

Piping System

Enhance your
Water & Sewage
system with
our premium
quality products







R.B SIVAKUMAR

Founder & CEO
Vignesh Polymers India Pvt Ltd.

With steadfast support and encouragement from our esteemed customers across diverse industries such as home appliances, automotive, telecommunications and electric vehicles, our young organisation has achieved remarkable progress within less than two decades.

To address evolving market demands, foster business growth and excel in a competitive landscape, we maintain an unwavering focus on innovation within our core areas of expertise, consistently delivering superior-quality outcomes to our valued clientele.

The foundation of our success lies in the dedication and exceptional skills of our employees, each of whom contributes their unique strengths to our collective endeavors.

At Vignesh Polymers, we uphold the highest industry standards, ensuring we consistently exceed customer expectations.

Ultimately, our guiding principle is simple: Customer satisfaction and quality are our top priorities.



About



Seven State of the art manufacturing facilities in South & West India



Certified ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015, ISO 45001:2018, IATF 16949:2016 and Hyundai SQ certification



Driven by over 600 qualified professionals



Leading manufacturer in the automotive and consumer goods industries for two decades



125 moulding machines, including 80T to 2000T injection moulding machines, vertical moulding machines, and blow moulding machines ranging from 60L to 150L



Equipped with 17 EPS shape moulding (120T - 180T) & sheet metal stamping (250T - 350T) machines



We produce over 460+ components ranging from 0.0015 kg to 7.0 kg



We manufacture BLDC & Fan motors for HVAC, air conditioners, and refrigerators



We started for manufacturing of water & Sewerage piping system and marketing through M/S. SUJA POLYMERS

Vignesh Polymers India Private Limited is one of the fastest-growing integrated manufacturing organisations in south india catering to the white goods and automobile sectors since 2005 and specialising in injection moulding & assembly, painting & rigid packaging, piping systems, sheet metal stamping & welding with future focus on contract manufacturing with EMS facilities for EV two-wheeler components.



Company Transformation





About us

SUJA Piping system is the flagship brand of Vignesh Polymers India Private Limited, offering advanced piping solutions for diverse sectors. Known for quality and durability, Suja Pipes specializes in OPVC, DWC, UPVC, Inspection Chambers, and Cable Duct Pipes. These products are designed to meet the rigorous demands of infrastructure, drainage, and utility applications. Manufactured with precision and cutting-edge technology, Suja Pipes ensures high performance and long-term reliability. The brand supports both residential and industrial needs with tailored piping solutions. Innovation, customer satisfaction, and sustainability are at the core of Suja's offerings. Suja Pipes continues to be a trusted name in the piping industry across South India.

O-PVC

High Pressure Piping System



in association
with **BEIER**

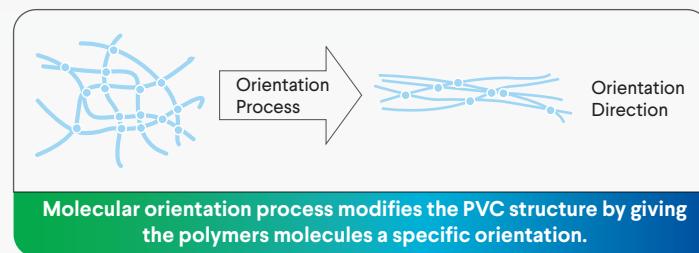
Pipes as Per
IS:16647-2017



About OPVC

OPVC (Oriented Polyvinyl Chloride) pipe is a high-performance variant of traditional PVC, enhanced through a process called molecular orientation. In standard PVC, the polymer chains are arranged randomly in an amorphous structure. Molecular orientation realigns these chains into a layered structure, significantly improving the pipe's physical and mechanical properties without altering the inherent advantages of the original polymer. As a result, OPVC pipes exhibit exceptional resistance to traction, fatigue, impact, and offer increased flexibility. These pipes are not only stronger and more durable but also energy-efficient and environmentally friendly. Their enhanced performance makes them ideal for high-pressure applications in water distributions, irrigation, and industrial systems.

ORIENTATION EFFECT ON THE POLYMERIC STRUCTURE



Additional benefits are unbeatable Impact resistance, Excellent response to the water hammers, Increased hydraulic capacity, maximum flexibility, Corrosion resistance, Water quality - food grade, Lower cost and faster installation.

Advantages of OPVC Pipe

Superior Impact Resistance:

OPVC pipes offer exceptional impact resistance, making them virtually unbreakable during handling, installation, or on-site testing. Unlike conventional pipes, they are highly resistant to damage from accidental drops or impacts from stones and other objects. The molecular orientation process not only enhances strength but also prevents the propagation of cracks and scratches, effectively eliminating the risk of rapid crack growth or failure. This ensures long-term reliability and performance, even under the most demanding conditions.

