



MiniKrimp™

Crimping Machine Technical Manual

aerospace
climate control
electromechanical
filtration
fluid & gas handling
hydraulics
pneumatics
process control
sealing & shielding



ENGINEERING YOUR SUCCESS.



When operating this machine, always exercise basic safety precautions to minimize the possibility of injury, including the following:

1. When using a power unit, use only Parker recommended power units to hydraulically operate Parker crimpers.
2. When using a power unit, connect the power unit to a grounded, properly rated, protected and sized power-supply circuit to prevent electrical shock and to avoid electrical overload.
3. **DO NOT OPERATE MINIKRIMP™ OVER MAXIMUM RATED WORKING PRESSURE OF 10,000 PSI.**
4. Wear safety glasses. Make sure that the valve connecting the hose or tube assembly and other components are protected from any external source of damage, such as: excessive heat, flame, moving machine parts, sharp edges, falling objects, corrosive chemicals, dropping the crimper and other hazards.



WARNING

FAILURE OR IMPROPER SELECTION OR IMPROPER USE OF THE PRODUCTS AND / OR SYSTEMS DESCRIBED HEREIN OR RELATED ITEMS CAN CAUSE DEATH, PERSONAL INJURY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE.

Before selecting or using any Parker hose or fittings or related accessories, it is important that you read and follow Parker Safety Guide for Selecting and Using Hose, Fittings, and Related Accessories (Parker Publication No. 4400-B.1)

This document and other information from Parker Hannifin Corporation, its subsidiaries and authorized distributors provide product and/or system options for further investigation by users having technical expertise. It is important that you analyze all aspects of your application and review the information concerning the product or system in the current product catalog. Due to the variety of operating conditions and applications for these products or systems, the user, through its own analysis and testing, is solely responsible for making the final selection of the products and systems and assuring that all performance, safety and warning requirements of the application are met.

The products described herein including without limitation, product features, specifications, designs, availability and pricing, are subject to change by Parker Hannifin Corporation and subsidiaries at any time without notice.

Offer of Sale

The items described in this document are hereby offered for sale by Parker Hannifin Corporation, its subsidiaries or its authorized distributors. This offer and its acceptance are governed by the provisions in the "Offer of Sale."

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Help us help you . . .

Read this guide carefully before using.

This Technical Manual is designed to help you operate and maintain your MiniKrimp™. If you need more information or further assistance, please contact us:

Call: **Technical Services Department**
Parker Hannifin Corporation
Parflex Division
Phone: 330.296.2871
Fax: 330.296-8433

Receiving Instructions:

UNPACKING — Carefully remove all documents and components from shipping containers.

INSPECTION— Visually inspect all components for shipping damage. If any shipping damage is found, notify the carrier at once. The carrier is responsible for all repair and replacement costs resulting from such damage. Shipping damage is not covered by the Parker warranty.

MiniKrimp™ - Hand Pump

Overview - MiniKrimp™ Crimping Machine

The Parker Hannifin MiniKrimp™ is the best portable crimper on the market. By utilizing a one-piece high strength cast aluminum frame, the MiniKrimp™ is light, robust, and highly corrosion resistant.

Features of the MiniKrimp with Hand Pump

- Lightweight, portable, compact all-in-one unit
- Unit with pump weighs only 42 pounds
- 10,000 psi and 30+ tons of force
- No gauges to set - exclusive Parkalign™ feature positions the fitting correctly every time
- Removable pusher design for easy die change
- Hand pump easily removed for use with jumper hose for bench-mounted units (Part No.- 015309)
- No additional power source required for operation
- Capable of crimping a majority of thermoplastic, rubber, PTFE and specialty hoses up to 3/4" I.D.

Reference Crimpsource™ online or appropriate catalog (4660 or 4400) of the Parker division that supplies the hose for detailed crimp specifications as exceptions do occur based on the particular hose type, size, and fitting material.

www.parker.com/crimpsource



Specifications

Approximate Size (with pump)	6" Deep, 13" Wide, 15" high
Weight (w/o die set)	42 lbs. with hand pump
Rating	30 tons force @ 10,000 psi maximum
Full Cycle Time	approximately 30 seconds

Standard Equipment

Model 94C-001-PFD includes:	
Part Description	Part Number
MiniKrimp™ Portable Crimping Machine	94C-080-PFD
Hand Pump	015301
Die Ring – Color Coded Silver	82C-R01-PFD

Air Over Hydraulic

Overview - MiniKrimp™ Crimping Machine

The Parker Hannifin MiniKrimp™ is the best portable crimper on the market. By utilizing a one-piece high strength cast aluminum frame, the MiniKrimp™ is light, robust, and highly corrosion resistant.

Features of the MiniKrimp with Air over Hydraulic Pump

- Lightweight, portable, compact all-in-one unit
- Unit with pump weighs only 45 pounds
- 10,000 psi and 30+ tons of force
- No gauges to set - exclusive Parkalign™ feature positions the fitting correctly every time
- Removable pusher design for easy die change
- Air pump utilizes a rugged activation and release lever for greater durability
- Can operate with as little as 60 psi air pressure (60-100 psi, 9 CFM recommended)
- Capable of crimping a majority of thermoplastic, rubber, PTFE and specialty hoses up to 3/4" I.D.

Reference Crimpsource™ online or appropriate catalog (4660 or 4400) of the Parker division that supplies the hose for detailed crimp specifications as exceptions do occur based on the particular hose type, size, and fitting material.
www.parker.com/crimpsource



Specifications

Approximate Size (with pump)	6" Deep, 12" Wide, 15" high
Weight (w/o die set)	45 lbs. air/hydraulic pump
Rating	30 tons force @ 10,000 psi maximum
Full Cycle Time	approximately 30 seconds

Standard Equipment

Model 94C-002-PFD includes:

Part Description	Part Number
MiniKrimp™ Portable Crimping Machine	94C-080-PFD
Air Over Hydraulic Pump (includes tubing and adapters)	025399
Die Ring – Color Coded Silver	82C-R01-PFD

