



Air Preparation Units

***General Line, QIX,
High Efficiency Filters,
Dial & Precision Regulators***

Catalog 0303



 **CAUTION:**

Polycarbonate bowls, being transparent and tough, are ideal for use with Filters and Lubricators. They are suitable for use in normal industrial environments, but should not be located in areas where they could be subjected to direct sunlight, an impact blow, nor temperatures outside of the rated range. As with most plastics, some chemicals can cause damage. Polycarbonate bowls should not be exposed to chlorinated hydro-carbons, ketones, esters and certain alcohols. They should not be used in air systems where compressors are lubricated with fire-resistant fluids such as phosphate ester and di-ester types.

Metal bowls are recommended where ambient and/or media conditions are not compatible with polycarbonate bowls. Metal bowls resist the action of most such solvents, but should not be used where strong acids or bases are present or in salt laden atmospheres. Consult the factory for specific recommendations where these conditions exist.

TO CLEAN POLYCARBONATE BOWLS USE MILD SOAP AND WATER ONLY! DO NOT use cleansing agents such as acetone, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, gasoline, toluene, etc., which are damaging to this plastic.

Metal bowl guards are recommended for all applications.

 **CAUTION:**

REGULATOR PRESSURE ADJUSTMENT – The working range of knob adjustment is designed to permit outlet pressures within their full range. Pressure adjustment beyond this range is also possible because the knob is not a limiting device. This is a common characteristic of most industrial regulators, and limiting devices may be obtained only by special design.

 **WARNING**

FAILURE OR IMPROPER SELECTION OR IMPROPER USE OF THE PRODUCTS AND/OR SYSTEMS DESCRIBED HEREIN OR RELATED ITEMS CAN CAUSE DEATH, PERSONAL INJURY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE.

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Table of Contents

General Information - Particulate & Coalescing Filters	2-3
General Purpose Filters	4-7
Standard Filters	8-13
Coalescing Filter	14-17
Desiccant Dryers	18-19
General Information - Regulators	20-21
General Purpose Regulators	22-23
Standard Regulators	24-27
Pilot Operated Regulators	28-33
Dial Regulators	34-41
Precision Regulators	42-47
General Information - Lubricators	48-49
General Purpose Lubricators	50-53
Standard Series Lubricators	54-57
Mist Lubricators	58-59
General Purpose Filter Regulators	60-61
Standard Combinations	62-63
QIX Modular FRL System	64-65
QIX Particulate & Coalescing Filters	66-67
QIX Regulators	68-69
QIX Lubricators	70-71
QIX Filter / Regulators	72-73
QIX Combinations	74
QIX Accessories	75
In-Line Bronze Filters	76
Tank Drains	77
WMPS 31 Pressure Sensor	78-80
Offer of Sale	81

Particulate and Coalescing Filters

Filtration

The average 10-hp compressor handles four million cubic inches of air per hour. This air can contain billions of contaminating particles.

At high concentration and high speed, these particles can be extremely harmful. They block orifices, erode components, and clog clearances between moving parts.

In addition, when ambient air is drawn into a compressor, it can, depending on weather conditions, have relative humidity up to 100 percent. As air is compressed and cooled, some water vapor¹ condenses out as free water, and even with a compressor aftercooler, some moisture is swept downstream into the air system. This may result in rusted pneumatic tools and components, contaminated lubricants, and frozen air lines during low temperature periods.

Other types of foreign matter in air lines include: impurities generated within the air line, such as wear particles, pipe scale and rust; construction and assembly debris; and contaminants introduced into the air system during maintenance or through leakage passages.

All these contaminants, which are of a size to cause air stream problems, should be removed by the filter.

¹ Water vapor, which is a gas, is not a contaminant in pneumatic systems until it condenses.

How to Select the Proper Filter

Filter element rating is the prime selection criterion. This rating must match the requirements of all downstream components. Next, the flow capacity and pressure rating of the filter should be considered. Finally, port size should match system piping to avoid unnecessary pressure drops through restricting adapters.

Bowl material and the type of drain for the application are other choices to be made.

The first step in choosing a filter is to determine the filtration requirements of the most critical components used in that system.

Contamination particle size is measured in micrometers. A micrometer is one millionth of a meter or 0.000039 inches. Frequently, micrometer is abbreviated as micron or symbolized by the Greek letter μ . Particle-removing filter elements are rated² according to the particle size they will trap. For most industrial applications, filter elements rated at 40 microns are adequate. When necessary, filtration as low as 5 microns or finer can be provided. Remember, however, that finer filtration increases the pressure drop through the element. As micron size rating varies, so does the size and type of filter.

