Hose Assembly Instructions

Wherever a hose assembly is used in either a static or dynamic flexing application, it is necessary to ensure that the center line bend radius is not taken below the minimum bend radius for the hose. Hose assemblies should not be installed in such a manner that a torque loading is imposed, either during installation, or in subsequent use. Torque loading of the hose creates stresses in the hose, which can shorten the hose life, or cause the hose to collapse.

Whilst assembling the second end fitting, especially if it is a female union type or fitting, it is necessary to ensure that the final tightening of the nut does not also rotate the spigot, thus imposing the torque to the hose. In the case of re-usable fittings the hex on the body should be held with a spanner to prevent rotation.

When the hose includes elbow fittings at both ends, it is important to ensure the correct alignment of the elbows relative to each other during hose manufacture. It is important to ensure that the hose is connected the right way round when installed. When the hose has an elbow at one end and a straight fitting the other end, always connect the elbow end first, to prevent possible mis-alignment.

In applications where the hose undergoes dynamic flexing, it is necessary to ensure that all bends in the hose are in one plane. A hose which is bent in two or more planes and then flexed is subject to torsional forces which may damage the hose.

Damage

Any visible evident damage to the hose, such as broken strands of braid, of severe distortion of the hose, or damage to the end fittings is cause for the hose to be withdrawn from service. The cause of the damage should then be identified, and steps taken to ensure that it does not re-occur.