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pneumatics
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sealing & shielding





Quick Coupling Products

Quick Couplings, Swivels, Valves, Diagnostic Equipment Catalog 3800 USA | February 2014





Quick Coupling Division Locations





Chetek, WI



Grantsburg, WI



Union City, PA



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Codes

The following seal compound and body material compatibility chart is provided as an aid in selecting a specific synthetic rubber compound or body material for a particular application. Operating and environmental conditions must be considered when making the selection of a quick coupling.

Refer to the appropriate section of the catalog for Ordering Information for Seal Codes for specific products.

To indicate a special material just add the appropriate code letter as a suffix to the catalog number of the coupler.

It is not necessary to use the code "STD" as the standard Nitrile seal will be used when another code is not used.

For recommendations for media not listed below, please contact your Parker representative or the factory.

Note

This chart is intended as a guide only and is not be considered as a recommendation to use Parker quick action couplings in a specific application or with a specific fluid, other factors that must be considered include but are not limited to: fluid and ambient temperature, system pressure, both operating and peak, frequency of connect and disconnect, and applicable standards or regulations.

CODES: 1 = Satisfactory 2 = Fair 3 = Not Recommended 4 = Insufficient Data Available

		В	DDY MATER		SEAL MATERIAL			
MEDIA	Brass	Steel		303 S.S.	Nitrile	E.P.		
3M FC-75	4	4	4	4	1	1	2	1
ACETAMIDE	4	4	1	2	1	1	3	1
ACETIC ACID (5%)	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1
ACETONE	1	2	1	1	3	1	3	3
ACETOPHENONE	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	3
ACETYL ACETONE	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	3
ACETYL CHLORIDE	4	2	2	2	3	3	1	3
ACETYLENE	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
AIR (200 DEGREES F.)	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
AIR (300 DEGREES F.)	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
AIR (400 DEGREES F.)	i	2	i	1	3	3	i	3
ALUMINUM ACETATE	, A	4	4	4	2	1	3	2
ALUMINUM BROMIDE	4	4	4	4	1	i	1	1
ALUMINUM CHLORIDE (10%)	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
ALUMINUM CHLORIDE (100%)	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
ALUMINUM FLOURIDE	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
ALUMINUM PLOURIDE	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
	4	3 4	4	4	1	1	1	1
ALUMINUM SALTS	-	-	•	•	•	1		1
ALUMINUM SULPHATE	2	3	2	3	1		1	
ALUMS (NH3,Cr,K)	4	4	4	4	1	1	3	1
AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS)	3	2	1	1	2	1	3	1
AMMONIA (COLD, GAS)	3	2	4	1	1	1	3	1
AMMONIA (HOT, GAS)	3	2	4	1	3	2	3	2
AMMONIUM CARBONATE	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	1
AMMONIUM NITRATE	3	3	1	1	1	1	4	1
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE SOLUTION	3	3	1	2	3	1	4	4
AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE	•	•	_	•			,	_
MONO-, DI-, TRI-BASIC)	3	3	3	2	1	1	4	1
AMMONIUM SALTS	4	4	4	4	1	1	3	1
AMMONIUM SULFATE	3	3	2	3	1	1	3	1
AMYL BORATE	4	4	4	4	1	3	1	1
AMYL CHLORIDE	4	2	1	1	4	3	1	3
AMYL CHLORONAPHTHALENE	4	4	4	4	3	3	1	3
AMYL NAPHTHALENE	4	4	4	4	3	3	1	3
ANIMAL OIL (LARD OIL)	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
AROCLOR 1248	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	3
AROCLOR 1254	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	3
AROCLOR 1260	2	3	3	3	1	4	1	1
AROMATIC FUEL (50%)	4	4	4	4	2	3	1	3
ARSENIC ACID	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
ASPHALT	3	3	1	1	2	3	1	2
ASTM OIL, NO. 1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
ASTM OIL. NO. 2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2

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	BODY MATERIAL			SEAL MATERIAL				
MEDIA	Brass	Steel	316 S.S.	303 S.S.	Nitrile		Fluorocarbon	
ASTM OIL, NO. 3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
ASTM DEFERENCE FUEL A	1	1	1	1	2	3 3	1	3
ASTM REFERENCE FUEL A ASTM REFERENCE FUEL B	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	2
ASTM REFERENCE FUEL C	3 3	2	1	1	2	3	1	3 3
AUTOMOTIVE BRAKE FLUID	4	4	4	4	3	1	3	2
BARIUM CHLORIDE	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1
BARIUM HYDROXIDE	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1
BARIUM SALTS	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
BARIUM SULFIDE	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1
BEER	3	3	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	1
BEET SUGAR LIQUORS BENZALDEHYDE	3	3	2	3	3	1	3	2
BENZENE	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	3
BENZENESULFONIC ACID (10%)	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2
BENZINE	4	4	4	4	1	3	1	2
BENZOIC ACID	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
BENZYL ALCOHOL	4	3	1	2	3	2	1	2
BENZYL CHLORIDE	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	3
BLEACH LIQUOR	4	4	4 3	4 3	3	1	1	2 3
BORAX BORDEAUX MIXTURE	3 4	2 4	4	4	2	1	1 1	3 2
BORIC ACID	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1
BRAKE FLUID (NON-PETROLEUM)	4	4	4	4	3	1	3	2
BRINE (SODIUM CHLORIDE)	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
BROMINE	4	4	4	4	3	3	1	3
BROMINE WATER	4	4	4	4	3	2	1	3
BUNKER OIL	4	4	4	4	1	3	1	3
BUTADIENE (MONOMER)	3	2	1	2	3	3	1	3
BUTANE	3 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1	3	1 1	2
BUTANE (2,2, & 2,3-DIMETHYL) BUTANOL (BUTYL ALCOHOL)	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
BUTTER - ANIMAL FAT	2	3	1	2	i	1	1	2
BUTYL BUTYRATE	4	4	4	4	3	1	1	3
BUTYL STEARATE	4	4	4	4	2	3	1	3
CALCINE LIQUORS	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	4
CALCIUM ACETATE	4	4	4	4	2	1	3	2
CALCIUM BISULFITE	3 3	3	2 3	3 2	2 1	1 1	2	2 1
CALCIUM CARBONATE CALCIUM CHLORIDE	3	2	2	3	1	1	1 1	1 1
CALCIUM HYDROXIDE	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	2
CALCIUM SALTS	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
CALCIUM SULFIDE	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
CALICHE LIQUORS	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
CANE SUGAR LIQUORS	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
CARBON BISULPHIDE CARBON DIOXIDE	4 1	4 2	4 1	4 1	3 1	3 1	1	3
CARBON DISULFIDE	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	3
CARBON MONOXIDE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	2	3	1	3	2	3	1	3
CARBONIC ACID	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1
CASTOR OIL	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
CELLUGUARD	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
CELLULUBE (NOW FYRQUEL) CHINA WOOD OIL (TUNG OIL)	4 2	4 2	4 1	4 1	3	1 3	1 1	3 2
CHINA WOOD OIL (TONG OIL) CHLORINATED SALT BRINE	4	4	4	4	1 3	3 3	1	3
CHLORINATED SOLVENTS	4	4	4	4	3	3	1	3 3
CHLOROBENZENE	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	3
CHLOROBUTADIENE	4	4	4	4	3	3	1	3
CHLOROFORM	3	2	2	1	3	3	1	3
CHLORPHENOL	4	4	4	4	3	3	1	3
COCONUT OIL	4	4	4	4	1	3	1	3
COPPER CHLORIDE	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	1 1	1 1	1 1	2 1
COPPER SALTS COPPER SULFATE	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1 1
OULT EN SULL'ATE	3	J		3				