Most oils entrained in a compressed air stream are in the form of tiny mist or aerosol droplets which can pass through a standard industrial filter element. If it is necessary to remove these aerosols, an oil-removal type coalescing filter can be used. The sub-micron oil particles which escape an oil-removal filter should have no detrimental effect on

industrial pneumatic components. But if these particles must be removed for applications such as spray painting, a coalescing type element should be used.

² The inexact nominal filter element rating indicates that most particles that size or larger will be trapped. The absolute rating indicates that all particles that size or larger will be trapped.

Filter Construction

Most pneumatic filters consist of two basic elements: a die-cast body, into which the inlet and outlet piping is connected, and a sealed removable bowl which contains collected contaminants.

The bowl is fitted with a drain mechanism to remove liquids before they rise to the baffle level. The drain system usually operates while the filter is under pressure, but the unit must be exhausted to remove the bowl for cleaning and element service. The piping need not be disturbed.

Generally a transparent bowl is the most convenient because it provides easy visual inspection of the sump level. However, hostile environment, higher pressure, or higher temperature may require a metal bowl for safety.

The most common plastic used for bowls is polycarbonate. This material performs satisfactorily for air pressures below 150 PSIG and temperatures between 40° and 120° F. Watts offers polyethylene bowl guards for added safety.

As the pressure or temperature requirement increases, you may have to specify a metal bowl with sight gauge. For extreme conditions, it is recommended that the sight gauge be eliminated. (Please refer to the individual model descriptions for specifications on bowls.)

Thus, the environment determines the choice of bowl. Polycarbonates offer great strength and visibility, but can be attacked by certain chemicals. Metal bowls offer the highest pressure and temperature rating, and provide superior protection when installed in an environment containing chemicals that are incompatible with polycarbonate.

Filter Operation

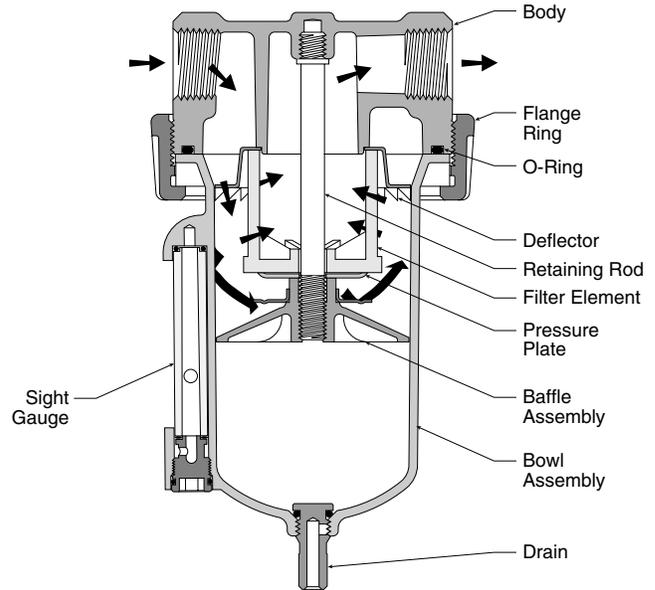
When pressurized air enters a typical filter body. The curved inlet and deflector direct the incoming air in a downward whirling pattern. Centrifugal force hurls the larger solid and liquid water particles outward where they collect on the inner surface of the filter bowl. The particles spiral down past a baffle into a quiet chamber. The baffle prevents turbulent air in the upper bowl from re-entraining liquid contaminants and carrying them downstream.

Then the dry, cleaner air follows a convoluted path through the filter element, where finer solid particles are filtered out. Finally, filtered air passes up the center of the element and out the discharge port.

Particulate and Coalescing Filters

⚠ Warning

The plastic material used to manufacture the plastic bowls, and the sight gauge on metal bowls, may be attacked by certain chemicals. Do not use this filter on systems with air supplied by a compressor lubricated with synthetic oils or oils containing phosphate esters or chlorinated hydrocarbons. These oils can carry over into the air lines and chemically attack and possibly rupture the bowl or sight gauge. Also, do not expose the bowl or sight gauge to materials such as carbon tetrachloride, trichlorethylene, acetone, paint thinner, cleaning fluids, or other harmful materials, for they too will cause the plastic to craze and/or rupture. For use in environments where these, or any, chemicals may be present, consult the factory for approval.



