**GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

**AIR INCLUSION** The ambient atmosphere forced or trapped into the system during connection of the quick-action coupling halves.

**BALL VALVE** Provides a rugged and reliable sealing surface.

**BODY HALF** Other nomenclature “female half”, “coupler”, “socket”. The receptacle portion of a quick-action coupling which normally includes the mechanism to lock the two quick-action coupling halves together.

**BREAK-AWAY** Automatic separation of a quick-action coupling when an axial separation force is applied.

**BREAK-AWAY CLAMP** A clamping device that holds the quick-action coupling sleeve, allowing the body to move forward upon disconnect within either a single-acting or double-acting sleeve or backward upon connection within a double-acting sleeve.

**BRINELLING** Indentation marks (dimples) or grooves worn into the shoulder of the quick-action coupling male half by the locking (detent) balls in the female half.

**BURST PRESSURE** The pressure at which a device fails, loosing it's ability to contain pressure.

**COMPLETE COUPLING** Other nomenclature “coupling”, “quick-action coupling”. The two separate quick-action coupling halves connected together.

**CONNECT UNDER PRESSURE** Ability to connect coupling halves with internal pressure applied to either or both coupling halves.

**COUPLING, FEMALE HALF** Other nomenclature “body half”, “coupler”, “socket”.

**COUPLING, MALE HALF** Other nomenclature “male tip”, “nipple”, “plug”.

**DOUBLE-ACTING SLEEVE** Other nomenclature “two-way sleeve”. Allows one hand push-to-connect or pull-to-disconnect convenience when the quick-action coupling female half is clamp or bulkhead mounted and connected to a hose.

**DUST CAP** A removable device that protects the male tip half when disconnected from the female coupling half. Excludes contamination.

**DUST PLUG** A removable device that protects the female body half when disconnected from the male tip half. Excludes contamination.

**FLOW CHECKING** Other nomenclature “ball checking”, “lock-up”, “check-off”. Occurs when the male tip half valve closes during high flow conditions, such as when quickly lowering a heavy loader.

**INTERCHANGE** The ability of a quick-action coupling half from one manufacturer to fit and function with a mating half from another manufacturer without assurance of equal pressure containment rating or performance.

**INTERFACE** That portion of the male tip (nipple) half that establishes and controls interchangeability.

**LOCKING BALLS** Other nomenclature “detent balls”. Normally found in the female half of the quick-action coupling, they align with the shoulder groove on the mating male half providing a durable locking mechanism while allowing both coupling halves to swivel and align easily.

**OPERATING PRESSURE** The maximum pressure at which a system is operated.

**POPPET VALVE** Machined, self aligning valve that incorporates an elastomer to provide a positive seal upon disconnection, no low pressure leakage, and generally provides higher flow than a ball valve.

**QUICK-ACTION COUPLING** A device to join or separate fluid lines without the use of tools or special devices.

**RATED PRESSURE** The maximum pressure at which a device is designed to operate.

**SHIELDED RETAINER** Other nomenclature “valve shield”. Protects valving from high velocity flow, preventing flow checking. Used primarily on agricultural interchange quick-action couplings.

**SINGLE-ACTING SLEEVE** Other nomenclature “one-way sleeve”. Making a connection requires manually pushing the sleeve backward or pulling the body forward when mounted in a breakaway clamp, inserting the male tip, then allowing the sleeve to return to its original position. Allows pull-to-disconnect convenience when the coupling is mounted in a breakaway clamp. Sleeve Lock Prevents accidental disconnection. An arrangement which provides an additional lock which must be actuated prior to the retraction of the locking sleeve.

**SPILLAGE** Occurs upon disconnection of the quick-action coupling. This is the fluid trapped between the mating seal and the valve seal of the mating halves.

**SURGE PRESSURE** The pressure existing from surge conditions.

**SURGE FLOW** A rapid increase in fluid flow.

**THERMAL BUILD-UP** Hydraulic pressure caused by expansion of the fluid due to heat from an external source such as sunlight.

**TIP HALF** Other nomenclature “male tip”, “nipple”, “plug”, “male half”.

**TRAPPED PRESSURE** Pressurized fluid trapped behind closed valving in one of the quick-action coupling mating halves.

**VALVE RETAINER** Provides the valve stop. It’s precise location allows maximum flow when mating quick-action halves are connected.

**VALVE SEAT** That area of the quick-action coupling that comes in contact with either the ball or poppet valve, allowing a positive sealing surface. Shape and surface varies with valve style.

**Types of Quick-Action Couplings**

**DOUBLE SHUT-OFF** A quick-action coupling with a shut-off valves in both mating halves.

**SINGLE SHUT-OFF** A quick-action coupling with a shut-off valves in one half only.

**NON-VALVED** Other nomenclature “straight-thru”. A quick-action coupling without a shut-off valves in either half.

**BALL LOCKING TYPE** A quick-action coupling which is connected and disconnected by applying an axial force to move an external sleeve. This sleeve motion allows detent balls in the female half to engage or disengage into a groove in the mating male tip (nipple) half.

**THREADED TYPE** A quick-action coupling that has threads on both mating halves and is connected or disconnected by the rotation of the sleeve on the body half with respect to the male tip.