penetration ensuring that there are no air gaps around the sleeves by filling with mortar or mastic. In a fire situation, the sleeve expands to fill the available space ( 15 mm max) between the pipe and the penetration and will crush and close off plastic drainage pipes. The pipe forms a solid char preventing the passage of fire and smoke to the adjacent compartment.

## Applications

- For Terrain PVC, Terrain FUZE and Terrain Acoustic dB12 above ground drainage through:
- Concrete, masonry or plasterboard partitions
- Concrete floor constructions


## Benefits

- Up to 4 Hour Fire Rating to BS 476 Part 20, BS EN 1366-3
- Protects pipe above and below the slab
- Cost effective
- One sleeve can replace two collars
- Easy installation
- Don't have to drill slab
- No need for mechanical fixings
- No mastic is required, providing close fit
- Easily cut to size to minimise wastage
- Simple to install without special tools or skills
- Will accept hole irregularities of up to 15 mm
- Can be retro-fitted
- Offers excellent acoustic insulation
- Maintains the thermal insulation of the pipe through the slab or wall penetration
- Maintains vapour seal of existing insulation
- Allows for thermal movement of pipe

| Part no | Pipe diameter suitable for $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Sleeve hole diameter (mm) | Sleeve outside diameter (mm) | Length (mm) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1925.42 | 40 | 42 | $92-104$ | 300 |
| 1925.54 | 50 | 54 | $104-116$ | 300 |
| 1925.60 | 56 | 60 | $110-122$ | 300 |
| 1925.67 | 63 | 67 | $117-129$ | 300 |
| 1925.76 | 75 | 76 | $126-138$ | 300 |
| 1925.102 | 90 | 114 | $152-164$ | 300 |
| 1925.114 | 110 | 127 | $164-176$ | 300 |
| 1925.127 | 125 | 169 | $219-231$ | 300 |
| 1925.169 | 160 |  |  | 300 |

## Firetrap Sleeves

Fire protection for vertical Terrain drainage pipework in a NON fire rated duct

Note: Metal brackets
to be installed to support pipework accordingly

Brackets not shown


## Terrain FUZE

Terrain Firetrap Collars have been specifically designed to re-instate the fire resistance of a wall or floor which has been penetrated by services such as Terrain PVC, Terrain FUZE or Terrain Acoustic dB12.

Manufactured in steel, each fire collar contains an internal lining of intumescent graphite impregnated organic polymer. Anchoring hooks are also supplied. The collars will seal pipes from 50 mm to 315 mm diameter and can be face fixed or set-in to a wall or ceiling structure. They are suitable for use on concrete, masonry and plasterboard partitions.

They have a up to 2 hour fire rating and feature mounting tabs for quick and easy installation.

## Applications

For Terrain PVC, Terrain FUZE and Terrain Acoustic dB12 above ground drainage through:

- Concrete, masonry or plasterboard partitions
- Concrete floor construction
- Fire-proof concrete
- Brickwork walls


## Features

- Up to 2 Hour fire rating
- Powder coated steel sleeve
- Can be surface mounted or built in
- Mounting tabs for quick and easy installation
- Seals against smoke, toxic gases, flames and heat
- Can be installed in a recessed area to minimize overall dimensions
- Maintains vapour seal of existing insulation
- Allows for thermal movement of pipe


| Product code | $\varnothing$ | Fire rating |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1625.40 R | 40 mm | 2 Hour |
| 1625.55 R | 55 mm | 2 Hour |
| 1625.63 R | 63 mm | 2 Hour |
| 1625.75 R | 75 mm | 2 Hour |
| 1625.82 R | 82 mm | 2 Hour |
| 1625.90 R | 90 mm | 2 Hour |
| 1625.110 R | 110 mm | 2 Hour |
| $1625.125 R$ | 125 mm | 2 Hour |
| 1625.160 R | 160 mm | 2 Hour |
| 1625.200 R | 200 mm | 2 Hour |
| 1625.250 R | 250 mm | 2 Hour |
| 1625.315 R | 315 mm | 2 Hour |



## Firetrap Collars

Fire protection for vertical Terrain drainage pipework in a NON fire rated duct

Note: Metal brackets
to be installed to
support pipework accordingly

Brackets not shown


Note: Insulation may be required
to meet standard building
requirements and regulations

Terrain insulated
Firetrap Fire Sleeve 4 hour rating top and bottom of slab

Maximum allowable gap around fire sleeve to be 15 mm all round. Above this must be filled with Firestop compound or concrete

Fire rated wall or floor


## Terrain FUZE

# Terrain FUZE should be tested in accordance with guidelines stated within BS EN 12056-2: 2000 (Annex NG.3.1) which lays out the following: 

## NG. 3 Testing

## NG.3.1 Air test

NOTE Normally this test is carried out to confirm that all pipes and fittings are airtight. It should be completed in one operation but for large multi-storey systems testing in sections may be necessary.

## NG.3.1.1 Preparation

The water seals of sanitary appliances should be fully charged and test plugs or bags inserted into the open ends of the pipework to be tested. To ensure that there is a satisfactory air seal at the base of the stack, or at the lowest plug or bag in the stack if only a section of the pipework is to be tested, a small quantity of water sufficient to cover the plug or bag can be allowed to enter the system. One of the remaining test plugs should be fitted with a tee piece, with a cock on each branch, and one branch being connected by means of a flexible tube to a manometer. Alternatively, a flexible tube from a tee piece fitted with cocks on its other two branches can be passed through the water seal of a sanitary appliance. Any water trapped in this tube should be removed and then a manometer can be connected to one of the branches.

## NG.3.1.2 Application

Air is pumped into the system through the other branch of the tee piece until a pressure equal to 38 mm water gauge is obtained. The air inlet cock is then closed and pressure in the system should remain constant for a period of not less than 3 min.

## NG.3.1.3 Leak location

NOTE Defects revealed by an air test may be located by the methods given in NG.3.1.3.1, NG.3.1.3.2 and NG.3.1.3.3.

## NG.3.1.3.1 Smoke

A smoke producing machine may be used which will introduce smoke under any pressure into the defective pipework. Leakage may be observed as the smoke escapes. Smoke cartridges containing special chemicals should be used with caution, taking care that the ignited cartridge is not in direct contact with the pipework and that the products of combustion do not have a harmful effect upon the materials used for the discharge pipe system. Smoke testing of plastics pipework should be avoided due to naphtha having a detrimental effect, particularly on ABS, PVC-U and MUPVC. Rubber jointing components can also be adversely affected.

## NG.3.1.3.2 Soap solution

With the pipework subject to an internal pressure using the smoke machine method as described in NG.3.1.3.1, a soap solution can be applied to the pipes and joints. Leakage can be detected by the formation of bubbles.

## NG.3.1.3.3 Water test

There is no justification for a water test to be applied to the whole of the plumbing system. The part of the system mainly at risk is that below the lowest sanitary appliance, and this may be tested by inserting a test plug in the lower end of the pipe and filling the pipe with water up to the flood level of the lowest sanitary appliance, provided that the static head does not exceed 6 m .
*For accurate readings, please ensure equipment is regularly checked.

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## System testing

## Air pressure test to comply with BS EN 12056-2

For testing a stack with connections


## Screwed Test Plug

- Blank or open
- For use in pipe ends
- Manufactured and supplied by others

Air Bag

- Blank
- For use in access pipe/ expansion socket/pipe ends
- Manufactured and supplied by others

Traps must be filled with water to ensure there is positive pressure within the system to seal the waste inlet.

| KEY |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| NO. | PART |
| 1 | Pipework to test |
| 2 | Bellow |
| 3 | Hose |
| 4 | U-Gauge (should read 38mm) |
| 5 | Screwed Test Plug |
| 6 | Air Bag |
| 7 | Trap (must be filled with water) |
| 8 | Screwed End Cap (for access door) |

Note: *For accurate readings, please ensure equipment is regularly checked.

## Terrain FUZE pipes



## HDPE fittings



| $\varnothing$ | S | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | R | K | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE $90^{\circ}$ BEND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 3 | 150 | 30 | 30 | 120 | 0.070 | 907.40 .90 B |
| 50 | 3 | 180 | 40 | 40 | 140 | 0.095 | 907.50 .90 B |
| 56 | 3 | 210 | 40 | 40 | 170 | 0.120 | 907.56 .90 B |
| 63 | 3 | 210 | 50 | 50 | 160 | 0.145 | 907.63 .90 B |
| 75 | 3 | 210 | 70 | 70 | 140 | 0.180 | 907.75 .90 B |
| 90 | 3.5 | 240 | 90 | 90 | 150 | 0.280 | 907.90 .90 B |
| 110 | 4.3 | 270 | 100 | 100 | 170 | 0.490 | 907.110 .90 B |
| 125 | 4.9 | 200 | 110 | 110 | 90 | 0.490 | 907.125 .90 B |
| 160 | 6.2 | 140 | 140 | 140 | - | 0.690 | 907.160 .90 B |

## Terrain FUZE Fittings

| HDPE ftutingS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\varnothing$ | S | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | R | K | Kg | Code |
| HDPE $90^{\circ}$ WIDE RADIUS BEND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $200^{*}$ | 6.2 | 300 | 300 | 240 | 75 | 1.745 | 907.200 .90 B |
| $250^{*}$ | 7.8 | 335 | 335 | 320 | 30 | 3.4 | 907.250 .90 B |
| $315^{*}$ | 9.8 | 370 | 370 | 350 | 30 | 5.89 | 907.315 .90 B |

* Segmented


| $\varnothing$ | S | L | K | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE 91.5 | $\left(88.5^{\circ}\right)$ BEND |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 3 | 50 | 20 | 0.035 | 901.40 .92 B |
| 50 | 3 | 60 | 20 | 0.05 | 901.50 .92 B |
| 56 | 3 | 65 | 20 | 0.06 | 901.56 .92 B |
| 63 | 3 | 70 | 20 | 0.075 | 901.63 .92 B |
| 75 | 3 | 75 | 20 | 0.095 | 901.75 .92 B |
| 90 | 3.5 | 80 | 20 | 0.135 | 901.90 .92 B |
| 110 | 4.3 | 103 | 25 | 0.23 | 901.110 .92 B |
| 125 | 4.9 | 123 | 35 | 0.33 | 901.125 .92 B |
| 160 | 6.2 |  | 0.7 | 901.160 .92 B |  |



| $\varnothing$ | S | L | K | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE 112.5 | $\left(67.5^{\circ}\right)$ BEND |  |  |  |  |
| $110^{*}$ | 4.3 | 125 | 50 | 0.34 | 901.110 .112 B |
| $160^{*}$ | 6.2 | 161 | 70 | 0.91 | 901.160 .112 B |
| $200^{*}$ | 6.2 | 183 | 80 | 1.30 | 901.200 .112 B |
| $250^{*}$ | 7.8 | 196 | 80 | 2.19 | 901.250 .112 B |
| $315^{*}$ | 9.8 | 295 | 139 | 5.2 | 901.315 .112 B |



