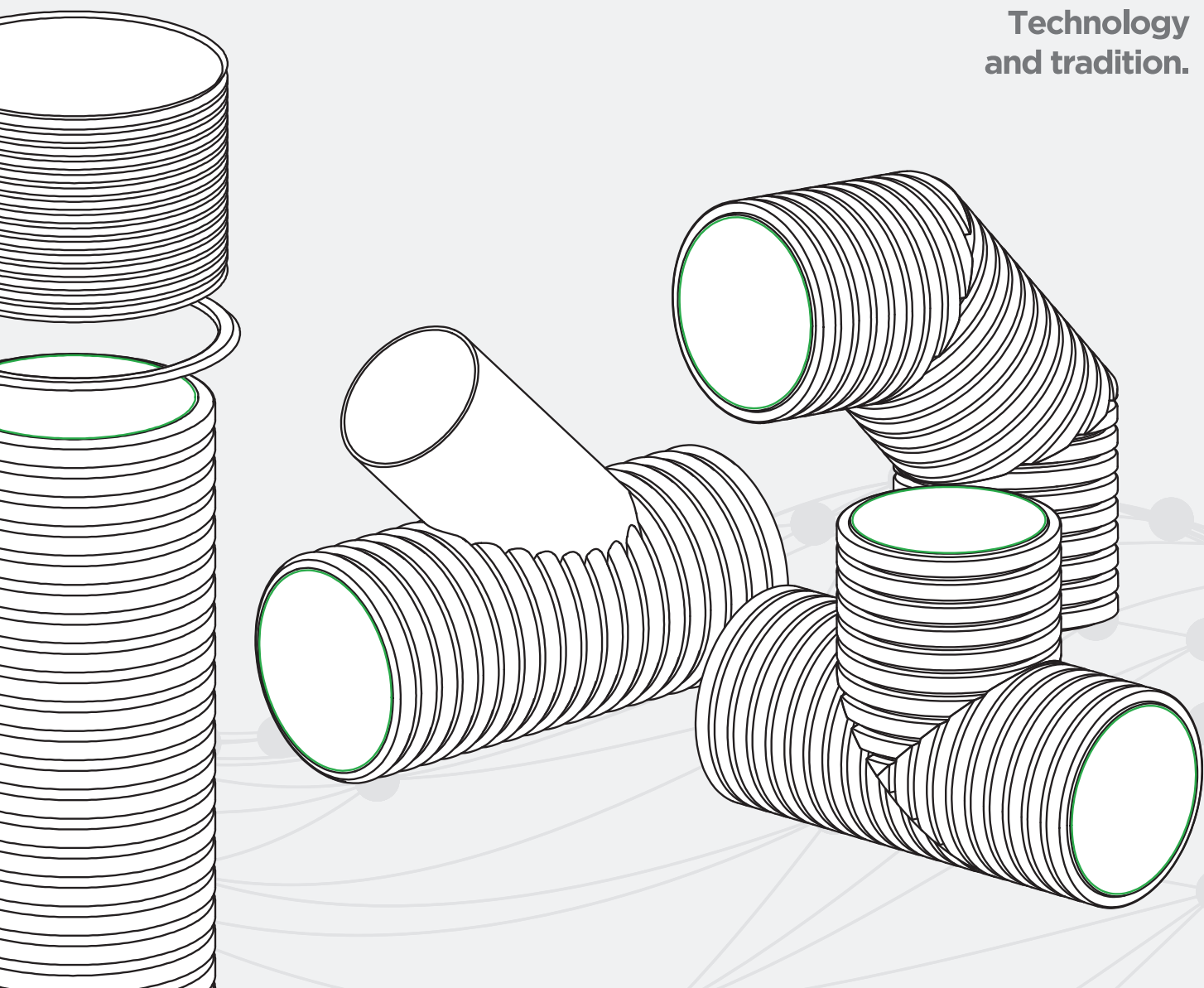


INSTALLATION SYSTEM
vargokor

SEWAGE PIPES

CORRUGATED PE PIPES AND FITTINGS FOR NON-PRESSURIZED SEWAGE

Technology
and tradition.



CATALOGUE 08/2022

Complete solutions for
sewage, water / gas supply,
drainage and cable protection

 **VARGON**
INSTALLATION SYSTEMS



INSTALLATION SYSTEM
vargokor

SEWAGE

PE CORRUGATED SEWAGE PIPES

PE AND PP COUPLINGS

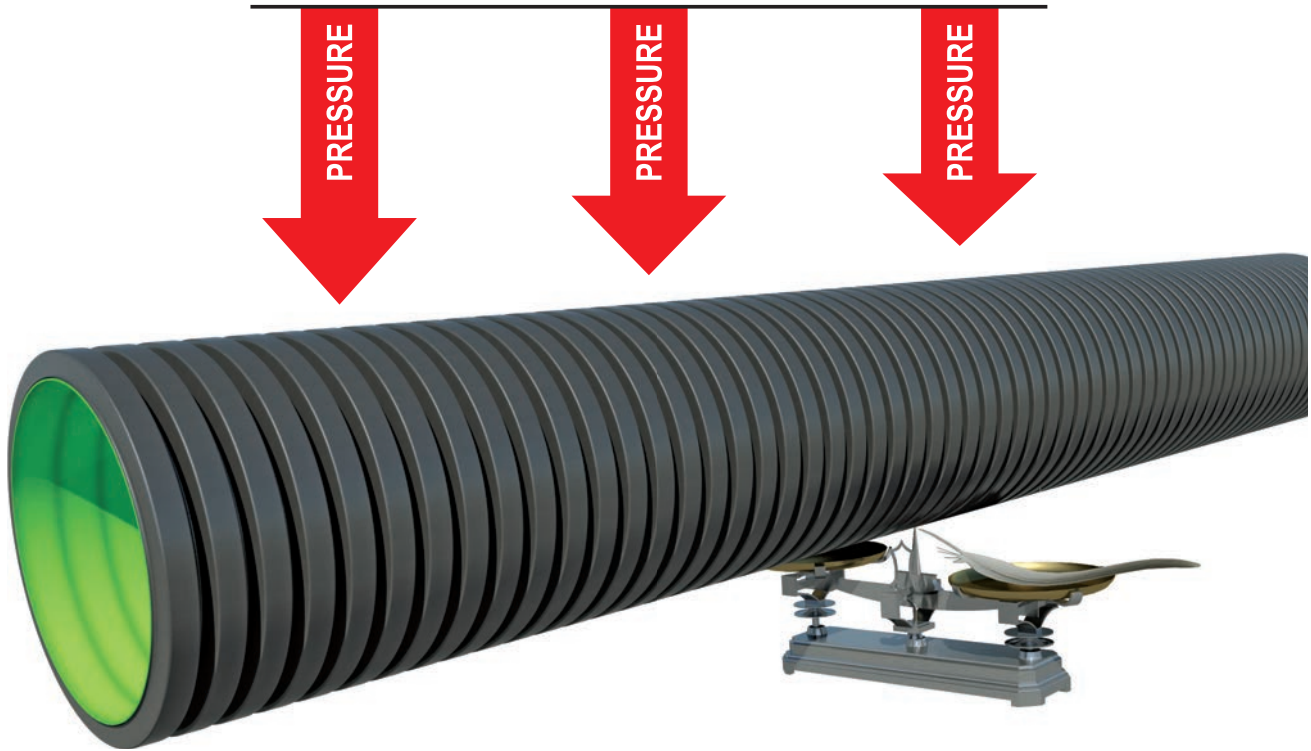
PE FITTINGS

SEALS AND GASKETS

ACCESSORIES

TOOLS

8 kN/m²



**EXTREMELY LIGHT PIPE
FOR EXTREME
CONDITIONS**

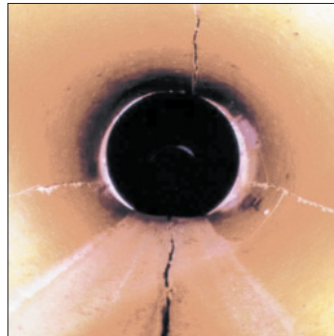
System description

vargokor installation system consists of corrugated pipes and fittings for street sewage. Pipes and fittings are made of high-density polyethylene (PE-HD) with profiled walls and a smooth inner layer. They have high mechanical and chemical resistance. Due to the content of increasingly aggressive chemicals in waste water, increasing demands are being made for the durability of sewer pipes. Sewage pipelines must be permanently leakproof and resistant to corrosion in order to avoid dangerous contamination of groundwater and thus damage to the environment that could no longer be corrected.

