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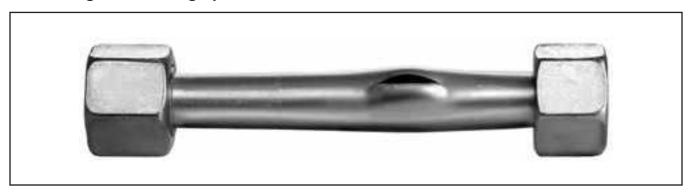


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Safety instructions

Tube fittings are safe high-pressure connections



A carefully assembled Parker tube fitting will provide a sealed joint even up to tube burst. Experience has shown that break-downs, re-tightening and leaks can be avoided by following these safety instructions. Please review your fitting procedures.

General safety instructions

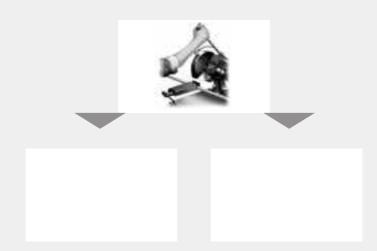
- Uncompleted assembly will reduce the pressure and vibration capability of a fitting. It can reduce the life cycle time of a connection and leakage can occur. In extreme cases the connection can fail due to tube shear or tube crack.
- After opening a tube connection, the unit has to be re tightened with the same force used during prior assembly. Under tightening can result in leakage and can reduce the vibration resistance. Over tightening can reduce the possibilities of repeated assembly. In extreme cases the components can be destroyed.
- Parker tube fittings are intended solely for connections for fluid applications.
- Observe tube recommendations. Non-standard materials or tolerances lead to incorrect assembly.
- Do not use ball bearings, fitting pins or tapered pins, coins or washers instead of the correct Parker blanking plug as blanking parts for 24° cones.
- Tube connection and fitting body once assembled, should remain together. Fitting body is to be used once only for pre-assembly.
- Air bleeding of tube fittings which are under pressure can be dangerous.
- Tube under tension can lead to vibration failure. Tube length and bend angles are to be adhered to precisely. Fix tube lines with tube clamps.
- Tubes are not to be clamped to one another but to suitable fixed points. Plate brackets, cable connections and fixing elements are not suitable. Tubes are not mountings on which to integrate other components e.g. filters, ventilators or shut-off valves.
- Prevent oscillation, pressure surges and inherent strain by using flexible hoses for example.
- Under and over tightening of fittings during assembly reduces the capacity for withstanding pressure and vibration loads and therefore reduces the life of the tube fitting. Leaks from the tube can occur under these circumstances.
- When dismantling/transporting and re-assembling, make sure that no dirt enters the system, that the connection elements (threads, sealing surfaces) are not damaged, seals are not lost and tubes are not bent or flattened. We recommend the use of suitable protective caps.
- Disassembled fittings are to be checked for accuracy and damage and replaced if necessary.
- Do not use hand cutters or tube cutters.

- Dirt and metal contamination can lead to damage to the system and leaks.
- The operating parameters given (e.g. pressure, temperature, medium compatibility) are to be adhered to.
- Avoid flow rates > 8 m/s. The resulting forces are high and can destroy the tube lines.
- Relevant guidelines (e.g. CE, ISO, BG, TÜV, DIN) are to be observed.
- Weld fittings are manufactured out of weldable materials. No other fittings are suitable for welding.
- EO-Niromont and Parflange LUBSS are high-performance lubricants. The use of other lubricants generally leads to an increase in assembly force.
- The tools and lubricants recommended by Parker guarantee safe assembly.
- Components and tooling of different manufacturers are not necessarily compatible. For complete safety, use only Parker components.
- Fittings are to be handled with care.
- Tube lines need to be adapted tension free of the relevant connectors before assembly. An easy turning of the nut is required for the complete thread length. Otherwise leakage can occur. In extreme cases with additional vibrations tube cracks can occur.
- Vibrations have to be clamped by tube clamps.
 Independent vibrating units need to be separated with hoses.
 Otherwise tube cracks can occur.

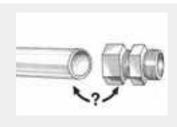
Specific safety instructions for assembly

- During a progressive ring and EO-2 fitting assembly the tube has to bottom up in the stud or in the tool. Without tube bottoming the ring cannot bite sufficiently. Under load the connection can fail due to tube shear.
- Correctly flared tubes are essential for leak free performance of Triple-Lok® fittings. Special care must be taken over the flare diameter and surface finish.
- Preset bite type fittings (Progressive ring) need a final assembly according to assembly instructions.
- Stainless steel progressive ring fittings have to be preassembled in hardened tools. Otherwise the connection may fail under load due to tube shear.
- Do not assemble progressive rings and functional nuts on self-made standpipe stud ends. There is a risk of false assembly with the result of connection shear under load.
- The use of steel cutting rings for stainless steel tubes or other unauthorised tool combinations leads to incorrect assembly.

In case of doubt please contact your Parker representative!



EO progressive ring PSR/DPR



Material combinations

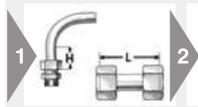
 Select suitable EO progressive ring fitting

	Tube material	EO-Fitting body	assembly instructions
	Steel	Steel (LL=D-Ring)	
	Stainless Steel	Stainless Steel	Pre-assembly by machine or
			hardened tool required
_	Copper	Brass (D-Ring)	
_	Plastic	Steel, Brass,	Support sleeve E required
	e.g. Polyamide	Stainless Steel	Check assembly devices for suitability
_	Stainless Steel	Steel	Stainless Steel DPR <u>must</u> be used Pre-assembly by machine or hardened tool required



Tube preparation

- Cut and deburr thoroughly
- Do not assemble under tension
- Clamp onto rigid fixtures



- Minimum lengths of straight tubeends, H=2× nut length
- Use swivel union "GZ" instead of short tubes



- Cut tube squarely
- max ±1°deviation
- ⚠ Do not use pipe cutters
- EO tube-cutting tool (AV) for manual cutting



- Remove internal and external
- max. chamfer 0.3 mm \times 45 $^{\circ}$
- Recommendation: In-Ex Tube Deburring Tool 226



Support sleeves VH

 Support sleeve VH for thin wall or soft metal tubes (see chart)



Tube insert E

 Support sleeve E for plastic tubes



- Insert support sleeve like shown
- Drive VH into tube-end

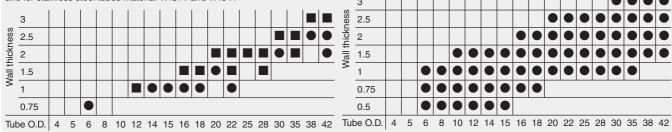
Support sleeve required

Support sleeve required for heavily loaded lines (vibrations

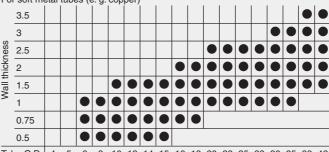
VH selection chart for EO Progressive Ring

For steel tubes material ST 37.4

and for stainless steel tubes material 1.4571 and 1.4541



For soft metal tubes (e. g. copper)



EO progressive ring PSR/DPR





Ok?