Accessories

MiniKrimp™ Crimping Machine



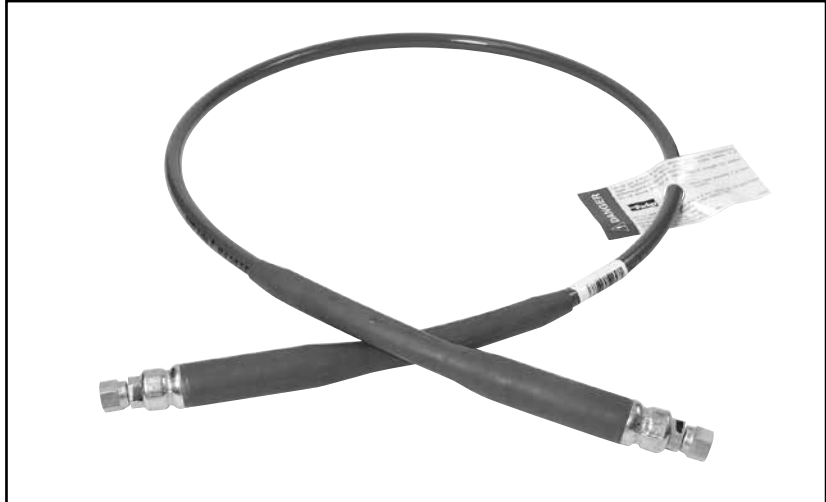
Part # 015307 Upright Vise Mount

- Machined and bent from 1/4" thick 1018 steel
- Mount connects to the bottom of the MiniKrimp using four 3/8-16 bolts (not included)
- Once connected, MiniKrimp can be clamped into a vise for operation



Part # 015306 Table Mount

- Machined and bent from 1/4" thick 1018 steel
- Mount connects to the bottom of the MiniKrimp using four 3/8-16 bolts (not included)
- MiniKrimp can then be mounted to a table using the four 3/8" clearance holes on the other side of the plate (bolts not included)



Part # 015309 High Pressure Hose Assembly

- Parker 10,000 psi, 1/4" I.D. hose with 3/8" female JIC connections on both ends (PN HP0606060604-72")
- Hose is 6' long
- Hose is used when a flexible connection is required between the MiniKrimp and a hydraulic pressure source



Part # 015308 Replacement Connector

- Replacement stainless-steel bent tube rigid connector
- For use with 94C-001-PFD (MiniKrimp Hand Pump Model)



Part # 025349 Replacement Connector

- Replacement stainless-steel bent tube rigid connector
- For use with 94C-002-PFD (MiniKrimp Air Over Hydraulic Model)



**Part # 045234
High Pressure
Hose Assembly**

- Parker 10,000 psi, 1/4" I.D. hose with quick coupler
- Hose is designed to be used when mounting a hand pump to the 94C-MKS MiniKrimp stand's base

ie: HP Hose Assembly with applicable quick connects PN HP0101040604-36 (12" guard))

**Part # 94C-MKS
Folding Stand**

(Compatible with all models)

- Lightweight folding stand designed exclusively for the MiniKrimp portable crimper (works for all versions)
- Fold up design is easy to store
- Mounting hardware and safety instructions are included
- Patented design



MiniKrimp™ with Hand Pump



Hand Pump MiniKrimp™



Air Over Hydraulic MiniKrimp™



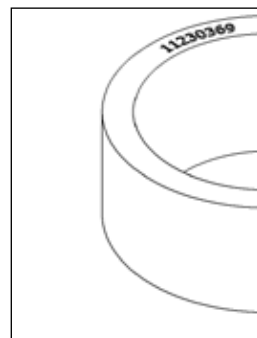
Air Over Hydraulic MiniKrimp™ and Folding Stand

- Note: The hydraulic connectors shown on this page are designed exclusively for use with the MiniKrimp. No other connectors are approved for use with the MiniKrimp without expressed written consent from Parker Parflex Division's technical support. Any worn connectors should be replaced immediately.

