Hand Tube Bender Manual

Swagelok

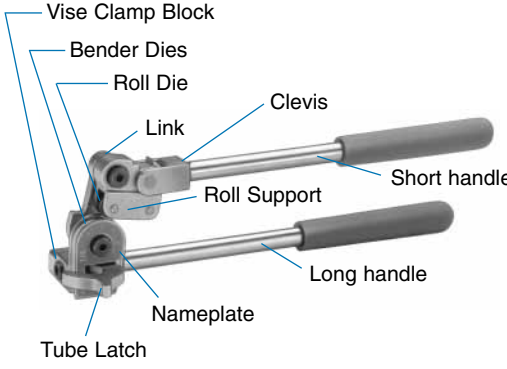
Contents

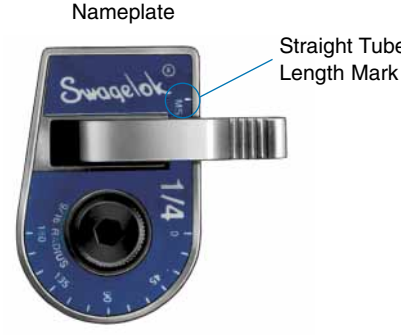
Introduction

Swagelok hand tube benders provide consistent, high-quality bends in tubing made of stainless steel, copper, steel, aluminum, and a variety of other materials.

This handbook will assist you in tube preparation and proper use of the bender. We recommend reading this handbook in its entirety BEFORE using the bender.

Bender Components

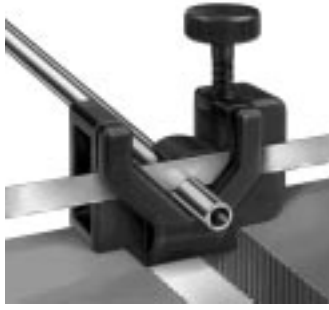




Tube Preparation

It is important to use high-quality, annealed tubing and quality cutting tools. Proper deburring of both the inside diameter (ID) and outside diameter (OD) is required to remove all metal chips and burrs.

Tube Cutter

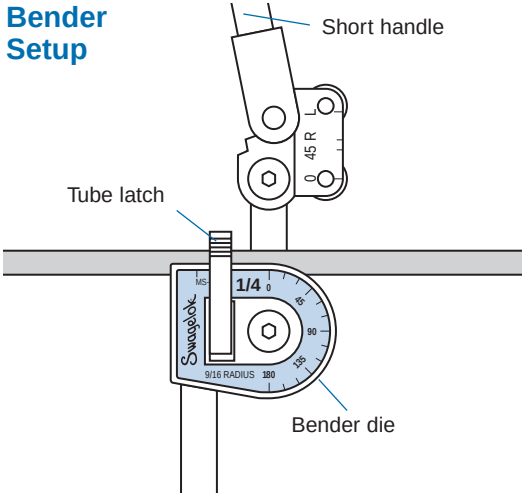


Tube Sawing Guide

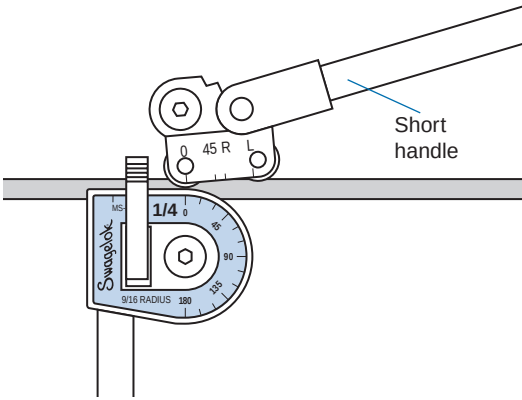
Tube Deburring Tool

Prior to making bends, it is necessary to mark the tubing. First make a reference mark on the end of the tubing to indicate where layout measurements begin. Next, make a measurement mark to indicate where the tube should be aligned in the bender. Always make this mark a full 360° around the tubing.

