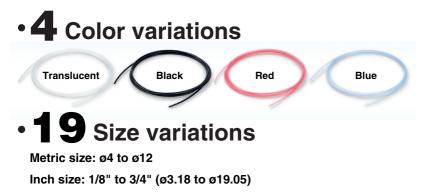


FEP Tubing (Fluoropolymer)

Inch size (Series TIH) is introduced. Series TH/TIH \circ • Heat resistance: It changes according to the operating pressure.

Refer to the graph of the max. operating pressures on page 1, 2.



Applications

General pneumatic piping

Food Semiconductor Medical care Automobile

Certified to current **Food Sanitation** Legislation

Ministry of Japanese Health and Safety, directive #370,1959

FEP Tubing (Fluoropolymer) **Metric Size** Series TH

Carias



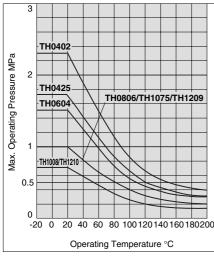
| Series | | | | | | | • -20 | m roll 🛛 🗆 | 100m roll |
|--------------------|--------|-----------------|------------|--------|---------------|--------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| | | | | | Metri | c size | | | |
| Model | | TH0402 TH0425 T | | TH0604 | TH0806 | TH1075 | TH1008 | TH1209 | TH1210 |
| Tubing O.D. (mm) | | 4 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 12 |
| Tubing I.D. (mm) | | 2 | 2.5 | 4 | 6 | 7.5 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Color | Symbol | | | | | | | | |
| Translucent | N | - • - | -• | -•• | -• | -•• | -• | -•• | -•• |
| Red (Translucent) | R | ⊢∳ | _∳_ | _∳_ | _∳_ | _∳_ | _∳_ | _∳_ | |
| Blue (Translucent) | BU | ┣━╋━ | _∳_ | _∳_ | _∳_ | _∳_ | _∳_ | _∳_ | _∳_ |
| Black (Opaque) | В | }∳ | | | | | | | |
| | | Inch non | ninal size | In | ch nominal si | ize | | | |
| | | 5/3 | 32" | | 5/16" | | | | |
| Specifica | atior | าร | | . _ | | | | | |

How to measure the minimum bending radiu



At a temperature of 20°C, bend the tubing into a U shape. Fix one end and gradually move the other end closer. Measure 2R at the point where the outside diameter's rate of change is 5%

Max. Operating Pressure



Note) The maximum operating pressure varies dependant on the I.D. bore size even if the O.D. is the same.

| | Fluid | Note 4) | Air, Water Note 1), Inert gas | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----|--|--|--|
| us. | Applicable fittings | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 20°C | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1 | 0.7 | 1 | | | |
| | Max. operating | 100°C | 0.85 | 0.6 | 0.55 | 0.4 | 0.25 | 0.4 | | | |
| | pressure (MPa) | 200°C | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | | | |
| | | | | Refer t | o below ' | 'Max. Operating P | ressure." | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

Min. bending radius (mm) Note 3) 15 20 35 60 95 100 130 Air, Inert gas: -20 to 200°C Water: 0 to 100°C (No freezing) Operating temperature Material FEP (Fluorinated Ethylene Propylene Resin)

0.7

0.25

0.1

Note 1) When using a fluid in liquid form, the surge pressure must not exceed the maximum operating pressure. A surge pressure higher than the maximum operating pressure can cause breakage of the fittings, or rupture of the tubing. Furthermore, an abnormal temperature increase due to adiabatic compression can also result in ruptured tubing. Note 2) Do not use in locations where the FEP tubing will move.

Be sure to operate under the maximum operating pressure conditions using the lower maximum operating specification of either the tubing or fittings.

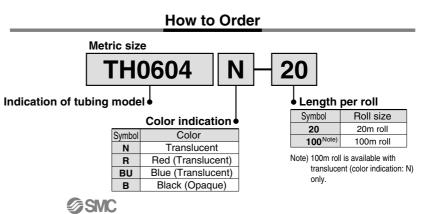
After long term use or under high temperatures, some fittings leakage may occur due to material deterioration with age. Perform periodic inspections, and if any leakage is detected, replace with a new product immediately. (Refer to maintenance part of "Tubing Precautions" on the Back page 2.)

Refer to Best Pneumatics catlog Vol. 15 for all other precautions

For High Purity Fluoropolymer, refer to the precautions of CAT.ES70-17, "High Purity Fluoropolymer Fittings & Tubing."

Note 3) Minimum bending radius is measured as shown left as representative values.

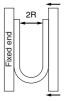
Allow extra length when piping since the tubing may crush if bent more than the min. bending radius.