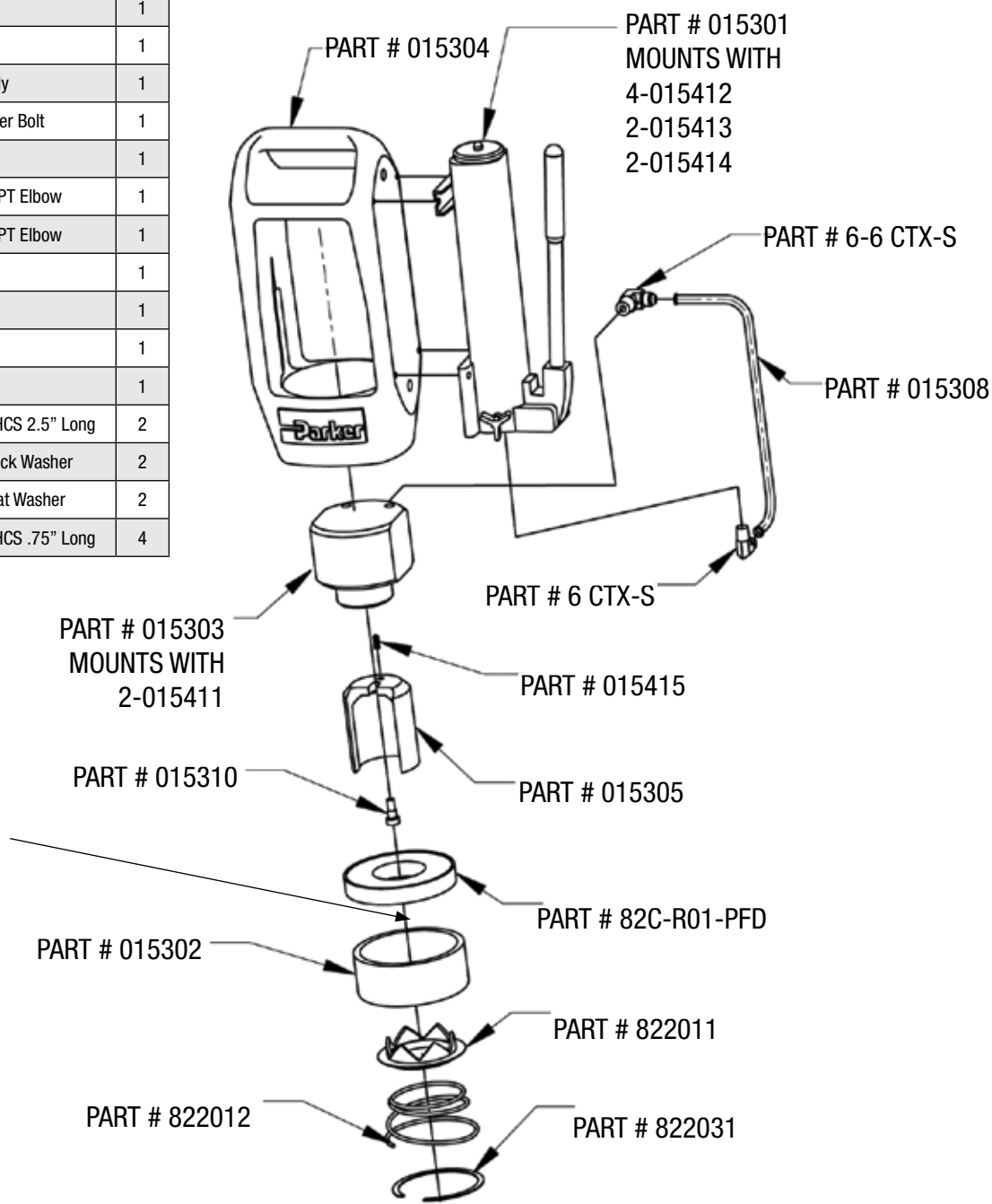
Assembly Detail & Parts List

MiniKrimp™ Hand Pump Model

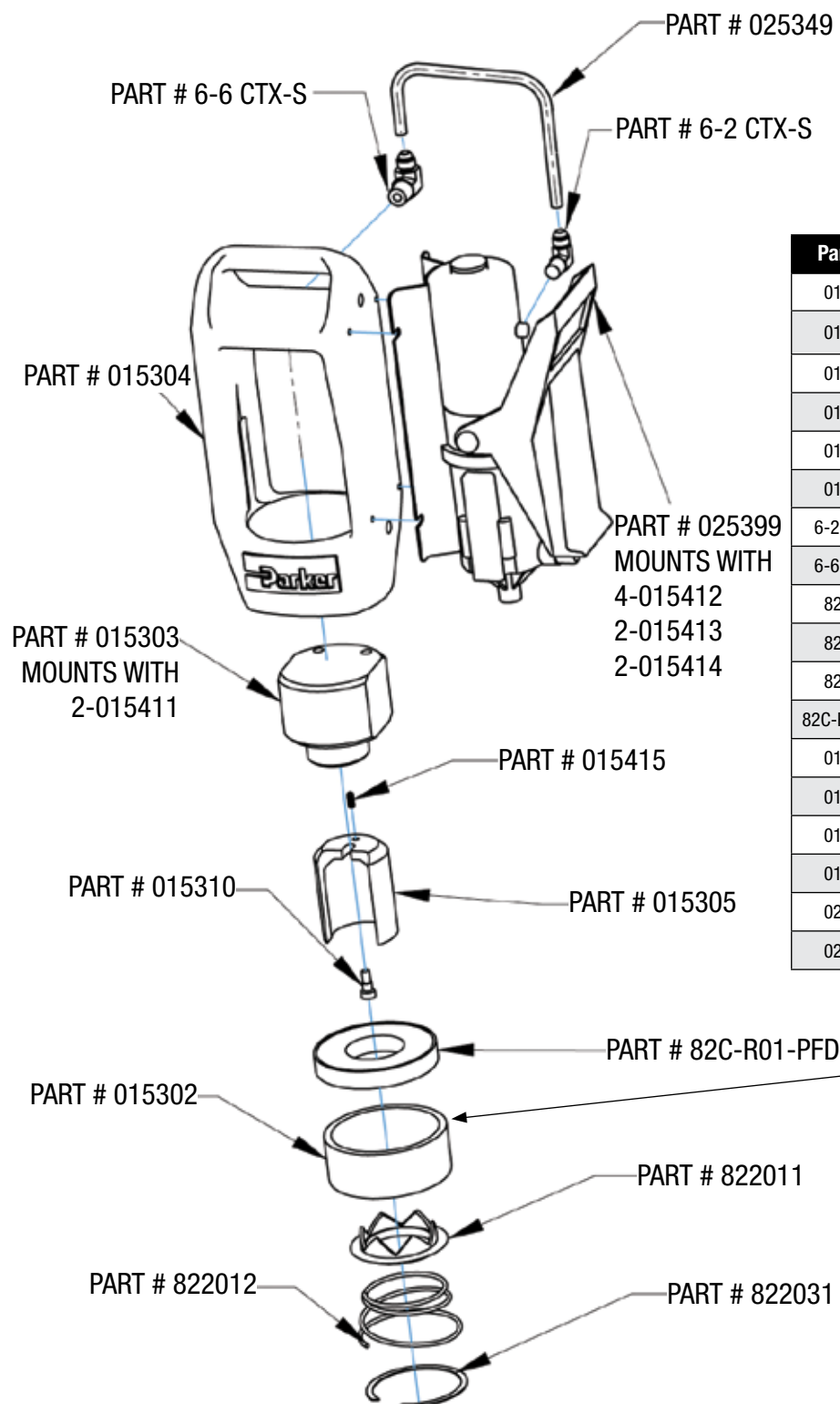
Part No.	Description	Qty.
015301	2 Speed Light Weight Hand Pump	1
015302	Hardened Steel Sleeve	1
015303	Custom Cylinder	1
015304	Aluminum Frame	1
015305	Cup Pusher	1
015306	Bent Tube Assembly	1
015310	3/8" x 3/8" Shoulder Bolt	1
015415	Spring Plunger	1
6 CTX-S	3/8" 37° to 1/4" NPT Elbow	1
6-6 CTX-S	3/8" 37° to 3/8" NPT Elbow	1
822011	Die Separator	1
822012	Spring	1
822031	Retention Ring	1
82C-R01-PFD	Silver Die Ring	1
015411	3/8-16 18-8 SS SHCS 2.5" Long	2
015413	1/4-20 18-8 SS Lock Washer	2
015414	1/4-20 18-8 SS Flat Washer	2
015412	1/4-20 18-8 SS SHCS .75" Long	4



Minikrimp Serial Number



MiniKrimp™ Air Over Hydraulic Model



Part No.	Description	Qty.
015302	Hardened Steel Sleeve	1
015303	Custom Cylinder	1
015304	Aluminum Frame	1
015305	Cup Pusher	1
015310	3/8" x 3/8" Shoulder Bolt	1
015415	Spring Plunger	1
6-2 CTX-S	3/8" 37° to 1/8" NPT Elbow	1
6-6 CTX-S	3/8" 37° to 3/8" NPT Elbow	1
822011	Die Separator	1
822012	Spring	1
822031	Retention Ring	1
82C-R01-PFD	Silver Die Ring	1
015411	3/8-16 18-8 SS SHCS 2.5" Long	2
015413	1/4-20 18-8 SS Lock Washer	2
015414	1/4-20 18-8 SS Flat Washer	2
015412	1/4-20 18-8 SS SHCS .75" Long	4
025349	Bent Tube Assembly	1
025399	Air Powered Pump	1



Crimping Instructions

MiniKrimp™ Crimping Machine

1 Inspection



Hose – Visually inspect both ends of hose for square cut. Remove any burrs, loose fibers or wires.



Fittings – Verify fitting series corresponds to the selected hose. Visually inspect fitting(s) for a through-hole, threads and damage.

2 Assembly Prep



Insertion Depth – Mark hose end with proper insertion depth line. Reference Insertion Values in Catalog 4660. Electronic copy at www.parker.com/pfd.



