

# Application Data


## General Hose Information

### General Care and Maintenance of Hose

Hose should not be subjected to any form of abuse in service. It should be handled with reasonable care. Hose should not be dragged over sharp or abrasive surfaces unless specifically designed for such service. Care should be taken to protect hose from severe end loads for which the hose or hose assembly was not designed. Hose should be used at or below its rated working pressure; any changes in pressure should be made gradually so as to not subject the hose to excessive surge pressures. Hose should not be kinked or be run over by equipment. In handling large size hose, dollies should be used whenever possible; slings or handling rigs, properly placed, should be used to support heavy hose used in oil suction and discharge service.

### Hose Repair

There are some circumstances in which chemical hoses can be repaired. For example, if a hose has been kinked near the coupling and a close inspection of the assembly reveals that this is the only damage, the assembly can be repaired.

 **WARNING** Wear safety glasses, gloves, and protective clothing when cutting hose. They will help protect your eyes and skin from flying debris. When recoupling a used hose assembly, begin by cutting the hose far enough beyond the shank to eliminate the possibility of

cutting into the shank. When cutting out a kink, cut behind the kink far enough so that the ID/OD of the remaining hose is round. Use calipers to confirm roundness. Make sure to cut the hose squarely. Next wipe the inner tube of the cut end with a clean rag.

Before recoupling the hose, make sure to carefully inspect the tube. This is important because it is easy to see the condition of the tube and reinforcement of the hose when the coupling is cut off. Look for any evidence of deterioration of the hose tube. If there are signs of deterioration, remove the hose assembly from service. If after close inspection none of these signs is present, the hose may be recoupled.

Any hose that has been used to convey an abrasive material, such as plastic pellets and powders, should not be recoupled due to the inherent thickness reduction that results from the transfer of abrasive materials.

Finally, pressure test and tag any recoupled assembly as recommended.

### Storage

Proper storage conditions can enhance and extend substantially the ultimate life of hose products. Rubber hose products in storage can be affected adversely by temperature, humidity, ozone, sunlight, oils, solvents, corrosive liquids and fumes, insects, rodents and radioactive materials. The appropriate method for storing hose depends to a great extent on its size (diameter

and length), the quantity to be stored, and the way in which it is packaged. Hose should not be piled or stacked to such an extent that the weight of the stack creates distortions on the lengths stored at the bottom. Since hose products vary considerably in size, weight, and length, it is not practical to establish definite recommendations on this point. Hose having a very light wall will not support as much load as could a hose having a heavier wall or hose having a wire reinforcement. Hose which is shipped in coils or bales should be stored so that the coils are in a horizontal plane.

### Storage Do's:

- Whenever feasible, rubber hose products should be stored in their original shipping containers which provide some protection against the deteriorating effects of oils, solvents, and corrosive liquids; shipping containers also afford some protection against ozone and sunlight.
- Certain rodents and insects will damage rubber hose products, and adequate protection from them should be provided. Be sure ends are capped to keep out insects, rodents, and other contaminants that can damage the hose.
- Hose shipped in coils or bales should be stored so the coils are in a horizontal plane.

- Store items on a first-in, first-out basis. Remember that even under the best of conditions, an unusually long shelf life will deteriorate certain rubber products. Inspect and test the hose assembly before placing it in service. Usually, any wear or damage will be apparent during inspection or testing.
- The ideal temperature for the storage of rubber products ranges from 50° to 70°F (10-21°C) with a maximum limit of 100°F (38°C). If stored below 32°F (0°C), some rubber products become stiff and will require warming before being placed in service.
- Storage areas should be relatively cool and dark, and free of dampness and mildew. Items should be stored on a first-in, first-out basis, since even under the best of conditions, an unusually long shelf life could deteriorate certain rubber products.

### Storage Don'ts:

- Don't pile or stack hose to such an extent that the weight of the stack distorts the lengths stored on the bottom. Remember that hose having a very light wall will not support as much load as a hose having a heavier wall or wire reinforcement.