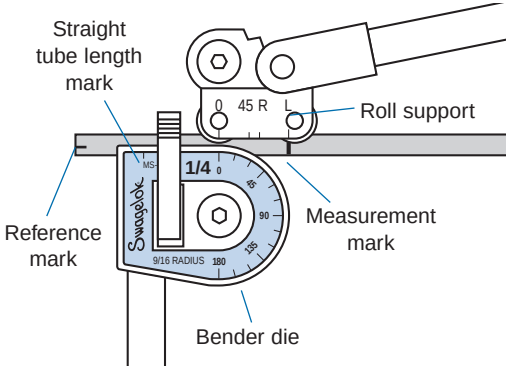
Bender Setup



Swing the short handle up so it is above the bender die. Lower the tube latch. Place the tubing in the bender groove, and press the tube latch forward just enough to hold the tubing. This will prevent movement of the tubing during its initial positioning, yet still allow for additional tubing alignment.

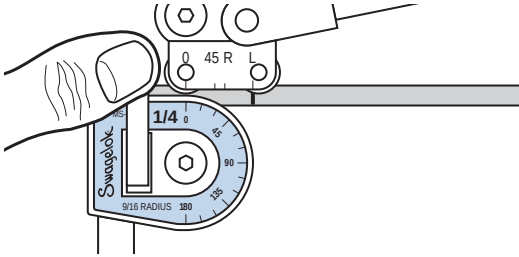


Carefully lower the short handle until the roll dies rest gently on the tubing. Keep the link straight and parallel to the long handle to prevent premature bending.



Next, align the zero on the roll support with the zero on the bender die. Then, align the measurement mark under one of the markings on the roll support (see table below).

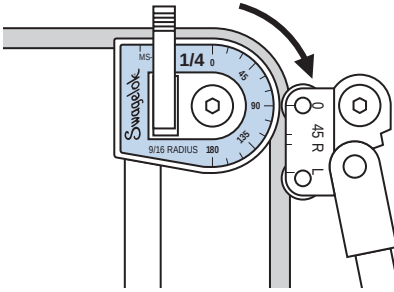
Angle	Reference Mark	Mark
45°	either side of roll support	45
90°	to left of roll support	L
	to right of roll support	R



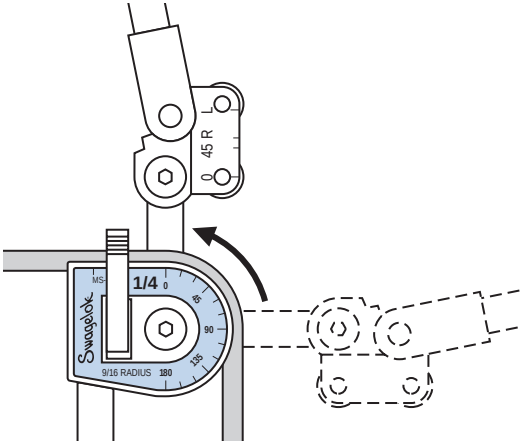
Push the tube latch firmly over the tubing to secure the tubing in the bender die.

Making Bends

Bends 90° or Less



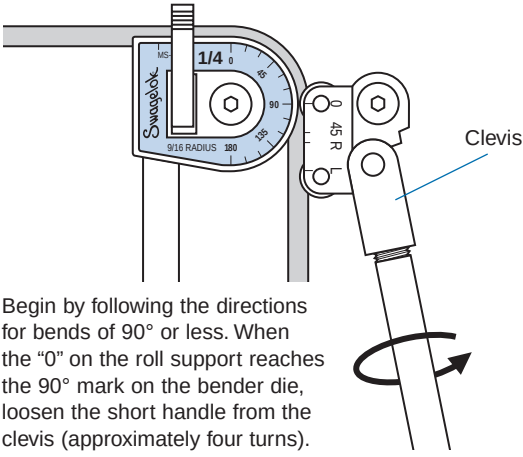
After properly positioning the tubing in the bender, slowly push the short handle down until the “0” on the roll support reaches the desired degree mark on the bender die.