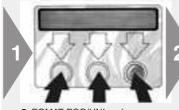


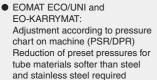
100% Pre-assembly with EOMAT/ **EO-KARRYMAT**

Preferred method

of the tube

- Most efficient method
- HVMB-device not suitable for A HVMB-device not suitable is 100% assembly of PSR fittings





- EOMAT III/A: Menu selection (PSR/DPR)
- Non-EOMAT-machines: Check suitability



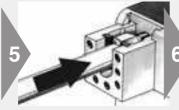
- Control (see checking instructions)
- Clean and lubricate assembly cone and thread regularly

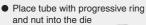


- Insert proper tools
- Clean and lubricate assembly cones regularly
- EO-KARRYMAT: Close valve on handpump
- 2-piece backing plates for 35-L and 42-L









Press tube-end firmly into the assembly cone



- Hold tube firmly
- EOMAT: Press and hold start button
- Use support and foot switch for long tubes
- EO-KARRYMAT: Operate handpump until assembly pressure is reached



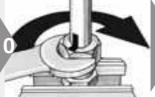
- After completion of pre-assembly, remove the tube for assembly check
- EO-KARRYMAT: Open valve on handpump



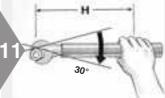
- ⚠ Check to make sure that a visible collar covers the front of the first cutting edge
- It does not matter if the ring can be rotated on the tube-end



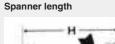
• Use distance gauge AKL for checking in mass production

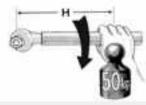


 Assemble fitting until wrench-tight (without spanner extension) Mark position of nut



- \triangle Then tighten fitting firmly by 30° (½ flat)
- Recommended to use spanner extension for sizes over 20 mm O.D. (see chart)
- Assembly torques are available on request





Size	Spanner length H [mm]
22-L	400
28-L 20-S	500
35-L 25-S	800
42-L 30-S	1000
38-S	1200

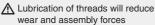
EO progressive ring PSR/DPR



Direct assembly

- Simple procedure for single assemblies of small dimensions
- Not economic for series assembly
- \bigwedge Tubes \varnothing 30, 35, 38 and 42 mm must be pre-assembled in vice
- ⚠ Stainless steel connections have to be assembled using pre-assembly tool (VOMO)
- ↑ Properly cleaned studs ("BE") have to be assembled with pre-assembly tools





- ⚠ Threads on stainless steel fittings must be lubricated
- ⚠ Use EO-NIROMONT special high-performance lubricant for stainless steel fittings



 Screw on nut until finger-tight Press tube-end firmly into fitting body





- Tighten the nut by 11/2 turns Recommended to use spanner extension for sizes over 20 mm
- O.D. (see chart) Fitting body may be used one

Assembly check:

- Loosen nut
- Check to make sure that a visible collar covers the front of the first cutting edge
- It does not matter if the ring can be rotated on the tube-end



Repeated assembly

- Each time the tube-end has been disconnected, the fitting must be properly tightened again
- EO progressive rings cannot be replaced, once assembled

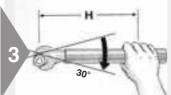


↑ Threads on stainless steel fittings must be lubricated

Use EO-NIROMONT special ⚠ Use EO-NIHOWIGHT Special high-performance lubricant for stainless steel fittings

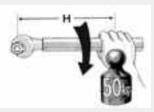


- Each time the fitting has been loosened, re-assembly must be performed with the same torque as initial assembly
- The body must be held rigid
- A Recommended to use spanner extension for sizes over 20 mm O.D. (see chart)



- Then tighten fitting firmly by 30° (½ flat)
- Assembly torques are available on request
- Recommended to use spanner extension for sizes over 20 mm O.D. (see chart)





Size	Spanner length H [mm]
22-L	400
28-L 20-S	500
35-L 25-S	800
42-L 30-S	1000
38-S	1200

Plastic

tube FM...CF+E

FM...71+E

EO-2 assembly instructions

Detailed assembly-instructions are included in each EO-2 product box. Details on Eomat setting and selection of support sleeves can be found there as well.



Tube preparation

- Cut and deburr thoroughly
- Do not assemble under tension
- Clamp onto rigid fixtures



Material combinations

Select suitable FM-type

Stainless

Steel tube

FM...SSA

FM...71





max ± 1° deviation

♠ Do not use pipe cutters EO tube-cutting tool (AV)



- Remove internal and external burrs
- max. chamfer 0.3 mm × 45°
- Seal can be damaged by large



Use of support sleeves "VH" with EO-2 fittings

Steel fitting

Stainless Steel fitting

Tube insert E

Tube insert E for plastic tubes

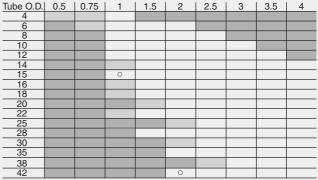


Support sleeves

 Support sleeve VH for thin wall or soft metal tubes



 Support-sleeve selection: see instruction shipped with product box Drive VH into tube-end



Steel

FM...CF

Functional test required for other materials or dimensions not specified. Support sleeve VH not required for EO-2 and steel tube.
For stainless steel tube functional test required.
Support sleeve VH not required for EO-2 and steel tube.
Support sleeve VH not required for EO-2/71 or EO-2/SSA and

Stainless steel tube.

VH required for FM/71 and operating pressure above 100 bar.