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		BODY MATERIAL					AL MATERIAL	
MEDIA	Brass	Steel	316 S.S.	303 S.S.	Nitrile	E.P.	Fluorocarbon	Neoprene
CORN OIL	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
COTTONSEED OIL	3	2	1	2	1	3	1	3
CREOSOLS	3 3	2 3	1 2	2 1	3 1	3	1	3 2
CREOSOTE CRESYLIC ACID	3 4	2	1	2	3	3	1	3
CRUDE OIL	3	2	1	1	2	3	1	3
CUTTING OIL	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
DECANE	4	4	4	4	1	3	1	3
DENATURED ALCOHOL	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
DETERGENT, WATER SOLUTION	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2
DIESEL FUEL	1	1	1 1	1	1	3	1	3 1
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHYL FORMAMIDE	3 4	1 4	1	1	2	1	3	3
DOW CHEMICAL HD50-4	4	4	4	4	4	1	3	2
DOW CORNING 200, 510, 550	4	4	4	4	2	1	1	1
DOWTHERM A,E	3	1	2	2	3	3	1	3
ETHANOL	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	1
ETHYL CHLORIDE	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
ETHYL HEXANOL	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE	3 2	3 2	1 1	2 2	3 1	3 1	1 1	3 1
ETHYLENE GLYCOL FATTY ACIDS	3	3	1	2	2	3	1	2
FREON 11	1	4	4	4	2	3	2	3
FREON 12	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	1
FREON 22	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	1
FREON 134a	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	1
FUEL OIL	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
GALLIC ACID	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2
GAS, LIQUID, PROPANE (LPG)	1 2	3 3	1 1	1 1	1 1	3 3	1	2 1
GAS, NATURAL GASOLINE	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	3
GELATIN	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
GLUCOSE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
GLYCERINE (GLYCEROL)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
GLYCOLS	3	2	2	2	1	1	3	1
GREEN SULFATE LIQUOR	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	2
GULF - FR FLUID (EMULSION) GULF - FR FLUID G	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	1 1	3 1	1 1	2 1
GULF - FR FLUID G GULF - FR FLUID P	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	3
HELIUM	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
HEPTANE	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
HYDRAULIC OIL (PETROLEUM BASE)	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
HYDRAULIC OIL (WATER BASE)	4	1	1	1	2	1	3	2
HYDRAZINE	4	3	1	1	2	1	3	2
HYDROGEN GAS	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
HYDROLUBE ISO OCTANE	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	1 1	1 3	1	2 2
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	4	4	i	1	2	1	1	1
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
ISOPROPYL ETHER	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3
JP3 AND JP4	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
KEROSENE	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
LARD, ANIMAL FAT	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
LINSEED OIL LUBRICATING OIL SAE 10, 20, 30, 40, 50	3 1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3 2
MAGNESIUM SALTS	4	4	4	4	1	ა 1	1	1
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
MERCURY	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
METHANE	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	2
METHANOL	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
METHYL BROMIDE	4	1	1	1	2	3	1	3
METHYL CHLORIDE (DRY)	2	3	1 1	1	3	3	1	3
METHYL CHLORIDE (WET)	1 4	3 4	1 4	3 4	3 1	3	1	3
METHYL ETHER METHYL ETHYL KETONE (MEK)	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	3	3 1	3	3
MIL-F-81912 (JP-9)	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3