* Segmented

| $\varnothing / \varnothing_{1}$ | S | $\mathrm{~L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | $L_{3}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE $45^{\circ}$ | BEND WITH SOCKET BRANCH |  |  |  |  |  |
| $90 / 40$ | 3.5 | 55 | 45 | 100 | 0.15 | 901.9040 .135 B |
| $110 / 40$ | 4.3 | 60 | 55 | 110 | 0.21 | 901.11040 .135 B |
| $110 / 50$ | 4.3 | 60 | 55 | 110 | 0.21 | 901.11050 .135 B |


| $\varnothing$ | S | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | K | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE $45^{\circ}$ BEND |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 3 | 45 | 20 | 0.03 | 901.40 .135 B |
| 50 | 3 | 45 | 20 | 0.04 | 901.50 .135 B |
| 56 | 3 | 45 | 20 | 0.045 | 901.56 .135 B |
| 63 | 3 | 50 | 20 | 0.06 | 901.63 .135 B |
| 75 | 3 | 50 | 20 | 0.07 | 901.75 .135 B |
| 90 | 3.5 | 65 | 20 | 0.11 | 901.90 .135 B |
| 110 | 4.3 | 65 | 25 | 0.17 | 901.110 .135 B |
| 125 | 6.2 | 69 | 20 | 0.245 | 901.125 .135 B |
| 160 |  |  |  | 901.160 .135 B |  |

## Terrain FUZE Fittings

## HDPE fittings



| $\varnothing$ | S | L | R | K | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE $45^{\circ}$ WIDE RADIUS BEND |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $200^{*}$ | 6.2 | 180 | 420 | 75 | 1.33 | 901.200 .135 B |
| $250^{*}$ | 7.8 | 185 | 430 | 30 | 2.15 | 901.250 .135 B |
| $315^{*}$ | 9.8 | 185 | 440 | 30 | 3.4 | 901.315 .135 B |

* Segmented


| $\varnothing$ | 5 | L | K | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE $150^{\circ}\left(30^{\circ}\right)$ BEND |  |  |  |  |  |
| $110^{*}$ | 4.3 | 50 | 35 | 0.15 | 901.110.150B |
| $160^{*}$ | 6.2 | 64 | 42 | 0.38 | 901.160.150B |
| 200* | 6.2 | 113 | 86 | 0.86 | 901.200.150B |
| $250^{*}$ | 7.8 | 117 | 83 | 1.39 | 901.250.150B |
| 315* | 9.8 | 128 | 85 | 2.41 | 901.315.150B |

* Segmented


| $\varnothing$ | S | L | K | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE $165^{\circ}\left(15^{\circ}\right) \mathrm{BEND}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $110^{*}$ | 4.3 | 43 | 35 | 0.13 | 901.110.165B |
| $160^{*}$ | 6.2 | 50 | 39 | 0.30 | 901.160.165B |
| 200* | 6.2 | 92 | 79 | 0.70 | 901.200.165B |
| $250^{*}$ | 7.8 | 99 | 82 | 1.18 | 901.250.165B |
| 315* | 9.8 | 104 | 84 | 1.97 | 901.315.165B |

* Segmented


| $\varnothing_{1} 1 \varnothing_{2}$ | S | $\mathrm{~L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | R | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE $9 \mathbf{9 0}^{\circ}$ | REDUCING BEND |  |  |  |  |  |
| $50 / 40$ | 3 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 0.025 | $\mathbf{9 0 1 . 5 0 4 0 . 9 0 B}$ |
| $63 / 50$ | 3 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 0.045 | $\mathbf{9 0 1 . 6 3 5 0 . 9 0 B}$ |



| $\varnothing$ | S | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | R | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE $\mathbf{1 8 0}$ | BEND |  |  |  |  |
| 110 | 4.3 | 103 | 99 | 0.450 | $\mathbf{9 0 1 . 1 1 0 . 1 8 0}$ |
| 63 | 3.0 | 63 | 64 | 0.115 | $\mathbf{9 0 1 . 6 3 . 1 8 0}$ |
| 75 | 3.0 | 75 | 74 | 0.210 | $\mathbf{9 0 1 . 7 5 . 1 8 0}$ |
| 90 | 3.5 | 90 | 88 | 0.330 | $\mathbf{9 0 1 . 9 0 . 1 8 0}$ |


| HDPE ffttings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\varnothing_{1}$ | S/S ${ }_{1}$ | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{L}_{2} / \mathrm{L}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{K}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{K}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{K}_{3}$ | Kg | Code |
| HDPE $45^{\circ} \mathrm{Y}$ BRANCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 3 | 135 | 45 | 90 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 0.07 | 904.40.135B |
| 50 | 3 | 165 | 55 | 110 | 35 | 20 | 20 | 0.105 | 904.50.135B |
| 56 | 3 | 180 | 60 | 120 | 40 | 25 | 25 | 0.13 | 904.56.135B |
| 63 | 3 | 195 | 65 | 130 | 40 | 25 | 25 | 0.155 | 904.63.135B |
| 75 | 3 | 210 | 70 | 140 | 40 | 25 | 25 | 0.205 | 904.75.135B |
| 90 | 3.5 | 240 | 80 | 160 | 50 | 20 | 20 | 0.32 | 904.90.135B |
| 110 | 4.3 | 270 | 90 | 180 | 55 | 20 | 20 | 0.53 | 904.110.135B |
| 125 | 4.9 | 300 | 100 | 200 | 60 | 20 | 20 | 0.765 | 904.125.135B |
| 160 | 6.2 | 375 | 125 | 250 | 75 | 25 | 25 | 1.475 | 904.160.135B |
| 200* | 6.2 | 540 | 180 | 360 | 85 | 10 | 10 | 2.99 | 904.200.135B |
| 250* | 7.8 | 660 | 220 | 440 | 115 | 55 | 55 | 5.8 | 904.250.135B |
| 315* | 9.8 | 840 | 280 | 560 | 160 | 95 | 95 | 11.1 | 904.315.135B |



* Segmented

| $\varnothing / \varnothing_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{S}_{1}$ | L | $\mathrm{~L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2} / \mathrm{L}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{3}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE $90^{\circ}$ BRANCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 3 | 130 | 75 | 55 | 45 | 20 | 20 | 0.06 | 904.40 .90 B |
| 50 | 3 | 150 | 90 | 60 | 55 | 25 | 25 | 0.085 | 904.50 .90 B |
| 56 | 3 | 175 | 105 | 70 | 65 | 30 | 30 | 0.105 | 904.56 .90 B |
| 63 | 3 | 175 | 105 | 70 | 60 | 25 | 25 | 0.12 | 904.63 .90 B |
| 75 | 3 | 175 | 105 | 70 | 55 | 25 | 25 | 0.145 | 904.75 .90 B |
| 90 | 3.5 | 200 | 120 | 80 | 65 | 25 | 25 | 0.22 | 904.90 .90 B |
| 110 | 4.3 | 225 | 135 | 90 | 65 | 20 | 20 | 0.365 | 904.110 .90 B |
| 125 | 4.9 | 250 | 150 | 100 | 70 | 20 | 20 | 0.51 | 904.125 .90 B |
| 160 | 6.2 | 350 | 210 | 140 | 105 | 30 | 30 | 1.19 | 904.160 .90 B |
| $200^{*}$ | 6.2 | 360 | 180 | 180 | 25 | 30 | 25 | 1.705 | 904.200 .90 B |
| $250^{*}$ | 7.8 | 440 | 220 | 220 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 3.1 | 904.250 .90 B |
| $315^{*}$ | 9.8 | 560 | 280 | 280 | 70 | 65 | 70 | 6.15 | 904.315 .90 B |



[^7]
## Terrain FUZE Fittings



[^8]| HDPE fittings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| øø | S/S ${ }_{1}$ | L | $L_{1}$ | $L_{2}$ | $L_{3}$ | $\mathrm{K}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{K}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{K}_{3}$ | Kg | Code |
| HDPE SWEPT BRANCH FITTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110/110 | 4.3 | 230 | 140 | 120 | 90 | 90 | 40 | 20 | 0.415 | 904.110.92B |



| $\varnothing / \varnothing_{1}$ | S | $\mathrm{~S}_{1}$ | L | $\mathrm{~L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2} / \mathrm{L}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{3}$ | Kg | Code |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE $45^{\circ}$ DOUBLE REDUCING BRANCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $110 / 40$ | 4.3 | 3 | 270 | 90 | 180 | 95 | 30 | 15 | 0.435 | 906.11040 .135 B |
| $110 / 50$ | 4.3 | 3 | 270 | 90 | 180 | 95 | 30 | 15 | 0.455 | 906.11050 .135 B |
| $110 / 110$ | 4.3 | 4.3 | 270 | 90 | 180 | 50 | 15 | 15 | 0.63 | 906.110 .135 B |



| $\varnothing / \varnothing_{1}$ | S | $\mathrm{~S}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{2}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE DOUBLE Y BRANCH $60^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $50 / 40$ | 3 | 3 | 55 | 110 | 40 | 50 | 0.093 | 906.5040 .60 B |
| $63 / 50$ | 3 | 3 | 65 | 130 | 50 | 40 | 0.141 | 906.6350 .60 B |
| $110 / 110$ | 4.3 | 4.3 | 90 | 120 | 50 | - | 0.393 | 906.110 .60 B |



