

## Connectors & Conductors

Fluid conductors is a broad term that encompasses any methods of connecting components within a hydraulic or pneumatic system. Pneumatic and hydraulic systems today use principally three types of conducting lines: pipe, tubing, and flexible hose. Depending on the application and the sizes needed, pipe may be the cheapest, but its use often presents serious leakage problems, especially at higher operation pressures. Pipe is still widely in use in many installations especially for very large flow rates, and tubing of all types and materials may be found depending upon the application requirements. Flexible hose is widely used for hydraulics and pneumatics applications.

### *Pipe Specifications*

Pipe Schedule is the term used to describe the thickness of a pipe and is used in the selection process by evaluating pressure ratings and flow velocity ratings.

The most important dimension for a steel pipe is the inside diameter (ID), which indicates the approximate fluid conveyance capacity of the tube. The ID is expressed in "NPS" or "DN" (nominal pipe size in inches or metric).

The pipe outside diameter (OD) does not match the nominal size for pipes blow NPS 14 in (a 2-in pipe, for instance, has an internal flow capacity of approximately 2 inc, but has an outside diameter of 2.375 in).

For pipes of a given NPS, the pipe outside diameter is fixed, whereas the pipe inside diameter decreases by increasing schedule values as the pipe wall thickness increases.

The most important mechanical parameters for pipes are the pressure rating, the yield strength, and the ductility.

The standard combinations of pipe nominal diameter and wall thickness (schedule) are covered by the ASME B36.10 and ASME B36.19 specifications (respectively, carbon and alloy pipes, and stainless steel pipes). There are eleven schedule numbers typically used: 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, & 160.

The most popular schedule, by far, is schedule 40. For pipe 8 inches and under, Schedule 40 and Standard Weight pipe wall thicknesses are the same. Schedules 5, 60, 100, 120, & 140 are infrequently used.

The schedule number is calculated as the approximate value of the formula:

$$\text{Schedule}_{\text{Number}} = 1000 \cdot \frac{P}{S}$$

P = the working pressure, psig

S = the allowable stress (psi) for the material of construction

For example, the schedule number of ordinary steel pipe having an allowable stress of 10,000 psi for use at a working pressure of 800 psig would be

$$\text{Schedule Number} = (1,000) \cdot (800 / 10,000) = 80$$



All of the charts and information are for reference only and represent some typical values. The actual manufacturer should be consulted as to the actual specifications of a chosen product for an application.

### Pressure Ratings of Pipe

Pipes are most commonly classified based on their pressure and temperature rating or commonly known as P-T Rating. Shown below is a table for A106 Grade B Carbon Steel. Different alloys and types of steel will have different P-T ratings. Consult the manufacturer when selecting.

Pipe Size	Pipe Schedule	100°F	200°	300°	400°	500°	600°	650°	700°	750°
1"	40	2,857	2,857	2,857	2,857	2,857	2,857	2,857	2,743	2,476
1"	80	3,950	3,950	3,950	3,950	3,950	3,950	3,950	3,792	3,423
1"	160	5,757	5,757	5,757	5,757	5,757	5,757	5,757	5,526	4,989
1.5"	40	2,116	2,116	2,116	2,116	2,116	2,116	2,116	2,032	1,834
1.5"	80	2,983	2,983	2,983	2,983	2,983	2,983	2,983	2,864	2,585
1.5"	160	4,331	4,331	4,331	4,331	4,331	4,331	4,331	4,157	3,753
2"	40	1,783	1,783	1,783	1,783	1,783	1,783	1,783	1,712	1,545
2"	80	2,575	2,575	2,575	2,575	2,575	2,575	2,575	2,472	2,232
2"	160	4,217	4,217	4,217	4,217	4,217	4,217	4,217	4,049	3,655
3"	40	1,693	1,693	1,693	1,693	1,693	1,693	1,693	1,625	1,467
3"	80	2,394	2,394	2,394	2,394	2,394	2,394	2,394	2,298	2,074
3"	160	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,456	3,120
4"	40	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,378	1,244
4"	80	2,075	2,075	2,075	2,075	2,075	2,075	2,075	1,992	1,798
4"	160	3,376	3,376	3,376	3,376	3,376	3,376	3,376	3,241	2,926
5"	40	1,258	1,258	1,258	1,258	1,258	1,258	1,258	1,208	1,090
5"	80	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,783	1,610
5"	160	3,201	3,201	3,201	3,201	3,201	3,201	3,201	3,073	2,774
6"	40	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,098	991
6"	80	1,794	1,794	1,794	1,794	1,794	1,794	1,794	1,722	1,554
6"	160	3,083	3,083	3,083	3,083	3,083	3,083	3,083	2,960	2,672
8"	40	1,006	1,006	1,006	1,006	1,006	1,006	1,006	966	872
8"	80	1,586	1,586	1,586	1,586	1,586	1,586	1,586	1,523	1,375
8"	160	2,976	2,976	2,976	2,976	2,976	2,976	2,976	2,857	2,579
10"	40	913	913	913	913	913	913	913	876	791
10"	80	1,509	1,509	1,509	1,509	1,509	1,509	1,509	1,448	1,308
10"	160	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,832	2,557



Below is another representative of a typical chart showing schedule numbers and nominal sizes with their respective maximum pressures.

Pipe Pressure Rating Chart by Schedule

Nominal Pipe Size (in)		Outside Diameter (in) (mm)		Schedule												
				10	20	30	STD	40	60	XS	80	100	120	140	160	XXS
1/4	0.54						7985	7985		10798	10798					
	13.7						55057	55057		74452	74452					
3/8	0.675						6606	6606		9147	9147					
	17.1						45548	45548		63069	63069					
1/2	0.84						6358	6358		8575	8575				10908	17150
	21.3						43838	43838		59125	59125				75211	118249
3/4	1.05						5273	5273		7187	7187				10,220	14373
	26.7						36357	36357		49554	49554				70467	99102
1	1.315						4956	4956		6670	6670				9316	13340
	33.4						34172	34172		45990	45990				64234	91579
1 1/4	1.66						4133	4133		5638	5638				7380	11276
	42.2						28497	28497		38874	38874				50885	77748
1 1/2	1.9						3739	3739		5158	5158				7247	10316
	48.3						25780	25780		35564	35564				49968	71129
2	2.375						3177	3177		4498	4498				7097	8995
	60.3						21905	21905		31014	31014				48934	62021
2 1/2	2.875						3460	3460		4704	4704				6391	9408
	73						23857	23857		32434	32434				44066	64868
3	3.5						3024	3024		4200	4200				6132	8400
	88.9						20850	20850		28959	28959				42280	57918
3 1/2	4						2769	2769		3896	3896					
	102						19092	19092		26863	26863					
4	4.5						2581	2581		3670	3670		4769		5782	7339
	114						17796	17796		25305	25305		32882		39867	50602
5	5.563						2273	2273		3303	3303		4404		5505	6606
	141						15672	15672		22774	22774		30366		37957	45548
6	6.625						2071	2071		3195	3195		4157		5318	6390
	168						14280	14280		22030	22030		28663		36668	44059
8	8.625		1420	1574	1829	1829	2307	2841	2841	3375	4085	4613			5147	4971
	219		9791	10853	12611	12611	15907	19589	19589	23271	28166	31807			35489	34275
10	10.75		1140	1399	1664	1664	2279	2279	2708	3277	3847	4558			5128	4558
	273		7860	9646	11473	11473	15714	15714	18672	22595	26525	31427			35358	31427
12	12.75		961	1268	1441	1560	2160	1922	2644	3244	3843	4324			5042	3843
	324		6626	8743	9936	10756	14893	13252	18230	22367	26497	29814			34765	26497
14	14	875	1092	1313	1313	1533	2079	1750	2625	3283	3829	4375			4921	
	356	6033	7529	9053	9053	10570	14335	12066	18099	22636	26401	30166			33930	
16	16	766	956	1148	1148	1531	2009	1531	2585	3157	3733	4404			4882	
	406	5282	6592	7915	7915	10556	13852	10556	17824	21768	25739	30366			33661	
18	18	681	849	1192	1021	1530	2042	1361	2553	3147	3743	4252			4848	
	457	4695	5854	8219	7040	10549	14080	9384	17603	21699	25808	29318			33427	
20	20	613	919	1225	919	1455	1989	1225	2526	3138	3675	4288			4824	
	508	4227	6337	8446	6337	10032	13714	8446	17417	21637	25339	29566			33261	
22	22	557	835	1114	835		1949	1114	2506	3063	3619	4176			4733	
	559	3841	5757	7681	5757		13438	7681	17279	21119	24953	28794			32634	
24	24	510	766	1147	766	1405	1978	1021	2489	3126	3700	4210			4786	
	610	3516	5282	7909	5282	9687	13638	7040	17162	21554	25512	29028			32999	
30	30	510	817	1021	613			817								
	762	3516	5633	7040	4227			5633								
32	32	478	766	957	574	1054										
	813	3296	5282	6599	3958	7267										
34	34	450	721	901	540	992										
	864	3103	4971	6212	3723	6840										
36	36	425	681	851	510	1021										
	914	2930	4695	5868	3516	7040										
42	42		583	729	438	875										
	1067		4020	5026	3020	6033										

The dimensions - outside pipe diameters and wall thicknesses are according ANSI B36.10.

1 in (inch) = 25.4 mm

1 psi (lb/in<sup>2</sup>) = 6,894.8 Pa (N/m<sup>2</sup>) = 6.895x10<sup>-2</sup> bar

### Flow Velocity Ratings

There are a number of ways to solve for fluid velocity or conductor size.

Sizing of the fluid conductor is based on

1. Flow rate (gpm)
2. Flow velocity (ft/sec)
3. Pressure
4. External corrosion/environmental issues

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The flow velocity is based on the gallons per minute (gpm) flowing through the inner diameter of pipe, tubing, and hose. This can be calculated or found on charts and in technical references. The following formula is used to calculate a fluid velocity when given a known size fluid conductor and flowrate:

$$Velocity_{flow} = \frac{0.3208 \cdot Q}{A}$$

V = velocity (ft/sec)

A = internal area (in<sup>2</sup>)

Q = gallons per minute (gpm)

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**STANDARD PIPE - SCHEDULE 40**

Pipe Size	OD	Wall	ID	Int Area	Wt/Ft	gpm @ 2 FPS	gpm @ 5 FPS	gpm @ 10 FPS	gpm @ 15 FPS	gpm @ 20 FPS	gpm @ 25 FPS
1/8	0.405	0.068	0.269	0.057	0.245	0.35	0.89	1.8	2.7	3.5	4.4
1/4	0.540	0.088	0.364	0.104	0.425	0.65	1.6	3.2	4.9	6.5	8.1
3/8	0.675	0.091	0.493	0.191	0.567	1.2	3.0	6.0	9.0	12	15
1/2	0.840	0.109	0.622	0.304	0.852	1.9	4.8	9.5	12	19	23.8
3/4	1.050	0.113	0.824	0.533	1.132	3.3	8.4	16.7	25.1	33.4	41.8
1	1.315	0.133	1.049	0.864	1.679	5.4	13.5	27.0	40.6	54.1	67.7
1 1/4	1.660	0.140	1.380	1.495	2.273	9.4	23.4	46.8	70.3	93.7	117
1 1/2	1.900	0.145	1.610	2.036	2.718	12.7	31.9	63.7	95.6	127	159
2	2.375	0.154	2.067	3.356	3.653	21.0	52.5	105	157	210	263
2 1/2	2.875	0.203	2.469	4.788	5.793	30.0	75	150	225	300	375
3	3.500	0.216	3.068	7.393	7.575	46.3	116	232	347	463	579
3 1/2	4.000	0.226	3.548	9.886	9.109	61.9	155	310	465	619	744
4	4.500	0.237	4.026	12.73	10.79	79.7	199	399	598	797	997
4 1/2	5.000	0.247	4.506	15.95	12.54	99.9	250	499	749	998	1,249
5	5.563	0.258	5.047	20.01	14.62	125	313	627	940	1,253	1,567
6	6.625	0.280	6.065	28.89	18.97	181	452	904	1,357	1,810	2,262
7	7.625	0.301	7.023	38.74	23.54	243	607	1,213	1,820	2,427	3,033
8	8.625	0.322	7.981	50.03	28.55	313	783	1,567	2,350	3,134	3,917
10	10.75	0.365	10.02	78.85	40.48	494	1,235	2,470	3,705	4,940	6,175
12	12.75	0.406	11.94	111.9	53.56	701	1,753	3,506	5,259	7,012	8,765

**EXTRA STRONG PIPE - XS - SCHEDULE 80**

Pipe Size	Wall	ID	Int Area	Wt/Ft	gpm @ 2 FPS	gpm @ 5 FPS	gpm @ 10 FPS	gpm @ 15 FPS	gpm @ 20 FPS	gpm @ 25 FPS
1/8	0.095	0.215	0.036	0.314	0.23	0.57	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.8
1/4	0.119	0.302	0.072	0.535	0.45	1.1	2.2	3.4	4.5	5.6
3/8	0.126	0.423	0.141	0.738	0.88	2.2	4.4	6.6	8.8	11
1/2	0.147	0.546	0.234	1.087	1.5	3.7	7.3	11.0	14.7	18.3
3/4	0.154	0.742	0.433	1.473	2.7	6.8	13.6	20.3	27.1	33.9
1	0.179	0.957	0.719	2.171	4.5	11.3	22.5	33.8	45.0	56.3
1 1/4	0.191	1.278	1.283	2.996	8.0	20.0	40.1	60.2	80.3	100
1 1/2	0.200	1.500	1.767	3.631	11.1	27.7	55.3	83.0	110	138
2	0.218	1.939	2.953	5.022	18.5	46.2	92.5	139	185	231
2 1/2	0.276	2.323	4.238	7.661	26.5	66.4	133	199	265	332
3	0.300	2.900	6.605	10.25	41.4	103	207	310	414	517
3 1/2	0.318	3.364	8.888	12.5	55.7	139	278	418	557	696
4	0.337	3.826	11.5	14.98	72.0	180	360	540	720	900
5	0.355	4.290	14.45	17.61	90.5	226	453	679	905	1,132
6	0.375	4.813	18.19	20.78	114	285	570	855	1,140	1,425
7	0.432	5.761	26.07	28.57	163	408	816	1,225	1,633	2,041
8	0.500	6.625	34.47	38.05	216	540	1,080	1,620	2,160	2,699
10	0.500	7.625	45.66	43.39	286	715	1,430	2,145	2,861	3,576
12	0.594	9.562	71.81	64.40	450	1,125	2,249	3,374	4,998	5,623
14	0.688	11.37	101.6	88.57	636	1,591	3,182	4,774	6,365	7,956

