193 Hose Products for the Aerospace Industry

Stratoflex Products Division
DANGER

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 Hoses, Fittings, and Related Accessories (Parker Publication No. 106-SG)

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 its subsidiaries at any time without notice.

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How to Use This Catalog

• If you know the type of part (fitting, hose assembly, etc.), see the Table of Contents on page 1.
• The Stratoflex part numbering system for Hose, Fittings and Hose Assemblies is defined on page 3.
• The Stratoflex Hose and Fitting information tables have international symbols as column heads. The symbols and their meaning are noted below.

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Parker Hannifin Corporation
Stratoflex Products Division
Fort Worth, Texas
Ordering Information for Standard Items

1. HOSE ASSEMBLY:
   
   TYPICAL HOSE ASSEMBLY IS AN6270

   STRAIGHT TO STRAIGHT OR STRAIGHT TO SINGLE ELBOW EXAMPLE:

   193000-8D-0185

   Basic Hose Assembly Number [ ] Assembly Length in Inches. Last Digit is Eighths of an Inch.
   Size (1/2" O.D. Tubing Size) In 1/16" [ ] See Material Note Below
   Basic Hose Assembly part numbers may be modified to add a sleeve or coil by the insertion of a code letter between the basic hose number and the configuration. Code letters and accessories described on Pages 8 and 9.

   193F000-8D-0185

   Basic Part Number with 2650-13 Firesleeve and 10781-4-22CR Clamps

   DOUBLE ELBOW EXAMPLE: 193060E0185D180

   Basic Hose Assembly Number [ ] Twist Angle (180° - See Page 4)
   Size (1/2" O.D. Tubing Size) In 1/16" [ ] See Material Note Below
   Assembly Length in Inches. Last Digit is Eighths of an Inch.

   SIZE CODE FOR DOUBLE ELBOW HOSE ASSEMBLIES

   | DASH SIZE | -2 | -3 | -4 | -6 | -8 | -10 |
   | SF CODE LETTER | R | A | B | D | E | F |

   MATERIAL: Unless otherwise noted, conforms to applicable specifications.
   C or CR - Non-Brazed/Welded Parts - SAE 30304 (AMS5639)  
   Brazed/Welded Parts - SAE 30321 (AMS5570 or AMS5645)  
   D - Non-Brazed Parts - SAE 2024-T6 (AMS4112) 
   Brazed Parts - SAE 6061-T6 (AMS4117 or AMS4080)
   CL - Same as CR except lockwire holes in nut 
   DL - Same as D except lockwire holes in nut 
   S - All parts SAE 1137 (AMS5024) or SAE 1010 (AMS5050) except socket SAE 2024-T6 (AMS4112) 
   SL - Same as S except lockwire holes in nut 
   Specify for 193 D only

   LENGTH MEASUREMENT - Length is measured along hose centerline from end of nipple to end of nipple

2. HOSE FITTING - EXAMPLE: 311-8D

   Basic Fitting Number [ ] Material Designation (See material note above)
   Size (1/2" O.D. Tubing Size) in 1/16"

3. BULK HOSE, GUARDS & SLEEVES - EXAMPLE: 750 FT. 193-8

   Quantity in Feet
   Basic Hose Number

   (Bulk hose furnished in random lengths in accordance with the applicable hose specification.)


   Basic Hose Number
   Hose Size
   Length, 18-5/8 inches
5. IDENTIFICATION BANDS: An example of Identification bands used when required for Hose Assemblies confirming TSO-C42, C53a and C75 follows: N/A for 193.

NOTE: For additional information on special materials or accessories not shown on page 3, contact Stratoflex.

NOTE: Unless otherwise noted, dimensions shown herein are nominal and are subject to change without notice. Contact Stratoflex Engineering for current data.

STRATOFLEX "TWIST ANGLE" INFORMATION

HOW TO MEASURE AND SPECIFY POSITIONING OF FITTINGS WHEN TWO ELBOW FITTINGS ARE REQUIRED ON A HOSE ASSEMBLY

MEASURING: When installations require hose assemblies with elbow fittings on both sides, hold the assembly so that the nearest fitting is pointing in the 6 o'clock position. Measure angle between fitting, counterclockwise. Both fittings pointing to 6 o'clock to be specified as zero degrees (0°)

SPECIFYING POSITION: Suffix the hose assembly part number with the number of degrees in the angle. (Example: 193060E0185D180; 180° Twist Angle.)