## Terrain FUZE Fittings



| $\varnothing 1 \varnothing_{1}$ | S | $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ | L | $L_{1}$ | $L_{2} / L_{3}$ | $\mathrm{K}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{K}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{K}_{3}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE REDUCING BRANCH 90 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50/40 | 3 | 3 | 150 | 90 | 60 | 60 | 25 | 30 | 0.08 | 904.5040.90B |
| 56/50 | 3 | 3 | 175 | 105 | 70 | 70 | 30 | 35 | 0.105 | 904.5650.90B |
| 63/40 | 3 | 3 | 175 | 105 | 70 | 70 | 30 | 35 | 0.115 | 904.6340.90B |
| 63/50 | 3 | 3 | 175 | 105 | 70 | 70 | 30 | 35 | 0.125 | 904.6350.90B |
| 63/56 | 3 | 3 | 175 | 105 | 70 | 60 | 30 | 30 | 0.125 | 904.6356 .90 |
| 75/40 | 3 | 3 | 175 | 105 | 70 | 75 | 25 | 35 | 0.14 | 904.7540.90B |
| 75/50 | 3 | 3 | 175 | 105 | 70 | 70 | 25 | 35 | 0.14 | 904.7550.90B |
| 75/56 | 3 | 3 | 175 | 105 | 70 | 65 | 25 | 30 | 0.14 | 904.7556.90B |
| 75/63 | 3 | 3 | 175 | 105 | 70 | 60 | 25 | 25 | 0.145 | 904.7563.90B |
| 90/40 | 3.5 | 3 | 200 | 120 | 80 | 85 | 25 | 45 | 0.205 | 904.9040.90B |
| 90/50 | 3.5 | 3 | 200 | 120 | 80 | 85 | 25 | 45 | 0.41 | 904.9050.90B |
| 90/56 | 3.5 | 3 | 200 | 120 | 80 | 85 | 25 | 35 | 0.41 | 904.9056.90B |
| 90/63 | 3.5 | 3 | 200 | 120 | 80 | 75 | 25 | 35 | 0.41 | 904.9063.90B |
| 90/75 | 3.5 | 3 | 200 | 120 | 80 | 70 | 25 | 30 | 0.43 | 904.9075.90B |
| 110/40 | 4.3 | 3 | 225 | 135 | 90 | 100 | 25 | 60 | 0.345 | 904.11040.90B |
| 110/50 | 4.3 | 3 | 225 | 135 | 90 | 95 | 25 | 50 | 0.345 | 904.11050.90B |
| 110/56 | 4.3 | 3 | 225 | 135 | 90 | 90 | 25 | 45 | 0.345 | 904.11056.90B |
| 110/63 | 4.3 | 3 | 225 | 135 | 90 | 95 | 25 | 35 | 0.34 | 904.11063.90B |
| 110/75 | 4.3 | 3 | 225 | 135 | 90 | 85 | 25 | 35 | 0.345 | 904.11075.90B |
| 110/90 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 225 | 135 | 90 | 75 | 25 | 30 | 0.36 | 904.11090.90B |
| 125/110 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 250 | 150 | 100 | 80 | 20 | 30 | 0.49 | 904.125110.90B |
| 160/110 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 350 | 210 | 140 | 135 | 45 | 60 | 1.12 | 904.160110.90B |
| 160/125 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 350 | 210 | 140 | 125 | 45 | 50 | 1.145 | 904.160125.90B |
| 200/110 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 360 | 180 | 180 | 70 | 60 | 70 | 1.51 | 904.200110.90B |
| 200/125 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 360 | 180 | 180 | 65 | 60 | 65 | 1.46 | 904.200125.90B |
| 200/160 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 360 | 180 | 180 | 45 | 50 | 45 | 1.6 | 904.200160.90B |
| 250/110 | 7.8 | 4.3 | 440 | 220 | 220 | 110 | 75 | 110 | 2.715 | 904.250110.90B |
| 250/125 | 7.8 | 4.9 | 440 | 220 | 220 | 105 | 75 | 105 | 2.42 | 904.250125.90B |
| 250/160 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 440 | 220 | 220 | 85 | 65 | 85 | 2.8 | 904.250160.90B |
| 250/200 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 440 | 220 | 220 | 65 | 60 | 65 | 2.82 | 904.250200.90B |
| 315/110 | 9.8 | 4.3 | 560 | 280 | 280 | 170 | 100 | 170 | 5.315 | 904.315110.90B |
| 315/125 | 9.8 | 4.9 | 560 | 280 | 280 | 165 | 100 | 165 | 5.42 | 904.315125.90B |
| 315/160 | 9.8 | 6.2 | 560 | 280 | 280 | 145 | 90 | 145 | 5.37 | 904.315160.90B |
| 315/200 | 9.8 | 6.2 | 560 | 280 | 280 | 120 | 65 | 120 | 5.57 | 904.315200.90B |
| 315/250 | 9.8 | 7.8 | 560 | 280 | 280 | 95 | 65 | 95 | 5.62 | 904.315250.90B |



| HDPE fittings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\varnothing$ | 5 | - | $L_{1}$ | $L_{2}$ | $L_{3}$ | K | $\mathrm{K}_{2}$ | Kg | Code |
| HDPE $88^{\circ}$ CORNER BRANCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110 | 4.4 | 231 | 134 | 120 | 97 | 43 | 37 | 0.479 | 906.11090.92B |



| $\varnothing$ | S | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{2}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE $88^{\circ}$ | 3 | WAY CORNER BRANCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110 | 4.4 | 231 | 134 | 120 | 97 | 43 | 37 | 0.579 | $\mathbf{9 0 6 . 1 1 0 9 3 . 9 2 B}$ |


| $\varnothing \varnothing_{1}$ | 5 | $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | L | $L_{1}$ | $\mathrm{L}_{2}$ | $L_{3}$ | K | $\mathrm{K}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{K}_{3}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE 4 WAY BRANCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110/56 | 4.3 | 3 | 257 | 177 | 90 | 79 | 133 | 37 | 37 | 0.483 | 920.110.56B |
| 160/56 | 6.2 | 3 | 146 | 73 | 120 | 73 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0.699 | 920.160.56B |


| øl $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{1}$ | S | $\mathrm{~S}_{1}$ | L | $\mathrm{~L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{3}$ | Kg | Code |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| HDPE $88^{\circ}$ | SINGLE BOSS BRANCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $110 / 56$ | 4.3 | 3 | 338 | 240 | 90 | 97 | 73 | 37 | 27 | 0.575 | 904.11090 .12 B |



| $\varnothing_{1}$ | S | L | $\mathrm{~L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{2}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE 88 | DOUBLE BRANCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $110 / 110$ | 4.3 | 231 | 134 | 120 | 97 | 43 | 37 | 0.553 | $\mathbf{9 0 6 . 1 1 0 . 9 2 B}$ |



## Terrain FUZE Fittings

## HDPE fittings



| $\varnothing / \varnothing_{1}$ | S | $\mathrm{~S}_{1}$ | H | DE | $\mathrm{L}_{1} / \mathrm{L}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{1} / \mathrm{K}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{2}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE $180^{\circ}$ | DOUBLE BRANCH BALL FITTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $110 / 50$ | 4.3 | 3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.44 | 916.11050 .180 B |
| $110 / 56$ | 4.3 | 3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.45 | 916.11056 .180 B |
| $110 / 75$ | 4.3 | 3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.43 | 916.11075 .180 B |
| $110 / 90$ | 4.3 | 3.5 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.47 | 916.11090 .180 B |
| $110 / 110$ | 4.3 | 4.3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.48 | 916.110 .180 B |
| $125 / 50$ | 4.9 | 3 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.495 | 916.12550 .180 B |
| $125 / 56$ | 4.9 | 3 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.5 | 916.12556 .180 B |
| $125 / 75$ | 4.9 | 3 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.555 | 916.12575 .180 B |
| $125 / 90$ | 4.9 | 3.5 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.555 | 916.12590 .180 B |
| $125 / 110$ | 4.9 | 4.3 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 25 | 0.565 | $916.125110 .180 B$ |
| $125 / 125$ | 4.9 | 4.9 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 25 | 0.625 | 916.125 .180 B |



| $\varnothing / \varnothing_{1}$ | S | $\mathrm{~S}_{1}$ | H | DE | $\mathrm{L}_{1} / \mathrm{L}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{1} / \mathrm{K}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{2}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE $90^{\circ}$ DOUBLE BRANCH BALL FITTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $110 / 50$ | 4.3 | 3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.45 | 916.11050 .90 B |
| $110 / 56$ | 4.3 | 3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.425 | 916.11056 .90 B |
| $110 / 75$ | 4.3 | 3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.5 | 916.11075 .90 B |
| $110 / 90$ | 4.3 | 3.5 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.465 | 916.11090 .90 B |
| $110 / 110$ | 4.3 | 4.3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.505 | 916.110 .90 B |
| $125 / 50$ | 4.9 | 3 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.5 | 916.12550 .90 B |
| $125 / 56$ | 4.9 | 3 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.5 | 916.12556 .90 B |
| $125 / 75$ | 4.9 | 3 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.53 | 916.12575 .90 B |
| $125 / 90$ | 4.9 | 3.5 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.54 | 916.12590 .90 B |
| $125 / 110$ | 4.9 | 4.3 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 25 | 0.605 | $916.125110 .90 B$ |
| $125 / 125$ | 4.9 | 4.9 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 25 | 0.62 | 916.125 .90 B |



| $\varnothing / \varnothing_{1}$ | S | $\mathrm{~S}_{1}$ | H | DE | $\mathrm{L}_{1} / \mathrm{L}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{1} / \mathrm{K}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{2}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE |  | $135^{\circ}$ | DOUBLE BRANCH BALL FITTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $110 / 50$ | 4.3 | 3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.44 | $916.11050 .135 B$ |
| $110 / 56$ | 4.3 | 3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.445 | $916.11056 .135 B$ |
| $110 / 75$ | 4.3 | 3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.455 | $916.11075 .135 B$ |
| $110 / 90$ | 4.3 | 3.5 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.47 | $916.11090 .135 B$ |
| $110 / 110$ | 4.3 | 4.3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 25 | 0.5 | $\mathbf{9 1 6 . 1 1 0 . 1 3 5 B}$ |
| $125 / 50$ | 4.9 | 3 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.49 | $\mathbf{9 1 6 . 1 2 5 5 0 . 1 3 5 B}$ |
| $125 / 56$ | 4.9 | 3 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.555 | $916.12556 .135 B$ |
| $125 / 75$ | 4.9 | 3 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.565 | $916.12575 .135 B$ |
| $125 / 90$ | 4.9 | 3.5 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.575 | $\mathbf{9 1 6 . 1 2 5 9 0 . 1 3 5 B}$ |
| $125 / 110$ | 4.9 | 4.3 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 25 | 0.6 | $\mathbf{9 1 6 . 1 2 5 1 1 0 . 1 3 5 B}$ |
| $125 / 125$ | 4.9 | 4.9 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 25 | 0.74 | $\mathbf{9 1 6 . 1 2 5 . 1 3 5 B}$ |


| HDPE fittings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HDPE $90^{\circ}$ MUTTI BRANCH BaLL Fitting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11050 | 4.3 | 3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.32 | 916.11050.033 |
| 11056 | 4.3 | 3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.47 | 916.1056.033 |
| 11075 | 4.3 | 3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.46 | 91.11107 |
| 11090 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.51 | 916.1109 |
| 110110 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.545 | 916.11 |
| 12550 | 4.9 | 3 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.57 | 916.125 |
| 12556 | 4.9 | 3 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.515 | 916.1255.9 |
| 12575 | 4.9 | 3 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.515 | 916.1257 |
| 12590 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.525 | 916.1259 |
| 125110 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 25 | 0.95 | 916.12510.9038 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| $\varnothing / \varnothing_{1}$ | S | $\mathrm{~S}_{1}$ | H | DE | $\mathrm{L}_{1} / \mathrm{L}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{1} / \mathrm{K}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{2}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE | $135^{\circ}$ | MULTI BRANCH BALL FITTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $110 / 50$ | 4.3 | 3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.465 | 916.11050 .1353 B |
| $110 / 56$ | 4.3 | 3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.455 | 916.11056 .1353 B |
| $110 / 75$ | 4.3 | 3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.44 | 916.11075 .1353 B |
| $110 / 90$ | 4.3 | 3.5 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.45 | 916.11090 .1353 B |
| $110 / 110$ | 4.3 | 4.3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.54 | $\mathbf{9 1 6 . 1 1 0 . 1 3 5 3 B}$ |
| $125 / 50$ | 4.9 | 3 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.63 | $\mathbf{9 1 6 . 1 2 5 5 0 . 1 3 5 3 B}$ |
| $125 / 56$ | 4.9 | 3 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.515 | $916.12556 .1353 B$ |
| $125 / 75$ | 4.9 | 3 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.62 | $916.12575 .1353 B$ |
| $125 / 90$ | 4.9 | 3.5 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.63 | $916.12590 .1353 B$ |
| $125 / 110$ | 4.9 | 4.3 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 25 | 0.62 | $916.125110 .1353 B$ |
| $125 / 125$ | 4.9 | 4.9 | 220 | 190 | 110 | 125 | 15 | 25 | 0.67 | $\mathbf{9 1 6 . 1 2 5 . 1 3 5 3 B}$ |



| $\varnothing / \varnothing_{1}$ | S | $\mathrm{~S}_{1}$ | H | DE | $\mathrm{L}_{1} / \mathrm{L}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{1} / \mathrm{K}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{2}$ | Kg | Code |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE MULTI BRANCH BALL FITTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $110 / 50$ | 4.3 | 3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.48 | 916.11050 .904 B |
| $110 / 56$ | 4.3 | 3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.48 | 916.11056 .904 B |
| $110 / 75$ | 4.3 | 3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.475 | 916.11075 .904 B |
| $110 / 90$ | 4.3 | 3.5 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.535 | 916.11090 .904 B |
| $110 / 110$ | 4.3 | 4.3 | 220 | 170 | 105 | 120 | 15 | 15 | 0.575 | 916.110 .904 B |
| $125 / 50$ | 4.9 | 3 | 220 | 190 | 105 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.53 | 916.12550 .904 B |
| $125 / 56$ | 4.9 | 3 | 220 | 190 | 105 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.485 | 916.12556 .904 B |
| $125 / 75$ | 4.9 | 3 | 220 | 190 | 105 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.425 | 916.12575 .904 B |
| $125 / 90$ | 4.9 | 3.5 | 220 | 190 | 105 | 125 | 15 | 15 | 0.68 | 916.12590 .904 B |
| $125 / 110$ | 4.9 | 4.3 | 220 | 190 | 105 | 125 | 15 | 25 | 0.69 | 916.125110 .904 B |
| $125 / 125$ | 4.9 | 4.3 | 220 | 190 | 105 | 125 | 15 | 25 | 0.74 | $916.125 .904 B$ |



