

ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

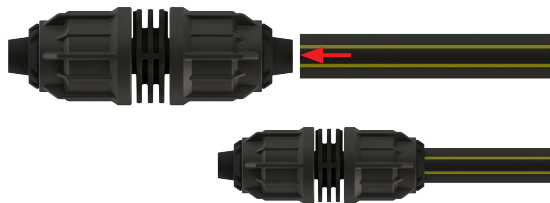
Don't hesitate to ask for additional information regarding assembly and installation.

STEP 1

Select an assembled fitting with the equivalent diameter of the hose.

Don't remove or unfasten the nut, the fitting should remain in a closed/initial position.

Push the pipe into the fitting, through the nut and the body, until meeting the end.



STEP 2

Unscrew the nut up to the locking position. Successful locking is noticeable by a click sound.



DISASSEMBLE PROCEDURE

Fasten the nut to the initial position. Pull-out the hose strongly with a circling movement



CHEMICAL EFFECTS

Chemicals have the potential to impact various properties of Polyacetal (POM) and Polypropylene copolymer PP-B, including strength, flexibility, surface appearance, color, dimensions, and weight.

- Changes occur through different modes of interaction:
 - Chemical attack on the polymer chain, leading to a reduction in physical properties. This can involve oxidation and reaction of functional groups within or on the chain.
 - Depolymerization, which refers to the breakdown of the polymer chain.
 - Physical changes, such as solvent absorption that causes softening and swelling of the plastic, as well as solvent permeation through the plastic and dissolution within a solvent.
 - Stress cracking caused by the interaction of a "stress cracking agent" with internal or external stresses.
- The provided Chemical Resistance Chart serves as a general guide, but it is crucial to conduct specific testing under the required conditions.

If the chemical of interest is not included in the chart, a more detailed chart can be prepared upon request.

Chemical	Concentration	POM	PP-B	Chemical	Concentration	POM	PP-B
Acetic acid	10%	C	A	Lubricating oils		A	B
Acetic acid	50%	C	A	Methane (natural gas)	tg-G	A	A
Acetone	tg-L	A	A	Methanol (methyl alcohol)	tg-L	A	A
Ammonium nitrate	10%	A	A	Monoammonium phosphate		-	B
Ammonium sulphate	10%	A	A	Monopotassium phosphate		-	-
Anhydrous ammonia		C	A	Methyl acetate	tg-L	B	A
Aqua ammonia		C	-	Methyl chloride	tg-G	B	C
Benzene	tg-L	A	B	Methylene acetate	tg-L	C	B
Benzine	Work-S	-	B	Methyl ethyl ketone	tg-L	C	A
Benzoic acid	Saturated	B	A	Nitric acid	6.30%	C	A
Boric acid	Saturated	A	A	Oleic acid	tg-L	A	A
Butyl acetate	tg-L	A	B	Oxalic acid	Saturated	B	A
Calcium hydroxide	Saturated	C	A	Oxygen	tg-G	A	A
Carbon dioxide, gas	tg-G	A	A	Ozone	tg-G	C	C
Carbon Disulfide	tg-L	A	A	Petroleum	Work-S	B	A

Carbon monoxide, gas	tg-G	A	A	Petroleum ether	Work-S	A	B
Chemical	Concentration	POM	PP-B	Chemical	Concentration	POM	PP-B
Carbon tetrachloride	tg-L	A	C	Phenol	10%	B	A
Caustic soda solution	50%	-	A	Phenylhydrazine	tg-L	B	B
Chlorine, gas	tg-L	C	C	Phosphoric acid	50%	C	A
Chlorine, water	Saturated	C	A	Phosphorus chloride	tg-L	C	A
Chloroacetic acid, mono	Solution	C	A	Phosphorus pentoxide	tg-L	C	A
Chloroform	tg-L	A	B	Phtalic acid	Saturated	C	A
Chlorosulphonic acid	tg-S	C	C	Potassium carbonate	Saturated	A	A
Citric acid	10%	C	A	Potassium nitrate	50%	A	A
Compressed air with oil		-	B	Potassium sulphate	Saturated	B	A
Cyclohexane	tg-L	A	A	Propane	tg-L ; tg-G	A	A
Cyclohexanol	Saturated	A	A	Propionic acid	50%	C	A
Cyclohexanone	tg-L	A	B	Potassium chloride	30%	A	A
Diammonium Phosphate		-	B	Potassium permanganate	Saturated	A	A
Diesel oil		A	B	Potassium persulphate	Saturated	C	A
Ethyl alcohol	tg-L	A	A	Sodium acetate	Saturated	B	A
Ethyl alcohol + acetic acid	Work-S	A	A	Sodium chlorate	Saturated	A	A
Ethyl benzene	tg-L	A	B	Sodium hydroxide	40%	A	A
Ethyl chloride	tg-G	A	B	Sodium Hypochlorite	12.50%	A	B
Ethyl ether	tg-L	A	A	Sodium sulphate	Saturated	C	A
Ethylene chloride	tg-L	A	B	Sulphur dioxide	tg-G	B	A
Fluorine	tg-G	C	C	Sulphur trioxide	tg-G	C	C
Formic acid	50%	A	A	Sulphuric acid	40%	C	A
Frigen 12 (Freon 12)	Work-S	B	C	Sulphurous acid	Saturated	C	A
Fuel oil (Gasoline)	Work-S	A	B	Sulphuryl chloride	tg-L	A	C
Gelatine	Solution	B	A	Superphospate		C	-
Glucose	Solution	A	A	Tartaric acid	Saturated	C	A
Glycerine	tg-L	A	A	Tetrachloroethane	tg-L	A	B
Glycolic acid	37%	A	A	Toluene	tg-L	C	B
Heptane	tg-L	A	A	Trichloroethane	tg-L	C	B
Hexane	tg-L	A	A	Trichloromethane	tg-L	A	B
Hydrobromic acid	50%	C	A	Triethanolamine	Solution	C	A
Hydrochloric acid	10%	C	A	Trioctyl phosphate		B	A
Hydrocyanic acid	tg-L	A	A	Turpentine oil		A	C
Hydrofluoric acid	40%	C	A	Urea ammonium phosphate		-	-
Hydrogen	tg-G	C	A	Vegetable oils and fats		A	A
Hydrogen chloride	tg-G	C	A	Vinegar	Work-S	B	A
Hydrogen peroxide	10%	C	A	Vinyl acetate	tg-L	B	A
Hydrogen sulphide	Saturated	C	A	Xylene	tg-L	B	C
Lactic acid	10%	B	A				

Notes of Table: **A Resistant:** no indication that serviceability would be impaired. **B Variable resistance:** depending on conditions of use. **C Not resistant:** not recommended for service applications under any conditions.

Diluted = Diluted solution in concentrations up to 10%, **Solution** = Solution in concentrations up to 10% but not saturated, **Saturated** = Saturated solution, **tg-L** = Pure substance in liquid state, **tg-G** = Pure substance in gaseous state, **tg-S** = Pure substance in solid state, **Work-S** = Solution in the concentration usually used in the industry

PATENTS

EU patented and WIPO has been filed.