If the images of damaged pipes in the channels are analyzed, it can be established that most of the damage, especially in the case of non-flexible pipes, is caused by changes in environmental conditions.

Description and display of damages in order of frequency

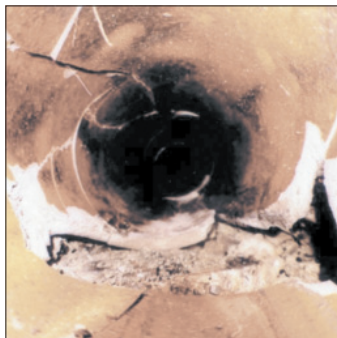
1. Damaged connections
2. Formation of cracks and debris
3. Formation of permeable places
4. Root caused damage
5. Non-flow / flow problems
6. Deviations from position
7. Corrosion
8. Mechanical wear
9. Pipe burst
10. Other damages



2., 3., 9.



1., 3.



2., 3., 4., 9.



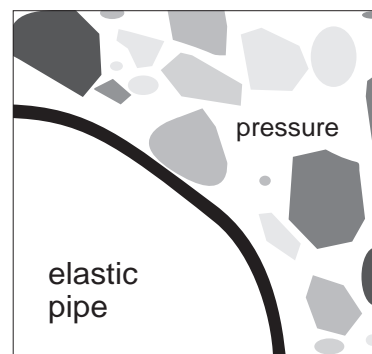
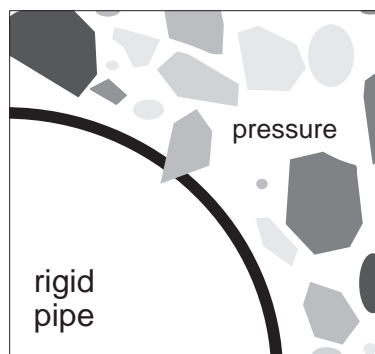
7., 8.



4., 5., 7.

Pipes placed in trenches or earth embankments are exposed to external loads, due to the weight of the backfill material and cover (static load), and loads caused by the passage of transport vehicles, etc. above them (dynamic load).

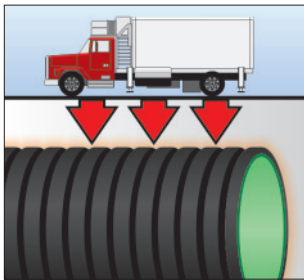
When a pipe placed in a trench becomes subject to an external load, an interaction relationship is created between the pipe, the backfill material and the walls of the trench. With flexible pipes, the deformation reaches very sensitive values: the buoyancy of the supporting filling material actually limits the deformation itself. Therefore, when laying the pipe, it is important to obtain sufficient contrast so that the soil used to fill the trench is adequately compacted and thus limit the deformation so that it is acceptable.



New, more elastic materials are increasingly being sought for laying infrastructural sewers, and one such material is high-density polyethylene (PE-HD), which is characterized by good chemical and high mechanical as well as temperature stability.

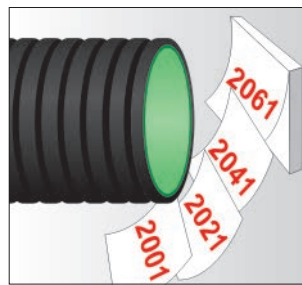
vargokor sewage pipe fully meets the set requirements and high standards of construction of infrastructure facilities.

System advantages



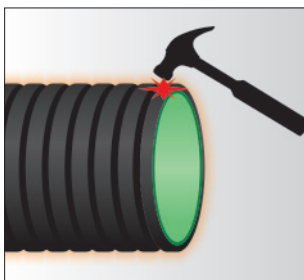
Higher resistance to flexing

Due to the rings which increase hardness, **vargokor** pipes are suitable for use in the most demanding projects of roads with heavy traffic.



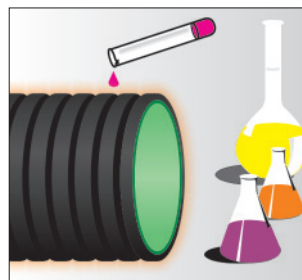
System longevity

The high quality of the material from which **vargokor** pipes are made guarantees long-term functionality.



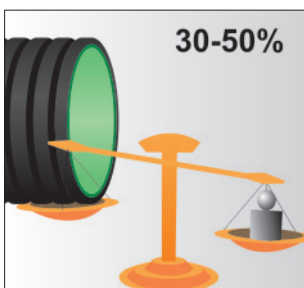
High impact resistance

Due to the elasticity of the pipe, there are fewer breaks during transport, storage and assembly, especially at low temperatures.



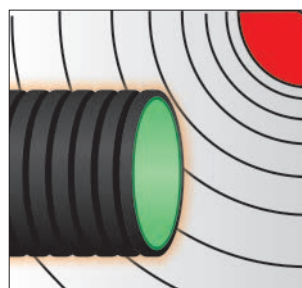
Chemical resistance

Material used in production of **vargokor** pipes is resistant to wide range of aggressive chemicals which could be found in sewer systems.



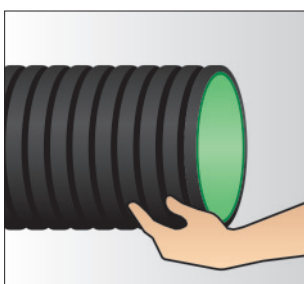
Up to 50% lighter than classic pipes

Light weight of **vargokor** pipes lowers the costs of manipulation as there is no need for heavy machines.



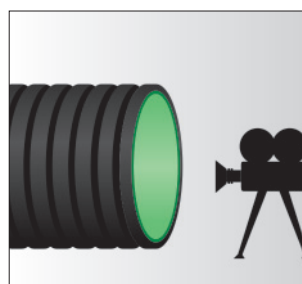
Resistance to seismic influences

Due to the internal elasticity of the pipe that absorbs vibrations, ribbed pipes are resistant to seismic influences.



Easy handling and quick assembly

Due to their excellent properties, **vargokor** pipes require less attention when making the bedding and laying them in the trench than classic pipes.



Bright interior

The smooth and bright interior of the pipe allows for easy inspection with a camera as part of mandatory inspections.

Transport and assembly

1. Transport to the construction site

vargokor pipes and connecting elements must be transported using appropriate vehicles, loaded and unloaded under professional supervision. During transport, the pipes should be placed along a maximum surface area.

2. Unloading from a transport vehicle

a) With an excavator or a crane

It is recommended to use belts / lifting straps (e.g. textile or similar). Chains and cables can damage pipes, so it is not recommended to use them. Be sure to prevent throwing, falling and hitting hard against each other parts of pallets, pipes and parts of the configuration. The lifting straps should be placed under the pallet / transport stand, in the middle at a distance of 3.5 m.

b) By forklift

The pallets / pipes must be placed crosswise on the forks, while making sure there is as much distance as possible between the forks.