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		Y MATERI			SE	AL MATE		
MEDIA	Brass	Steel	316 S.S.	303 S.S.	Nitrile	E.P. F	luorocarbon	Neopren
MIL-H-5606	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
MIL-H-6083	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
MIL-H-7083	1	1	1 1	1 1	1	1	2 1	2
MIL-H-8446 (MLO-8515) MIL-L-2104 & 2104B	2 1	1	1	1	2 1	3 3	1	1 2
MIL-L-7808	3	2	1	1	2	3	1	3
MILK	2	1	i	i	1	1	i	1
MINERAL OILS	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
MLO-7277 AND MLO-7557	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	3
MOBILE HF	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
MONOMETHYL HYDRAZINE	4	4	4	4	2	1	4	2
NAPHTHA (COAL OR PETROLEUM)	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	3
NAPHTHALENE	2	1	2	2	3	3	1	3
NAPHTHENIC ACID	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	3
NEATSFOOT OIL NICKEL, ACETATE	4 3	4 2	4 1	4 1	1 2	2	1 3	3 2
NICKEL CHLORIDE	3	3	2	2	1	1	3 1	2
NICKEL SALTS	4	4	4	4	i	1	1	2
NICKEL SULFATE	3	3	1	1	i	1	1	1
NITROGEN	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
NITROUS OXIDE	2	2	2	1	1	4	4	4
OCTYL ALCOHOL	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
OLIVE OIL	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
ORTHO-DICHLOROBENZENE	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	3
OXALIC ACID	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	2
OXYGEN (200-400 DEGREES F.)	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	3 2	3 1	2 1	3 1
OXYGEN, COLD OZONE	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	3
PALMITIC ACID	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE	2	1	1	2	3	3	1	3
PARKER O LUBE	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
PEANUT OIL	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
PENTANE (2-3-METHYL, & 2-4 DIMETHYL)	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	2
PERCHLORIC ACID -2N	3	3	2	2	3	2	1	2
PERCHLOROETHYLENE	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	3
PETROLATUM	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
PETROLEUM OIL, BELOW 250 DEGREES F. PHENOL	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 3	3 3	1 1	2 3
PHOSPHORIC ACID (3 MOLAR)	3	3	2	2	ა 1	ა 1	1	2
PHOSPHORIC ACID (CONCENTRATED)	3	3	2	2	3	1	1	3
PHOSPHOROUS TRICHLORIDE	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	3
PICRIC ACID, MOLTEN	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2
PICRIC ACID, WATER SOLUTION	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
PINE OIL	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	3
PLATING SOLUTIONS (CHROME)	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	3
PLATING SOLUTIONS (OTHER)	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
PNEUMATIC SERVICE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
POTASSIUM ACETATE POTASSIUM CHLORIDE	2	1 3	2 1	2	2 1	1	3 1	2 1
POTASSIUM CHLORIDE POTASSIUM CYANIDE	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
POTASSIUM DICHROMATE	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE (50%)	3	2	1	2	2	1	3	2
POTASSIUM NITRATE	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
POTASSIUM SALTS	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
POTASSIUM SULFATE	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
PRL-HIGH TEMP. HYDR. OIL	4	4	4	4	2	3	1	2
PRODUCER GAS	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
PROPANE	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	2
PROPYL ALCOHOL	3 1	1	1	1	3	2	3	3
PROPYL ALCOHOL		1	1	1	1 3	1 3	1	1 3
PROPYLENE PYDRAUL 10E	1 3	1 1	1 1	1 1	3 3	3 1	1 3	3
PYDRAUL A-200, C SERIES	3	1	1	1	3	3	3 1	3
PYDRAUL, 3 SERIES	3	1	1	1	ა 3	ა 1	1	3
PYROGARD 42, 43, 53, 55	J		,		J	,		J
(PHOSPHATE ESTER)	4	4	4	4	3	1	1	3



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	ВОД	Y MATER	ΝΔΙ		SEA	L MATE	RIAI	
MEDIA	Brass	Steel	316 S.S.	303 S.S.	Nitrile		Fluorocarbon	Neoprene
PYROGARD D	4	4	4	4	1	3	3	2
SEA WATER (SALT WATER)	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2
SHELL IRUS 905	4	4	4	4	1	3	1	2
SILICONE GREASES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SILVER NITRATE	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1
SKYDROL 500, TYPE 2	3	1	1	1	3	1	3	3
SKYDROL 7000, TYPE 2	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	3
SOAP SOLUTIONS	3	3	1 1	1	1	1	1	2
SODIUM ACETATE	1	1	•	1	2	1	3 1	2
SODIUM BICARBONATE (BAKING SODA)	2 3	2	1 2	1 1	1	1	1	1
SODIUM BISULPHATE OR BISULPHITE SODIUM BORATE	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
SODIUM CARBONATE (SODA ASH)	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SODIUM CARBONATE (SODA ASH)	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
SODIUM CYANIDE	3	1	1	1	i	1	4	1
SODIUM HYDROXIDE (CAUSTIC SODA, LYE)	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	2
SODIUM HYDROXIDE, 50%	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	2
SODIUM METAPHOSPHATE	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
SODIUM NITRATE	3	2	1	1	2	1	4	2
SODIUM PERBORATE	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
SODIUM PEROXIDE	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
SODIUM PHOSPHATES	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	2
SODIUM SALTS	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	2
SODIUM SULFATE	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
SODIUM SULFIDE AND SULFITE	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1
SODIUM THIOSULFATE	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1
SOYBEAN OIL	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
STANNOUS CHLORIDE (15%)	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1
STEAM, BELOW 400 DEGEEES F.	1	3	1	1	3	1*	3	3
STODDARD SOLVENT	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
SUCROSE SOLUTIONS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
SULFUR	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
SULFUR LIQUORS	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
SULFUR (MOLTEN)	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	3
SULFUR DIOXIDE (DRY)	3 2	1 2	1 2	3 3	3 3	1 2	3 1	3 3
SULFUR TRIOXIDE (DRY) SUNSAFE	3	1	1	ა 1	1	3	1	2
TANNIC ACID (10%)	ა 1	3	2	3	1	3 1	1	2
TAR, BITUMINOUS	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	3
TARTARIC ACID	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	2
TERPINEOL	4	4	4	4	2	3	1	3
TERTIARY BUTYL ALCOHOL	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
TETRACHLOROETHANE	4	2	i	2	3	3	i	3
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	3	2	2	4	3	3	1	3
TETRAETHYL LEAD	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
TETRAETHYL LEAD (BLEND)	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	3
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	3
TOLUENE	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3
TRANSFORMER OIL	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
TRANSMISSION FLUID (TYPE A)	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
TRICHLOROETHANE	4	2	1	4	3	3	1	3
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	3
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE	4	1	2	2	3	1	2	3
TURBINE OIL #15 (MIL-L-7808A)	4	2	1	1	2	3	1	3
TURPENTINE	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	3
VARNISH	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	3
WATER	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	2
WHISKEY	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
WINE	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
WOOD OIL	4	2	1	1	1	3	1	2
XYLENE	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	3
ZINC SULFATE	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1