**DOUBLE DUTY EXTRA STRONG PIPE**

Pipe Size	Wall	ID	Int Area	Wt/Ft	gpm @ 2 FPS	gpm @ 5 FPS	gpm @ 10 FPS	gpm @ 15 FPS	gpm @ 20 FPS	gpm @ 25 FPS
1/2	0.294	0.252	0.050	1.714	0.32	0.79	1.6	2.4	3.1	3.9
3/4	0.308	0.434	0.148	2.44	0.93	2.3	4.6	6.9	9.2	11.6
1	0.358	0.599	0.282	3.659	1.8	4.4	8.8	13.3	17.7	22.1
1 1/4	0.382	0.896	0.630	5.214	4.0	9.9	19.8	29.6	39.5	49.4
1 1/2	0.400	1.100	0.950	6.408	6.0	14.9	29.8	44.6	59.5	74.4
2	0.436	1.503	1.774	9.029	11.1	27.9	55.6	83.4	111	139
2 1/2	0.552	1.771	2.463	13.7	15.4	38.6	77.1	116	154	193
3	0.600	2.300	4.154	18.58	26.0	65.1	130	195	260	325
4	0.674	3.152	7.803	27.54	48.9	122	244	367	488	611
5	0.750	4.063	12.97	38.55	81.2	203	406	609	812	1,015
6	0.864	4.897	18.83	53.16	118	295	590	885	1,180	1,475
8	0.875	6.875	37.12	72.42	233	581	1,163	1,744	2,325	2,907
10	1.000	8.750	60.13	104.1	377	942	1,883	2,825	3,767	4,709
12	1.000	10.75	90.76	125.5	569	1,421	2,843	4,264	5,686	7,107

**SCHEDULE 160 PIPE**

Pipe Size	OD	Wall	ID	Int Area	Wt/Ft	gpm @ 2 FPS	gpm @ 5 FPS	gpm @ 10 FPS	gpm @ 15 FPS	gpm @ 20 FPS	gpm @ 25 FPS
1/2	0.840	0.187	0.466	0.171	1.310	1.07	2.67	5.34	8.01	10.7	13.4
3/4	1.050	0.218	0.587	0.271	1.940	1.7	4.24	8.5	12.7	17.0	21.2
1	1.315	0.250	0.815	0.522	2.850	3.27	8.17	16.3	24.5	32.7	40.8
1.25	1.660	0.250	1.160	1.060	3.764	6.62	16.6	33.1	49.7	66.2	82.8
1.5	1.900	0.281	1.338	1.410	4.862	8.81	22	44.0	66.1	88.1	110
2	2.375	0.343	1.689	2.241	7.450	14	35.1	70.2	105	140	175
2.5	2.875	0.375	2.125	3.542	10.01	22.2	55.5	111	167	222	278
3	3.500	0.437	2.626	5.416	14.30	33.9	84.8	170	254	339	424
4	4.500	0.531	3.438	9.283	22.52	58.2	145	291	436	682	727
5	5.563	0.625	4.313	14.61	33.00	91.5	229	458	686	915	1,144
6	6.625	0.718	5.189	21.15	45.30	132	331	662	994	1,325	1,656
8	8.625	0.906	6.813	36.44	74.70	230	571	1,142	1,713	2,384	2,855
10	10.75	1.125	8.500	56.75	115.64	355	889	1,777	2,666	3,555	4,443
12	12.75	1.312	10.126	80.53	160.33	504	1,261	2,523	3,784	5,045	6,306

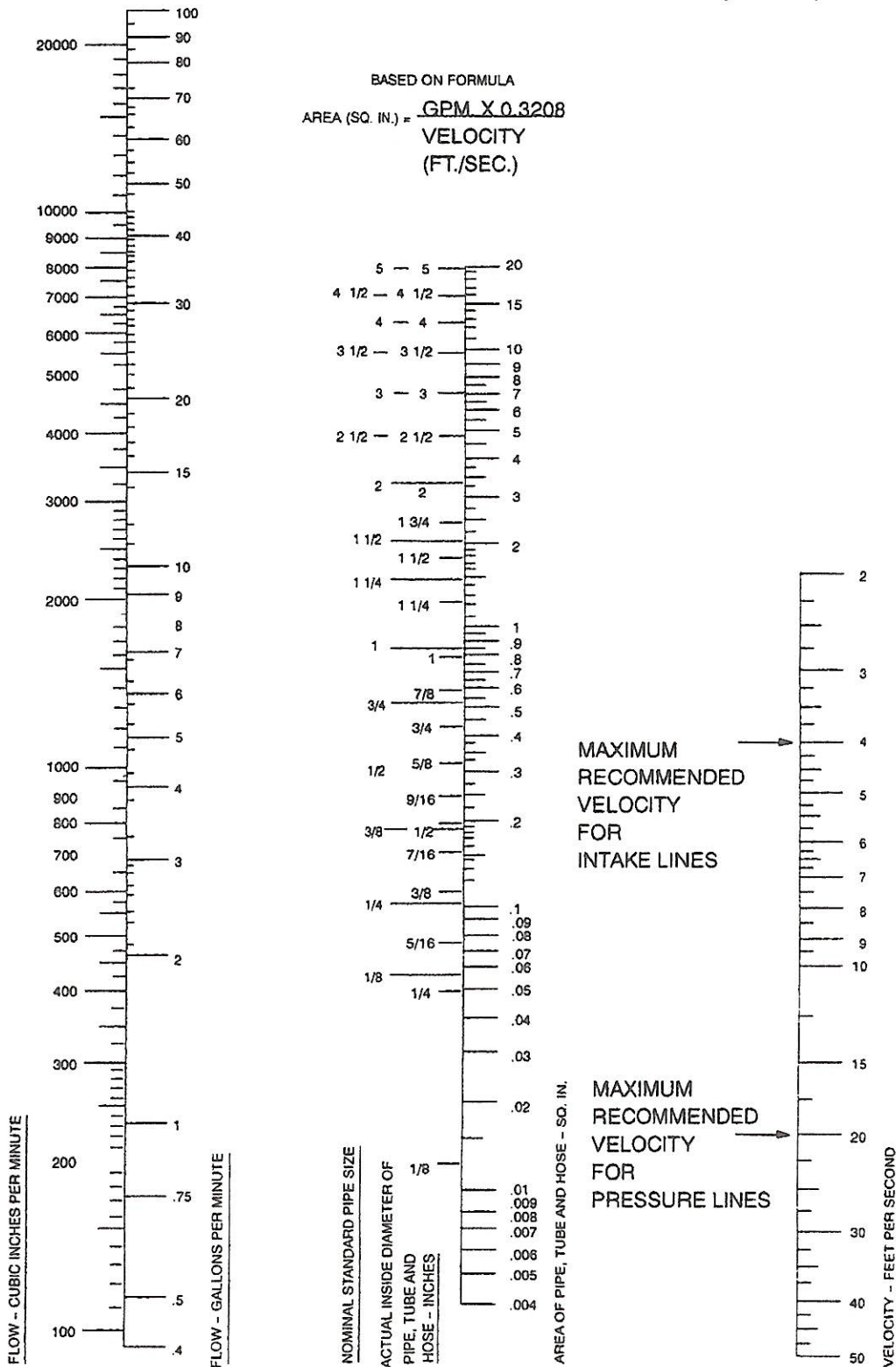


# Fluid Conductor Sizing

Some manufacturers provide selection tools such as the nomographs below to assist in determining correct fluid conductor size:

## Hydraulic Conductor Inside Diameter Selection Chart (Inch)

Courtesy Eaton Corporation



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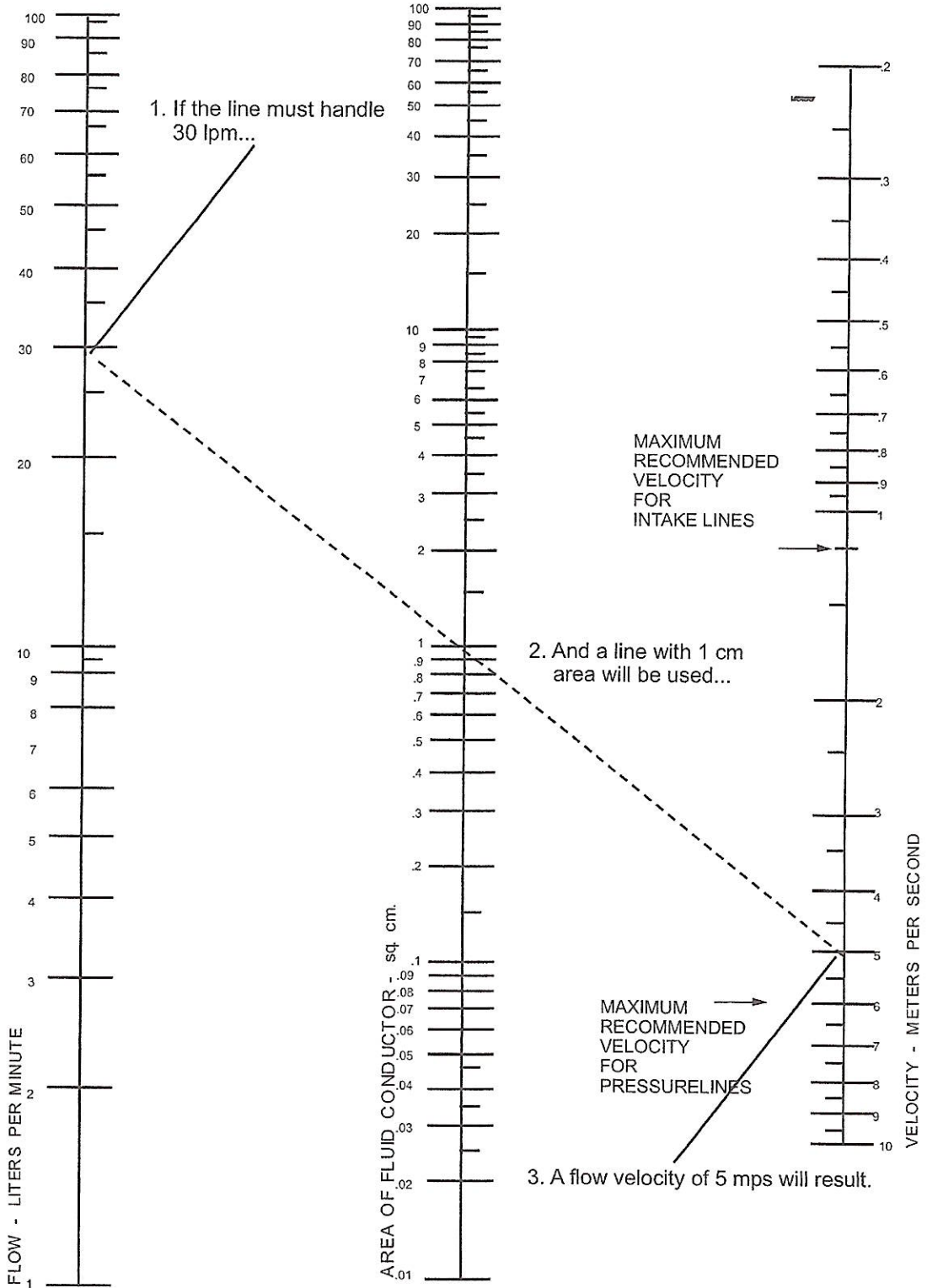


# Hydraulic Conductor Inside Diameter Selection Chart (Metric)

Courtesy Eaton Corporation

BASED ON FORMULA

$$\text{AREA (SQ. CM)} = \frac{\text{LPM} \times 0.1667}{\text{VELOCITY (METERS/SEC.)}}$$



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Flow velocity for a given fluid conductor ID size significantly impacts the amount of pressure drop experienced within the system. While a smaller size conductor may look inviting due to its lower cost, it is important to remember that pressure drop is wasted energy or power and can cause many issues due to potential heat being generated due to too much friction caused by excessive fluid velocity within the smaller fluid conductor.

**Pressure Drops Through Fluid Conductors**

**Pneumatic:**

Air Pressure Drop per 100 Feet of Pipe with Initial Pressure at 114.7 psia																		
Nominal Pipe Size	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	4									
Inside Diameter	0.622	0.824	1.049	1.380	1.610	2.067	2.469	3.068	4.026									
Flow Rate (Q)																		
scfm	lpm	psi (kPa)	psi (kPa)	psi (kPa)	psi (kPa)	psi (kPa)	psi (kPa)	psi (kPa)	psi (kPa)	psi (kPa)	psi (kPa)	psi (kPa)	psi (kPa)	psi (kPa)				
1	28																	
2	57																	
4	113																	
10	283																	
20	566	1.44	9.95															
30	850	3.06	21.07	0.75	5.16													
50	1,416	7.86	54.21	1.93	13.29	0.58	3.97											
100	2,832			6.94	47.90	2.08	14.32	0.53	3.64									
150	4,248			14.70	101.41	4.40	30.33	1.12	7.70	0.52	3.56							
200	5,664					7.49	51.64	1.90	13.11	0.88	6.06							
250	7,080					11.31	78.03	2.87	19.80	1.33	9.16							
300	8,496							4.02	27.75	1.86	12.84	0.53	3.68					
350	9,912							5.35	36.90	2.48	17.07	0.71	4.90					
400	11,328							6.85	47.24	3.17	21.86	0.91	6.27					
450	12,744							8.52	58.75	3.94	27.18	1.13	7.79					
500	14,160							10.35	71.39	4.79	33.03	1.37	9.47	0.56	3.89			
550	15,576							12.35	85.16	5.71	39.40	1.64	11.30	0.67	4.65			
600	16,992							14.50	100.03	6.71	46.28	1.92	13.27	0.79	5.46			
650	18,408									7.78	53.67	2.23	15.39	0.92	6.33			
700	19,824									8.92	61.55	2.56	17.65	1.05	7.26			
750	21,240									10.14	69.93	2.91	20.05	1.20	8.25			
800	22,656									11.43	78.80	3.28	22.59	1.35	9.29			
850	24,072									12.78	88.15	3.66	25.27	1.51	10.39	0.51	3.51	
900	25,488									14.21	97.98	4.07	28.09	1.68	11.55	0.57	3.90	
950	26,904											4.50	31.05	1.85	12.77	0.62	4.31	
1,000	28,320											4.95	34.14	2.04	14.04	0.69	4.74	
1,050	29,736											5.42	37.36	2.23	15.36	0.75	5.19	
1,250	35,400											7.48	51.58	3.08	21.21	1.04	7.16	
1,500	42,480											10.48	72.28	4.31	29.72	1.45	10.03	
2,000	56,640												7.34	50.61	2.48	17.08	0.64	4.39
2,500	70,800												11.09	76.47	3.74	25.81	0.96	6.63
3,000	84,960													5.24	36.17	1.35	9.29	
3,500	99,120													6.98	48.10	1.79	12.36	
4,000	113,280													8.93	61.58	2.29	15.83	
4,500	127,440													11.10	76.58	2.85	19.68	
5,000	141,600													13.49	93.06	3.47	23.91	
5,500	155,760															4.14	28.53	
6,000	169,920															4.86	33.51	
6,500	184,080															5.63	38.86	
7,000	198,240															6.46	44.57	
7,500	212,400															7.34	50.63	
8,000	226,560															8.27	57.05	
8,500	240,720															9.25	63.83	
9,000	254,880															10.29	70.94	
9,500	269,040															11.37	78.41	
10,000	283,200															12.50	86.21	
10,500	297,360															13.68	94.36	
11,000	311,520															14.91	102.84	
11,500	325,680																	

The chart above is based on the equation:  $\Delta p = K \cdot Q^{1.85} \cdot L / (d^5 \cdot p)$ .