FEP Tubing (Fluoropolymer) Inch Size Series TIH

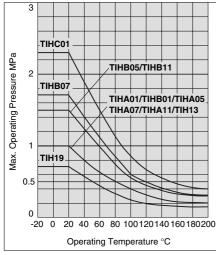


How to measure the minimum bending radius.



At a temperature of 20°C, bend the tubing into a U shape. Fix one end and gradually move the other end closer. Measure 2R at the point where the outside diameter's rate of change is 5%

Max. Operating Pressure



Note) The maximum operating pressure varies dependant on the I.D. bore size even if the O.D. is the same

| | | Inch size | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Model | TIHA01 | TIHB01 | TIHC01 | TIHA05 | TIHB05 | TIHA07 | TIHB07 | TIHA11 | TIHB11 | TIH13 | TIH19 | |
| | inch | 1/8" | | | 3/16" | | 1/4" | | 3/8" | | 1/2" | 3/4" |
| Tubing O.D. | mm | | 3.18 | | 4.75 | | 6.35 | | 9.53 | | 12.7 | 19.05 |
| Tubing I.D. | inch | 0.093" | 0.086" | 0.065" | 0.137" | 0.124" (1/8") | 0.18" | 0.156" (5/32") | 0.275" | 0.25" (1/4") | 0.374" (3/8") | 0.624' (5/8") |
| | mm | 2.36 | 2.18 | 1.65 | 3.48 | 3.15 | 4.57 | 3.95 | 6.99 | 6.33 | 9.5 | 15.85 |
| Color | Symbol | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Translucent | Ν | -• | -• | • | - | • | - | • | -• | • | - | -• |
| Red (Translucent) | R | ┣-�- | -• | -• | -• | -• | -• | -• | -• | -• | -• | -• |
| Blue (Translucent) | BU | ┣-�- | -• | -• | -• | -• | -• | -• | -• | -• | -• | -• |
| Black (Opaque) | в | ┣━ | -• | | | | | | -• | | -• | -• |

| Fluid Note 4) | | Air, Water Note 1), Inert gas | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|-------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|------|-----|------|--|--|
| Applicable fittings Note 2) | | One-touch fittings: Series KQ, KJ Fluoropolymer fittings: Series LQ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Max. operating pressure (MPa) | 20°C | 1 | | 2.3 | 1 | 1.5 | 1 | 1.7 | 1 | 1.5 | 1 | 0.7 | | |
| | 100°C | 0.4 | | 0.85 | 0.4 | 0.55 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.55 | 0.4 | 0.25 | | |
| | 200°C | 0.2 | | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | | |
| | Refer to below "Max. Operating Pressure." | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Min. bending radius (mm) | Note 3) | 25 | 20 | 10 | 35 | 25 | 55 | 35 | 85 | 60 | 95 | 220 | | |
| Operating temperature | | re Air, Inert gas: -20 to 200°C Water: 0 to 100°C (No freezing) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Material | | | FEP (| Fluorin | ated E | thylen | e Prop | ylene l | Resin) | | | | | |

Note 1) When using a fluid in liquid form, the surge pressure must not exceed the maximum operating pressure. A surge pressure higher than the maximum operating pressure can cause breakage of the fittings, or rupture of the tubing. Furthermore, an abnormal temperature increase due to adiabatic compression can also result in ruptured tubing.

Note 2) Do not use in locations where the FEP tubing will move. Be sure to operate under the maximum operating pressure conditions using the lower maximum operating specification of either the tubing or fittings.

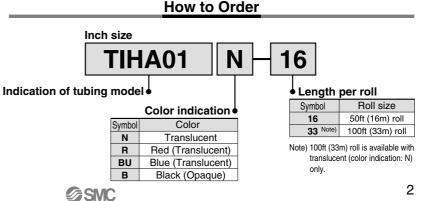
After long term use or under high temperatures, some fittings leakage may occur due to material deterioration with age. Perform periodic inspections, and if any leakage is detected, replace with a new product immediately. (Refer to maintenance part of "Tubing Precautions" on the Back page 2.)

Refer to Best Pneumatics catlog Vol. 15 for all other precautions

For High Purity Fluoropolymer, refer to the precautions of CAT.ES70-17, "High Purity Fluoropolymer Fittings & Tubing.'

Note 3) Minimum bending radius is measured as shown left as representative values.

Allow extra length when piping since the tubing may crush if bent more than the min. bending radius.



Chemical Resistance of the Fluoropolymer FEP Material

Chemicals in this table are inactive against FEP material Note 1), however physical properties may be effected by temperature or pressure change.