Replacement of sealing ring/Repeated assembly

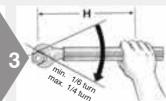
Sealing ring DOZ can be changed separately



- After disassembly, sealing ring can be pulled of the tube-end
- Check for damage and replace if necessary
- Abrasion on outer rubber parts does not effect performance

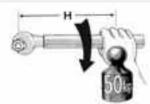


 Assemble fitting until wrench-tight (without spanner extension)



Then tighten fitting firmly by min $^{1/_{6}}$ (max $^{1/_{1}}$) turn (1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ flats)

Recommended to use spanner extension for sizes over 20 mm O.D. (see chart)



Size	Spanner length H [mm]
22-L	400
28-L 20-S	500
35-L 25-S	800
42-L 30-S	1000
38-S	1200

EO-2 assembly instructions

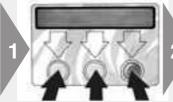






Assembly with EOMAT/ EO-KARRYMAT

- Preferred method
- Most efficient method
- HVM-B device is not suitable



- EOMAT ECO/UNI: Adjustment according to pressure on machine (see instructions shipped with product box)
- EOMAT III/A: Menu selection
- EO-KARRYMAT: Refer to chart on machine
- Non-EOMAT-machines: check suitability



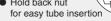
- Check according to MOK checking instructions
- Use special EO-2 MOK (silver) for Tube-OD 25 mm and larger. Advantages: easy and safe assembly



- Insert proper tools
- 2-piece tube backing plates for 35-L and 42-L
- EO-KARRYMAT: Close valve on handpump



- Place tube with functional nut into the die
- Press tube-end firmly into the
- assembly cone Hold back nut













⚠ Gap not closed: Check all components, tube, machine, tools and pressure

Repeat assembly with

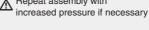


↑ Threads of stainless steel fittings must be lubricated Use EO-NIROMONT special high-performance lubricant for stainless steel fittings

- Hold tube firmly
- EOMAT: Press and hold start button
- Use support and foot switch for long tubes
- EO-KARRYMAT: Operate handpump until assembly pressure is reached. Then open valve on handpump

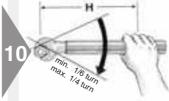


- Gap between sealing ring and retaining ring must be closed
- A little relaxation (approx. 0.2 mm) is allowed



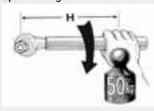






Then tighten fitting firmly by min 1/6 (max. 1/4) turn (1 to 11/2 flats)

Recommended to use spanner extension for sizes over 20 mm O.D. (see chart)



Size	Spanner length H [mm]
22-L	400
28-L 20-S	500
35-L 25-S	800
42-L 30-S	1000
38-S	1200

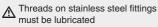
EO-2 assembly instructions



Assembly in vice • Reliable method

- Only economic for assembly of small quantities





Use EO-NIROMONT special ⚠ Use EO-NIHOMON openion high-performance lubricant for











Screw on nut until finger-tight



- stainless steel fittings
- Check according to VOMO checking instructions
- Use pre-assembly tool VOMO
- Fitting body may be used one time only and components must stay together



Push functional nut onto tube-



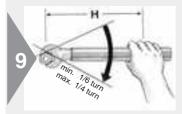
- Tighten until sharp increase of resistance
- (approx. 1 to 1½ turns)

 Recommended to use spanner extension for sizes over 20 mm O.D. (see chart)

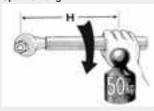
Assembly check:

- Gap between sealing ring and
- retaining ring must be closed

 A little relaxation (approx. 0.2 mm) is allowed
- ⚠ Gap not closed: Check all components including tube
- Assemble fitting until wrench-tight (without spanner extension)



- $\underline{\Lambda}$ Then tighten fitting firmly by min $^{1}\!/_{6}$ (max. $^{1}\!\!/_{9}$) turn (1 to 11/2 flats)
- A Recommended to use spanner extension for sizes over 20 mm O.D. (see chart)



Size	Spanner length H [mm]
22-L	400
28-L 20-S	500
35-L 25-S	800
42-L 30-S	1000
38-S	1200

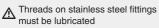
EO-2 assembly instructions



Direct assembly

- Simple procedure for single assemblies of small dimensions
 Not economic for series assemblies
- \bigwedge Tubes \varnothing 30, 35, 38 and 42 mm must be pre-assembled in vice





▲ EO-NIROMONT is a special high-performance lubricant for stainless steel fittings



⚠ Press tube-end firmly into the assembly cone

 Turn back nut for easy tube insertion



 Tighten until sharp increase of resistance (approx. 1 to 11/2 turns)

Recommended to use spanner extension for sizes over 20 mm O.D. (see chart)



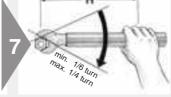
- Gap between sealing ring and retaining ring must be closed
- A little relaxation (approx. 0.2 mm) is allowed



⚠ Gap not closed:
Check all components including

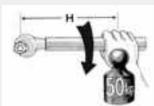


 Assemble fitting until wrench-tight (without spanner extension)



 \bigwedge Then tighten fitting firmly by min $^{1}/_{6}$ (max $^{1}/_{4}$) turn (1 to 11/2 flats)

Recommended to use spanner extension for sizes over 20 mm O.D. (see chart)



Size	Spanner length H [mm]
22-L	400
28-L 20-S	500
35-L 25-S	800
42-L 30-S	1000
38-S	1200

Checking instructions for EO assembly tools

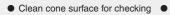


VOMO tools for manual pre-assembly in vice MOK for use in EO assembly machines

⚠ Use of damaged, worn or non-suitable tooling may result in fitting failure or machine damage

- ↑ Tools must be checked regularly, at least after 50 assemblies
- Morn tools must be replaced
 M Use only genuine Parker tools
- ⚠ Tools must be kept clean and lubricated







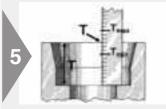
 Visual checks: Cone must be free of wear, damage or cracks



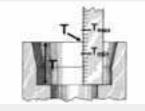
- Check for deformation of geometry
 Special cone gauge KONU must
- Special cone gauge KONU must be used
- KONU cone gauges are precision measuring devices and must be handled accordingly



Check contour:
 The rear of the gauge must protrude slightly above the top face of the cone or may be flush



Check insertion depth
 Deviations from the insertion depth can cause leakages



Insertion depth T

Table: Tool for presetting tool (MOK and VOMO)

Type T _{min}		T_{max}	Typ T _{min} T _{max}		T _{max}	
6-L	6.95	7.05		6-S	6.95	7.05
8-L	6.95	7.05		8-S	6.95	7.05
10-L	6.95	7.05		10-S	7.45	7.55
12-L	6.95	7.05		12-S	7.45	7.55
15-L	6.95	7.05		14-S	7.95	8.05
18-L	7.45	7.55		16-S	8.45	8.55
22-L	7.45	7.55		20-S	10.45	10.55
28-L	7.45	7.55		25-S	11.95	12.05
35-L	10.45	10.55		30-S	13.45	13.55
42-L	10.95	11.05		38-S	15.95	16.05



Material combinations

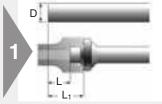
- Select suitable materials
- See catalogue for exact tube specifications

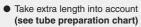
Material selection chart							
Tube material	Fitting and nut materialr	Sealing material					
Steel	Steel	Steel/NBR or Steel/FKM					
Stainless Steel	Stainless Steel	Stainless/Steel FKM/NBR					
Stainless Steel	Steel	Steel/NBR or Steel/FKM					