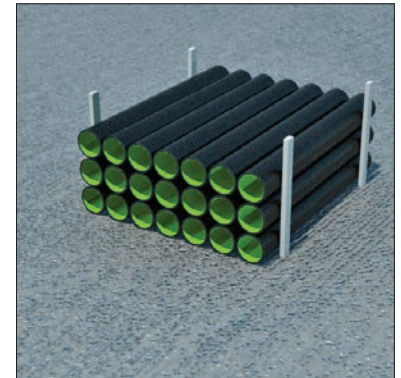
3. Storage on the construction site

The pallet must not be unloaded with jolts onto a hard surface, it must be placed on a sufficiently solid surface to avoid sinking of the pallet or its wooden base.

Pipes and connecting elements can be stored outdoors, where the time of outdoor storage should not be longer than 1 year.

While storing the pipes, consider the following:

- Pipes must be stored in the way to provide a flat surface for storage.
- The height of the stacked pipes must not exceed 2 m. The stacked pipes must be secured from the side.
- Stored **vargokor** pipes must be protected from overheating in summer, or during extreme heat. It is recommended to store it in the shade or cover the pipes with a light tarpaulin that does not allow light to pass through.



4. Transport to a trench

Due to the light weight, no special lifting devices are required for the transport of individual pipes and parts of the system to the trench.

If it is necessary to transport pallets, the same applies to what is stated under point 2, "Unloading from a transport vehicle".

The transport of individual pipes to the trench using a chain or cable is not allowed.



5. Assembly of **vargokor** pipes

Before assembling, inspect the pipe ends for possible damage during transport or storage.

Connecting **vargokor** pipes is carried out by using couplings and seals. Seals ensure the safety of the connection and guarantee a safe connection of pipes even in unfavorable installation conditions.

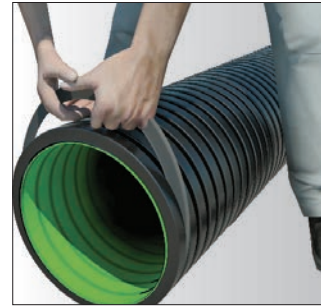
When connecting pipes, the following steps should be performed:

- The part of the pipe that enters the coupling as well as the inner surface of the coupling must be cleaned of impurities
- The seal should be mounted evenly in the recess between the first and second rib.
- The couplings have a central limiter to prevent pulling during assembly, but it is recommended to mark the plug-in area of the pipe with a marker according to the tables on the next page.

Socket area table for outer (DN / OD) and inner (DN / ID) nominal diameter

DN / OD	Pipe socket area designation mm
160	112
200	148
250	153
315	160
400	200
500	250
630	275

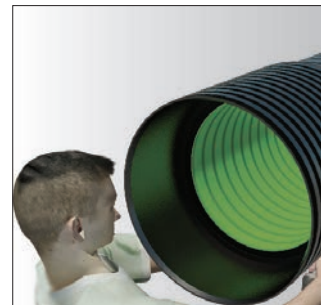
DN / ID	Pipe socket area designation mm
250	143
300	163
400	200



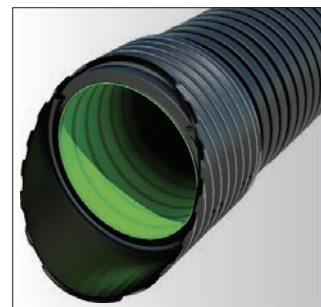
d) Coat the seal located on the pipe and the inner surface of the coupling evenly with a lubricant for easier insertion of the pipe into the coupling. It is not allowed to use oils and fats for this purpose. Coated pipe ends must no longer be placed on the substrate due to the risk of dirt sticking to the pipe.



e) Immediately before installation, the couplings and ends of the pipes should be inspected again for foreign objects and removed.



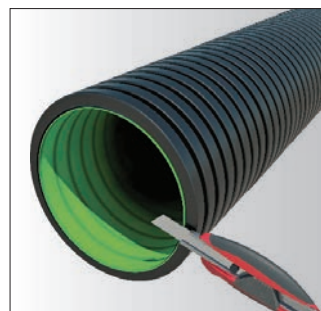
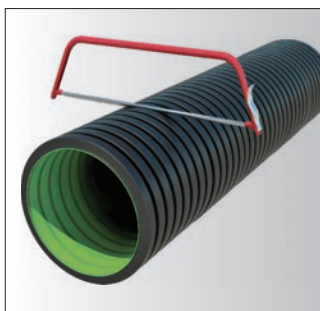
f) **vargokor** pipe should then be pushed into the coupling up to the limiter or mark previously drawn on the pipe. Installation can be done by one or two people. Using a crowbar or wooden beam placed between, the pipe can be pushed into the coupling without any difficulties. Installation with an excavator is not allowed.



6. Shortening of **vargokor** pipes

Pipes should be cut using a fine teeth saw, in the middle of recessed part and transversely to the axis of the pipe. Unevenness and roughness in the area where the pipe was sawed must be removed by a scalpel, knife or sandpaper.

It is forbidden to press or strike the pipes with heavy machines in order to adjust pipe axis.



7. Installation of in-situ connection on the main pipe

Connection of the side pipe to the main pipe accordingly to the following instructions:



- It is necessary to pierce the main pipe with the help of a drill and a crown with a drilling diameter equal to the diameter of the pipe that we want to connect. It is important that the hole is drilled in the upper half of the pipe perpendicular to its axis.
- Clean the edge of the hole with a suitable tool.
- Place the gasket on the pierced hole.
- If you connect a smooth or corrugated pipe with a smaller diameter to the main pipe, it is necessary to use a different couplings that will be inserted into the main pipe (Art. 250 or Art. 251). The coupling for connecting the smooth pipe has a special slot for the seal. When a smaller corrugated pipe is connected to the main pipe, the seal is pulled between the two ribs of the smaller pipe, so the coupling for the corrugated pipes does not have a special slot.
- Once you have fitted the seal to the coupling or to the corrugated pipe, you can complete the connection by pushing the pipe into the coupling.

8. Making a trench

The construction of trenches is carried out in accordance with the HRN EN 1610 standard, "Laying and testing of sewage pipelines and trenches". It should be taken into account that a trench that is too narrow adversely affects proper installation (compression of the water area), and a trench that is too wide increases costs, so both result in an increase in the load on the system.

In the area where the two pipes join, a depression should be formed in the ground so that the coupling does not rest on solid ground and that no load occurs on that point of pipeline.

9. Foundation, assembly and filling

As with the construction of trenches, the foundation should be made according to the requirements of HRN EN 1610. The foundation should be made with at least 10 to 15 cm of fine-grained material. It is recommended to use materials that can be compacted (such as sand and gravel) and bind weakly or not at all.

The pipe should be covered with the same material up to 15 cm above its top. Compacting the material covering the top of the pipe, if necessary, is done by hand.

Mechanical compaction of the material directly above the pipe follows only when a layer of at least 30 cm has been applied over the top of the pipe. Pipes must not come into contact with compression devices. During installation, the pipes should be secured from the side and in a vertical position.

Backfilling (from 30 cm above the top of the pipe) follows in layers. Light to medium compaction devices can be used up to 1 m of coverage. Heavy machinery may only be used afterwards.

Due to the functionality and longevity of the system, the standard should therefore be followed.

