



**SKIPPER**  
PIPES  
*INDIA'S SAFEST PIPES*



# PROGRESS IN THE PIPELINE

Precision in Every Joint, Excellence in Every Flow



OPTIMUM RESIN RATIO

# SKIPPER

PIPES

INDIA'S SAFEST PIPES



SKIPPER *Magik™* DN 75 mm SWR PVC-U PIPE TYPE A

## DRAIN AWAY ALL WORRIES

Remove waste without leakage

### magik™ flow-PLUS

SWR EXTERIOR PIPES

**ADVANCED YELLOW RING FIT TECHNOLOGY**



LEAK PROOF



UV RESISTANT



EASY TO INSTALL



**ADVANCED YELLOW  
RING FIT TECHNOLOGY**



## ABOUT UPVC

uPVC stands for Unplasticized Polyvinyl Chloride, a rigid and durable type of plastic. Unlike regular PVC, uPVC does not contain plasticizers, making it stronger, more weather-resistant, and low maintenance. It is lightweight, resistant to rot, rust, chemicals, and sunlight and provides excellent thermal insulation, contributing to energy efficiency in buildings. It is also used for plumbing pipes and drainage systems due to its durability and resistance to corrosion.

Skipper's plumbing systems offer Solvent-fit and Push-fit systems for Soil, Waste, and Rainwater applications, Superior dimensional accuracy and stability and suitable for both commercial and domestic installations.

Skipper's manufacturing process involves

**State-of-the-Art Extrusion:** Pipes are extruded using advanced technology.

**Precise Socketing:** Online belling machines ensure accurate socketing.

**High-Quality Fittings:** Collapsible core moulds produce fittings with:

**1.** Straight, sharp finish, **2.** Higher dimensional accuracy, **3.** Improved fit, **4.** Extended product life, **5.** Enhanced product strength.

## UPVC PROPERTIES

Density [g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]	1.3 - 1.45
Thermal conductivity[w/(m.k)]	0.14
Yield strength [MPa]	34 - 62
Young's modulus [psi]	3,90,000
Flexural strength (yield) [psi]	10,500
Compression strength [psi]	9500
Coefficient of thermal expansion (linear) [mm(mm"°c)]	5 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>
Vicat [°c]	65 - 100
Resistivity [Qm]	1016

## FIRE RESISTANT

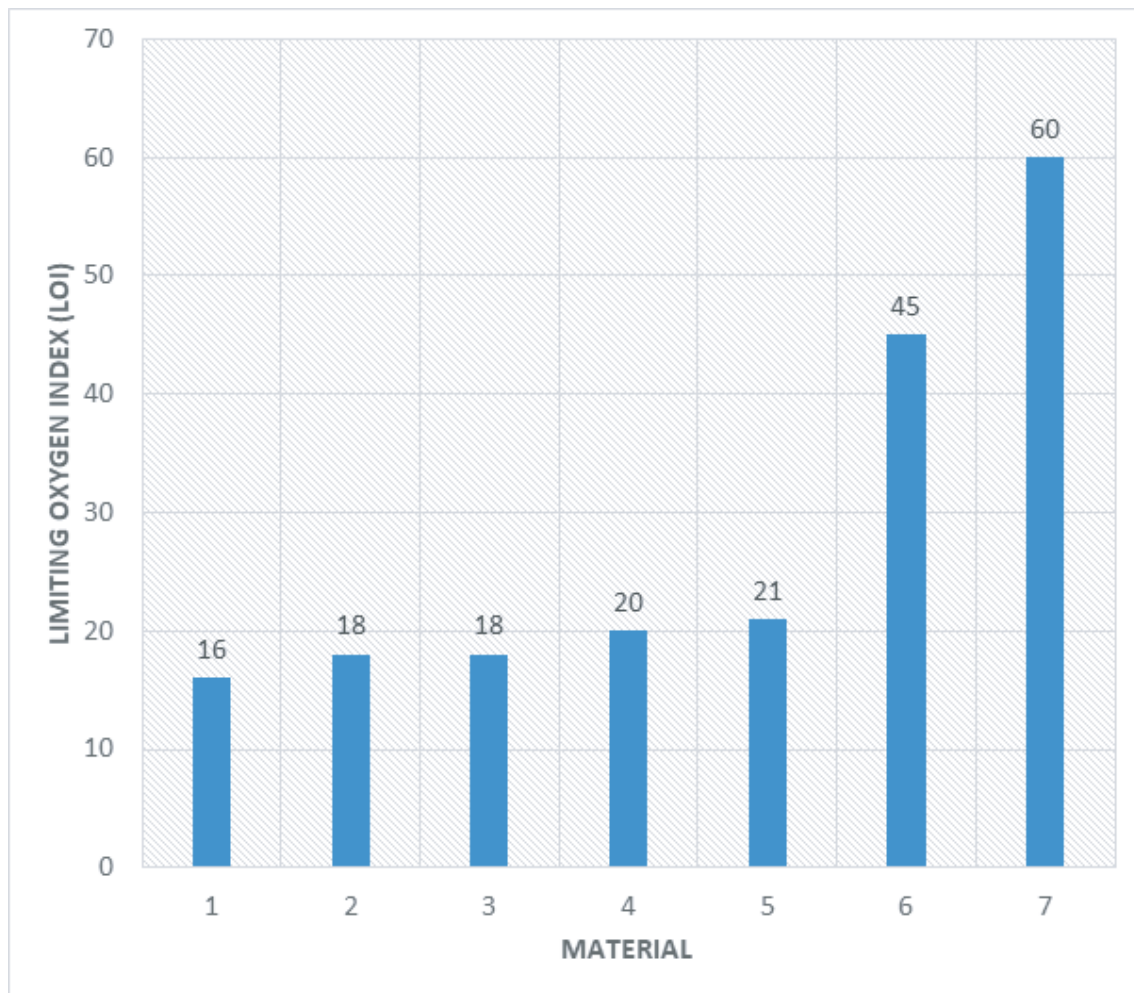
Fire-resistant properties of Skipper SWR Systems are as follows:

**Self-Extinguishing:** uPVC pipes don't support combustion.

**High LOI:** Requires 45% oxygen to burn, making it difficult to ignite.

**Safe for Buildings:** Ideal for use in residential and commercial structures.

SL NO	MATERIAL	LOI
1	Cotton	16
2	Polypropylene (PP)	18
3	Polyethylene (PE)	18
4	Wood	20
5	Atmospheric content of OXYGEN	21
6	PVC	45
7	CPVC	60



## WHY SKIPPER SWR REQUIRED

Skipper SWR systems offer

**Comprehensive Range:** Extensive selection of Soil, Waste, and Rainwater Plumbing products.

**Versatile Applications:** Suitable for commercial, industrial, housing, and public sector developments.

**Innovative Solutions:** Solvent-weld and push-fit options for various drainage needs.

**Industry-Leading Solutions:** World-class range of solvent and push-fit soil and waste systems.

**Unrivalled Installation Options:** Flexible and efficient installation processes.

**High-Quality Finish:** Superior technology ensures durable and reliable products.

**Versatility:** Suitable for both commercial and domestic installations.

## FEATURES AND BENEFITS OF SKIPPER PIPES



**Easy to install with low assembly force:** Skipper SWR systems are light in weight which reduces the transportation, Potential savings on labor and logistics cost.



**Resistance to corrosion and abrasion:** Skipper SWR pipes have excellent corrosion resistance ensures long-term performance and Reduced risk of damage or degradation over time.