Particulate Filters

Coalescing Filters

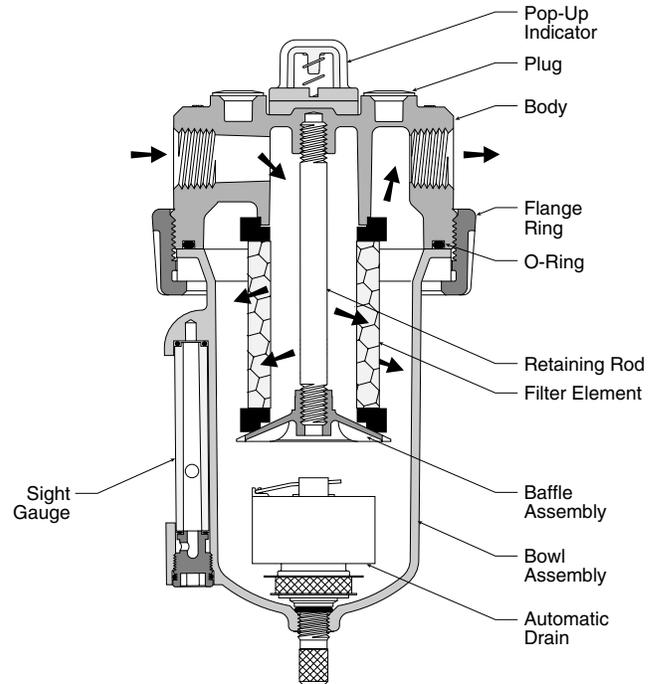
These high-efficiency filters operate on a somewhat different principle than particulate air filters. The key difference is in the element, where a fiber network is narrowly spaced to trap smaller contaminants. The special fibers hold any liquid particle which contacts them.

Pre-filtered (A particulate filter must be used prior to a coalescing filter) air enters the cylindrical element at the center. As it flows through the element, particles are captured by three different mechanisms: direct interception as particles impinge on the fibers; inertial impaction as particles are thrown against fibers by the turbulent air stream; and diffusion as smaller particles vibrate with Brownian movement to collide with fibers and other particles. As a result, coalescing elements can capture particles smaller than the nominal size of the flow passages through the element.

Collected liquid migrates to the crossing points of the fibers where larger drops form or coalesce. Pressure differential through the element then forces these drops to the downstream surface of the element where they gravitate downward to the sump.

The filtered air then exits through the outlet port.

It is very important that the air be pre-filtered, as larger contaminants tend to block the passages between fibers, reducing the efficiency of the coalescing element.



Coalescing Filters

Regulators

Regulation

An air regulator is a specialized control valve. It reduces upstream supply pressure level to a specified constant downstream pressure.

Pneumatic equipment that is operated at higher-than-recommended pressure wastes the energy to generate that pressure. It creates a potential safety hazard, and probably will wear out prematurely. Operating below specified pressure can cause the machine to fail to meet design performance specifications. Therefore, precise air pressure control is essential to efficient operation of air-powered equipment.

How to Select the Proper Regulator

While regulator bodies are generally constructed of die-cast metal, other external parts may be either metal or plastic. Remember that all-metal construction is best for tough applications, where abuse is likely to occur, but plastic construction is generally lower in cost. For normal industrial applications, either construction is suitable.

Inlet pressure rating and downstream controlled range, as well as flow capacity, must be determined before selecting a regulator. Port size should match piping size.

Required response time, relieving capability, and type of adjustment are other considerations. Highly sensitive, lightweight diaphragm sensors vs. the slower, but often more durable, piston sensors. Self-relieving vs. non-relieving regulators. T-Handles or knobs as the adjustment mechanism, or air pilot operated regulator which offer remote adjustment. Other choices to be made include gauge, panel mount and other special options.

Regulator Construction

Regulators are generally constructed using a die-cast metal body. Other external parts, such as the spring cage and bottom plug, may be either metal or plastic. All-metal construction offers more durability in tough applications where abuse is likely to occur, while the plastic construction offers lower cost. For normal industrial applications (temperature range of 40° to 120° F and supply pressure to 300 PSIG), either construction will serve well.

Lightweight diaphragm sensors offer quick response and high sensitivity to air pressure changes. Piston sensors are somewhat slower but may be more durable. Where downstream pressure requirements change rapidly enough to cause regular chatter, slower response may be an advantage.

If the self-relieving feature is not needed for an application, simpler non-relieving regulators are available.

For regulators with an adjustment spring, a -T-Handle or knob provides the external link to the spring on various models.

Pilot-operated regulators substitute air pressure in the chamber above the sensor to provide the reference force.

Remote adjustment through a separate pilot regulator thus becomes possible, or the pilot signal can be fed back from a downstream location for precise control.

The balanced inner valve design exposes both sides of the inner valve to essentially the same pressure. This eliminates much of the effect that changes in inlet pressure might have on inner valve position and orifice opening.

