

Installation Procedures

PYPLOK® Swaging Tool Parts and Equipment

Please see PYPLOK® Installation Manual for more in-depth information on installation procedures.

WARNING

TOOL TO BE OPERATED BY QUALIFIED TRAINED PERSONNEL ONLY. REFER TO PYPLOK INSTALLATION MANUAL FOR PROPER OPERATING METHODS AND SAFE PRACTICES. DUE TO HIGH SWAGING FORCES, HEAD AND UPPER SECTION OF POWER UNIT MUST BE FULLY ENGAGED AND FLUSH ON BOTH SIDES. PARTIAL ENGAGEMENT MAY CAUSE TOOL FAILURE. SWIVEL AND QUICK CONNECT ASSEMBLY MUST BE INSTALLED PROPERLY BEFORE OPERATION OF PUMP. MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE OPERATING PRESSURE MUST NOT EXCEED 10,000 PSI / 690 BAR.

WARNING

1. The PYPLOK® Tooling is intended for installing PYPLOK® Fittings in a safe and efficient manner. The operation of the tooling by means of an external hydraulic supply to crimp the PYPLOK® Fitting into place on matching tube or piping systems for a permanent, leak free, non-welded connection.
2. Select appropriate swage die set, apply swage lube to the bottom surface of the dies and landing areas of Lower Die Block and Head then insert (1) half of die set into lower die block and (1) half of die set into head. Attach endplates with bolts ensuring the tabs of the swage dies are located in the open slots of the endplates. Note that MSDS information for swage lube is available upon request and prolonged skin contact should be avoided although it is non-hazardous.
3. Check to ensure that the swage dies are located properly within the endplates and can move freely when pushed down.
4. Follow the above process when changing swage die sets for other sizes.
5. Used dies are to be inspected for debris and cleaned if required. Clean with pressurized air, soft brush or hand cloth removing all old swage lube and debris within the die slots and other surfaces.

Introduction

Technical
Information

DM 20 –
NPS Pipe

DM 60 –
OD Tube

DM 80 –
Metric Tube

DM Series
Thread Adapter

DM80 –
Metric JS Tube

DP 40N –
NPS Low
Pressure

DP 40M –
Metric Low
Pressure

PYPLOK®
Tooling

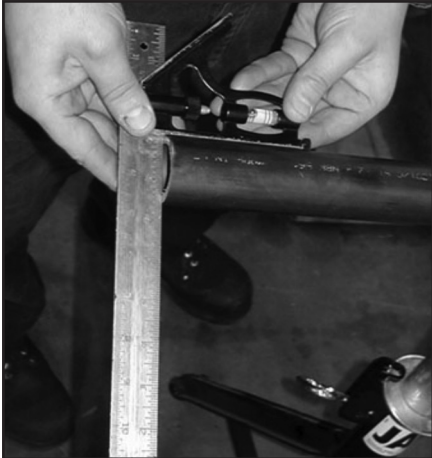
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Pipe Preparation



- Cut the pipe to desired length.
- Ensure that cut is square but up to 5° off square is acceptable.



- The pipe must be free of any scale, rust, paint, lacquer and any major scratches, gouges or weld seams.
- Use aluminum oxide cloth grit 80-400 or an abrasive wheel/tool to remove all debris from the pipe down to bare metal.
- It is important to note that all cleaning of the external pipe must only be done radially around the pipe and not longitudinally.
- Do not use a grinder or any other tool that will leave a rough, uneven or flat surface after cleaning.
- Do not use a wire wheel to attempt to remove lacquer.



- Deburr outside diameter of pipe with a file and the inside diameter with an internal deburring tool.
- It is critical to remove all sharp edges to prevent damage to the PYPLOK® fitting seals.