Ratings Code:

- G Good to excellent. Little or no swelling, tensile or surface changes. Preferred choice.
- L Marginal or conditional. Noticeable effects but not necessarily indicating lack of serviceability. Further testing suggested for specific application. Very long-term effects such as stiffening or potential for crazing should be evaluated.
- P Poor or unsatisfactory. Not recommended without extensive and realistic testing.
- Indicates that this was not tested.
- # For Teflon. Indicates good chemical resistance but potential for excessive permeation.

MEDIA	Rating
Acetaldehyde	Р
Acetates	L
Acetic Acid	G
Acetic Anhydride	L
Acetone	G
Acetyl Bromide	-
Acetyl Chloride	L
Air	G
Alcohols Aluminum Salts	L G
Ammonia	G
Amyl Acetate	L
Aniline	G
Animal Oils	G
Arsenic Salts	Ĺ
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	-
Barium Salts	G
Benzaldehyde	Ľ
Benzene (Benzol)	Ē
Benzyl Alcohol	G
Bleaching Liquors	_
Boric Acid Solution	G
Bromine	Р
Butane	L
Butanol	-
Butyl Acetate	Р
Calcium Salts	G
Carbon Dioxide	G
Carbon Disulfide	L
Carbon Tetrachloride	P
Caustic Potash	G
Caustic Soda	G
Chloracetic Acid	L
Chlorine (Dry)	P
Chlorine (Wet)	P P
Chloroform	P P
Chloroform Chromic Acid	G G
Copper Salts	G
Cresol	L
Cyclohexanone	Ĺ
Ethers	P
Ethyl Acetate	Ĺ
Ethyl Alcohol	G
Ethylamine	Ľ
Ethyl Bromide	<u>-</u>
Ethyl Chloride	Р
Fatty Acids	G
Ferric Salts	G
Formaldehyde	G
Formic Acid	G
Freon	Ĺ
Gasoline	L
Glucose	G

MEDIA	Rating
Glycerine	G
Hydriodic Acid	-
Hydrochloric Acid (Conc.)	G
Hydrochloric Acid (Med. Conc.)	G
Hydrofluoric Acid	G
Hydrogen Peroxide (Conc.)	L L
Hydrogen Peroxide (Dil.) Hydrogen Sulfide	G
lodine	G
Kerosene	P
Ketones	G
Lacquer Solvent	Ĺ
Lactic Acid	G
Lead Acetate	G
Linseed Oil	G
Magnesium Salts	G
Naphtha	L
Natural Gas	L
Nickel Salts	G
Nitric Acid (Conc.)	P
Nitric Acid (Dil.) Nitrobenzene	L G
Nitrogen Oxides	-
Nitrous Acid	G
Oils (Animal and Mineral)	Ľ
Oils (Vegetable)	Ē
Oxygen	L
Perchloric Acid	L
Phenol	G
Potassium Salts	G
Pyridine	G
Silver Nitrate	G
Soap Solutions Sodium Salts	G G
Stearic Acid	L
Sulfur Chloride	P
Sulfuric Acid (Conc.)	Ĺ
Sulfuric Acid (Dil.)	- G
Sulfurous Acid	Ĺ
Tannic Acid	G
Tanning Extracts	L
Titanium Salts	-
Toluene (Toluol)	Р
Trichloracetic Acid	G
Trichlorethylene	P
Turpentine	P
Urea Uric Acid	G -
Water	- G
Xylene (Xylol)	P
Zinc Chloride	G G
	-



SAFETY GUIDE FOR SELECTING AND USING QUICK ACTION COUPLINGS AND RELATED ACCESSORIES



DANGER: Failure or improper selection or improper use of quick action couplings or related accessories can cause death, personal injury and property damage. Possible consequences of failure or improper selection or improper use of quick action couplings or related accessories include but are not limited to:

- Couplings or parts thrown off at high speed.
- High velocity fluid discharge.
- Explosion or burning of the conveyed fluid.
- Contact with suddenly moving or falling objects that are to be held in position or moved by the conveyed fluid.
- Dangerously whipping hose.
- Contact with conveyed fluids that may be hot, cold, toxic, or otherwise injurious.
- Sparking or explosion while paint or flammable liquid spraying.

Before selecting or using any Parker quick action couplings or related accessories, it is important that you read and follow the following instructions.

- **1.1 Scope:** This safety guide provides instructions for selecting and using (including installing connecting, disconnecting, and maintaining) quick action couplings and related accessories (including caps, plugs, blow guns, and two way valves). This safety guide is a supplement to and is to be used with, the specific Parker publications for the specific quick action couplings and related accessories that are being considered for use.
- **1.2 Fail-Safe:** Quick action couplings or the hose they are attached to can fail without warning for many reasons. Design all systems and equipment in a fail-safe mode, so that failure of the quick action coupling or hose will not endanger persons or property.
- **1.3 Distribution:** Provide a copy of this safety guide to each person that is responsible for selecting or using quick action coupling products. Do not select or use quick action couplings without thoroughly reading and understanding this safety guide as well as the specific Parker publications for the products considered or selected.
- **1.4 User Responsibility:** Due to the wide variety of operating conditions and uses for quick action couplings, Parker and its distributors do not represent or warrant that any particular quick action coupling is suitable for any specific end use system. This safety guide does not analyze all technical parameters that must be considered in selecting a product. The user, through its own analysis and testing, is solely responsible for:
- Making the final selection of the guick action couplings.
- Assuring that the user's requirements are met and that the use presents no health or safety hazards.
- Providing all appropriate health and safety warnings on the equipment on which the quick action couplings are used.
- 1.5 Additional Questions: Call the appropriate Parker customer service department if you have any questions or require any additional information. For the telephone numbers of the appropriate customer service department, see the Parker publication for the product being considered or used.

