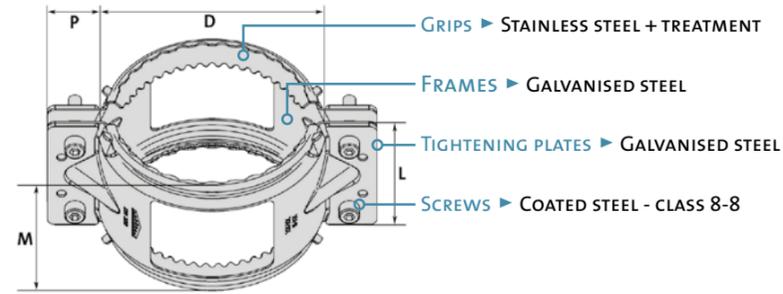


Dimensions and technical features



DN	PRODUCT CODES	D (mm)	P (mm)	L (mm)	M (mm)	WEIGHT (kg)
50	221261	88	22	72	76	0.45
70	221267	110	22	74	79	0.55
75 SMA	221266	110	22	74	79	0.54
75/80	221268	105	25	73	78	0.53
100	220750	145	33	88	93	0.90
125	221269	165	32	88	93	0.99
150	221270	196	32	96	102	1.23
200	221271	252	32	115	118	1.72

Installation details

Position the two half parts of the PAM grip collar uniformly so it encircles the pipe in parallel. The grip collars must be positioned so that the apertures fit over the fixing bolts of the coupling and the teeth are directly located onto the pipe.

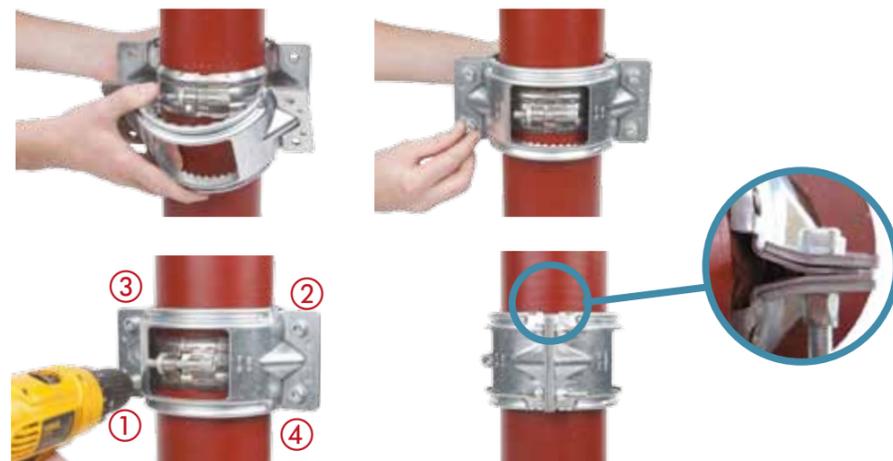
Insert the four screws to fix the two parts together loosely. The positioning must be cautiously made, so that the grip collar windows are not seated on the clamps of the coupling and the claws are not swatting the coupling strap. Tighten the screws crosswise alternatively so that the two plates are put in parallel with the same spacing.

The assembly is completed when the external edges of the plates are in contact on both sides.

Pressure resistance

DN 50-125: 10 bar / DN 150-200: 5 bar

Reminder: under end thrust forces, where a coupling is secured with a grip collar, the maximum performance of both is limited by the weakest performance of the two products. Check the hydrostatic pressure performance of the couplings used.