NOTE: Elbow Hose Fittings shown in this catalog are STRATOFLEX standard type designs. If your installation requires a fitting of a different angle or connection, either submit a print or call Stratoflex Engineering.

MEASUREMENT OF FLARELESS HOSE ASSEMBLIES

NAS 1760 Nipple end design is supplied by Stratoflex on all flareless hose fittings. Flareless hose assembly length "L" is measured from END of nipple to END of nipple. To convert "END to END" to "GAGE POINT to GAGE POINT" measurement, subtract from "L" the appropriate "B or C" dimension shown in table below for each end fitting. The figures and table below give a comparison of NAS 1760 nipple end design and Stratoflex Radius Seal end design.

NOTE: ALL HOSE FITTINGS ARE MEASURED AT THE CENTERLINE FOR LENGTH AND DROP DIMENSIONS.
193 Hose

SPECIFICATIONS:
Hose meets or exceeds the requirements of MIL-H-5593.

CONSTRUCTION:
Tube - Seamless Buna-N.
Reinforcement - One braid of high tensile fiber cord.
Cover - Synthetic rubber.

IDENTIFICATION:
LP-MIL-H-5593-size, date of manufacture, manufacturer's code (CAGE) marked on one side of hose. Stratoflex 193-size marked on other side of hose. Yellow markings are repeated every 12 inches.

APPLICATION:
Low pressure air and vacuum instrument systems. Vacuum service 20"Hg sizes -2 thru -6; 10"Hg sizes -8 and -10.

TEMPERATURE RANGE:
-65 to +165°F (-54 to +74°C)

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311
Straight Flared Fitting
(Field Attachable)

37° Flare AN Swivel MS27404
Mates with MS33656/AS4395 type connectors.

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193 Hose Assemblies

EXAMPLE OF PART NUMBER

193000-8D-0185

Assembly Length (L) in Inches. Last Digit is Eighths of an Inch (End of Nipples).
Fitting Material Code
Size (.500 Tube)
Basic Part No.

193F000

Basic Part No. with 2650 Fire Sleeve and 10781 Clamps.

Hose Assemblies with FLARE fittings conform to MIL-H-5593 and AN6270.
Fittings mate with MS33656/AS4395.

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193 Hose Assembly Instructions

For Assembly and Disassembly of 193 Hose and Standard Hose Fittings Reference

ALWAYS USE CURRENT AFP501 AND AFAD 193.

NOTE: To obtain length of Hose, subtract Cut Factors (B dim.) of each Hose Fitting from Hose Assembly length "L".

1. Measure hose to desired length and then cut with sharp knife or saw.
2. Screw hose into socket counterclockwise until it bottoms. Back hose out 1/4 turn.
3. Insert nipple into nut and tighten on mating flared adapter.
4. Oil inside of hose and outside of nipple liberally and insert nipple in socket.
5. Screw nipple into socket and hose by using wrench on hex of adapter. Leave a .005 inch to .031 inch clearance between nut and socket so that nut will swivel freely. Loosen adapter from nut and remove. DO NOT ALLOW HOSE TO TWIST IN SOCKET.

6. Clean, inspect and proof test.
7. For detailed assembly instructions, request AFAD-193. For machine assembly instructions, request AFAD-193-XXX (substitute machine number for XXX).

DISASSEMBLE IN REVERSE ORDER
Coil and Sleeve Accessories

FIRE SLEEVED TYPE HOSE ASSEMBLIES

2650 FIRESLEEVE CODE F
Red Silicone Fiberglass -65° to 450°F (-54° to 232°C)
AS-1072

NOTE: Temperature rating is for Firesleeve only. Request P-104-29 for assembly instructions.

INTERNALLY SUPPORTED TYPE HOSE ASSEMBLIES

2611 INTERNAL SUPPORT COIL CODE C
Corrosion Resistant Steel SAE 30302/AMS5688

Request P-104-41 for assembly instructions.