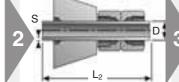


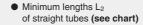
Tube preparation

- Cut and deburr thoroughlyCut and bend tubes exactly











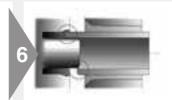
 Minimum lengths L₃ of straight tube-ends before bend (see chart)



- Cut tube squarely
- lacktriangle max \pm 1° deviation
- ⚠ Do not use pipe cutters
- EO tube-cutting tool (AV) for manual cutting

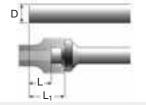


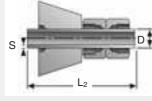
- Remove internal and external burrs
- \bullet max. chamfer 0.3 mm $\times\,45^\circ$
- Clean tube thoroughly

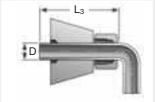


- Chips, dirt, internal or external burrs and paint prevent correct tube insertion
- ⚠ Dirty tubes result in worn-out or damaged tools

Tube preparation chart – Series L









Extra length

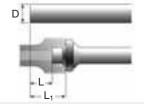
Minimum tube length

 Minimum straight length before bend

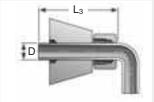
 Minimum clearance of U-shape bends

Tube-OD							
	S	L	L	L ₁	L ₁	L ₂	L ₃
Series	Wall	Steel	Stainless	Steel	Stainless		
	thickness	± 0.5	Steel ± 0.5		Steel		
6L	1	8.5	8.5	15.5	15.5	90	63
	1.5	6	6	13	13	90	
	1	8.5	9	15.5	16		
8L	1.5	5.5	6	12.5	13	92	65
	2	5		12			
	1	5.5	5.5	12.5	12.5		
10L	1.5	5	6.5	12	13.5	95	68
	2	5	6.5	12	13.5		
	1						
12L	1.5	5	6	12	13	95	70
	2	5	6	12	13		
	1.5	5.5	7	12.5	14		
15L	2	5.5	7	12.5	14	102	75
	2.5	5.5	7	12.5	14		
	1.5	5.5	7	13	14.5	110	
18L	2	5.5	7	13	14.5		80
IOL	2.5	5.5		13			
	3	5.5		13			
	1.5	6	8	13.5	15.5		
22L	2	6	8	13.5	15.5	100	90
22L	2.5	6.5	8	14	15.5	120	
	3						
	1.5						
28L	2	6.5	7.5	14	15	140	98
20L	2.5	6.5	8	14	15.5	140	90
	3						
	2	7	8.5	17.5	19		
251	3	8.5	10.5	19	21	170	445
35L	4					170	115
	5						
	2	7.5	9	18.5	20		
42L	3	9	11.5	20	22.5	190	125
	4	9		20			

Tube preparation chart – Series S









Extra length

Minimum tube length

 Minimum straight length before bend

 Minimum clearance of U-shape bends

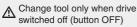
Tube-OD Series	S Wall thickness	L Steel ± 0.5	L Stainless Steel ± 0.5	L ₁ Steel	L ₁ Stainless Steel	L ₂	L ₃
6S	1 1.5	8.5 6	8.5 6	15.5 13	15.5 13	92	65
8S	2 1 1.5	5.5 8.5 5.5	9	12.5 15.5 12.5	16 13	95	68
10\$	2 1.5 2	5 5 5.5	6.5 6.5	12 12.5 13	14 14	100	70
128	1.5 2 1.5	5 5 5.5	6.5 6.5 7	12.5 12.5 14	14 14 15.5	100	72
16S	2 2.5 3	5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5	7 7 7 7	14 14 14 14	15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5	110	80
20\$	2 2.5 3 3.5	7 7 7 7	8.5 8.5 8.5	17.5 17.5 17.5 17.5	19 19 19	135	98
25S	2 2.5 3 4	8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5	10.5 10.5 10.5	20.5 20.5 20.5 20.5 20.5	22.5 22.5 22.5	155	112
30S	3 4 5	8.5 9.5 8.5	10.5	22 23 22	24 24.5	165	122
38S	2.5 3 3.5 4 5	11 11 11 11 11.5	11 11 12 13	27 27 27 27 27 27,5	27 27 28 29	190	135
	7	11.5		27.5			



Tube forming with EO2-FORM F3

- Reliable forming method
- Reliable process





⚠ Obey safety instructions



 Open doors to access tools and handling devices

 Tool handling devices are stored in middle on top



 Select suitable forming pin according to tube material, outer diameter and wall thickness



Check forming pin for dirt, wear and damage



- Use magnetic holder to insert forming pin
- Turn clockwise to lock bayonet fixture



• Tilt magneto holder to remove handle



- Select suitable clamping die set according to tube outer diameter Keep stainless tube clamping
- dies seperate from other tube materials to prevent contact corrosion



• Check clamping dies for dirt, wear and damage



- Use pistol to handle clamping die set
- Pull and hold handle to grab die set



- Insert clamping die set until it bottoms up (twist pistol for easy insertion)
- Release handle to fix die set

Never operate machine while pistol is inserted



Front surfaces must be completely flat

⚠ Die segments must fit without gaps



- Switch on drive (button ON)
- Each time the drive is switched on, the reset button (RESET) must be pressed first
- The automatic tool recognition is initiated
- Clamping dies will close, reset button (RESET) must be held until it lights up
- Lighten of reset button (RESET) indicates "ready to start"



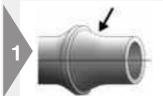
- ⚠ Make sure tube-end is free of burrs, chips and dirt ⚠ Lubricate inside and outside of tube-end
 - Use EO-NIROMONT for best performance
- Insert tube-end with nut into open tool until it firmly touches the stop at the end
- A Press tube-end firmly into the tube stop
- ⚠ Do not turn tube-end anti-clockwise to prevent unlocking forming-pin
- Press and hold start button
 (® START) until tube is clamped
- Instead of start-button (② START), footswitch can be used
- Use support for long tubes
 Do not reach into tool area while machine is working
- Tube can be taken out after the clamping dies are open
- Reset button (RESET) lights up and the machine is ready for the next operation
- Check tools regularly (approx.50 assemblies) for dirt and wearRemove tools for cleaning
- Clean clamping dies with wire brush
- Clean forming die using compressed air
- Replace worn-out tooling

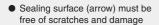


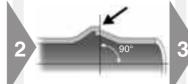
Assembly check

● Check assembly result

↑ Incorrect assemblies
must be scrapped must be scrapped







Check contour: Contact surface for sealing ring (arrow) must be flat, at right angle to tube