**Leak-proof joints:** Prevents leaks and water damage.



**Tough and reliable:** Lighter than conventional C.I pipes but strong.



**Cost effective:** Skipper SWR system ensures a lower capital, installation, maintenance cost compared to other piping systems.



**Chemical Resistance:** PVC is resistant to chemical reactions from the chemical acids, alkalis & salt solutions present in soil and waste water.



**Compatible:** Compatible with other drainage products

## APPLICATIONS OF SKIPPER SWR SYSTEMS

1. Inside & outside building drainage systems, including ventilation.
2. Rainwater discharge & harvesting for residential & commercial buildings.
3. Industrial buildings and public utilities

## ABOUT YELLOW SEAL

Skipper introduces Yellow Seal, the advanced co-moulding technology in India. It consists of a plastic reinforced rubber ring which holds the Yellow Seal in the groove ensuring 100% leak proof joint, at the same time providing adequate scope for thermal expansion and contraction.

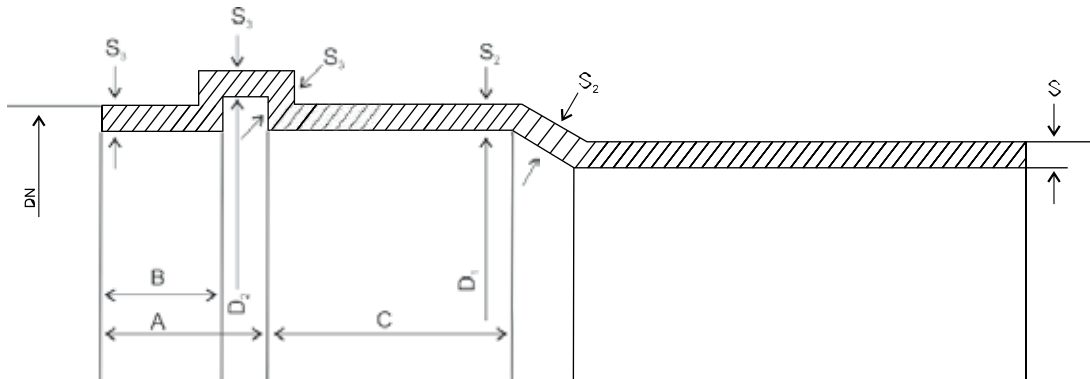


## SWR PIPES & FITTINGS

*Designed for*  
advanced sewerage system



## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR MAGIK FLOW PLUS SYSTEM



### Dimensions of pipes

Nominal Outside Diameter DN	Mean Outside Diameter (mm)		Outside Diameter at Any Point (mm)		Wall Thickness, S Type A (mm)		Wall Thickness, S Type B (mm)	
	min.	Max.	min.	Max.	min.	Max.	min.	Max.
75	75	75.3	74.1	75.9	1.8	2.2	3.2	3.8
90	90	90.3	88.9	91.2	1.9	2.3	3.2	3.8
110	110	110.4	108.6	111.4	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.8
160	160	160.5	158.0	162.0	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.6

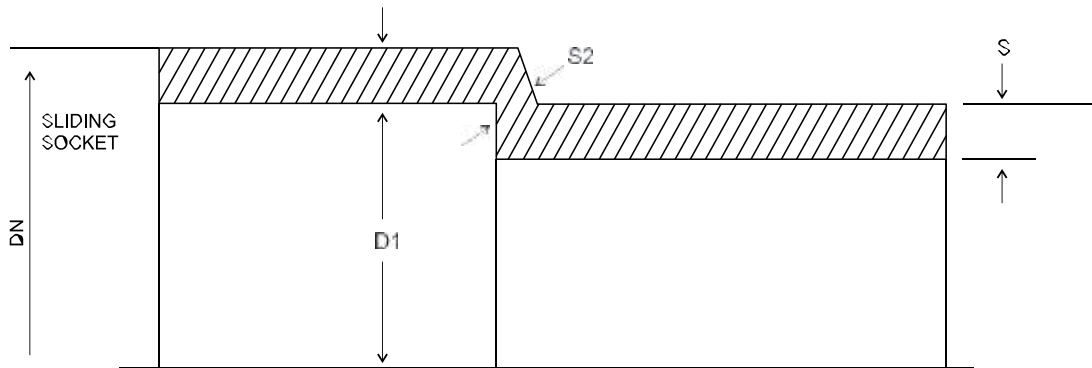
### Minimum wall thickness of sockets of pipes

Nominal Outside Diameter DN	S <sub>2</sub> , Min (mm)		S <sub>3</sub> , Min (mm)	
	Type A	Type B	Type A	Type B
75	1.6	2.9	1.0	2.4
90	1.7	2.9	1.1	2.4
110	2	2.9	1.2	2.4
160	2.9	3.6	1.8	3.0

### Dimensions of Grooved socket

Nominal Outside Diameter DN	Inside Diameter of Socket, D <sub>1</sub> (mm)		Inside Diameter of Beading, D <sub>2</sub> (mm)		Length of Beading and Neck (mm)	Neck of Socket (mm)	Length Beyond Beading (mm)
	min.	Max.	min.	Max.	A	B	C
75	75.3	76.4	84.5	85.5	20.0	5.0	25.0
90	90.3	91.4	99.5	100.5	23.0	5.0	28.0
110	110.4	111.6	120.3	121.3	26.0	6.0	32.0
160	160.5	161.5	173.8	175.0	32.0	9.0	42.0

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR MAGIK FLOW SYSTEM



### Dimensions of pipes

Nominal Outside Diameter DN	Mean Outside Diameter (mm)		Outside Diameter at Any Point (mm)		Wall Thickness, S Type A (mm)		Wall Thickness, S Type B (mm)	
	min.	Max.	min.	Max.	min.	Max.	min.	Max.
75	75	75.3	74.1	75.9	1.8	2.2	3.2	3.8
90	90	90.3	88.9	91.2	1.9	2.3	3.2	3.8
110	110	110.4	108.6	111.4	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.8
160	160	160.5	158	162	3.2	3.8	4	4.6

### Minimum wall thickness of sockets of pipes

Nominal Outside Diameter DN	S2, Min (mm)		S3, Min (mm)	
	Type A	Type B	Type A	Type B
75	1.6	2.9	1	2.4
90	1.7	2.9	1.1	2.4
110	2	2.9	1.2	2.4
160	2.9	3.6	1.8	3.0

### Dimensions for socket for solvent cementing

Nominal Outside Diameter DN	Socket Depth Min., C	Mean Inside Diameter of Socket at Midpoint, D1	
		min.	Max.
75	40	75.1	75.3
90	46	90.1	90.3
110	48	110.1	110.4
160	58	160.2	160.5

## QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES AT SKIPPER

The pipes and fittings manufactured at Skipper, follow a quality control process before being rolled out into the market, in order to supply a defect free system to its users. These processes follow the highest specifications of BIS (India).

### PIPES:

**HEAT REVERSION TEST:** How much the pipe changes in length when heated in an oven and left to cool. This is a measure of residual stresses left in the pipe during production process.

**DROP IMPACT TEST:** Weights dropped onto pipe at 0oC. No cracks or failures are expected to be seen after testing.

**HEAT REVERSION TEST:** Pipe changes in length when heated in an oven and left to cool. Measure of residual stresses left in pipe from production process.