## Terrain FUZE Fittings

## HDPE fittings



| ø๐, | s | DE | L | $L_{1}$ | Kg/m | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE SHORT RING SEAL ADAPTOR WITH CAP |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 90 | 3.5 | 108 | 42 | 31.5 | 0.07 | 909.90B |
| 110 | 4.3 | 130 | 42 | 31.5 | 0.115 | 909.110 B |



| $\varnothing \varnothing_{1}$ | S | DE | L | $L_{1}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE RING SEAL ADAPTOR WITH CAP |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 3 | 56.5 | 65 | 13 | 0.04 | 927.40B |
| 50 | 3 | 66.5 | 65 | 13 | 0.05 | 927.50B |
| 56 | 3 | 72.5 | 65 | 13 | 0.05 | 927.56B |
| 63 | 3 | 79 | 65 | 11 | 0.065 | 927.63B |
| 75 | 3 | 92 | 90 | 17 | 0.11 | 927.75B |
| 90 | 3.5 | 108 | 90 | 17 | 0.15 | 927.90B |
| 110 | 4.3 | 130 | 95 | 17 | 0.22 | 927.110B |
| 125 | 4.9 | 149 | 95 | 15 | 0.23 | 927.125B |
| 160 | 6.2 | 188 | 130 | 30 | 0.53 | 927.160B |
| 200 | 6.2 | 225 | 170 | 18 | 1.075 | 927.200B |
| 250 | 7.8 | 278 | 170 | 22 | 1.37 | 927.250B |
| 315 | 9.8 | 350 | 180 | 22 | 1.97 | 927.315B |

o Without cap


| $\varnothing$ | S | DE | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | K | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE EXPANSION JOINT WITH CAP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 3 | 73 | 235 | 60 | 40 | 0.16 | 911.40B |
| 50 | 3 | 81 | 235 | 56 | 40 | 0.2 | 911.50B |
| 56 | 3 | 90 | 235 | 50 | 40 | 0.22 | 911.56B |
| 63 | 3 | 96 | 235 | 56 | 40 | 0.25 | 911.63B |
| 75 | 3 | 109 | 235 | 56 | 40 | 0.3 | 911.75B |
| 90 | 3.5 | 117 | 235 | 54 | 40 | 0.335 | 911.90B |
| 110 | 4.3 | 140 | 255 | 46 | 20 | 0.5 | 911.110 B |
| 125 | 4.9 | 154 | 235 | 53 | 40 | 0.625 | 911.125B |
| 160 | 6.2 | 192 | 260 | 72 | 40 | 1.01 | 911.160B |
| 200 | 6.2 | 228 | 350 | 80 | 40 | 1.85 | 911.200B |
| 250 | 7.8 | 280 | 440 | 183 | 100 | 3.38 | 911.250B |
| 315 | 9.8 | 350 | 480 | 183 | 100 | 6.1 | 911.315B |


| HDPE ftitings |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\varnothing / \varnothing_{1}$ | S | DE | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | Kg | Code |
| HDPE - PVC RING SEAL ADAPTOR |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $40 \times 36$ | 3 | 49 | 92 | 35 | 0.05 | 927.4036B |
| $50 \times 36$ | 3 | 49 | 92 | 35 | 0.06 | 927.5036B |
| $50 \times 43$ | 3 | 56 | 92 | 35 | 0.06 | 927.5043B |
| $56 \times 36$ | 3 | 49 | 92 | 35 | 0.06 | 927.5636B |
| $56 \times 43$ | 3 | 56 | 92 | 35 | 0.06 | 927.5643B |


| $\varnothing / \varnothing_{1}$ | S | DE | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDP SPIGOT BEND WITH CAP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $40 / 46$ | 3 | 52 | 60 | 51 | 22 | 0.055 | 917.4046 .90 B |
| $50 / 46$ | 3 | 52 | 62 | 51 | 22 | 0.06 | 917.5046 .90 B |
| $50 / 58$ | 3 | 64 | 68 | 55 | 24 | 0.07 | 917.5058 .90 B |
| 5646 | 3 | 52 | 64 | 60 | 22 | 0.07 | 917.5646 .90 B |
| $56 / 58$ | 3 | 64 | 65 | 60 | 22 | 0.075 | 917.5658 .90 B |

[^9]

| $\varnothing$ | S | DE | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE EXTENDED SPIGOT BEND |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 56 | 3 | 50 | 100 | 80 | 0.085 | 902.56 .90 B |



| $\varnothing$ | S | DE | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE SLEEVE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $40 / 46$ | 3 | 52 | 30 | 20 | 0.015 | 917.4046 B |
| $50 / 46$ | 3 | 52 | 30 | 20 | 0.015 | 917.5046 B |
| $50 / 58$ | 3 | 64 | 38 | 20 | 0.02 | 917.5058 B |
| $56 / 46$ | 3 | 52 | 38 | 20 | 0.02 | 917.5646 B |
| $56 / 58$ | 3 | 64 | 38 | 20 | 0.025 | $\mathbf{9 1 7 . 5 6 5 8 B}$ |



## Terrain FUZE Fittings

## HDPE fittings



| $\varnothing 1$ | $\varnothing 2$ | L | Kg | Code |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GASKET |  |  |  |  |
| 46 | $36-40$ | 22 | 0.01 | 917.4636 .908 B |
| 58 | $36-40$ | 22 | 0.2 | 917.5836 .908 B |
| 58 | $47-50$ | 22 | 0.3 | 917.5847 .908 B |



A


|  | $\varnothing / \varnothing_{1}$ | S | S1 | L | $L_{1}$ | $L_{2}$ | K | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HDPE CONCENTRIC REDUCERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ | 50/40 | 3 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.04 | 924.5040B |
|  | 56/50 | 3 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.04 | 924.5650B |
| $\checkmark$ | 63/40 | 3 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.04 | 924.6340B |
|  | 63/50 | 3 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.05 | 924.6350B |
| V | 63/56 | 3 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.045 | 924.6356B |
| V | 75/40 | 3 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.045 | 924.7540B |
| V | 75/50 | 3 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.05 | 924.7550B |
| $\checkmark$ | 75/56 | 3 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.06 | 924.7556B |
| V | 75/63 | 3 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.06 | 924.7563B |
| V | 90/40 | 3.5 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.085 | 924.9040B |
| $\nabla$ | 90/50 | 3.5 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.065 | 924.9050B |
| $\nabla$ | 90/56 | 3.5 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.07 | 924.9056B |
| V | 90/63 | 3.5 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.09 | 924.9063B |
| V | 90/75 | 3.5 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.095 | 924.9075B |
| V | 110/40 | 4.3 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.09 | 924.11040B |
| V | 110/50 | 4.3 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.115 | 924.11050B |
| V | 110/56 | 4.3 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.095 | 924.11056B |
| V | 110/63 | 4.3 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.105 | 924.11063B |
| V | 110/75 | 4.3 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.125 | 924.11075B |
| V | 110/90 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.125 | 924.11090B |
| V | 125/110 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 80 | 30 | 40 | 20 | 0.325 | 924.125110B |
| V | 125/50 | 4.9 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.125 | 924.12550B |
| V | 125/56 | 4.9 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.125 | 924.12556B |
| V | 125/63 | 4.9 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.125 | 924.12563B |
| V | 125/75 | 4.9 | 3 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.135 | 924.12575B |
| V | 125/90 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.255 | 924.12590B |
| V | 160/110 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 115 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 0.255 | 924.160110B |
| $\bullet$ | 200/160 | 9.2 | 6.2 | 180 | 60 | 60 | 20 | 0.325 | 924.200160B |
|  | - A | B - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| MDPE fittings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\varnothing / \varnothing_{1}$ | S | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{L}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{L}_{3}$ | DE | Kg | Code |
| HDPE THREADED COUPLING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 3 | 74 | 30 | 34 | 66 | 60 | 0.075 | 912.40B |
| 50 | 3 | 76 | 30 | 33 | 66 | 70 | 0.08 | 912.50B |
| 56 | 3 | 46 | 30 | 34 | 66 | 80 | 0.12 | 912.56B |
| 56/63 | 3 | 48 | - | 34 | 66 | 80 | 0.1 | 912.5663B |
| 63 | 3 | 79 | 30 | 43 | 66 | 85 | 0.13 | 912.63B |
| 75 | 3 | 106 | 30 | 45 | 87 | 109 | 0.25 | 912.75B |
| 90 | 3.5 | 86 | 30 | 46 | 88 | 128 | 0.34 | 912.90B |
| 110 | 4.3 | 113 | 30 | 65 | 89 | 144 | 0.47 | 912.110B |



| $\varnothing$ | S | Kg | Code |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE RING |  |  |  |
| 50 | 4 | 0.0015 | 9118.50 B |
| 56 | 4 | 0.002 | 9118.56 B |
| 63 | 4 | 0.002 | 9118.63 B |
| 75 | 3 | 0.004 | 9118.75 B |
| 90 | 4 | 0.002 | 9118.90 B |
| 110 | 0.006 | 9118.110 B |  |



| $\varnothing$ | S | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE RING SEAL |  |  |  |
| 50 | 6 | 0.004 | 9119.50 B |
| 56 | 6 | 0.005 | 9119.56 B |
| 63 | 7 | 0.006 | 9119.63 B |
| 75 | 10 | 0.02 | 9119.75 B |
| 90 | 7 | 0.01 | 9119.90 B |
| 110 | 10 | 0.025 | 9119.110 B |



| $\varnothing_{1}$ | RG | DE | $L_{2}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE NUT |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 62 | 70 | 33 | 0.03 | 9120.50 B |
| 56 | 71 | 80 | 34 | 0.05 | 9120.56 B |
| 63 | 76 | 85 | 43 | 0.06 | 9120.63 B |
| 75 | 96 | 109 | 45 | 0.1 | 9120.75 B |
| 110 | 132 | 144 | 65 | 0.21 | 9120.110 B |



