Application Data

General Hose Information

- Don't store rubber products near heat sources such as radiators and base heaters, or near electrical equipment that might generate ozone. Also do not store hose for long periods in geographical areas of known high ozone concentration. Ozone ages rubber.
- Don't expose hose to direct or reflected sunlight during storage. This ages rubber
- Don't store uncovered hose under fluorescent or mercury lamps. They generate light waves harmful to rubber.
- Don't hang hose assemblies on hooks, nails, or other devices which could cut or damage hose.

The Rubber Manufacturers Association has published separately a series of Hose Technical Information bulletins describing hoses designed for different applications which detail Maintenance, Testing and Inspection recommendations. Refer to the *RMA Catalog of Publications*, issued annually, to determine the availability of the latest edition. Bulletins published include the following:

Publication No.

IP 11—1— Steam Hose

IP 11—2 — Anhydrous Ammonia Hose

IP 11—4— Oil Suction and Discharge Hose

IP 11—5— Welding Hose

IP 11—6— Fire Hose

IP 11—7— Chemical Hose

IP 11—8— Fuel Dispensing Hose

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Proper Used Hose Storage

Before placing used hose in storage, completely drain it and flush out any potentially explosive vapors or corrosive residues.

Also make sure you dispose of waste in a manner that complies with federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

⚠ WARNING: Take extreme care when flushing out a chemical hose with water. Some chemicals, such as concentrated acids, may react with water and cause spattering. These materials can cause serious personal injury or death if they get into eyes or onto skin. Wear safety glasses, gloves and other protective clothing to help guard against this.

Continue by laying the hose assembly on a solid support, allowing air to circulate through it. This helps extend the hose life. Further, store the hose in a cool, dark, dry place at a temperature ideally between 50°F and 70°F.

Proper Hose Handling

Proper hose handling can help preserve hose assembly life and work environment safety. Therefore, consider the following points when handling hose assemblies.

- Avoid crushing or kinking the hose. This can cause severe damage to the reinforcement that isn't always obvious when looking at the cover.
- Do not drag the hose or lift a large bore hose from the middle of its length with the ends hanging down. Doing so can cause kinking, cover cuts, hose reinforcement damage, and coupling damage.
- Limit the curvature of the hose to the minimum bend radius recommended by the manufacturer. Also avoid sharp bends at the end fittings and at manifold connections.
- Do not exceed pressure and temperature limits because this could damage the hose and ultimately result in serious bodily injury or property damage. Monitor pressure and temperature during hose use.
- Never allow chemicals, solvents, or any other hazardous materials to drip onto ground. Always comply with environmental laws.
- Never allow chemicals to drip on the exterior of a hose or allow hose to lay in a pool of chemicals. The hose cover may not have the chemical resistance of the tube. If a corrosive material comes into contact with the hose reinforcement, the result could be early hose failure.
- Avoid extreme flexing of the hose near the coupling. If necessary, use elbows in the piping system to assure a straight line connection with the hose.
- Protect hose from heat, flame, cutting, and twisting. Use shields or clamps to do this.
- Support hose to avoid mechanical strain on couplings.
- Be aware that dropping or dragging the assembly, chemical incompatibility, exposure to temperature extremes, or extensive internal coupling abrasion can cause leaks and reduce coupling retention.

⚠ WARNING: Do not use damaged hose. Doing so could result in serious personal injury or death.