TUBULAR ABRASION SLEEVES

2606 CODE V
TRANSLUCENT VINYL
-90° to 158°F (-68° to 70°C)
MIL-I-7444 TYPE I CLASS I

2637-SIZE B CODE T
BLACK TFE
-65° to 450°F (-54° to 232°C)
AS1291-B

2645 CODE R
BLACK NEOPRENE
-65° to 250°F (-54° to 221°C)
AS1295

HEAT SHRINK ABRASION SLEEVES

2629 CODE M
BLACK POLYOLEFIN
-67° to 275°F (-55° to 135°C)
AS1073-B and MIL-I-23053/5

2642 CODE Z
TRANSPARENT FEP TFE
-88° to 392°F (-67° to 200°C)
MIL-I-23053/11

FIRE SLEEVE CLAMP

Hand Installation Tool, Part No. T11-151 available.

SPIRAL WRAP ABRASION SLEEVES

2661-SIZE NB CODE X
BLACK NYLON
-65° to 300°F (-54° to 149°C)
AS1294

2681 CODE U
BLACK TFE
-65° to 450°F (-54° to 232°C)
AS1293
## Coils and Sleeves

### Size(s) Reference Only

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*Size(s) per HS2650 only for TSO, AS1055 compliance.

### NOTES:

- Parker Hannifin Corporation
  Stratoflex Products Division
  Fort Worth, Texas
DANGER: Failure or improper selection or improper use of hose, fittings, or related accessories can cause death, personal injury and property damage. Possible consequences of failure or improper selection or improper use of hose, fittings, or related accessories include but are not limited to:

- Explosion or burning of the conveyed fluid.
- Contact with conveyed fluids, hot, cold, toxic and injurious.
- Dangerously whipping hose.
- Loss of control system.
- High velocity fluid discharge.
- Fittings thrown off at high speed.
- Injection by high-pressure fluid discharge.

Before selecting or using any Parker Hose or Fittings or related accessories, it is important that you read and follow the instructions below.

1.0 GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1.1 Scope: This safety guide provides instructions for selecting and using (including assembling, installing, and maintaining) hose (including all rubber and/or PTFE products commonly called “hose” or “tubing”), fittings (including all products commonly called “couplings” or “couplings” for attachment to hose), and related accessories (including crimping and swaging machines and tooling). 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.

1.2 Fail-Safe: Hose and hose assemblies 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 or hose assembly will not endanger property.

1.3 Distribution: Provide a copy of this safety guide to each person that is responsible for selecting or using hose and fitting products. Do not select or use hose and fittings without thoroughly reading and understanding this safety guide as well as the specific Parker Publications for the product considered or selected.

1.4 User Responsibility: Due to the wide variety of operating conditions and uses for hose and fittings, Parker and its distributors do not represent or warrant that any particular hose or fitting is suitable for any specific end use system. Most Parker Stratoflex Products Division products are qualified to Military or Industry Standards. 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:

- Selecting the correct hose and fitting.
- 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 hose and fittings are used.

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 product being considered or used, for telephone numbers of the appropriate technical service department.

2.0 HOSE AND FITTING SELECTION INSTRUCTIONS

2.1 Electrical Conductivity: Certain applications require that a hose be non-conductive to prevent electrical current flow or maintain electrical isolation. Other applications require the hose to be sufficiently conductive to drain off static electricity; this is typical of rubber hose and all metal (except aluminum) hose and fittings. Extreme care must be exercised when selecting hose and fittings for these or any other applications in which electrical conductivity or non-conductivity is a factor.

For applications that require hose to be electrically nonconductive, only specific 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 fitting for any such application requiring nonconductive hose unless (i) the application is expressly approved in the Parker technical publication for the product, (ii) the manufacturer of the equipment on which the hose is to be used specifically approves the particular Parker hose and fitting for such use.

The electrical conductivity or non-conductivity 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, including fitting finish, used to make the hose and the fittings, how the fittings contact the hose, age, and amount of deterioration of damage or other changes and other factors. Aluminum fitting finish effects “conductivity” whereas anodize is non-conductive, while alodine is conductive.