Lubrication (as required) – Using an SAE 20 weight lubricating oil, lightly lubricate inside of hose end.

Warning

Do not use lubricating oil when installing fittings on hose used in oxygen service. When installing fittings on hose used in oxygen service lubricate with a non-oil based soap solution. Failure to do so may result in an explosion and personal injury when hose is used.

3 Assembly



Assemble hose – Push hose into fitting all the way to depth insertion mark. (If fitting does not readily slide onto hose, perform the next step.)



Using Parker VBS or VBL (vise blocks) and a rubber mallet, tap fitting onto hose until bottom of fitting shell is aligned with depth insertion mark.

4 Die Selection



Select proper Parkrimp die set. (Reference Crimpsource online at www.parker.com/crimpsource)

5 Lubricate Bowl

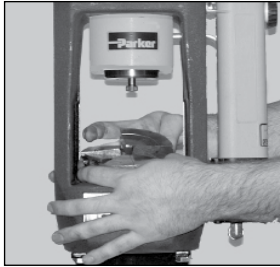


Remove pusher from shoulder bolt.

Using a premium, quality, lithium-base grease, apply a thin layer of grease on bowl of crimper base plate.

6

Die & Spacer Ring



Crimp Die – Place die set into bowl.



Die Ring – Place applicable die ring on top of die. Position ring so it is centered on die.



Replace pusher onto shoulder bolt.

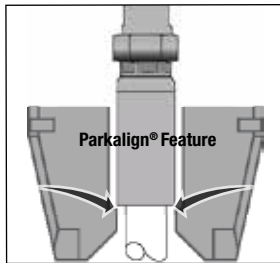
(Reference Crimpsource online at www.parker.com/crimpsource)

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Crimp



Assemble hose – Insert hose and fitting from bottom of crimper and up through die set. Position fitting so bottom of fitting skirt rests on die step (PARKALIGN® feature).



While holding hose and fitting in position on the die step, crimp fitting onto hose until die ring contacts base plate.

Warning

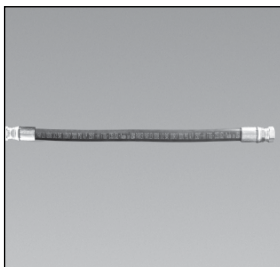
Keep fingers and hands away from die-pusher area. Failure to do so may result in personal injury.

Note

Parker Hannifin will not accept responsibility for the operation of or provide warranty coverage for a crimper that is operated by a power unit other than equipment supplied by Parker Hannifin for the express purpose of operating the crimper.

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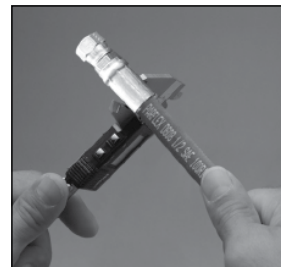
Measure & Inspect



Measure and verify hose assembly length.



Inspect insertion depth mark at fitting ends. Insertion mark must be visible but not exceed 1/8" from end of crimped fitting shell.



Measure crimp diameter of each fitting at top, middle and bottom of shell. Take measurements at a minimum of three places around shell circumference. Verify crimp diameter is within tolerances.

(Reference Crimpsource online at www.parker.com/crimpsource)

Assembling the MiniKrimp™

Air Over Hydraulic Pump Upgrade Kit, Part #025411



1. (IF APPLICABLE) Relieve pressure from attached pump. Remove the hand pump and bent tube assembly from the body of the crimper. Do not remove the adapter (6-6 CTX-S) from the cylinder. This adapter will be used, with an orientation change, with the Air Over Hydraulic Pump.
2. Screw (or reorient) the 6-6 CTX-S adapter into the cylinder port and tighten until the fitting is facing in the upward direction. Do not loosen the adapter to reach the correct Orientation as this may cause Leakage.
3. Apply appropriate thread sealant to taper pipe thread of 6-2 CTX-S adapter and screw into pump (2-3 turns) so that the fitting (male JIC connection) is facing the direction of the fill cap.
4. Mount the pump to the right side of the crimper as shown in the image to the left using two 1/4" bolt holes on the top of the crimper. Note that only the top two bolt holes are used.
5. Attach the 025399 bent tube assembly to the two adapters. The longer of the two ends of the tube will attach to the pump. Tighten the nuts of bent tube to a minimum of 20 ft.-lbs or 2-1/2 Flats from Wrench Resistance.
6. MiniKrimp™ is ready for operation. Reference the Enerpac pump manual for operating instructions.

REFER TO CATALOG 4300 OF THE PARKER TUBE FITTINGS DIVISION FOR
DETAIL ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CTX PORT ADAPTERS REFERENCED
IN STEPS 2 AND 3.

Trouble Shooting

MiniKrimp™ Crimping Machine

If you have a problem with your MiniKrimp™ Portable Crimping Machine:

First, check that the proper tooling, hose and fitting combinations are being used. Then check the following recommendations. If the following suggestions do not remedy the problem, call the Parflex Technical Service Department at 330.296.2871.

Symptoms	Possible Causes	What to Do
Incorrect fitting crimp diameter	Wrong fitting style being used.	Refer to Parker hose manufacturer's catalog and/or CrimpSource Online. www.parker.com/crimpsource
	Wrong die ring being used.	
	Pusher is not bottomed out on die ring and base plate completely.	Lubricate die cavity with Factran EP-2 lithium grease, Dow Corning GN assembly paste, or equivalent to prevent dies from sticking in bowl. Bottom out the pusher on the die ring completely. Also check for proper bottoming by placing a piece of paper between die ring and base plate. If properly bottomed, you should not be able to remove paper.
	Low on oil.	Refill oil reservoir to 1/2" from top of opening with ENERPAC recommended oil. Do not overfill.
	Crimp dies, die rings damaged, worn, or faulty.	Visually inspect all wear surfaces for raised metal dents or gouges. Replace damaged or worn die sets and die rings. Lubricate the die cavity in the base plate frequently with Factran EP-2 lithium grease, Dow Corning GN assembly paste, or equivalent to prevent wear.
	Die cavity in base plate worn, or faulty.	If all crimp diameters are out of specification by the same amount, the die cavity in the base plate may be out of specification. Contact Parflex Technical Service Dept. at 330.296.2871 for repair. Lubricate the die cavity in base plate frequently with Factran EP-2 lithium grease, Dow Corning GN assembly paste, or equivalent to prevent wear.
Insufficient air pressure Air inlet pressure at the pump must be 60-100 psi (9 CFM recommended)		If pump does not operate properly, it may have lost its prime. Follow the procedure below to prime your pump, if necessary. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fill pump with ENERPAC hydraulic oil, if necessary. 2. Place pump on horizontal surface. 3. Set air supply pressure to 30 - 40 psi (2.1 - 2.7 bar) 4. Move pump treadle to RELEASE position. 5. Depress the button under the treadle to activate the pump. Operate pump in RELEASE position momentarily several times to allow oil to flow back into pump and fill passage ways. 6. To verify that pump is primed, operate as normal with cylinder attached. If cylinder does not advance, repeat step 5. If pump does not deliver oil, contact Parflex Technical Services Department.
Hand pump, air/hydraulic pump, electric pump, pump hose assembly, quick disconnect problems		Contact: Technical Services Department, Parker Hannifin Corporation, Parflex Division at 330.296.2871 - Fax: 330.296.8433.