**TENSILE STRENGTH:** To find out the maximum stress that our pipe sample can withstand while being stretched or pulled before breaking or to check.

**STRESS RELIEF TEST:** Test test specimens pipe must not show blisters,excessive de-lamination or cracking or signs of weld line splitting after keeping under specified temperature (150 degree Celsius) and specified time duration in air oven or immersion method.

**VICAT SOFTENING TEMPERATURE (VST):** To find out the softening point of the material, it is the temperature at which the specimen is penetrated to a depth of 1 mm by a flat-ended needle with a 1 mm<sup>2</sup> circular or square cross-section.

**WATER TIGHTNESS OF JOINT:** To ensure the pipe joints are free from leakage when applying internal hydrostatic

pressure.

**EFFECT OF SUNLIGHT:** To check the effect of sunlight on pipes by expose the sample in sunlight for 1600 hours and compare the initial & exposed sample for any physical property changes.

**RESISTANCE TO H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>:** To check the resistance of pipes with concentrated sulphuric acid.

**AXIAL SHRINKAGE:** To check the percentage change in length or shrinkage of pipes and tested at 90° C. This testing only for Type B pipe.

**FLATTENING TEST:** Samples are compressed opposite walls are brought together without pipe cracking, Good measure of correct extrusion techniques during production.

**RESISTANCE TO DICLOROMETHANE AT SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE:** To check the gelation in pipes, after conducting this test sample should not show any sign of attack.



## FITTINGS:

**DIMENSIONS CHECK:** To ensure that fittings dimensions ie, wall thickness, socket diameters and socket depth.

**DROP IMPACT TEST:** To check the mechanical property of fittings by dropping freely, in random position from a specified height and temp, on to a flat concrete floor.

**STRESS RELIEF TEST:** Test test specimens fitting must not show blisters, excessive de-lamination or cracking or signs of weld line splitting after keeping under specified temperature (150 degree Celsius) and specified time duration in air oven or immersion method.

**VICAT SOFTENING TEMPERATURE (VST):** To find out the softening point of the material, It is the temp. at which the specimen is penetrated to a depth of 1

mm by a flat-ended needle with a 1 mm<sup>2</sup> circular or square cross-section

**RESISTANCE TO H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>:** To check the resistance of fittings with concentrated sulphuric acid.

**WATER TIGHTNESS OF JOINT:** To ensure the fittings joints are free from leakage when applying internal hydrostatic pressure.

**TITANIUM DIOXIDE CONTENT TEST:** To determine the weathering property of fittings by checking the percentage of titanium dioxide present in fittings.

**SULPHATED ASH CONTENT TEST:** The sulfated ash test uses a procedure to measure the amount of residual substance from a sample when the sample is ignited in the presence of sulphuric acid.



# HANDLING AND STORAGE

## HANDLING OF PIPES

When receiving pipes, it's essential to inspect them for potential damage. Here are some key points to consider.

**TRANSPORT DAMAGE:** Check for signs of damage caused by shifting loads or improper handling during transportation.

**VISUAL INSPECTION:** Examine the pipe ends for cracks, dents, or other forms of damage.

**HANDLING PRECAUTIONS:** Avoid throwing, dropping, dragging, or pushing pipes, as this can cause damage.

**PROTECTION FROM SHARP OBJECTS:** Keep pipes away from sharp objects to prevent scratches or damage.

## STORAGE OF PIPES

Proper storage is crucial for maintaining pipe quality. Key storage guidelines include:-

**INDOOR STORAGE:** Preferably store pipes indoors to protect them from environmental factors.

**UV PROTECTION:** If outdoor storage is necessary, cover bundles to prevent

sunlight exposure and UV damage.

**STACKING HEIGHT:** Limit stacking height to 7 feet to prevent damage and instability.

**STACKING TECHNIQUE:** Alternatively, pipes can also be stacked with adjacent layers lying at right angles to each other to ensure stability and prevent damage.

**LEVEL GROUND:** Store pipes on level ground, free from sharp objects.

**PIPE PLACEMENT:** Store heavier pipes below lighter ones when stacking different classes together.

**DRY SURFACE:** Ensure the storage surface is dry to prevent damage or degradation.



## INSTALLATION GUIDE OF SOLVENT CEMENT JOINT

### Step 1: Cutting

Measure the pipe length accurately and make a visible marking using a felt tip pen. Ensure that the pipe and fittings are size compatible. You can easily cut with a plywood cutting saw/ ratchet cutter or a wheel cutter. Cutting the pipe as squarely as possible (at 90°) provides optimal bonding area within a joint. Inspect pipe ends thoroughly prior to making a joint. If a crack or splintering is noticed cut-off a minimum of 25 mm beyond the visible crack before proceeding.



### Step 2: Deburring/Beveling

Burrs in and on pipe end can obstruct flow/proper contact between the pipe and socket of the fitting during assembly and should be removed from both in and outside of the pipe. A 15 mm dia half round file/a pen knife or a deburring tool are suitable for this purpose. A slight bevel on the end of the pipe will ease entry of the pipe into the socket of the fitting socket.



### Step 3: Fitting Preparation

Using a clean dry rag, wipe the dirt and moisture from the fitting sockets and pipe end. Dry fit the pipe to ensure total entry into the bottom of the fittings socket and make a visible marking using a felt tip pen.



### Step 4: Solvent Adhesive Application

Apply an even coat of solvent adhesive on the pipe and the socket end of the fitting. Do not use thickened or lumpy solvent adhesive. It should have a flow consistency like that of syrup or paint.



### Step 5: Assembly

Immediately insert the pipe into the fitting socket, rotate the pipe ¼ to ½ turn while inserting. This motion ensures an even distribution of adhesive within the joint. Hold the assembly for 10 seconds to allow the joint to setup.



*Skipper Magik flow Pipes and Fittings are joined with the help of Skipper SWR solvent adhesive, which is a single step fast setting solvent adhesive. The bonding takes place due to chemical fusion of the mating surfaces.*

## UPVC IS GENERALLY INERT TO MOST MINERAL ACIDS, ALKALIES & SALTS PLEASE REFER CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CHART FOR UPVC.

*PLEASE NOTE THAT UPVC PIPING SYSTEMS ARE NOT SUITABLE FOR ESTERS, KETONES ETHERS AND AROMATIC OR CHLORINATED HYDROCARONS.*

### VENT WITH VERTICAL STACK

#### WHY VENTING IS IMPORTANT IN SWR SYSTEM?

Example, suppose if you try to quickly empty a plastic jar having a narrow mouth, jar will empty slowly with gurgle & glog. Now open the vent cap provided on plastic jar, now liquid flows smoothly & fast. This is because of vent hole of jar allow air to enter behind the flowing liquid, producing a quick glog free flow. That's how vent stack is important with drainage vertical stack in drainage system.

The air pressure in drainage stack is same through up and down the stack. When water flow moves through pipe, it compresses the air ahead of it, creating a positive pressure. The pressure build up in drainage stack must be released somehow or the positive pressure will push back on the water. If the air were allowed to push back, this would cause the waste water to back up through the plumbing fixture seals and come out of drain with a bad odor.

Similarly, if the air is not replaced which is behind the water as it moves, it would create negative pressure which cause sucking the water out of the traps.

Hence planning of vent at strategic location is necessary and important to prevent both negative and positive pressure phenomenon in drainage stack.



## HORIZONTAL SUSPENDED PIPES

Plastic has subject to thermal movement, we recommend that the pipe sockets are held firmly by brackets to prevent them from moving.