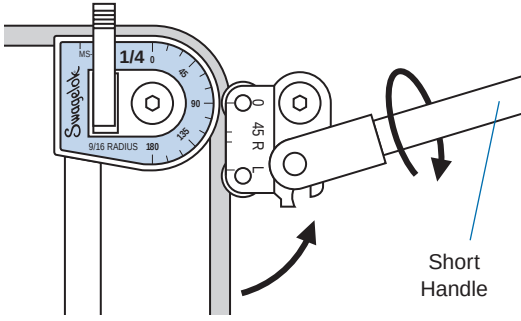
After completing the bend, swing the short handle up and away from the bender die. Unlatch the tubing and carefully remove it from the bender groove. Avoid scratching or marring the tubing during removal, since this could adversely affect sealing surfaces.

Bends Greater than 90°

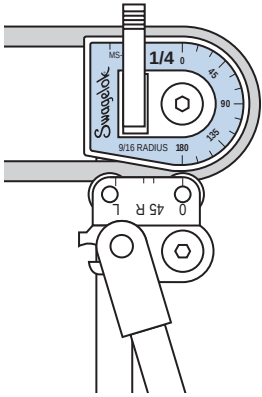
The right angle design of the Swagelok tube bender offers maximum leverage when making bends. The bender's unique design lets you continue using right angle leverage for bends greater than 90°.



Begin by following the directions for bends of 90° or less. When the “0” on the roll support reaches the 90° mark on the bender die, loosen the short handle from the clevis (approximately four turns).

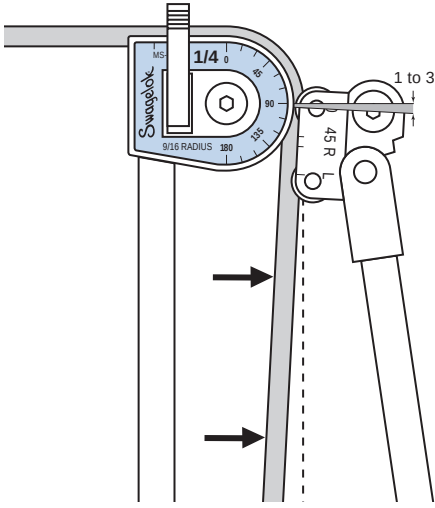


Then swing the short handle up counterclockwise until it is slightly above the perpendicular position in relation to the long handle. Retighten the short handle. Now you will have continual right angle leverage for the rest of the bend.



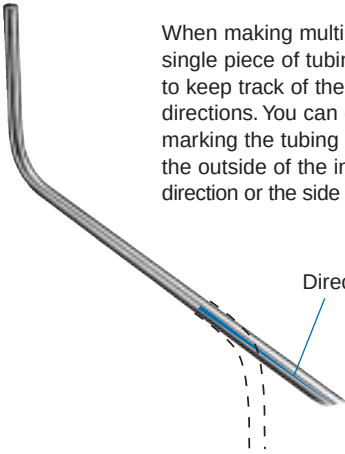
Continue the bend until the “0” on the roll support reaches the desired degree mark on the bender die.

Springback

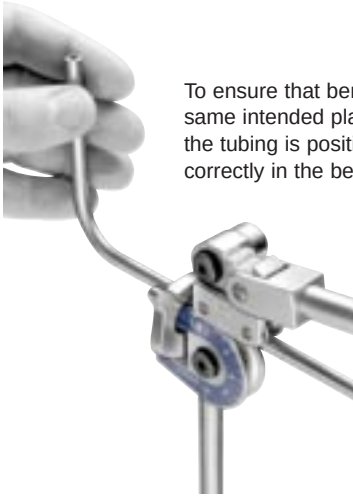


All tubing will exhibit springback after a bend is completed. Softer tubing, such as copper, will have less springback than harder tubing, such as stainless steel. Experience will help you predict the amount of springback. Expect to allow 1 to 3° compensation, depending on tubing material and hardness.

Determining Changes in Plane and Direction



When making multiple bends on a single piece of tubing, it is important to keep track of the correct bend directions. You can do this by simply marking the tubing longitudinally on the outside of the intended tube bend direction or the side opposite the bend.