● Check outer diameter Ø ... (see chart) ⚠ Incorrect tube-ends must be scrapped. Tools must be cleaned

and checked

Tube OD check Tube Ø- $\min \varnothing$ $\max \varnothing$ Series [mm] [mm] 6-L/S 9 10.2 8-L/S 11 12.2 10-L 13.2 14.2 12-L 16.2 15.2 15-L 18.5 20.2 18-L 21.5 24 22-L 26 27.7 28-L 32 33.7 35-L 39.5 42.5 42-L 46.5 49.5 10-S 13.5 15.5 12-S 15.5 17.5 19.5 16-S 21.5 20-S 24.5 27.5 25-S 30 34 30-S 35 39 43 38-S



Installation

⚠ Tube must fit without tension



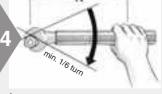
 Place sealing ring (DOZ) onto tube-end



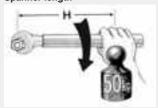
- Threads of stainless steel fittings must be lubricated
- EO-NIROMONT is a special high-performance lubricant for stainless steel fittings



- Tube must fit without tension
- Assemble fitting until wrench-tight (without spanner extension)



- Then tighten fitting firmly by 1/6 turn (1 flat)
- A Recommended to use spanner extension for sizes over 20 mm O.D. (see chart)
- ⚠ Incorrect assembly reduces performance and reliability of the connection



Si	ze	Spanner length H [mm]
22-L		400
28-L	20-S	500
35-L	25-S	800
42-L	30-S	1000
	38-S	1200

Checking instructions for EO2-FORM tools



Forming pin and clamping dies for EO2-FORM machine

⚠ Use of damaged, worn or non-suitable tooling may result in fitting failure and damage of machine

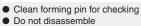
↑ Tools must be checked regularly, at least after 50 assemblies

⚠ Worn tools must be replaced

⚠ Use only genuine Parker tools

⚠ Tools must always be kept clean and lubricated





2





 Use air blowgun to remove chips and dirt



- Clean clamping pin for checking
- Do not disassemble
- Pins must not be loose or damaged



- Visual check:
 Grip surface must be clean and free of wear
- Use wire-brush to remove metal particles from grip surface

Weld fitting



Weld fitting assembly

- EO weld nipple and weld fitting
- ⚠ Use weldable material

⚠ Depending on application or project specification, special requirements may apply for: Tube preparation, welding process, operator qualification, inspection of welding connection and surface finish



Tube preparation

- Cut and deburr thoroughly
 Do not assemble under tension
- Clamp onto rigid fixtures



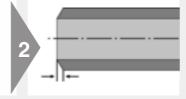
Material combinations

Select suitable tube material

Fitting material	Tube specification				
Steel	Weldable Steel				
Stainless Steel	Weldable Stainless Steel				



- Cut tube squarelymax ±1° deviation
- ⚠ Do not use pipe cutters
- EO tube-cutting tool (AV) for manual cutting



 Bevel tube-end similar to weld nipple bevel

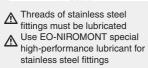
Assembly



- Slide nut onto tube-endWeld fitting onto tube-end
- Fitting and tube must be aligned
- A Remove all elastomeric seals before welding
- Clean weld
- Calibrate inner diameter
- Check welding quality
- Surface protection if necessary
- - Assemble O-ringLubricate O-ring for easy assembly
 - Avoid damage or twisting of O-ring

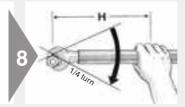








 Screw on nut by hand until handtight



Then tighten fitting firmly by ½ turn (1½ flats)



Tube selection

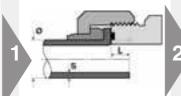
Select suitable tube material

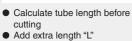
Stee	I tube	Stainless Steel tube	_
Cold drawn seamless	Welded & redrawn	Cold drawn seamless	_
NF A 49330	NF A 49341		
ISO 3304 R	DIN 2393	NF A 49341	
DIN 2391C pt 1	BS 3602/2	DIN 17458 DA/T3	
BS 3602 pt1 SAE J525		ASTM A 269	1.4571
SAE J524			on request



Tube preparation

Cut and deburr thoroughly







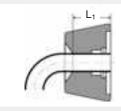
• Minimum length of straight tubeends (see chart below)



- Cut tube squarely
- max. ±1° deviation
- ⚠ Do not use pipe cutters
- Use tube-cutting tool AV for manual cutting



- Remove internal and external burrs
- max. chamfer 0.3 mm × 45°
- Recommendation: In-Ex Tube
- Deburring Tool 226
 Proper deburring and cleaning of inner diameter essential for sealing surface quality



Metric tube [mm]		Minimum straight length	um straight length Extra length ~ L [m					[mm] for Tube Wall thickness				
Tube ∅	Wall thickness	to start to bend L1 [mm]	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	5		
6	1.0 – 1.5	40	4.5	5.5								
8	1.0 - 2.0	40	5.0	5.0								
10	1.0 - 2.0	40	2.5	4.0	3.5							
12	1.0 - 3.0	50	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.0					
14	1.5 - 2.0	50			5.0							
15	1.0 - 2.0	50		4.5	5.0							
16	1.5 - 3.0	50		3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5					
18	1.5 - 2.0	50		6.0	5.5							
20	2.0 - 3.5	50			3.5	4.0	4.0	3.5				
22	1.5 - 2.5	50			6.5	7.0						
25	2.0 - 4.0	50				4.0	4.5		4.0			
28	1.5 - 3.0	50			6.0	7.0						
30	2.0 - 4.0	50			5.0		5.0		5.0			
32	2.0 - 4.0	50					3.5		3.5			
35	2.0 - 3.0	50					7.0					
38	2.0 - 5.0	50					5.0		5.0	4.5		
50	3.0	50					4.0					

		Minimum straight length								II thick			
Tube Ø	Wall thickness	to start to bend L1 [mm]	0.028"	0.035"	0.049"	0.065"	0.083"	0.095"	0.109"	0.120"	0.134"	0.156"	0.188"
1/4"	0.020 - 0.065	40	4.5	5.0	4.0								
3/8"	0.020 - 0.095	40		3.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0					
1/2"	0.028 - 0.095	50		3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5					
5/8"	0.035 - 0.120	50			4.0	4.0	3.0	4.5	4.0	4.5			
3/4"	0.035 - 0.156	50			4.0	4.0	3.0	2.5	3.5	4.0	4.5		
1″	0.035 - 0.188	50				3.5	3.5	2.5	4.5	4.5	5.0		
1.1/4"	0.049 - 0.188	50					4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.5	4.5
1.1/2"	0.049 - 0.220	50				4.5	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	5.5
2″	0.083 - 0.120	50					4.0	4.0		5.0			