## Terrain FUZE Fittings

## HDPE fittings

| $\varnothing$ | S | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{3}$ | DE | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE SCREWED END CAP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 3 | 75 | 30 | 34 | 66 | 60 | 0.075 | 936.40 B |
| 50 | 3 | 75 | 30 | 33 | 66 | 70 | 0.08 | 936.50 B |
| 56 | 3 | 77 | 30 | 34 | 66 | 80 | 0.12 | 936.56 B |
| 63 | 3 | 76 | 30 | 43 | 66 | 85 | 0.135 | 936.63 B |
| 75 | 3 | 103 | 30 | 45 | 87 | 109 | 0.28 | 936.75 B |
| 90 | 3.5 | 103 | 30 | 46 | 88 | 128 | 0.355 | 936.90 B |
| 110 | 4.3 | 106 | 30 | 65 | 89 | 144 | 0.5 | 936.110 B |



| $\varnothing$ | RG | DE | $L_{2}$ | Kg | Code |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| HDPE SHORT END CAP WITH SEAL |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110 | 132 | 149 | 33 | 0.215 | 9938.110 B |



| $\varnothing$ | S | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{3}$ | DE | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE SHORT SCREWED CAP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110 | 4.3 | 63 | 12 | 33 | 50 | 149 | 0.315 | 935.110 B |



| $\varnothing$ | S | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{3}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE THREADED UNION |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 3 | 30 | 66 | 0.03 | 9122.50 B |
| 56 | 3 | 30 | 66 | 0.025 | 9122.56 B |
| 63 | 3 | 30 | 66 | 0.04 | 9122.63 B |
| 75 | 3 | 30 | 87 | 0.095 | 9122.75 B |
| 90 | 3.5 | 30 | 88 | 0.085 | 9122.90 B |
| 110 | 4.3 | 30 | 89 | 0.17 | 9122.110 B |


| $\varnothing$ | RG | DE | $\mathrm{L}_{2}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE END CAP WITH SEAL |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 63 | 70 | 33 | 0.035 | 9121.50 B |
| 56 | 71 | 80 | 34 | 0.075 | 9121.56 B |
| 63 | 77 | 85 | 43 | 0.085 | 9121.63 B |
| 75 | 97 | 109 | 45 | 0.16 | 9121.75 B |
| 90 | 113 | 128 | 46 | 0.215 | 9121.90 B |
| 110 | 132 | 144 | 65 | 0.3 | 9121.110 B |


| HDPE fittings |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\varnothing$ | S | L |  | Code |
| HDPE BLANK END |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 3 | 10 | 0.01 | 930.40 B |
| 50 | 3 | 10 | 0.01 | 930.50 B |
| 56 | 3 | 10 | 0.01 | 990.56 B |
| 63 | 3 | 10 | 0.015 | 930.63 B |
| 75 | 3 | 10 | 0.02 | 930.75 B |
| 90 | 3.5 | 10 | 0.03 | 930.90 B |
| 110 | 4.3 | 10 | 0.05 | 930.110 B |
| 125 | 4.9 | 10 | 0.07 | 930.125 B |



| $\varnothing$ | S | L | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE END CAP |  |  |  |  |
| 160 | 6.2 | 72 | 0.31 | 930.160 B |
| 200 | 6.2 | 110 | 0.56 | 930.200 B |
| 250 | 7.8 | 93 | 0.75 | 930.250 B |
| 315 | 9.2 | 117 | 1.42 | 930.315 B |



| $\varnothing$ | S | $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | DE | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE ANCHOR PIPE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 3 | 4 | 57 | 68 | 32 | 0.03 | 970.50 B |
| 56 | 3 | 4 | 64 | 68 | 32 | 0.035 | 970.56 B |
| 63 | 3 | 4 | 71 | 72 | 34 | 0.045 | 970.63 B |
| 75 | 3 | 5 | 84 | 83 | 39.5 | 0.06 | 970.75 B |
| 90 | 3.5 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 47.5 | 0.1 | 970.90 B |
| 110 | 4.3 | 6 | 120 | 112 | 53.5 | 0.165 | 970.110 B |


| M/ $\varnothing$ | L | For Flange | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE GALVANISED BOLT SET WITH WASHER FOR FLANGE |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | 90 | $50-56$ | 0.215 | 984.1650 B |
| 16 | 100 | $63-75$ | 0.23 | 984.1663 B |
| 16 | 100 | 90 | 0.23 | 984.1690 B |
| 16 | 100 | $110-125-140$ | 0.25 | $\mathbf{9 8 4 . 1 6 1 1 0 \mathrm { B }}$ |
| 20 | 110 | 160 | 0.41 | $\mathbf{9 8 4 . 2 0 1 6 0 B}$ |
| 20 | 130 | $200-250-315$ | 0.45 | $\mathbf{9 8 4 . 2 0 2 5 0 B}$ |



## Terrain FUZE Fittings

HDPE FAGAOS


| $\varnothing$ | S | DI | $\mathrm{D}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{2}$ | M | Hole No | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PAINTED ALUMINIUM BACKING FLANGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 20 | 62 | 120 | 150 | 18 | 4 | 0.625 | 981.50 B |
| 56 | 20 | 64 | 123 | 159 | 18 | 4 | 0.71 | 981.56 B |
| 63 | 17 | 78 | 128 | 165 | 18 | 4 | 0.65 | 981.63 B |
| 75 | 21 | 93 | 148 | 185 | 18 | 4 | 0.885 | 981.75 B |
| 90 | 22 | 108 | 160 | 200 | 17 | 8 | 1.005 | 981.90 B |
| 110 | 22 | 128 | 182 | 220 | 19 | 8 | 1.05 | 981.110 B |
| 125 | 22 | 136 | 176 | 220 | 18 | 8 | 1.15 | 981.125 B |
| 160 | 25 | 179 | 240 | 285 | 22 | 8 | 1.84 | 981.160 B |
| 200 | 26 | 235 | 295 | 337 | 22 | 8 | 2.325 | 981.200 B |
| 250 | 30 | 285 | 350 | 396 | 22 | 12 | 3.78 | 981.250 B |
| 315 | 30 | 340 | 400 | 444 | 22 | 12 | 3.945 | 981.315 B |


| $\varnothing$ | S | $\mathrm{D}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{2}$ | M | Hole No | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PAINTED ALUMINIUM BLANK FLANGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 20 | 120 | 150 | 18 | 4 | 0.76 | 983.50 B |
| 56 | 20 | 123 | 159 | 18 | 4 | 0.865 | 983.56 B |
| 63 | 17 | 128 | 165 | 18 | 4 | 1.02 | 983.63 B |
| 75 | 21 | 148 | 185 | 18 | 4 | 1.305 | 983.75 B |
| 90 | 22 | 162 | 200 | 17 | 8 | 1.525 | 983.90 B |
| 110 | 22 | 176 | 220 | 18 | 8 | 1.7 | 983.110 B |
| 125 | 22 | 182 | 280 | 19 | 8 | 1.8 | 983.125 B |
| 160 | 25 | 240 | 285 | 22 | 8 | 2.945 | 983.160 B |
| 200 | 26 | 295 | 337 | 22 | 8 | 4.485 | 983.200 B |
| 250 | 30 | 350 | 396 | 22 | 12 | 7.495 | 983.250 B |
| 315 | 30 | 400 | 444 | 22 | 12 | 9.345 | 983.315 B |



| $\varnothing$ | S | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | H | DE | $\mathrm{K}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{2}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE $90^{\circ}$ ACCESS PIPE WITH SCREW CAP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 3 | 130 | 75 | 55 | 69 | 54 | 45 | 20 | 0.085 | 938.40 .90 |
| 50 | 3 | 150 | 90 | 60 | 75 | 70 | 55 | 25 | 0.13 | 938.50 .90 B |
| 56 | 3 | 175 | 105 | 70 | 84 | 85 | 65 | 30 | 0.195 | 938.56 .90 B |
| 63 | 3 | 175 | 100 | 75 | 80 | 82 | 60 | 25 | 0.175 | 938.63 .90 B |
| 75 | 3 | 175 | 105 | 70 | 117 | 117 | 55 | 25 | 0.365 | 938.75 .90 B |
| 90 | 3.5 | 200 | 120 | 80 | 125 | 123 | 65 | 25 | 0.52 | 938.90 .90 B |
| 110 | 4.3 | 240 | 140 | 100 | 94 | 146 | 65 | 20 | 0.62 | 938.110 .90 B |
| 125 | 4.9 | 250 | 150 | 100 | 124 | 146 | 70 | 20 | 0.77 | 938.125 .90 B |
| 160 | 6.2 | 350 | 210 | 140 | 145 | 146 | 105 | 30 | 1.355 | 938.160 .90 B |
| 200 | 6.2 | 360 | 180 | 180 | 165 | 146 | 180 | 25 | 1.71 | 938.200 .90 B |
| 250 | 7.8 | 440 | 220 | 220 | 190 | 146 | 220 | 40 | 3.075 | 938.250 .90 B |
| 315 | 9.8 | 560 | 280 | 280 | 225 | 146 | 280 | 70 | 5.5 | 938.315 .90 B |



| $\varnothing / \varnothing_{1}$ | S | $\mathrm{~S}_{1}$ | L | $\mathrm{~L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | H | DE | $\mathrm{K}_{1}$ | Kg | Code |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| HDPE $45^{\circ}$ ACCESS PIPE WITH SCREW CAP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $110 / 110$ | 4.3 | 4.3 | 270 | 90 | 180 | 220 | 150 | 55 | 0.84 | 938.110 .135 B |
| $160 / 110$ | 6.2 | 4.3 | 375 | 125 | 275 | 280 | 150 | 110 | 1.76 | 938.160 .135 B |
| $125 / 110$ | 4.9 | 4.3 | 300 | 100 | 200 | 230 | 150 | 70 | 1.24 | $938.125 .135 B$ |