High Hydraulic Capacity:

Thanks to the molecular orientation process, OPVC pipes have reduced wall thickness, allowing for a greater internal diameter and larger flow area. Additionally, their ultra-smooth internal surface minimizes friction losses and significantly reduces the likelihood of deposits forming on the inner walls. As a result, OPVC pipes deliver 20% to 30% higher hydraulic capacity compared to pipes made from other materials with the same external dimensions. This superior flow efficiency makes them ideal for high-performance fluid transport systems.

Enhanced Protection Against Water Hammer:

Water hammer is a pressure surge that occurs when the flow of liquid in a pipeline is suddenly stopped or redirected, typically due to rapid valve closure. This sudden change can exert excessive stress on the pipe, potentially leading to damage or failure. OPVC pipes are highly effective in minimizing the effects of water hammer due to their significantly lower celerity—up to four times lower than that of ductile iron pipes. This reduced celerity dampens pressure spikes, greatly lowering the risk of breakage. As a result, OPVC provides superior protection and reliability in high-pressure water systems.

Corrosion Resistant:

OPVC pipes are completely immune to corrosion and resistant to a wide range of natural chemical substances. They are unaffected by both micro- and macro-organisms, ensuring long-term durability without degradation. This inherent corrosion resistance not only extends the service life of the piping system but also leads to significant cost savings in maintenance and installation.

Water-Tight, Lower Cost, and Easier Installation:

OPVC (PVC-O) pipes offer 100% watertight joints that remain secure and leak-free once installed, ensuring long-term reliability. Their user-friendly jointing system allows for quick and easy installation. OPVC pipes are significantly lighter than pipes made from traditional materials, which simplifies transportation and handling, often eliminating the need for heavy machinery. Combined with their flexibility, impact resistance, and ease of connection, OPVC pipes deliver excellent cost-performance and faster installation times compared to conventional piping systems.

Water Quality:

OPVC pipes ensure the highest standards of water quality throughout their service life. The material is completely resistant to corrosion and does not allow any chemical migration within the pipes. As a result, the fluid transported remains pure and unaltered, making OPVC an ideal choice for drinking water distribution systems. Its inert and stable composition guarantees safe, clean, and hygienic water delivery under all operating conditions.

Why Choose OPVC Pipes?

- Extremely Lightweight – Easy to handle and transport, reducing labor and equipment needs.
- Highest Orientation Class (Class 500) – Offers superior mechanical strength and performance.
- Chemically Inert (pH 3 to 12) – Resistant to a wide range of chemicals, ensuring durability in aggressive environments.
- Long Service Life – Designed to last over 50 years under normal operating conditions.
- Quick and Easy Installation – Simplified jointing process allows for faster and more efficient installation.
- Low Maintenance Cost – High durability and corrosion resistance minimize maintenance needs.
- 100% Recyclable – A sustainable, eco-friendly -green product.
- Compatible with Other Piping Systems – Easily connects with existing infrastructure.
- Project Cost Savings – Offers 25% to 30% cost savings compared to pipes made from other materials.

Tests Conducted as per IS 16647:2017

To ensure compliance with the Indian Standard IS 16647:2017, OPVC pipes undergo rigorous quality and performance testing. The following tests are conducted to validate the material properties, mechanical strength, and long-term reliability:

- Visual and Dimensional Inspection – To confirm surface quality, uniformity, and adherence to dimensional tolerances.
- Vicat Softening Temperature Test – Assesses the thermal resistance of the material.
- Density Test – Verifies the material consistency and quality.
- Resistance to External Blows at 0°C – Evaluates the impact strength under low-temperature conditions.
- Resistance to Internal Hydrostatic Pressure (Acceptance Test) – Confirms the pipe's ability to withstand internal pressure over time.
- Short-Term Negative Pressure Test – Assesses the leak tightness of joints and assemblies.
- Resistance to Dichloromethane – Tests chemical resistance and material stability.
- Uniaxial Tensile Strength Test – Measures the tensile strength and ductility of the pipe material.
- Ring Stiffness Test – Determines the pipe's ability to resist external deformation under load.

These tests ensure OPVC pipes meet the highest standards of performance, safety, and reliability for demanding applications.

Technical Specifications.

Nominal Diameter (ND)	Outside Diameter (OD)		PN 12.5		PN 16	
	Min	Max	Inside Diameter (ID)	Wall Thickness (e)	Inside Diameter (ID)	Wall Thickness (e)
			Average	Min	Average	Min
mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
110	110	110.4	104.4	2.4	104.0	2.6
160	160	160.5	152.0	3.5	151.4	3.7
200	200	200.6	190.0	4.3	189.2	4.6
250	250	250.8	237.4	5.4	236.4	5.8
315	315	316	299.2	6.8	298.0	7.2
400	400	401.2	379.8	8.7	378.4	9.2

Applications of OPVC Pipes

OPVC pipes are engineered for high strength, durability, and chemical resistance, making them ideal for a wide range of demanding applications, including:

- **Lift Irrigation Systems**

Efficient and reliable for high-pressure water delivery in agricultural settings.