- $\Delta p$  = pressure loss <sub>psi</sub>
- $K = 0.000604$
- $Q$  = flow <sub>scfm</sub>
- $L$  = Length of conductor <sub>ft</sub>
- $d$  = inside diameter <sub>in</sub>
- $p$  = Initial pressure <sub>psia</sub>

Pressure losses below 0.5 psi may be considered insignificant and pressure losses above 15 psi are greater than would normally be acceptable and so are not shown in the chart. Other pressure losses can be found by using the equation above.



Air Pressure Drop per 30 Meters of Pipe with Initial Pressure at 790 kPa (absolute)																					
DN mm	15	20	25	32	40	50	65	80	90	100	125										
Inside Diameter mm	9.46	14.26	18.24	24.88	32.64	42.18	54.68	69.02	78.52	87.96	111.90										
Flow Rate (Q)																					
lpm	scfm	kPa	(psi)	kPa	(psi)	kPa	(psi)	kPa	(psi)	kPa	(psi)	kPa	(psi)	kPa	(psi)	kPa	(psi)	kPa	(psi)	kPa	(psi)
10	0.35																				
20	0.71																				
30	1.06																				
50	1.77																				
100	3.53	5.15	0.75																		
200	7.06	18.56	2.69																		
300	11	39.29	5.70	5.05	0.73																
400	14	66.90	9.70	8.60	1.25																
500	18	101.08	14.66	12.99	1.88	3.79	0.55														
1,000	35			46.82	6.79	13.67	1.98														
2,000	71					49.30	7.15	10.44	1.51												
3,000	106							22.10	3.21	5.69	0.82										
4,000	141							37.64	5.46	9.69	1.40										
5,000	177							56.87	8.25	14.63	2.12	4.06	0.59								
6,000	212							79.68	11.55	20.51	2.97	5.69	0.83								
7,000	247									27.27	3.95	7.57	1.10								
8,000	282									34.91	5.06	9.69	1.40								
9,000	318									43.42	6.30	12.05	1.75								
10,000	353									52.76	7.65	14.64	2.12	4.00	0.58						
20,000	706											52.77	7.65	14.41	2.09	4.50	0.65				
40,000	1,412													51.96	7.53	16.22	2.35	8.51	1.23	4.82	0.70
60,000	2,119															34.34	4.98	18.02	2.61	10.21	1.48
80,000	2,825															58.46	8.48	30.68	4.45	17.39	2.52
90,000	3,178															72.70	10.54	38.15	5.53	21.63	3.14
100,000	3,531															88.34	12.81	46.36	6.72	26.28	3.81
110,000	3,884																	55.30	8.02	31.35	4.55
120,000	4,237																	64.96	9.42	36.82	5.34
130,000	4,590																	75.32	10.92	42.70	6.19
140,000	4,944																	86.39	12.53	48.97	7.10
150,000	5,297																	98.15	14.23	55.64	8.07
160,000	5,650																			62.70	9.09
170,000	6,003																			70.14	10.17
180,000	6,356																			77.96	11.30
190,000	6,709																			86.16	12.49
200,000	7,062																			94.74	13.74
210,000	7,415																				
220,000	7,768																				31.12
230,000	8,121																				33.91
240,000	8,475																				36.82
250,000	8,828																				39.84
260,000	9,181																				42.96
270,000	9,534																				46.19
280,000	9,887																				49.54
290,000	10,240																				52.98
300,000	10,593																				56.54
310,000	10,946																				60.20
320,000	11,299																				63.96
330,000	11,653																				67.83
340,000	12,006																				71.80
350,000	12,359																				75.88
360,000	12,712																				80.06
370,000	13,065																				84.34
380,000	13,418																				88.73
390,000	13,771																				93.22
400,000	14,124																				97.81
420,000	14,831																				102.50

The chart above is based on the equation:  $\Delta p = K \cdot Q^{1.85} \cdot L / (d^5 \cdot p)$ .

$\Delta p$  = pressure loss kPa

K = 2049.029

Q = flow  $l/min$

L = Length of conductor meters

d = inside diameter mm

p = Initial pressure kPa (absolute)

Pressure losses below 3.45 kPa may be considered insignificant and pressure losses above 103.45 kPa are greater than would normally be acceptable and so are not shown in the chart. Other pressure losses can be found by using the equation above.







Metric Detail SAE Size ΔP and Velocity Chart Combined

Pressure Drop in kPa and Flow in lpm Through Each Meter Length of Tube at Stated Velocity																				
Size mm		m/sec 1		m/sec 2		m/sec 3		m/sec 4		m/sec 5		m/sec 6		m/sec 7		m/sec 8		m/sec 9		
OD	Wall	ID	kPa Loss	lpm	kPa Loss	lpm	kPa Loss	lpm	kPa Loss	lpm	kPa Loss	lpm	kPa Loss	lpm	kPa Loss	lpm	kPa Loss	lpm	kPa Loss	
4	0.75	2.5	15.37	0.29	30.74	0.59	46.12	0.88		1.18	76.86	1.47	92.23	1.76	107.60	2.06	122.98	2.35	138.35	2.64
4	1.0	2	24.02	0.19	48.04	0.38	72.06	0.56	96.08	0.75	120.09	0.94	144.11	1.13	168.13	1.32	192.15	1.50	216.17	1.69
6	1.0	4	6.00	0.75	12.01	1.50	18.01	2.26	24.02	3.01	30.02	3.76	36.03	4.51	42.03	5.26	48.04	6.02	54.04	6.77
6	1.5	3	10.68	0.42	21.35	0.85	32.03	1.27	42.70	1.69	53.38	2.12	64.05	2.54	74.73	2.96	85.40	3.38	96.08	3.81
6	2.0	2	24.02	0.19	48.04	0.38	72.06	0.56	96.08	0.75	120.09	0.94	144.11	1.13	168.13	1.32	192.15	1.50	216.17	1.69
6	2.5	1	96.08	0.05	192.15	0.09	288.23	0.14	384.30	0.19	480.38	0.24	576.45	0.28	672.53	0.33	768.60	0.38	864.68	0.42
8	1.0	6	2.67	1.69	5.34	3.38	8.01	5.08	10.68	6.77	13.34	8.46	16.01	10.15	18.68	11.84	21.35	13.54	24.02	15.23
8	1.5	5	3.84	1.18	7.69	2.35	11.53	3.53	15.37	4.70	19.22	5.88	23.06	7.05	26.90	8.23	30.74	9.40	34.59	10.58
8	2.0	4	6.00	0.75	12.01	1.50	18.01	2.26	24.02	3.01	30.02	3.76	36.03	4.51	42.03	5.26	48.04	6.02	54.04	6.77
8	2.5	3	10.68	0.42	21.35	0.85	32.03	1.27	42.70	1.69	53.38	2.12	64.05	2.54	74.73	2.96	85.40	3.38	96.08	3.81
10	1.0	8	1.50	3.01	3.00	6.02	4.50	9.02	6.00	12.03	7.51	15.04	9.01	18.05	10.51	21.06	12.01	24.06	13.51	27.07
10	1.5	7	1.96	2.30	3.92	4.61	5.88	6.91	7.84	9.21	9.80	11.52	11.76	13.82	13.73	16.12	15.69	18.42	17.65	20.73
10	2.0	6	2.67	1.69	5.34	3.38	8.01	5.08	10.68	6.77	13.34	8.46	16.01	10.15	18.68	11.84	21.35	13.54	24.02	15.23
10	2.5	5	3.84	1.18	7.69	2.35	11.53	3.53	15.37	4.70	19.22	5.88	23.06	7.05	26.90	8.23	30.74	9.40	34.59	10.58
10	3.0	4	6.00	0.75	12.01	1.50	18.01	2.26	24.02	3.01	30.02	3.76	36.03	4.51	42.03	5.26	48.04	6.02	54.04	6.77
12	1.0	10	0.96	4.70	1.92	9.40	2.88	14.10	3.84	18.80	4.80	23.50	5.76	28.20	6.73	32.90	7.69	37.60	8.65	42.30
12	1.5	9	1.19	3.81	2.37	7.61	3.56	11.42	4.74	15.23	5.93	19.04	7.12	22.84	8.30	26.65	9.49	30.46	10.68	34.26
12	2.0	8	1.50	3.01	3.00	6.02	4.50	9.02	6.00	12.03	7.51	15.04	9.01	18.05	10.51	21.06	12.01	24.06	13.51	27.07
12	2.5	7	1.96	2.30	3.92	4.61	5.88	6.91	7.84	9.21	9.80	11.52	11.76	13.82	13.73	16.12	15.69	18.42	17.65	20.73
12	3.0	6	2.67	1.69	5.34	3.38	8.01	5.08	10.68	6.77	13.34	8.46	16.01	10.15	18.68	11.84	21.35	13.54	24.02	15.23
12	3.5	5	3.84	1.18	7.69	2.35	11.53	3.53	15.37	4.70	19.22	5.88	23.06	7.05	26.90	8.23	30.74	9.40	34.59	10.58
15	1.5	12	0.67	6.77	1.33	13.54	2.00	20.30	2.67	27.07	3.34	33.84	4.00	40.61	4.67	47.38	5.34	54.14	6.00	60.91
15	2.0	11	0.79	5.69	1.59	11.37	2.38	17.06	3.18	22.75	3.97	28.44	4.76	34.12	5.56	39.81	6.35	45.50	7.15	51.18
15	2.5	10	0.96	4.70	1.92	9.40	2.88	14.10	3.84	18.80	4.80	23.50	5.76	28.20	6.73	32.90	7.69	37.60	8.65	42.30
15	3.0	9	1.19	3.81	2.37	7.61	3.56	11.42	4.74	15.23	5.93	19.04	7.12	22.84	8.30	26.65	9.49	30.46	10.68	34.26
16	2.0	12	0.67	6.77	1.33	13.54	2.00	20.30	2.67	27.07	3.34	33.84	4.00	40.61	4.67	47.38	5.34	54.14	6.00	60.91
16	2.5	11	0.79	5.69	1.59	11.37	2.38	17.06	3.18	22.75	3.97	28.44	4.76	34.12	5.56	39.81	6.35	45.50	7.15	51.18
16	3.0	10	0.96	4.70	1.92	9.40	2.88	14.10	3.84	18.80	4.80	23.50	5.76	28.20	6.73	32.90	7.69	37.60	8.65	42.30
18	1.5	15	0.43	10.58	0.85	21.15	1.28	31.73	1.71	42.30	2.14	52.88	2.56	63.45	2.99	74.03	3.42	84.60	3.84	95.18
18	2.0	14	0.49	9.21	0.98	18.42	1.47	27.64	1.96	36.85	2.45	46.06	2.94	55.27	3.43	64.48	3.92	73.70	4.41	82.91
18	2.5	13	0.57	7.94	1.14	15.89	1.71	23.83	2.27	31.77	2.84	39.72	3.41	47.66	3.98	55.60	4.55	63.54	5.12	71.49
18	3.0	12	0.67	6.77	1.33	13.54	2.00	20.30	2.67	27.07	3.34	33.84	4.00	40.61	4.67	47.38	5.34	54.14	6.00	60.91
20	2.5	15	0.43	10.58	0.85	21.15	1.28	31.73	1.71	42.30	2.14	52.88	2.56	63.45	2.99	74.03	3.42	84.60	3.84	95.18
20	3.0	14	0.49	9.21	0.98	18.42	1.47	27.64	1.96	36.85	2.45	46.06	2.94	55.27	3.43	64.48	3.92	73.70	4.41	82.91
20	3.5	13	0.57	7.94	1.14	15.89	1.71	23.83	2.27	31.77	2.84	39.72	3.41	47.66	3.98	55.60	4.55	63.54	5.12	71.49
20	4.0	12	0.67	6.77	1.33	13.54	2.00	20.30	2.67	27.07	3.34	33.84	4.00	40.61	4.67	47.38	5.34	54.14	6.00	60.91
22	2.0	18	0.30	15.23	0.59	30.46	0.89	45.68	1.19	60.91	1.48	76.14	1.78	91.37	2.08	106.60	2.37	121.82	2.67	137.05
22	2.5	17	0.33	13.58	0.66	27.17	1.00	40.75	1.33	54.33	1.66	67.92	1.99	81.50	2.33	95.08	2.66	108.66	2.99	122.25
22	3.0	16	0.38	12.03	0.75	24.06	1.13	36.10	1.50	48.13	1.88	60.16	2.25	72.19	2.63	84.22	3.00	96.26	3.38	108.29
25	2.0	21	0.22	20.73	0.44	41.45	0.65	62.18	0.87	82.91	1.09	103.64	1.31	124.36	1.53	145.09	1.74	165.82	1.96	186.54
25	2.5	20	0.24	18.80	0.48	37.60	0.72	56.40	0.96	75.20	1.20	94.00	1.44	112.80	1.68	131.60	1.92	150.40	2.16	169.20
25	3.0	19	0.27	16.97	0.53	33.93	0.80	50.90	1.06	67.87	1.33	84.84	1.60	101.80	1.86	118.77	2.13	135.74	2.40	152.70
25	4.0	17	0.33	13.58	0.66	27.17	1.00	40.75	1.33	54.33	1.66	67.92	1.99	81.50	2.33	95.08	2.66	108.66	2.99	122.25
25	4.5	16	0.38	12.03	0.75	24.06	1.13	36.10	1.50	48.13	1.88	60.16	2.25	72.19	2.63	84.22	3.00	96.26	3.38	108.29
25	5.0	15	0.43	10.58	0.85	21.15	1.28	31.73	1.71	42.30	2.14	52.88	2.56	63.45	2.99	74.03	3.42	84.60	3.84	95.18
28	2.0	24	0.17	27.07	0.33	54.14	0.50	81.22	0.67	108.29	0.83	135.36	1.00	162.43	1.17	189.50	1.33	216.58	1.50	243.65
28	2.5	23	0.18	24.86	0.36	49.73	0.54	74.59	0.73	99.45	0.91	124.32	1.09	149.18	1.27	174.04	1.45	198.90	1.63	223.77
28	3.0	22	0.20	22.75	0.40	45.50	0.60	68.24	0.79	90.99	0.99	113.74	1.19	136.49	1.39	159.24	1.59	181.98	1.79	204.73
28	4.0	20	0.24	18.80	0.48	37.60	0.72	56.40	0.96	75.20	1.20	94.00	1.44	112.80	1.68	131.60	1.92	150.40	2.16	169.20
28	5.0	18	0.30	15.23	0.59	30.46	0.89	45.68	1.19	60.91	1.48	76.14	1.78	91.37	2.08	106.60	2.37	121.82	2.67	137.05
30	3.0	24	0.17	27.07	0.33	54.14	0.50	81.22	0.67	108.29	0.83	135.36	1.00	162.43	1.17	189.50	1.33	216.58	1.50	243.65
30	4.0	22	0.20	22.75	0.40	45.50	0.60	68.24	0.79	90.99	0.99	113.74	1.19	136.49	1.39	159.24	1.59	181.98	1.79	204.73
30	5.0	20	0.24	18.80	0.48	37.60	0.72	56.40	0.96	75.20	1.20	94.00	1.44	112.80	1.68	131.60	1.92	150.40	2.16	169.20
35	2.0	31	0.10	45.17	0.20	90.33	0.57	135.50	0.40	180.67	0.50	225.84	0.60	271.00	0.70	316.17	0.80	361.34	0.90	406.50
35	2.5	30	0.11	42.30	0.21	84.60	0.60	126.90	0.43	169.20	0.53	211.50	0.64	253.80	0.75	296.10	0.85	338.40	0.96	380.70
35	3.0	29	0.11	39.53	0.23	79.05	0.62	118.58	0.46	158.11	0.57	197.64	0.69	237.16	0.80	276.69	0.91	316.22	1.03	355.74
35	4.0	27	0.13	34.26	0.26	68.53	0.68	102.79	0.53	137.05	0.66	171.32	0.79	205.58	0.92	239.84	1.05	274.10	1.19	308.37
35	5.0	25	0.15	29.38	0.31	58.75	0.46	88.13	0.61	117.50	0.77	146.88	0.92	176.25	1.08	205.63	1.23	235.00	1.38	264.38
35	6.0	23	0.18	24.86	0.36	49.73	0.54	74.59	0.73	99.45	0.91	124.32	1.09	149.18	1.27	174.04	1.45	198.90	1.63	223.77
38	4.0	30	0.11	42.30	0.21	84.60	0.60	126.90	0.43	169.20	0.53	211.50	0.64	253.80	0.75	296.10				