2.0 QUICK ACTION COUPLING SELECTION INSTRUCTIONS

2.1 Pressure: Quick action couplings selection must be made so that the published rated pressure of the coupling is equal to or greater than the maximum system pressure. Surge pressures in the system higher than the rated pressure of the coupling will shorten the quick action coupling's life. Do not confuse burst pressure or other pressure values with rated pressure and do not use burst pressure or other pressure values for this purpose.

- **2.2 Fluid Compatibility:** Quick action couplings selection must assure compatibility of the body and seal materials with the fluid media used. See the fluid compatibility chart in the Parker publication for the product being considered or used.
- 2.3 Temperature: Be certain that fluid and ambient temperatures, both steady and transient, do not exceed the limitations of the quick action couplings. Use caution and hand protection when connecting or disconnecting quick action couplings that are heated or cooled by the media they are conducting or by their environment.
- **2.4 Size:** Transmission of power by means of pressurized liquid varies with pressure and rate of flow. The size of the quick action couplings and other components of the system must be adequate to keep pressure losses to a minimum and avoid damage due to heat generation or excessive fluid velocity.
- **2.5 Pressurized Connect or Disconnect:** If connecting or disconnecting under pressure is a requirement, use only quick action couplings designed for that purpose. The rated operating pressure of a quick action coupling may not be the pressure at which it may be safely connected or disconnected.
- **2.6 Environment:** Care must be taken to ensure that quick action couplings are either compatible with or protected from the environment (that is, surrounding conditions) to which they are exposed. Environmental conditions including but not limited to ultraviolet radiation, ozone, moisture, water, salt water, chemicals, and air pollutants can cause degradation and premature failure.
- **2.7 Locking Means:** Ball locking quick action couplings can unintentionally disconnect if they are dragged over obstructions on the end of a hose or if the sleeve is bumped or moved enough to cause disconnect. Sleeves designed with flanges to provide better gripping for oily or gloved hands are especially susceptible to accidental disconnect and should not be used where these conditions exist. Sleeve lock or union (threaded) sleeve designs should be considered where there is a potential for accidental uncoupling.
- **2.8 Mechanical Loads:** External forces can significantly reduce quick action couplings' life or cause failure. Mechanical loads which must be considered include excessive tensile or side loads, and vibration. Unusual applications may require special testing prior to quick action couplings selection.
- **2.9 Specifications and Standards:** When selecting quick action couplings, government, industry, and Parker specifications must be reviewed and followed as applicable.



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Minneapolis, MN

- **2.10 Vacuum:** Not all quick action couplings are suitable or recommended for vacuum service. Quick action couplings used for vacuum applications must be selected to ensure that the quick actions couplings will withstand the vacuum and pressure of the system.
- **2.11 Fire Resistant Fluids:** Some fire resistant fluids require seals other than the standard nitrile used in many quick action couplings.
- **2.12 Radiant Heat:** Quick action couplings can be heated to destruction or loss of sealability without contact by such nearby items as hot manifolds or molten metal. The same heat source may then initiate a fire. This can occur despite the presence of cool air around the quick action couplings.
- **2.13 Welding and Brazing:** Heating of plated parts, including quick action couplings and port adapters, above 450°F (232°C) such as during welding, brazing, or soldering may emit deadly gases and may cause coupling seal damage.

3.0 QUICK ACTION COUPLING INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

- **3.1 Pre-Installation Inspection:** Before installing a quick action coupling, visually inspect it and check for correct style, body material, seal material, and catalog number. Before final installation, coupling halves should be connected and disconnected with a sample of the mating half with which they will be used.
- **3.2 Quick Action Coupling Halves From Other Manufacturers** If a quick action coupling assembly is made up of one Parker half and one half from another manufacturer, the lowest pressure rating of the two halves should not be exceeded.
- **3.3 Fitting Installation:** Use a thread sealant, lubricant, or a combination of both when assembling pipe thread joints in quick action couplings. Be sure the sealant is compatible with the system fluid or gas. To avoid system contamination, use a liquid or paste type sealant rather than a tape style. Use the flats provided to hold the quick action coupling when installing fittings. Do not use pipe wrenches or a vice on other parts of the coupling to hold it when installing or removing fittings as damage or loosening of threaded joints in the coupling assembly could result. Do not apply excessive torque to taper pipe threads because cracking or splitting of the female component can result.
- **3.4 Caps and Plugs:** Use dust caps and plugs when quick action couplings are not coupled to exclude dirt and contamination and to protect critical surfaces from damage.
- **3.5 Coupling Location:** Locate quick action couplings where they can be reached for connect or disconnect without exposing the operator to slipping, falling, getting sprayed, or coming in contact with hot or moving parts.

3.6 Hose Whips: Use a hose whip (a short length of hose between the tool and the coupling half) instead of rigidly mounting a coupling half on hand tools or other devices. This reduces the potential for coupling damage if the tool is dropped and provides some isolation from mechanical vibration which could cause uncoupling.