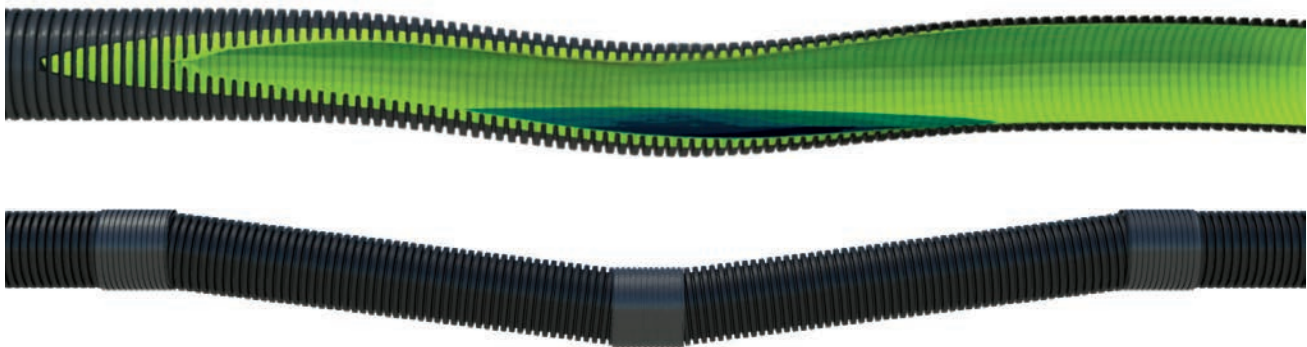
Correct installation *vargokor* pipes

During the installation, it is very important to assure correct installation of *vargokor* corrugated pipes. Trench must be wide enough so the covering material can be compressed from above and sideways. The base must be made from the low granulation material (0-12 mm- finely ground rock, gravel and sand). The pipe must be covered with the same material. Special attention should be paid to ensure quality compression on the bottom sides of the laid pipe.



The picture shows a properly installed *vargokor* pipe

Bedding must be well compacted to prevent the part of the pipe or pipeline from sinking, as this results in counter-fall and retention of water at the lowest point. *vargokor* pipes are elastic, so even in this case they will not break, but the water will not drain normally.



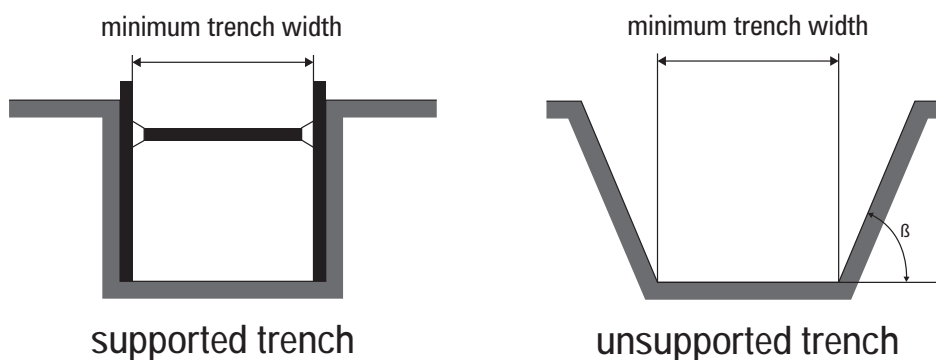
In case of poor compaction, the entire pipeline section can sink

The tables show the dimensions of the trench and the thickness of the layers used to backfill the pipe and trench in accordance with the requirements of the HRN EN 1610 standard, full name: "Minimum width of the trench, depending on the nominal diameter DN", that is, "Minimum width of the trench, depending on the depth of the trench".

DN / OD	minimum trench width (OD + x) m		
	supported trench	unsupported trench	
		$\beta > 60^\circ$	$\beta = 60^\circ$
≤ 225	OD + 0,40	OD + 0,40	
> 225 do ≤ 350	OD + 0,50	OD + 0,50	OD + 0,40
> 350 do ≤ 700	OD + 0,70	OD + 0,70	OD + 0,40
> 700 do ≤ 200	OD + 0,85	OD + 0,85	OD + 0,40
> 1200	OD + 1,00	OD + 1,00	OD + 0,40

by the data OD + x, x/2 means a minimal workspace between the pipe and the wall of the trench.
Note:
OD - outer diameter in meters
 β - unsupported trench slope angle measured from the horizontal.

trench depth m	minimum trench width m
< 1,00	--
1,00 - 1,75	0,80
1,76 - 4,00	0,90
> 4,00	1,00



Incorrect installation of *vargokor* pipes



The picture above shows incorrect installation of *vargokor* pipe in a too narrow trench. The small distance from the pipe to the edge of the trench does not allow quality compaction of the bedding.



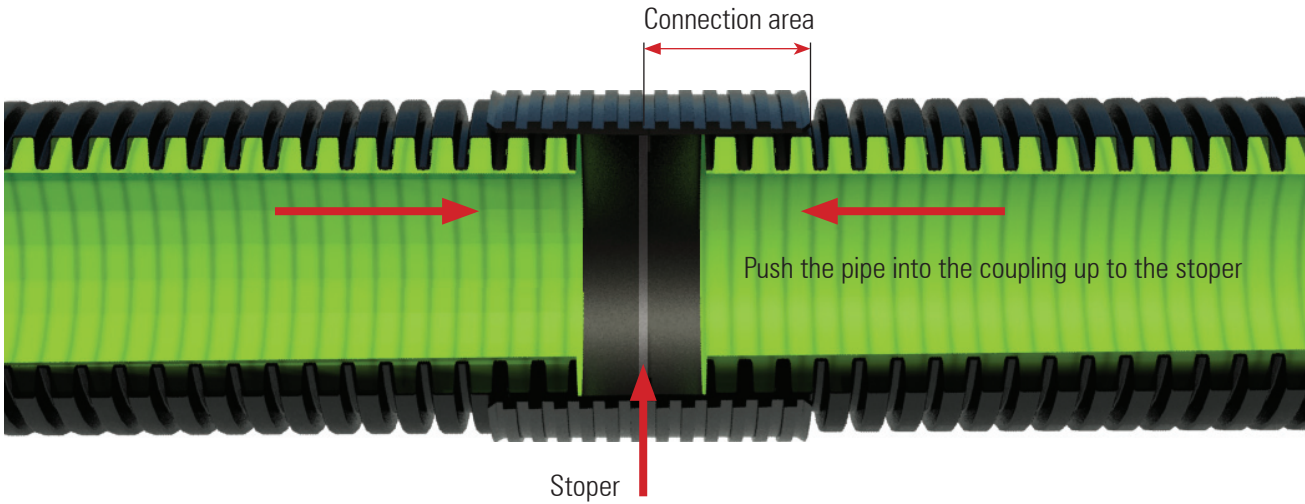
It is not allowed to backfill *vargokor* pipes with excavated material, as damage and deformation of the pipe may occur due to the size of the stone material in the excavation.

vargokor pipe dilatation

PE-HD, like other plastic materials, is subject to dilatation, i.e. expansion and contraction due to temperature changes. If large temperature differences are expected from the moment of laying the pipe until the trench is buried, this phenomenon must be taken into account.

In order to avoid the occurrence of possible dilatation within the pipe-pipe connection, it is necessary to partially cover each individual pipe with adequate material during installation to prevent pipe displacement within the connection.

After the pipe has been fixated in this way, the assembly is started with a repetition of the backfilling procedure. This procedure will prevent dilatation of the pipe as well as the seal itself from pushing the pipe out of the coupling by its own force.