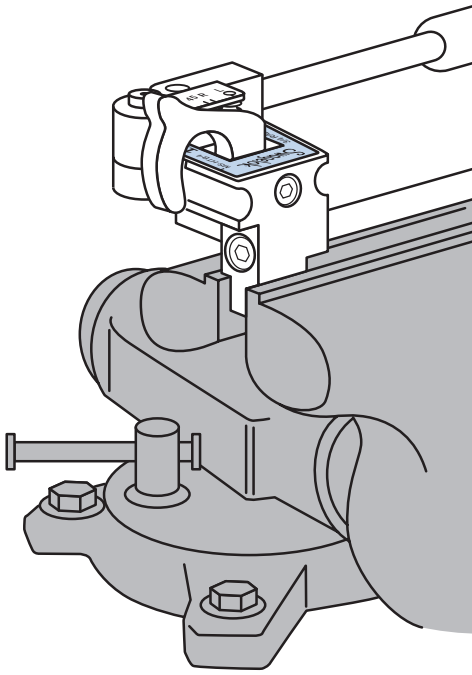


To ensure that bends will lie in the same intended plane, make sure the tubing is positioned and aligned correctly in the bender.

For bends in the opposite direction of the previous bend, align the end of the tubing with the raised short handle.

For bends in the same direction as the previous bend, align the end of the tubing parallel with the long handle.

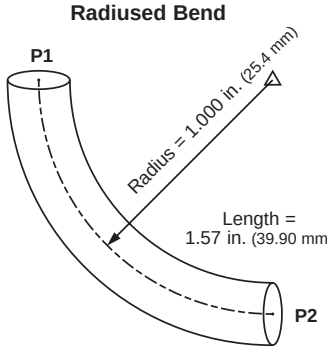
Vise Clamp Block

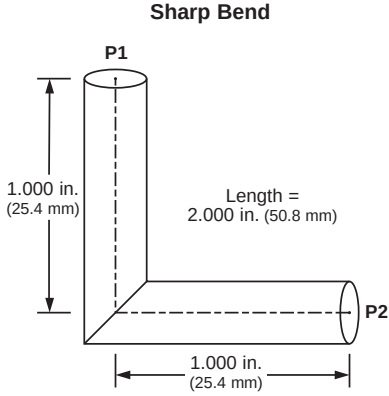


The Swagelok tube bender features a vise clamp block which allows you to clamp the bender in a vise. This feature is especially helpful when bending tubing of a hard material or heavy wall thickness.

Adjustment (Gain) Calculations

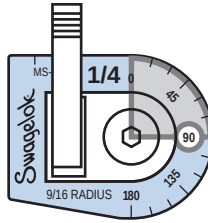
When determining tube bend locations, adjustment factors must be considered to achieve proper layout.





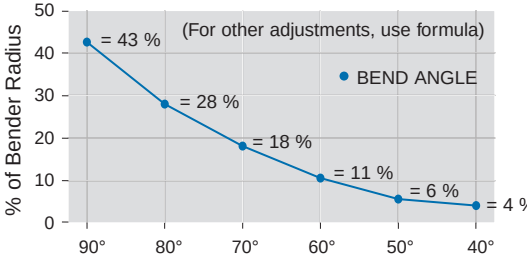
Adjustment (gain) is the difference in the length of tubing used in a radiused bend compared to the length of tubing required in a sharp bend, when measured from P1 to P2. See Figure above.

The distance around a radiused bend is always less than a sharp bend.



The adjustment factor is determined by the radius of the tube bender and the number of degrees of the bend.

