

**Codes**

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

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

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

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

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

**Note**

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

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

MEDIA	BODY MATERIAL				SEAL MATERIAL			
	Brass	Steel	316 S.S.	303 S.S.	Nitrile	E.P.	Fluorocarbon	Neoprene
3M FC-75	4	4	4	4	1	1	2	1
ACETAMIDE	4	4	1	2	1	1	3	1
ACETIC ACID (5%)	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1
ACETONE	1	2	1	1	3	1	3	3
ACETOPHENONE	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	3
ACETYL ACETONE	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	3
ACETYL CHLORIDE	4	2	2	2	3	3	1	3
ACETYLENE	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
AIR (200 DEGREES F.)	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
AIR (300 DEGREES F.)	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
AIR (400 DEGREES F.)	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	3
ALUMINUM ACETATE	4	4	4	4	2	1	3	2
ALUMINUM BROMIDE	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
ALUMINUM CHLORIDE (10%)	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
ALUMINUM CHLORIDE (100%)	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
ALUMINUM FLOURIDE	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
ALUMINUM NITRATE	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
ALUMINUM SALTS	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
ALUMINUM SULPHATE	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	1
ALUMS (NH3,Cr,K)	4	4	4	4	1	1	3	1
AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS)	3	2	1	1	2	1	3	1
AMMONIA (COLD, GAS)	3	2	4	1	1	1	3	1
AMMONIA (HOT, GAS)	3	2	4	1	3	2	3	2
AMMONIUM CARBONATE	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	1
AMMONIUM NITRATE	3	3	1	1	1	1	4	1
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE SOLUTION	3	3	1	2	3	1	4	4
AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE (MONO-, DI-, TRI-BASIC)	3	3	3	2	1	1	4	1
AMMONIUM SALTS	4	4	4	4	1	1	3	1
AMMONIUM SULFATE	3	3	2	3	1	1	3	1
AMYL BORATE	4	4	4	4	1	3	1	1
AMYL CHLORIDE	4	2	1	1	4	3	1	3
AMYL CHLORONAPHTHALENE	4	4	4	4	3	3	1	3
AMYL NAPHTHALENE	4	4	4	4	3	3	1	3
ANIMAL OIL (LARD OIL)	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
AROCLOR 1248	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	3
AROCLOR 1254	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	3
AROCLOR 1260	2	3	3	3	1	4	1	1
AROMATIC FUEL (50%)	4	4	4	4	2	3	1	3
ARSENIC ACID	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
ASPHALT	3	3	1	1	2	3	1	2
ASTM OIL, NO. 1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
ASTM OIL, NO. 2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2



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

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

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

Appendices



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

## Ratings Code:

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

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

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



WARNING

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



WARNING

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

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

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

**1.1 Scope:** This safety guide provides instructions for selecting and using (including installing connecting, disconnecting, and maintaining) quick action couplings and related accessories (including caps, plugs, blow guns, and two way valves). This safety guide is a supplement to and is to be used with, the specific Parker publications for the specific quick action couplings and related accessories that are being considered for use.

**1.2 Fail-Safe:** Quick action couplings or the hose they are attached to can fail without warning for many reasons. Design all systems and equipment in a fail-safe mode, so that failure of the quick action coupling or hose will not endanger persons or property.

**1.3 Distribution:** Provide a copy of this safety guide to each person that is responsible for selecting or using quick action coupling products. Do not select or use quick action couplings without thoroughly reading and understanding this safety guide as well as the specific Parker publications for the products considered or selected.

**1.4 User Responsibility:** Due to the wide variety of operating conditions and uses for quick action couplings, Parker and its distributors do not represent or warrant that any particular quick action coupling is suitable for any specific end use system. This safety guide does not analyze all technical parameters that must be considered in selecting a product. The user, through its own analysis and testing, is solely responsible for:

- Making the final selection of the quick action couplings.
- Assuring that the user's requirements are met and that the use presents no health or safety hazards.
- Providing all appropriate health and safety warnings on the equipment on which the quick action couplings are used.

**1.5 Additional Questions:** Call the appropriate Parker customer service department if you have any questions or require any additional information. For the telephone numbers of the appropriate customer service department, see the Parker publication for the product being considered or used.

### 2.0 QUICK ACTION COUPLING SELECTION INSTRUCTIONS

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

**2.2 Fluid Compatibility:** Quick action couplings selection must assure compatibility of the body and seal materials with the fluid media used. See the fluid compatibility chart in the Parker publication for the product being considered or used.

**2.3 Temperature:** Be certain that fluid and ambient temperatures, both steady and transient, do not exceed the limitations of the quick action couplings. Use caution and hand protection when connecting or disconnecting quick action couplings that are heated or cooled by the media they are conducting or by their environment.