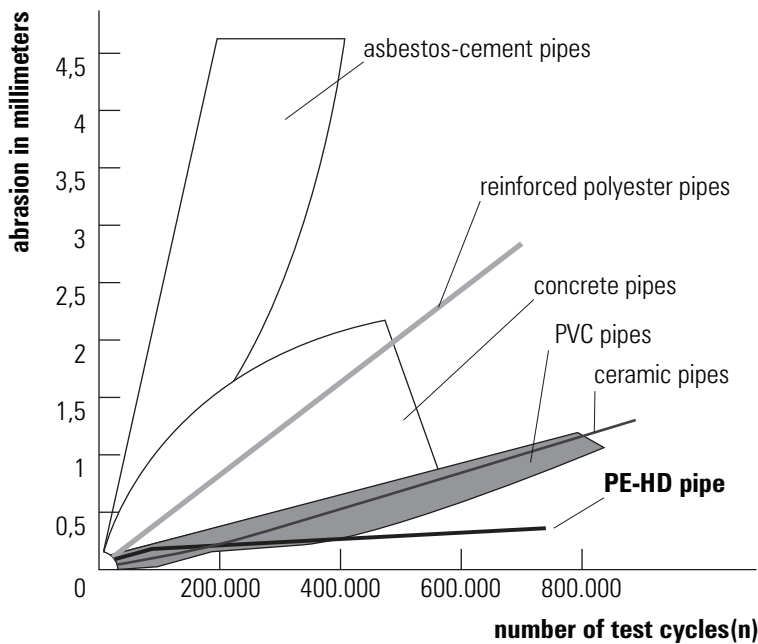


Resistance of vargokor pipes to abrasion

vargokor pipes are made of high-density polyethylene (PE-HD), which has the property of extraordinary resistance to abrasion and is one of the most resistant materials used for making pipes.

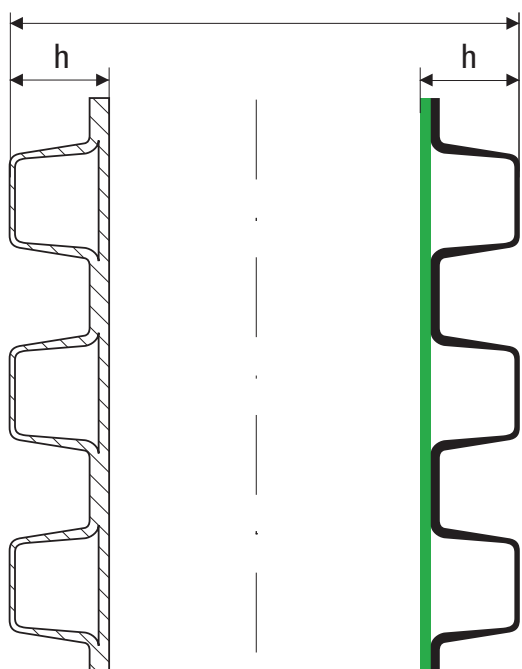
At the University of Darmstadt, extensive fraying research was carried out on pipes made of different materials based on the recognized method of the Institut Süddeutsches Kunststoff-Zentrum in Würzburg.

The diagram shows the impressive abrasion resistance properties of PE-HD pipes.

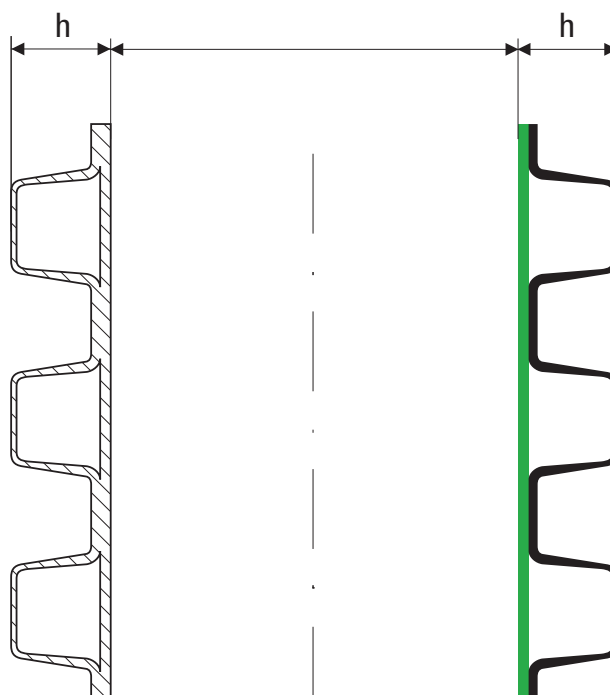


Cross-section of the pipe outer (DN / OD) and inner (DN / ID) nominal diameter

DN / OD



DN / ID



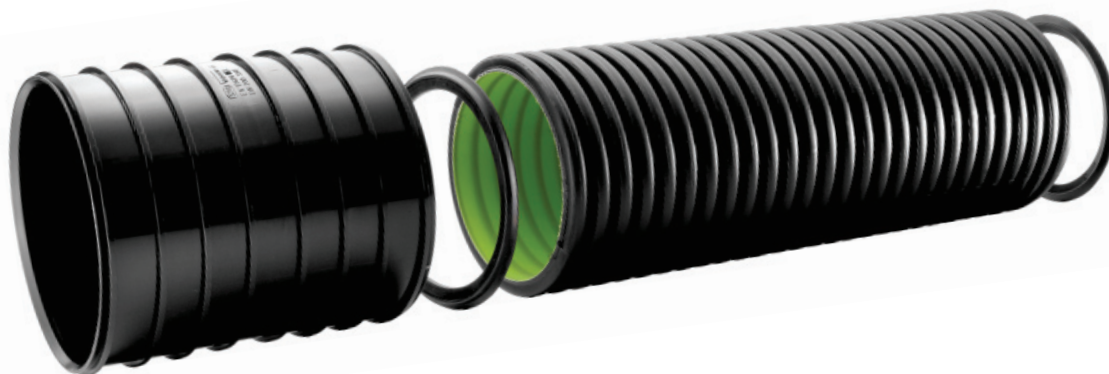
Nominal diameter DN / OD	Outer diameter mm	Inner diameter mm	Rib height h mm	Weight kg/m	Amount of pipes on	
					Truck 7,40 m m / kom	Tow 13,6 m m / kom
160	160	138	11,0	1,5	1.248 / 208	2.496 / 416
200	200	171	14,5	2,0	900 / 150	1.800 / 300
250	250	214	18,0	3,0	600 / 100	1.200 / 200
315	315	271	22,0	4,6	378 / 63	756 / 126
400	400	343	28,5	7,5	246 / 41	492 / 82
500	500	431	34,5	10,7	144 / 24	288 / 48
630	630	542	44,0	17,6	90 / 15	180 / 30
800	800	688	56,0	26,5	54 / 9	108 / 18

Nominal diameter DN / ID	Outer diameter mm	Inner diameter mm	Rib height h mm	Weight kg/m	Amount of pipes on	
					Truck 7,40 m m / kom	Tow 13,6 m m / kom
250	285	247	19,0	4,0	480 / 80	960 / 160
300	346	297	24,5	5,3	330 / 55	660 / 110
400	460	395	32,5	9,5	180 / 30	360 / 60

