

## CLAMP SADDLE BRANCH ASSEMBLING INSTRUCTIONS

EQO *air* - EQO *h2o* - EQO *gas* - EQO *vac* - EQO *airHP* - EQO *oil* - EQO *nitro*

### 1. Needed tools and materials

#### 1.1. Tools to hole pipes

(Drilling machine and hole saw)



#### 1.2. Tool for the internal deburring of the pipe

(Blade deburring tool)



#### 1.3. Tools for tightening the closing bolt

6 mm. ex. wrench or ratchet spanner with ex. wrench)

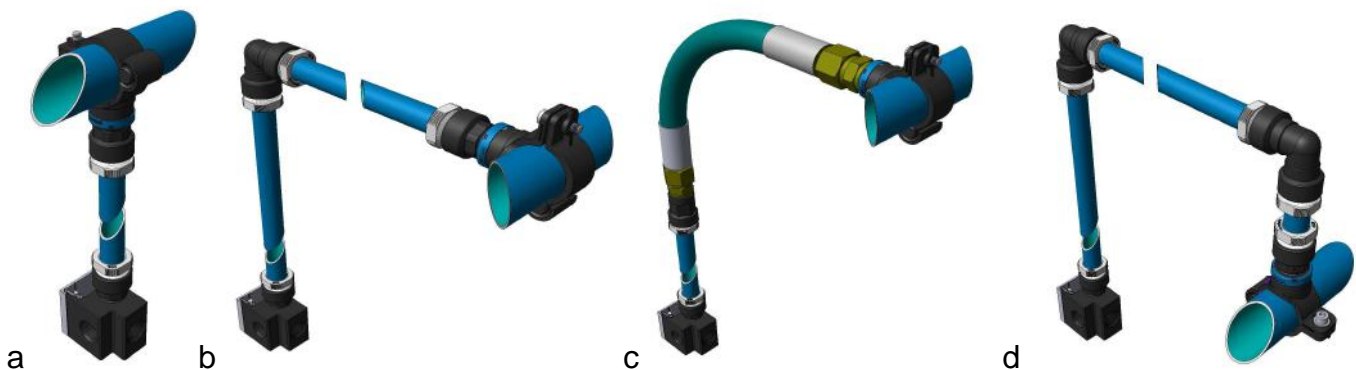


### 2. Ensemble with correct components positioning



1. Offtake piece
2. Bottom piece
3. Identification ring
4. O-ring gasket
5. Cylinder head screw with internal hexagon
6. Washer

### 3. Examples and assembly solutions for branches



- a. Example of a direct offtake : it is the simplest and more economic one, but it is not always feasible due to problems of alignment between the masonry and the main pipe. When a gaseous fluid is transported, the condensate, if present, in the main pipe is conveyed directly into the offtake. In this case it is necessary to have adequate accessories for the water drainage.
- b. Example of an offtake obtained through a 90° el bow. In this case all problems of alignment and condensate drainage are avoided. Of course the main pipe has to be installed with such a sufficient weathering as to convey the condensate down to a suitable drainage container.
- c. Example of an offtake obtained through a hose. This condition, similar to the previous one, is particularly suitable in case main pipes are longer than 50 m. (164 ft.) and may therefore be subject to linear contractions and expansions due to temperature variations. With this solution length variations are not transmitted to off takes; moreover, the 90° offtake obtained with a large radius bend reduces pressure losses, thus increasing energy saving.
- d. Example of an offtake derived from the upper side of the main pipe. This solution is advisable when the fluid speed (gaseous fluid) reaches so high values as to micronize the condensation or otherwise to convey it also in the upper part of the main pipe.

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### 4. ASSEMBLING

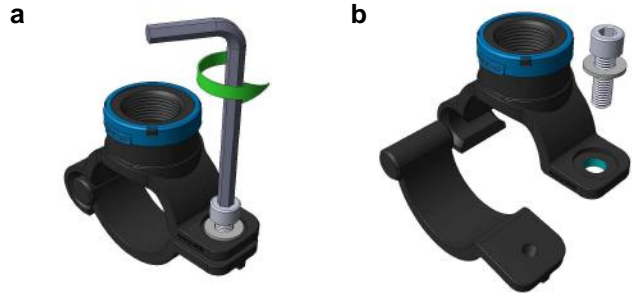
**4.1 Verify the integrity of the pipe section where the gasket is to be positioned .**

*Any scratches on the paint, if not deep, can be eliminated using fine emery paper 300÷600.  
Deep dents or scratches can be eliminated only by moving the branch position or by replacing the pipe section interested.*

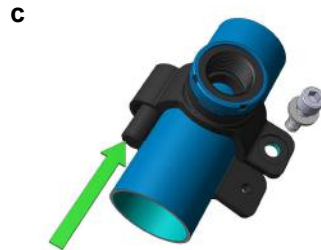
**4.2. Verify the correct positioning of the components.**

*Branches are supplied assembled and have to be disassembled only for the installation.  
In case of accidental disassembly, check the presence and the position of all components which has to be the one of the ensemble figure at point 2 only.*

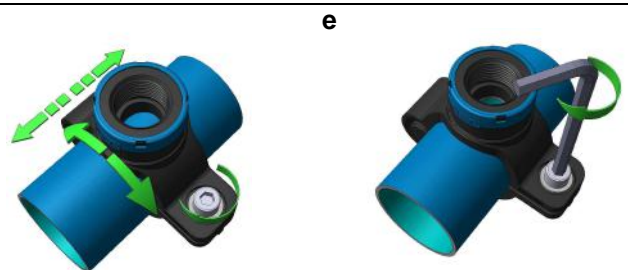
**4.3. Completely unscrew the screw 6 (a) and separate the bottom part 2 from the offtake part 1 by getting it sliding axially up to complete loosening (b).**



**4.4. Position the off-take part 1 on the pipe, close to its final position and insert the bottom art 2 by pushing it axially up to hinge up to align the screw holes (c).**



**4.5. Screw the screw 6 without tightening it and place the branch in its final position (d).**



**4.6. Tighten the screw 6 finally (e).**

**4.7 Hole the pipe by using a hole saw of a size adequate to the offtake diameter (f) :**

1/2" = Ø14 (9/16")    3/4" = Ø19 (3/4")    1" = Ø24 (15/16")



*This operation will not damage the thread on condition that the guide helix point is set in such a way that it does not protrude by more than 1±1,5 mm (3/64"±1/16") over the saw teeth.*



**4.8 Eliminate the burr after holing and carefully clean out all residues due to this operation (g).**



In case of doubt, please contact our technical service : [giacomo@eqofluids.com](mailto:giacomo@eqofluids.com)  
More technical information can be found on our website: [www.eqofluids.com](http://www.eqofluids.com)