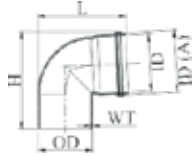
This ensures that any thermal movement is taken up in the expansion coupling, preventing buckling of the pipe between the supports. Please note that intermediate pipe brackets are for support only and must not restrict movement.

The British Standard BS EN 12056-2:2000 recommends that pipe should be supported at the following intervals.

Material	Pipe Diameter (mm)	Horizontal (m)	Vertical (m)
Unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (uPVC)	75	0.80	2.00
	90	0.90	2.00
	110	1.10	2.00
	160	1.60	2.00

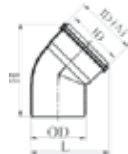
## PRODUCT DIMENSIONS: SWR MAGIK FIT PLUS

### PLAIN BEND 87.5°



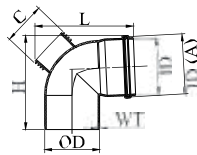
Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Groove ID	Spigot OD	WT
2½	75	76.20	84.50	75.30	3.20
3	90	91.20	100.50	90.30	3.20
4	110	111.30	121.30	110.40	3.20
6	160	161.50	175.00	160.50	4.00

### PLAIN BEND 45°



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Groove ID	Spigot OD	WT
2½	75	76.20	84.50	75.30	3.20
3	90	91.20	100.50	90.30	3.20
4	110	111.30	121.30	110.40	3.20
6	160	161.50	175.00	160.50	4.00

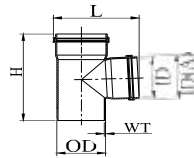
### DOOR BEND 87.5°



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Groove ID	Spigot OD	WT
2½	75	76.20	84.50	75.30	3.20
3	90	91.20	100.50	90.30	3.20
4	110	111.30	121.30	110.40	3.20
6	160	161.50	175.00	160.50	4.00
8	200	201.30	217.00	200.20	4.60

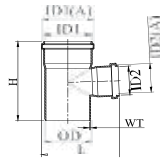
## PRODUCT DIMENSIONS: SWR MAGIK FIT PLUS

### SINGLE TEE



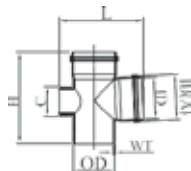
Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Groove ID	Spigot OD	WT
2½	75	76.20	84.50	75.30	3.20
3	90	91.20	100.50	90.30	3.20
4	110	111.30	121.30	110.40	3.20
6	160	161.50	175.00	160.50	4.00

### REDUCING TEE PLAIN



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Groove ID 1	Groove ID 2	Socket ID 1	Socket ID 2	WT
4x2½	110x75	121.30	84.50	111.30	76.20	3.20
6x4	160x110	175.00	121.30	160.10	111.30	4.00

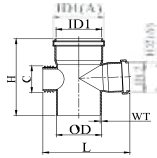
### DOOR TEE



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Groove ID	Spigot OD	WT
2½	75	76.20	84.50	75.30	3.20
3	90	91.20	100.50	90.30	3.20
4	110	111.30	121.30	110.40	3.20
6	160	161.50	175.00	160.50	4.00

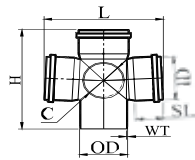
## PRODUCT DIMENSIONS: SWR MAGIK FIT PLUS

### REDUCING TEE DOOR



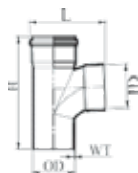
Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Groove ID 1	Groove ID 2	Socket ID 1	Socket ID 2	WT
4x2½	110x75	121.30	84.50	111.30	76.20	3.20
6x4	160x110	175.00	121.30	160.10	111.30	4.00

### DOUBLE TEE DOOR



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Groove ID	Spigot OD	WT
2½	75	76.20	84.50	75.30	3.20
4	110	111.30	121.30	110.40	3.20

### SWEPT TEE



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Groove ID	Spigot OD	WT
2½	75	76.20	84.50	75.30	3.20
4	110	111.30	121.30	110.40	3.20
6	160	161.50	175.00	160.50	4.00

## PRODUCT DIMENSIONS: SWR MAGIK FIT PLUS

### SWEPT REDUCING TEE



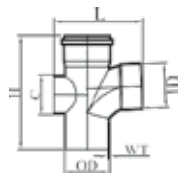
Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Groove ID 1	Groove ID 2	Socket ID 1	Socket ID 2	WT
4 X 2 1/2	110 X 75	111.30	76.20	121.30	84.50	3.20
6 X 4	160 X 110	161.50	111.30	175.00	160.50	4.00

### SWEPT CROSS REDUCING TEE



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Spigot OD	WT
6 X 4	160 X 110	161.50 X 111.30	160.50	4.00 X 3.60 X 3.20

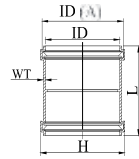
### SWEPT REDUCING TEE DOOR



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Groove ID	Spigot OD	WT
4 X 2 1/2	110 X 75	111.30 X 76.20	121.30 X 84.50	110.40	3.20
6 X 4	160 X 110	161.50 X 111.30	175.00 X 121.30	160.50	4.00

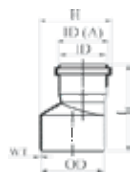
## PRODUCT DIMENSIONS: SWR MAGIK FIT PLUS

### COUPLER



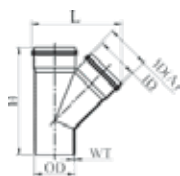
Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Groove ID	WT
2½	75	76.20	84.50	3.20
3	90	91.20	100.50	3.20
4	110	111.30	121.30	3.20
6	160	161.50	175.00	4.00

### REDUCER



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Groove ID	Spigot OD	Socket ID	WT
4x2½	110x75	84.50	110.40	76.20	3.20
6x4	160x110	121.30	160.50	111.30	4.00

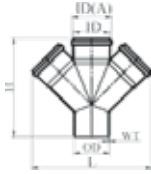
### PLAIN Y



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Groove ID	Spigot OD	Socket ID	WT
2½	75	76.20	84.50	75.30	3.20
3	90	91.20	100.50	90.30	3.20
4	110	111.30	121.30	110.40	3.20
6	160	161.50	175.00	160.50	4.00

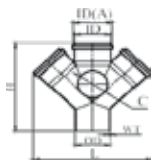
## PRODUCT DIMENSIONS: SWR MAGIK FIT PLUS

### DOUBLE Y PLAIN



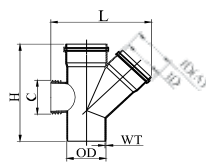
Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Groove ID	Spigot OD	Socket ID	WT
2½	75	76.20	84.50	75.30	3.20
3	90	91.20	100.50	90.30	3.20
4	110	111.30	121.30	110.40	3.20
6	160	161.50	175.00	160.50	4.00

### DOUBLE Y WITH DOOR



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Groove ID	Spigot OD	Socket ID	WT
2½	75	76.20	84.50	75.30	3.20
4	110	111.30	121.30	110.40	3.20

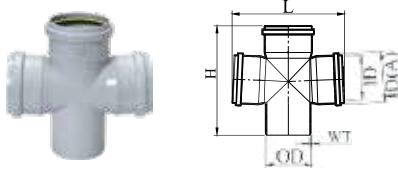
### DOOR Y



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Groove ID	Spigot OD	Socket ID	WT
2½	75	76.20	84.50	75.30	3.20
4	110	111.30	121.30	110.40	3.20