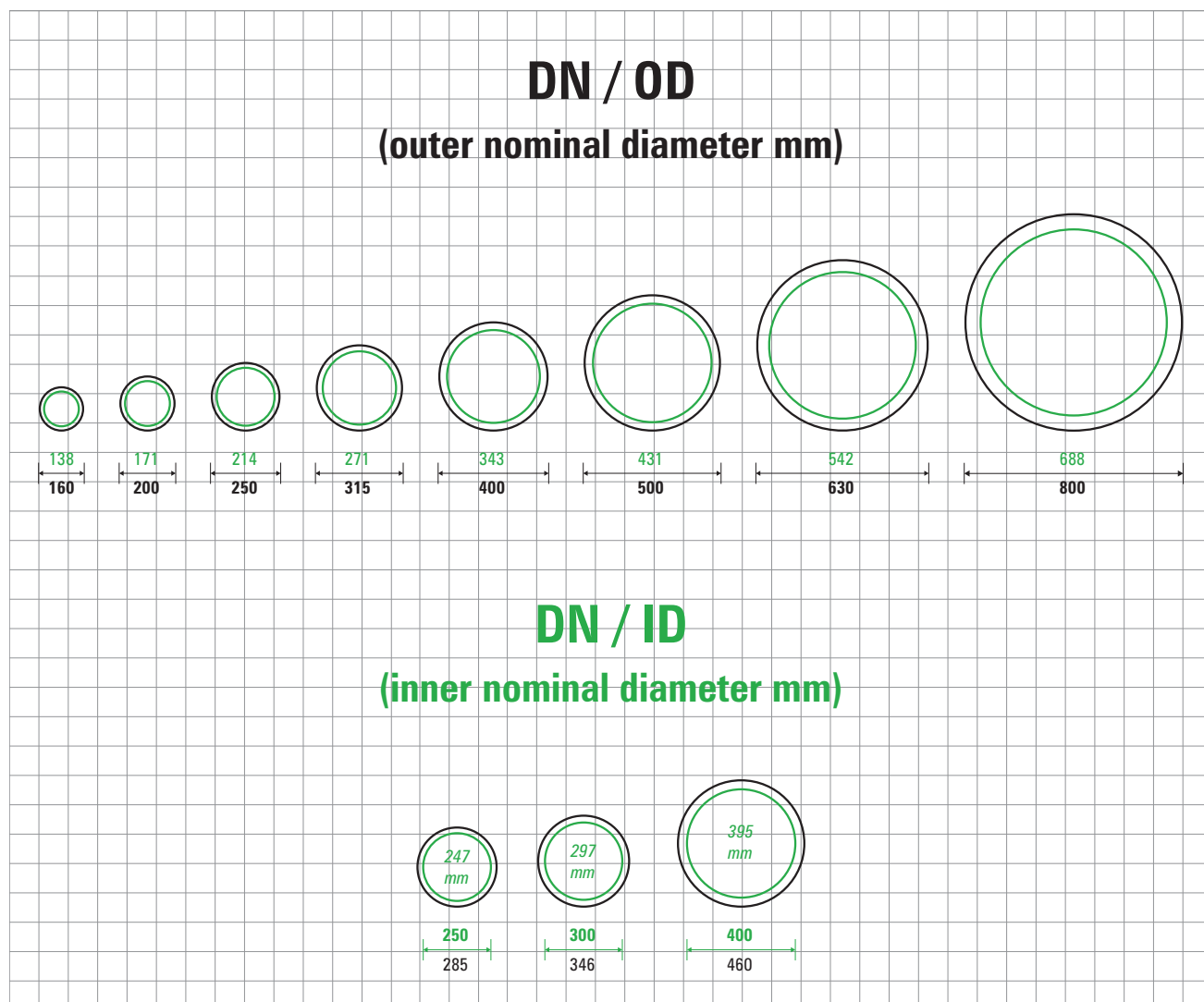
vargokor pipe set

vargokor pipe set consists of **vargokor** corrugated pipe, coupling and two seals. The principle of connection with a coupling at one end of the pipe and a flat end with a seal at the other end of the pipe enables a very simple and quick connection into a long-term leak-proof sewage system.

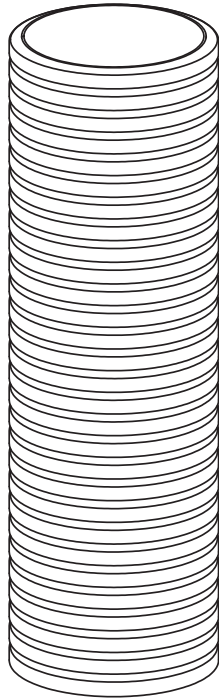
When joining pipes, small joining forces are required. Pipes and couplings have the same peripheral stiffness, and with the use of the most modern sealing system, watertightness is guaranteed.



vargokor polyethylene corrugated pipes for non-pressure sewage and drainage of waste and rainwater are available in a range of diameters from DN / OD 160 to DN / OD 800 and DN / ID 250 to DN / ID 400, standard peripheral stiffness SN8.



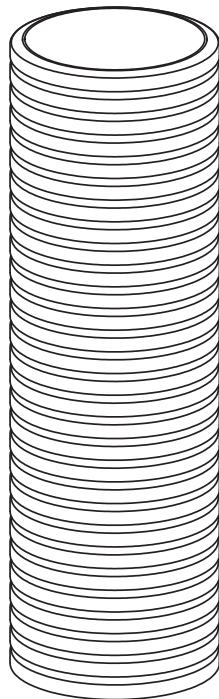
Art. 200 PE PIPE SN8 green / black	DN / OD	L mm	Code	○○○ ○○○ ○○○
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160	6000	– 21458 –	1
200	6000	7854	1
250	6000	7855	1
315	6000	7856	1
400	6000	7857	1
500	6000	8008	1
630	6000	8009	1
800	6000	8849	1


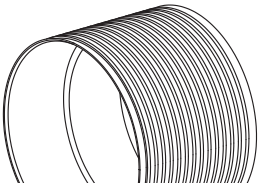
DN / ID	L mm	Code	○○○ ○○○ ○○○
250	6000	13088	1
300	6000	13295	1
400	6000	13924	1


Art. 200 PE pipe SN8 black / black	DN / OD	L mm	Code	○○○ ○○○ ○○○
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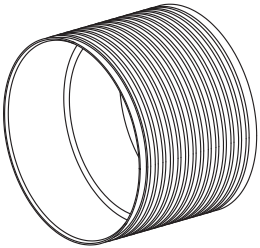



200	6000	24741	1
250	6000	24765	1
315	6000	24766	1
400	6000	24742	1
500	6000	24768	1
630	6000	24769	1
800	6000	24770	1


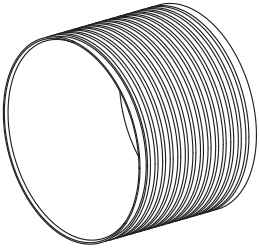
DN / ID	L mm	Code	○○○ ○○○ ○○○
250	6000	24771	1
300	6000	24772	1
400	6000	24743	1


Art. 210 PE COUPLING	DN / OD	Code	
	160	21459	1
	200	17492	1
	250	17493	1
	315	17494	1
	400	17495	1
	500	17496	1
	630	17497	1
	800	11849	1
	1000	11832	1
	1200	– 11834 –	1


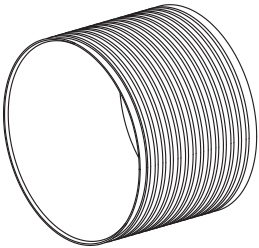
DN / ID	Code	
250	17498	1
300	17499	1
400	17500	1


Art. 210 / 1 PP COUPLING	DN / OD	Code	
	200	7783	1
	250	9119	1
	315	10494	1
	400	10495	1
	500	11027	1
	630	11431	1


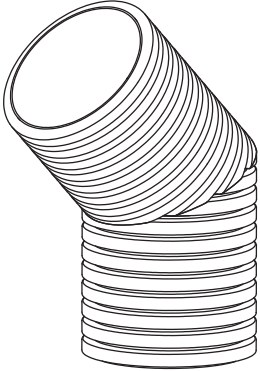
DN / ID	Code	
250	13186	1
300	13187	1
400	13925	1


Art. 211 PE SLIDING COUPLING	DN / OD	Code	
	200	11804	1
	250	11805	1
	315	8691	1
	400	8720	1
	500	11806	1
	630	11300	1


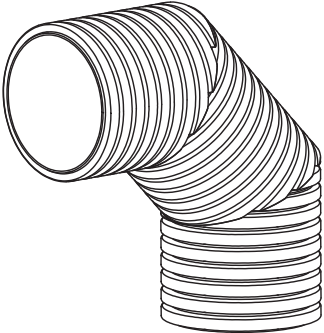
DN / ID	Code	
250	13570	1
300	13723	1
400	14299	1


