User's Manual

Hulkkuffs 2025-2026 editions.

Warning

1. Hulkkuffs are designed for trained professionals, not for amateur, enthusiast and hobbyist.
2. Hulkkuffs are manufactured using high-precision machining, <0.1mm or 4/1000 inch in tolerance. ---------- Disassembling and reassembling are **not** recommended.

3. Lubrication has been made in factory; **no lubrication** required in daily operations.
4. Customer lubrication is not recommended because lubs catch dirt and debris and may block the parts from moving properly or freely.

Before Operation

5. Make sure your have the special keys **reachable**,
6. Test with your fingers: make sure the middle ratchet moves freely,
7. You have authorization to cuff the individual, or the individual consent to be handcuffed,
8. Get to know local laws: handcuffs are strictly restricted in certain regions or countries.

Never

9. Never apply Hulkkuffs on kids' or minors', small wrist **may not** activate the overtightening mechanism fully.
10. Never operate the Hulkkuffs when impaired, at high up, in water, or driving, etc..

Maintenance

1, Remove dirt and debris.

2, Wipe with dry, soft, **dust free** fabric.

3, **Never** use any solvent, or detergent.

4, Check locking functions regularly.

Life Time Guarantee

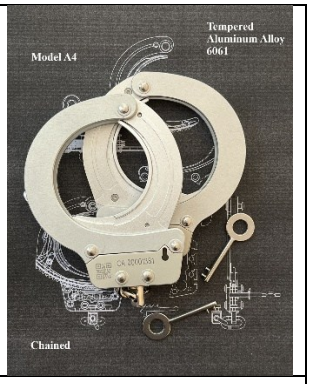
1, Lifetime guarantee, (an extension warranty from standard distributors and retailers).

2, Free exchange for defects, (purchase proof required).

3, Free exchange for a latest version **after 20 years from purchase**, (purchase proof required).

4, Shipping cost applied to customers in case 2 and 3.

2025-2026 models

			
Type A1, Aviation Aluminum, 7075-T6. Hinged, Automatic triple locking mechanisms	Type A2, Aviation Aluminum, 7075-T6. Chained, Automatic triple locking mechanisms	Type A3, Aluminum Alloy, 6061-T6. Hinged, Automatic triple locking mechanisms	Type A4, Aluminum Alloy, 6061-T6. Chained, Automatic triple locking mechanisms

Apertures:

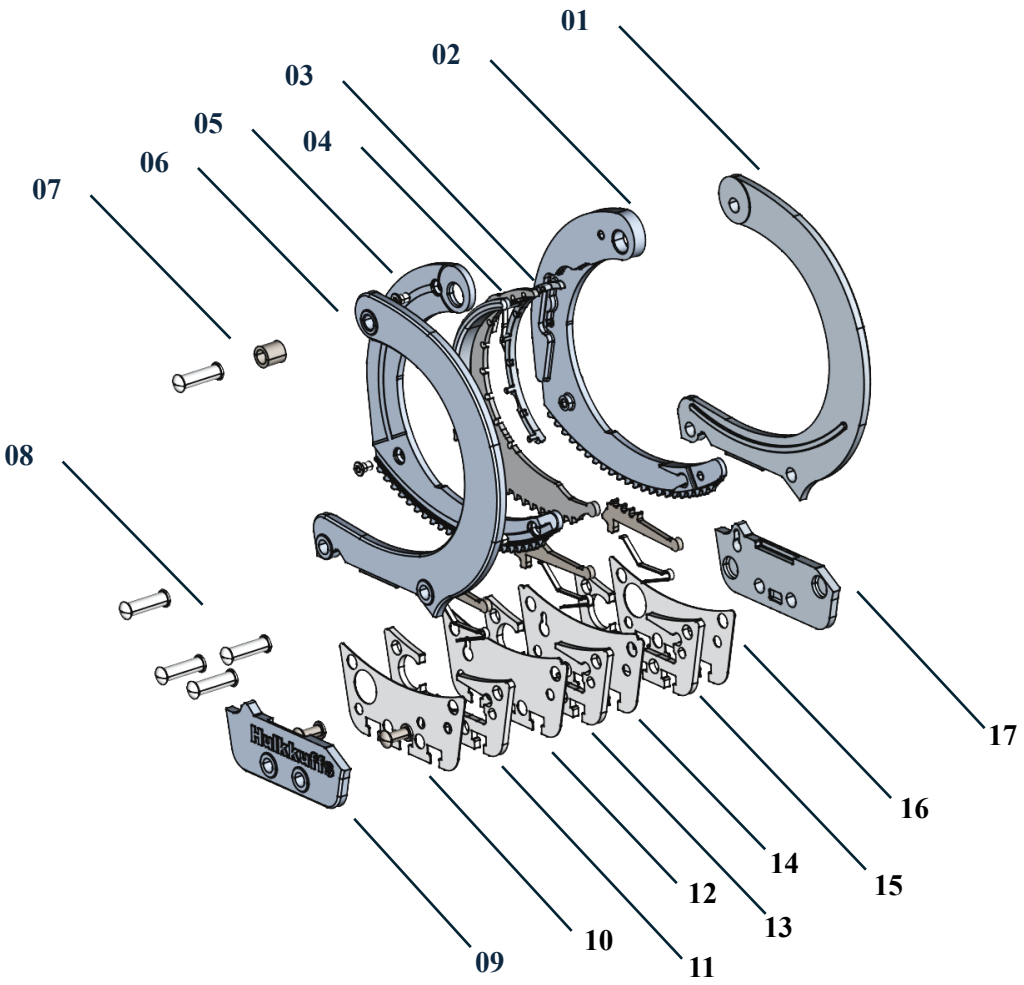
Maximum aperture, diameter	80mm	3.15in
Minimum aperture, diameter	45mm	1.77in
Maximum aperture, perimeter	251mm	9.9in
Minimum aperture, perimeter	141mm	5.6in