## Terrain FUZE Fittings

## HDPE fittings

| $\varnothing$ | L | DE | H | $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ | Kg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE ELECTROFUSION COUPLINGS |  |  |  |  |  |



| 40 | 64 | 52 | 68 | 3 | 0.055 | 910.40 B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | 60 | 63 | 80 | 3 | 0.07 | 910.50 B |
| 56 | 60 | 70 | 86 | 3 | 0.085 | 910.56 B |
| 63 | 60 | 77 | 92 | 3 | 0.08 | 910.63 B |
| 75 | 60 | 90 | 105 | 3 | 0.105 | 910.75 B |
| 90 | 60 | 106 | 121 | 3 | 0.135 | 910.90 B |
| 110 | 60 | 126 | 143 | 3 | 0.165 | 910.110 B |
| 125 | 60 | 142 | 158 | 3 | 0.21 | 910.125 B |
| 160 | 60 | 178 | 194 | 3 | 0.26 | 910.160 B |
| 200 | 153 | 233 | 248 | 3 | 1.705 | 910.200 B |
| 250 | 153 | 285 | 300 | 3 | 2.135 | 910.250 B |
| 315 | 153 | 350 | 365 | 3 | 2.61 | $910.315 B$ |



| $\varnothing / \varnothing_{1}$ | S | $\mathrm{~S}_{1}$ | L | $\mathrm{~L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ | Kg |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Code |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HDPE MALE PVC ADAPTOR WITH RING SEAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $110 / 100$ | 4.3 | 6 | 105 | 30 | 25 | 25 | 0.162 | 9113.110100 B |



| $\varnothing$ | S | DI | DE | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{1}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE WC PAN CONNECTOR WITH CAP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 90 | 3.5 | 120 | 131 | 67 | 12 | 0.12 | $\mathbf{9 2 5 . 9 0 B}$ |
| 110 | 4.3 | 120 | 131 | 68 | 15 | 0.13 | $\mathbf{9 2 5 . 1 1 0 B}$ |



| ø $1 \varnothing_{1}$ | s | DI | DE | L | $L_{1}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE WC CONNECTOR FOR PVC WITH RING SEAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 90/100 | 3.5 | 102 $\pm 5$ | 140 | 166 | 130 | 0.28 | 925.90100B |
| 110/100 | 4.3 | 102 $\pm 5$ | 140 | 166 | 130 | 0.39 | 925.110100 B |



| $\varnothing / \varnothing_{1}$ | S | DI | DE | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ | Kg | Code |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| HDPE MALE PVC ADAPTOR WITH RING SEAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 4.3 | $102 \pm 5$ | 140 | 166 | 125 | 17 | 30 | 0.35 | $\mathbf{9 2 5 . 1 0 0 B}$ |


| HDPE ffttings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\varnothing$ | S | DI | DE | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | Kg | Code |
| HDPE EXTENDED WC PAN CONNECTOR WITH CAP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 90 | 3.5 | 110 | 117 | 125 | 9 | 0.175 | 993.90B |
| 100 | 4.3 | 110 | 117 | 125 | 11 | 0.17 | 993.100B |



| $\varnothing$ | S | L | DE | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE SLIDING CONNECTOR |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110 | 4.3 | 196 | 140 | 1.0 | 911 S .110 B |
| 160 | 6.7 | 230 | 185 | 1.225 | 911 S .160 B |
| 200 | 6.7 | 270 | 226 | 1.445 | 911 S .200 B |
| 250 | 8.3 | 300 | 284 | 2.91 | 911 S .250 B |
| 315 | 10.4 | 320 | 354 | 5.1 | 911 S .315 B |



| $\varnothing$ | S | H | DE | Kg | Code |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE RING SEAL SOCKET |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110 | 4.3 | 176 | 6 | 130 | 0.43 | 910P.110B |
| 160 | 6.7 | 230 | 6 | 185 | 1.24 | 910P.160B |
| 200 | 6.7 | 270 | 6 | 226 | 1.815 | 910P.200B |
| 250 | 8.3 | 300 | 7 | 284 | 5.14 | 910P.250B |
| 315 | 10.4 | 320 | 9 | 354 | 7.33 | 910P.315B |



| $\varnothing$ | S | Dl | DE | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE EXTENDED FLOOR PAN CONNECTOR WITH | 2 | SEALS |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110 | 4.3 | $102 \pm 5$ | 140 | 166 | 125 | 0.42 | 993.110DB |



## Terrain FUZE Fittings

## HDPE fittings



| $\varnothing / \varnothing_{1}$ | S | $S_{1}$ | L | $L_{1}$ | $L_{2}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE ECCENTRIC REDUCER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50/40 | 3 | 3 | 80 | 35 | 35 | 0.035 | 923.5040B |
| 56/40 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 923.5640B |
| 56/50 | 3 | 3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.04 | 923.5650B |
| 63/40 | 3 | 3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.04 | 923.6340B |
| 63/50 | 3 | 3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.04 | 923.6350 B |
| 63/56 | 3 | 3 | 80 | 40 | 35 | 0.045 | 923.6356 B |
| 75/40 | 3 | 3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.055 | 923.7540 B |
| 75/50 | 3 | 3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.05 | 923.7550 B |
| 75/56 | 3 | 3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.05 | 923.7556 B |
| 75/63 | 3 | 3 | 80 | 35 | 35 | 0.055 | 923.7563B |
| 90/40 | 3.5 | 3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.065 | 923.9040 B |
| 90/50 | 3.5 | 3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.065 | 923.9050 B |
| 90/56 | 3.5 | 3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.075 | 923.9056 B |
| 90/63 | 3.5 | 3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.07 | 923.9063 B |
| 90/75 | 3.5 | 3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.095 | 923.9075B |
| 110/40 | 4.3 | 3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.095 | 923.11040B |
| 110/50 | 4.3 | 3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.1 | 923.11050B |
| 110/56 | 4.3 | 3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.1 | 923.11056B |
| 110/63 | 4.3 | 3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.105 | 923.11063 |
| 110/75 | 4.3 | 3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.105 | 923.11075B |
| 110/90 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.14 | 923.11090B |
| 125/110 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.135 | 923.125110B |
| 125/50 | 4.9 | 3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.13 | 923.12550B |
| 125/56 | 4.9 | 3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.125 | 923.12556B |
| 125/63 | 4.9 | 3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.125 | 923.12563B |
| 125/75 | 4.9 | 3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.13 | 923.12575B |
| 125/90 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.13 | 923.12590B |
| 160/110 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.23 | 923.160110B |
| 160/125 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 80 | 37 | 35 | 0.22 | 923.160125B |



| $\varnothing \varnothing_{1}$ | S | $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | L | $L_{1}$ | $L_{2}$ | $\mathrm{K}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{K}_{2}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE LONG ECCENTRIC REDUCER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 160/110 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 215 | 35 | 37 | 20 | 20 | 0.43 | 923.160110LB |
| 160/125 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 140 | 45 | 40 | 20 | 20 | 0.33 | 923.160125LB |
| 200/110 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 285 | 80 | 40 | 50 | 10 | 0.94 | 923.200110LB |
| 200/125 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 285 | 80 | 40 | 50 | 10 | 0.91 | 923.200125LB |
| 200/160 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 210 | 80 | 37 | 50 | 10 | 0.72 | 923.200160LB |
| 250/200 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 405 | 160 | 140 | 100 | 100 | 1.965 | 923.250200LB |
| 315/200 | 9.8 | 6.2 | 540 | 160 | 140 | 100 | 100 | 3.49 | 923.315200LB |
| 315/250 | 9.8 | 7.8 | 450 | 160 | 150 | 100 | 100 | 3.295 | 923.315250LB |


| HDPE fftingS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\varnothing$ | $S$ | $L$ | $L_{1}$ | $R$ | K | Kg | Code |
| HDPE SHORT RADIUS BEND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 90 | 3.5 | 270 | 50 | 50 | 200 | 0.3 | 902.90 .90 B |
| 110 | 4.3 | 300 | 60 | 60 | 220 | 0.5 | 902.110 .90 B |



| $\varnothing$ | S | DI | DE | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | K | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE WC BEND WITH CAP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110 | 4.3 | 120 | 132 | 300 | 125 | 220 | 0.600 | 929.110 .90 |
| 90 | 3.5 | 120 | 132 | 270 | 115 | 200 | 0.420 | 929.90 .90 |



| $\varnothing / \varnothing_{1}$ | Mod | S | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | DE | K | Kg | Code |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| HDPE WC BEND HANGING PAN WITH SEAL AND CAP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $90 / 90$ | A | 3.5 | 270 | 90 | 40 | 108 | 150 | 0.398 | 999.90 .90 B |
| $110 / 110$ | A | 4.3 | 300 | 87 | 40 | 130 | 180 | 0.596 | 999.110 .90 B |



| $\varnothing$ | S | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | R | K | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE WC PAN CONNECTOR | WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 90 | 3.5 | $102 \pm 5$ | 140 | 166 | 130 | 0.285 | 925.90 W |
| 110 | 4.3 | $102 \pm 5$ | 140 | 166 | 130 | 0.355 | 925.110W |



## Terrain FUZE Fittings

## HDPE fittings

| $\varnothing \varnothing_{1}$ | Iod | S | $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | DE | L | $L_{1}$ | $\mathrm{L}_{2}$ | $L_{3}$ | $L_{4}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE STRAIGHT WC PAN CONNECTOR WITH SEAL AND CAP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 90/100 | A | 3.5 | 5.5 | 109 | 232 | 31 | 70 | 15 | 28 | 0.332 | 999.90100.00B |
| 90/100 | C | 4.3 | 4.3 | 109 | 300 | 31 | 180 | - | - | 0.48 | 998.90100.00B |



| $\varnothing$ | 5 | DE | DI | L | $L_{1}$ | K | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE LONG WC PAN CONNECTOR WITH SEAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 90 | 3.5 | 140 | $102 \pm 5$ | 250 | 200 | 150 | 0.36 | 925L.90B |
| 90 | 3.5 | 140 | $102 \pm 5$ | 300 | 260 | 200 | 0.42 | 925XL.90B |



| $\varnothing \varnothing_{1}$ | S | DI | DE | L | $L_{1}$ | $L_{2}$ | $L_{3}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE WC CONNECTOR FOR HANGING PAN WITH SEAL AND WHITE COVERINGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 90/45 | 3.5 | $102 \pm 5$ | 132 | 166 | 122 | 195 | 24 | 0.45 | 925.9044B |
| 110/45 | 4.3 | $102 \pm 5$ | 132 | 166 | 129 | 199 | 24 | 0.53 | 925.11044B |



| $\varnothing \varnothing_{1}$ | S | $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | DE | L | $L_{2}$ | $L_{3}$ | $\mathrm{L}_{4}$ | K | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE DOUBLE WC PAN CONNECTOR WITH LIP SEALS AND CAPS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 90/110 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 108 | 210 | - | 270 | - | 50 | 0.764 | 929.90110.90DB |
| 110/110 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 130 | 205 | 37 | 285 | 240 | 50 | 0.816 | 929.110.90DB |


| HDPE fittings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | s | DE |  | 4 | L | L | k | Kg |  |
| HDPE WC bend for hanging pan with 1-LIP SEAL And Cap, Left |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110 | 4.3 | 130 | 320 | 100 | 35 | 85 | 170 | 0.72 | 999.11018 |
| 9090 | 3.5 | 108 | 290 | 100 | 35 | 85 | 150 | 0.42 | 999.9018 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 170 |  | 949.110 |



| $\varnothing \varnothing_{1}$ | 5 | DE | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $L_{2}$ | $L_{3}$ | K | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE WC BEND FOR HANGING PAN WITH 1-LIP SEAL AND CAP, RIGHT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110/110 | 4.3 | 130 | 320 | 100 | 35 | 85 | 170 | 0.72 | 949.110RB |
| 90/90 | 3.5 | 108 | 290 | 100 | 35 | 85 | 150 | 0.442 | 949.90RB |
| 110/90 | 4.3 | 108 | 315 | 100 | 35 | 85 | 170 | 0.616 | 949.11090RB |



| $\varnothing \varnothing_{1}$ | S | $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | DE | L | $L_{1}$ | $L_{2}$ | $L_{3}$ | $\mathrm{L}_{4}$ | K | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE WC PAN CONNECTORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110/110 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 130 | 340 | 95 | 37 | 285 | 240 | 120 | 1.09 | 949.110DB |
| 110/90 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 108 | 335 | 100 | - | 285 | - | 120 | 1.02 | 949.11090DB |