Art. 212 PE SAND BLASTED COUPLING <i>for conn. CORRUGATED PIPES with CONCRETE MANHOLE</i>	DN / OD	Code	
	160	8094	1
	200	8481	1
	250	8484	1
	315	8399	1
	400	8476	1
	500	8583	1
	630	8584	1


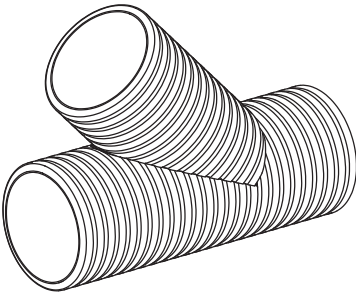
DN / ID	Code	
250	13600	1
300	13754	1
400	14965	1


Art. 220 PE BEND SEGMENTAL 10° - 45°		DN / OD	Code	
	160		– 8756 –	1
	200		8758	1
	250		8762	1
	315		8764	1
	400		8767	1
	500		8769	1
	630		8772	1



DN / ID	Code	
250	13548	1
300	13670	1
400	15013	1


Art. 221 PE BEND SEGMENTAL 50° - 90°		DN / OD	Code	
	160		– 8757 –	1
	200		8759	1
	250		8763	1
	315		8765	1
	400		8768	1
	500		8770	1
	630		8773	1


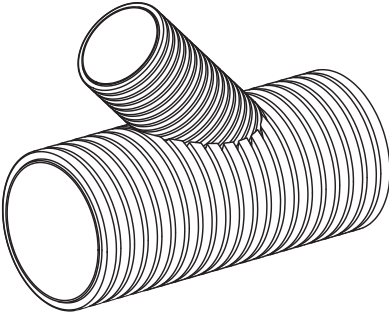
DN / ID	Code	
250	13730	1
300	14092	1
400	14093	1


Art. 230 PE BRANCH SEGMENTAL 45°		DN / OD	Code	
	160 / 160		– 9948 –	1
	200 / 200		9735	1
	250 / 250		10146	1
	315 / 315		10975	1


DN / ID	Code	
250 / 250	14094	1
300 / 300	14095	1

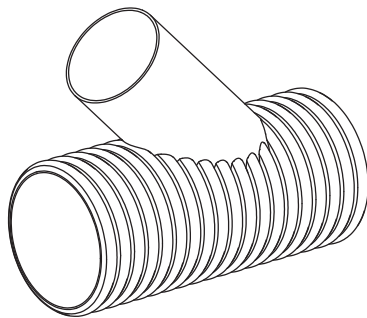
Art. 231 PE BRANCH SEGMENTAL 90°	DN / OD	Code	
	160 / 160	– 9802 –	1
	200 / 200	9366	1
	250 / 250	9968	1
	315 / 315	9187	1
	400 / 400	11081	1
	500 / 500	8653	1
	630 / 630	8654	1


DN / ID	Code	
250 / 250	13972	1
300 / 300	14091	1
400 / 400	15014	1


Art. 232 PE REDUCED BRANCH SEGMENTAL 45°	DN / OD	Code	
	200 / 160	– 9800 –	1
	250 / 160	– 9253 –	1
	250 / 200	9801	1
	315 / 160	– 9803 –	1
	315 / 200	8649	1
	315 / 250	9799	1
	400 / 160	– 8563 –	1
	400 / 200	11082	1
	400 / 250	10987	1
	400 / 315	8647	1
	500 / 160	– 11083 –	1
	500 / 200	11084	1
	500 / 250	11010	1
	500 / 315	11011	1
	500 / 400	11012	1
	630 / 160	– 11013 –	1
	630 / 200	11014	1
	630 / 250	11015	1
	630 / 315	11016	1
	630 / 400	11017	1
	630 / 500	11018	1

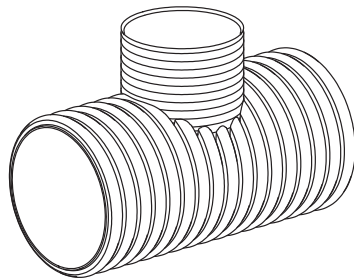
DN / ID	Code	
250 / 160	14771	1
300 / 250	14394	1
400 / 250	14395	1
400 / 300	14396	1


Art. 233 PE REDUCED BRANCH SEGMENTAL 45° CORRUGATED BODY / CONNECTION SMOOTH	DN / OD	Code	
	200 / 160	– 14182 –	1
	250 / 160	– 14183 –	1
	250 / 200	– 14180 –	1
	315 / 160	– 14184 –	1
	315 / 200	– 14181 –	1
	315 / 250	– 14185 –	1
	400 / 160	– 14186 –	1
	400 / 200	– 14187 –	1
	400 / 250	– 14188 –	1
	400 / 315	– 14189 –	1
	500 / 160	– 14190 –	1
	500 / 200	– 14191 –	1
	500 / 250	– 14192 –	1
	500 / 315	– 14193 –	1
	500 / 400	– 14194 –	1
	630 / 160	– 14195 –	1
	630 / 200	– 14196 –	1
	630 / 250	– 14197 –	1
	630 / 315	– 14198 –	1
	630 / 400	– 14199 –	1
	630 / 500	– 14200 –	1




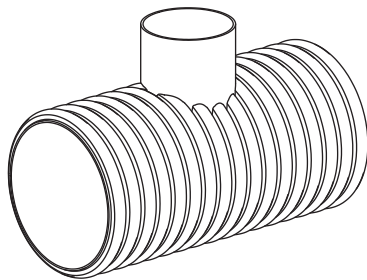
DN / ID	Code	
ID 250 / OD 160	– 14276 –	1
ID 250 / OD 200	– 14277 –	1
ID 300 / OD 160	– 14278 –	1
ID 300 / OD 200	– 14279 –	1
ID 300 / OD 250	– 14280 –	1


Art. 234 PE REDUCED BRANCH SEGMENTAL 90° CORRUGATED BODY / CONNECTION COUPLING	DN / OD	Code	
	200 / 160	– 9547 –	1
	250 / 160	– 9983 –	1
	250 / 200	9933	1
	315 / 160	– 10988 –	1
	315 / 200	9113	1
	315 / 250	9844	1
	400 / 160	– 8655 –	1
	400 / 200	9934	1
	400 / 250	10989	1
	400 / 315	9646	1
	500 / 160	– 10990 –	1
	500 / 200	9242	1
	500 / 250	11085	1
	500 / 315	10991	1
	500 / 400	10992	1
	630 / 160	– 10993 –	1
	630 / 200	10994	1
	630 / 250	10995	1
	630 / 315	10996	1
	630 / 400	10997	1
	630 / 500	10998	1




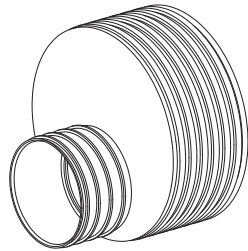
DN / ID	Code	
250 / 160	13973	1
400 / 250	15011	1
400 / 300	15012	1


