



Metal hose installation guide

We use only the finest quality materials when building your hoses. We take extra care in hose prep and welding. This effort goes long way to provide you with hose assemblies that have a long service life and provide excellent performance. Still, proper care and handling of your hose assemblies is probably the most important factor in hose assembly service life. Please consult the following Metal Hose Installation Guide for proper ordering and installation parameters.

1. Use the proper “Live Length”

Live length is the measurement of the actual flexible portion of the hose assembly. Different fittings differ in length, which affects the Live Length in relation to the Overall Length of the assembly. Live Length is an important aspect of hose specification particularly in hose installations, which require a sharp degree of bend or repetitive flexing. Never attempt to stretch or compress a hose assembly.

2. Avoid Abrasion

External abrasion or constant rubbing will damage the braid reinforcement there by weakening the hoses very pressure retention. Hose assemblies with visibly damaged braid, including broken wire, should be replaced immediately! If your installation requires a degree of abrasion (confined space, dragging on the floor, etc.) we strongly recommend a choice of external protective cover (PVC, Rubber, armour casing).

3. Hose Storage

Proper storage also adds significantly to the life of a hose assembly. The assembly should be properly supported so that it never exceeds bend radius. Hoses should not be stored in areas of possible corrosion attack or chemical spills. There should never be anything placed on top of a hose assembly, while in storage or in use.

4. Never use hose assembly to support weight

The hose assembly should never be used to support the weight of valves or piping. Pipe should be properly supported with anchors.

5. Clean hose assemblies after each use

Flushing and rinsing hose assemblies after each use goes a long way towards a long hose life. Proper cleaning removes corrosive materials and residual product which can attack the hose inner core.

6. Never torque a hose assembly

Hose assemblies are not designed to withstand twisting or torsional forces. Torque can occur upon installation or when the hose is in use, through out of plane flexing. When installing a metal hose, always use two wrenches, one to prevent it from twisting and the other to tighten the fitting. Always make sure that movement remains in the same plane as hose installation. Always use the proper hose length. Hose assemblies that are measured short can exceed bend radius causing stress and premature failure. If a bend is too sharp, use elbows.

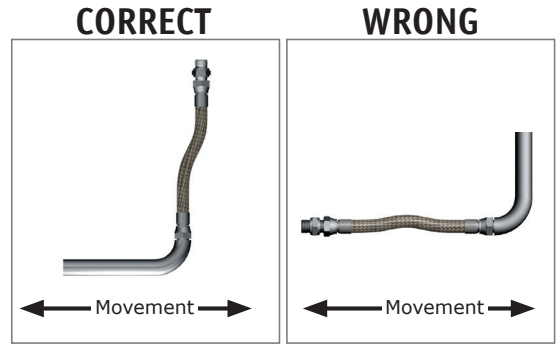


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METAL HOSE INSTALLATION PRECAUTIONS

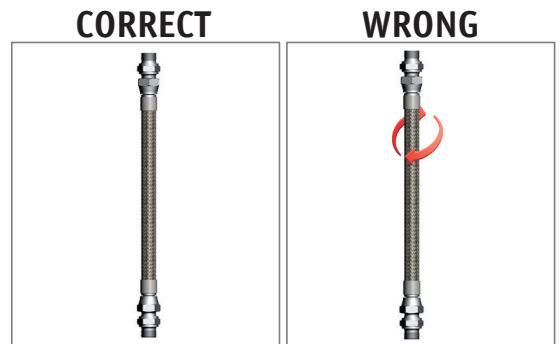
Do not compress or extend axially

Corrugated metal hose installed in-line with the longitudinal axis of the piping should not be subject to axial movement.



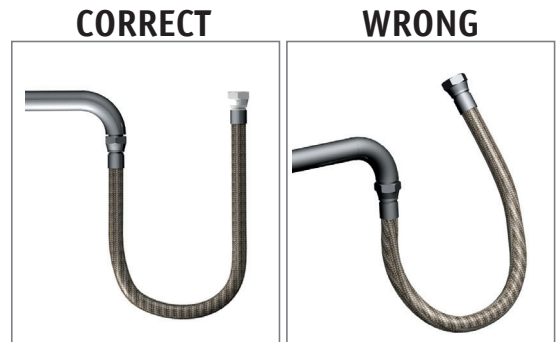
Do not torque during installation

Metal hoses assemblies should not be used to compensate for bolt hole misalignment. Floating flanges will help to minimize twisting of the metal hose. Pipe unions will help to reduce twisting during connection to the piping. The use of two wrenches will help to keep the hose from twisting when tighten the pipe union.



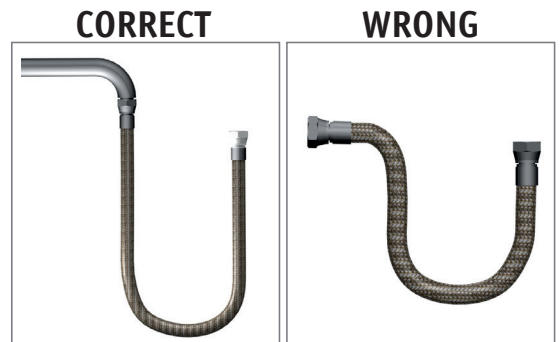
Do not allow hose movement in multiple planes

Flexing a metal hose in two separate planes of movement will torque the hose assembly. Always install the metal hose assembly so that flexing occurs in one plane only and this is the same plane in which bending occurs.



Avoid sharp bends

Use elbows to avoid sharp bends near the end of the metal hose assembly.



Maintain minimum centreline bend radius