Please make sure that operating conditions do not cause problems since the use of FEP tubing under chemical environment is unsecured.

2-nitro-2-methyl propanol 2-nitrobutanol Pentabasic benzamide N-butylamine N-octadecanol N-butyl acetate O-cresol **Di-isobutyl** adipate Acetophenone Acetone Alniline Abietic acid Sulfuric chloride Isooctane Liquid ammonia Ethyl alcohol Ethyl ether Ethylene glycol Ethylenediamine Zinc chloride Aluminum chloride Ammonium chloride Calcium chloride Sulfuric chloride Iron chloride (III) Benzoyl chloride Magnesium chloride Hydrochloric acid Chlorine (absolute) Aqua regia Ozone Hydrogen peroxide Natrium peroxide Gasoline Permanganate Formic acid **X**vlene Chromic acid Chlorosulfonic acid Chloroform Paraffinum liquidum Allyl acetate Ethyl acetate Potassium Butyl acetate

Sodium hypochlorite Carbon tetrachloride Dioxane Cyclohexanone Cyclohexane Dimethyl ether Dimethylsulfoxide Dimethylformamide Bromine Deionized water Nitric acid Mercury Ammonium hydroxide Potassium hydroxide Sodium hydroxide Cetane Soap, detergent Dibutyl sebacate **Diethyl carbonate** Tetrachloroethylene Tetrahydrofuran Tetrabromoethane Triethanolamine Trichloroethylene Trichloroacetic acid Toluene Naphtha Naphthalene Naphthol Lead Carbon dioxide Nitrogen dioxide Nitrobenzene Nitromethane Perchloroethylene Perphloroxylene Unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine Hvdrazine Pinene Piperidine Glacial acetic acid (Acetic acid) **Pvridine** Phenol Phthalic acid Dybutyl phthalate

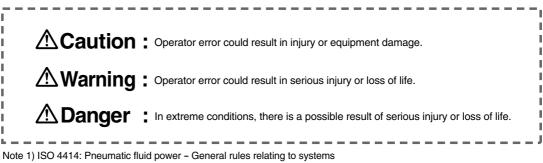
Dimethyl phthalate Hydrofluoric acid Naphthalene fluoride Nitrobenzene fluoride Furan Hexachlorethane Hexane Ethyl hexanoate Phenylcarbinol Benzaldehyde Benzonitrile Borax Boric acid Formic aldehyde (Formalin) Acrylic anhydride Acetic anhydride Methacrylic acid Allyl methacrylate Vinyl methacrylate Methyl alcohol Methyl ethyl ketone Methylene chloride Sulphuric acid Phosphoric acid Iron phosphate (III) Tri-n-butyl phosphate Tricresyl phosphate

Note 1) "Inactive in chemistry terminology" means - not to cause any chemical reaction. Reference cited: Teflon®, the fluoropolymer handbook, Manual for the chemical applications of Teflon®. Du Pond-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co., Ltd.

Teflon® is a registered trademark for the fluoropolymer produced by E.I du Pond de Nemours & Company (Inc.) and Du Pond-Mitsui Fluorochemicals Co., Ltd.

Series TH/TIH **Safety Instructions**

These safety instructions are intended to prevent a hazardous situation and/or equipment damage. These instructions indicate the level of potential hazard by a label of "Caution", "Warning" or "Danger". To ensure safety, be sure to observe ISO 4414 Note 1), JIS B 8370 Note 2) and other safety practices.



Note 2) JIS B 8370: Pneumatic system axiom

∧ Warning

1. The compatibility of pneumatic equipment is the responsibility of the person who designs the pneumatic system or decides its specifications. Since the products specified here are used in various operating conditions, their compatibility with the

specific pneumatic system must be based on specifications or after analysis and/or tests to meet your specific requirements. The expected performance and safety assurance will be the responsibility of the person who has determined the compatibility of the system. This person should continuously review the suitability of all items specified, referring to the latest catalog information with a view to giving due consideration to any possibility of equipment failure when configuring a system.

2. Only trained personnel should operate pneumatically operated machinery and equipment.

Compressed air can be dangerous if handled incorrectly. Assembly, handling or maintenance of pneumatic systems should be performed by trained and experienced operators.

- 3. Do not service machinery/equipment or attempt to remove components until safety is confirmed.
 - 1. Inspection and maintenance of machinery/equipment should only be performed once measures to prevent falling or runaway of the driven object have been confirmed.
 - 2. When equipment is to be removed, confirm the safety process as mentioned above. Cut the supply pressure for this equipment and exhaust all residual compressed air in the system.
 - 3. Before machinery/equipment is restarted, take measures to prevent shooting-out of cylinder piston rod, etc.

