

# Glossary

## I

**I.D.:** the abbreviation for inside diameter.

**identification yarn:** a yarn of single or multiple colors, usually embedded in the hose wall, used to identify the manufacturer.

**impression:** a design formed during vulcanization in the surface of a hose by a method of transfer, such as fabric impression or molded impression.

**impulse:** an application of force in a manner to produce sudden strain or motion, such as hydraulic pressure applied in a hose.

**innertube:** the innermost layer of a hose; the hose material in contact with the medium.

**ISO:** International Organization for Standardization.

## J

**jacket:** (1) A seamless tubular braided or woven ply generally exposed on outside. (2) A woven fabric used during vulcanization by the wrapped "cure" method.

## K

**knitter:** a machine capable of forming a fabric by the action of needles engaging threads in such a manner as to cause a sequence of interlaced loops from forming a continuous tubular structure.

**kinking:** a temporary or permanent distortion of the hose induced by bending beyond the minimum bend radius.

## L

**layer:** a single thickness of rubber or fabric between adjacent parts.

**layline:** the line of printed information that runs parallel on the side of a manufactured hose giving details such as part number, PSI rating, hose size and manufacturing data.

**leno breaker:** an open-mesh fabric made from coarse ply yarns with a leno weave. A leno weave is one in which certain warp threads—termed doup or crossing threads—are passed from side to side of one or more ends—termed standard threads—and are bound in by the filling in this position. Where the crossed interlacing occurs an open perforated structure is formed.

**lined hose:** fire hose having a seamless woven jacket or jackets and an internal rubber tube.

**LPG, LP Gas:** the abbreviation for liquefied petroleum gas.

## M

**machine made:** (1) Mandrel-built reinforced hose made by machine, as opposed to hose built by hand. (2) Tubing that is processed without internal support.

**media, medium:** the substance(s) being conveyed through a system.

**mandrel:** a form, usually of elongated round section, used for size and support hose during fabrication and/or vulcanization. It may be rigid or flexible.

**mandrel built:** a hose fabricated and/or vulcanized on a mandrel.

**mandrel wrapped:** built up by wrapping an unvulcanized sheet on a mandrel.

**manufacturer's identification:** a code symbol used on or in some hose to indicate the manufacturer.

**MAWP:** see pressure, maximum allowable working.

**minimum bend radius (MBR):** minimum radius to which a hose may be bent without compromising the integrity of construction. According to RMA IP-11-7 Chemical Hose Bulletin, crushed or kinked sections where the hose O.D. is reduced by 20% or more of the normal indicate internal damage of the reinforcement and/or tube.

**MSDS:** Material Safety Data Sheet.

**MSHA:** Mine Safety and Health Administration.

## N

**NAHAD:** the abbreviation for the National Association of Hose & Accessories Distributors.

**necking down:** the diminution of the cross-section of a rubber hose.

**nitrile rubber (NBR/Buna-N):** a family of acrylonitrile elastomers used extensively for industrial hose.

**nominal:** a size indicator for reference only.

**nomograph:** a chart used to compare hose size to flow rate to recommended velocity.

**non-conductive:** the inability to transfer an electrical charge.

**nozzle end:** an end of hose in which both the inside and outside diameters are reduced.

**NPT/NPTF:** abbreviation for national pipe threads. See fitting/coupling - Pipe Thread Fittings.

**NSF:** National Sanitation Foundation.

**nylon:** a family of polyamide materials.

## O

**OAL:** see overall length

**O.D.:** the abbreviation for outside diameter.

**oil resistance:** the ability of the materials to withstand exposure to oil.

**oil swell:** the change in volume of a rubber article resulting from contact with oil.

**operating conditions:** the pressure, temperature, motion, and environment to which a hose assembly is subjected.

**overall length (OAL):** the total length of a hose assembly, which consists of the free hose length plus the length of the coupling(s).

**oxidation:** the reaction of oxygen on a material, usually evidenced by a change in the appearance or feel of the surface or by a change in physical properties.

**ozone cracking:** the surface cracks, checks or crazing caused by exposure to an atmosphere containing ozone.