Net weight:

A1	265g	0.58 lb	9.4 oz
A2	245g	0.54 lb	8.6 oz
A3	260g	0.57 lb	9.2 oz
A4	240g	0.53 lb	8.4 oz

Specifications subject to change without notice.

Anatomy of Hulkkuffs



Anatomy of a Single Cuff

Each individual cuff is composed of several critical components:

01, Double Strand (Body) A: The fixed part of the cuff that houses all the internal locking mechanisms. It provides the track through which the single strand passes.

02, Single Strand (Bow) A: The mobile, curved arm of the handcuff that pivots 360 degrees around a Strand Rivet (or axis pin). It features fixed teeth along its outer edge.

03, Middle ratchet: The mobile part of the tension control mechanism, which is housed in between two single strands (bow A and bow B), and rotate around its small end. It provides the automatically locking function when pushed from inner side and engaged with the middle stop pawl located in the pawl holder assemble (13).

04, Extended wings of the middle ratchet 3, which provides an enlarged contacting surface to reduce pressure on wrist.

05, Single Strand (Bow) B: The mobile, curved arm of the handcuff that pivots 360 degrees around a Strand Rivet (or axis pin). It features fixed teeth along its outer edge.

06, Double Strand (Body) B: The fixed part of the cuff that houses all the internal locking mechanisms. It provides the track through which the single strand passes.

07, Rivet and rotation sleeve.

08, Rivets.

09, Blind Face.

10, 12, 14, 16, Separators: used to isolate three independent pawls and holders from interfacing each other.

11, The Pawl A (paired with bow A): a spring-loaded, pivoted bar located inside the body. It contains teeth that engage with the single strand's teeth to allow it to move in only one direction (closing or tightening).

13, The Middle Pawl (paired with the middle ratchet): a spring-loaded, pivoted bar located inside the body. It contains teeth that engage with the middle ratchet teeth to stop further tightening of the bows when pushed from inner side, it always allows to move in opening or loosening directions.

15, The Pawl B (paired with bow B): a spring-loaded, pivoted bar located inside the body. It contains teeth that engage with the single strand's teeth to allow it to move in only one direction (closing or tightening).

17, Keyhole Face: Located on the side of the body, used to insert the handcuff key to retract the pawls to release the ratchets. A serial number and QR code are on the Keyhole Face.

11, 13, 15, Triple Lock Mechanisms:

Two independent locks 5/11 and 2/15 prevent the bows from opening or loosening.

One independent lock 3/13 prevent bows from further tightening when pushed from inner side.

Types of Connection Linkages

The two cuffs are joined by one of four primary methods, which dictate how much mobility the subject retains:

Chain Cuffs: The most common variety, where cuffs are linked by a short, 2-inch chain with swivels at each end to prevent the chain from binding.

Hinged Cuffs: Cuffs are joined by a metal hinge, limiting movement to a single axis. This provides more control than chains but is more restrictive.

Technical Standards

Standard metallic handcuffs used by agencies like the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or US departments typically follow NIJ Standards, which require:

Weight: No more than 15 oz (425 g).

Strength: Must withstand a tensile force of 495 lbf (2200 N) for 30 seconds.

Durability: Resistant to salt spray corrosion and tampering.

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