Regulator Operation

In a typical regulator, an inner valve sets the size of an orifice which connects inlet port to outlet port. The sensing element, often a diaphragm or piston mechanically linked to the inner valve, reacts to downstream pressure and a reference force to position the inner valve. The reference force can be a spring, or an air pilot chamber.

The valve is normally open. High pressure air enters and flows through the orifice toward the outlet. Downstream pressure is connected through an aspirator tube to the bottom of the diaphragm. As downstream pressure increases, the diaphragm is forced upward, compressing the adjustment spring. When the diaphragm moves, the inner valve spring pushes the inner valve disc upward to throttle the orifice. If downstream pressure exhausts, the mechanical sequence reverses and the inner valve disc opens the orifice until the set pressure is reached again.

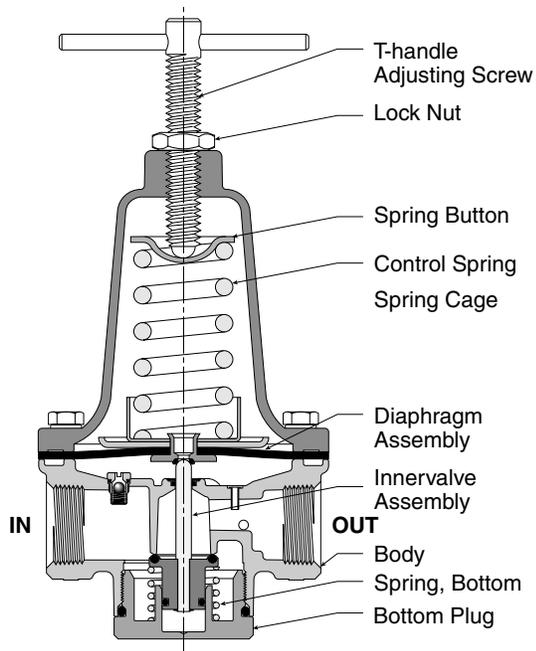
The arrangement of separate diaphragm chamber and aspirator tube accomplishes two purposes. First, the diaphragm is moved out of the potentially abrasive air stream. Second, and more important, if the downstream system calls for high flow, this flow generates a low pressure venturi effect at the end of the aspirator tube and into the diaphragm chamber. The diaphragm therefore reacts more quickly to open the orifice via the inner valve, thereby improving response time to high flow demands.

Some circuits may be subject to downstream-generated high pressure (from high temperatures or heavy vertical loads on cylinders, for example). This high pressure is reduced by a self-relieving feature built into the regulator. The inner valve stem normally blocks a relieving orifice in the center of the diaphragm. If excessive pressure lifts the diaphragm off the stem, air bleeds through the orifice and out the spring cage vent until the system returns to the set pressure.

