1. Clean pipe ends, removing oil, dirt, loose scale, and rust; gaskets should seat on bare metal.
2. Place follower rings over pipe ends. Chalk mark 'X' half of middle ring length from pipe ends to use as a gauge for centering middle ring.
3. Clean rubber gaskets and insulating sleeve, and place on pipe. Push insulator onto the larger pipe end as far as it will go.
4. Brush soapy water (anti-freeze should be added in freezing weather) to outside of gaskets and inside of middle ring at each end.
5. Place large end of middle ring over the insulator until end of middle ring meets the chalk mark. Slide insulating gasket into position.
6. Stab the smaller pipe into the middle ring until the end meets the chalk mark. Pull out pipe 1/2" to allow for expansion. Slide gasket into position.
7. Slide followers into position over the gaskets.
8. Line up bolt holes of followers, insert bolts and run on nuts with flat face toward the end of bolt.
9. Wrench tighten bolts diametrically, applying one to two turns to a nut at a time only, to 25 ft. lbs. pull. Be sure all nuts are all same distance from bolt ends.
10. Continue to tighten all bolts evenly until proper tightness is reached per recommended torque in chart below.

**RECOMMENDED BOLT TORQUE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Torque</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/8&quot;</td>
<td>75 FT. LBS. MIN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/4&quot;</td>
<td>90 FT. LBS. MIN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WARNING**

When pipe pullout could occur, proper anchoring of the pipe joint is required. On natural gas piping: Failure to anchor could result in escaping gas that could ignite and cause property damage, serious injury or death. On other than natural gas piping: Failure to anchor could result in escaping line content and cause property damage, serious injury or death.