## Terrain FUZE Fittings





| $\varnothing$ | S | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | H | $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ | K | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE UNIVERSAL TRAP, VERTICAL INLET AND HORIZONTAL OUTLET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110 | 4.3 | 270 | 160 | 310 | 370 | 260 | 220 | 1.92 | 931.110 B |
| 63 | 3 | 210 | 95 | 185 | 235 | 160 | 160 | 0.52 | 931.63 B |
| 75 | 3 | 210 | 135 | 245 | 335 | 245 | 140 | 0.92 | 931.75 B |
| 90 | 3.5 | 240 | 140 | 270 | 320 | 225 | 200 | 1.19 | 931.90 B |



| $\varnothing / \varnothing_{1}$ | S | L | $\mathrm{~L}_{1}$ | H | $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE TRAP, VERTICAL INLET AND HORIZONTAL OUTLET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $40 / 40$ | 3 | 150 | 80 | 140 | 110 | 0.22 | 931.4040 B |
| $40 / 50$ | 3 | 180 | 80 | 160 | 110 | 0.31 | 931.4050 B |
| $40 / 56$ | 3 | 210 | 80 | 155 | 110 | 0.31 | 931.4056 B |
| $50 / 50$ | 3 | 180 | 100 | 170 | 110 | 0.31 | 931.5050 B |
| $50 / 56$ | 3 | 210 | 100 | 165 | 110 | 0.31 | 931.5056 B |



## Terrain FUZE Fittings

## HDPE fittings



| $\sigma / \varnothing_{1}$ | S | L | $\mathrm{~L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | H | $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ | Kg | Code |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| HDPE TRAP, VERTICAL INLET AND OUTLET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $40 / 40$ | 3 | 160 | 60 | 80 | 110 | 60 | 0.235 | 932.4040 B |
| $40 / 50$ | 3 | 180 | 80 | 80 | 110 | 65 | 0.34 | 932.4050 B |
| $40 / 56$ | 3 | 238 | 80 | 80 | 110 | 65 | 0.34 | 932.4056 B |
| $50 / 50$ | 3 | 180 | 80 | 100 | 110 | 70 | 0.34 | 932.5050 B |
| $50 / 56$ | 3 | 190 | 80 | 100 | 120 | 70 | 0.37 | 932.5056 B |



| $\varnothing \varnothing_{1}$ | S | L | $\mathrm{~L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | H | $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ | Kg | Code |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE TRAP, HORIZONTAL INLET AND OUTLET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $40 / 40$ | 3 | 150 | 80 | 90 | 140 | 40 | 0.31 | 945.4040 B |
| $40 / 50$ | 3 | 180 | 80 | 90 | 160 | 65 | 0.37 | 945.4050 B |
| $40 / 56$ | 3 | 210 | 80 | 90 | 160 | 40 | 0.4 | $\mathbf{9 4 5 . 4 0 5 6 B}$ |
| $50 / 50$ | 3 | 180 | 100 | 90 | 170 | 70 | 0.42 | $\mathbf{9 4 5 . 5 0 5 0 \mathrm { B }}$ |
| $50 / 56$ | 3 | 210 | 100 | 90 | 165 | 80 | 0.44 | $\mathbf{9 4 5 . 5 0 5 6 B}$ |



| $\varnothing$ | S | $\mathrm{D}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{2}$ | L | $\mathrm{~L}_{1}$ | Kg |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE WASHING MACHINE CONNECTOR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 3 | $15 / 20$ | 1 " G | 120 | 65 | 0.065 | 933.50 B |


| $\varnothing$ | ØG | S | L | $\varnothing$ ¢ | H | Nut | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE FITTING WITH NUT - BRASS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 45 | 40 | 2 | Brass | 0.08 | 918.40.125BN |
| 40 | $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 45 | 45 | 2 | Brass | 0.09 | 918.40.15BN |
| 50 | $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 45 | 40 | 2 | Brass | 0.08 | 918.50.125BN |
| 50 | $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 45 | 45 | 2 | Brass | 0.09 | 918.50.15BN |



| $\varnothing$ | øG | S | L | $\varnothing$ ¢ | H | Nut | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE FITTING WITH NUT - PLASTIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 11/4" | 3 | 45 | 40 | 2 | Plastic | 0.03 | 918.40.125B |
| 40 | 11/2" | 3 | 45 | 45 | 2 | Plastic | 0.03 | 918.40.15B |
| 50 | $11 / 4 "$ | 3 | 45 | 40 | 2 | Plastic | 0.03 | 918.50.125PN |
| 50 | 11/2" | 3 | 45 | 45 | 2 | Plastic | 0.03 | 918.50.15PN |


| HDPE ffttings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ ¢ | S | L | $\varnothing$ E | H | Nut | K | Kg | Code |
| HDPE EXTENDED FITTING WITH NUT - BRASS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 195 | 40 | 2 | Brass | 110 | 0.13 | 918.40.125EB |
| 40 | $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 195 | 45 | 2 | Brass | 110 | 0.145 | 918.40.15EBN |
| 50 | $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 195 | 40 | 2 | Brass | 110 | 0.15 | 918.50.125EBN |
| 50 | $11 / 2 "$ | 3 | 195 | 45 | 2 | Brass | 110 | 0.155 | 918.50.15EBN |


| $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing G$ | S | L | $\varnothing \mathrm{E}$ | H | Nut | K | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE EXTENDED FITTING WITH NUT - PLASTIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 195 | 40 | 2 | Plastic | 110 | 0.08 | $918.40 .125 E P N$ |
| 40 | $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 195 | 45 | 2 | Plastic | 110 | 0.085 | $918.40 .15 E P N$ |
| 50 | $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 195 | 40 | 2 | Plastic | 110 | 0.1 | $918.50 .125 E P N$ |
| 50 | $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 195 | 45 | 2 | Plastic | 110 | 0.095 | $918.50 .15 E P N$ |


| $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing \mathrm{G}$ | S | L | H | Nut | K | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE BEND WITH NUT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 130 | 25 | Brass | 100 | 0.1 | 918.40 .125 .90 BN |
| 40 | $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 130 | 30 | Brass | 100 | 0.105 | 918.40 .15 .90 BN |
| 40 | $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 130 | 25 | Plastic | 100 | 0.035 | 918.40 .125 .90 B |
| 40 | $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 130 | 30 | Plastic | 100 | 0.04 | 918.40 .15 .90 PN |


| $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing \mathrm{G}$ | S | L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ | H | Nut | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE REDUCING BEND WITH NUT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $40 / 50$ | $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 130 | 50 | 54 | 25 | Brass | 0.11 | 918.4050 .125 .90 BN |
| $40 / 50$ | $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 120 | 50 | N.C. | 30 | Brass | 0.12 | 918.4050 .15 .90 BN |
| $40 / 50$ | $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 130 | 50 | 54 | 25 | Plastic | 0.06 | 918.4050 .125 .90 PN |
| $40 / 50$ | $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 120 | 50 | N.C. | 30 | Plastic | 0.055 | 918.4050 .15 .90 PN |



## Terrain FUZE Fittings

## HDPE fittings

| $\varnothing U$ | $\varnothing G$ | S | DE | H | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE END WITH INTERNAL THREADING, REINFORCED WITH STEEL RING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 40.5 | 55 | 0.065 | 916.40 .05 B |
| 40 | $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 40.5 | 55 | 0.06 | 916.40 .075 B |
| 40 | $1^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 40.5 | 55 | 0.06 | 916.40 .1 B |
| 50 | $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 50 | 60 | 0.075 | 916.50 .05 B |
| 50 | $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 50 | 60 | 0.075 | 916.50 .075 B |
| 50 | $1^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 50 | 60 | 0.075 | 916.50 .1 B |
| 50 | $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 50 | 60 | 0.07 | 916.50 .125 B |
| 50 | $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 58.5 | 60 | 0.07 | 916.50 .15 B |
| 56 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 70 | 65 | 0.1 | 916.56 .2 B |
| 63 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 70 | 65 | 0.105 | 916.63 .2 B |
| 75 | $2^{\prime \prime \prime} 1 / 2$ | 3 | 89 | 70 | 0.135 | 916.75 .25 B |



| øU | øG | S | DI | H | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE END WITH EXTERNAL THREADING, REINFORCED WITH STEEL RING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | $11 / 4 "$ | 3 | 29 | 60 | 0.055 | 917.50.125B |
| 50 | 11/2" | 3 | 29 | 60 | 0.065 | 917.50.15B |
| 56 | 2" | 3 | 47 | 65 | 0.09 | 917.56.2B |
| 63 | 2" | 3 | 47 | 65 | 0.095 | 917.63.2B |
| 75 | $2^{\prime \prime 1 / 2}$ | 3 | 57 | 70 | 0.125 | 917.75.25B |



| $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing \mathrm{C}$ | S | DE | H | $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE THREADED FITTING WITH BRASS NIPPLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 3 | 60 | 81 | 74 | 0.18 | 936.40 .05 NB |
| 40 | $3 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 18 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 3 | 60 | 84 | 74 | 0.24 | 936.40 .075 NB |
| 50 | $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 3 | 71 | 92 | 76 | 0.15 | 936.50 .05 NB |
| 50 | $3 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 18 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 3 | 71 | 95 | 76 | 0.185 | 936.50 .075 NB |
| 50 | $1^{\prime \prime} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 3 | 71 | 95 | 76 | 0.245 | 936.50 .1 NB |




| Size mm | Fire Rating | D | W | Colour | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE END WITH EXTERNAL THREADING, REINFORCED WITH STEEL RING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 2 hour | 52 | 60 | RED | 0.15 | 1625.40R |
| 55 | 2 hour | 67 | 60 | RED | 0.21 | 1625.55R |
| 63 | 2 hour | 83 | 60 | RED | 0.32 | 1625.63R |
| 75 | 2 hour | 95 | 60 | RED | 0.37 | 1625.75R |
| 82 | 2 hour | 102 | 60 | RED | 0.4 | 1625.82R |
| 90 | 4 hour | 110 | 60 | RED | 0.42 | 1625.90R |
| 110 | 2 hour | 130 | 60 | RED | 0.48 | 1625.110R |
| 125 | 4 hour | 161 | 60 | RED | 0.94 | 1625.125R |
| 160 | 4 hour | 209 | 60 | RED | 1.33 | 1625.160R |
| 200 | 4 hour | 255 | 60 | RED | 1.96 | 1625.200R |
| 250 | 2 hour | 305 | 200 | RED | 2.35 | 1625.250R |
| 315 | 2 hour |  |  | RED | 13 | 1625.315R |



