

# Glossary

**coupling:** a device attached to the end of hose or conduit to facilitate connection to a suitable fitting and insure a passageway.

**coupling:** a frequently used alternative term for hose end fitting.

**cover steam:** mark or line resulting from applying cover from calendered stock.

**cover:** the outer component usually intended to protect the carcass of a product.

**CPE:** chlorinated polyethylene, a rubber elastomer.

**cracking:** a sharp break or fissure in the surface, generally caused by strain and environmental conditions.

**crazing:** a surface effect on rubber articles characterized by multitudinous minute cracks.

**crimp diameter:** the distance across opposite flats after crimping.

**crimp/crimping:** a hose end fitting attachment method utilizing a number of dies mounted in a radial configuration. The dies close perpendicular to the hose and fitting axis, compressing the collar, ferrule, or sleeve around the hose.

**cure:** the act of vulcanization. See vulcanization.

**cut-off factor:** the hose length to be subtracted from the overall assembly length that allows for the hose coupling end connection extension beyond the end of the hose.

## D

**date code:** any combination of numbers, letters, symbols

or other methods used by a manufacturer to identify the time of manufacture of a product.

**deburr:** to remove ragged edges from the inside diameter of a hose end.

**design factor:** a ratio used to establish the working pressure of the hose, based on the burst strength of the hose.

**DOT:** Department of Transportation.

**durometer:** an instrument for measuring the hardness of rubber and plastic compounds.

## E

**eccentricity:** the condition resulting from the inside and outside diameters not having a common center.

**effusion:** the escape, usually of gases, through a material. See permeation.

**elastic limit:** the limiting extent to which a body may be deformed and yet return to its original shape after removal of the deforming force.

**elastomer:** any one of a group of polymeric materials, usually designated thermoset, such as natural rubber, or thermoplastic, which will soften with application of heat.

**elongation:** the increase in length expressed numerically as a percentage of the initial length.

**end force:** an internal pressure which acts outward toward the ends of the tube.

**endurance test:** a service or laboratory test, conducted to

product failure, usually under normal use conditions.

**enlarged end:** An end with inside diameter greater than that of the main body of hose.

**EPDM:** Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer; an elastomer.

**extrude/extruded/extrusion:** forced through the shaping die of an extruder; extrusion may have a solid or hollow cross section.

## F

**fabric impression:** impression formed on the rubber surface during vulcanization by contact with fabric jacket or wrapper.

**fabricator:** the producer of hose assemblies.

**fatigue:** the weakening or deterioration of a material occurring when a repetitious or continuous application of stress causes strain, which could lead to failure.

**FDA:** United States Food and Drug Administration.

**fire sleeve:** slip-on or integrally extruded sleeve used to retard the effects of fire in certain applications; most often made with silicone and/or ceramic fiber.

**flammable gases/liquid/media:** a flammable gas, including liquefied gas, is one having a closed cup flash point below +100°F (+37.8°C) and a vapor pressure greater than 25 psi. (174.2 KPa).

**flange:** (1) Metal ring attached to pipe nipples. (2) Raised edge on hose.

**flex cracking:** a surface cracking induced by repeated bending and straightening.

**filler:** the yarn which interlaces with the warp yarn to form a woven fabric.

**flow rate:** a volume of media being conveyed in a given time period.

**fluid:** a gas or liquid medium.

**fluorocarbon:** an organic compound containing fluorine directly bonded to carbon. The ability of the carbon atom to form a large variety of structural chains gives rise to many fluorocarbons and fluorocarbon derivatives.

## G

**GPM:** gallons per minute.

**GHT:** garden hose thread.

## H

**heat resistance:** the property or ability to resist the deteriorating effects of elevated temperatures.

**helix:** a shape formed by spiraling a wire or other reinforcement around the cylindrical body of a hose; typically used in suction hose.

**hoop force:** an internal pressure which acts outward on the walls of the inner tube.

**hose:** a flexible conduit consisting of a tube, reinforcement, and usually an outer cover.

**hydrostatic testing:** the use of liquid pressure to test a hose or hose assembly for leakage, twisting, and/or hose change-inlength.