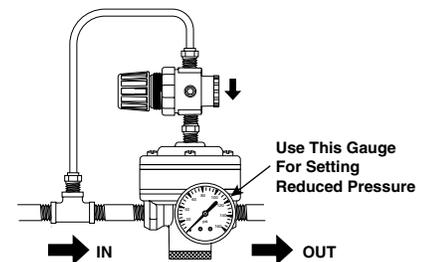
Regulators

Regulator Comparison Chart

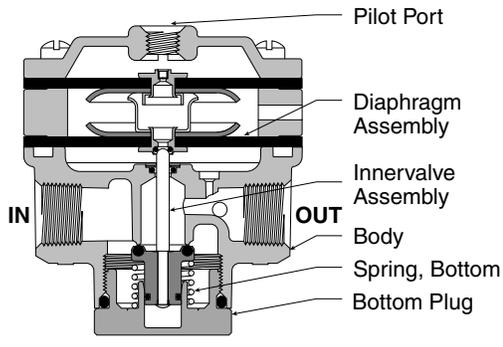
		High Precision Regulators			Precision Regulator	Standard Regulator
		R210	R220	R230	R216	R10, R11, R119
Repeatability / Sensitivity	<i>Examples</i> → Regulator's ability to return to a set pressure after inducing flow.	0.005 PSIG 1/8" Water Column	0.005 PSIG 1/8" Water Column	0.010 PSIG 1/4" Water Column	0.5 to 1.0 PSIG	2 to 4 PSIG
Reduced Pressure Variation	This refers to the regulator's ability to maintain a consistent output pressure when faced with variables such as time, cycling, temperature, supply pressure, flow, etc.	Best	Best	Better	Good	Average
Input Pressure	Unregulated air pressure going into the regulator	150 PSIG Max.	150 PSIG Max.	250 PSIG Max.	Varies	Varies
Effect of Supply Pressure Variation on Regulated Pressure	Reduced / set pressure variation when input pressure changes by 100 PSIG	0.020 PSIG	0.020 PSIG	0.100 PSIG	4 PSIG	Approx. 3 - 6 PSIG
Reduced Pressure Range	Reduced pressure ranges available	2-40 PSIG 2-120 PSIG	2-120 PSIG	0-2 PSIG 0-30 PSIG 0-60 PSIG 0-150 PSIG	Varies	Varies
Flow Capacity	Regulator's flow capacity	14 SCFM	14 SCFM	80 SCFM	Varies	Varies
Exhaust (Relief) Capacity	Regulator's exhaust/relief flow rating when backpressure is introduced from downstream	3 SCFM	11 SCFM	4 SCFM	Low	Low
Overpressure to Relieve <i>*Key in cylinder applications</i>	Regulator's sensitivity to relieve excess downstream pressure over the set pressure.	Best (0.005 PSIG)	Best (0.005 PSIG)	Better (0.010 PSIG)	Good (1 PSIG)	Average (5-10 PSIG)
Constant Bleed	Does the regulator constantly bleed air to the atmosphere to maintain accuracy?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Varies	No
Size Constraints	Overall size of regulator	4.5" H x 2.06" W	4.5" H x 2.06" W	5.5" H x 3" W	Varies	Varies
Mounting Constraints	Mounting options	Panel, Pipe, or Bracket	Panel, Pipe, or Bracket	Panel, Pipe, or Bracket	Panel, Pipe, Bracket, or Modular	Varies
Port Size	Inlet / Outlet port size 1/4"	1/4"	1/4" or 3/8"	Varies	Varies	



Standard Regulator



Pilot Regulator Application



Pilot Operated Regulator

Lubricators

Lubrication

Many pneumatic system components and most pneumatic tools require oil lubrication for proper operation and long service life. This lubricant is typically carried by the air stream. Too little oil can cause excessive wear and premature failure. Too much oil is wasteful and can become a contaminant, particularly when carried over with the air exhaust. Intermittent lubrication may be the worst situation because the oil film can dry out to form sludges and varnishes on internal surfaces.

Air line lubricators meter oil from a reservoir into the moving air stream. In general terminology, the oil droplets are usually termed a fog. For best results, the lubricator should be located as close as possible to the point where lubrication is required.

How to Select the Proper Lubricator

Use of proper lubricator can greatly extend the life of expensive downstream pneumatic equipment. Lubricators often are selected according to pipe size. Other selection factors are type of bowl material, bowl size, and refilling system capability. Bowls are available in both polycarbonate and metal. Polycarbonate offers the advantage or transparency, for simplified inspection of oil level and condition. However, caution must be exercised when using polycarbonate bowls in any area where certain chemicals are used. (Please read the warning carefully.)

In addition to choice of bowls, minimum and maximum flow rates and pressure requirements should also be considered. Be sure to check the pressure drop curves, to make certain the selected model will not create a higher pressure drop than the system design can tolerate.

Lubricator Construction

Bowls are available in polycarbonate and metal, subject to the same constraints discussed in the Filter Section. Transparent polycarbonate simplifies inspection of the oil level and checking for dirt and liquid condensate in the oil. Note that the system must be exhausted before removing the bowl.

In some models, the system must also be exhausted before opening the fill plug to recharge the lubricator. Other designs automatically bypass the air during refilling.

Warning

The plastic material used to manufacture the plastic bowls, and the sight gauge on metal bowls, may be attacked by certain chemicals. Do not use this lubricator on systems with air supplied by a compressor lubricated with synthetic oils or oils containing phosphate esters or chlorinated hydrocarbons. These oils can carry over into the air lines and chemically attack and possibly rupture the bowl or sight gauge. Also, do not expose the bowls or sight gauge to materials such as carbon tetrachloride, trichlorethylene, acetone, paint thinner, cleaning fluids, or other harmful materials, for they too will cause the plastic to craze and/or rupture. For use in environments where these, or any, chemicals may be present, consult the factory for approval.