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Pipe Preparation - Special Notice

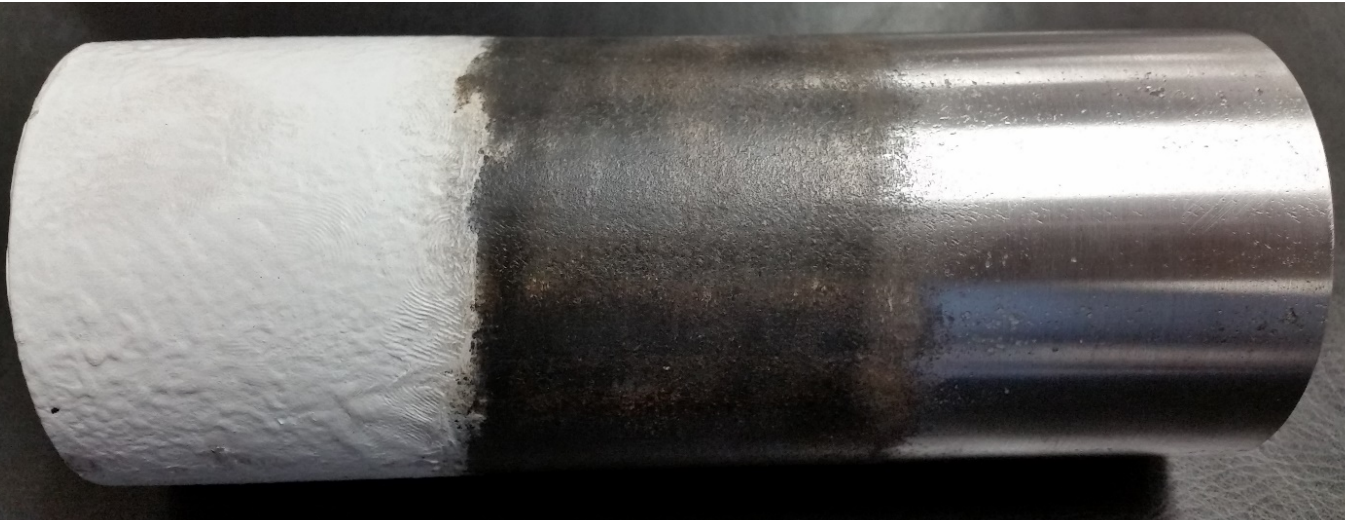
Carbon Steel Pipe With Surface Treatment

Special attention must be taken when using Carbon pipe with surface applications including lacquer, paint, galvanizing and other treatments. All surface treatments must be completely removed as per Pipe Preparation methods listed so that the sealing surface of the pipe is bare metal. If the sealing area is not cleared down to bare, smooth metal proper sealing of the PYPLOK® Fitting will be limited. Examples of improper pipe surfaces are found below:

Surface Not Cleaned

Lacquer Not Removed From Pipe

**Surface Properly Cleaned/
Bare Metal Surface**



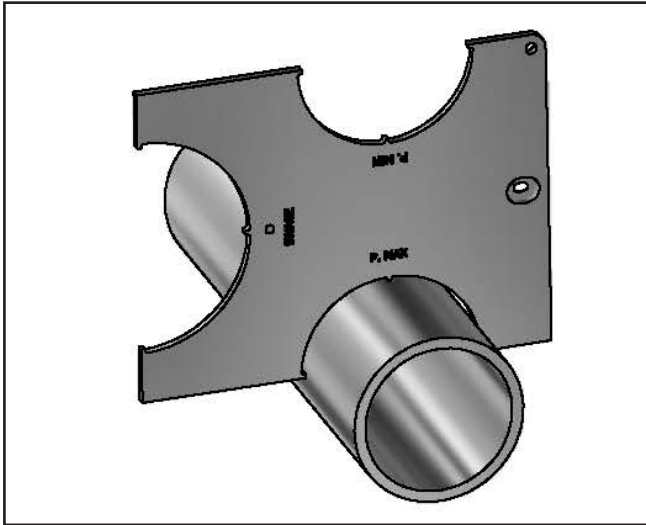
Gas Applications

Gases such as nitrogen are made of tiny molecules able to go through the smallest leak paths on pipe surfaces. Any foreign debris including surface treatments and or gouges/scratches can cause leaks. The most reliable connection is achieved when proper installation instructions are followed including very specific pipe surface preparation. Whenever possible, heavier pipe wall thickness should be used to offer a more reliable seal as the heavier wall will offer more resistance to the compressed fitting compared to thin wall. It may be required to pressure test a gas system to a much greater level than the operational pressure required. This will help set the pipe against the compressed fitting. Therefore, it is acceptable to pressure test the system to the maximum design pressure of the fittings or pipe (whichever is the lower value) in accordance with national and local regulations.