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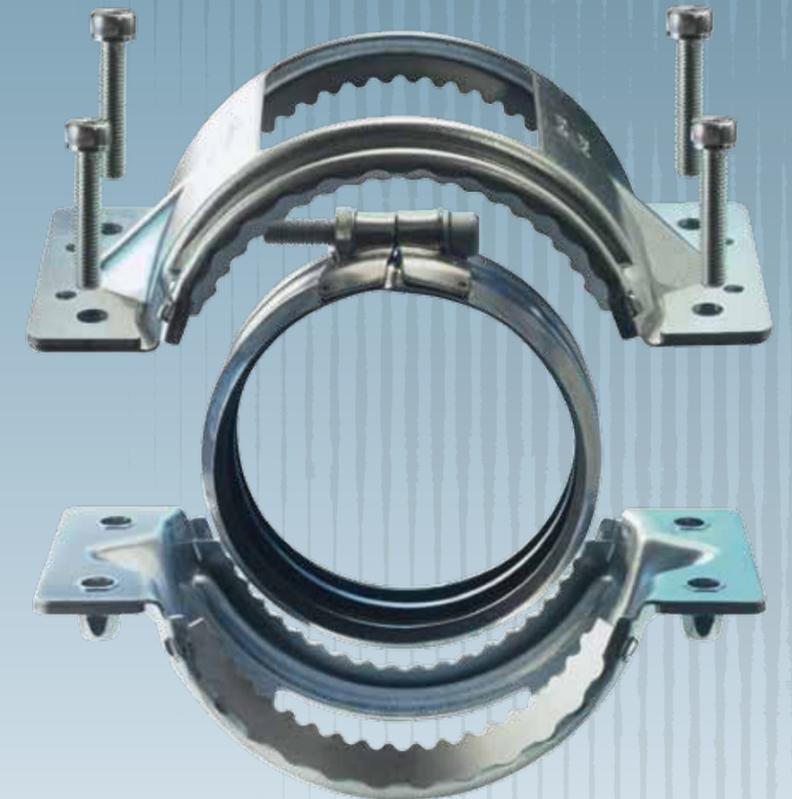
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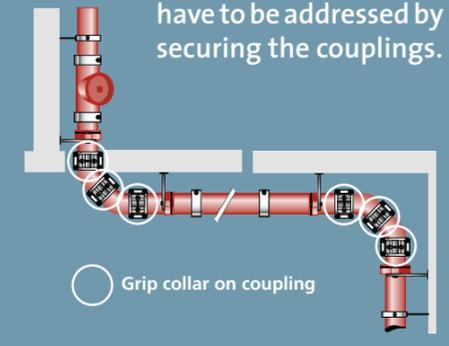
PAM GRIP COLLAR

DN 50 to DN 200



71 AVANCE BAT-CAT-47 A - 02/2011 - 500 ex - The information given in this brochure is correct at the time of going to print. However SAINT-GOBAIN PAM is constantly improving products and therefore reserves the right to change the data, without prior notice.

Excessive internal pressure rarely occurs in drainage networks and is always accidental. In specific cases - changes of direction, gradient or some components like branches and plugs – the junctions exposed to the excessive pressure undergo end thrust forces that have to be addressed by securing the couplings.



Performance and safety

The grip collar is an added device used to lock the coupling and ensure both water tightness and mechanical stability of the pipework. The requirements for these products are very high for mechanical strength and pressure resistance.



User friendly products

Ease of installation

The shape of the PAM grip collar gives a lightweight and easy to handle product whilst ensuring the required rigidity. The shape of the teeth ② significantly reduces the risk of incurring cuts when handling.

The height of the retaining bolts ⑤ ensures perfect guidance of the screws during tightening which is easily and safely made even with power tools.

The PAM grip collar is so designed that it is not necessary to check the torque: the assembly is completed when the edges of the plates are tightened to fullest extent ⑥. The forces are evenly distributed on the four screws and need less torque to be applied on each to reach full tightening.

If using a powered tool, this torque can be programmed so that you will be able to tighten fully in total trust.

DN	Torque
50-125	20 N.m
150-200	30 N.m

Versatility

The PAM grip collar is compatible with all the PAM couplings or of equivalent shape, and for a given diameter, reduces the number of products to hold in stock. It was also designed to be assembled with the same tools as those required to install the PAM designed couplings



Mechanical strength

Designed by SAINT GOBAIN PAM, the PAM grip collar - which frame combines solid and non-shrinking parts, with flexible parts - offers outstanding mechanical performances.

The steel frame is made of two parts and tightened with four screws.

- ▶ The shape of the frame makes it strong: two ribs strengthen the frame edges and keep the teeth in place at the right angle to ensure efficient locking of the pipe sections and reduce the rings brittleness ①
- ▶ The grips have enlarged rounded teeth for a better distribution of the forces and reduced risks of damage. ②
- ▶ Interlocked in the frame, the grips are mobile and can withstand dimensional or alignment tolerance. Due to the design, the greater the forces are applied, the better they are distributed. ③
- ▶ The stainless steel used for the teeth has been selected and treated so that they are hard but flexible, for a better anchoring of the pipework.

Pressure resistance

The mechanical design of a grip collar is key to withstand the thrust loads.

The PAM grip collar design, and in particular the tightening plates, limit distortion ④, and ensure very good pressure performance same as those of the PAM designed couplings, far over the Standard requirements

The original assembly of the grips within the frame has allowed the selection of the steels for the different parts to perfectly fit their functional requirements.

Corrosion resistance

This selection also ensures a better corrosion resistance of the PAM grip collars. When exposed to the salt spray test as per EN877/A1, assembled and bolted, the PAM grip collar withstands more than 350 hours without damage.

The stability of the mechanical performance and the corrosion resistance of the PAM grip collar offer extended lifespan and operation safety over time

Optimised packaging

The PAM grip collars are individually packed. The screws are bagged within the shrink film so that they don't get lost.

The packaging has been adapted to fit the common need and according to the diameter so that they are easily carried. The grip collars are arranged in the cardboards to reduce the required space for both storage and transport.