Lubricator Installation

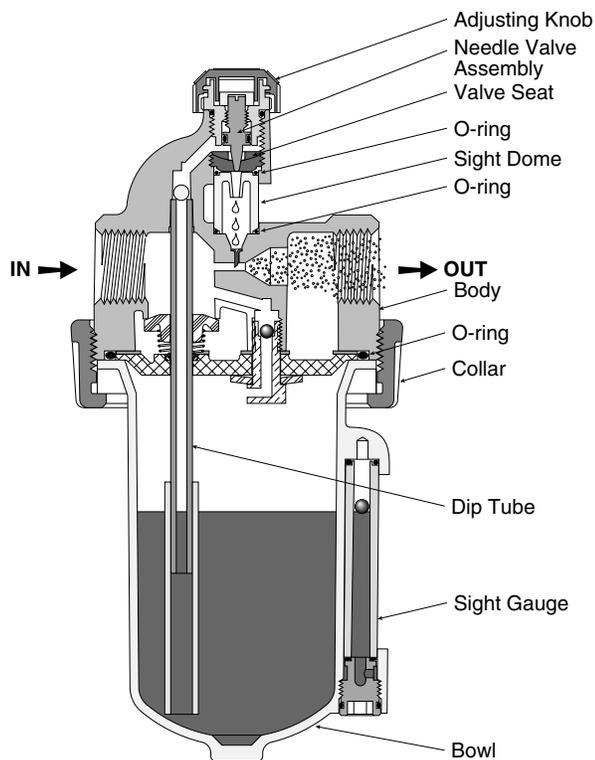
The lubricators listed in this catalog should be placed before any valving and stay pressurized before, during, and after machine tool cycles. These lubricators should be placed no farther away than 15 feet from the desired point of lubrication.

Lubricators

Lubrication Operation

Most lubricator designs include a high-velocity venturi section in the air flow path which creates a low-pressure area to draw oil from the reservoir through a capillary tube to the point of injection. There, the air stream breaks up the oil into droplets.

In a typical lubricator, filtered and regulated air enters the lubricator housing and is channeled in either of two directions depending on flow rate. At low flow rates, all the air passes through the venturi where it mixes with metered oil droplets. Under higher flow conditions, the spring-loaded bypass valve opens and the excess flow bypasses the venturi, then blends with the lubricated air at a downstream point. A manual adjustment (needle valve) in the housing sets the oil drip-rate into the air stream; a sight gauge allows that rate to be monitored. Fill plugs at the lubricator top provide access to refill the reservoir with oil. The bowl is removable for cleaning.



QIX Modular FRL System

QIX is the Premium FRL System for the Demanding, High Performance Manufacturer

Addressing the needs of the production-oriented plant more than a decade ago, WATTS FluidAir pioneered a breakthrough in FRL technology. The QIX Series of high flow, generously sized filters, regulators lubricators and accessories.

Designed around the parameters of one inch pipe, every QIX component is manufactured with wide open internal porting for maximum efficiency and optimum performance at flow rates up to 250 SCFM.

QIX Means Less Downtime

Qix is short for "Quick Insert eXchange". By means of removable connector -inserts, any QIX unit easily adapts to a variety of pipe sizes ranging from 1" down to 1/4". Each time you change pipe size or units, you change only the insert - not the filter, regulator , or lubricator. Pull two pins with a pair of pliers and your change is made in seconds.

QIX Means Less Inventory Plus Simplified Specification, Ordering and Service

The QIX concept enables you to stock one basic size filter, regulator or lubricator module along with an assortment of economical insert kits. You save as much as 50% on inventory. Working with fewer part numbers, you simplify engineering specs, lessen purchasing efforts and improve overall service.

Durable Textured Finish

All QIX components are powder coated to ensure a hard, durable finish.

Particulate Filters (F20)

Deflector plate insures maximum water removal while 40 micron element eliminates damaging particulate mater. Oil-removing coalescing filters (F21) are also available.

One-piece rugged metal bowls with sight gauge and bright liquid level indicating float are standard on all filters and lubricators.

Regulators (R20)

Accurate high-flow regulators are equipped with positive snap lock, push / pull adjusting knobs for easy operation. Bayonet style spring cage is removed with only the push of a button. Piston and o-ring is replaceable in seconds, using standard pliers.

Lubricators (L20)

Bypass valve system provides consistent lubrication under variable flow conditions. Removable adjusting knob renders the lubricator tamperproof (standard). QIX lubricators are fillable under pressure.

Inserts

All QIX components connect using inserts, o-rings and pins. Pins are easily removed using standard pliers. No special tools are required.

Threaded end inserts, 1/4" through 1", make it easy to replace a complete FRL in seconds without breaking pipe connections. Also allows you to stock only one FRL for all your 1/4" through 1" plant needs.

Shut-Off Valves (IK20V)

Isolate downstream equipment with three-way lockable shutoff valve, Complies with OSHA Standard 29 CFR Part 1910. Vented to relieve downstream pressure in off position.

Automatic Float Drain

Optional automatic float drain removes condensate as required. Manual drain is standard.

