



Remora Electrical

Things to know

All Round Fixing Band



Technical Breakdown

Multi-purpose fixing band is basically a flexible, perforated strip used to support or restrain pipes, cables, and ductwork. It's designed to be bent and shaped on-site to create custom brackets. While the standard galvanised steel version is the most common for general construction, you've also got specialist options like copper and stainless steel (304 grade).

The copper bands, usually available in 12mm and 17mm widths, are essential when you're working with copper pipework to prevent bimetallic corrosion, which happens if you use galvanised steel against copper.

Stainless steel 304 is the go-to for harsh environments or food-grade areas where rust resistance is non-negotiable.

The band features pre-punched holes that make it easy to secure with bolts, screws, or nails. It comes in 10-metre coils, making it easy to store in a van. The 12mm width is perfect for lighter lighting cables or small tubes, while the 17mm and 26mm versions handle heavier loads like waste pipes. Because it's thin - usually under 1mm - you can easily manipulate it around awkward shapes, but it still maintains enough tensile strength to hold things steady. The plastic-coated versions add extra protection for cable jackets, making sure the metal edges don't bite into the insulation over time.

How to Choose - Selecting the right band comes down to the material you are supporting and the environment. If you are fixing copper pipes, you must use the copper band in 12mm or 17mm to avoid a chemical reaction that weakens the metal.

For heavy-duty outdoor or industrial jobs, go for the 304 stainless steel because it won't rot away in the rain. Width is also a factor. Use the 12mm for small, fiddly jobs or tight spaces. The 17mm is the standard for most plumbing and electrical installs, giving a good balance of strength and flexibility.

If you're running cables, a plastic-coated band is better because it protects the cable from vibration damage against the steel edge.

Best Practices - To get a professional finish, always use proper tin snips to cut the band. If you try to snap it by bending it, you'll end up with a sharp, ragged end that's a safety hazard.

When wrapping a pipe, ensure the band is pulled tight but don't over-tighten to the point of distorting the pipe.

Use a washer under your screw head to prevent the screw from pulling through the pre-drilled holes, especially on the thinner 12mm bands.

For long horizontal runs, space your fixings every 500mm or so to prevent sagging. If you're using the stainless steel band in a damp area, make sure your fixings (screws/bolts) are also stainless to stop the whole thing rusting from the screw hole outwards.

Q Can I use this fixing band for permanent outdoor installations?

A You can, but you need to be careful. The standard galvanised version will eventually succumb to the elements, especially in coastal areas. For long-term outdoor use, the PPA (plastic) or powder coated band is much better as it shields the steel from direct rain and salt air. If the coating gets nicked, however, the steel underneath can still rust, so it's worth checking it every few years.

Q How do I stop the band from cutting into my cables?

A The best way is to use the coated band. This creates a soft buffer between the metal and the cable. If you only have plain band, make sure you don't over-tighten it, and try to file down any sharp cut ends at the start and finish of the run.