Expanded Detail SAE Size ΔP/ΔP Fittings and Velocity Chart Combined

Pressure Drop and Flow Through Each Foot Length of SAE Tube at Stated Velocity																																									
Size inch					1 1/2 inch					2 inch					2 1/2 inch					3 inch																					
OD	Wall	ID	ft/sec		psi Loss	gpm	ft/sec		psi Loss	gpm	ft/sec		psi Loss	gpm	ft/sec		psi Loss	gpm	ft/sec		psi Loss	gpm																			
			1	2			1	2			1	2			1	2			1	2			1	2																	
1.000	0.065	0.870	0.029	1.553	0.015	0.005	0.017	0.022	0.058	3.705	0.060	0.024	0.066	0.085	0.087	5.558	1.136	0.055	0.149	0.197	1.000	0.085	0.834	0.032	1.703	0.015	0.005	0.017	0.022	0.053	3.405	0.061	0.024	0.067	0.085	5.108	1.137	0.055	0.151	0.195	
1.000	0.095	0.810	0.034	1.906	0.015	0.005	0.017	0.022	0.067	3.212	0.061	0.024	0.067	0.085	0.101	4.818	1.138	0.055	0.151	0.200	1.000	0.109	0.762	0.036	1.497	0.015	0.005	0.017	0.022	0.053	3.212	0.061	0.024	0.067	0.085	4.818	1.139	0.055	0.152	0.202	
1.000	0.120	0.760	0.038	1.414	0.016	0.005	0.017	0.023	0.077	2.984	0.062	0.024	0.068	0.086	0.114	4.241	1.140	0.055	0.153	0.203	1.000	0.125	0.715	0.041	1.362	0.016	0.005	0.017	0.023	0.054	2.838	0.062	0.024	0.068	0.086	4.241	1.141	0.055	0.153	0.203	
1.125	0.049	1.027	0.021	2.582	0.015	0.005	0.016	0.021	0.042	5.163	0.058	0.024	0.065	0.084	0.063	7.745	1.131	0.055	0.146	0.191	1.125	0.065	0.959	0.022	2.423	0.015	0.005	0.016	0.021	0.044	4.847	0.058	0.024	0.065	0.085	6.720	1.132	0.055	0.146	0.191	
1.125	0.085	0.959	0.022	2.423	0.015	0.005	0.016	0.021	0.044	4.847	0.058	0.024	0.065	0.085	0.072	6.754	1.133	0.055	0.147	0.193	1.125	0.089	0.915	0.023	2.364	0.015	0.005	0.016	0.021	0.044	4.502	0.059	0.024	0.065	0.085	6.420	1.134	0.055	0.148	0.194	
1.125	0.095	0.935	0.025	2.140	0.015	0.005	0.016	0.022	0.050	4.289	0.059	0.024	0.066	0.085	0.075	6.420	1.135	0.055	0.148	0.195	1.125	0.109	0.907	0.027	2.014	0.015	0.005	0.016	0.022	0.055	4.027	0.060	0.024	0.066	0.085	6.041	1.136	0.055	0.149	0.195	
1.125	0.120	0.885	0.028	1.917	0.015	0.005	0.017	0.022	0.056	3.834	0.060	0.024	0.066	0.087	0.084	5.751	1.135	0.055	0.149	0.196	1.125	0.125	0.861	0.031	1.765	0.015	0.005	0.017	0.022	0.056	3.497	0.056	0.024	0.066	0.087	5.405	1.136	0.055	0.149	0.196	
1.250	0.049	1.152	0.017	3.248	0.014	0.005	0.016	0.020	0.033	6.497	0.056	0.024	0.063	0.081	0.050	9.745	1.126	0.055	0.141	0.183	1.250	0.065	1.120	0.018	3.070	0.014	0.005	0.016	0.021	0.035	6.141	0.057	0.024	0.063	0.082	6.083	1.127	0.055	0.142	0.183	
1.250	0.085	1.084	0.019	2.976	0.014	0.005	0.016	0.021	0.037	5.753	0.057	0.024	0.064	0.082	0.056	8.629	1.129	0.055	0.143	0.186	1.250	0.095	1.060	0.020	2.750	0.014	0.005	0.016	0.021	0.039	5.501	0.057	0.024	0.064	0.083	8.251	1.129	0.055	0.144	0.186	
1.250	0.109	1.032	0.021	2.607	0.014	0.005	0.016	0.021	0.044	5.214	0.058	0.024	0.064	0.084	0.062	7.821	1.130	0.055	0.145	0.186	1.250	0.120	1.010	0.022	2.497	0.015	0.005	0.016	0.021	0.043	4.994	0.058	0.024	0.065	0.084	6.065	1.131	0.055	0.145	0.186	
1.500	0.065	1.370	0.012	4.594	0.013	0.005	0.015	0.019	0.023	9.166	0.053	0.024	0.060	0.076	0.035	13.763	1.118	0.055	0.134	0.172	1.500	0.085	1.334	0.012	4.366	0.013	0.005	0.015	0.019	0.025	8.712	0.053	0.024	0.060	0.077	0.037	13.068	1.120	0.055	0.136	0.174
1.500	0.095	1.310	0.013	4.201	0.013	0.005	0.015	0.019	0.026	8.401	0.054	0.024	0.061	0.076	0.038	12.602	1.121	0.055	0.136	0.175	1.500	0.109	1.282	0.013	4.023	0.014	0.005	0.015	0.020	0.027	8.046	0.054	0.024	0.061	0.076	0.040	12.089	1.122	0.055	0.137	0.176
1.500	0.120	1.260	0.014	3.896	0.014	0.005	0.015	0.020	0.028	7.772	0.054	0.024	0.061	0.076	0.042	11.658	1.123	0.055	0.138	0.177	1.500	0.125	1.235	0.014	3.642	0.014	0.005	0.015	0.020	0.028	7.772	0.054	0.024	0.061	0.076	0.042	11.658	1.124	0.055	0.138	0.177
1.750	0.065	1.620	0.009	6.142	0.012	0.006	0.014	0.018	0.017	12.848	0.049	0.024	0.057	0.072	0.026	18.425	1.111	0.055	0.128	0.162	1.750	0.085	1.584	0.009	5.624	0.012	0.006	0.014	0.018	0.018	12.848	0.049	0.024	0.057	0.072	0.026	17.871	1.112	0.055	0.129	0.162
1.750	0.095	1.560	0.009	5.957	0.012	0.006	0.014	0.018	0.018	11.914	0.050	0.024	0.058	0.072	0.026	17.235	1.113	0.055	0.130	0.166	1.750	0.109	1.532	0.009	5.745	0.013	0.006	0.014	0.018	0.019	11.490	0.050	0.024	0.058	0.072	0.026	17.235	1.114	0.055	0.130	0.166
1.750	0.120	1.510	0.010	5.591	0.013	0.006	0.014	0.018	0.019	11.162	0.050	0.024	0.058	0.072	0.026	16.055	1.115	0.055	0.131	0.166	1.750	0.125	1.467	0.010	5.197	0.013	0.006	0.014	0.018	0.020	10.775	0.050	0.024	0.058	0.072	0.026	16.055	1.116	0.055	0.131	0.166
2.000	0.065	1.870	0.008	5.500	0.011	0.006	0.013	0.016	0.013	17.119	0.045	0.024	0.054	0.066	0.020	24.700	1.102	0.055	0.120	0.146	2.000	0.085	1.834	0.007	5.233	0.011	0.006	0.013	0.016	0.013	16.466	0.045	0.024	0.054	0.066	0.020	24.700	1.103	0.055	0.121	0.146
2.000	0.095	1.810	0.007	5.173	0.011	0.006	0.013	0.016	0.013	16.038	0.046	0.024	0.055	0.066	0.020	23.019	1.104	0.055	0.122	0.151	2.000	0.109	1.762	0.007	4.773	0.012	0.006	0.013	0.016	0.014	15.546	0.046	0.024	0.054	0.067	0.021	23.019	1.105	0.055	0.122	0.151
2.000	0.120	1.760	0.007	4.752	0.012	0.006	0.013	0.016	0.014	15.164	0.047	0.024	0.055	0.066	0.021	22.747	1.105	0.055	0.123	0.152	2.000	0.125	1.707	0.007	4.383	0.012	0.006	0.013	0.016	0.014	14.666	0.047	0.024	0.055	0.066	0.021	22.747	1.106	0.055	0.123	0.152
2.250	0.065	2.120	0.005	11.001	0.010	0.006	0.012	0.015	0.010	22.003	0.041	0.024	0.050	0.059	0.015	33.004	1.092	0.055	0.112	0.134	2.250	0.085	2.084	0.005	10.631	0.010	0.006	0.012	0.015	0.010	21.262	0.041	0.024	0.050	0.059	0.015	31.892	1.093	0.055	0.113	0.135
2.250	0.095	2.060	0.005	10.397	0.010	0.006	0.012	0.015	0.010	20.775	0.042	0.024	0.051	0.061	0.016	31.162	1.094	0.055	0.114	0.137	2.250	0.109	2.032	0.005	10.107	0.011	0.006	0.012	0.015	0.011	20.214	0.042	0.024	0.051	0.061	0.016	30.321	1.095	0.055	0.114	0.137
2.250	0.120	2.010	0.005	9.899	0.011	0.006	0.012	0.015	0.011	19.776	0.043	0.024	0.051	0.062	0.016	29.669	1.096	0.055	0.115	0.138	2.250	0.125	1.962	0.005	9.416	0.011	0.006	0.012	0.015	0.011	19.231	0.043	0.024	0.052	0.062	0.017	29.847	1.097	0.055	0.116	0.141