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

**2.5 Pressurized Connect or Disconnect:** If connecting or disconnecting under pressure is a requirement, use only quick action couplings designed for that purpose. The rated operating pressure of a quick action coupling may not be the pressure at which it may be safely connected or disconnected.

**2.6 Environment:** Care must be taken to ensure that quick action couplings are either compatible with or protected from the environment (that is, surrounding conditions) to which they are exposed. Environmental conditions including but not limited to ultraviolet radiation, ozone, moisture, water, salt water, chemicals, and air pollutants can cause degradation and premature failure.

**2.7 Locking Means:** Ball locking quick action couplings can unintentionally disconnect if they are dragged over obstructions on the end of a hose or if the sleeve is bumped or moved enough to cause disconnect. Sleeves designed with flanges to provide better gripping for oily or gloved hands are especially susceptible to accidental disconnect and should not be used where these conditions exist. Sleeve lock or union (threaded) sleeve designs should be considered where there is a potential for accidental uncoupling.

**2.8 Mechanical Loads:** External forces can significantly reduce quick action couplings' life or cause failure. Mechanical loads which must be considered include excessive tensile or side loads, and vibration. Unusual applications may require special testing prior to quick action couplings selection.

**2.9 Specifications and Standards:** When selecting quick action couplings, government, industry, and Parker specifications must be reviewed and followed as applicable.

**2.10 Vacuum:** Not all quick action couplings are suitable or recommended for vacuum service. Quick action couplings used for vacuum applications must be selected to ensure that the quick actions couplings will withstand the vacuum and pressure of the system.

**2.11 Fire Resistant Fluids:** Some fire resistant fluids require seals other than the standard nitrile used in many quick action couplings.

**2.12 Radiant Heat:** Quick action couplings can be heated to destruction or loss of sealability without contact by such nearby items as hot manifolds or molten metal. The same heat source may then initiate a fire. This can occur despite the presence of cool air around the quick action couplings.

**2.13 Welding and Brazing:** Heating of plated parts, including quick action couplings and port adapters, above 450°F (232°C) such as during welding, brazing, or soldering may emit deadly gases and may cause coupling seal damage.

### 3.0 QUICK ACTION COUPLING INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

**3.1 Pre-Installation Inspection:** Before installing a quick action coupling, visually inspect it and check for correct style, body material, seal material, and catalog number. Before final installation, coupling halves should be connected and disconnected with a sample of the mating half with which they will be used.

#### 3.2 Quick Action Coupling Halves From Other Manufacturers

If a quick action coupling assembly is made up of one Parker half and one half from another manufacturer, the lowest pressure rating of the two halves should not be exceeded.

**3.3 Fitting Installation:** Use a thread sealant, lubricant, or a combination of both when assembling pipe thread joints in quick action couplings. Be sure the sealant is compatible with the system fluid or gas. To avoid system contamination, use a liquid or paste type sealant rather than a tape style. Use the flats provided to hold the quick action coupling when installing fittings. Do not use pipe wrenches or a vice on other parts of the coupling to hold it when installing or removing fittings as damage or loosening of threaded joints in the coupling assembly could result. Do not apply excessive torque to taper pipe threads because cracking or splitting of the female component can result.

**3.4 Caps and Plugs:** Use dust caps and plugs when quick action couplings are not coupled to exclude dirt and contamination and to protect critical surfaces from damage.

**3.5 Coupling Location:** Locate quick action couplings where they can be reached for connect or disconnect without exposing the operator to slipping, falling, getting sprayed, or coming in contact with hot or moving parts.

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

### 4.0 QUICK ACTION COUPLING MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

**4.1** Even with proper selection and installation, quick action coupling life may be significantly reduced without a continuing maintenance program. Frequency should be determined by the severity of the application and risk potential. A maintenance program must be established and followed by the user and must include the following as a minimum:

**4.2 Visual Inspection of Quick Action Couplings:** Any of the following conditions require immediate shut down and replacement of the quick action coupling:

- Cracked, damaged, or corroded quick action coupling parts.
- Leaks at the fitting, valve or mating seal.
- Broken coupling mounting hardware, especially breakaway clamps.

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

- Leaking seals or port connections.
- Remove excess dirt buildup on the coupling locking means or on the interface area of either coupling half.
- Clamps, guards, and shields.
- System fluid level, fluid type and any air entrapment.

**4.4 Functional Test:** Operate the system at maximum operating pressure and check for possible malfunctions and freedom from leaks. Personnel must avoid potential hazardous areas while testing and using the system.

**4.5 Replacement Intervals:** Specific replacement intervals must be considered based on previous service life, government or industry recommendations, or when failures could result in unacceptable downtime, damage or injury risk. See instruction 1.2 above.

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

Contact The Quick Coupling Division, Minneapolis, MN.