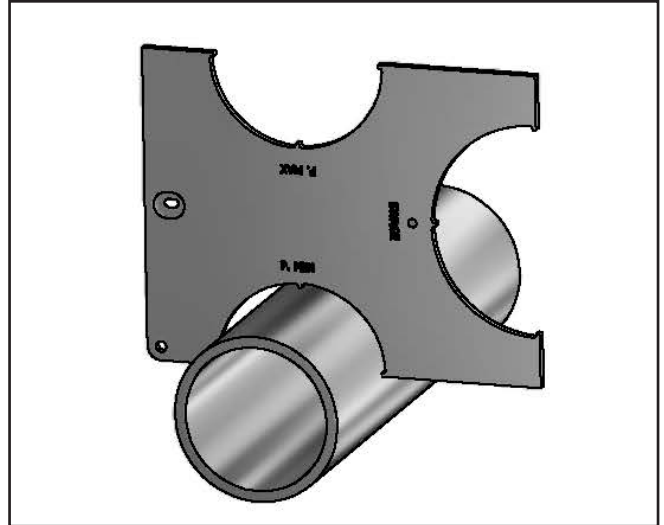
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Verify Diameter of the Pipe Using the Inspection Gauge



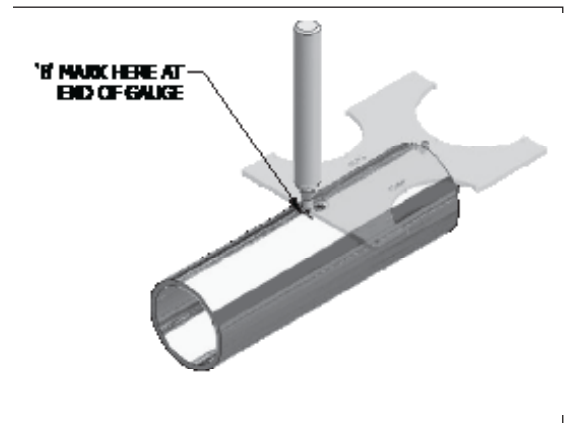
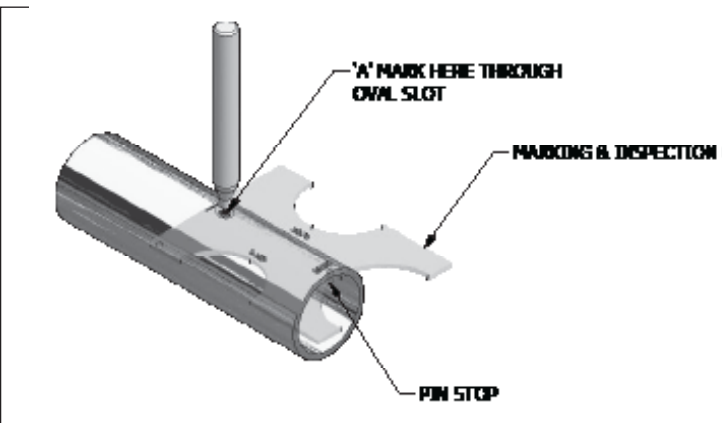
- P. Max gauge should fit 360° around the pipe. The area of the pipe to be inspected is the location where the fitting is intended to be installed.



- P. Min gauge should not be able to fit at any point 360° around pipe. The area of the pipe to be inspected is the location where the fitting is intended to be installed.

Note: If these criteria are not met, then a new location on the existing line that is acceptable must be used or the pipe cannot be used and new material is required. Pipe that does not meet the required dimension may not properly operate after crimping.

Pipe Marking

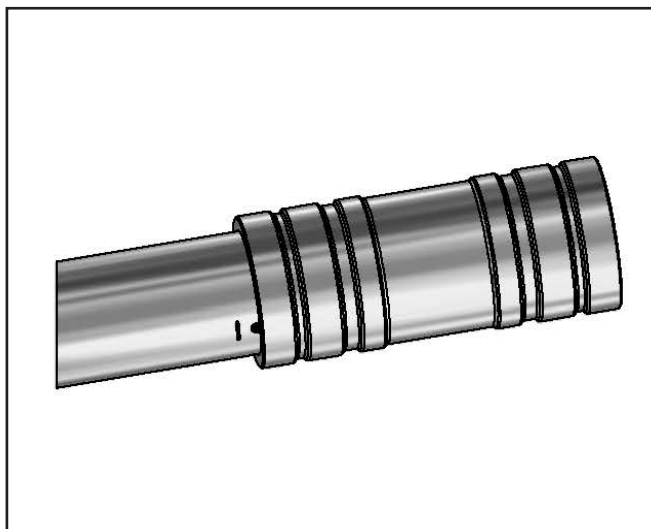


- Position the inspection gauge on the pipe with the pin stop pressed up against the pipe end as shown.
- Make the “A” oval mark on the pipe through the oval marking slot in gauge.
- Make the “B” line mark at the end of the gauge.