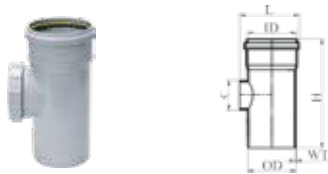
## PRODUCT DIMENSIONS: SWR MAGIK FIT PLUS

### DOUBLE TEE PLAIN



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Groove ID	Spigot OD	WT
2½	75	76.20	84.50	75.30	3.20
4	110	111.30	121.30	110.40	3.20

### CLEANING PIPE



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Groove ID	Spigot OD	Socket ID	WT
2½	75	76.20	84.50	75.30	3.20
4	110	111.30	121.30	110.40	3.20
6	160	161.50	175.00	160.50	4.00

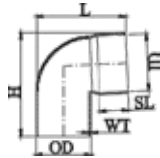
### RUBBER WASHER



Size(inch)	Size(mm)
2½	75
3	90
4	110
6	160

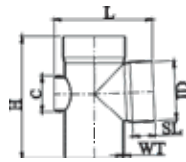
## PRODUCT DIMENSIONS: SWR MAGIK FIT PUSH

### PLAIN BEND 87.5°



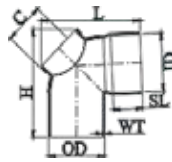
Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Spigot OD	WT
2½	75	75.30	75.30	3.20
3	90	90.30	90.30	3.20
4	110	110.40	110.40	3.20
6	160	160.50	160.50	4.00

### DOOR TEE



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Spigot OD	WT
2½	75	75.30	75.30	3.20
3	90	90.30	90.30	3.20
4	110	110.40	110.40	3.20
6	160	160.50	160.50	3.60

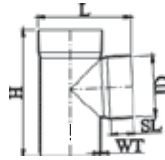
### DOOR BEND 87.5°



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Spigot OD	WT
4	110	110.40	110.40	3.20
6	160	160.50	160.50	4.00

## PRODUCT DIMENSIONS: SWR MAGIK FIT PUSH

### PLAIN TEE



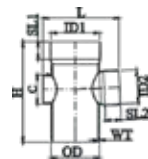
Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Spigot OD	WT
2½	75	75.30	75.30	3.20
3	90	90.30	90.30	3.20
4	110	110.40	110.40	3.20
6	160	160.50	160.50	4.00

### PLAIN BEND 45°



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Spigot OD	WT
2½	75	75.30	75.30	3.20
3	90	90.30	90.30	3.20
4	110	110.4	110.40	3.20
6	160	160.50	160.50	4.00

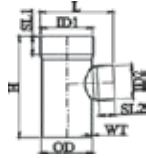
### REDUCING TEE DOOR



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	ID-1	ID-2	Spigot OD	WT
4x2½	110x75	110.40	75.30	110.30	3.20
6x4	160x110	160.50	110.40	160.30	4.00

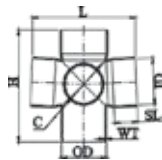
## PRODUCT DIMENSIONS: SWR MAGIK FIT PUSH

### REDUCING TEE PLAIN



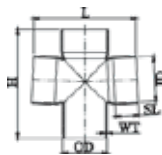
Size(in)	Size(mm)	ID-1	ID-2	Spigot OD	WT
4x2½	110x75	110.4	75.3	110.3	3.2
6x4	160x110	160.5	110.4	160.3	4

### DOUBLE DOOR TEE



Size(in)	Size(mm)	SOCKET ID	Spigot OD	WT
2½	75	75.3	75.3	3.2
3	90	90.3	90.3	3.2
4	110	110.4	110.3	3.2

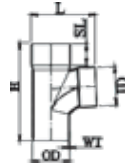
### DOUBLE TEE PLAIN



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Spigot OD	SL	WT
2½	75	75.30	75.30	40.00	3.20
3	90	90.30	90.30	46.00	3.20
4	110	110.40	110.30	48.00	3.20

## PRODUCT DIMENSIONS: SWR MAGIK FIT PUSH

### SWEPT TEE PLAIN



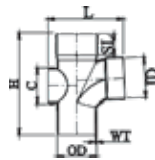
Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Spigot OD	WT
2½	75	75.30	75.30	3.20
4	110	110.40	110.40	3.20
6	160	160.40	160.40	3.60

### SWEPT CROSS REDUCING TEE



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Spigot OD	WT
6 X 4	160 X 110	160.50 X 110.40	160.4	3.6 X 3.2

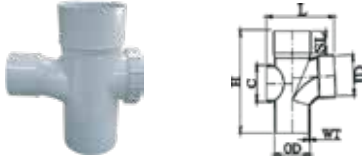
### SWEEP TEE WITH DOOR



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Spigot OD	WT
2½	75	75.30	75.30	3.20
4	110	111.40	110.40	3.20
6	160	160.50	160.40	3.60

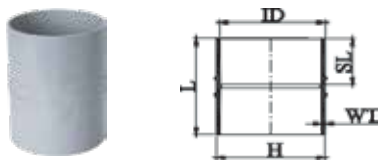
## PRODUCT DIMENSIONS: SWR MAGIK FIT PUSH

### SWEPT REDUCING TEE DOOR



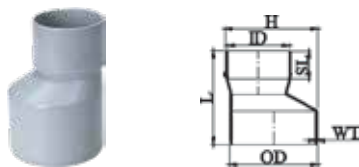
Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Spigot OD	WT	SL
4 X 2 1/2	110 X 75	110.40/75.30	110.30	48/40	3.20
6 X 4	160 X 110	160.50/111.40	160.40	61/48	3.60

### COUPLER



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	WT
2 1/2	75	75.30	2.90
3	90	90.30	2.90
4	110	110.40	2.90
6	160	160.50	3.60

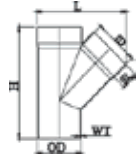
### REDUCER



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Spigot OD	WT
4x2 1/2	110x75	75.30	110.40	3.20
6x4	160x110	110.40	160.50	4.00

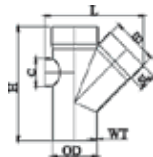
## PRODUCT DIMENSIONS: SWR MAGIK FIT PUSH

### PLAIN Y



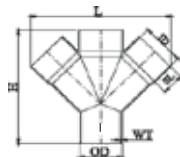
Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Spigot OD	WT
2½	75	75.30	75.30	3.20
3	90	90.30	90.30	3.20
4	110	110.40	110.40	3.20
6	160	160.50	160.50	3.60

### DOOR Y



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Spigot OD	WT
2½	75	75.30	75.30	3.20
4	110	110.40	110.40	3.20

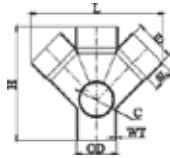
### DOUBLE Y



Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Spigot OD	WT
2½	75	75.30	75.30	3.20
4	110	110.40	110.40	3.20

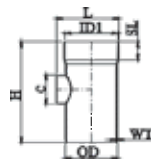
## PRODUCT DIMENSIONS: SWR MAGIK FIT PUSH

### DOUBLE Y WITH DOOR



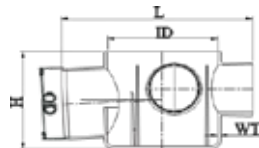
Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Spigot OD	WT
2½	75	75.30	75.30	3.20
4	110	110.40	110.40	3.20