4.0 QUICK ACTION COUPLING MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

- **4.1** Even with proper selection and installation, quick action coupling life may be significantly reduced without a continuing maintenance program. Frequency should be determined by the severity of the application and risk potential. A maintenance program must be established and followed by the user and must include the following as a minimum:
- **4.2 Visual Inspection of Quick Action Couplings:** Any of the following conditions require immediate shut down and replacement of the quick action coupling:
- Cracked, damaged, or corroded quick action coupling parts.
- · Leaks at the fitting, valve or mating seal.
- Broken coupling mounting hardware, especially breakaway clamps.
- **4.3 Visual Inspection All Other:** The following items must be tightened, repaired or replaced as required:
- Leaking seals or port connections.
- Remove excess dirt buildup on the coupling locking means or on the interface area of either coupling half.
- Clamps, guards, and shields.
- System fluid level, fluid type and any air entrapment.
- **4.4 Functional Test:** Operate the system at maximum operating pressure and check for possible malfunctions and freedom from leaks. Personnel must avoid potential hazardous areas while testing and using the system.
- **4.5 Replacement Intervals:** Specific replacement intervals must be considered based on previous service life, government or industry recommendations, or when failures could result in unacceptable downtime, damage or injury risk. See instruction 1.2 above.

Additional copies of the preceding safety information can be ordered by requesting "Safety Guide For Selecting and Using Quick Action Couplings and Related Accessories," Parker Publication No. 3800-B1.0

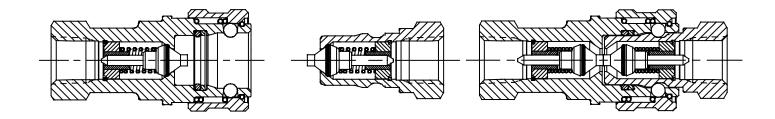
Contact The Quick Coupling Division, Minneapolis, MN.



- 1. Terms and Conditions. Seller's willingness to offer Products, or accept an order for Products, to or from Buyer is subject to these Terms and Conditions or any newer version of the terms and conditions found on-line at www.parker.com/saleterms/. Seller objects to any contrary or additional terms or conditions of Buyer's order or any other document issued by Buyer.
- 2. Price Adjustments; Payments. Prices stated on Seller's quote or other documentation offered by Seller are valid for 30 days, and do not include any sales, use, or other taxes unless specifically stated. Unless otherwise specified by Seller, all prices are F.C.A. Seller's facility (INCOTERMS 2010). Payment is subject to credit approval and is due 30 days from the date of invoice or such other term as required by Seller's Credit Department, after which Buyer shall pay interest on any unpaid invoices at the rate of 1.5% per month or the maximum allowable rate under applicable law.
- 3. Delivery Dates; Title and Risk; Shipment. All delivery dates are approximate and Seller shall not be responsible for any damages resulting from any delay. Regardless of the manner of shipment, title to any products and risk of loss or damage shall pass to Buyer upon placement of the products with the shipment carrier at Seller's facility. Unless otherwise stated, Seller may exercise its judgment in choosing the carrier and means of delivery. No deferment of shipment at Buyers' request beyond the respective dates indicated will be made except on terms that will indemnify, defend and hold Seller harmless against all loss and additional expense. Buyer shall be responsible for any additional shipping charges incurred by Seller due to Buyer's acts or omissions.
- 4. Warranty. Seller warrants that the Products sold hereunder shall be free from defects in material or workmanship for a period of twelve months from the date of delivery to Buyer or 2,000 hours of normal use, whichever occurs first. The prices charged for Seller's products are based upon the exclusive limited warranty stated above, and upon the following disclaimer: DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTY: THIS WARRANTY COMPRISES THE SOLE AND ENTIRE WARRANTY PERTAINING TO PRODUCTS PROVIDED HEREUNDER. SELLER DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS AND IMPLIED, INCLUDING DESIGN, MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
- 5. Claims; Commencement of Actions. Buyer shall promptly inspect all Products upon delivery. No claims for shortages will be allowed unless reported to the Seller within 10 days of delivery. No other claims against Seller will be allowed unless asserted in writing within 30 days after delivery. Buyer shall notify Seller of any alleged breach of warranty within 30 days after the date the defect is or should have been discovered by Buyer. Any action based upon breach of this agreement or upon any other claim arising out of this sale (other than an action by Seller for an amount due on any invoice) must be commenced within 12 months from the date of the breach without regard to the date breach is discovered.
- 6. LIMITATION OF LIABILITY. UPON NOTIFICATION, SELLER WILL, AT ITS OPTION, REPAIR OR REPLACE A DEFECTIVE PRODUCT, OR REFUND THE PURCHASE PRICE. IN NO EVENT SHALL SELLER BE LIABLE TO BUYER FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF, OR AS THE RESULT OF, THE SALE, DELIVERY, NON-DELIVERY, SERVICING, USE OR LOSS OF USE OF THE PRODUCTS OR ANY PART THEREOF, OR FOR ANY CHARGES OR EXPENSES OF ANY NATURE INCURRED WITHOUT SELLER'S WRITTEN CONSENT, EVEN IF SELLER HAS BEEN NEGLIGENT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHER LEGAL THEORY. IN NO EVENT SHALL SELLER'S LIABILITY UNDER ANY CLAIM MADE BY BUYER EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCTS.
- 7. User Responsibility. The user, through its own analysis and testing, is solely responsible for making the final selection of the system and Product and assuring that all performance, endurance, maintenance, safety and warning requirements of the application are met. The user must analyze all aspects of the application and follow applicable industry standards and Product information. If Seller provides Product or system options, the user is responsible for determining that such data and specifications are suitable and sufficient for all applications and reasonably foreseeable uses of the Products or systems.
- 8. Loss to Buyer's Property. Any designs, tools, patterns, materials, drawings, confidential information or equipment furnished by Buyer or any other items which become Buyer's property, will be considered obsolete and may be destroyed by Seller after two consecutive years have elapsed without Buyer ordering the items manufactured using such property. Seller shall not be responsible for any loss or damage to such property while it is in Seller's possession or control.
- 9. Special Tooling. A tooling charge may be imposed for any special tooling, including without limitation, dies, fixtures, molds and patterns, acquired to manufacture Products. Such special tooling shall be and remain Seller's property notwithstanding payment of any charges by Buyer. In no event will Buyer acquire any interest in apparatus belonging to Seller which is utilized in the manufacture of the Products, even if such apparatus has been specially converted or adapted for such manufacture and notwithstanding any charges paid by Buyer. Unless otherwise agreed, Seller shall have the right to alter, discard or otherwise dispose of any special tooling or other property in its sole discretion at any time.
- 10. Buyer's Obligation; Rights of Seller. To secure payment of all sums due or otherwise, Seller shall retain a security interest in the goods delivered and this agreement shall be deemed a Security Agreement under the Uniform Commercial Code. Buyer authorizes Seller as its attorney to execute and file on Buyer's behalf all documents Seller deems necessary to perfect its security interest
- 11. Improper use and Indemnity. Buyer shall indemnify, defend, and hold Seller harmless from any claim, liability, damages, lawsuits, and costs (including attorney fees), whether for personal injury, property damage, patent, trademark or copyright infringement or any other claim, brought by or incurred by Buyer, Buyer's employees, or any other person, arising out of: (a) improper selection, improper application or other misuse of Products purchased by Buyer from Seller; (b) any act or omission, negligent or otherwise, of Buyer; (c) Seller's use of patterns, plans, drawings, or specifications furnished by Buyer to manufacture Product; or (d) Buyer's failure to comply with these terms and conditions. Seller shall not indemnify Buyer under any circumstance except as otherwise provided.