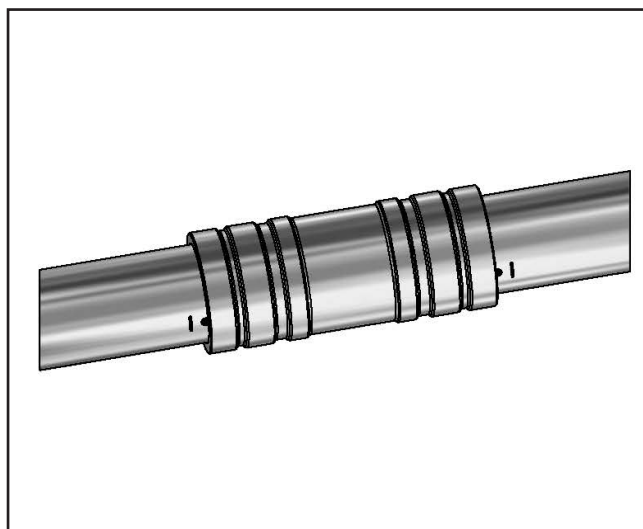
Note: The minimum space between two fittings is 2x Pipe/Tube Diameter. This allows for the inspection gauge to fit between two connections for inspection and proper operation of the fitting. It must also be noted that no fitting can be installed within the radius of a bend and only straight pipe section can be used.

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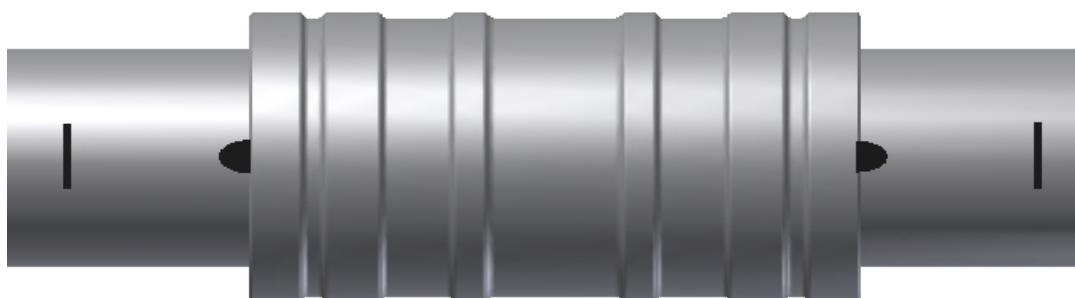
Coupling Position and Alignment



- Slide the coupling on to the end of pipe to first mark which is oval shaped.
- The edge of the coupling must touch any part of the oval mark.



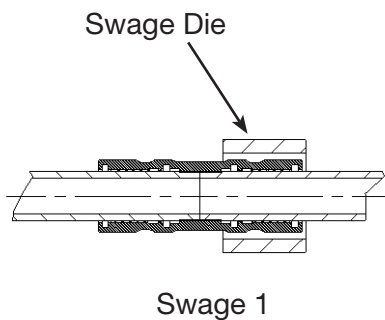
- Insert end of other pipe into coupling so the ends of pipe touch inside of the coupling.
- The markings should be visible as shown.