Pressure Switch

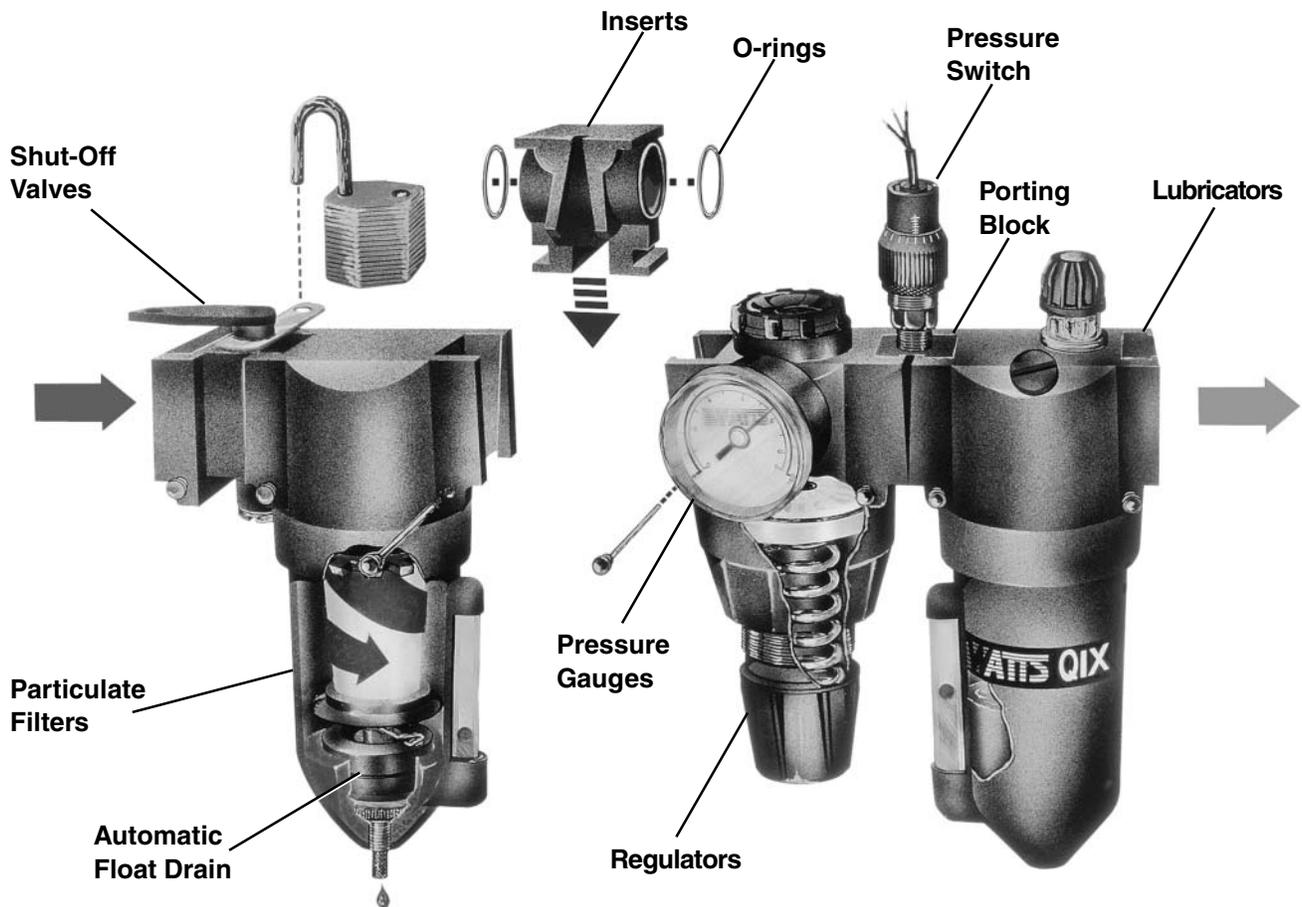
Low cost miniature pressure switch easily integrates into your QIX system via a porting block. The switch provides an electric signal when set pressure is achieved.

Porting Block

Insert style porting blocks are available with 1/4" NPT branch lines. They allow the mounting of a pressure switch or branching off a non-lubricated line.

QIX Modular FRL System

Quick Insert Xchange



Offer of Sale

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2. Payment: Payment shall be made by Buyer net 30 days from the date of delivery of the items purchased hereunder. Amounts not timely paid shall bear interest at the maximum rate permitted by law for each month or portion thereof that the Buyer is late in making payment. Any claims by Buyer for omissions or shortages in a shipment shall be waived unless Seller receives notice thereof within 30 days after Buyer's receipt of the shipment.