Numbers in blue are for transitional flow

CONNECTORS & CONDUCTORS



CONNECTORS & CONDUCTORS

Pressure Drop and Flow Through Each Foot Length of SAE Tube at Stated Velocity

Size inch			TI/sec			Ap fittings			TI/sec			Ap fittings		
OD	Wall	ID	psi Loss	gpm	Flow	Cav. Flow	Flow	Ap	Flow	Cav. Flow	Flow	Ap	Flow	
														4
1.125	0.028	0.069	18.484	0.047	0.292	0.097	0.309	0.423	23.105	0.058	0.456	0.151	0.482	0.661
1.125	0.035	0.055	29.092	0.030	0.293	0.097	0.309	0.424	36.365	0.037	0.457	0.151	0.483	0.663
1.188	0.028	0.132	5.051	0.171	0.288	0.097	0.305	0.417	6.313	0.213	0.450	0.151	0.477	0.652
1.188	0.035	0.118	6.320	0.136	0.289	0.097	0.306	0.419	7.900	0.170	0.451	0.151	0.478	0.654
1.250	0.028	0.194	2.338	0.368	0.284	0.097	0.302	0.412	2.923	0.461	0.444	0.151	0.472	0.643
1.250	0.035	0.180	2.716	0.317	0.285	0.097	0.303	0.413	3.395	0.397	0.445	0.151	0.473	0.645
1.250	0.049	0.152	3.809	0.226	0.287	0.097	0.304	0.416	4.761	0.283	0.448	0.151	0.475	0.649
1.250	0.065	0.120	6.111	0.141	0.289	0.097	0.306	0.418	7.639	0.176	0.451	0.151	0.478	0.654
1.312	0.028	0.256	1.343	0.642	0.280	0.097	0.297	0.406	1.679	0.802	0.438	0.151	0.464	0.635
1.312	0.035	0.242	1.503	0.573	0.281	0.097	0.299	0.407	1.878	0.717	0.439	0.151	0.468	0.637
1.312	0.049	0.214	1.922	0.448	0.283	0.097	0.301	0.410	2.402	0.560	0.442	0.151	0.470	0.641
1.312	0.065	0.182	2.657	0.324	0.285	0.097	0.302	0.413	3.321	0.405	0.445	0.151	0.473	0.645
1.375	0.028	0.319	0.865	0.996	0.276	0.097	0.295	0.400	1.081	1.245	0.432	0.151	0.461	0.626
1.375	0.035	0.305	0.946	0.911	0.277	0.097	0.296	0.402	1.183	1.139	0.433	0.151	0.462	0.628
1.375	0.049	0.277	1.147	0.751	0.279	0.097	0.297	0.404	1.434	0.939	0.436	0.151	0.465	0.632
1.375	0.065	0.245	1.466	0.588	0.281	0.097	0.299	0.407	1.833	0.735	0.439	0.151	0.467	0.636
1.500	0.035	0.430	0.476	1.810	0.269	0.097	0.289	0.390	0.595	2.263	0.421	0.151	0.452	0.610
1.500	0.049	0.402	0.545	1.582	0.271	0.097	0.291	0.393	0.681	1.978	0.423	0.151	0.454	0.614
1.500	0.065	0.370	0.643	1.340	0.273	0.097	0.292	0.396	0.804	1.675	0.427	0.151	0.457	0.618
1.500	0.083	0.334	0.789	1.092	0.275	0.097	0.294	0.399	0.986	1.365	0.430	0.151	0.460	0.624
1.625	0.035	0.555	0.286	3.016	0.261	0.097	0.283	0.379	0.357	3.770	0.409	0.151	0.441	0.592
1.625	0.049	0.527	0.317	2.719	0.263	0.097	0.284	0.382	0.396	3.399	0.411	0.151	0.444	0.596
1.625	0.065	0.495	0.359	2.399	0.265	0.097	0.286	0.385	0.449	2.999	0.414	0.151	0.446	0.601
1.625	0.083	0.459	0.418	2.063	0.267	0.097	0.288	0.388	0.522	2.578	0.418	0.151	0.449	0.606
1.625	0.095	0.435	0.465	1.853	0.269	0.097	0.289	0.390	0.581	2.316	0.420	0.151	0.451	0.609
1.750	0.035	0.680	0.190	4.527	0.254	0.097	0.276	0.368	0.238	5.659	0.396	0.151	0.431	0.575
1.750	0.049	0.652	0.207	4.162	0.255	0.097	0.277	0.370	0.259	5.203	0.399	0.151	0.433	0.579
1.750	0.065	0.620	0.229	3.764	0.257	0.097	0.279	0.373	0.286	4.705	0.402	0.151	0.436	0.583
1.750	0.083	0.584	0.258	3.339	0.260	0.097	0.281	0.376	0.323	4.174	0.405	0.151	0.439	0.588
1.750	0.095	0.560	0.281	3.070	0.261	0.097	0.282	0.379	0.351	3.838	0.408	0.151	0.441	0.592
1.750	0.109	0.532	0.311	2.771	0.263	0.097	0.284	0.381	0.389	3.464	0.411	0.151	0.443	0.596
1.875	0.035	0.805	0.136	6.345	0.246	0.097	0.269	0.356	0.170	7.931	0.384	0.151	0.421	0.557
1.875	0.049	0.777	0.146	5.911	0.248	0.097	0.271	0.359	0.182	7.389	0.387	0.151	0.423	0.561
1.875	0.065	0.745	0.159	5.434	0.250	0.097	0.272	0.362	0.198	6.793	0.390	0.151	0.426	0.565
1.875	0.083	0.709	0.175	4.922	0.252	0.097	0.274	0.365	0.218	6.152	0.394	0.151	0.429	0.571
1.875	0.095	0.685	0.189	4.594	0.253	0.097	0.276	0.367	0.234	5.743	0.396	0.151	0.431	0.574
1.875	0.109	0.657	0.204	4.226	0.255	0.097	0.277	0.370	0.255	5.283	0.399	0.151	0.433	0.578
1.000	0.035	0.930	0.102	8.468	0.238	0.097	0.262	0.345	0.127	10.585	0.372	0.151	0.410	0.539
1.000	0.049	0.902	0.108	7.966	0.240	0.097	0.264	0.348	0.135	9.958	0.375	0.151	0.412	0.543

Numbers in blue are for transitional flow - Numbers in red are for turbulent flow



Pressure Drop and Flow Through Each Foot Length of SAE Tube at Stated Velocity

Size inch		ft/sec			ft/sec			ft/sec			ft/sec			ft/sec						
10		15			20			10			15			20						
OD	Wall	ID	psi Loss	gpm	Curved 90°	Sharp 90°	Flow 90°	Curved 90°	Sharp 90°	Flow 90°	Curved 90°	Sharp 90°	Flow 90°	Curved 90°	Sharp 90°	Flow 90°				
0.125	0.028	0.069	46.211	0.117	1.823	0.606	1.928	2.644	69.316	0.175	4.103	1.363	3.339	5.949	92.421	0.233	7.294	2.422	7.713	10.576
0.125	0.035	0.055	72.730	0.074	1.829	0.606	1.933	2.652	109.095	0.111	4.115	1.363	3.349	5.967	145.460	0.148	7.316	2.422	7.732	10.608
0.168	0.028	0.112	12.627	0.262	1.799	0.606	1.907	2.608	18.940	0.640	4.048	1.363	3.281	5.869	25.251	0.853	7.195	2.422	7.628	10.443
0.168	0.035	0.118	15.801	0.341	1.804	0.606	1.912	2.616	23.791	0.511	4.069	1.363	3.245	5.790	31.601	0.682	7.217	2.422	7.648	10.465
0.250	0.028	0.194	5.846	0.921	1.775	0.606	1.896	2.572	8.769	1.392	3.993	1.363	3.245	5.808	13.581	1.184	7.099	2.422	7.566	10.293
0.250	0.035	0.180	6.799	0.793	1.780	0.606	1.891	2.581	10.186	1.190	4.006	1.363	3.255	5.808	15.586	1.131	7.164	2.422	7.602	10.388
0.350	0.028	0.278	3.523	1.591	1.791	0.606	1.900	2.597	4.284	0.848	4.030	1.363	3.276	5.844	19.045	1.113	7.166	2.422	7.645	10.460
0.350	0.035	0.152	15.278	0.352	1.804	0.606	1.911	2.615	22.918	0.529	4.058	1.363	3.300	5.884	30.557	0.705	7.214	2.422	7.682	10.520
0.312	0.028	0.256	3.357	1.604	1.751	0.606	1.856	2.538	5.026	2.405	3.939	1.363	3.270	5.729	7.513	2.857	7.024	2.422	7.482	10.185
0.312	0.035	0.242	3.757	1.434	1.756	0.606	1.870	2.546	5.635	2.150	3.951	1.363	3.239	5.765	9.608	2.424	7.088	2.422	7.519	10.248
0.312	0.049	0.214	4.804	1.121	1.767	0.606	1.880	2.562	7.206	1.681	3.976	1.363	3.254	5.805	13.284	1.622	7.118	2.422	7.562	10.301
0.312	0.065	0.182	6.842	0.811	1.779	0.606	1.890	2.580	9.963	1.216	4.004	1.363	3.254	5.805	13.284	1.622	7.118	2.422	7.562	10.301
0.375	0.028	0.319	2.162	2.491	1.726	0.606	1.845	2.502	3.243	3.736	3.884	1.363	3.151	5.631	4.324	4.992	6.904	2.422	7.379	10.011
0.375	0.035	0.305	2.365	2.277	1.731	0.606	1.849	2.511	3.948	3.416	3.896	1.363	3.161	5.649	4.730	4.554	6.926	2.422	7.422	10.066
0.375	0.049	0.277	2.867	1.878	1.742	0.606	1.859	2.526	4.301	2.817	3.920	1.363	3.142	5.685	5.735	3.795	6.969	2.422	7.435	10.106
0.375	0.065	0.245	3.665	1.456	1.755	0.606	1.869	2.545	5.498	2.204	3.949	1.363	3.206	5.725	7.331	2.939	7.020	2.422	7.478	10.178
0.500	0.028	0.430	1.190	4.526	1.683	0.606	1.808	2.440	1.785	6.994	3.811	1.363	3.073	5.331	2.565	15.079	6.536	2.422	7.064	9.477
0.500	0.035	0.555	0.714	3.956	1.694	0.606	1.817	2.456	2.042	5.926	3.639	1.363	3.119	5.612	3.944	5.061	6.880	2.422	7.359	9.977
0.500	0.049	0.402	1.361	3.956	1.694	0.606	1.817	2.456	2.042	5.926	3.639	1.363	3.119	5.612	3.944	5.061	6.880	2.422	7.359	9.977
0.500	0.065	0.370	1.607	3.351	1.706	0.606	1.828	2.474	2.411	5.026	3.639	1.363	3.119	5.612	3.944	5.061	6.880	2.422	7.359	9.977
0.625	0.028	0.555	0.714	3.956	1.694	0.606	1.817	2.456	2.042	5.926	3.639	1.363	3.119	5.612	3.944	5.061	6.880	2.422	7.359	9.977
0.625	0.049	0.527	0.792	6.798	1.645	0.606	1.795	2.424	1.565	7.735	3.761	1.363	3.045	5.453	3.262	10.314	6.886	2.422	7.224	9.748
0.625	0.065	0.495	1.044	5.157	1.671	0.606	1.806	2.437	1.744	6.948	3.782	1.363	3.063	5.484	3.478	9.264	6.723	2.422	7.224	9.748
0.750	0.028	0.652	0.518	10.406	1.596	0.606	1.733	2.314	0.776	14.114	3.620	1.363	3.024	5.248	2.233	18.818	6.435	2.422	6.976	9.330
0.750	0.049	0.652	0.518	10.406	1.596	0.606	1.733	2.314	0.776	14.114	3.620	1.363	3.024	5.248	2.233	18.818	6.435	2.422	6.976	9.330
0.750	0.065	0.620	0.572	9.409	1.609	0.606	1.744	2.333	0.859	15.608	3.592	1.363	3.079	5.172	1.990	22.637	6.341	2.422	6.896	9.195
0.750	0.083	0.594	0.645	8.348	1.623	0.606	1.756	2.353	0.968	12.522	3.651	1.363	3.139	5.325	2.536	15.352	6.528	2.422	7.056	9.466
0.750	0.095	0.560	0.702	7.676	1.632	0.606	1.764	2.366	1.052	11.514	3.672	1.363	3.159	5.351	1.611	31.724	6.416	2.422	7.094	9.529
0.875	0.028	0.805	0.340	15.862	1.537	0.606	1.682	2.228	0.974	23.793	3.457	1.363	3.086	5.049	1.684	29.556	6.190	2.422	6.767	8.975
0.875	0.049	0.777	0.366	14.776	1.547	0.606	1.692	2.244	1.018	22.467	3.482	1.363	3.106	5.074	1.775	27.171	6.240	2.422	6.809	9.048
0.875	0.065	0.745	0.396	13.586	1.560	0.606	1.714	2.262	1.142	20.379	3.510	1.363	3.130	5.039	1.880	24.609	6.296	2.422	6.857	9.129
0.875	0.083	0.709	0.438	12.304	1.574	0.606	1.724	2.282	1.256	17.228	3.563	1.363	3.176	5.166	1.972	22.091	6.331	2.422	6.890	9.183
0.875	0.095	0.685	0.469	11.486	1.583	0.606	1.732	2.312	1.256	15.849	3.587	1.363	3.197	5.201	2.077	21.132	6.377	2.422	6.927	9.247
0.975	0.109	0.657	0.510	10.566	1.594	0.606	1.732	2.312	1.256	14.854	3.587	1.363	3.197	5.201	2.077	21.132	6.377	2.422	6.927	9.247
1.000	0.035	0.930	0.400	21.171	1.488	0.606	1.641	2.157	0.813	31.756	3.348	1.363	3.061	4.854	1.345	42.342	5.951	2.422	6.627	8.629
1.000	0.049	0.902	0.416	19.915	1.499	0.606	1.650	2.173	0.945	29.873	3.372	1.363	3.171	4.890	1.396	39.830	5.995	2.422	6.600	8.693

Numbers in blue are for transitional flow - Numbers in red are for turbulent flow