2.2 Pressure: Hose selection must be made so that the published maximum recommended working pressure of the hose is equal to or greater than the maximum system pressure. Surges pressures in the system higher than the published maximum recommended working pressure would cause failure or shorten hose life. Do not confuse burst pressure or other pressure values with working pressure and do not use burst pressure or other pressure values for this purpose.

Hose assemblies are “proof pressure” tested (normally 2 x working rated pressure) to confirm proper fabrication of the assembly. Gaseous test, including air-under-water, shall be at rated working pressure only and see 4.7 caution below. Care must be exercised to prevent water, or other fluid contaminants from unnecessarily contacting reinforcement, etc.

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 applications.

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. Care must be taken when routing hose near hot objects (e.g. manifolds) to properly insulate and protect the hose. Fire sleeve is not intended as an insulation.

2.5 Fluid Compatibility: Hose selection must assure compatibility of the hose tube, cover, reinforcement, and fittings with the fluid media used. Actual service life can only be determined by the end user by history or testing under all extreme conditions and other analysis.

2.6 Permeation: Permeation (gas or liquid passage through the hose) may 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, fuel oil, natural gas, or refrigerant). 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.

Gaseous permeation, particularly through a PTFE hose, occurs primarily if the gas is “stored” at pressure in the hose. Most other permeants limit the amount of permissible permeation.

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 pressures 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).

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 and cutting, which can cause premature hose failure. See Parker technical publications for further information.

2.12 Proper End Fitting: See instructions 3.2 through 3.5 below. Testing to industry standards such as MIL-A-5070, AS1539, JS17, etc must substantiate these recommendations.

2.13 Length: When establishing a proper length, motion absorption, hose length changes due to pressure, and hose and machine tolerances 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 ensure that the assembly selected has an adequate level of compatibility for the application. See SAE AS611 for PTFE hose assembly cleanliness levels.

2.16 Fire Resistant Fluids: Some fire resistant fluids require the same hose as used for petroleum oil. Some cannot be used with certain types of hose; a few 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 will cause the hose to 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. See instructions 2.1 and 4.2 for evaluation of hose 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 its biological effects may be unknown, do not expose hose assemblies to atomic radiation.

3.0 HOSE AND FITTING ASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

3.1 Pre-Installation and Periodic Inspection: Prior to installation, a careful examination of the hose assembly must be performed. All components must be checked for style, size, part number, length, and minimum bend radius. In addition, the hose must be examined for cleanliness, broken wires, cuts, kinks, obstructions, blisters, or other visible defects. Do not use any hose that has any of these conditions. See SAE ARP1658 for illustrations of damage conditions.

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 Engineer/Technical Manager or Chief Engineer of the appropriate Parker division. Do not assemble a Parker fitting on another manufacturer's hose or a Parker hose to another manufacturer's fittings unless: (i) the Engineer/Technical Manager or Chief Engineer of the appropriate Parker division approves the assembly in writing, (ii) the user verifies the assembly and the application through analysis and testing or (iii) manufacturing MILSPEC assemblies in accordance with proper instructions. See instruction 1.4 above.

The Parker published instructions must be followed for assembling the fittings on the hose provided. The hose and fittings are printed in the Parker fitting catalog for the specific Parker industrial fitting being used; most MILSPEC and Aerospace hose to fitting hose fabrication is closely controlled to authorized facilities.

3.3 Related Accessories: Do not crimp or swage any Parker hose or fittings with anything but the proper listed Parker swage or crimp machine and dies and in accordance with Parker published instructions. Do not crimp or swage other manufacturers hose fitting with a Parker crimping or swaging die unless authorized in writing by the chief engineer of the appropriate Parker division.

3.4 Parts: Do not use any Parker hose fitting part (including but not limited to swagging die, crimping, bender, nipple, or insert) except with the correct Parker crimping parts, in accordance with Parker published instructions, unless authorized in writing by the Engineer/Technical Manager or Chief Engineer of the appropriate Parker division. Do not use hose fitting components from Parker Stratoflex Division with any hose or fitting components from any other Parker Division without this specific authorization. SAE and HPS fitting components shall not be mixed.