O-Lok® machine flanging and assembly

- Preferred method
- Most efficient method
- Parflange® recommended





- Select flaring pin according to tube dimensions
- Use special "SS" pin for stainless steel tube
- Pin must be clean and free of wear, damage and metal particles
- Keep flaring pin clean and lubricate regularly



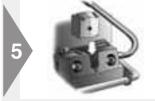
- Select flanging dies according to tube dimensions
- Use special "SS" dies for stainless steel tube to avoid contact corrosion
- Grip surface must be clean and free of wear
- Use only genuine Parker tooling for flanging O-Lok®



- Load pin into machine
- Ensure lubricating system is filled with oil (LUBSS)



- Place sleeve in lower die half
- Locate upper die half onto lower half



- Place the dies in the die housing
- 1050: Close safety cover



- Slide nut onto tube before
- flanging!
- Open threads towards machine



⚠ Press tube firmly into the die against the tube stop



- Pull down the handle to clamp the tube in the dies (1025)
- 1040/1050 die clamping automatic in cycle
- Press button to start flanging cycle
- ▲ Keep hands clear off the working area



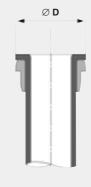
- Parflange® 1025: Unclamp the dies
- Remove tube from machine
- Use die separator to free tube
- Parflange® 1040/1050: Die unclamping is automatic



Checking of flange



- Clean flange for inspection
 ⚠ Check sealing surface for cracks, burrs, scratches and pitting
- min max
- Dimensional check of the flareFlare O.D. should not exceed
- outside sleeve diameter
 Flare O.D. should not be less than smaller diameter of front of sleeve
- When in doubt, measure



Tube	O.D.	Ø	D			
mm	ln.	min. [mm]	max. [mm]			
6 1/4"		12.10	12.75			
8		14.85	15.75			
10	3/8″	14.85	15.75			
12 1/2"		18.00	18.90			
14		22.20	23.45			
15		22.20	23.45			
16 5/8"		22.20	23.45			
18		26.60	27.85			
20	3/4″	26.60	27.85			
22		32.95	34.20			
25	1″	32.95	34.20			
28		39.35	40.55			
30		39.35	40.55			
32	1.1/4″	39.35	40.55			
35		47.25	48.50			
38	1.1/2″	47.25	48.50			
50	2″	58.90	60.60			

Installation in fitting



- Lubricate O-ring

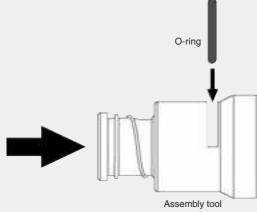
 ↑ Steel fittings:
 No thread lubrication
 Stainless steel fittings:
 Lubrication required
- EO-NIROMONT is a special high-performance lubricant for stainless steel fittings
- Thread nut onto body
- Tighten to full metal contact
- Mark body and nut as quality check
- Tighten to recommended torque level
- Recommended: Tighten with spanner the number of flats indicated α
- 1 flat = 60°

Tightening recommendation

Metric tube	Inch tube	SAE dash	SAE thread		embly torque -0% + 10%	α flats from wrench resistance method*			
[mm]	[inch]	size		Steel	Stainless Steel	Tube	Swivel nut		
6	1/4″	-4	9/16-18	25	32	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 3/4		
8	5/16"	-6	1.1/16-16	40	50	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 3/4		
10	3/8″	-6	1.1/16-16	40	50	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 3/4		
12	1/2"	-8	1.3/16-16	65	70	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 – 3/4		
14		-10	1-14	80	100	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 3/4		
15		-10	1-14	80	100	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 3/4		
16	5/8"	-10	1-14	80	100	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 – 3/4		
18		-12	1.3/16-12	115	145	1/4 - 1/2	1/3 – 1/2		
20	3/4"	-12	1.3/16-12	115	145	1/4 - 1/2	1/3 – 1/2		
22		-16	1.7/16-12	150	190	1/4 - 1/2	1/3 – 1/2		
25	1″	-16	1.7/16-12	150	190	1/4 - 1/2	1/3 – 1/2		
28		-20	1.11/16-12	190	235	1/4 - 1/2	1/3 – 1/2		
30		-20	1.11/16-12	190	235	1/4 - 1/2	1/3 – 1/2		
32	1.1/4"	-20	1.11/16-12	190	235	1/4 - 1/2	1/3 – 1/2		
35		-24	2-12	245	305	1/4 - 1/2	1/3 – 1/2		
38	1.1/2"	-24	2-12	245	305	1/4 - 1/2	1/3 – 1/2		
50	2″	-32	2.1/2-12	_	490	_	_		

^{* &}quot;Flats From Wrench Resistance" Method for steel and stainless steel





 Function of Parker CORG assembly tool



Tube selection

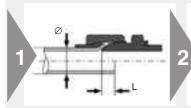
Select suitable tube material

Stee	Stainless steel tube	
Cold drawn seamless	Welded & redrawn	Cold drawn seamless
NF A 49330	NF A 49341	
ISO 3304 R	DIN 2393	NF A 49341
DIN 2391C pt 1	BS 3602/2	DIN 17458 DA/T3
BS 3602 pt1	SAE J525	ASTM A 269
SAE J524		



Tube preparation

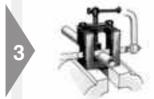
Cut and deburr thoroughly



- Calculate tube length before
- Add extra length "L"



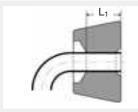
 Minimum length L₁ of straight tube-ends (see chart below)



- Cut tube squarely
- max. ±1° deviation
- ♠ Do not use pipe cutters
- Use tube cutting tool AV for manual cutting



- Remove internal and external burrs
- max. chamfer 0.3 mm \times 45°
- Recommendation: In-Ex Tube Deburring Tool 226
- ⚠ Proper deburring and cleaning of inner diameter essential for sealing surface quality