## Terrain FUZE Fittings

## HDPE fittings



| $\varnothing$ | DE | L | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE PROTECTIVE CAP FOR SOCKET |  |  |  |  |
| 56 | 62 | 25 | 0.01 | 9130.56 B |
| 63 | 71 | 38 | 0.015 | 9130.63 B |
| 75 | 85 | 38 | 0.02 | 9130.75 B |
| 90 | 102 | 38 | 0.03 | 9130.90 B |
| 110 | 123 | 39 | 0.04 | 9130.110 B |
| 125 | 135 | 38 | 0.055 | 9130.125 B |
| 160 | 167 | 36 | 0.055 | 9130.160 B |
| 200 | 220 | 50 | 0.13 | 9130.200 B |



| $\varnothing$ | DE | H | B | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE 1 LIP SEAL FOR SOCKETS |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 114 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 0.02 | 927.100 .908 B |
| 90 | 103 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 0.015 | 927.90 .908 B |
| 110 | 123.9 | 8.9 | 7.9 | 0.02 | 927.110 .908 B |
| 125 | 142.2 | 10.2 | 8.9 | 0.025 | $\mathbf{9 2 7 . 1 2 5 . 9 0 8 B}$ |
| 160 | 179.8 | 11.5 | 10.2 | 0.045 | 927.160 .908 B |
| 200 | 223.7 | 12.8 | 11.2 | 0.045 | $\mathbf{9 2 7 . 2 0 0 . 9 0 8 B}$ |
| 250 | 282 | 19.5 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 927.250 .908 B |
| 315 | 350 | 20.5 | 17.15 | 0.055 | $\mathbf{9 2 7 . 3 1 5 . 9 0 8 B}$ |



| $\varnothing$ | H | For Codes | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O-RING FOR ADAPTORS (PVC) |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 2.62 | $353-354$ | 0.002 | $\mathbf{9 1 1 3 . 9 0 8 B}$ |



| $\varnothing$ | DI | H | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE O RING FOR SOCKETS |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | $39+1$ | 6 | 0.005 | 9116.40 B |
| 50 | $49+1$ | 6 | 0.005 | 9116.50 B |
| 56 | $54+1$ | 6 | 0.005 | 9116.56 B |
| 63 | $62+1$ | 6 | 0.01 | 9116.63 B |
| 75 | $79+1$ | 6 | 0.01 | 9116.75 B |
| 90 | $89+1$ | 6 | 0.01 | 9116.90 B |
| 110 | $109+1.5$ | 7 | 0.015 | 9116.110 B |
| 125 | $124+1.5$ | 8 | 0.025 | 9116.125 B |
| 160 | $159+1.5$ | 9 | 0.035 | 9116.160 B |



| $\varnothing$ ext. pipe | D | H | $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE M10 BRACKET |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 43 | 30 | 15 | 0.2 | 9144.40 B |
| 50 | 53 | 30 | 15 | 0.195 | 9144.50 B |
| 56 | 59 | 30 | 15 | 0.21 | 9144.56 B |
| 63 | 66 | 30 | 15 | 0.225 | 9144.63 B |
| 75 | 78 | 30 | 15 | 0.34 | 9144.75 B |
| 90 | 93 | 30 | 15 | 0.31 | 9144.90 B |
| 110 | 113 | 30 | 15 | 0.35 | 9144.110 B |
| 125 | 128 | 30 | 15 | 0.35 | $\mathbf{9 1 4 4 . 1 2 5 B}$ |
| 160 | 163 | 30 | 15 | 0.4 | $\mathbf{9 1 4 4 . 1 6 0 B}$ |


| $\varnothing_{\text {ext. pipe }}$ | D | H | $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ADJUSTABLE PIPE BRACKET G1" |  |  |  |  |  |
| 200 | 203 | 40 | 43 | 1.05 | 9144.200 B |
| 250 | 253 | 40 | 43 | 1.25 | 9144.250 B |
| 315 | 318 | 40 | 43 | 1.55 | 9144.315 B |



| $\varnothing$ ext. pipe | D | H | $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE M16 BRACKET |  |  |  |  |  |
| 200 | 202 | 38 | 43 | 1.07 | 9149.200 B |
| 250 | 254 | 38 | 43 | 1.32 | 9149.250 B |
| 315 | 325 | 48 | 43 | 1.56 | 9149.315 B |

HDPE pipe anchoring shells not required

## Terrain FUZE Fittings

HDPE fittings


| L | G | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | H | $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ | S | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GALVANISED STEEL FLANGE 1" |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80 | M 10 | 52 | 30 | 13 | 2 | 0.06 | 9148.19 B |
| 120 | $1^{\prime \prime}$ | 82 | 40 | 20 | 4 | 0.165 | 9148.10 B |
| 120 | $1^{\prime \prime}$ | 90 | 40 | 48 | 4 | 0.250 | 9148.25 B |



| $\varnothing$ ext. pipe | D | H | $L_{1}$ | $L_{2}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE M10 ANCHOR BRACKET |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 43 | 30 | 120 | 75 | 0.23 | 9142.40B |
| 50 | 53 | 30 | 120 | 75 | 0.24 | 9142.50B |
| 56 | 59 | 30 | 120 | 75 | 0.255 | 9142.56B |
| 63 | 66 | 30 | 120 | 75 | 0.27 | 9142.63B |
| 75 | 78 | 30 | 120 | 75 | 0.28 | 9142.75B |
| 90 | 93 | 30 | 120 | 75 | 0.33 | 9142.90B |
| 110 | 113 | 30 | 120 | 75 | 0.345 | 9142.110B |
| 125 | 128 | 30 | 120 | 75 | 0.32 | 9142.125B |
| 160 | 163 | 30 | 120 | 75 | 0.435 | 9142.160B |



| $\varnothing_{\text {ext. pipe }}$ | D | H | $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDPE 1/2" BRACKET |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 43 | 30 | 15 | 0.2 | 9143.40 B |
| 50 | 53 | 30 | 15 | 0.195 | 9143.50 B |
| 56 | 59 | 30 | 15 | 0.21 | 9143.56 B |
| 63 | 66 | 30 | 15 | 0.225 | 9143.63 B |
| 75 | 78 | 30 | 15 | 0.34 | 9143.75 B |
| 90 | 93 | 30 | 15 | 0.31 | 9143.90 B |
| 110 | 113 | 30 | 15 | 0.35 | $\mathbf{9 1 4 3 . 1 1 0 \mathrm { B }}$ |
| 125 | 128 | 30 | 15 | 0.35 | 9143.125 B |
| 160 | 163 | 30 | 15 | 0.4 | 9143.160 B |


| HDPE ffttings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\varnothing$ ext. pipe | D | L | S | Kg | Code |  |  |
| HDPE PIPE ANCHORING SHELL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 43 | 30 | 1 | 0.035 | 9145.40B |  |  |
| 50 | 53 | 30 | 1 | 0.045 | 9145.50B |  |  |
| 56 | 59 | 30 | 1 | 0.05 | 9145.56B |  |  |
| 63 | 66 | 30 | 15 | 0.055 | 9145.63B |  |  |
| 75 | 78 | 30 | 15 | 0.065 | 9145.75B |  |  |
| 90 | 93 | 30 | 15 | 0.075 | 9145.90B | $\xrightarrow{s_{s}} \leftarrow-\downarrow$ |  |
| 110 | 113 | 30 | 15 | 0.095 | 9145.110B |  |  |
| 125 | 128 | 30 | 15 | 0.105 | 9145.125B |  |  |
| 160 | 163 | 30 | 15 | 0.13 | 9145.160B |  |  |
| 200 | 203 | 30 | 15 | 0.3 | 9145.200B |  |  |
| 250 | 253 | 30 | 15 | 0.35 | 9145.250B |  |  |
| 315 | 318 | 30 | 15 | 0.4 | 9145.315B |  |  |


| $\varnothing$ ext. pipe | D | H | $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACOUSTIC PIPE BRACKET |  |  |  |  |  |
| 90 | 93 | 30 | 9 | 0.075 | 9146.90 B |
| 110 | 113 | 30 | 9 | 0.095 | 9146.110 B |
| 160 | 163 | 30 | 9 | 0.105 | 9146.160 B |



| L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | H | $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RUBBER | NSERT STRIP |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 34 | 4 | 2 | 5.015 | 9104.40 B |
| 40 | 45 | 6 | 4 | 1.580 | 9104.30 B |



| L | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | H | $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ | Kg | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ANTI VIBRATION RUBBER | INSERT FOR CLIPS | $(30$ | METRE LENGTH) |  |  |
| 30 | 36 | 9 | 3 | 6.11 | 9105.30B |



## Terrain FUZE Tooling

## Terrain FUZE Electrofusion Welding Machine

## Product code: 9000.40315 .110 V

Supplied complete with yellow cable for pipe diameters up to and including 160 mm and blue cables for pipe diameters greater than 160 mm .

General Properties:

| Supply voltage | 110 V |
| :--- | :--- |
| Pipe diameters | $40-315 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Supply current | 10 A |
| Supply power | 3500 W |
| Supply protection | Class 1 - earthed |
| Weight | 15 Kg |
| Size | $410 \times 350 \times 200 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Protection level | -150 C to +45 oC |
| Operating temp. |  |



| Part number | Description | Pipe diameters |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AW00-2003 | Yellow replacement leads | Up to and including 160 mm |
| AW00-2004 | Blue replacement leads | Above 160 mm |



| Terrain Fuze Plpe Cutter |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Description | Pipe diameters |
| 9500.663 T | Pipe Cutter - Model T1 | 40 to 63 mm |
| 9500.50140 T | Pipe Cutter - Model T2 | 50 to 140 mm |
| 9500.100160 T | Pipe Cutter - Model T3 | 100 to 160 mm |

## General Properties:

## Model T1

Weight:
Pipe diameters:
0.6 Kg
$40-63 \mathrm{~mm}$

## Model T2

Weight:
Pipe diameters:
1.4 Kg
$50-140 \mathrm{~mm}$
Model T3
Weight:
Pipe diameters:
1.6 Kg
$100-160 \mathrm{~mm}$

Spare cutting wheels

| Part number | Pipe diameters |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{9 5 0 1 . 6 3 T}$ | 40 to 63 mm |
| $\mathbf{9 5 0 1 . 1 6 8 \mathrm { T }}$ | 50 to 160 mm |



| Terrain FUZE Pipe Chamfer Tool |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Description | Pipe diameters |
| $\mathbf{9 5 0 2 . 3 2 1 6 0 T}$ | Pipe Chamfer Tool - Model 1 | 32 to 160 mm |
| 9500.50140 T | Pipe Chamfer Tool - Model 2 | 40 to 250 mm |

## General Properties:

Model 1

| Weight: | 0.8 Kg |
| :--- | :--- |
| Pipe diameters: | $32-160 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

## Model 2

| Weight: | 1.4 Kg |
| :--- | :--- |
| Pipe diameters: | $40-250 \mathrm{~mm}$ |



Notes

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## Terrain FUZE

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[^0]:    * Plastic pipe and fittings combined chemical resistance clarification table ISO/TR10358-1993

[^1]:    * Plastic pipe and fittings combined chemical resistance clarification table ISO/TR10358-1993

[^2]:    * Plastic pipe and fittings combined chemical resistance clarification table ISO/TR10358-1993

[^3]:    * Plastic pipe and fittings combined chemical resistance clarification table ISO/TR10358-1993

[^4]:    * Plastic pipe and fittings combined chemical resistance clarification table ISO/TR10358-1993

[^5]:    Fig. 1 Pipe stacking

[^6]:    The above coupling was welded twice without the coupling being left to cool down after the first weld. This has resulted in the pipe becoming distorted due to the excess heat.

[^7]:    * Segmented

[^8]:    * Welded

[^9]:    * with protective plug for socket