- **Potable Drinking Water Supply**

Safe and non-toxic material ensures clean and uncontaminated water distribution.

- **Sewage Networks**

Resistant to corrosion and abrasion, ideal for long-term use in wastewater systems.

- **Chemical Wastewater Handling**

Suitable for Effluent Treatment Plants (E.T.P) and Common Effluent Treatment Plants (C.E.T.P) due to chemical inertness.

- **Water Treatment Facilities**

Effective in transporting chilled water and demineralized (D.M.) water under controlled conditions.

- **Infrastructure Networks**

Used in large-scale municipal and industrial pipeline installations.

OPVC Fittings



Storage and Handling.

- Avoid dropping or throwing pipes onto hard or sharp surfaces, as this can cause cracks, dents, or deep scratches.
- Store pipes horizontally on a flat, even surface .
- Stack pipes in layers with socket and free ends alternated to ensure that the socket does not bear any load.
- Do not stack pipes above 1.5 meters in height to avoid excess load and possible deformation.
- When stored outdoors, protect pipes from direct sunlight by covering them with a light-colored, opaque material. This helps reflect solar radiation and prevents overheating. Ensure adequate ventilation to avoid heat buildup and warping.

Comparison: OPVC vs HDPE vs Ductile Iron (DI) Pipes

Parameters	OPVC (Oriented PVC)	HDPE (High-Density Polyethylene)	DI (Ductile Iron)
Weight	Very lightweight	Lightweight	Heavy; requires machinery
Installation	Easy; mechanical joints; fast	Fusion welding; needs skilled labor	Labor-intensive; heavy handling
Joining Method	Push-fit / Rubber gasket	Butt fusion / Electrofusion	Mechanical joints / Gasket joints
Pressure Rating	High (up to PN 25)	Medium to High (commonly PN 6–20)	High (typically PN 10–25)
Hydraulic Efficiency	Very smooth; 20–30% more flow	Smooth, but can deform under pressure	Rougher internal surface
Impact Resistance	Excellent (due to molecular orientation)	Very high; good flexibility	Moderate; may crack under sudden impact
UV Resistance	Requires cover during storage	Needs UV-stabilized grade for outdoor use	Not affected
Corrosion Resistance	100% corrosion resistant	Excellent corrosion resistance	Prone to corrosion; requires coatings
Chemical Resistance	pH 3–12; suitable for industrial waste & water	Excellent; broad chemical compatibility	Limited; needs lining for chemical exposure
Water Hammer Resistance	Excellent; low celerity	Good; moderate celerity	Poor; high celerity, more prone to water hammer
Service Life	50+ years	50+ years	25–50 years
Recyclability	100% recyclable; eco-friendly	100% recyclable	Recyclable, but energy-intensive
Maintenance	Very low	Low	Moderate to high (due to corrosion and aging)
Cost	25–30% cost savings over DI	Higher material cost than OPVC	High (material + protection + installation)

DWC

Double Wall Corrugated Pipes
For Main Sewer Line



Pipes as Per
IS:16098-2



What is DWC ?

DWC Pipes are manufactured using HDPE polymer. These pipes are resistant to various types of gases & chemicals which are generated due to putrefaction of various ingredients flowing in the system.

DWC Pipes are manufactured as per IS 16098 (Part-2), have a smooth internal surface and corrugated external surface. The corrugated external surface provides greater stiffness, withstands soil movement & takes higher loads (static & dynamic), whereas the internal surface helps in smooth flow of sewerage.

