5 inputs determine the right push-to-connect fitting.

A distributor-facing pre-quote checklist. If the customer answers most of these at the first call, the second call is the quote.

01 **What's the operating pressure and temperature at the connection point?**

Sets the body material tier on every fitting. **Composite PTC caps at ~150 PSI**: above that, the spec moves to brass (~230 PSI) or stainless (~290 PSI). Get the actual service condition, not the system plate.

02 **What does the connection touch, food, drug product, instrumentation gas, normal plant air?**

Drives the regulatory branch. Food contact → NSF or stainless. Pharma / dairy → stainless. **The wrong material in a regulated circuit is a failed audit, not a "premium upgrade."**

03 **What's the area classification at the install location?**

Class I Div 2, ATEX Zone, IECEx: any of these flip the entire fitting spec to certified construction. ATEX-certified technopolymer PTC is the answer for hazardous-classified pneumatic connections.

04 **What's the tube material and OD, and is it metric or inch?**

Push-to-connect fittings are tube-OD-specific: **4 mm and 1/4" are not interchangeable**. Stainless or hard tube generally needs a stainless or compression fitting, not a composite PTC. Get the OD measured with a caliper and the metric / inch call confirmed before pulling part numbers.

05 **What's the thread type and size on the port end?**

NPT, BSPT (R), BSPP (G), Metric: composite PTC offers the broadest thread coverage; brass and stainless typically narrower. **BSPP and BSPT look the same to the eye and don't seal together**: confirm with a thread gauge or the OEM port spec, not by visual identification.