3.5 Reusable/Permanent: Do not reuse any reusable fitting product that blew of or pulled off a hose. Do not reuse any fitting component that is cracked or deformed beyond new part tolerance. Do not reuse, Do not reuse a Parker permanent (that is, crimped or swaged) hose fitting on another manufacturer's hose or a Parker hose to another manufacturer's hose fitting unless authorized in writing, (ii) the user verifies the assembly and the application through analysis and testing or (iii) manufacturing MILSPEC assemblies in accordance with proper instructions. See instruction 1.4 above.

3.6 Minimum Bend Radius: Installation of a hose at less than the minimum listed bend radius may significantly reduce the hose life and cause premature failure. Particular attention must be given to preclude sharp bending at the hose-fitting juncture. If any Stratoflex Products Division hose has been bent to any radius less than its minimum bend restriction, repaired or replaced. But no use of hose during installation, do not use such hose. Such hose is damaged and cannot be used and should be discarded.

3.7 Twist Angle and Orientation: Hose installations must be such that the relative motion of machine components does not produce twisting. No twist in the hose is permitted during installation or use. See SAE ARP1658 for further information.

3.8 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 machine parts or components. Care must be taken to ensure such constraints do not introduce additional stress or wear points.

3.9 Proper Orientation of Ports: Proper physical installation of the hose requires a correctly installed port connection ensuring that no twist or torque is transferred to the hose to prevent proper fabrication of the assembly. Gaseous test, including air-under-water, shall be at rated working pressure only and see 4.7 caution below. Care must be exercised to prevent water, or other fluid contaminants from entering the hose during installation, contact reinforcing, etc.

3.10 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 instructions 2.1 and 4.2 above.

3.11 System Checkout: All air entrapment must be eliminated (see 4.7) and the system pressurized to the maximum system pressure and checked for proper function and freedom from leaks. Personnel must stay out of potential hazardous areas while testing and using.

3.12 Routing: Hose should be routed in such a manner so if a failure does occur, oil or fuel mist will not contact hot journals, surfaces, open flame, or sparks, and the chance of personal injury is minimized.

4.0 HOSE AND FITTING INSPECTION INSTRUCTIONS

4.1 Even with proper selection and installation, hose life may be significantly reduced without a continuing inspection program. The frequency of inspection should be determined by the system designer or end user taking into account the severity of the application and risk potential. An inspection program must be established and followed by the user and, at minimum, must include instructions 4.2 through 4.7 listed below.

4.2 Visual Inspection Hose/Fitting: Any of the following conditions require immediate shut down and replacement of the hose assembly: (See also ARP1658 for illustrations.)

- Fitting slippage on hose.
- Damaged, cut or abraded cover (any reinforcement exposed).
- Hard, stiff, heat cracked, or charred hose.
- Cracked, damaged, or badly corroded hose or fittings.
- Leaks at fitting or in hose.
- Kinked, crushed, flattened or twisted hose; and
- Blistered, soft, degraded, or loose cover.
- System malfunction including but not limited to, over-pressurization or pressure spikes.

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

- Leaking port conditions;
- Remove excess dirt buildup;
- Clamps, guards, 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 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 instructions 4.2 above.

4.6 Inspecting a Pressurized System: Hydraulic power is accomplished by utilizing high-pressure fluids to do work. Hoses, fittings, and hose assemblies all contribute to doing work 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. Usually those failures are the result of some form of misapplication, abuse, or simply wear. When hoses fail, generally the high-pressure fluids inside escape in some stream of 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 by running a finger along the hose. The 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 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 repaired if a failure has occurred. Never attempt to either 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 Gases: Special care should be taken when working with gaseous systems. Gases are compressed, thus increase the danger of over-pressurization, particularly during testing. Sudden escape of 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.
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7. Special Tooling: A tooling charge may be imposed for any special tooling, including without limitation, dies, fixtures, molds and patterns, acquired to manufacture items sold pursuant to this contract. Such special tooling shall be and remain Seller’s property notwithstanding payment of any charges by Buyer. In no event will Buyer acquire any interest in apparatus belonging to Seller which is utilized in the manufacture of the items sold hereunder, even if such apparatus has been specially converted or adapted for such manufacture and notwithstanding any charges paid by Buyer. Unless otherwise agreed, Seller shall have the right to alter, discard or otherwise dispose of any special tooling or other property in its sole discretion at any time.