ENERPAC Warranty Policy

For those ENERPAC items sold as part of the Parker Parflex Division product offering, the following warranty applies.

ENERPAC products are warranted to be free of defects in materials and workmanship under normal use for as long as they are owned by the original purchaser, subject to the exclusions and limitations described below. This warranty does not cover

ordinary wear and tear, overloading, alterations, (including repairs or attempted repairs by parties other than ENERPAC or its authorized service representatives), improper fluid, use in a manner for which they are not intended or use which is contrary to instructions for the products.

THIS WARRANTY IS LIMITED TO NEW PRODUCTS SOLD THROUGH ENERPAC AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTORS, ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS OR OTHER DESIGNATED CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION. NO AGENT, EMPLOYEE, OR OTHER REPRESENTATIVE OF ENERPAC HAS THE AUTHORITY TO IN ANY WAY CHANGE OR AMEND THIS WARRANTY.

Electronic products and components are warranted against defects in material and workmanship for a period of two years from the date of purchase.

The following items supplied with ENERPAC products are excluded from this warranty:

Components not manufactured by ENERPAC, including air motors, electric motors, gasoline engines, and diesel engines. Such items are warranted to the extent of the warranty provided by the manufacturers of such items.

If the customer believes a product is defective, the product must be delivered, or shipped freight prepaid, to the nearest ENERPAC Authorized Service Center. The customer should contact ENERPAC to locate and Authorized Service Center in the customer's area.

Products that do not conform to this warranty will be returned by ground transportation, freight prepaid.

THE FOREGOING WARRANT IS EXCLUSIVE AND IS IN

LIEU OF ALL OTHER EXPRESS AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

The remedy of repair, replacement or refund is customer's exclusive remedy in the event of breach of this warranty.

SELLER SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO AND DISCLAIMS:

- (a) ANY OTHER OBLIGATIONS OR LIABILITIES ARISING OUT OF BREACH OF CONTRACT OR OF WARRANTY,
- (b) ANY OBLIGATIONS WHATSOEVER ARISING FROM TORT CLAIMS (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE AND STRICT LIABILITY) OR ARISING UNDER THEORIES OR LAW WITH RESPECT TO PRODUCTS SOLD OR SERVICES RENDERED BY SELLER OR ANY UNDERTAKINGS, ACTS OR OMISSIONS RELATING THERETO, AND
- (c) ALL CONSEQUENTIAL, INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT DAMAGES WHATSOEVER.

ENERPAC's liability in all cases is limited to, and shall not exceed, the purchase price paid.

For the nearest authorized ENERPAC SERVICE CENTER, please call ENERPAC at 1-800-558-0530 or visit the ENERPAC web site at www.Enerpac.com.

Parker Safety Guide

For selecting and using Hose, Tubing, Fittings, and Related Accessories



! Parker Safety Guide for Selecting and Using Hose, Tubing, Fittings and Related Accessories
Publication No. 4400-B.1
Revised: November 2007

WARNING: Failure or improper selection or improper use of hose, tubing, fittings, assemblies or related accessories ("Products") can cause death, personal injury and property damage. Possible consequences of failure or improper selection or improper use of these Products include but are not limited to:

- Fittings thrown off at high speed.
- High velocity fluid discharge.
- Explosion or burning of the conveyed fluid.
- Electrocution from high voltage electric powerlines.
- Contact with suddenly moving or falling objects that are controlled by the conveyed fluid.

- Injections by high-pressure fluid discharge.
- Dangerously whipping Hose.
- Contact with conveyed fluids that may be hot, cold, toxic or otherwise injurious.
- Sparking or explosion caused by static electricity buildup or other sources of electricity.
- Sparking or explosion while spraying paint or flammable liquids.
- Injuries resulting from inhalation, ingestion or exposure to fluids.

Before selecting or using any of these Products, it is important that you read and follow the instructions below. Only Hose from Parker's Stratoflex Products Division is approved for in flight aerospace applications.

1.0 GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1.1 Scope: This safety guide provides instructions for selecting and using (including assembling, installing, and maintaining) these Products. For convenience, all rubber and/or thermoplastic products commonly called "hose" or "tubing" are called "Hose" in this safety guide. All assemblies made with Hose are called "Hose Assemblies". All products commonly called "fittings", "couplings" or "adapters" are called "Fittings". All related accessories (including crimping and swaging machines and tooling) are called "Related Accessories". This safety guide is a supplement to and is to be used with the specific Parker publications for the specific Hose, Fittings and Related Accessories that are being considered for use. Parker publications are available at www.parker.com. SAE J1273 (www.sae.org) and ISO 17165 2 (www.ansi.org) also provide recommended practices for hydraulic Hose Assemblies.

1.2 Fail-Safe: Hose, Hose Assemblies and Fittings can and do fail without warning for many reasons. Design all systems and equipment in a fail safe mode, so that failure of the Hose, Hose Assembly or Fitting will not endanger persons or property.

1.3 Distribution: Provide a copy of this safety guide to each person responsible for selecting or using Hose and Fitting products. Do not select or use Parker Hose or Fittings without thoroughly reading and understanding this safety guide as well as the specific Parker publications for the Products.

1.4 User Responsibility: Due to the wide variety of operating conditions and applications for Hose and Fittings, Parker does not represent or warrant that any particular Hose or Fitting 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 Products.
- Assuring that the user's requirements are met and that the application presents no health or safety hazards.
- Providing all appropriate health and safety warnings on the equipment on which the Products are used.
- Assuring compliance with all applicable government and industry standards.

1.5 Additional Questions: Call the appropriate Parker technical service department if you have any questions or require any additional information. See the Parker publication for the Products being considered or used, or call 1 800 CPARKER, or go to www.parker.com, for telephone numbers of the appropriate technical service department.

2.0 HOSE AND FITTING SELECTION INSTRUCTIONS

2.1 Electrical Conductivity: Certain applications require that the Hose be nonconductive to prevent electrical current flow. Other applications require the Hose and the Fittings and the Hose/Fitting interface to be sufficiently

conductive to drain off static electricity. Extreme care must be exercised when selecting Hose and Fittings for these or any other applications in which electrical conductivity or nonconductivity is a factor.

