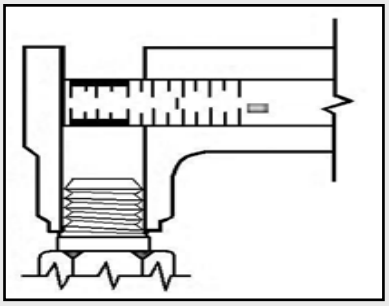
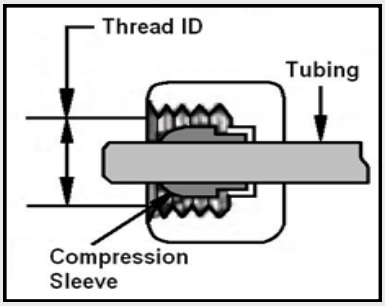
Compression Fitting Selection Guide

The compression connector family is ideal when working with any rigid tubing, including tubing made from fluoropolymers (PFA, PTFE, FEP, PVDF), from other rigid plastics (nylon, polypropylene, polyethylene), and from metals. If desired, compression fittings may also work with flexible tubing; they just require a tubing insert made from a rigid material that helps the tubing maintain shape to be used in conjunction

Because of their durability, pressure and chemical resistance, compression adapters are used to convert between a threaded port and a compression connection to rigid tubing. The compression adapter is available with either male or female NPT (National Pipe Taper) threads.

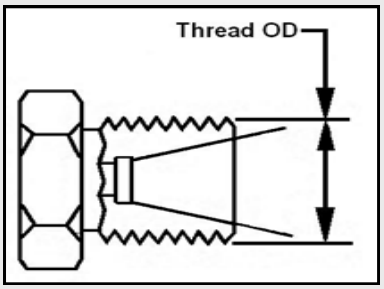


Outside diameter (O.D.) of male threads.

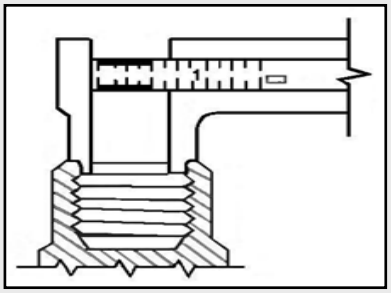


Inside diameter (I.D.) of female threads.

1) To measure a threaded fitting measure the thread diameter at the widest point across the threads. For a non-threaded fitting measure actual insert opening diameter or tube being inserted.



Compression Male



Compression Female Nut

2) Compare your pipe measurements to chart below to determine correct size compression fitting. When you have sized the compression fitting you need take into consideration if any further piping can be done to make a straight connection or if a directional fitting is needed.

Tube Size (In.)	Nominal Size	Female Thread I.D. (In.)	Male Thread O.D. (In.)	No. of Threads Per Inch
1/8	5/16	17/64	5/16	24
3/16	3/8	21/64	3/8	24
1/4	7/16	25/64	7/16	20
5/16	1/2	29/64	1/2	20
3/8	9/16	1/2	9/16	18
1/2	3/4	11/16	3/4	16
5/8	7/8	13/16	7/8	14
3/4	1 1/16	31/32	1 1/16	12

Information sources include W.W. Grainger

If you are still having difficulty choosing Compression Fittings, please contact us at askzoro@zoro.com or 855-289-9676

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