### CLEANING PIPE



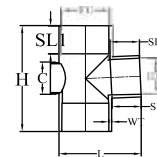
Size(inch)	Size(mm)	Socket ID	Spigot OD	WT
2½	75	75.30	75.30	3.20
4	110	110.40	110.40	3.20
6	160	160.50	160.50	3.60

### MULTI FLOOR TRAP - HEIGHT 4" JALI



Size(mm)	ID	WT
110X75X40	110.4	3.20
110X75X50	110.4	3.20

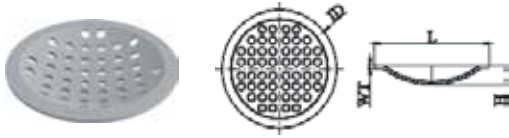
### MULTI FLOOR TRAP - HEIGHT 7"



Size(mm)	ID	WT
110X90X 75X50	110.4	3.20
110X75X 50X40	110.4	3.20

## PRODUCT DIMENSIONS: SWR MAGIK FIT PUSH

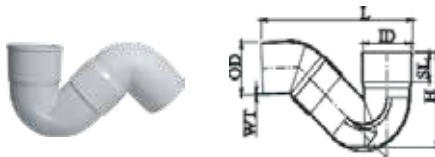
### JALI FOR NAHANI TRAP



Size(inch)

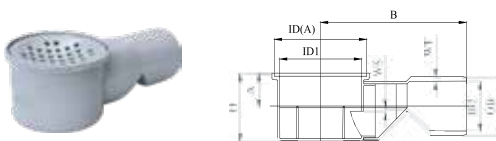
4"

### Q TRAP - RING & WITHOUT RING



Size(inch)	Size (mm)	Socket ID	Spigot OD	WT
5 X4	125 X 110	125.40	110.30	3.20
4 X 4	110 X 110	110.40	110.30	3.20

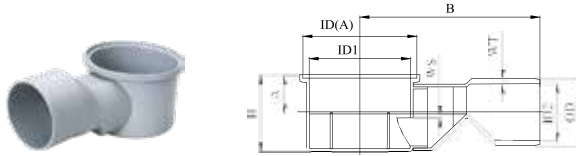
### NAHANI TRAP (WITH JALI)



Size(inch)	Size (mm)	ID(A)	Socket ID	Spigot OD	WT
4x2½ (3" ht)	110x75	122.00	110.30	75.15	3.20
4x3 (3" ht)	110x90	122.00	110.30	-	3.20
4x4 (3" ht)	110x110	122.00	110.30	-	3.20

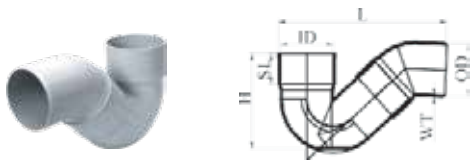
## PRODUCT DIMENSIONS: SWR MAGIK FIT PUSH

### NAHANI TRAP (WITHOUT JALI)



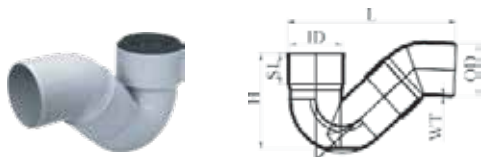
Size(inch)	Size (mm)	ID(A)	Socket ID	Spigot OD	WT
4x2½ (3" ht)	110x75	122.00	110.30	75.15	3.20
4x3 (3" ht)	110x90	122.00	110.30	-	3.20
4x4 (3" ht)	110x110	122.00	110.30	-	3.20

### P TRAP



Size(inch)	Size (mm)	Socket ID	Spigot OD	WT
2½X2½	75	75.30	75.30	3.20
4x4	110x110	110.40	110.30	3.20
454	125x110	125.40	110.30	3.20

### P TRAP WITH WC RING



Size(inch)	Size (mm)	Socket ID	SL	Spigot OD	WT
454	125x110	125.40	65.00	110.30	3.20

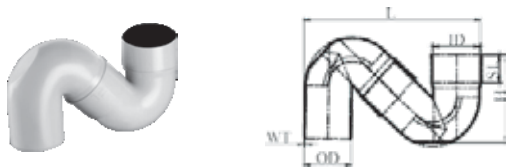
## PRODUCT DIMENSIONS: SWR MAGIK FIT PUSH

### S TRAP



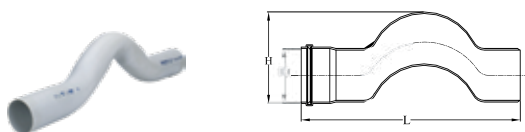
Size(inch)	Size (mm)	Socket ID	SL	Spigot OD	WT
4x4	110x110	110.40	60	110.30	3.20

### S. TRAP WITH W.C. RING



Size(inch)	Size (mm)	Socket ID	SL	Spigot OD	WT
4x5	110x125	125.4	65	110.3	3.2

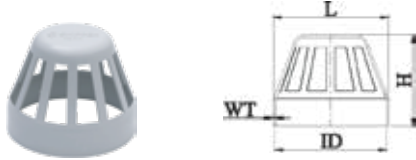
### PASS OVER



Size(inch)	Size (mm)	Socket ID
2½	75	75.30
4	110	110.40

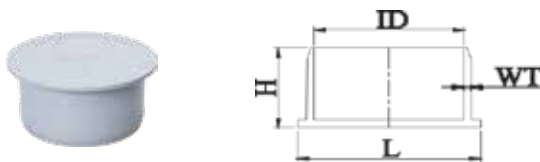
## PRODUCT DIMENSIONS: SWR MAGIK FIT PUSH

### VENT COWL



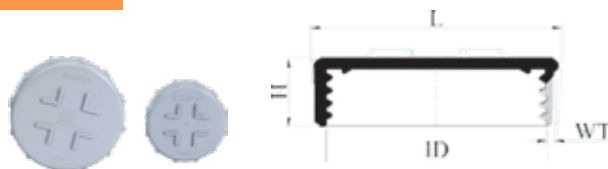
Size(inch)	Size (mm)	Socket ID	WT
4	110	110.40	2.34
6	160	160.50	2.34

### SOCKET PLUG



Size(inch)	Size (mm)	Size (mm)	WT
2½	75	75.30	3.20
4	110	110.40	3.20
6	160	160.50	4.00

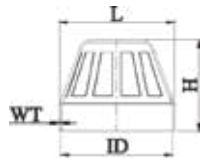
### DOOR CAP



Size(inch)	Size (mm)	WT
2½	75	3.20
3	90	3.20
4	110	3.20

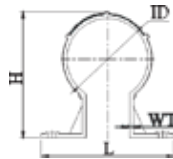
## PRODUCT DIMENSIONS: SWR MAGIK FIT PUSH

