

# RBM TITA-FIX

## Hydrothermal distribution system



Due to its mechanical properties and geometric stability, **RBM Tita-Fix** pipe can be used in a variety of thermo-technical and plumbing applications in the civil and industrial sector, such as heating and sanitary installations.

It consists of an inner polyethylene layer covered with a middle aluminium layer, which makes the multilayer pipe impermeable to oxygen infiltration, and of an outer polyethylene layer, which protects the aluminium. The **RBM Tita-Fix** pipe offers in a single product, the best traditions of reliability and solidity of metal pipes and the installation convenience of plastic pipes.

The 'TIG - butt' welding of the aluminium strip, a special feature of the **RBM Tita-Fix** pipe, is able to guarantee the pipe maximum strength and reliability, combined with lightness and flexibility.

### TESTING

Prior to the final bricklaying of the installation, it is mandatory to test both the sanitary and heating installations. Below are the titles of the reference standards setting out the testing criteria, referring you to reading the full text:

#### UNI 5364:1976

"Hot water heating systems. Rules for tender submission and acceptance"

#### UNI 9182:2008

"Cold and hot water supply and distribution systems. Design, testing and management criteria."

#### UNI EN 1264-4:2003

"Underfloor Heating - Systems and Components - Installation."

#### DIN 1988-1

"Drinking water supply system; general (DVGW code of practice)."

- 1 Internal polyethylene layer (PE-Xc - PE-RT)
- 2 Intermediate aluminium layer
- 3 Adhesive layer
- 4 External polyethylene layer (PE-RT)

### QUALITY CONTROL

For effective quality control, RBM Tita-Fix pipes are tested before sale with helium gas to find even the smallest leaks

### PEELING TEST

Through the 'peeling test', the adhesion of the plastic layers to the aluminium interlayer is measured and monitored; the test is carried out for each production batch.

### FLARING

A conical punch is inserted into the end section of the pipe, and the pipe is expanded by at least 10% compared to the original diameter; the test is carried out for each production batch.

### TESTING FOR OBSTRUCTIONS

Once the roll has been produced, the entire length of the roll is traversed by a steel ball, which makes it possible to check for internal obstructions.

### FURTHER PRODUCT TESTING

In our laboratories, we carry out all the tests required by the main standards to verify the quality of the pipe and the tightness of the pipe-connection system, such as, for example:

- pressure cycles
- thermal cycles
- vacuum test
- pull-out resistance, etc

In production, controls are constant, both during the extrusion phase and afterwards