



Series 3000 Transmission Cooler Line Kit

This kit is designed to replace the factory lines from the transmission case to a cooler. It does not include the adapter fittings from the line kit to the cooler. There are too many variations of threads and tube sizes to offer in an affordable kit.

Kit Contents

15 ft of Series 3000 Braided SS Hose

2) Trans Case Adapters

2) 45 Deg Hose Ends

2) Straight Hose Ends

Required Tools

Fine Tooth Hack saw

Duct Tape

Tape Measure

5/8" Wrenches

11/16" Wrenches

Bench Vise

Installation

1. Remove the old lines if they exist and measure them for length. If you are starting fresh without existing lines, determine the best path for the new hoses to travel and measure the lengths required to go from the transmission cooler fittings to the inlet and outlet of your cooler.

2. Remove the factory cooler fittings from the transmission case and install the provided Black case adapter fittings, using the supplied washer as a seal. Tighten them to 15 ft-lbs.

3.  Cut the Series 3000 hose to the lengths determined in Step 1. Wrap the hose with "Gray" or masking tape at the length desired. Hose may be cut with a hack saw, if you have a 32-teeth-per-inch blade, otherwise a Beverly Shear, radiac, or chop saw will work fine. You want to keep the braids from fraying. After the cut, carefully remove the tape and trim from the frayed ends if necessary.

4. Clean the cut hose with compressed air and solvent to remove any residue from inside the hose.

5. Using our P/N:900061 aluminum vice jaws will help protect the hose from scratching during the next steps. If there is a concern about scratching, the hose end may be wrapped with tape for protection.

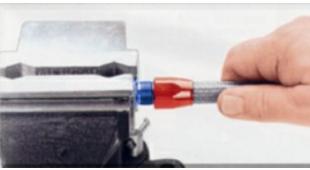
Disassemble the 45 deg hose end so that you have the hex shaped socket separate from the Nipple.

Place the socket in a vise, and insert the hose, using a twisting motion, through the smooth end until the hose lines up with the bottom of the threads inside the socket.

We offer tool called the Koul Tool P/N: 900510 that makes this process much easier to complete.

6.  It is important to mark the outside of the hose at the end of the socket. This will show you if the hose has “pushed out” of the socket during assembly, and if so, will leak when used.

7.  It is very important to lubricate the inside of the hose/socket assembly, and the outside of the cutter threads with any assembly lube, anti-seize compound, or 30 wt. Motor Oil. W/D-40 is not recommended!

8.  Hold the hose and not the socket, start the hose on the nipple of the hose end, with a gentle motion. Continue pushing on the hose until the threads can be engaged. Some sizes may require the use of some force to engage the threads at this point.

9.  It doesn't matter which portion (the socket or the nipple) is secure in the vise. Using a suitable wrench tighten the socket threads onto the cutter. An adjustable “Crescent” type wrench is not recommended, as it may slip and damage the outside of the hose end.

10. Tighten until the socket is within .060-.080” of bottoming out. Recheck your mark, and if it is within 1/16” of the socket your are OK. If not, disassemble the hose end, re-cut the hose and start all over again.

11. Clean the inside of the hose assembly with the clean solvent. Blow out residue with a compressed air. It is strongly recommended that you test the hose assembly for leakage before putting it into service. Be sure to lubricate the “B-nut” threads before installing on an adapter.

12. Repeat this procedure for the other three fittings.

13. Install the lines and check for leaks. AN fittings do not require unnecessary torque to remain tight. Hand Tight plus a quarter turn is usually sufficient.

14. Secure the lines in place using billet holders or padded clamps which are available on our website.

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