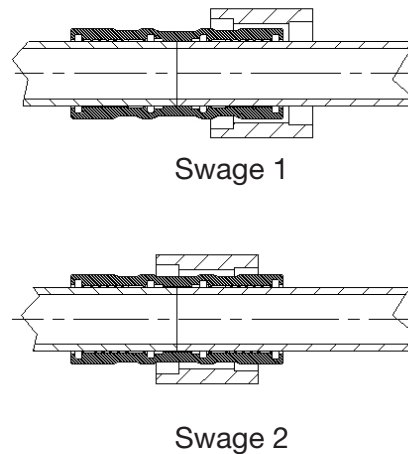
Installation Procedures

Swage Sequence

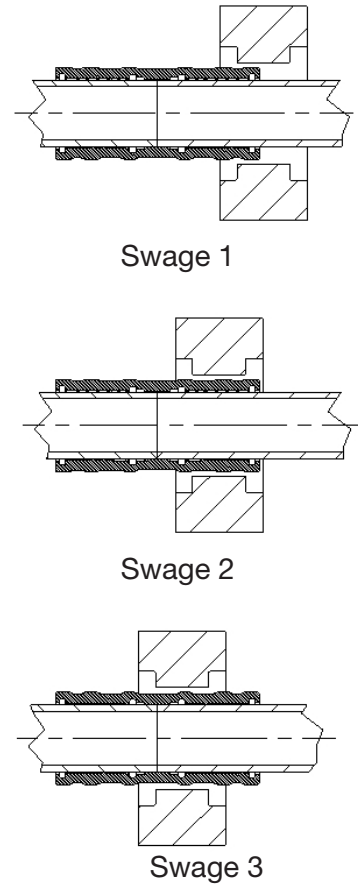
Single Swage Sequence



Two Swage Sequence



Three Swage Sequence

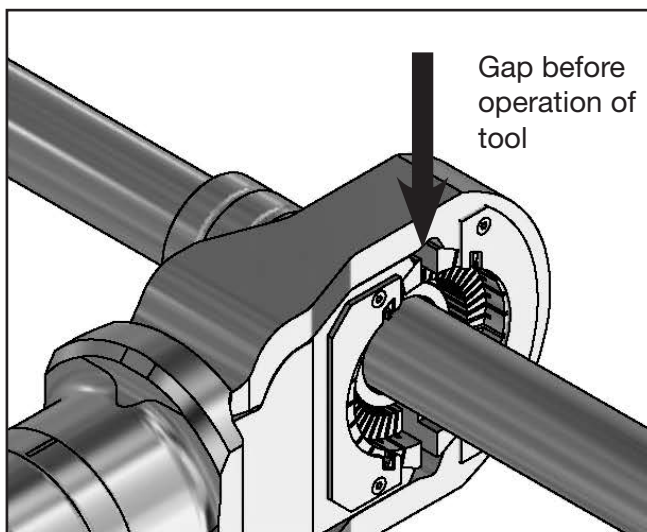


- All raised surfaces on coupling must be swaged.
- Swaging order is shown above for 1 swage, 2 swage and 3 swage configurations which varies by fitting size, series and tool model.
- Always start with the outside swage first and work towards the middle of the coupling.

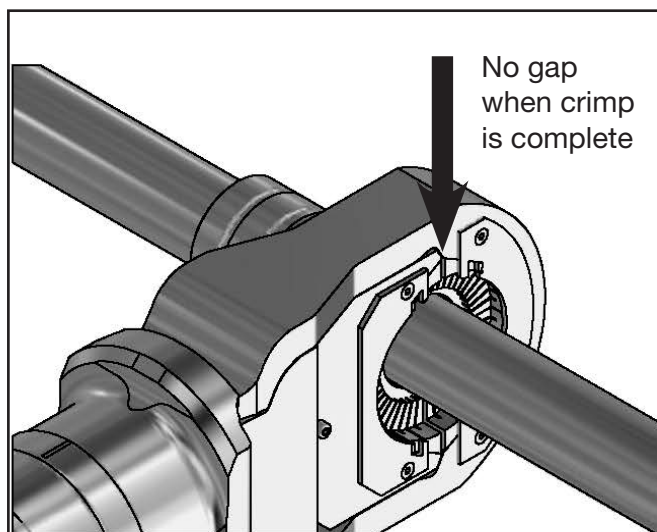
Note: For heavy wall pipe and duplex/super duplex fittings two swages maybe required per band. Swage at location, rotate PYPLOK® Tool 90° and swage again. This is only required if the inspection gauge does not pass over the swage band after original swage or for low pressure gas applications.