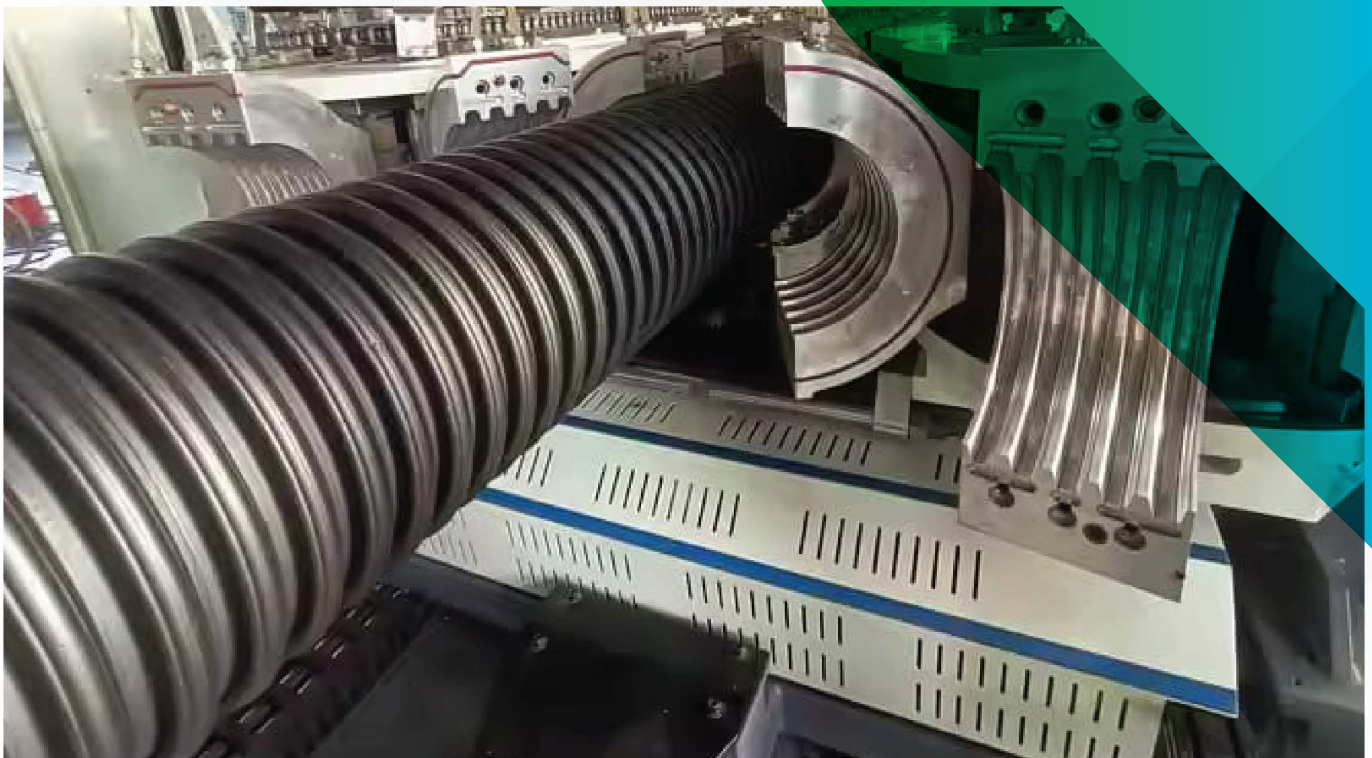
DWC Pipes are available in SN 4 and SN 8 stiffness classes with sizes from 100 mm to 500 mm ID. These pipes have a standard length of 6 metre and are available with rubber ring jointings.

Why use DWC ?

Currently, pipes that are widely used for underground non-pressure drainage & sewerage applications are made of RCC & Stoneware (Clay Pipes).

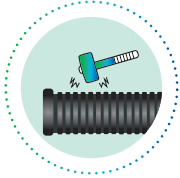
Due to their rigid nature, when embedded, these pipes experience severe stress because of the earth pressure & dynamic load which results in cracks and leads to system failure. In extreme cases, the pipe may collapse.

RCC or Stoneware pipes are generally available in 2 metre length thereby leading to more number of joints. As these pipes are heavy, during installation machines are required to lift & lay which is cumbersome.



Salient Features of HDPE Material

High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) is a polymer material that is durable, strong and corrosion resistant.



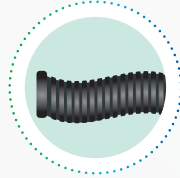
Impact Resistant



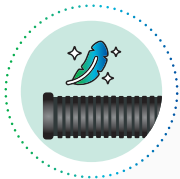
Corrosion & Abrasion Resistant



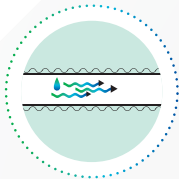
Chemical Resistant



Flexible



Lightweight



High Flow Capacity



Weather Resistant



Recyclable Material

DWC Pipes are the ideal solution which addresses the main concerns of the underground drainage systems. We have enlisted some of the features here -

