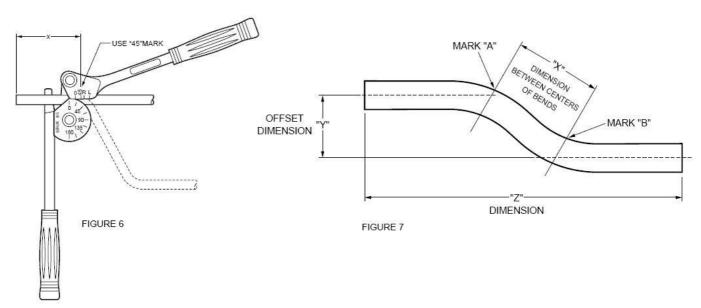
4 EASY STEPS FOR FIGURING OFFSET BENDS



STEP 1 - Determine the total amount of offset required (dimension "Y" in diagram) and angle of offset. Wherever possible use 45 offset bends. This will enable you to figure the total amount of tubing required for a given application as explained in section on How to Figure Length of Tubing Required for 45° Offsets Applications

STEP 2 - Figure the length of the tube which is needed to meet your offset requirements (X in dimension diagram) from table below. For example: The amount of offset you require ("Y" dimension, Step 1) is 2-1/2" and the offset angle is 45°. Check the 45° column and find 2-1/2". The figure next to this is the amount of tubing required for the offset bend you want (X dimension). In this case it's 3-17/32".

STEP 3 - Determine where you want the center of the offset bend on the tube and make a reference mark (A). Now measure off the "X" dimension (determined in Step 2 example 3-17/32") starting from the reference mark and make a second mark (B). You are now ready to make the bends.

STEP 4 - Align mark (A) with reference mark 45° on bender and proceed with first bend. Then align (B) with reference mark 45° and make second bend in proper direction.

NOTE: When the amount of offset exceeds what is listed on the table, choose an offset from the table which is multiple of the offset you need. Look this up on the table and multiply the "X" dimension by the multiple you used. Example: For an offset of 20" for a 45' bend. Look up 5" offset on the table in the 45° column and multiply "X" dimension (7-1/16") by 4. The resulting "X" dimension you would use is 28-1/4".

OFFSET BEND CALCULATOR

ANGLE OF OFFSET 30' AMOUNT OF OFFSET		ANGLE OF OFFSET 45° AMOUNT OF OFFSET	
Y Dimension)	(X Dimension)	(Y Dimension)	(X Dimension)
1	2	1	1-13/32
·	2-1/4	-1/8	1-19/32
-1/4	2-1/2	-1/4	1-25/32
-3/8	2-3/4	-3/8	1-15/16
-1/2	3	-1/2	2-1/8
-5/8	3-1/4	-5/8	2-5/16
-3/4	3-1/2	-3/4	2-15/32
-718	3-3/4	-7/8	2-21/32
2	4	2	2-13/16
-1/8	4-1/4	-1/8	3
-1/4	4-1/2	-1/4	3-3/16
-3/8	4-3/4	-3/8	3-11/32
-1/2	5	-1/2	3-17/32
-1/2	5-1/4	-5/8	3-23/32
-3/4	5-1/2	-3/4	3-7/8
-7/8	5-3/4	-7/8	4-1/16
3	6	2	4-1/10
-1/8	6-1/4	-1/8	4-13/32
-1/4	6-1/2	-1/4	4-19/32
-3/8	6-3/4	-3/8	4-25/32
-1/2	7	-1/2	4-25/32
-5/8	7-1/4	-5/8	5-1/8
-3/4	7-1/2	-3/4	5-1/16
-7/8	7-3/4	-7/8	5-15/32
4	8	4	5-21/32
-1/8	8-1/4	-1/8	5-27/32
-1/4	8-1/2	-1/4	6
-3/8	8-3/4	-3/8	6-3/16
-1/2	9	-1/2	6-3/8
-5/8	9-1/4	-5/8	6-17/32
-3/4	9-1/2	-3/4	6-23/32
-7/8	9-3/4	-7/8	6-29/32
5	10	5	7-1/16
-1/8	10-1/4	-1/8	7-1/4
-1/4	10-1/2	-1/4	7-7/16
-3/8	10-3/4	-3/8	7-19/32
-1/2	11	-1/2	7-25/32
-5/8	9-1/4	-5/8	7-31/32
-3/4	9-1/2	-3/4	8-1/8
-7/8	9-3/4	-7/8	8-5/16
6	12	6	8-15/16

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATING

5/8" and 3/4" O.D. Lever Type Tube Bender

For bending annealed copper, temper drawn hard copper, aluminum,



NOTE: Place oil occasionally on handle pins and handle form shoe for easier bending. The form wheel groove should be kept dry and clean to prevent tube slippage while bending. For hard to bend tubing, hold form wheel handle in vise. Lock vise jaws as near to form wheel as practical to make bend.

tube holding hook and remove tubing.

forming wheel. Bends up to 180° can be made in one, smoothly

continuous motion.