- 12. Cancellations and Changes. Orders shall not be subject to cancellation or change by Buyer for any reason, except with Seller's written consent and upon terms that will indemnify, defend and hold Seller harmless against all direct, incidental and consequential loss or damage. Seller may change product features, specifications, designs and availability with or without notice to Buyer.
- $\textbf{13. Limitation on Assignment}. \ \ \text{Buyer may not assign its rights or obligations under this agreement} \\ \text{without the prior written consent of Seller}.$
- 14. Force Majeure. Seller does not assume the risk and shall not be liable for delay or failure to perform any of Seller's obligations by reason of circumstances beyond the reasonable control of Seller (hereinafter "Events of Force Majeure"). Events of Force Majeure shall include without limitation: accidents, strikes or labor disputes, acts of any government or government agency, acts of nature, delays or failures in delivery from carriers or suppliers, shortages of materials, or any other cause beyond Seller's reasonable control.
- **15. Waiver and Severability.** Failure to enforce any provision of this agreement will not waive that provision nor will any such failure prejudice Seller's right to enforce that provision in the future. Invalidation of any provision of this agreement by legislation or other rule of law shall not invalidate any other provision herein. The remaining provisions of this agreement will remain in full force and effect.
- 16. Termination. Seller may terminate this agreement for any reason and at any time by giving Buyer thirty [30] days written notice of termination. Seller may immediately terminate this agreement, in writing, if Buyer: [a] commits a breach of any provision of this agreement [b] appointments a trustee, receiver or custodian for all or any part of Buyer's property [c] files a petition for relief in bankruptcy on its own behalf, or by a third party [d] makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors, or [e] dissolves or liquidates all or a majority of its assets.
- 17. Governing Law. This agreement and the sale and delivery of all Products hereunder shall be deemed to have taken place in and shall be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Ohio, as applicable to contracts executed and wholly performed therein and without regard to conflicts of laws principles. Buyer irrevocably agrees and consents to the exclusive jurisdiction and venue of the courts of Cuyahoga County, Ohio with respect to any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this agreement.
- 18. Indemnity for Infringement of Intellectual Property Rights. Seller shall have no liability for infringement of any patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade dress, trade secrets or similar rights except as provided in this Section. Seller will defend and indemnify Buyer against allegations of infringement of U.S. patents, U.S. trademarks, copyrights, trade dress and trade secrets ("Intellectual Property Rights"). Seller will defend at its expense and will pay the cost of any settlement or damages awarded in an action brought against Buyer based on an allegation that a Product sold pursuant to this Agreement infringes the Intellectual Property Rights of a third party. Seller's obligation to defend and indemnify Buyer is contingent on Buyer notifying Seller within ten (10) days after Buyer becomes aware of such allegations of infringement, and Seller having sole control over the defense of any allegations or actions including all negotiations for settlement or compromise. If a Product is subject to a claim that it infringes the Intellectual Property Rights of a third party, Seller may, at its sole expense and option, procure for Buyer the right to continue using the Product, replace or modify the Product so as to make it noninfringing, or offer to accept return of the Product and return the purchase price less a reasonable allowance for depreciation. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Seller shall have no liability for claims of infringement based on information provided by Buyer, or directed to Products delivered hereunder for which the designs are specified in whole or part by Buyer, or infringements resulting from the modification, combination or use in a system of any Product sold hereunder. The foregoing provisions of this Section shall constitute Seller's sole and exclusive liability and Buyer's sole and exclusive remedy for infringement of Intellectual Property Rights.
- 19. Entire Agreement. This agreement contains the entire agreement between the Buyer and Seller and constitutes the final, complete and exclusive expression of the terms of sale. All prior or contemporaneous written or oral agreements or negotiations with respect to the subject matter are herein merged.
- 20. Compliance with Law, U. K. Bribery Act and U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. Buyer agrees to comply with all applicable laws and regulations, including both those of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and of the country or countries of the Territory in which Buyer may operate, including without limitation the U. K. Bribery Act, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ["FCPA"] and the U.S. Anti-Kickback Act (the "Anti-Kickback Act"], and agrees to indemnify and hold harmless Seller from the consequences of any violation of such provisions by Buyer, its employees or agents. Buyer acknowledges that they are familiar with the provisions of the U. K. Bribery Act, the FCPA and the Anti-Kickback Act, and certifies that Buyer will adhere to the requirements thereof. In particular, Buyer represents and agrees that Buyer shall not make any payment or give anything of value, directly or indirectly to any governmental official, any foreign political party or official thereof, any candidate for foreign political office, or any commercial entity or person, for the purpose of influencing such person to purchase products or otherwise benefit the business of Seller.





