

## Appendices

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### 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.