Tube preparation chart

Metric tube [mm]		Inch tube [inch]		Extra lenght	Minimum straight length	Flare ∅
Tube Ø Wall thickness		Tube Ø	Wall thickness	~ L [mm]	to start to bend L1 [mm]	Ø D [mm]
6	1.0 - 1.5	1/4″	0.020 - 0.065	2	40	8.6 - 9.7
8	1.0 – 1.5	5/16"	0.020 - 0.065	2	40	10.2 – 11.3
10	1.0 – 1.5	3/8″	0.020 - 0.065	2	42	11.7 – 12.7
12	1.0 - 2.5	1/2"	0.028 - 0.083	2.5	43	16.0 -17.3
14	1.5 – 2.0			2.5	52	19.3 – 20.2
15	1.0 – 2.5			2.5	52	19.3 – 20.2
16	16 1.5 – 2.5 5/8" 0.035 – 0.095		0.035 - 0.095	2.5	52	19.3 – 20.2
18	1.5 – 3.0			3	56	23.4 - 24.7
20	2.0 - 3.0	3/4"	0.035 - 0.109	3	57	23.4 - 24.7
22	1.5 – 3.0			3	58	26.5 – 27.8
25	2.0 - 3.0	1″	0.035 - 0.120	3	58	29.7 – 31.0
28	1.5 – 3.0			4	65	37.6 - 38.9
30	2.0 - 3.0			4	65	37.6 - 38.9
32	2.0 - 3.0	1.1/4″	0.049 - 0.120	4	65	27.6 - 38.9
35	2.0 - 3.0			4	70	43.2 – 45.3
38	2.0 - 4.0	1.1/2"	0.049 - 0.120	4	70	43.2 - 45.3
42*	2.0 - 3.0			5	80	52.0 - 54.8
50	2.0 – 3.5	2	0.058 - 0.134	5		59.2 – 61.2

- * Tube OD 42 mm:
 1015: not suitable
- KarryFlare: special flaring pin KARRYFLARE/FPIN42 required

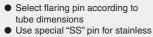
37° Flaring Parflange®-Process

- Preferred method
- Most efficient method
- Parflange® recommended









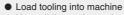
- steel tube
- Pin must be clean and free of wear and damage
- Load tooling into machine
- Keep flaring pin clean and lubricate regularly



- Select flaring dies according to tube dimensions

 Use special "SS" dies for
- stainless steel tube
- Grip surface must be clean and free of wear
- Use only genuine Parker tooling for flaring Triple-Lok® Plus

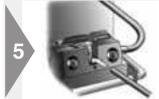


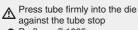


- Keep sliding surfaces clean and lubricated
- 1050: Close safety cover



 Slide nut and sleeve as shown onto the tube-end





- Parflange® 1025: Operate clamping lever
 Parflange® 1040/1050:
- Automatic tube clamping



- Hold tube firmly
- Press start button

Keep hands clear off the working area



- Parflange® 1025:
- Unclamp the dies
 Parflange® 1040/1050:
 Die unclamping is automatic
- Remove tube from machine
- Use die separator to free tube

37° Flaring with EOMAT/KarryFlare

- Preferred method
- Most efficient method
- Parflange® recommended





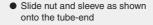


- Flaring pin is integrated in flaring block
- Pin must be clean and free of wear and damage
- Keep flaring pin clean
- KarryFlare: Flaring pin for 42 mm tube O.D. must be fitted with flat face on top



- Select flaring dies according to tube O.D.
- Grip surface must be clean and free of wear
- Use only genuine Parker tooling for flaring Triple-Lok[®]
- Keep sliding surfaces clean and lubricated







- Lubricate tube-end inside
- Lubricant LUBSS recommended



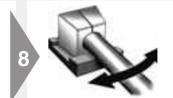
- \triangle Press tube firmly into the die against the tube stop
- KarryFlare:
- Close valve on handpump
- KarryFlare: Keep lid closed



- EOMAT UNI: Adjustment according to pressure on machine
- EOMAT III/A:
- Menu selection (FLARE)
- KarryFlare:
- Refer to chart on machine
- Non-EOMAT-machines: check suitability



- Hold tube firmly
- EOMAT: Press and hold start button
- KarryFlare: Operate handpump until assembly pressure is reached
- ⚠ Keep hands clear off the working area
- ★ KarryFlare: Do not exceed max pressure 400 bar

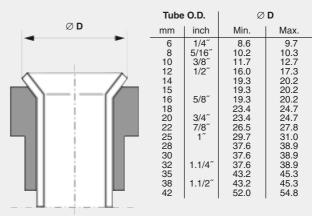


- KarryFlare: Open valve on handpump
- Remove tube from machine
- Use die separator to free tube

Checking the flare



- Clean flare for inspection
 Check sealing surface for cracks, burrs, scratches and pitting
- Dimensional check of the flare
 Flare O.D. should not exceed outside sleeve diameter
 - Flare O.D. should not be less than smaller diameter of front of sleeve
 - When in doubt, measure



Installation



- Steel fittings: No lubrication
 Stainless steel fittings:
 Lubrication required
- Use EO-NIROMONT special high-performance lubricant for stainless steel fittings
- Thread nut onto body
- Tighten to full metal contact (finger tight)
- Mark body and nut as quality check
- Tighten with spanner the number of flats indicated
- Use spanner extension for larger fittings (28 mm)
- 1 flat = 60°

Tightening recommendation

Metric	Inch	SAE	αf	lats from	Assembly torque			
Tube	tube	thread	finger t	ight method*	Nm –0% + 10%			
[mm]	[inch]		tube	Swivel nut	Steel	Stainless steel		
6	1/4″	7/16-20	2″	2″	15	30		
8	5/16"	1/2-20	2″	2″	20	40		
10	3/8"	9/16-18	1.1/2"	1.1/4"	30	60		
12	1/2"	3/4-16	1.1/2"	1″	60	115		
14		7/8-14	1.1/2"	1″	75	145		
15		7/8-14	1.1/2"	1″	75	145		
16	5/8"	7/8-14	1.1/2"	1″	75	145		
18		1.1/16-12	1.1/4"	1″	110	180		
20	3/4"	1.1/16-12	1.1/4"	1″	110	180		
22	7/8"	1.3/16-12	1″	1″	135	225		
25	1″	1.5/16-12	1″	1″	175	255		
28		1.5/8-12	1″		260	295		
30		1.5/8-12	1″	1″	260	295		
32	1.1/4"	1.5/8-12	1″	1″	260	295		
35		1.7/8-12	1″		340	345		
38	1.1/2"	1.7/8-12	1″	1″	340	345		
42		2.1/4-12	1″	1″	380	400		

^{* &}quot;Flats From Finger Tight" Method for steel and stainless steel

Checking instructions for O-Lok®/Triple-Lok® tools



Tools for Parflange® machines

⚠ Use of damaged, worn or non-suitable tooling may result in fitting failure and damage of machine

Tools must be checked regularly, at least after 50 assemblies

Morn tools must be replaced

↑

Tools must always be kept clean and lubricated



Clean pin for checking



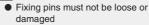
Visual check

 Visual check: Surface must be free of wear and damage



Clean die halves for checking







 Visual check: Grip surface must be clean and free of wear

 Use wire-brush to remove metal particles from grip surface



Adjustment of Parflange® dies

Parflange® dies can be adjusted to correct deviations of flare diameter

A Re-adjustment of dies will not help if general machine setting is incorrect or components are damaged (worn tube-stop, lose screw connections)