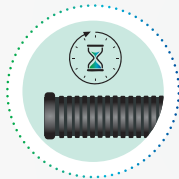
Features of DWC Pipes



Easy To Handle



Corrosion & Abrasion Resistant



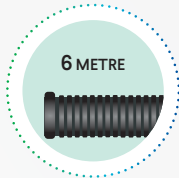
Long Life



Superior Performance Than Rcc Pipes



Easy To Transport & Store



Lesser Joints Ensure Lesser Chance Of Leakage



Anti-rodent

Application of DWC Pipes

DWC Pipes are used for underground applications such as -



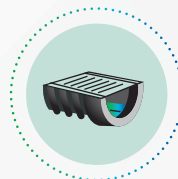
Underground Drainage



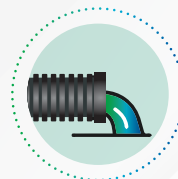
Sewerage



Storm Water & Surface Water Drainage



Highway & Road Drainage



Industrial Liquid Waste

Parameters	DWC (HDPE Double-Wall Corrugated) Pipes	RCC Pipes
Length of pipes available	6.0 m	2.0 - 2.5 m
Pipe diameters available	100 - 1000 mm	150 - 1000 mm
Pipe material property	Flexible pipe	Rigid pipe
Pipe design (structural property)	Due to its flexibility it allows deformation in diameter as well as in joints under external load and soil natural movement and hence operates years after years without affecting the environment	Due to its rigid nature it could not deform and hence gets damaged under external load or leaks due to natural soil movement at joint. Sewer water could also leach in ground water harming the environment
Pipe jointing	Socket & Spigot joint with elastomeric sealing ring	1. Coller joint with help of cement mortar 2. Socket & Spigot joint with rubber ring and cement mortar
Pipe weight	Very light	Heavy (19-20 times heavy than DWC* pipes)
Pipe roughness coefficient	0.009 Much higher flow rate due to less roughness coefficient and hence during design, pipe diameter requirement is less as compared to concrete & DI pipes	0.014 Lesser flow rate due to more roughness coefficient and hence during designing, pipe diameter requirement will be higher than DWC* pipe
Handling of pipe	Easy due to its light weight	Difficult due to its heavy weight
Corrosion resistance	Highly corrosion resistance	Not resistant to Hydrogen Sulfide gas which is present in all sewer pipes, hence Sulphate resistant cement is used during manufacture
Installation	Good flexibility, low requirements for foundation	High rigidity, high requirement for foundation base for laying, not easy to handle & bend, difficult to connect with other pipe
Pipe class	Stiffness class SN 4, SN 8 (Non-Internal Pressure Applications)	NP 1, NP 2, NP 3, NP 4 (Non-Internal Pressure Applications)
Pipe stacking on site	Stacked on plain ground. Smaller diameter pipes can be nested in bigger diameter pipes	Stacked on plain ground separately. Can not be nested due to its heavy weight
Pipe handling on field	Light weight hence safe in manual handling, has high impact resistance and is non-breakable due to miss handling	Heavy weight hence poor safety during handling, may lead to damage due to mishandling
Working features	High safety under buried installation	Low safety under buried installation
Life time	More than 50 years	Around 15-20 years

Pipe Dimensions

Sizes (mm)	100	150	200	250	300	400	500
Socket Length (mm)	32	43	54	59	64	74	85

Double Wall Corrugated Range



100 mm



150 mm



200 mm



250 mm



300 mm



400 mm



500 mm

Stiffness Class (SN 4 & SN 8)

Fittings



COUPLER



TEE



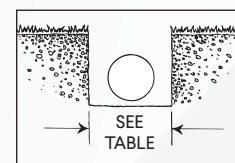
BEND

Installation of DWC Pipes

Trench Preparation

Sewer Trench width depends on the soil condition, type of side protection and the working space required at the bottom of the trench for smooth installations. Considering all the above factors, minimum trench width as per IS 16098 Part 2 is -

Sr. No	Pipe Diameter (mm)	Trench Width (mtr)
1	75 to 200	0.6
2	250	0.7
3	300	0.8
4	400	0.9
5	500	1.05
6	600	1.2
7	800	1.3
8	900	1.6
9	1000	1.8

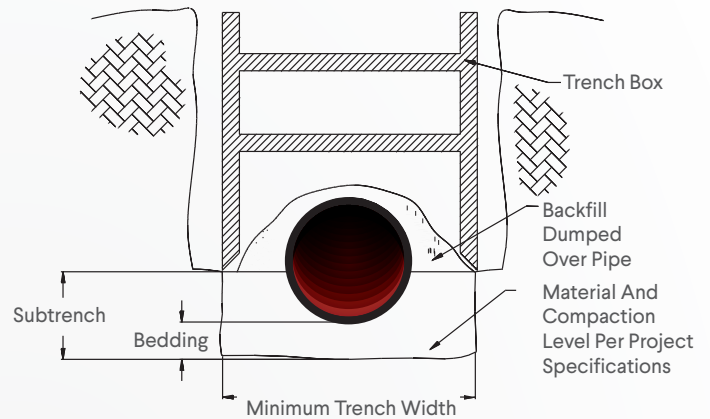


Excavation

- Sewer trenches should be in straight lines as much as possible
- Instead of conventional manholes, DWC fittings such as tees and bends should be used at transitions
- Excavated spoils should not be deposited in the proximity to prevent the collapse of the side of the trenches
- The sides of the trench should be supported by shoring (wherever necessary) to ensure proper and speedy excavations and concurrently ensuring necessary protection to contiguous structures
- Dewatering: Sewer installations in trenches should be adequately dewatered for the placement of the pipe at proper gradient till the pipe is integrated through socket and spigot joint with the already laid segment