The electrical conductivity or nonconductivity of Hose and Fittings is dependent upon many factors and may be susceptible to change. These factors include but are not limited to the various materials used to make the Hose and the Fittings, Fitting finish (some Fitting finishes are electrically conductive while others are nonconductive), manufacturing methods (including moisture control), how the Fittings contact the Hose, age and amount of deterioration or damage or other changes, moisture content of the Hose at any particular time, and other factors.

The following are considerations for electrically nonconductive and conductive Hose. For other applications consult the individual catalog pages and the appropriate industry or regulatory standards for proper selection.

2.1.1 Electrically Nonconductive Hose: Certain applications require that the Hose be nonconductive to prevent electrical current flow or to maintain electrical isolation. For applications that require Hose to be electrically nonconductive, including but not limited to applications near high voltage electric lines, only special nonconductive Hose can be used. The manufacturer of the equipment in which the nonconductive Hose is to be used must be consulted to be certain that the Hose and Fittings that are selected are proper for the application. Do not use any Parker Hose or Fittings for any such application requiring nonconductive Hose, including but not limited to applications near high voltage electric lines, unless (i) the application is expressly approved in the Parker technical publication for the product, (ii) the Hose is marked "nonconductive", and (iii) the manufacturer of the equipment on which the Hose is to be used specifically approves the particular Parker Hose and Fittings for such use.

2.1.2 Electrically Conductive Hose: Parker manufactures special Hose for certain applications that require electrically conductive Hose.

Parker manufactures special Hose for conveying paint in airless paint spraying applications. This Hose is labeled "Electrically Conductive Airless Paint Spray Hose" on its layline and packaging. This Hose must be properly connected to the appropriate Parker Fittings and properly grounded in order to dissipate dangerous static charge buildup, which occurs in all airless paint spraying applications. Do not use any other Hose for airless paint spraying, even if electrically conductive. Use of any other Hose or failure to properly connect the Hose can cause a fire or an explosion resulting in death, personal injury, and property damage.

Parker manufactures a special Hose for certain compressed natural gas ("CNG") applications where static electricity buildup may occur. Parker CNG Hose assemblies comply with the requirements of ANSI/IAS NGV 4.2-1999; CSA 12.52-M99, "Hoses for Natural Gas Vehicles and Dispensing Systems" (www.ansi.org). This Hose is labeled "Electrically Conductive for CNG Use" on its layline and packaging. This Hose must be properly connected to the appropriate Parker Fittings and properly grounded in order to dissipate

Safety Guide

2.2 Pressure: Hose selection must be made so that the published maximum working pressure of the Hose and Fittings are equal to or greater than the maximum system pressure. The maximum working pressure of a Hose Assembly is the lower of the respective published maximum working pressures of the Hose and the Fittings used. Surge pressures or peak transient pressures in the system must be below the published maximum working pressure for the Hose. Surge pressures and peak pressures can usually only be determined by sensitive electrical instrumentation that measures and indicates pressures at millisecond intervals. Mechanical pressure gauges indicate only average pressures and cannot be used to determine surge pressures or peak transient pressures. Published burst pressure ratings for Hose is for manufacturing test purposes only and is no indication that the Product can be used in applications at the burst pressure or otherwise above the published maximum recommended working pressure.

2.3 Suction: Hoses used for suction applications must be selected to insure that the Hose will withstand the vacuum and pressure of the system. Improperly selected Hose may collapse in suction application.

2.4 Temperature: Be certain that fluid and ambient temperatures, both steady and transient, do not exceed the limitations of the Hose. Temperatures below and above the recommended limit can degrade Hose to a point where a failure may occur and release fluid. Properly insulate and protect the Hose Assembly when routing near hot objects (e.g. manifolds). Do not use any Hose in any application where failure of the Hose could result in the conveyed fluids (or vapors or mist from the conveyed fluids) contacting any open flame, molten metal, or other potential fire ignition source that could cause burning or explosion of the conveyed fluids or vapors.

2.5 Fluid Compatibility: Hose Assembly selection must assure compatibility of the Hose tube, cover, reinforcement, and Fittings with the fluid media used. See the fluid compatibility chart in the Parker publication for the product being considered or used. This information is offered only as a guide. Actual service life can only be determined by the end user by testing under all extreme conditions and other analysis. Hose that is chemically compatible with a particular fluid must be assembled using Fittings and adapters containing likewise compatible seals.

2.6 Permeation: Permeation (that is, seepage through the Hose) will occur from inside the Hose to outside when Hose is used with gases, liquid and gas fuels, and refrigerants (including but not limited to such materials as helium, diesel fuel, gasoline, natural gas, or LPG). This permeation may result in high concentrations of vapors which are potentially flammable, explosive, or toxic, and in loss of fluid. Dangerous explosions, fires, and other hazards can result when using the wrong Hose for such applications. The system designer must take into account the fact that this permeation will take place and must not use Hose if this permeation could be hazardous. The system designer must take into account all legal, government, insurance, or any other special regulations which govern the use of fuels and refrigerants. Never use a Hose even though the fluid compatibility is acceptable without considering the potential hazardous effects that can result from permeation through the Hose Assembly.

Permeation of moisture from outside the Hose to inside the Hose will also occur in Hose assemblies, regardless of internal pressure. If this moisture permeation would have detrimental effects (particularly, but not limited to refrigeration and air conditioning systems), incorporation of sufficient drying capacity in the system or other appropriate system safeguards should be selected and used.

2.7 Size: Transmission of power by means of pressurized fluid varies with pressure and rate of flow. The size of the components must be adequate to keep pressure losses to a minimum and avoid damage due to heat generation or excessive fluid velocity.

2.8 Routing: Attention must be given to optimum routing to minimize inherent problems (kinking or flow restriction due to Hose collapse, twisting of the Hose, proximity to hot objects or heat sources). For additional routing recommendations see SAE J1273 and ISO 17165-2. Hose Assemblies have a finite life and if possible, should be installed in a manner that allows for ease of inspection and future replacement. Rubber Hose because of its relative short life, should not be used in residential and commercial buildings for HVAC (heating, ventilating and air conditioning) applications.

2.9 Environment: Care must be taken to insure that the Hose and Fittings 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, sunlight, heat, ozone, moisture, water, salt water, chemicals and air pollutants can cause degradation and premature failure.

2.10 Mechanical Loads: External forces can significantly reduce Hose life or cause failure. Mechanical loads which must be considered include excessive flexing, twist, kinking, tensile or side loads, bend radius, and vibration. Use of swivel type Fittings or adapters may be required to insure no twist is put into the Hose. Unusual applications may require special testing prior to Hose selection.