CONNECTORS & CONDUCTORS

Pressure Drop and Flow Through Each Foot Length of SAE Tube at Stated Velocity													
Size inch		ft/sec 25				ft/sec 30				ft/sec 30			
OD	Wall	ID	psi Loss	gpm	psi Loss	gpm	psi Loss	gpm	psi Loss	gpm	psi Loss		
1.000	0.065	0.870	2.461	46.318	9.445	3.785	10.378	13.695	13.601	5.450	14.945		
1.000	0.083	0.834	2.278	42.564	9.533	3.785	10.454	13.823	13.727	5.450	15.054		
1.000	0.095	0.810	2.363	40.150	9.591	3.785	10.504	13.908	13.811	5.450	15.126		
1.000	0.109	0.782	2.469	37.422	9.660	3.785	10.563	14.006	13.910	5.450	15.210		
1.000	0.120	0.760	2.589	35.346	9.713	3.785	10.608	14.084	13.987	5.450	15.276		
1.125	0.049	1.027	1.756	64.543	9.063	3.785	10.051	13.141	13.050	5.450	14.473		
1.125	0.065	0.995	1.827	60.584	9.140	3.785	10.117	13.254	13.162	5.450	14.569		
1.125	0.083	0.959	1.913	56.279	9.228	3.785	10.193	13.381	13.289	5.450	14.678		
1.125	0.095	0.935	1.975	53.498	9.287	3.785	10.243	13.466	13.373	5.450	14.750		
1.125	0.109	0.907	2.051	50.341	9.355	3.785	10.301	13.565	13.471	5.450	14.834		
1.125	0.120	0.885	2.115	47.929	9.408	3.785	10.347	13.642	13.548	5.450	14.900		
1.250	0.049	1.152	1.521	81.211	8.758	3.785	9.790	12.699	12.612	5.450	14.097		
1.250	0.065	1.120	1.576	76.762	8.836	3.785	9.857	12.813	12.724	5.450	14.194		
1.250	0.083	1.084	1.641	71.907	8.924	3.785	9.932	12.940	12.850	5.450	14.302		
1.250	0.095	1.060	1.688	68.758	8.982	3.785	9.982	13.024	12.934	5.450	14.374		
1.250	0.109	1.010	1.746	65.473	9.051	3.785	10.040	13.123	13.033	5.450	14.458		
1.250	0.120	0.985	1.793	62.424	9.104	3.785	10.086	13.201	13.110	5.450	14.524		
1.500	0.065	1.370	1.225	114.855	8.227	3.785	9.335	11.929	11.847	5.450	13.442		
1.500	0.083	1.334	1.266	108.899	8.315	3.785	9.410	12.056	11.973	5.450	13.550		
1.500	0.095	1.310	1.295	105.015	8.373	3.785	9.460	12.141	12.057	5.450	13.622		
1.500	0.109	1.282	1.331	100.574	8.442	3.785	9.518	12.240	12.156	5.450	13.706		
1.500	0.120	1.260	1.360	97.152	8.495	3.785	9.565	12.318	12.233	5.450	13.773		
1.750	0.065	1.620	0.993	160.598	7.618	3.785	8.813	11.046	11.096	5.450	12.690		
1.750	0.083	1.584	1.022	153.540	7.706	3.785	8.888	11.173	11.180	5.450	12.798		
1.750	0.095	1.560	1.041	146.922	7.764	3.785	8.938	11.258	11.279	5.450	12.871		
1.750	0.109	1.532	1.065	143.624	7.833	3.785	8.997	11.357	11.356	5.450	12.955		
1.750	0.120	1.510	1.085	139.529	7.886	3.785	9.042	11.435	11.356	5.450	13.021		
2.000	0.065	1.870	0.830	213.990	7.009	3.785	8.290	10.163	10.093	5.450	11.938		
2.000	0.083	1.834	0.851	205.330	7.097	3.785	8.366	10.290	10.219	5.450	12.047		
2.000	0.095	1.810	0.865	200.478	7.155	3.785	8.416	10.375	10.303	5.450	12.119		
2.000	0.109	1.782	0.882	194.324	7.224	3.785	8.474	10.474	10.402	5.450	12.203		
2.000	0.120	1.760	0.896	189.555	7.277	3.785	8.520	10.551	10.479	5.450	12.269		
2.000	0.134	1.732	0.914	185.572	7.345	3.785	8.578	10.651	10.577	5.450	12.353		
2.250	0.065	2.120	0.720	265.770	6.400	3.785	7.769	9.280	10.076	5.450	11.187		
2.250	0.083	2.084	0.735	255.000	6.488	3.785	7.844	9.407	10.182	5.450	11.295		
2.250	0.095	2.060	0.736	259.684	6.546	3.785	7.894	9.492	10.298	5.450	11.367		
2.250	0.109	2.032	0.748	252.673	6.615	3.785	7.952	9.591	10.411	5.450	11.451		
2.250	0.120	2.010	0.759	247.231	6.668	3.785	7.998	9.669	10.525	5.450	11.517		
2.250	0.134	1.982	0.772	240.391	6.736	3.785	8.057	9.767	10.649	5.450	11.602		

Numbers in blue are for transitional flow - Numbers in red are for turbulent flow



## Pipe Used in Pneumatic Systems

Both plastic and steel pipe are commonly used in airline distribution systems. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS) are the two plastic pipe materials commonly used in airline distribution systems. An advantage that ABS pipe has over PVC pipe is that when ABS fails, it ruptures but does not shatter. PVC pipe will shatter into small pieces; propelled by rapidly expanding gas, the shards can cause serious personal injury or death to people in the immediate area of the failure, as well as property damage. For this reason, ABS pipe is a much safer choice for use in airline distribution systems. For both ABS and PVC, the pressure rating goes down as the operating temperature increases. Consult pressure/temperature charts to ensure proper selection. PVC pipe is generally seen in inch sizes, while ABS pipe is manufactured in metric sizes in an effort to prevent mixing of the two different types of pipe. Plastic pipe has a greater coefficient of expansion than does metal pipe; make appropriate allowances with adequately designed expansion loops to account for the expected expansion. Expansion loops are “U” shaped sections that allow for thermal expansion and contraction.

Many airline distribution systems are fabricated from Schedule 40 ERW (electrical resistance welded) steel pipe, as this type of pipe is commonly available and is cost effective in comparison to ABS pipe. Steel pipe used in airline distribution systems is generally supplied in twenty-foot lengths. There are several ways to connect these lengths. The cheapest way is to thread the ends of the pipe and screw them together with threaded couplings. All too often, installers begin running pipe and neglect to install pipe unions to allow the piping to be readily disassembled for future maintenance or expansion. If unions aren't installed at appropriate places, it will be virtually impossible to tighten a leaking joint. Another thing often forgotten is the inclusion of expansion loops.

Threaded pipe unions are commonly available in sizes up to 2-1/2 inch. Four-bolt forged steel ANSI flanges are generally used from that point upward in size, though such flanges are manufactured beginning at 1/2 inch. The interface between these flanges is sealed by a gasket.

In addition to carbon steel pipe, various alloys of stainless-steel pipe are available as well, though it is rare to see a stainless-steel airline distribution system.

An advantage of plastic and stainless-steel pipe over carbon steel pipe is that neither material will rust internally from moisture entrained in the compressed air.

Both PVC and ABS pipe are easily and quickly assembled with adhesives engineered for the respective plastics. Therefore, since plastic pipe tends to be “thread-free,” it tends to be “leak-free” as well. Anyone who has had to cut and thread steel pipe knows just what a messy, dirty, and time-consuming job it is, not to mention noisy if a threading machine is used. In contrast, anyone who has worked with plastic pipe knows how quick and easy it is to fabricate.

Manufacturers of PVC and ABS pipe publish tables, similar to the tables shown earlier for carbon steel pipe, that list the plastic pipe dimensions and pressure ratings.

## Tubing Specifications

The use of tubing in many applications has displaced the use of pipe as a rigid fluid conductor. Tubing may be constructed of metal, plastic, or hose.

Tubing and pipe used in fluid power systems shall conform to the following:

- Tubing shall comply with SAE 356, SAE J524 (seamless low carbon steel tubing annealed for bending and flaring) or SAE J525 (welded and cold drawn low carbon steel tubing annealed for bending and flaring). Tubing conforming to SAE J525 is preferred.
- For systems designed to operate at 5,000 psi or less, a design (safety) factor of 4:1, based on the minimum tensile strength of the material, should not be exceeded. In systems that do not have repetitive shock, a design factor of 3:1 may be used. Systems subject to repetitive shock should



utilize a minimum design factor of 6:1.

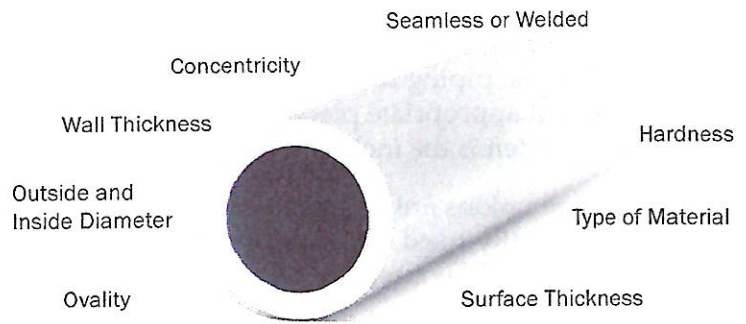
- For systems operating higher than 5,000 psi, the design factor shall be agreed upon by the equipment builder and the purchaser.
- To minimize pressure drop, the cross-sectional area should be sized to limit the maximum fluid flow rate to a velocity of 4 ft/sec in inlet (pump suction or intake) lines, 10 ft/sec in return lines, and 20 ft/sec in pressure lines. Fluid conductors shall be capable of meeting the flow and pressure requirements of the components to which they are connected.

## Metal

Metal tubing has many advantages over pipe. A bent section of tubing has only two possible leak points – one at each end of the tubing. The time required to fabricate a tube assembly is less than the time required to fabricate a similar assembly using pipe. Finally, for similar flow and pressure capabilities, tubing weighs less than pipe.

Carbon steel tubing is most commonly used, though 304 or 316 stainless steel tubing is used when higher pressures will be encountered or when resistance to corrosion or rusting is required. In order to differentiate between carbon steel and stainless-steel tubing, mechanics and technicians must familiarize themselves with the visual difference between the two types of metal.

Tubing is a cost effective and versatile conductor for sizes up to 1 1/2-in OD. Tubing is measured in 16ths of an inch. Therefore, tubing with an outside diameter of 1/2 in is identified as -8 or -08 tubing. Steel tubing is measured by its outside diameter (OD) and wall thickness. The greater the wall thickness, the greater the pressure capacity of the tubing. Tubing is specified by its nominal OD and wall thickness, which are effectively equal to its actual OD and wall thickness. For example, a -16 (1-in OD) x 0.095-in wall tube may actually measure several thousandths of an inch over or under due to manufacturing tolerances. However, the tube is still called out as a -16 x 0.095 tube.



Careful selecting, specifying, purchasing, and handling of steel tubing are essential to the successful use of tube fittings. Several general rules apply:

- Metal tubing must always be softer than the fitting material.
- When tubing and fittings are made of the same material, the tubing must be fully annealed.
- Mechanical, structural, or ornamental grade tubing should never be used for fluid power systems.
- Extremes in wall thickness should be checked against minimum and maximum wall thickness.
- Understand the limitations and capacity of the fitting selected.
- Tubing surface finish is very important to sealing especially for flareless and flare type fittings.
- Tubing ovality is critical in some fittings. Ferrules may not fit or seal properly.

Ovality is the “out-of-roundness” of the tubing or pipe and is calculated by subtracting the minimum O.D. of the tube or pipe from the maximum OD at a specific location around the diameter of the tube or pipe. Bending a tube or pipe tends to flatten the material, and this causes the tube to lose its roundness and weaken the material where the wall thickness lessens. Generally, ovality should be less than 5%, but ASME allows up to 8%. It is calculated by 
$$\text{Ovality \%} = \frac{(\text{Max OD} - \text{Min OD})}{\text{Nominal OD}} \times 100$$

**Note:** Tubing may be subjected to bending, cold forming, wall thinning, brazing, welding, side loads, shock loads, and extreme vibrations, which can compromise the maximum yield strength causing premature failure of the tube material. Therefore, it is good recommended practice to use tubing that will operate at less than 100% of the calculated reference working pressures.



The table that follows lists the standard wall thicknesses for both carbon steel and stainless-steel tubing. Notice that in the smaller diameters of tubing, the difference between each wall thickness is only about 0.007 inches. A piece of typing paper is about 0.004 inches thick. Also notice how the pressure rating of the tubing increases with small increases in wall thickness. This illustrates the importance of carefully measuring the wall thickness of a piece of tubing. Also shown are the working pressures at design factors of 6:1 and 4:1. The working pressure is calculated by dividing the burst pressure by the design factor. Thus, if the burst pressure is 20,000 psi and a safety factor of 4:1 is being used, the working pressure is 5,000 psi (20,000 psi divided by 4 = 5,000 psi).

The burst pressures in the chart shown were calculated using Barlow's formula which states

$$\text{Burst Pressure}_{\text{psi}} = (2 \times \text{Wall Thickness}_{\text{inches}} \times \text{Material Strength}_{\text{psi}}) / \text{Tube Outside Diameter}_{\text{inches}}$$

The maximum material strength for carbon steel is generally given as 50,000 psi while 75,000 psi is typical for 304 and 316 stainless steel.