4. Contact SMC if the product is to be used in any of the following conditions:

- 1. Conditions and environments beyond the given specifications, or if product is used outdoors.
- 2. Installation on equipment in conjunction with atomic energy, railway, air navigation, vehicles, medical equipment, food and beverages, recreation equipment, emergency stop circuits, clutch and brake circuit in press applications, or safety equipment.
- 3. An application which has the possibility of having negative effects on people, property, or animals, requiring special safety analysis.



Selection

A Warning

1. Confirm the specifications.

The products appearing in this catalog are designed for use only in compressed air systems (including vacuum).

Do not use outside the specified ranges of pressure, temperature, etc., as this may cause damage or malfunction. (Refer to specifications.)

SMC cannot assure the product quality when fluids other than air, water and inert gas are used.

Consult with SMC for details.

2. In case of using the product for medical care

This product is designed for use with compressed air system applications for medical care purposes. Do not use in contact with human bodily fluids, body tissues or transfer applications to a human living body.

A Caution

1. Do not use in locations where the connecting threads and tubing connection will slide or rotate. The connecting theads and tubing connection will come apart under these conditions.

Use rotary type one-touch fittings (Series KS, KX) in cases where sliding or rotation will occur. Only air can be used as the operating fluid, when using rotary type one-touch fittings.

- 2. Use tubing at or above the minimum bending radius. Using below the minimum bending radius can cause breakage or flattening of the tubing.
- Never use the tubing for anything flammable, explosive or toxic such as, gas, fuel gas, or cooling mediums, since the contents can penetrate outward.

Mounting

▲ Caution

- 1. Before mounting confirm the model and size, etc. Also, confirm that there are no blemishes, nicks or cracks in the product.
- 2. When tubing is connected, consider factors such as changes in the tubing length due to pressure, and allow sufficient leeway.
- 3. Mount so that fittings and tubing are not subjected to twisting, pulling or moment loads. This can cause damage to fittings and flattening, bursting or disconnection of tubing, etc.
- 4. Mount so that tubing is not damaged due to tangling and abrasion. This can cause flattening, bursting or disconnection of tubing, etc.

Piping

▲ Caution

1. Preparation before piping

Before piping is connected, it should be thoroughly blown out with air (flushing) or washed to remove chips, cutting oil and other debris from inside the pipe. Not allowing chips of the piping thread or the seal material to go in.

Air Supply

\land Warning

1. Types of fluid

This product is designed for use with compressed air. Consult with SMC if a different fluid is to be used.

Consult with SMC regarding products for use with general purpose fluids, to confirm which fluids can be used.

2. When there is a large amount of drainage.

Compressed air containing a large amount of drainage can cause the malfunction of pneumatic equipment. An air dryer or Drain Catch should be installed upstream from filters.

3. Drain management

If air filter drains are not flushed regularly, the drainage will flow downstream leading to the malfunction of pneumatic equipment.

In cases where the management of drain flushing will be difficult, the use of filters with automatic drains is recommended.

For details on the quality of compressed air mentioned above, refer to SMC's "Best Pneumatics" catalog vol. 14.

Operating Environment

\land Warning

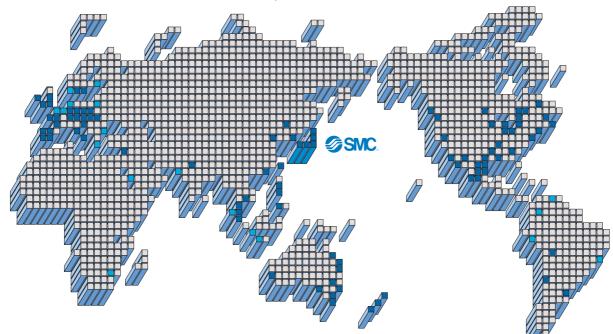
- 1. Do not operate in locations in an explosive atmosphere.
- 2. Do not operate in locations where vibration or impact occurs.
- 3. In locations near heat resources, block off radiant heat.

Maintenance

- 1. Check for the following during regular maintenance, and replace components as necessary.
 - a) Scratches, gouges, abrasion, corrosion
 - b) Leakage
 - c) Twisting, flattening or distortion of tubing
 - d) Hardening, deterioration or softness of tubing
- 2. Do not repair or patch the replaced tubing or fittings for reuse.
- 3. When using insert or miniature fittings over a long period, some leakage may occur due to age deterioration of the materials. Perform periodic inspections, and if any leakage is detected, correct the problem by additional tightening. If tightening becomes ineffective, replace the fittings with a new product immediately.



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