Bedding

- For maximum combined loading (Wheel Load + Backfill), any form of cement, concrete structural bedding would not be necessary
- For maintenance of sewer slopes the initial backfill should be enveloped with sand or gravel (as computed through structural design of buried flexible conduit) over a single BFS (Brick Flat Soling)



The trench depth should be minimum 1.5 mtr onwards

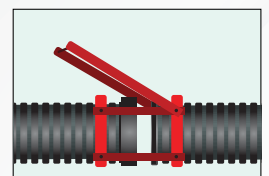
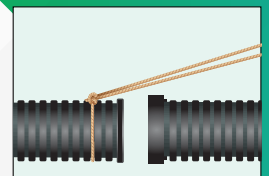
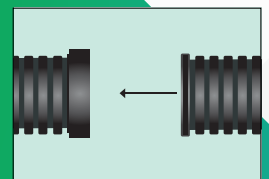
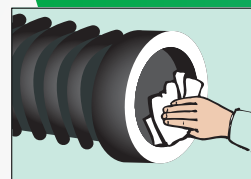
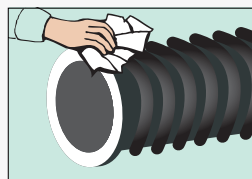
Laying

- For shallow trenches, place the pipe manually on the initial backfill envelop, directly
- For deep trenches with shoring / mild steel sheet piling
 - a) Make the trench reasonably free from ground water and other liquids
 - b) Place the pipe on the top level cross-struts of the timber shoring / mild steel sheet piling framework
 - c) Dismantle one / two cross struts and lower layer of the cross-struts and re-fix the struts immediately
 - d) In the same manner, reach up to the initial back filling and place the pipe at proper slope
 - e) Ensure anchorage, if any, after laying

Jointing Procedure

DWC pipes are manufactured with built in socket / bell.

- Clean the surface of the spigot socket using a cloth
- Insert the rubber ring on the spigot end in between first corrugated valley
- Carefully insert the spigot end into the socket end of pipe in the following steps



(b) Rope Method

- Rope to be tied at appropriate distance from the spigot end of the pipe to get enough force for pulling the pipe
- Pull the rope tightly so that the spigot end can smoothly go into the socket end of the pipe
- Jointing can be completed within few minutes making a leak-proof joint

(a) Jointing Jack Method

- Properly connect the jointing jack which is in two halves on DWC pipe corrugation on socketed and spigot end of pipes
- Insert the rubber ring fitted spigot end of the pipe inside the socket of the jointing jack
- The entire jointing process only takes a few minutes and a leak-proof joint is achieved

Construction of Backfill Envelope and Backfilling of the Trenches

- The material for initial backfill envelope should be as per the structural design of the flexible buried conduit
- It can be the same material that was removed during excavation or it can be fine sand / coarse sand / gravel depending on the over burden and superimposed load, but it should not be concrete which invariably induces undesired rigidity in the system
- The remaining portion of backfilling should be the material that was removed during excavation
- These materials should consist of clean earth and should not be from large clod or stone above 75 mm, ashes, refuse and other injurious materials
- Backfilling should start only after ensuring the water tightness test of joints for the concerned sewer segments. However, partial filling may be done while the joints are open



UPVC

UPVC Underground Drainage Piping Systems



Pipes as Per
IS:15328



Overview

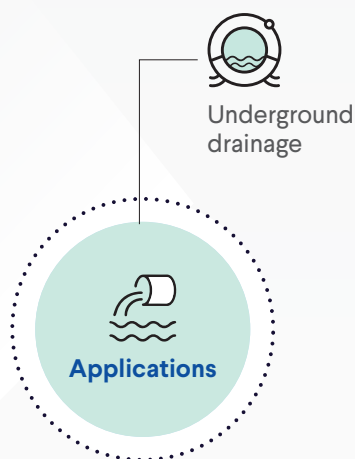
UPVC Pipe are noticeably and less expensive than existing PVC pipes/ concrete pipes. These pipes are interchangeable with solid wall pipes and are compatible with regular PVC fittings. We have introduced rubber and solvent fittings to offer a complete range of drainage piping systems.