Tube Dimensions (English)				Carbon Steel			Stainless Steel				
Tube OD	Wall Thickness	Tube ID	ID Area (sq-in)	CS Burst Pressure	WP - 6:1 (psig)	WP - 4:1 (psig)	SS Burst Pressure	WP - 6:1 (psig)	WP - 4:1 (psig)		
1/4"	0.035	0.180	0.025	14,000	2,333	3,500	21,000	3,500	5,250		
	-4	0.042	0.166	0.022	16,800	2,800	4,200	25,200	4,200	6,300	
		0.049	0.152	0.018	19,600	3,267	4,900	29,400	4,900	7,350	
		0.058	0.134	0.014	23,200	3,867	5,800	34,800	5,800	8,700	
		0.065	0.120	0.011	26,000	4,333	6,500	39,000	6,500	9,750	
3/8"	0.035	0.305	0.073	9,333	1,556	2,333	14,000	2,333	3,500		
	-6	0.042	0.291	0.067	11,200	1,867	2,800	16,800	2,800	4,200	
		0.049	0.277	0.060	13,067	2,178	3,267	19,600	3,267	4,900	
		0.058	0.259	0.053	15,467	2,578	3,867	23,200	3,867	5,800	
		0.065	0.245	0.047	17,333	2,889	4,333	26,000	4,333	6,500	
1/2"	0.035	0.430	0.145	7,000	1,167	1,750	10,500	1,750	2,625		
	-8	0.042	0.416	0.136	8,400	1,400	2,100	12,600	2,100	3,150	
		0.049	0.402	0.127	9,800	1,633	2,450	14,700	2,450	3,675	
		0.058	0.384	0.116	11,600	1,933	2,900	17,400	2,900	4,350	
		0.065	0.370	0.108	13,000	2,167	3,250	19,500	3,250	4,875	
5/8"	0.072	0.356	0.101	14,400	2,400	3,600	21,600	3,600	5,400		
	-10	0.083	0.334	0.088	16,600	2,767	4,150	24,900	4,150	6,225	
		0.035	0.555	0.242	5,600	933	1,400	8,400	1,400	2,100	
		-12	0.042	0.541	0.230	6,720	1,120	1,680	10,080	1,680	2,520
			0.049	0.527	0.218	7,840	1,307	1,960	11,760	1,960	2,940
0.058	0.509		0.203	9,280	1,547	2,320	13,920	2,320	3,480		
0.065	0.495		0.192	10,400	1,733	2,600	15,600	2,600	3,900		
3/4"	0.072	0.481	0.182	11,520	1,920	2,880	17,280	2,880	4,320		
	-16	0.083	0.459	0.165	13,280	2,213	3,320	19,920	3,320	4,980	
		0.095	0.435	0.149	15,200	2,533	3,800	22,800	3,800	5,700	
		0.049	0.652	0.334	6,533	1,089	1,633	9,800	1,633	2,450	
		-20	0.058	0.634	0.316	7,733	1,289	1,933	11,600	1,933	2,900
0.065	0.620		0.302	8,667	1,444	2,167	13,000	2,167	3,250		
0.072	0.606		0.288	9,600	1,600	2,400	14,400	2,400	3,600		
0.083	0.584		0.268	11,067	1,844	2,767	16,600	2,767	4,150		
1"	0.095	0.560	0.246	12,667	2,111	3,167	19,000	3,167	4,750		
	-16	0.109	0.532	0.222	14,533	2,422	3,633	21,800	3,633	5,450	
		0.049	0.902	0.639	4,900	817	1,225	7,350	1,225	1,838	
		-20	0.058	0.884	0.614	5,800	967	1,450	8,700	1,450	2,175
			0.065	0.870	0.594	6,500	1,083	1,625	9,750	1,625	2,438
0.072	0.856		0.576	7,200	1,200	1,800	10,800	1,800	2,700		
0.083	0.834		0.546	8,300	1,383	2,075	12,450	2,075	3,113		
1-1/4"	0.095	0.810	0.515	9,500	1,583	2,375	14,250	2,375	3,563		
	-20	0.109	0.782	0.480	10,900	1,817	2,725	16,350	2,725	4,088	
		0.120	0.760	0.454	12,000	2,000	3,000	18,000	3,000	4,500	
		0.049	1.152	1.042	3,920	653	980	5,880	980	1,470	
		-20	0.058	1.134	1.010	4,640	773	1,160	6,960	1,160	1,740
0.065	1.120		0.985	5,200	867	1,300	7,800	1,300	1,950		
0.072	1.106		0.961	5,760	960	1,440	8,640	1,440	2,160		
0.083	1.084		0.923	6,640	1,107	1,660	9,960	1,660	2,490		
1-1/2"	0.095	1.060	0.882	7,600	1,267	1,900	11,400	1,900	2,850		
	-20	0.109	1.032	0.836	8,720	1,453	2,180	13,080	2,180	3,270	
		0.120	1.010	0.801	9,600	1,600	2,400	14,400	2,400	3,600	
		0.156	0.938	0.691	12,480	2,080	3,120	18,720	3,120	4,680	
		0.188	0.874	0.600	15,040	2,507	3,760	22,560	3,760	5,640	

CONNECTORS & CONDUCTORS



When selecting the tube wall thickness, one must also consider the adapters with which the tubing will be used. In certain cases, a given wall thickness may be too great to be used with a particular style of tube end. For example, when -20 tubing is being used with an SAE 37° flare adapter, the practical wall thickness limit is 0.120 in. If a tube with a thicker wall is used, because of the wall thickness and the thickness of the sleeve, there will not be enough thread engagement between the tube nut and the adapter. However, the O-ring face seal (termed ORS, OFS, or ORFS) style of tube end may be used with -20 x 0.188-in wall tubing as the shoulder is brazed onto the end of the tube. Since the dimensions of the shoulder do not change based on the wall thickness of the tubing, the engagement of the tube nut and the adapter do not change as the wall thickness of the tube varies.

If ORS adapters are being used, the shoulder that is brazed onto the tube must be compatible with the tube material. Stainless steel shoulders must be used with stainless steel tubing, while carbon steel shoulders are used with carbon steel tubing. Appropriate braze rings must be used with each type of material. Black flux should be used when brazing stainless steel materials; white or black flux may be used when brazing carbon steel materials.

### Plastic

Plastic tubing is widely used downstream of the airline distribution system to connect components to each other. Nylon, polypropylene, and polyethylene are the three most common materials for this tubing. The size of this tubing ranges from 1/8 in through 1/2 in OD. Equivalent metric sizes are available as well. Plumbing a system with plastic tubing is quick and easy in comparison to using copper or stainless-steel tubing. In comparison to rubber hose, plastic tubing is more rigid (yet still flexible) and there is less OD expansion when it's pressurized, providing better system response.

Unlike copper tubing, plastic tubing is specified based on its actual OD and wall thickness dimensions, with allowance given to tolerances. For example, 3/8" OD x 0.062" wall tubing is specified as such, even though the OD and wall thickness may vary by a few thousandths of an inch.

The burst pressure, and therefore the working pressure, of plastic tubing varies with the operating temperature. As temperature rises, the pressure rating falls.

Nylon is a good choice for general-purpose pneumatic applications. Although nylon is not as flexible as polyurethane, it is much stronger and has a higher pressure rating. Due to its strength, nylon tubing can be manufactured with thinner walls while still maintaining high pressure ratings. This walled tubing allows for a higher flow rating for a given outside diameter.

In addition to its strength, Nylon is heat and light stabilized. Nylon's combination of high-pressure rating, high flow rate, flexibility, and toughness make it the ideal choice for most compressed air systems. Certain grades of nylon are also approved for use in air brake systems under SAE J844. Nylon is also known as Polyamide and was the first engineered thermoplastic. Nylon compounds are classified by the number of carbon molecules that they contain. Common compounds used in tubing are Nylon 11 and Nylon-12.

Nylon is hygroscopic by nature, meaning that it tends to absorb moisture. The compounds used in compressed air tubing generally keep the absorption rate to under 1%. Surge pressure must not exceed the maximum operating pressure. If exceeding that value, fittings may be damaged, and tubing may burst.



Specifications:

- Temp. Range: -4°F to 140°F
- Maximum Operating Pressure: 220 psi (68°F)
- Hardness: Shore D 70

OD Nom In	ID Nom In	Min Bend Radius In
5/32	0.098	0.512
5/16	0.236	1.890
1/8	0.086	0.591
3/16	0.137	0.787
1/4	0.180	1.181
3/8	0.275	2.362
1/2	0.376	2.953

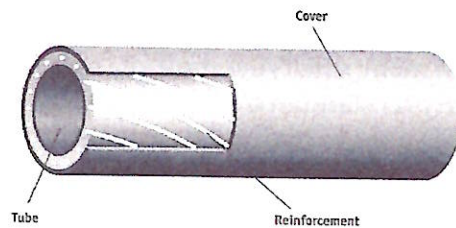
### Hose

Hose used in fluid power systems shall conform to the following:

- Hose should comply with SAE J1273-1986, "Selection, Installation, and Maintenance of Hose and Hose Assemblies."
- The maximum operating pressure shall not exceed the manufacturer's rated operating pressure.
- Pressure shocks/surges shall not exceed the manufacturer's recommended rated operating pressure.
- For systems designed to operate at 5,000 psi or less, a design (safety) factor of 4:1, based on the minimum tensile strength of the material, should not be exceeded. In systems that do not have repetitive shock, a design factor of 3:1 may be used. Systems subject to repetitive shock should utilize a minimum design factor of 6:1. For systems operating higher than 5,000 psi, the design factor shall be agreed upon by the equipment builder and the purchaser.
- To minimize pressure drop, the cross-sectional area should be sized to limit the maximum fluid flow rate to a velocity of 4 ft/sec in inlet (pump suction or intake) lines, 10 ft/sec in return lines, and 20 ft/sec in pressure lines. Fluid conductors shall be capable of meeting the flow and pressure requirements of the components to which they are connected.
- The bend radius should not be less than that specified by the manufacturer.
- Hose shall not be applied such that the relative motion between its terminations introduces a twisting motion or causes the bend to be tighter than the recommended minimum bend radius.

Hoses are constructed of three main components: the tube, reinforcement, and the cover.

The inner lining or tube is used to conduct and convey the hydraulic fluid and must be resistant to the fluid being conveyed. Hose manufacturer's catalogs, in their engineering and technical section, have several pages of tables devoted to chemical resistance. These tables have compatibility rating scales for the various chemicals as they apply to the manufacturer's particular hose and fitting materials. The charts can be quite extensive but are vital to safe and practical hose applications.





Hose selection must assure compatibility of the tube, cover, fittings and O-rings with the fluid being used. Additional caution must be exercised in hose selection for gaseous applications where permeation may occur. Permeation, or effusion, is through the hose pores resulting in loss of fluid. This may occur when hose is used with fluids such as (but not limited to)

- Liquid and gas fuels
- Refrigerants
- Helium
- Fuel oil
- Natural gas

One area of compatibility that requires special attention concerns electrostatic discharge. Under certain applications the potential for static discharge must be considered. Be aware that static electricity can be a hazard. Electrocutation could occur if hose conducts electricity through a person. Most hoses are conductive. Many contain metal or have metal fittings. Even non-conductive hoses can be conduits for electricity if they carry conductive fluids. Non-conductive hose, SAE J517 100R7, 100R8, and 100R18 hoses, with orange covers marked “non-conductive” are available for this service.

When a liquid contacts a tube that isn't a good conductor (for example, a white PTFE tube), the result is a phase separation and the electric charge starts to build. The rate at which static electricity builds up now becomes a function of the flow rate. When the dielectric strength of the PTFE tube is exceeded, the electric charge will puncture the tube wall and ground itself on the wire braid of the hose.

Manufacturers can offset the potential for electrostatic discharge by using a conductive PTFE hose. Carbon is added to the PTFE tube wall during manufacture. The carbon layer directs the charge down the inner diameter of the hose to the metal end fittings. This prevents the charge from building up on the inner wall.

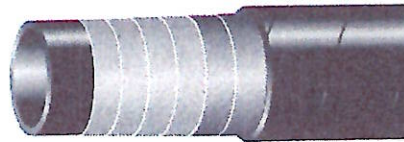


There are many fluids that can generate static electricity. It is recommended to contact the hose manufacturer if there is any concern about electrostatic build-up or potential discharge.

The reinforcement material in the hose construction is the “muscle” to provide the necessary strength to resist internal pressure (or external pressure as in the case of suction/vacuum). The three basic types of reinforcement are



Braided



Spiraled



Helical

### SAE Standards

Hydraulic hose construction and performance is covered by various national and international standards including ISO, BSI, SAE, EN/DIN, API, and CETOP. Most hoses conform to one standard or another with many satisfying multiple standards. The SAE standards are the most widely followed in the U.S. as SAE J517 standards provide general, dimensional, and performance specifications for the most common hoses used in hydraulic systems.

SAE J517 has published guidelines for 100R1 through 100R12 series hydraulic hoses. These manufacturer-driven SAE standards have been based on design, construction, and pressure ratings to ensure that hydraulic hoses meet minimum construction requirements. SAE established minimum pressure ratings for various hoses (inside diameters and were later revised to also include constant-pressure hoses, which are hoses that maintain pressure ratings within a group regardless of size). Some common constant-pressure hoses are R13, R15, R17, R18, and R19.



## ISO Standards

Hydraulic hose construction and performance is covered by various national and international standards including ISO, BSI, SAE, DIN, API, and CETOP. Most proprietary hoses conform to one standard or another, the SAE standards being the most widely followed in the U.S. SAE standards provide general, dimensional, and performance specifications for the most common hoses used in hydraulic systems on mobile and stationary equipment.

SAE is based on construction technique and material of hydraulic hose. The various application parameters required when selecting hose are size, temperature, fluid type, and pressure, to name a few. Depending on these criteria, the choice of hose construction will change to suit the conditions.

Each of the hydraulic hose styles summarized in the table must meet a set of dimensional and performance characteristics as set forth by SAE, and they are designated as 100R1 through 100R19. However, SAE issues no approval source lists, certification, or letters of approval. Adopting these standards by manufacturers is strictly voluntary. Therefore, SAE standards only ensure a similarity of hoses among different manufacturers, and most manufacturers offer hoses that far exceed SAE standards.