Installation Procedures

Tool Operation and Die Engagement



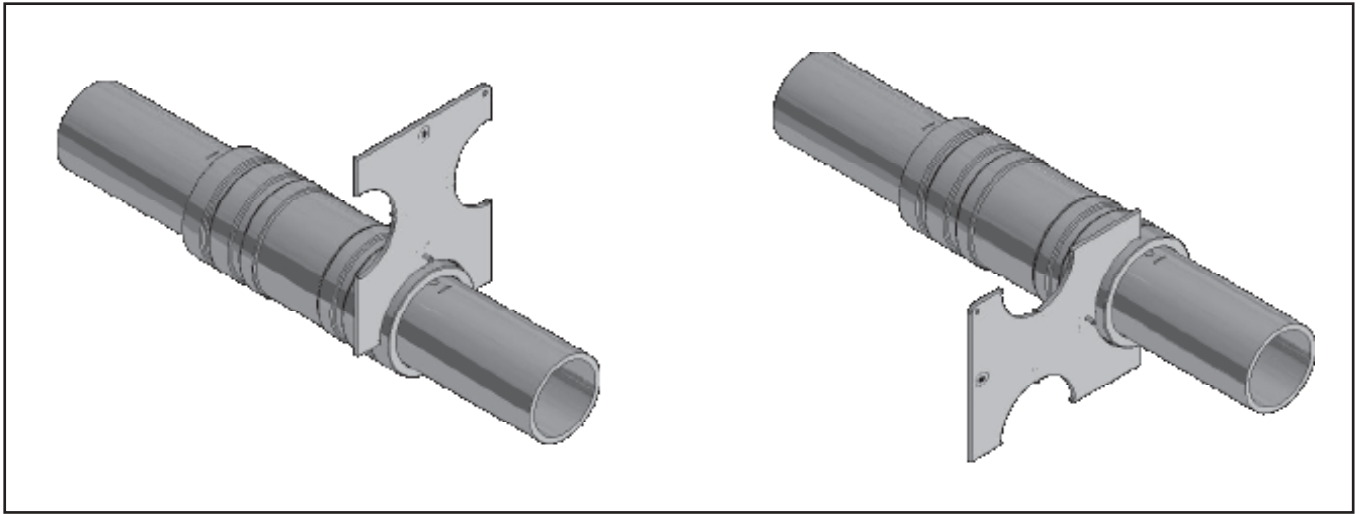
- Before swaging notice the gap between head assemblies.
 - The hydraulic power pack being electric, hand and or pneumatic are required to produce the required pressure and oil flow for the PYPLOK® Tool to operate.
 - Note that the PYPLOK® Tooling does not have noise emission >70dB(A).



- To swage; turn on the power pack. The pressure from the power unit forces the lower die block and upper head assembly together thus swaging the fitting on the pipe or tube.
- The swage is complete when the head bottoms out and the gap closes.
- In cases where a pump with a 10,000 PSI/ 690 bar relief is available, the tool will stop crimping and retract once 10,000 PSI/ 690 bar is achieved.

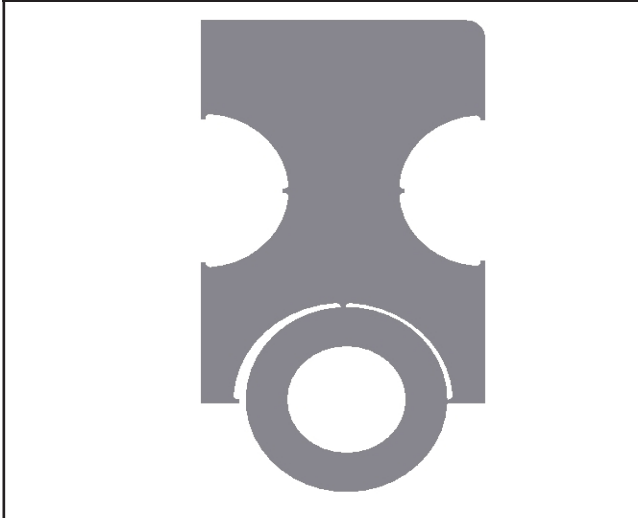
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Swage Inspection and Assembly