8. Buyer’s Property: Any designs, tools, patterns, materials, drawings, confidential information or equipment furnished by Buyer or any other items which become Buyer’s property, may be considered obsolete and may be destroyed by Seller after two (2) consecutive years have elapsed without Buyer placing an order for the items which are manufactured using such property. Seller shall not be responsible for any loss or damage to such property while it is in Seller’s possession or control.

9. Taxes: Unless otherwise indicated on the face hereof, all prices and charges are exclusive of excise, sales, use, property, occupational or like taxes which may be imposed by any taxing authority upon the manufacture, sale or delivery of the items sold hereunder. If any such taxes must be paid by Seller or if Seller is liable for the collection of such tax, the amount thereof shall be in addition to the amounts for the items sold. Buyer agrees to pay all such taxes or to reimburse Seller therefore upon receipt of its invoice. If Buyer claims exemption from any sales, use or other tax imposed by any taxing authority, Buyer shall save Seller harmless from and against any such tax, together with any interest or penalties thereon which may be assessed if the items are held to be taxable.

10. Indemnity For Infringement of Intellectual Property Rights: Seller shall have no liability for infringement of any patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade dress, trade secrets or similar rights except as provided in this Part 10. Seller will defend and indemnify Buyer against allegations of infringement of U.S. patents, U.S. trademarks, copyrights, trade dress and trade secrets (hereinafter “Intellectual Property Rights”). Seller will defend at its expense and will pay the cost of any settlement or damages awarded in an action brought against Buyer based on an allegation that an item sold pursuant to this contract infringes the Intellectual Property Rights of a third party. Seller’s obligation to defend and indemnify Buyer is contingent on Buyer notifying Seller within ten (10) days after Buyer becomes aware of such allegations of infringement, and Seller having sole control over the defense of any allegations or actions including all negotiations for settlement or compromise. If an item sold hereunder is subject to a claim that it infringes the Intellectual Property Rights of a third party, Seller may, at its sole expense and option, procure for Buyer the right to continue using said item, replace or modify said item so as to make it not infringing, or offer to accept return of said item and return the purchase price less a reasonable allowance for depreciation. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Seller shall have no liability for claims of infringement based on information provided by Buyer, or directed to items delivered hereunder for which the designs are specified in whole or part by Buyer, or infringements resulting from the modification, combination or use in a system of any item sold hereunder. The foregoing provisions of this Part 10 shall constitute Seller’s sole and exclusive liability and Buyer’s sole and exclusive remedy for infringement of Intellectual Property Rights.

If a claim is based on information provided by Buyer or if the design for an item delivered hereunder is specified in whole or in part by Buyer, Buyer shall defend and indemnify Seller for all costs, expenses or judgments resulting from any claim that such item infringes any patent, trademark, copyright, trade dress, trade secret or any similar right.

11. Force Majeure: Seller does not assume the risk of and shall not be liable for delay or failure to perform any of Seller’s obligations by reason of circumstances beyond the reasonable control of Seller (hereinafter “Events of Force Majeure”). Events of Force Majeure shall include without limitation, accidents, acts of God, strikes or labor disputes, acts, laws, rules or regulations of any government or government agency, fires, floods, delays or failures in delivery of carriers or suppliers, shortages of materials and any other cause beyond Seller’s control.

12. Entire Agreement/Governing Law: The terms and conditions set forth herein, together with any amendments, modifications and any different terms or conditions expressly accepted by Seller in writing, shall constitute the entire Agreement concerning the items sold, and there are no oral or other representations or agreements which pertain thereto. This Agreement shall be governed in all respects by the law of the State of Ohio. No actions arising out of the sale of the items sold hereunder or this Agreement may be brought by either party more than two (2) years after the cause of action accrues.