3. Delivery: Unless otherwise provided on the face hereof, delivery shall be made F.O.B. Seller's plant. Regardless of the method of delivery, however, risk of loss shall pass to Buyer upon Seller's delivery to a carrier. Any delivery dates shown are approximate only and Seller shall have no liability for any delays in delivery.

4. Warranty: Seller warrants that the items sold hereunder shall be free from defects in material or workmanship for a period of 18 months from date of shipment from Parker Hannifin Corporation. THIS WARRANTY COMPRISES THE SOLE AND ENTIRE WARRANTY PERTAINING TO ITEMS PROVIDED HEREUNDER. SELLER MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, GUARANTEE, OR REPRESENTATION OF ANY KIND WHATSOEVER. ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR PURPOSE, WHETHER EXPRESS, IMPLIED, OR ARISING BY OPERATION OF LAW, TRADE USAGE, OR COURSE OF DEALING ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED. NOTWITHSTANDING THE FOREGOING, THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES WHATSOEVER ON ITEMS BUILT OR ACQUIRED WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY, TO BUYER'S DESIGN OR SPECIFICATIONS.

5. Limitation of Remedy: SELLER'S LIABILITY ARISING FROM OR IN ANY WAY CONNECTED WITH THE ITEMS SOLD OR THIS CONTRACT SHALL BE LIMITED EXCLUSIVELY TO REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF THE ITEMS SOLD OR REFUND OF THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID BY BUYER, AT SELLER'S SOLE OPTION. IN NO EVENT SHALL SELLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES OF ANY KIND OR NATURE WHATSOEVER, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOST PROFITS ARISING FROM OR IN ANY WAY CONNECTED WITH THIS AGREEMENT OR ITEMS SOLD HEREUNDER, WHETHER ALLEGED TO ARISE FROM BREACH OF CONTRACT, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY, OR IN TORT, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, NEGLIGENCE, FAILURE TO WARN OR STRICT LIABILITY.

6. Changes, Reschedules and Cancellations: Buyer may request to modify the designs or specifications for the items sold hereunder as well as the quantities and delivery dates thereof, or may request to cancel all or part of this order, however, no such requested modification or cancellation shall become part of the contract between Buyer and Seller unless accepted by Seller in a written amendment to this Agreement. Acceptance of any such requested modification or cancellation shall be at Seller's discretion, and shall be upon such terms and conditions as Seller may require.

7. Special Tooling: A tooling charge may be imposed for any special tooling, including without limitations, dies, fixtures, molds and patterns, acquired to manufacture items sold pursuant to this contract. Such special tooling shall be and remain Seller's property notwithstanding payment of any charges by Buyer. In no event will Buyer acquire any interest in apparatus belonging to Seller which is utilized in the manufacture of the items sold hereunder, even if such apparatus has been specially converted or adapted for such manufacture and notwithstanding any charges paid by Buyer. Unless otherwise agreed,

Seller shall have the right to alter, discard or otherwise dispose of any special tooling or other property in its sole discretion at any time.

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

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

10. Indemnity For Infringement of Intellectual Property Rights: Seller shall have no liability for infringement of any patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade dress, trade secrets or similar rights except as provided in this Part 10. Seller will defend and indemnify Buyer against allegations of infringement of U.S. patents, U.S. trademarks, copyrights, trade dress and trade secrets (hereinafter "Intellectual Property Rights"). Seller will defend at its expense and will pay the cost of any settlement or damages awarded in an action brought against Buyer based on an allegation that an item sold pursuant to this contract infringes the Intellectual Property Rights of a third party. Seller's obligation to defend and indemnify Buyer is contingent on Buyer notifying Seller within ten (10) days after Buyer becomes aware of such allegations of infringement, and Seller having sole control over the defense of any allegations or actions including all negotiations for settlement or compromise. If an item sold hereunder is subject to a claim that it infringes the Intellectual Property Rights of a third party, Seller may, at its sole expense and option, procure for Buyer the right to continue using said item, replace or modify said item so as to make it noninfringing, or offer to accept return of said item and return the purchase price less a reasonable allowance for depreciation. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Seller shall have no liability for claims of infringement based on information provided by Buyer, or directed to items delivered hereunder for which the designs are specified in whole or part by Buyer, or infringements resulting from the modification, combination or use in a system of any item sold hereunder. The foregoing provisions of this Part 10 shall constitute Seller's sole and exclusive liability and Buyer's sole and exclusive remedy for infringement of Intellectual Property Rights.

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

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

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



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