

Application Data

General Hose Information

Cleaning Hose Assemblies

Cleaning of hose assemblies should be done at a facility with the means of disposing of wastes and hazardous materials properly. All water and/or cleaning solutions used should be retained and disposed of in a way that complies with applicable laws.

Boston does not recommend that distributors handle hose assemblies that have not been cleaned properly.

When you clean a tank or change the materials to be transferred, clean the hose assemblies. Three methods can be used: the soak tank, the closed loop system, or the rotating brush. The most appropriate method will depend on the hose use and location.

⚠️ WARNING: Use of pressure wands to clean hose is not recommended. The high concentration of heat and pressure in a confined area can damage the hose inner tube and lead to hose bursting, leakage, spraying, or end blow-offs. This could cause serious personal injury or death.

⚠️ WARNING: Always wear safety glasses, gloves, and protective clothing when cleaning hose, no matter which hose cleaning method you use. Otherwise, burns, blisters, eye damage or other injuries could occur.

If you choose the soak tank method, the cleaning solution usually caustic soda and water- should be no more than 150°F. Gently lay the hose in the cleaning solution to prevent it from splashing.

Soak the hose no more than 15 minutes to prevent the hose from becoming brittle with a shortened service life. Flush the hose thoroughly with clean water. After making sure that all the water is drained from the hose, store the hose in a cool, dry place. Once the hose has cooled (approximately 45 minutes), cap the ends to keep contaminants out.

The second method of cleaning is the closed-loop system. With this method, the caustic solution used to clean the tank is also pumped through the hose and back to the tank. Typically, fluid is 180°F and is pumped through the system until the tank is clean.

When the cleaning process is complete, flush the hose thoroughly with water. Store the hose in a cool, dry place. Cap the ends to keep contamination out.

⚠️ WARNING: Strong acids should be thoroughly drained prior to and after cleaning to avoid an exothermic reaction.

RMA Class Oil Resistance

Rubber hose is used to convey petroleum products both in the crude and refined stages. The aromatic content of refined gasoline is often adjusted to control the octane rating. The presence of aromatic hydrocarbons in this fuel generally has a greater effect on rubber components than do aliphatic hydrocarbons. Aromatic materials in contact with rubber tend to soften it and reduce its physical properties. For long lasting service, the buyer of gasoline hose should inform the hose manufacturer of the aromatic content of the fuel to be handled so that the proper tube compound can be recommended for the specific application.

The effects of oil on rubber depend on a number of factors that include the type of rubber compound, the composition of the oil, the temperature and time of exposure. Rubber compounds can be classified as to their degree of oil resistance based on their physical properties after exposure to a standard test fluid. In this RMA classification, the rubber samples are immersed in IRM 903 oil at 100°C for 70 hours. (See ASTM Method D-471 for a detailed description of the oil and the testing procedure.) As a guide to the user of the hose in contact with oil, the oil resistance classes and a corresponding description are listed.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AFTER EXPOSURE TO OIL

	Volume Change Maximum	Tensile Strength Retained
Class A (High oil resistance)	+25%	80%
Class B (Medium-High oil resistance)	+65%	50%
Class C (Medium oil resistance)	+100%	40%