### W.C. CONNECTOR WITH W.C. RING



Size(inch)	Size(mm)
4 X 5	125
6 (Long)	110
9	110
18	110

### PIPE CLIP



Size(inch)	Size(mm)
2½	75
3	90
4	110
6	160

### SWR RUBBER LUBRICANT



Size (gm)
50
100
250

## CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CHART OF UPVC

Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)
<b>A</b>		
Acetaldehyde	N	N
Acetaldehyde, aq 40%	C	N
Acetamide - -	-	-
Acetic acid, vapor	R	R
Acetic acid, glacial	R	N
Acetic acid, 25%	R	R
Acetic acid, 60%	R	N
Acetic acid, 85%	R	N
Acetic anhydride	N	N
Acetone	N	N
Acetylene	N	N
Acetyl chloride	N	N
Acetylnitrile	N	N
Acrylonitrile	N	N
Acrylic acid	N	N
Adipic acid	R	R
Alcohol, allyl	R	C
Alcohol, amyl	N	N
Alcohol, benzyl	N	N
Alcohol, butyl (n-butanol)	R	R
Alcohol, diacetone	N	N
Alcohol, ethyl (ethanol)	R	R
Alcohol, hexyl (hexanol)	R	R
Alcohol, isopropyl (2-propanol)	R	R
Alcohol, methyl (methanol)	R	R
Alcohol, propyl (1-propanol)	R	R
Alcohol, propargyl	R	R
Allyl chloride	N	N
Alums	R	R
except Aluminim fluoride	R	N
Ammonia, gas	R	R
Ammonia, liquid	N	N
Ammonium salts	R	R
except Ammonium Dichromate	R	N
Ammonium fluoride, 10%	R	R
Ammonium fluoride, 25%	R	C
Amyl acetate	N	N

Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)
Amyl chloride	N	N
Aniline	N	N
Aniline chlorohydrate	N	N
Aniline hydrochloride	N	N
Anthraquinone	R	R
Antimony trichloride	R	R
Anthraquinone sulfonic acid	R	R
Aqua regia	C	N
Arsenic acid, 80%	C	N
Aryl-sulfonic acid	R	R
<b>B</b>		
Barium salts	R	R
except Barium nitrate	R	N
Beer	R	R
Beet sugar liquor	R	R
Benzaldehyde, 10%	R	N
Benzene (benzol)	R	N
Benzene sulfonic acid, 10%	R	R
Benzene sulfonic acid, > 10%	N	N
Benzoic acid	R	R
Black liquor – paper	R	R
Bleach, 12% active chlorine	R	R
Bleach, 5% active chlorine	R	R
Borax	R	R
Boric acid	R	R
Brine	R	R
Bromic acid	R	R
Bromine, aq	R	R
Bromine, liquid	N	N
Bromine, gas, 25%	R	R
Bromobenzene	N	N
Bromotoluene	N	N
Butadiene	R	R

**R - Generally Resistant**

**C - Less resistant than R but still suitable for some conditions**

**N - Not resistant**

## CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CHART OF UPVC

Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)	Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)
Butane	R	R	Chloroacetyl Chloride	R	N
Butynediol	R	N	Chlorobenzene	N	N
Butyl acetate	N	N	Chlorobenzyl chloride	N	N
Butyl stearate	R	N	Chloroform	N	N
Butyl phenol	R	N	Chloropicrin	N	N
Butylene, liquid	R	R	Chlorosulfonic acid	R	N
Butyric acid	R	N	Chromic acid, 10%	R	R
<b>C</b>			Chromic acid, 30%	R	R
Cadmium Cyanide	R	R	Chromic acid, 40%	R	C
Calcium salts	R	R	Chromic acid, 50%	N	N
except Calcium bisulde	N	N	Chromium potassium sulfate	R	N
Calcium hypochlorite, 30%	R	R	Citric acid	R	R
Calcium hydroxide	R	R	Coconut oil	R	R
Calcium Nitrate	R	R	Coffee	R	R
Calcium Oxide	R	R	Coke oven gas	R	R
Calcium Sulfate	R	R	Copper acetate	R	N
Camphor	R	N	Copper salts, aq	R	R
Cane sugar liquors	R	R	Corn oil	R	R
Carbon disulfide	N	N	Corn syrup	R	R
Carbon dioxide	R	R	Cottonseed oil	R	R
Carbon dioxide, aq	R	R	Cresote	N	R
Carbon monoxide	R	R	Cresol, 90%	N	N
Carbitol	R	N	Cresylic acid, 50%	R	R
Carbon tetrachloride	R	N	Croton aldehyde	N	N
Carbonic Acid	R	R	Crude oil, sour	R	R
Castor oil	R	R	Cupric Salts, aq	R	R
Caustic potash (potassium hydroxide) 50%	R	R	Cyclohexane	N	N
Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) <40%	R	R	Cyclohexanol	N	N
Cellosolve	R	N	Cyclohexanone	N	N
Cellosolve acetate	R	N	<b>D</b>		
Chloral hydrate	R	R	Detergents, aq	R	R
Chloramine, dilute	R	N	Dextrin	R	R
Chloric acid, 20%	R	R	Dextrose	R	R
Chlorine, gas, dry	C	N	Dibutoxyethyl phthalate	N	N
Chlorine, gas, wet	N	N	Diesel fuels	R	R
Chlorine, liquid	N	N	Diethylamine	N	N
Chlorine water	R	R	Diethyl Ether	R	N
Chloracetic acid, 50%	R	R	Disodium phosphate	R	R

## CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CHART OF UPVC

Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)	Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)
Diglycolic acid	R	R	Glycolic acid	R	R
Dioxane -1,4	N	N	Glycols	R	R
Dimethylamine	R	R	Grape Sugar	R	R
Dimethyl formamide	N	N	Green liquor, paper	R	R
Dibutyl phthalate	N	N	<b>H</b>		
Dibutyl sebacate	R	N	Heptane	R	R
Dichlorobenzene	N	N	Hexane	R	N
Dichloroethylene	N	N	Hexanol	R	R
<b>E</b>			Hydraulic Oil	R	N
Ether	N	N	Hydrobromic acid, 20%	R	R
Ethyl ether	N	N	Hydrochloric acid	R	R
Ethyl halides	N	N	Hydrofluoric acid, 30%	R	N
Ethylene halides	N	N	Hydrofluoric acid, 50%	R	N
Ethylene glycol	R	R	Hydrofluoric acid, 100%	N	N
Ethylene oxide	N	N	Hydrofluosilic acid	R	R
<b>F</b>			Hydrocyanic acid	R	R
Fatty acids	R	R	Hydrogen	R	R
Ferric salts	R	R	Hydrogen cyanide	R	R
Fish Oil	R	R	Hydrogen fluoride	N	N
Fluorine, dry gas	R	N	Hydrogen phosphide	R	R
Fluorine, wet gas	R	N	Hydrogen peroxide, 50%	R	R
Fluoboric acid	R	R	Hydrogen peroxide, 100%	R	R
Fluosilicic acid, 50%	R	R	Hydrogen sulfide, aq	R	R
Formadehyde	R	R	Hydrogen sulfide, dry	R	R
Formic acid	R	N	Hydroquinone	R	R
Freon - F11, F12, F113, F114	R	R	Hydroxylamine sulfate	R	R
Freon - F21, F22	R	N	Hydrazine	N	N
Fructose	R	R	Hypochlorous acid	R	R
Furfural	N	N	<b>I</b>		
<b>G</b>			Iodine, aq, 10%	N	N
Gallic acid	R	R	<b>J</b>		
Gas, coal, manufactured	N	N	Jet fuels, JP-4 and JP-5	C	C
Gas, natural, methane	R	R			
Gasolines	C	C			
Gelatin	R	R			
Glucose	R	R			
Glue, animal	R	R			
Glycerine (glycerol)	R	R			