SAE DIMENSIONAL AND SAE DIMENTIONAL AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR HYDRAULIC HOSE							
SAE standard hydraulic hose type / application	Compatible Hydraulic fluids	Temperature range (°F)	Diameter range (I.D. in)	Max. Operating Range (psi)	Proof Pressure Range (psi)	Min. Burst Pressure Range (psi)	Min. Bend Radius (in)
100R1 - Steel wire reinforced, rubber coated	Petroleum & water based	-40 to 212	3/16 to 2	575 to 3,250	1,150 to 6,500	2,300 to 13,000	3.5 to 25
100R2 - High pressure steel wire, reinforced rubber cover	Petroleum & water based	-40 to 212	3/16 to 2	1,150 to 6,000	2,250 to 12,000	4,500 to 24,000	3.5 to 25
100R3 - Double fiber, braid rubber cover – High temp, low pressure	Petroleum & water based	-40 to 212	3/16 to 1-1/4	375 to 1,500	750 to 3,000	1,500 to 6,000	3 to 10
100R4 - Wire inserted, hydraulic suction and return	Petroleum & water based	-40 to 212	3/4 to 4	35 to 300	70 to 600	140 to 1,200	5 to 24
100R5 - Single wire braid, textile cover – Transportation/DOT	Petroleum & water based	-40 to 212	3/16 to 3-1/16	200 to 300	400 to 6,000	800 to 12,000	3 to 33
100R6 - Single fiber braid, rubber cover – Transportation	Petroleum & water based	-40 to 212	3/16 to 3/4	300 to 500	600 to 1,000	1,200 to 2,000	2 to 6
100R7- Single fiber braid, thermoplastic – Hydraulic	Petroleum, water based, & synthetic	40 to +212	1/8 to 1	1,000 to 3,000	2,000 to 6,000	4,000 to 12,000	1 to 12
100R8 - High pressure, thermoplastic Hydraulic	Petroleum, water based & synthetic	40 to 212	1/8 to 1	2,000 to 6,000	4,000 to 12,000	8,000 to 24,000	1 to 12
100R9	This hose has been removed from the SAE standard.						
100R10	This hose has been removed from the SAE standard.						
100R11	This hose has been removed from the SAE standard.						
100R12 - Heavy duty, high impulse, four spiral wire reinforced, rubber cover – Hydraulic	Petroleum & water based	-40 to 250	3/8 to 2	2,500 to 4,000	5,000 to 8,000	10,000 to 16,000	5 to 25
100R13 - Heavy duty, high impulse, four & six spiral steel wire reinforced, rubber cover – Hydraulic	Petroleum & water based	-40 to 250	3/4 to 2	5,000	10,000	20,000	9.5 to 25
100R14 - High temperature, corrosive fluids, Polytetrafluorethylene (PTFE) lined hydraulic hose, single stainless steel braid	Petroleum, water based, & synthetic	-65 to +400	3/16 to 1-1/4	600 to 1,500	1,200 to 6,000	2,500 to 12,000	1.5 to 16
100R15 - Heavy duty, ultrahigh pressure, six spiral steel wire reinforced, rubber cover – Hydraulic	Petroleum based	-40 to 250	3/8 to 1-1/2	6,000	12,000	24,000	6 to 21
100R16 - Compact, high pressure, two-braided wire reinforced rubber cover – Hydraulic hose cover	Petroleum & water based	-40 to 212	1/4 to 1-1/4	1,800 to 5,800	3,600 to 11,600	7,200 to 23,200	2 to 8
100R17 - Compact, maximum operating pressure, one and two steel braided wire reinforced rubber cover – Hydraulic	Petroleum & water based	-40 to 212	3/16 to 1	3,000	6,000	12,000	2 to 6
100R18 - Thermoplastic, synthetic fiber reinforcement, and a hydraulic fluid & weather resistant thermoplastic cover – Hydraulic	Petroleum, water based, synthetic	-40 to 212	1/8 to 1	3,000	6,000	12,000	1 to 10
100R19 - Compact, maximum operating pressure, one and two-braided steel wire, reinforced rubber cover – Hydraulic	Petroleum & water based	-40 to 212	3/16 to 1	4,000	8,000	16,000	2 to 6

In addition to SAE standards, many manufacturers also manufacture hoses that meet the requirements of other industry standards that differ due to geographic origin—such as ISO or EN/DIN.

CONNECTORS & CONDUCTORS



## Difference Between SAE and ISO Standards for Hydraulic Hose

Over the last several years, hydraulic system designers began adopting and designing to conform to ISO specifications. Many large OEMs switched to ISO standards in their design and manufacturing process to ensure the sale and service of their equipment globally. ISO Standard 18752, released in 2006, takes a different approach centered around the design practices of users who typically design hydraulic systems based on performance and pressure requirements.

ISO 18752, released in 2014, specifies the requirements for ten classes, four grades and seven types of wire or textile-reinforced hydraulic hoses and hose assemblies of nominal sizes ranging from 3.5 MPa through 56.0 Mpa. This contrasts with traditional DIN standards, which provide general, dimensional, and performance specifications for the most common hoses used in hydraulic systems based on hose construction.

Each class has a single maximum working pressure for all sizes. Such hoses are suitable for use with hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR, and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from -40 °C to +100°C for types AS, AC, BS, and BC and -40 °C to +120 °C for types CS, CC, and DC.

ISO 18752 does not include requirements for the connection ends. It is limited to the performance of hoses and hose assemblies. The hose assembly maximum working pressure is governed by the lowest maximum working pressure of the components.

ISO 18752 Performance Definitions (4.2 Grades and Types)				
Grade	Type <sup>a</sup>	Resistance to Impulse		
		Temperature	Impulse Pressure (% of MWP <sup>b</sup> )	Minimum Number of Cycles
A	AS	100°C (212°F)	133%	200,000
	AC			
B	BS	100°C (212°F)	133%	500,000
	BC			
C	CS	120°C (250°F)	133% and 120% <sup>c</sup>	500,000
	CC			
D	DC	120°C (250°F)	133%	1,000,000

<sup>a</sup> Standard or compact, e.g. CS is grade C and standard type. Standard types have larger outside diameters and larger bend radii and compact types have smaller outside diameters and smaller bend radii.

<sup>b</sup> Maximum working pressure.

<sup>c</sup> 120% of the MWP shall be used for classes 350, 420 and 560 instead of 133%

ISO 18752 classifies according to their resistance to impulse into four grades: A, B, C, and D. Each grade is classified by outside diameter into standard types (AS, BS, and CS) and compact types (AC, BC, CC and DC) as shown in this table.

## Regulatory Standards

In addition to the various standards that define performance and operational characteristics of hose, there are also in some cases governmental or industry required standards that mandate certain attributes for a given application.

The following are agency specification requirements that can apply to any application:

**SAE:** The Society of Automotive Engineers establishes the American standard for most hydraulic hose. SAE guidelines provide general properties of size, tolerances, and minimum performance characteristics of each major hose type. SAE is made up of representatives from the major manufacturers. SAE does not test or certify hose and fitting performance.



**Note:** SAE rated hoses from different manufacturers are not the same. They are similar. SAE J517 identifies the 100R hose series, which ranges from 100R1 to 100R19. The number designation following the "R" does not identify the number of reinforcement layers, but rather the specific requirement of a type of hose (Refer to SAE J517).



**MSHA:** Mine Safety and Health Administration specifies flame-resistant properties required of hose used in underground mining applications. It's also the recognized standard for flame resistance for many industries.

**DOT/FMVSS:** The Department of Transportation Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards describe the requirements for hydraulic, air and vacuum brake hose, hose assemblies, and fittings for use on passenger vehicles, trucks, buses, trailers, and motorcycles.

**USCG:** The United States Coast Guard requirements are met through two SAE specifications for hose and fittings that are used on marine vessels. They are SAE J1475 and J1942.

**DOD and MIL:** The United States Department of Defense has many specifications that identify dimensional and performance requirements for various hose types. Some specifications require a manufacturer to be listed as an approved source. Many specifications require a low temperature rating to - 65°F.

The following are other industry agencies that have specific requirements:

- ABS – American Bureau of Shipping
- DIN – Deutsches Institut für Normung (Germany)
- IJS – Industrial Jack Specifications
- ISO – International Organization for Standardization
- Lloyds of London
- DNV – Det Norske Veritas (for North Sea Floating Vessels)

## *Pressure Ratings*

In hose selection, it is important to know the working pressure, including pressure spikes. Published hose working pressures must be equal to or greater than the system pressure. Pressure spikes greater than the published working pressures will shorten hose service life and must be taken under consideration. Hose manufacturers DO NOT recommend using hose on applications having pressure spikes greater than published hose working pressures. Pressure ratings are classified as Operating, Proof, and Burst.

**Operating Pressure** – the amount of pressure that a hose can experience during normal working operations that is determined by the burst pressure of a hose divided by the safety factor assigned by the manufacturer which, for general applications is a minimum of 4.

**Proof Pressure** – Proof pressure is the maximum pressure that may be applied to a hose without changing its performance with the specifications. Typically, after the hose is exposed to an overpressure under the proof pressure limit, the hose will return to its original state and operate normally. This pressure is typically twice the max working or operating pressure. It is used to test the integrity of a hose assembly.

**Burst Pressure** – Burst pressure is the maximum pressure the hose can withstand before failure. Burst pressures are reference pressures intended for destructive testing purposes and design safety factors only.



## Selecting a Hose

Proper hose or tubing assembly component selection is critical to a safe hydraulic system. Below is a guideline for proper selection using the acronym “**STAMPED**”:

**S** = Size of hose – OD, ID, Length.

The inside diameter of the hose must be adequate to keep pressure loss to a minimum and avoid damage to the hose due to heat generation from excessive turbulence. Flow velocity can be determined by calculation, nomograph, charts available from most manufacturers, or reference manuals.

The recommended flow velocities for most systems are based on system conditions. For example, high pressure at high velocity can incur very high shock loads with quick closing valves in the system. Some practical velocities are:

- Pump Intake Less than 1.22 m/s (4ft/sec)
- Return Lines 3.05 m/s (10 ft/sec)
- High Pressure 6.096 m/s (20 ft/sec)

The power transmitted by pressurized fluid varies with pressure and rate of flow. Select hose with adequate size to minimize pressure loss and to avoid hose damage from heat generation or excessive velocity.

Using the general guidelines for line velocities should be done with caution. For example, suction velocities are generally held below 4 ft/sec to prevent cavitation and possible damage to the pumping equipment.

Pressure lines can vary from 10 ft/sec to 25 or even 30 ft/sec. High velocities, however, can be a problem with shock if the circuit has quick closing valves or actuators that stop abruptly. Back pressure in return lines can be a concern with some circuits, so it is wise to consider the application before sizing to the guideline.

**T** = Temperature of the material conveyed and ambient.

When selecting a new or replacement assembly two, areas of temperature must be considered. These are fluid temperature and ambient temperature. The hose selected must be capable of withstanding the minimum and maximum system temperatures. Care must be taken when routing near hot manifolds and in extreme cases, a heat shield may be advisable.



**Caution:** To avoid equipment breakdown and possible injury, the fluid manufacturer’s recommended maximum operating temperature for any given fluid must not be exceeded. If the fluid’s temperature limit is different than the listed hose temperature rating, the lower limit must take precedence. The recommended maximum operating temperature for any given fluid must not be exceeded. If the fluid’s temperature limit is different than the listed hose temperature rating, the lower limit must take precedence.

**A** = Application of use.

Determine where the new or replacement hose assembly is to be used. Most often, only a duplicate of the original will be required, provided the original hose assembly gave acceptable service life.

Hydraulic hose assemblies have a finite life. Some factors that will reduce life include

- External abrasion
- Flexing the hose to less than the specified minimum bend radius
- Twisting, pulling, kinking, or crushing
- Operating above maximum or below minimum temperature range
- Exposing the hose to surge pressures above the maximum working pressure
- Intermixing hose, connectors, or assembly equipment or not following the manufacturer’s instructions for fabricating hose assemblies is not recommended by the manufacturer.



Surge pressures referred to above are rapid and transient rises in pressure. Surge pressures will not be indicated on most common pressure gauges and can be best identified on electronic measuring instruments with a high frequency response.

**M** = Material being conveyed.

Hose selection must assure compatibility of the hose tube, cover, fittings, and O-rings with the fluid to be circulated in the system. Additional caution must be exercised for gaseous applications where permeation may occur. Permeation, or effusion, is through the hose pores resulting in loss of fluid. This may occur when hose is used with fluids such as (but not limited to)

- Air and compressed gases
- Liquid and gaseous fuels
- Refrigerants helium
- Fuel oil
- Natural gas

If fluids permeate through the tube, consider pin-perforated covers to prevent fluid buildup under the cover. Also consider the compatibility of the system fluid not only with the core tube, but also with the braid, cover, fittings, and other components since permeation may expose the entire hose assembly to the system fluid.

Permeation (effusion) is quite complex and can occur with a great many different chemicals and gases. It should be a consideration in every assembly.



O-rings used with fittings must also be considered for chemical compatibility with the fluid to be conveyed. This includes fittings containing internal O-rings, such as pipe swivels and straight thread O-ring fittings. The manufacturer normally lists the O-ring material in their catalog. Prior to installation, O-rings should be lubricated. (Please refer to manufacturer catalog for recommended lubricants.)

**P** = Pressure that hose will be subjected to – continuous and peak.

It is vital to hose selection to know the working pressure including pressure spikes. Published hose working pressures must be equal to or greater than the system pressure. Pressure spikes greater than the published working pressures will shorten hose service life and must be taken under consideration. Hose manufacturers DO NOT recommend using hose on applications having pressure spikes greater than published hose working pressures.

Burst pressures are reference pressures intended for destructive testing purposes and design safety factors only. Typically, for dynamic hydraulic applications (fluid conductors only), the minimum burst pressure rating is four times that of the maximum working pressure rating.

Pressure drop must also be considered. This is the difference between the pressure entering the hose assembly and the pressure at the exit end.

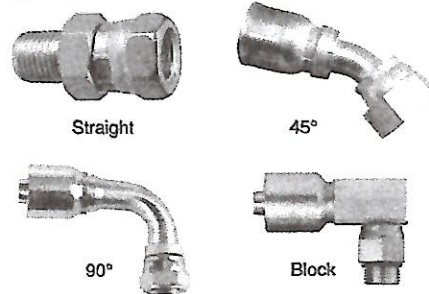
It will be affected by

- Friction: The rubbing of fluid against the inside walls of the hose.
- Type of fluid: Different fluids behave differently under pressure. High viscosity fluids are moved with greater difficulty.
- Temperature of the fluid: Higher temperature will cause the fluid to thin and move more easily through the assembly.
- Length of the assembly: The longer the assembly the more surface area friction to decrease pressure
- Velocity: The higher the velocity the greater the pressure drops.
- Type of fittings and adapters: Any change in flow or direction of flow (such as with a 45° or 90° elbow) can increase the amount of pressure drop.
- Flow rate: Pressure drop increases with increased flow rate for the same size hose.



**E** = Ends or fittings that will be on the hose assembly.

Identify the end connectors using manufacturers' catalogs – Do not mix hose or fittings from different manufacturers. Different hose ends have different allowable amounts of ovality and still can be considered within tolerance. Ovality of the crimp is checked by subtracting the lowest measured crimp diameter from the highest diameter reading and manufacturers provided acceptable tolerances. Generally ovality in the crimp is due to worn or not properly lubricated dies if not caused by improper assembly techniques.



**D** = Delivery and refers to packaging, storage, quality, and testing requirements.

Final inspection, special packaging, shipping, and documentation. During this stage, hose assembly is cleaned and sealed, and verifying measurements are taken and recorded into hose assembly documentation