Product Range

- Pipes: 110 to 400 mm
- Fittings: 110 to 200 mm

Standards

Pipes			Fittings		
Size(mm)	Standard	End Connection	Size(mm)	Standard	End Connection
SN 2 - 160 to 400 SN 4 - 160 to 400 SN 8 - 110 to 400	IS 15328	Elastomeric sealing Ring & Solvent joint	110, 160 & 200	EN - 1401 - 1	Elastomeric sealing Ring & Solvent joint



Features and Benefits

- Leak - proof
- Long life
- Anti - rodent
- Light - weight and easy to transport
- Fast and easy installation, even in wet conditions
- Resistance to abrasion, smooth bore pipes reduce the risk of blockage
- Good impact resistance

Dimensions

Nominal Size (Outside Diameter)	Mean Outside Diameter		Wall Thickness					
			SN 2 (SDR 51)		SN 4 (SDR 41)		SN 8 (SDR 34)	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
110	110.00	110.40	-	-	-	-	3.20	3.70
160	160.00	160.50	3.20	3.70	4.00	4.60	4.70	5.40
200	200.00	200.60	3.90	4.50	4.90	5.60	5.90	6.70
250	250.00	250.80	4.90	5.60	6.20	7.00	7.30	8.30
315	315.00	316.00	6.20	7.00	7.70	8.70	9.20	10.40
400	400.00	401.20	7.90	8.90	9.80	11.00	11.70	13.10



INSPECTION CHAMBER



Inspection Chamber

SUJA's state-of-the-art Inspection Chamber is your gateway to plumbing precision and seamless maintenance. Engineered with Polypropylene, this durable, injection-moulded product has superior chemical resistance over various acids and bases. This ensures good impact strength and low co-efficient if placed at intersections of various drainage lines. Our Inspection Chambers offer a convenient solution for quick inspection, maintenance and removal of debris resulting from sewer waste flow.



5 Way	450 X 160 X 110 mm
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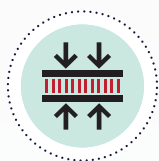


Straight	450 X 110 mm
Straight	450 X 160 mm

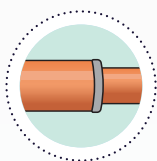
Applications

- Inspection Chambers become essential at the juncture where a branch pipe meets the main drainage run causing change in direction.
- Inspection Chambers are required to be installed at regular intervals along straight underground drains for easy inspection of clogs and maintenance.

Features



Heavy wall thickness and weight fortifies durability and load-bearing capacity



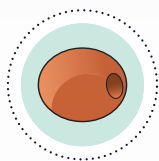
Top-notch rubber seal ensures leakproof performance