Bend Adjustment



Adjustment Formula =
(2 TAN 1/2 Ø - 0.01745 Ø) × R

TAN = Tangent Ø = Bend Angle R = Radius

Fractional Adjustment Calculations

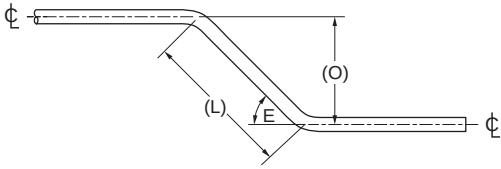
Bend Angle	Tube OD, in.				
	1/2	3/8	5/16	1/4	1/4
	Bend Radius				
	1 1/2	15/16	15/16	9/16	3/4
90°	5/8	13/32	13/32	1/4	5/16
85°	1/2	11/32	11/32	3/16	1/4
80°	7/16	9/32	9/32	5/32	7/32
75°	11/32	7/32	7/32	1/8	3/16
70°	9/32	11/64	11/64	3/32	1/8
65°	7/32	1/8	1/8	5/64	3/32
60°	5/32	3/32	3/32	1/16	5/64
55°	1/8	5/64	5/64	3/64	1/16
50°	3/32	1/16	1/16	1/32	3/64
45°	1/16	1/32	1/32	1/32	1/32

Metric Adjustment Calculations

Bend Angle	Tube OD, mm			
	12	10	8	6
	Bend Radius			
	38	24	24	15
90°	16.5	10.5	10.5	6.5
85°	13.5	8.5	8.5	5.0
80°	11.0	7.0	7.0	4.0
75°	8.5	5.5	5.5	3.5
70°	7.0	4.5	4.5	2.5
65°	5.5	3.5	3.5	2.0
60°	4.0	2.5	2.5	1.5
55°	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
50°	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.0
45°	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.50

Adjustments on angles of less than 45° are minimal.

Offset Bend Formula



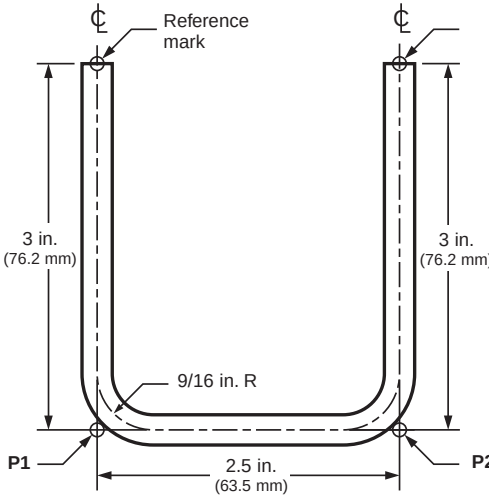
When offset exists, determine the length of offset (L) before calculating for the adjustment from the tube bend. To determine the length of offset, select the offset angle (E). Then, multiply the offset dimension (O) by the offset bend allowance.

Angle E	Offset Bend Allowance				
22 1/2°	2.613	×	Offset (O)	=	Length of Offset (L)
30°	2.00	×	_____	=	_____
45°	1.414	×	_____	=	_____
60°	1.154	×	_____	=	_____

An offset bend calculation chart has been provided in 30°, 45°, and 60° offset angles. For offset dimensions (O) greater than 4 in., use the Offset Bend Formula to determine the length of the offset (L).

Dimensions					
30° Offset		45° Offset		60° Offset	
(O)	(L)	(O)	(L)	(O)	(L)
1	2	1	1 7/16	1	1 3/16
1 1/4	2 1/2	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 7/16
1 1/2	3	1 1/2	2 1/8	1 1/2	1 3/4
1 3/4	3 1/2	1 3/4	2 1/2	1 3/4	2
2	4	2	2 3/4	2	2 5/16
2 1/4	4 1/2	2 1/4	3 3/16	2 1/4	2 9/16
2 1/2	5	2 1/2	3 9/16	2 1/2	2 7/8
2 3/4	5 1/2	2 3/4	3 7/8	2 3/4	3 3/16
3	6	3	4 1/4	3	3 1/2
3 1/4	6 1/2	3 1/4	4 5/8	3 1/4	3 3/4
3 1/2	7	3 1/2	5	3 1/2	4
3 3/4	7 1/2	3 3/4	5 5/16	3 3/4	4 5/16
4	8	4	5 9/16	4	4 5/8

Preparation for Accurate Bends



To achieve configurations, mark the tubing as follows:

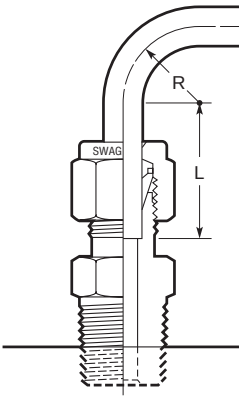
P1 = 3 in.
P2 = P1 + 2.5 in. – 1/4 in. adjustment = 5.25 in.
P3 = P2 + 3 in. – 1/4 in. adjustment = 8 in.

