

Cleaning Method

⚠ Warning

1. Check the connection before cleaning.

Clean the fittings whilst connected to the product. Do not clean the fitting when the tube, union nut, and body are not assembled.

2. Review the conditions before cleaning.

Make sure that the fitting material is not affected or damaged by chemical solution, temperature, and water pressure before use

3. Do not use a metal brush or tool that may damage or scratch the fitting.

Maintenance

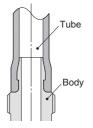
∧ Caution

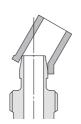
1. Pre-maintenance inspection

When the product is removed, turn off the power, cut off the supply pressure, and confirm that fluid in the piping has been discharged.

- 2. During regular maintenance, check for the following and replace any components as necessary.
 - a) Scratches, gouges, abrasion, corrosion
 - b) Leakage
 - c) Flattening or distortion of the tube
 - d) Hardening, deterioration or softness of the tube
 - e) Loosening of the union nut
- 3. Do not repair the fittings or patch the tube for reuse.
- 4. After operation at a high temperature, leakage may occur due to time dependent change of the tube material. If leakage occurs, remove the tube, cut off the connecting part of the tube, and connect to the piping again.

Check if the tube dimension accuracy is within the recommended tolerance. If it is difficult to take the tube out of the body, bend the tube to the side to remove.





Connection Thread Tightening Method

⚠ Caution

 First, tighten the fitting by hand, then use a suitable wrench to tighten the hexagonal portion of the body. To find the appropriate tightening torque, refer to the table below.

If tightened using a torque exceeding the proper torque level, this may cause the fitting to break.

Connection thread size	Proper tightening torque [N·m]					
M5	1 to 1.5					
G1/8	3 to 5					
G1/4	8 to 12					
G3/8	15 to 20					
G1/2	20 to 25					

2. Insufficient tightening may cause seal failure or loosen the threads.

Other Tubing Brands

⚠ Caution

 When used with tubing other than those from SMC, due to its properties, the KFG2 series is not subject to warranty.

Stainless steel

Metal exists in nature as ore (like oxide or sulfide). This means that oxide or sulfide is more stable than pure metal. Accordingly, metallic material chemically oxidizes (metallic constituent becomes ion and melts out). It corrodes in the natural environment.

Even though corrosion of metal easily occurs in an environment where oxidizing tendency is stronger, some kinds of metal have a characteristic for which corrosion never happens if the level of oxidizing goes higher than a specific point. In such a case, it is called "metal in passive state".

Stainless steel has corrosion resistance because of a thin coat of passive state on its surface. However, there does not exist stainless steel with absolute corrosion resistance; therefore, many types of stainless steel have been developed for improved corrosion resistance performance.

Stainless Steel 316 Insert Fittings

KFG2H - C Series

Applicable Tubing: Metric Size, Connection Thread: M, G

Dimensions

Male Connector: KFG2H□-C



Applicable tubing size [mm]		Connection thread	Model	Width across flats		L	М	Ø d 1	Ø d 2		Effective area	Weight [g]
O.D.	I.D.	D.		H	H ₂						[mm ²]	[9]
Ø 4	Ø 2.5	M5 x 0.8	KFG2H0425-M5-C	10	7	19.9	5	1.8	8.8	16.4	1.6	6
Ø6	Ø 4	G1/8	KFG2H0604-G01-C	14	10	23.8	5.8	3.3	14	18.3	6	13
Ø 8	Ø6	G1/4	KFG2H0806-G02-C	19	12	28	6.6	5.3	18	21.5	17	23
Ø 10	Ø 7.5	G3/8	KFG2H1075-G03-C	22	14	32.2	7.6	6.8	21.8	24.7	30	35
Ø 12	Ø9	G1/2	KFG2H1209-G04-C	27	17	37.3	8.5	8	26	28.3	45	61