Art. 235 PE REDUCED BRANCH SEGMENTAL 90° CORRUGATED BODY / CONNECTION SMOOTH	DN / OD	Code	
	200 / 160	– 14201 –	1
	250 / 160	– 14202 –	1
	250 / 200	– 14203 –	1
	315 / 160	– 14204 –	1
	315 / 200	– 14205 –	1
	315 / 250	– 14206 –	1
	400 / 160	– 14207 –	1
	400 / 200	– 14208 –	1
	400 / 250	– 14209 –	1
	400 / 315	– 14210 –	1
	500 / 160	– 14211 –	1
	500 / 200	– 14212 –	1
	500 / 250	– 14213 –	1
	500 / 315	– 14214 –	1
	500 / 400	– 14215 –	1
	630 / 160	– 14216 –	1
	630 / 200	– 14217 –	1
	630 / 250	– 14218 –	1
	630 / 315	– 14219 –	1
	630 / 400	– 14220 –	1
	630 / 500	– 14221 –	1




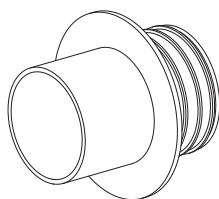
DN / ID	Code	
ID 250 / OD 160	– 14281 –	1
ID 250 / OD 200	– 14282 –	1
ID 300 / OD 160	– 14283 –	1
ID 300 / OD 200	– 14284 –	1


Art. 240 PE REDUCER SEGMENTAL CORRUGATED / CORRUGATED PIPE	DN / OD	Code	
	160 / 200	– 9294 –	1
	160 / 250	– 9244 –	1
	160 / 315	– 8721 –	1
	200 / 250	9295	1
	200 / 315	8651	1
	200 / 400	9168	1
	250 / 315	8731	1
	250 / 400	9126	1
	250 / 500	10999	1
	315 / 400	11000	1
	315 / 500	10905	1
	315 / 630	11001	1
	400 / 500	11002	1
	400 / 630	11003	1
	500 / 630	9972	1

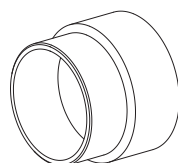



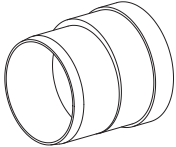
DN / ID	Code	
250 / 300	14097	1
400 / 250	14397	1
400 / 300	13999	1
ID 400 / OD 400	14398	1


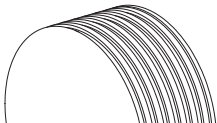
Art. 241 PE REDUCER SEGMENTAL CORRUGATED / SMOOTH PIPE	DN / OD	Code	
	160 / 160	– 16152 –	1
	200 / 200	– 16263 –	1
	250 / 250	– 14439 –	1
	400 / 160	– 14285 –	1
	400 / 200	– 14286 –	1





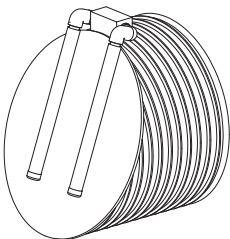
Art. 250 PE COUPLING FOR VERTICAL CONNECTION SMOOTH <i>on</i> CORRUGATED PIPE <i>without seal</i>	DN / OD	Code	
	110	11004	1
	160	– 8496 –	1
	200	8571	1
	250	– 9184 –	1






Art. 251 PE COUPLING FOR VERTICAL CONNECTION CORRUGATED <i>on</i> CORRUGATED PIPE	DN / OD	Code	
	160	– 7977 –	1
	200	7998	1
	250	– 8556 –	1


Art. 252 PE CAP	DN / OD	Code	
	160	– 8732 –	1
	200	8733	1
	250	8734	1
	315	8438	1
	400	8735	1
	500	8736	1
	630	8737	1



DN / ID	Code	
250	13671	1
300	13722	1
400	14389	1


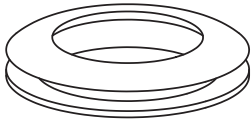
Art. 260 PE FLAP VALVE	DN / OD	Code	
	250	18672	1
	315	12849	1
	400	18603	1
	500	13718	1
	630	18699	1
	800	– 13137 –	1


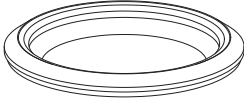
DN / ID	Code	
250	18700	1
300	18673	1
400	18701	1

Art. 270 SEAL VARGOKOR	DN / OD	Code	
	160	– 21565 –	1
	200	– 7943 –	1
	250	– 7944 –	1
	315	– 7865 –	1
	400	– 7866 –	1
	500	– 8012 –	1
	630	– 8013 –	1
	800	– 8037 –	1
	1000	– 11836 –	1
	1200	– 11838 –	1


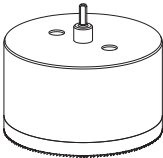
DN / ID	Code	
250	– 13123 –	1
300	– 13299 –	1
400	– 13926 –	1

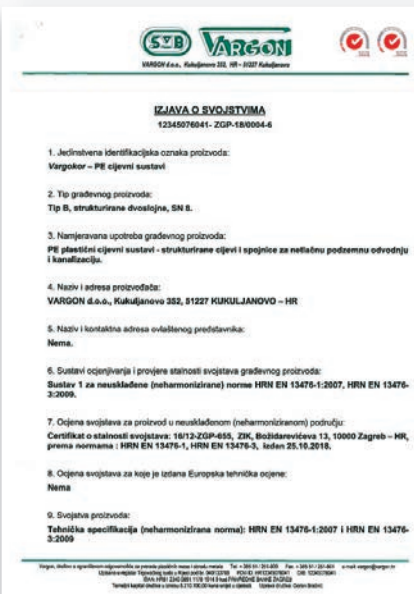
Art. 180 SEAL (for Art. 250)	DN / OD	Code	
	200	– 2167 –	1
	250	– 2225 –	1

Art. 274 RUBBER GASKET FOR VERTICAL CONNECTION PIPE on PIPE (TALL)	DN / OD	Code	
	160 / 315	– 7985 –	1
	160 / 400	– 8346 –	1
	160 / 500	– 8061 –	1
	160 / 630	– 8062 –	1
	160 / 800	– 11007 –	1
	200 / 315	– 7995 –	1
	200 / 400	– 8465 –	1
	200 / 500	– 8466 –	1
	200 / 630	– 8071 –	1
	200 / 800	– 11008 –	1
	250 / 500	– 7996 –	1
	250 / 630	– 8710 –	1
	250 / 800	– 11009 –	1

Art. 275 RUBBER GASKET FOR VERTICAL CONNECTION PIPE on MANHOLE (SHORT)	DN / OD	Code	
	160	– 8739 –	1
	200	– 8638 –	1
	250	– 8740 –	1
	315	– 9061 –	1
	400		1

Art. 190 / 1 POTASSIUM SOAP	Packaging	Code	
	1 kg	– 2180 –	1

Art. 280 CROWN SAW	DN / OD	Code	
	160	– 8388 –	1
	200	– 8072 –	1
	250	– 8389 –	1



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HOUSE SEWAGE SYSTEM - LOW NOISE

vargokal ULTRA

HOUSE SEWAGE SYSTEM - SILENT

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GAS

vargokor

SEWAGE PIPES

vargokor

SEWAGE CHAMBERS AND CATCHPITS

vargodren

DRAINAGE PIPES

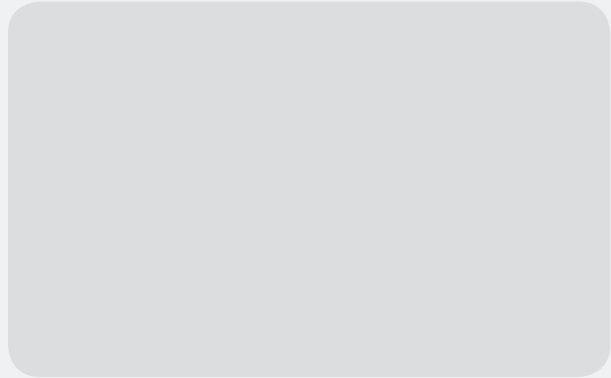
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