2.11 Physical Damage: Care must be taken to protect Hose from wear, snagging, kinking, bending smaller than minimum bend radius and cutting, any of which can cause premature Hose failure. Any Hose that has been kinked or bent to a radius smaller than the minimum bend radius, and any Hose that has been cut or is cracked or is otherwise damaged should be removed and discarded.

2.12 Proper End Fitting: See instructions 3.2 through 3.5. These recommendations may be substantiated by testing to industry standards such as SAE J517 for hydraulic applications, or MIL-A-5070, AS1339, or AS3517 for Hoses from Parker's Stratoflex Products Division for aerospace applications.

2.13 Length: When establishing a proper Hose length, motion absorption, Hose length changes due to pressure, and Hose and machine tolerances and movement must be considered.

2.14 Specifications and Standards: When selecting Hose and Fittings, government, industry, and Parker specifications and recommendations must be reviewed and followed as applicable.

2.15 Hose Cleanliness: Hose components may vary in cleanliness levels. Care must be taken to insure that the Hose Assembly selected has an adequate level of cleanliness for the application.

2.16 Fire Resistant Fluids: Some fire resistant fluids that are to be conveyed by Hose require use of the same type of Hose as used with petroleum base fluids. Some such fluids require a special Hose, while a few fluids will not work with any Hose at all. See instructions 2.5 and 1.5. The wrong Hose may fail after a very short service. In addition, all liquids but pure water may burn fiercely under certain conditions, and even pure water leakage may be hazardous.

2.17 Radiant Heat: Hose can be heated to destruction 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 Hose.

2.18 Welding or Brazing: When using a torch or arc welder in close proximity to hydraulic lines, the hydraulic lines should be removed or shielded with appropriate fire resistant materials. Flame or weld spatter could burn through the Hose and possibly ignite escaping fluid resulting in a catastrophic failure. Heating of plated parts, including Hose Fittings and adapters, above 450°F (232°C) such as during welding, brazing or soldering may emit deadly gases.

2.19 Atomic Radiation: Atomic radiation affects all materials used in Hose assemblies. Since the long-term effects may be unknown, do not expose Hose assemblies to atomic radiation.

2.20 Aerospace Applications: The only Hose and Fittings that may be used for in flight aerospace applications are those available from Parker's Stratoflex Products Division. Do not use any other Hose or Fittings for in flight applications. Do not use any Hose or Fittings from Parker's Stratoflex Products Division with any other Hose or Fittings, unless expressly approved in writing by the engineering manager or chief engineer of Stratoflex Products Division and verified by the user's own testing and inspection to aerospace industry standards.

2.21 Unlocking Couplings: Ball locking couplings or other Fittings with quick disconnect ability can unintentionally disconnect if they are dragged over obstructions, or if the sleeve or other disconnect member, is bumped or moved enough to cause disconnect. Threaded Fittings should be considered where there is a potential for accidental uncoupling.

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3.0 HOSE AND FITTING ASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

3.1 Component Inspection: Prior to assembly, a careful examination of the Hose and Fittings must be performed. All components must be checked for correct style, size, catalog number, and length. The Hose must be examined for cleanliness, obstructions, blisters, cover looseness, kinks, cracks, cuts or any other visible defects. Inspect the Fitting and sealing surfaces for burrs, nicks, corrosion or other imperfections. Do NOT use any component that displays any signs of nonconformance.

3.2 Hose and Fitting Assembly: Do not assemble a Parker Fitting on a Parker Hose that is not specifically listed by Parker for that Fitting, unless authorized in writing by the engineering manager or chief engineer of the appropriate Parker division. Do not assemble a Parker Fitting on another manufacturer's

Hose or a Parker Hose on another manufacturer's Fitting unless (i) the engineering manager or chief engineer of the appropriate Parker division approves the Assembly in writing or that combination is expressly approved in the appropriate Parker literature for the specific Parker product, and (ii) the user verifies the Assembly and the application through analysis and testing. For Parker Hose that does not specify a Parker Fitting, the user is solely responsible for the selection of the proper Fitting and Hose Assembly procedures. See instruction 1.4.

To prevent the possibility of problems such as leakage at the Fitting or system contamination, it is important to completely remove all debris from the cutting operation before installation of the Fittings. The Parker published instructions must be followed for assembling the Fittings on the Hose. These instructions are provided in the Parker Fitting catalog for the specific Parker Fitting being used, or by calling 1 800 CPARKER, or at www.parker.com.

3.3 Related Accessories: Do not crimp or swage any Parker Hose or Fitting with anything but the listed swage or crimp machine and dies in accordance with Parker published instructions. Do not crimp or swage another manufacturer's Fitting with a Parker crimp or swage die unless authorized in writing by the engineering manager or chief engineer of the appropriate Parker division.

3.4 Parts: Do not use any Parker Fitting part (including but not limited to socket, shell, nipple, or insert) except with the correct Parker mating parts, in accordance with Parker published instructions, unless authorized in writing by the engineering manager or chief engineer of the appropriate Parker division.

3.5 Field Attachable/Permanent: Do not reuse any field attachable Hose Fitting that has blown or pulled off a Hose. Do not reuse a Parker permanent Hose Fitting (crimped or swaged) or any part thereof. Complete Hose Assemblies may only be reused after proper inspection under section 4.0. Do not assemble Fittings to any previously used hydraulic Hose that was in service, for use in a fluid power application.

3.6 Pre-Installation Inspection: Prior to installation, a careful examination of the Hose Assembly must be performed. Inspect the Hose Assembly for any damage or defects. DO NOT use any Hose Assembly that displays any signs of nonconformance.

3.7 Minimum Bend Radius: Installation of a Hose at less than the minimum listed bend radius may significantly reduce the Hose life. Particular attention must be given to preclude sharp bending at the Hose to Fitting juncture. Any bending during installation at less than the minimum bend radius must be avoided. If any Hose is kinked during installation, the Hose must be discarded.

3.8 Twist Angle and Orientation: Hose Assembly installation must be such that relative motion of machine components does not produce twisting.

3.9 Securement: In many applications, it may be necessary to restrain, protect, or guide the Hose to protect it from damage by unnecessary flexing, pressure surges, and contact with other mechanical components. Care must be taken to insure such restraints do not introduce additional stress or wear points.

3.10 Proper Connection of Ports: Proper physical installation of the Hose Assembly requires a correctly installed port connection insuring that no twist or torque is transferred to the Hose when the Fittings are being tightened or otherwise during use..

3.11 External Damage: Proper installation is not complete without insuring that tensile loads, side loads, kinking, flattening, potential abrasion, thread damage or damage to sealing surfaces are corrected or eliminated. See instruction 2.10.