Air Inclusion: The ambient atmosphere forced into the system during the connection of the quick disconnect halves.

Break-Away: Automatic disconnection of a coupling when an axial separation force is applied.

Brinelling: Dimples or grooves worn into the shoulder of a male half by the locking balls in the female half.

Burst Pressure: The pressure at which a device loses the capability to retain pressure.

Case Hardening: Hardening the surface of low carbon steel.

Cold Flow: Continued deformation under load.

Connect Under Pressure: Ability to connect coupling halves with internal line pressure applied to either both sides or one side.

Coupling, Female Half: Other nomenclature "coupler", "socket", "body".

Coupling, Male Half: Other nomenclature "nipple", "plug", "adapter".

Coupling, Quick Disconnect: A component which can quickly join or separate a fluid line without the use of tools or special devices.

Differential Pressure (ÆP): The difference in pressure between any two points of a system or a component.

Double-Acting Sleeve: Permits push-to-connect and pull-to-disconnect convenience on implement line when female half is clamp mounted and connected with a hose.

Dust Cap: Dust or dirt repelling enclosure for both halves.

Dust Plug: Dust or dirt repelling enclosure both halves.

Flow Checking: Occurs when a nipple valve closes during flow conditions, such as when quickly lowering a heavy implement. (Also called Check Off, Back Checking or Lock-up.)

Flush Position (Valve): When the coupler valve is fully open, allowing maximum oil flow.

Force to Connect: Axial and/or rotational force required to make a complete connection.

Force to Disconnect: The reverse of the above.

Induction Hardening: Localized hardening of medium carbon steel.

Peak Pressure: Maximum momentary pressure encountered in the operation of a component.

Pressure Cap: Cap which incorporates a seal capable of withstanding the rated pressures on the male half.

Pressure Impulse Test: Subjecting a component to a specified pressure at a specified rate of increase or decrease for a specified time limit.

Pressure Operating: The pressure at which a system is operated.

Pressure Plug: Plug which incorporates a seal capable of withstanding the rated pressures on the female half.

Proof Pressure: The non-destructive test pressure in excess of the maximum rated operating pressure.

Push To Connect (Auto Lock): Locking arrangement which permits one handed connection by pushing the nipple into the coupler.

Rated Pressure: The maximum pressure at which a product is designed to operate.

Single-Acting Sleeve: Permits pull-to-disconnect convenience on implement line when female body is clamp mounted. Making connection requires manually pulling female body forward, inserting male tip, then allowing body and tip to return to original position in the clamp.

Sleeve Lock: Arrangement which provides an additional lock which must be actuated before the locking sleeve can be retracted.

Spillage: The fluid removed from the system due to disconnection of a coupling assembly. This is the fluid trapped between the mating seal and the valve seal of the coupling halves.

Surge Pressure: The pressure existing from surge conditions.

Surge Flows: A rapid increase in fluid flow.

Thermal Build-Up: Hydraulic pressure caused by expansion of the fluid due to heat from an external source such as sunlight.

Trapped Pressure: Pressurized hydraulic fluid trapped behind closed coupling valve.

Twist Lock: A locking arrangement which requires a rotational actuation to unlock the mating halves.

Types of Quick Disconnect Coupling Valve:

Straight-Thru (ST): This provides straight through flow.

Double Shut-off Valve (DSO): A valve in the female half and a valve in the male half.

Single Shut-off Valve (SSO): Generally, a valve in the female half with no valve in the male half.

NOTE: Refer to Parker's Publication No. 3800-B1.0: Safety Guide for Selecting and Using Quick Action Couplings and Related Accessories.





About Parker Hannifin Corporation

Parker Hannifin is a leading global motion-control company dedicated to delivering premier customer service. A Fortune 500 corporation listed on the New York Stock Exchange (PH), our components and systems comprise over 1,400 product lines that control motion in some 1,000 industrial and aerospace markets. Parker is the only manufacturer to 7,500 distributors serving nearly 400,000 customers worldwide.

Parker's Charter

To be a leading worldwide manufacturer of components and systems for the builders and users of durable goods. More specifically, we will design, market and manufacture products controlling motion, flow and pressure. We will achieve profitable growth through premier customer service.

Product Information

North American customers seeking product information, the location of a nearby distributor, or repair services will receive prompt attention by calling the Parker Product Information Center at our toll-free number: 1-800-C-PARKER (1-800-272-7537). In Europe, call: 00800-C-PARKER-H (00800-2727-5374).

The Aerospace Group is a leader in the development, design, manufacture and servicing of control systems and components for aerospace and related high-technology markets, while achieving growth through premier customer service.





The Climate & Industrial Controls Group designs, manufactures and markets system-control and fluid-handling components and systems to refrigeration, air-conditioning and industrial customers worldwide.

The Fluid Connectors Group designs, manufactures and markets rigid and flexible connectors, and associated products used in pneumatic and fluid systems.





The Seal Group designs, manufactures and distributes industrial and commercial sealing devices and related products by providing superior quality and total customer satisfaction.

The Hydraulics Group designs, produces and markets a full spectrum of hydraulic components and systems to builders and users of industrial and mobile machinery and equipment.





The Filtration Group designs, manufactures and markets quality filtration and clarification products, providing customers with the best value, quality, technical support, and global availability.

The Automation Group is a leading supplier of pneumatic and electromechanical components and systems to automation customers worldwide.





The Instrumentation Group is a global leader in the design, manufacture and distribution of high-quality critical flow components for worldwide process instrumentation, ultra-high-purity, medical and analytical applications.

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Your complete source for

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Fittings:

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Parker operates Fluid Connectors manufacturing locations and sales offices throughout North America, South America, Europe and Asia-Pacific.

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