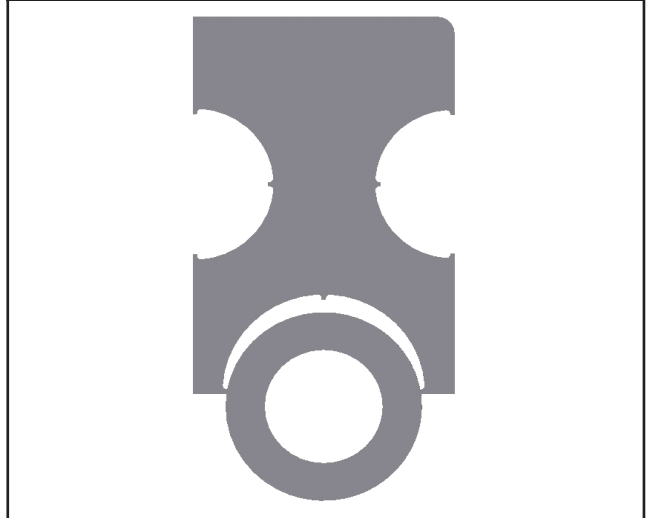
- Each swage band must be checked with the corresponding inspection gauge.
- The inspection gauge must fit freely around each swage band at two locations 90° from each other.

Acceptable Crimp



- 2 Point Contact, 90° Apart
- Acceptable Crimp

Unacceptable Crimp

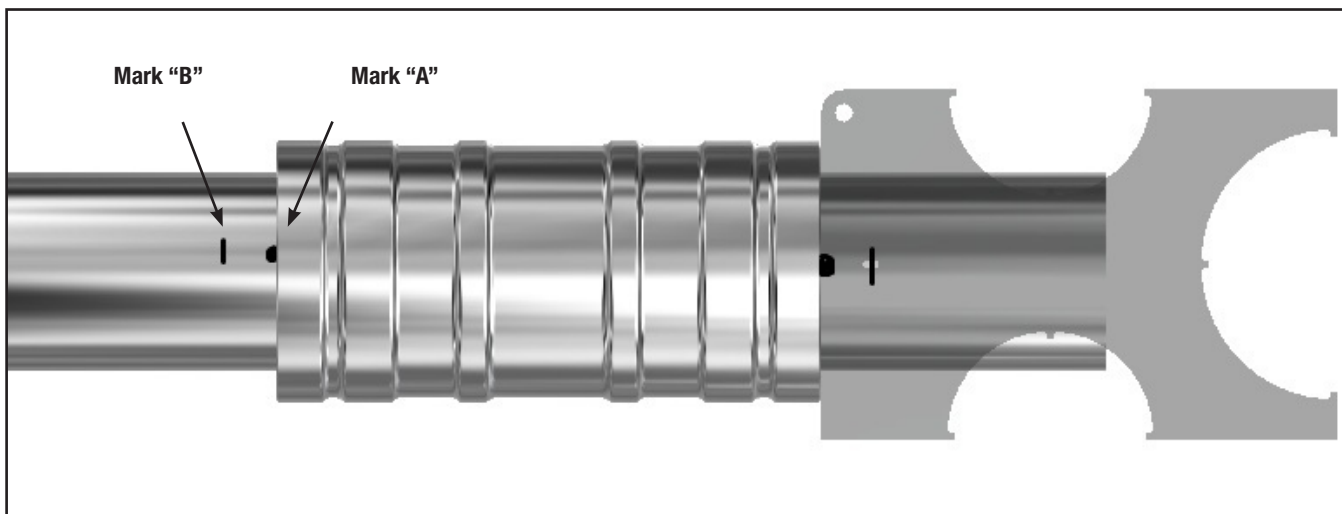


- 2 Point Contact, 180° Apart
- Indicates that diameter of fitting is oversized and need re-crimping

- If any area of the swage bands does not pass the inspection gauge the fitting must be re-swaged.
- It may be required to re-swage and then rotate the tool 90° and re-swage in certain situations.
- After re-swaging the fitting must be checked with the inspection gauge as per the above process.

Installation Procedures

Swage and Installation Inspection



- Verify pipe insertion by observing that some portion of the pipe installation Mark "A" is beneath the fitting and that some portion of the mark is visible.
- In the event that the installation Mark "A" is not clearly visible, the inspection Mark "B" can be used to verify proper insertion.
- Position the marking tool against the fitting end, placing the side with the pin stop away from the pipe and verify that some portion of the inspection Mark "B" is visible in the gauge window or between the slot and the fitting end.

Notes

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