90° adjustment = 1/4 in.
45° adjustment = 1/32 in.

Tubing Installation

Properly selected tubing, combined with quality Swagelok tube fittings, can provide leak-tight systems.

When installing fittings near tube bends, there must be a sufficient length of straight tubing to allow the tube to be bottomed in the Swagelok tube fitting:



R Radius of tubing bend as required or minimum allowed for specified wall thickness and tube size as recommended by tubing manufacturer

L Straight tube length required from end of tube to beginning of bend

T Tube outside diameter

Fractional, in.	
T Tube OD	**L**
1/16	1/2
1/8	23/32
3/16	3/4
1/4	13/16
5/16	7/8
3/8	15/16
1/2	1 3/16
5/8	1 1/4
3/4	1 1/4
7/8	1 5/16
1	1 1/2
1 1/4	2
1 1/2	2 13/32
2	3 1/4

Metric, mm	
T Tube OD	**L**
3	19
6	21
8	23
10	25
12	31
14	32
15	
16	
18	
20	34
22	
25	40
28	53
30	52
32	54
38	63
50	80

Reliability

For maximum assurance of reliable performance, use Swagelok tube fittings assembled in accordance with catalog instructions, and use properly selected and handled high-quality tubing.

Conversions

Dimensions	
in. =	mm
1/16	1.59
1/8	3.18
3/16	4.76
1/4	6.35
5/16	7.94
3/8	9.53
7/16	11.11
1/2	12.70
9/16	14.29
5/8	15.88
11/16	17.46
3/4	19.05
13/16	20.64
7/8	22.23
15/16	23.81
1	25.40
1 1/4	31.75
1 1/2	38.10
2	50.80

Dimensions	
mm =	in.
1	0.039
2	0.079
3	0.118
4	0.157
5	0.197
6	0.236
7	0.276
8	0.315
9	0.354
10	0.394
11	0.433
12	0.472
13	0.512
14	0.551
15	0.590
16	0.630
17	0.669
18	0.709
19	0.748
20	0.787
21	0.827
22	0.866
23	0.905
24	0.944
25	0.984
25.4	1

Decimal Equivalents

Dimensions			
in.	= decimal	in.	= decimal
1/64	0.01563	33/64	0.51563
1/32	0.03125	17/32	0.53125
3/64	0.04688	35/64	0.54688
1/16	0.0625	9/16	0.5625
5/64	0.07813	37/64	0.57813
3/32	0.09375	19/32	0.59375
7/64	0.10938	39/64	0.60938
1/8	0.125	5/8	0.625
9/64	0.14063	41/64	0.64063
5/32	0.15625	21/32	0.65625
11/64	0.17188	43/64	0.67188
3/16	0.1875	11/16	0.6875
13/64	0.20313	45/64	0.70313
7/32	0.21875	23/32	0.71875
15/64	0.23438	47/64	0.73438
1/4	0.250	3/4	0.750
17/64	0.26563	49/64	0.76563
9/32	0.28125	25/32	0.78125
19/64	0.29688	51/64	0.79688
5/16	0.3125	13/16	0.8125
21/64	0.32813	53/64	0.82813
11/32	0.34375	27/32	0.84375
23/64	0.35938	55/64	0.85938
3/8	0.375	7/8	0.875
25/64	0.39063	54/64	0.89063
13/32	0.40625	29/32	0.90625
27/64	0.42188	59/64	0.92188
7/16	0.4375	15/16	0.9375
29/64	0.45313	61/64	0.95313
15/32	0.46875	31/32	0.96875
31/64	0.48438	63/64	0.98438
1/2	0.500	1	1.00000

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