 To reduce the flare diameter, turn the screws anti-clockwise

A Re-adjust both screws simultaneously



 To increase the flare diameter, turn the screws clockwise

A Re-adjust both screws simultaneously

 $lackbox{1 click} \triangleq \operatorname{approx.} 0.05 \, \operatorname{mm} arnothing$



Adjust the screws in small stages

Then check flare diameter

Flange-Seal assembly instructions



Tube selection

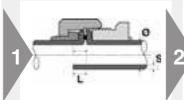
Select suitable tube material

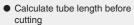
Steel tube							
Cold drawn seamless	Welded & drawn						
NF A 49330	NF A 49341						
ISO 3304 R	DIN 2393						
DIN 2391C pt 1	BS 3602/2						
BS 3602 pt1	SAE J525						
SAE J524							



Tube preparation

Cut and deburr thoroughly





 Add extra length "L" (see chart below)



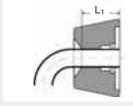
 Minimum length of straight tubeends (see chart below)



- Cut tube squarely
- max. ±1° deviation
- ⚠ Do not use pipe cutters
- Use tube-cutting tool AV for manual cutting



- Remove internal and external burrs
- max. chamfer 0.3 mm × 45°
- Recommendation: In-Ex Tube Deburring Tool 226
- Proper deburring and cleaning of inner diameter essential for sealing surface quality



Metric tube [mm]		ic tube [mm]	Minimum straight length	Ext	ra lenç	gth – L	[mm] t	for tub	e wall t	hickne	ess
	Tube \varnothing	Wall thickness	to start to bend L1 [mm]	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	5
	6	1.0 - 1.5	50	4.5	5.5						
	8	1.0 - 2.0	50	5.0	5.0						
	10	1.0 - 2.0	50	2.5	4.0	3.5					
	12	1.0 - 2.5	50	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.0				
	16	1.5 - 3.0	50		3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5			
	20	2.0 - 3.5	65			3.5	4.0	4.0	3.5		

inch tube [inch]		iviinimum straight iength	i Extra length – L [mm] for tube wall thickness [inch]											
Tube ∅	Wall thickness	to start to bend L1 [mm]	0.028″	0.035″	0.049″	0.065"	0.083″	0.095"	0.109"	0.120″	0.134″	0.156″	0.188″	
1/4″	0.020 - 0.065	40	4.5	5.0	4.0									
3/8"	0.020 - 0.095	40		3.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0						
1/2″	0.028 - 0.095	50		3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5						
5/8"	0.035 - 0.120	50			4.0	4.0	3.0	4.5	4.0	4.5				
3/4"	0.035 - 0.134	50			4.0	4.0	3.0	2.5	3.5	4.0	4.5			

Flange-Seal assembly instructions





Flange-Seal machine flanging and assembly

- Preferred method
- Most efficient method
- Parflange® recommended





- Select flaring pin according to tube dimensions
- Use standard O-Lok® Plus pins
- Pin must be clean and free of wear, damage and metal particles
- Keep flaring pin clean and lubricate regularly



- Select flanging dies according to tube dimensions
- Use special Flange-Seal dies
- Grip surface must be clean and free of wear
- Use only genuine Parker tooling for flanging

⚠ Note limitation on wall thickness for tube-tube connections



- Load pin into machine
- Ensure lubricating system is filled with oil (LUBSS)
- 1050: Close safety cover



- Place threaded sleeve (LHP) in lower die half
- Locate upper die half onto lower half



Place the dies in the die housing





- Pull down the handle to clamp the tube in the dies (1025)
- 1050 die clamping automatic in cycle
- Press button to start flanging cycle
- ⚠ Keep hands clear off the working area

 \emptyset D

max. [mm]

min. [mm]

Flange-Seal assembly instructions



6 1/4" 12.10 12.75 8 14.85 15.75 10 3/8" 14.85 15.75 12 1/2" 18.00 18.90 16 5/8" 22.20 23.45 Dimensional check of the flare 20 3/4" 26.60 27.85

mm

Tube O.D.

inch

- Parflange® 1025:

- Parriange® 1025:
 Unclamp the dies
 Remove tube from machine
 Use die separator to free tube
 Parflange® 1040/1050:
 Die unclamping is automatic



- Place seal into loose tube nut
- Tighten to full metal contact
- Tighten to recommended torque level

Tightening recommendation

Metric	Inch	SAE	SAE	Assembly torque
tube	tube	dash	thread	Nm -0% + 10%
[mm]	[inch]	size	UN/UNF-2A	Steel
6	1/4″	-4	9/16-18	25
8	5/16"	-6	1.1/16-16	40
10	3/8″	-6	1.1/16-16	40
12	1/2″	-8	1.3/16-16	65
16	5/8″	-10	1-14	80
20	3/4″	-12	1.3/16-12	115

System component guide - Flange-Seal system

Tube O.D. (mm)	Con. dash size	Flange- Seal fitting	Seal element	Die tool*	Pin tool
6	4	LHMPS6	4PLS	M4018006XxxxMLHP	B3018006XxxxM
8	6	LHMPS8	6PLS	M4018008XxxxMLHP	B3018008XxxxM
10	6	LHMPS10	6PLS	M4018010XxxxMLHP	B3018010XxxxM
12	8	LHMPS12	8PLS	M4018012XxxxMLHP	B3018012XxxxM
16	10	LHMPS16	10PLS	M4018016XxxxMLHP	B3018016XxxxM
20	12	LHMPS20	12PLS	M4018020XxxxMLHP	B3018020XxxxM

*xxx: Insert tube wall thickness according to tooling list

*Example 1: Metric tube tooling for 8×1.5 mm Die: M4018008x1.5MLHP

Pin: B3018008x1.5M

System component guide - Flange-Seal system

Tube	Con.	Flange-	Seal	Die	Pin
O.D. (mm)	dash size	Seal fitting	element	tool*	tool
1/4″	4	4LHP-S	4PLS	M4004Xxxx180LHP	B4004Xxxx180
3/8″	6	6LHP-S	6PLS	M4006Xxxx180LHP	B4006Xxxx180
1/2″	8	8LHPS	8PLS	M4008Xxxx180LHP	B4008Xxxx180
5/8″	10	10LHP-S	10PLS	M4010Xxxx180LHP	B4010Xxxx180
3/4″	12	12LHP-S	12PLS	M4012Xxxx180LHP	B4012Xxxx180

*xxx: Insert tube wall thickness according to tooling list *Example 2: Inch tube tooling for 1/2×0.083″ Die: M4008x083180LHP

Pin: B4008x083180







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