

FLEXIBLE HOSE INSTALLATION GUIDANCE NOTES

GENERAL

Installations should only be carried out by qualified or competent persons.

The use of any flexible hose should take into consideration the application's working parameters, such as pressure – operating and test, temperature – operating and maximum, environment, medium going through the hose along with any additional factors that may have an influence on the performance and life expectancy of the hose assembly. Choosing the correct hose liner for the application is essential. Ensure that any hose assemblies meet the relevant requirements or standards for the application or location of the installation.

The specifier or installer should ensure that any hose meets or exceeds the parameters required as listed above and that the chosen hose is recommended for the specific application. It is crucial that it is not assumed that because a hose has the required end connections that it will be suitable for an application, such as using flexible tap connectors for commercial applications.

INSTALLATION

Prior to installation, check that there is no visible damage to the hose. If in doubt do not use.

Ensure there is slack on a hose with straight ends. A tightly fitted hose may fail prematurely.

Ensure that bend radii of the hose are not exceeded.

Consider using elbow fittings where tight bending is required.

Ensure there is sufficient length of hose to allow for a smooth curve.

Ensure where fittings with washers are used that the mating part is not sharp or uneven as this may damage the washer or prevent a secure seal.

Ensure any hoses requiring insulation have sealed ends. Failure to do so is likely to result in a build-up of moisture, resulting in corrosion and hose failure.

Do make sure that the hose will not be rubbing on any edges once installed.

Do use the correct type and size of tool when making the connections.

Do not start to bend hoses near to the crimped end fitting.

Do not twist or stretch hoses.

Do not over tighten fittings. Over tightening may result in stress corrosion cracking (SCC).

Be aware that heat, flux, solder, chemicals and condensation are some of the external factors that are likely to result in premature failure of a hose assembly.

CHECKLIST

Ensure circuits are flushed to clear any debris in accordance with current standards.

Pressure test the circuit to ensure all connections are sound and secure in accordance with current standards.

Hoses should be inspected at regular intervals for signs of corrosion or damage.

The notes above are for guidance and not exhaustive, if in doubt please contact Technical Support. Failure to observe and comply with the above guidance notes may result in a hose failure and invalidate any warranty.