3.12 System Checkout: All air entrapment must be eliminated and the system pressurized to the maximum system pressure (at or below the Hose maximum working pressure) and checked for proper function and freedom from leaks. Personnel must stay out of potential hazardous areas while testing and using.

3.13 Routing: The Hose Assembly should be routed in such a manner so if a failure does occur, the escaping media will not cause personal injury or property damage. In addition, if fluid media comes in contact with hot surfaces, open flame or sparks, a fire or explosion may occur. See section 2.4.

3.14 Ground Fault Equipment Protection Devices (GFEEDs): WARNING! Fire and Shock Hazard: To minimize the danger of fire if the heating cable of a Multitube bundle is damaged or improperly installed, use a Ground Fault Equipment Protection Device. Electrical fault currents may be insufficient to trip a conventional circuit breaker.

For ground fault protection, the IEEE 515:1989 (www.ansi.org) standard for heating cables recommends the use of GFEEDs with a nominal 30 milliamperere trip level for "piping systems in classified areas, those areas requiring a high degree of maintenance, or which may be exposed to physical abuse or corrosive atmospheres".

4.0 HOSE AND FITTING MAINTENANCE AND REPLACEMENT INSTRUCTIONS

4.1 Even with proper selection and installation, Hose life may be significantly reduced without a continuing maintenance program. The severity of the application, risk potential from a possible Hose failure, and experience with any Hose failures in the application or in similar applications should determine the frequency of the inspection and the replacement for the Products so that Products are replaced before any failure occurs. A maintenance program must be established and followed by the user and, at minimum, must include instructions 4.2 through 4.7.

4.2 Visual Inspection Hose/Fitting: Any of the following conditions require immediate shut down and replacement of the Hose Assembly:

- Fitting slippage on Hose;
- Damaged, cracked, cut or abraded cover (any reinforcement exposed);
- Hard, stiff, heat cracked, or charred Hose;
- Cracked, damaged, or badly corroded Fittings;
- Leaks at Fitting or in Hose;
- Kinked, crushed, flattened or twisted Hose; and
- Blistered, soft, degraded, or loose cover.

4.3 Visual Inspection All Other: The following items must be tightened, repaired, corrected or replaced as required:

- Leaking port conditions;
- Excess dirt buildup;
- Worn clamps, guards or shields; and
- 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 leaks. Personnel must avoid potential hazardous areas while testing and using the system. See section 2.2.

4.5 Replacement Intervals: Hose assemblies and elastomeric seals used on Hose Fittings and adapters will eventually age, harden, wear and deteriorate under thermal cycling and compression set. Hose Assemblies and elastomeric seals should be inspected and replaced at specific replacement intervals, based on previous service life, government or industry recommendations, or when failures could result in unacceptable downtime, damage, or injury risk. See section 1.2. Hose and Fittings may be subjected to internal mechanical and/or chemical wear from the conveying fluid and may fail without warning. The user must determine the product life under such circumstances by testing. Also see section 2.5.

See section 1.2.

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4.6 Hose Inspection and Failure: Hydraulic power is accomplished by utilizing high pressure fluids to transfer energy and do work. Hoses, Fittings and Hose Assemblies all contribute to this by transmitting fluids at high pressures. Fluids under pressure can be dangerous and potentially lethal and, therefore, extreme caution must be exercised when working with fluids under pressure and handling the Hoses transporting the fluids. From time to time, Hose Assemblies will fail if they are not replaced at proper time intervals. Usually these failures are the result of some form of misapplication, abuse, wear or failure to perform proper maintenance. When Hoses fail, generally the high pressure fluids inside escape in a stream which may or may not be visible to the user. Under no circumstances should the user attempt to locate the leak by "feeling" with their hands or any other part of their body. High pressure fluids can and will penetrate the skin and cause severe tissue damage and possibly loss of limb. Even seemingly minor hydraulic fluid injection injuries must be treated immediately by a physician with knowledge of the tissue damaging properties of hydraulic fluid.

If a Hose failure occurs, immediately shut down the equipment and leave the area until pressure has been completely released from the Hose Assembly. Simply shutting down the hydraulic pump may or may not eliminate the pressure in the Hose Assembly. Many times check valves, etc., are employed in a system and can cause pressure to remain in a Hose Assembly even when pumps or equipment are not operating. Tiny holes in the Hose, commonly known as pinholes, can eject small, dangerously powerful but hard to see streams of hydraulic fluid. It may take several minutes or even hours for the pressure to be relieved so that the Hose Assembly may be examined safely.

Once the pressure has been reduced to zero, the Hose Assembly may be taken off the equipment and examined. It must always be replaced if a failure has occurred. Never attempt to patch or repair a Hose Assembly that has failed. Consult the nearest Parker distributor or the appropriate Parker division for Hose Assembly replacement information.

Never touch or examine a failed Hose Assembly unless it is obvious that the Hose no longer contains fluid under pressure. The high pressure fluid is extremely dangerous and can cause serious and potentially fatal injury.

4.7 Elastomeric seals: Elastomeric seals will eventually age, harden, wear and deteriorate under thermal cycling and compression set. Elastomeric seals should be inspected and replaced.

4.8 Refrigerant gases: Special care should be taken when working with refrigeration systems. Sudden escape of refrigerant gases can cause blindness if the escaping gases contact the eye and can cause freezing or other severe injuries if it contacts any other portion of the body.

4.9 Compressed natural gas (CNG): Parker CNG Hose Assemblies should be tested after installation and before use, and at least on a monthly basis per ANSI/IAS NGV 4.2-1999; CSA 12.52-M99 Section 4.2 "Visual Inspection Hose/Fitting". The recommended procedure is to pressurize the Hose and check for leaks and to visually inspect the Hose for damage.

Caution: Matches, candles, open flame or other sources of ignition shall not be used for Hose inspection. Leak check solutions should be rinsed off after use.

5.0 HOSE STORAGE

5.1 Age Control: Hose and Hose Assemblies must be stored in a manner that facilitates age control and first-in and first-out usage based on manufacturing date of the Hose and Hose Assemblies. The shelf life of rubber Hose or Hose Assemblies that have passed visual inspection and a proof test is 10 years (40 quarters) from the date of manufacture. The shelf life of thermoplastic and polytetrafluoroethylene Hose or Hose Assemblies is considered to be unlimited.

5.2 Storage: Stored Hose and Hose Assemblies must not be subjected to damage that could reduce their expected service life and must be placed in a cool, dark and dry area with the ends capped. Stored Hose and Hose Assemblies must not be exposed to temperature extremes, ozone, oils, corrosive liquids or fumes, solvents, high humidity, rodents, insects, ultraviolet light, electromagnetic fields or radioactive materials.



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