**R - Generally Resistant**

**C - Less resistant than R but still suitable for some conditions**

**N - Not resistant**

## CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CHART OF UPVC

Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)	Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)
<b>K</b>			Methyl methacrylate	R	N
Kerosene	R	R	Methyl sulfate	R	N
Ketones	N	N	Methyl sulfuric acid	R	R
Ketchup	R	N	Methylene bromide	N	N
Kraft paper liquor	R	R	Methylene chloride	N	N
<b>L</b>			Methylene iodide	N	N
Lactic acid, 25%	R	R	Milk	R	R
Lactic acid, 80%	R	N	Mineral oil	R	R
Lard oil	R	R	Molasses	R	R
Lauric acid	R	R	Monochloroacetic acid	R	R
Lauryl acetate	R	R	Monochlorobenzene	N	N
Lauryl chloride	R	R	Monoethanolamine	N	N
Lead salts	R	R	Motor oil	R	R
Lime sulfur	R	R	<b>N</b>		
Linoleic acid	R	R	Naptha	R	R
Linoleic oil	R	R	Naphthalene	N	N
Linseed oil	R	R	Natural Gas	R	R
Liqueurs	R	R	Nickel acetate	R	N
Lithium salts	R	R	Nickel salts	R	R
Lubricating oils	R	R	Nicotine	R	R
<b>M</b>			Nicotinic acid	R	R
Magnesium salts	R	R	Nitric acid, 0 to 40%	R	R
Maleic acid	R	R	Nitric acid, 50%	R	C
Malic acid	R	R	Nitric acid, 100%	N	N
Manganese sulfate	R	R	Nitrobenzene	N	N
Mercuric salts	R	R	Nitroglycerine	N	N
Mercury	R	R	Nitrous acid, 10%	R	R
Methane	R	R	Nitrous oxide, gas	R	N
Methoxyethyl oleate	R	N	Nitroglycol	N	N
Methyl acetate	N	N	<b>O</b>		
Methyl amine	N	N	Oleic acid	R	R
Methyl bromide	N	N	Oleum	N	N
Methyl cellosolve	N	N	Olive oil	R	R
Methyl chloride	N	N	Oxalic acid	R	R
Methyl chloroform	N	N	Oxygen, gas	R	R
Methyl ethyl ketone	N	N	Ozone, gas	R	R
Methyl isobutyl carbinol	N	N			
Methyl isopropyl ketone	N	N			

## CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CHART OF UPVC

Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)	Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)
<b>P</b>			Silver salts	R	R
Palmitic acid, 10%	N	N	Soaps	R	R
Palmitic acid, 70%	R	N	Sodium salts, aq	R	R
Paraffin	R	R	except Sodium chlorite	N	N
Pentane	C	C	except Sodium chlorate	R	N
Peracetic acid, 40%	R	N	except Sodium hypochlorite	R	N
Perchloric acid, 15%	R	N	Stannic chloride	R	R
Perchloric acid, 70%	R	N	Stannous chloride	R	R
Perchloroethylene	R	N	Starchy	R	R
Perphosphate	R	N	Stearic acid	R	R
Phenol	R	N	Stoddard solvent	N	N
Phenylhydrazine	N	N	Succinic acid	R	R
Phosphoric anhydride	R	N	Sulfamic acid	N	N
Phosphoric acid	R	R	Sulfate & Sulfite liquors	R	R
Phosphorus pentoxide	R	N	Sulfur	R	R
Phosphorous trichloride	N	N	Sugars, aq	R	R
Photographic chemicals, aq	R	R	Sulfur dioxide, dry	R	R
Phthalic acid	N	N	Sulfur dioxide, wet	R	N
Plating solutions, metal	R	R	Sulfur trioxide, gas, dry	R	R
Potash	R	R	Sulfur acid, wet	R	N
Potassium amyl xanthate	R	N	Sulfuric acid, up to 80%	R	R
Potassium salts, aq	R	R	Sulfuric acid, 90 to 93%	R	N
except Potassium iodide	R	N	Sulfuric acid, 94 to 100%	N	N
Potassium permanganate, 10%	R	R	Sulfurous acid	R	R
Potassium permanganate, 25	R	N	<b>T</b>		
Propane	R	R	Tall oil	R	R
Propylene dichloride	N	N	Tannic acid	R	R
Propylene oxide	N	N	Tanning liquors	R	R
Pyridine	N	N	Tar	N	N
Pyrogalllic acid	R	N	Tartaric acid	R	R
<b>R</b>			Terpineol	C	C
Rayon coagulating bath	R	R	Tetrachloroethane	C	C
<b>S</b>			Toluene	N	N
Salicylic acid	R	R			
Salicylaldehyde	N	N			
Selenic acid, aq.	R	R			
Silicic acid	R	R			
Silicone oil	R	N			

**R - Generally Resistant**

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## CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CHART OF UPVC

Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)
Tomato juice	R	R
Transformer oil	R	R
Tributyl phosphate	N	N
Tributyl citrate	R	R
Trichloroacetic acid	R	R
Trichloroethylene	R	N
Triethanolamine	R	N
Triethylamine	R	R
Trimethyl propane	R	N
Trisodium phosphate	R	R
Turpentine	R	R
<b>U</b>		
Urea	R	R
Urine	R	R

Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)
<b>V</b>		
Vaseline	N	N
Vegetable oils	R	R
Vinegar	R	R
Vinyl acetate	N	N
<b>W</b>		
Water, deionized	R	R
Water, distilled	R	R
Water, salt	R	R
White Liquor	R	R
Whiskey	R	R
Wines	R	R
<b>X</b>		
Xylene	N	N
<b>Z</b>		
Zinc salts	R	R



## DO'S

- Ensure clean and precise cuts using appropriate tools for SWR pipes.
- Ensure proper fitting alignment:
  - Accurate alignment of pipes and fittings is crucial for a leak-free system.
  - Proper ventilation is essential for preventing gas buildup and ensuring smooth wastewater flow.
- Use pipe & fitting from same manufacturer, this ensures compatibility and optimal performance.
- Maintain proper spacing, when using pipe clips, ensure correct spacing, especially for vertical stacks, to prevent misalignment.
- Consider thermal expansion, maintain a small gap (e.g., 10mm) at the socket bottom in RE joint systems to accommodate expansion and contraction due to temperature changes.
- If the system is exposed to sunlight, consider painting the pipes with a water-based paint.
- After cutting, chamfer and deburr the pipe ends to ensure smooth insertion and prevent damage during assembly.
- Before applying solvent cement, perform a dry fit test to ensure proper insertion depth.
- Apply lubricant evenly on the rubber ring before insertion, according.



## DON'T'S

- Don't use excessive force: Avoid forcing pipes and fittings together, as it can cause damage and leaks.
  - Don't drop pipes or fittings: Avoid dropping pipes or fittings, especially on edges, as it can lead to cracks and breaks.
  - Don't use incompatible fittings: Use only fittings that are specifically designed for SWR systems and from the same manufacturer.
  - Don't overload the system: Ensure the system is not subjected to pressures or loads beyond its designed capacity.
  - Don't expose to direct sunlight: Prolonged exposure to direct sunlight can weaken the PVC material.
  - Don't create sharp bends: Avoid sharp bends in the pipe layout, as they can hinder water flow and cause blockages.
  - Don't use low-quality adhesives: Always use manufacturer-approved solvent cement for bonding.
  - Don't cut slant/ unevenly: Ensure clean and even cuts when preparing pipes for assembly.
  - Don't add solvents to cement: Avoid adding thinners or other solvents to the solvent cement.
  - Don't overtighten door caps: Be cautious not to overtighten door caps, as it can damage the threads.
  - Don't use oil-based paints: Avoid using oil-based paints on SWR pipes, as they can react with the PVC material.



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