Integrated slope from inlet to outlet to promotes gravitational flow of sewerage



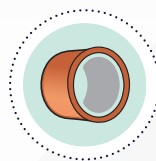
Anti-rodent



Taper deters wastes a accumulation within the chamber



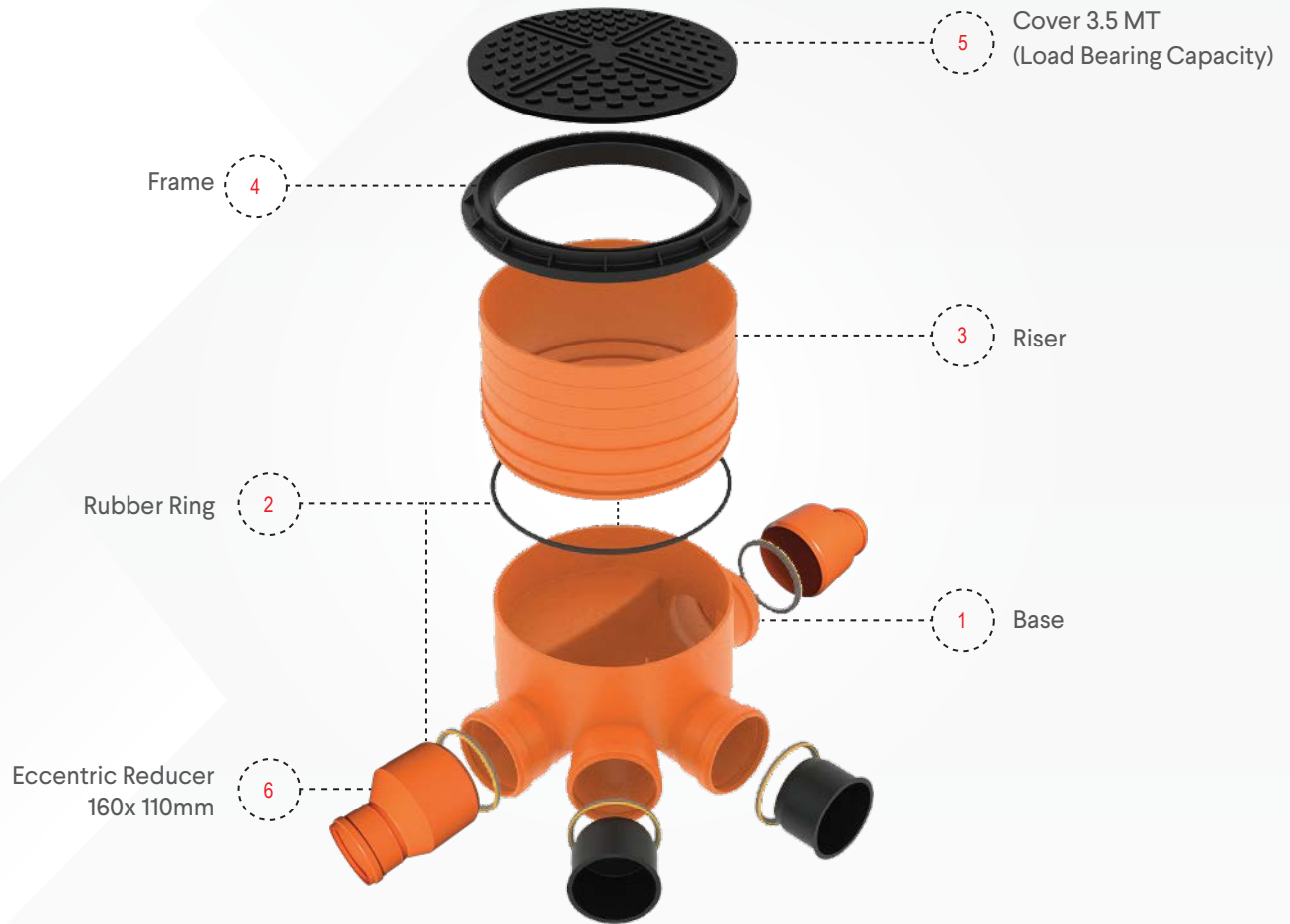
Corrosion-free



Dummy Plug (optional) effortlessly opens or closes outlets as per requirements

Components

The Inspection Chamber is provided as 6 components and is required to be assembled prior to on-site installation.



CABLE DUCT PIPES



Pipes as Per
IS:16205-24



Cable Duct

Infrastructure in India is seeing new avenues on daily basis. With multiple innovations happening across sectors and wiring being involved in almost all sectors, cable ducting becomes an essential investment in protecting wires across applications.

Introducing CABLE DUCT, made from High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) which provides long-term strength, chemical resistance and prevention of stress cracks. Its unique double-walled construction makes it light-weight, gives excellent mechanical properties like high ring stiffness and better impact strength. The smooth inner wall facilitates easy insertion of ducts and cables.

These pipes are manufactured using ultra-modern hi-tech machines which results in excellent finished product. It is manufactured as per standard IS 16205 – PART 24. Cable Duct is available in class 450N and 750N.



Key features and advantages



Light-weight makes it easy to assemble and transport.



Smooth internal surface makes it easy to pull cables through the pipe.



Optimum mechanical and physical properties.



Tough outer surface makes it easy to resist high impacts.



Low-maintenance and long-lasting.



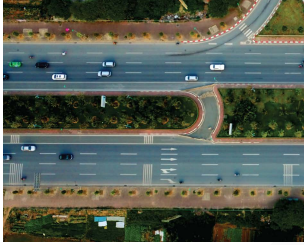
Built-in space capacity for future expansion.



Reduces cable over cable damage.

Applications

From power distribution to protecting cables from moisture and direct sunlight, CABLE Duct serves multiple purposes depending upon where it is installed.



Highways



Public CCTV



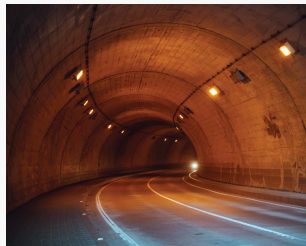
Railway Signals



Overbridge



Flyovers



Tunnel



Telecom and Optical
Fibre Network

Fittings



COUPLER



ELBOW



GROSS TEE



TEE

Available sizes

Pipes (OD) : 40mm, 50mm, 63mm, 75mm, 90mm, 110mm, 120mm, 160mm.

Fittings : 50mm, 63mm, 75mm, 90mm.

a. Standard length of pipes is 6 meter for sizes 90mm - 160mm.

b. For sizes 50mm, 63mm & 75mm, it will be available in coil of 100 meter.

Joining Method: Coupler (with or without rubber ring).

Colour Coding (Suggested)

Suggested colour code to be followed for various applications. This will help in visual management of the cables in a common duct.

Colour		Use
	BLACK	Domestic mains electric cable, low voltage.
	RED	High voltage electric cable.
	YELLOW	Service and mains gas cable (ducting is perforated to allow for gas venting).
	BLUE	Water pipes installed at least 750mm below surface.
	GREEN	Broadband, telephone and non-motorway CCTV cables.
	GREY	BT or telecommunications cables.
	PURPLE	Motorway service cables for speed cameras, traffic cameras, emergency phones etc.
	ORANGE	Street lighting and traffic signalling cables (i.e. traffic lights).

SUJA POLYMERS

(A Division of M/s Vignesh Polymers India Private Limited)

O-PVC • DWC • UPVC UGD • INSPECTION CHAMBER • CABLE DUCT



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