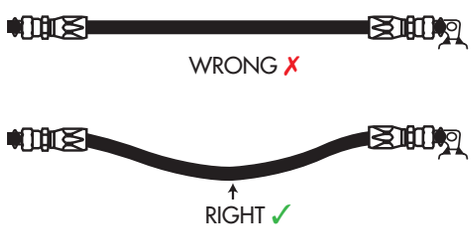
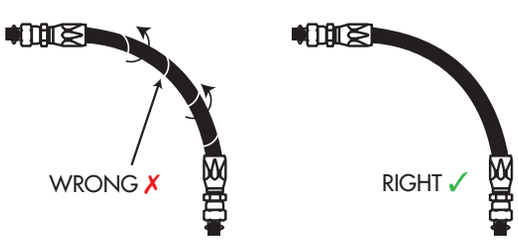
HOSE ROUTING & INSTALLATION



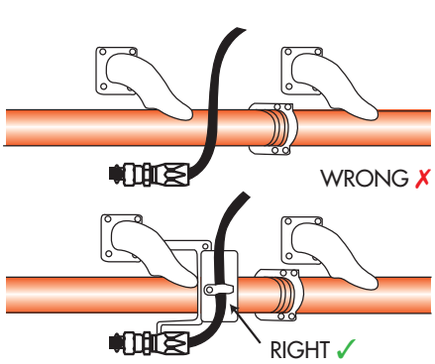
Allow for slack and hose shorten

Under pressure, a hose can change in length. Always provide some slack in the hose to allow for this shortening or elongation.



Avoid hose twisting

Hoses that have been installed with a twist them can result in pressures forcing them straight when in use, possibly loosening the fitting nut. This can loosen the fitting nut. Twisting can cause reinforcement separation increasing the possibility of burst.

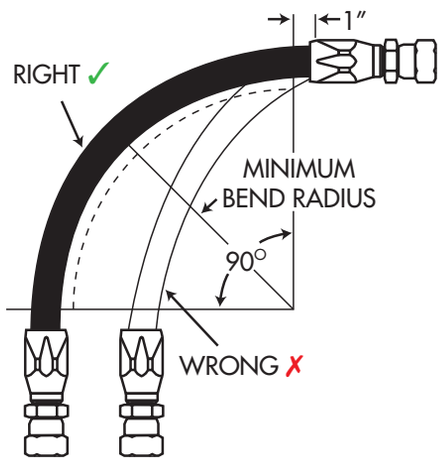


Protect hose from heat sources

If hose lines pass near a heat source, they should be insulated by a heat resistant cover or sleeve. Brackets and clamps should be used to keep hoses in place and reduce abrasion. Plastic or steel protective coil or abrasion resistant sleeves should be placed over the hose when clamps or brackets cannot be used. Protective sleeves should also be used to aid in the overflexing of hose past its recommended bend radius.

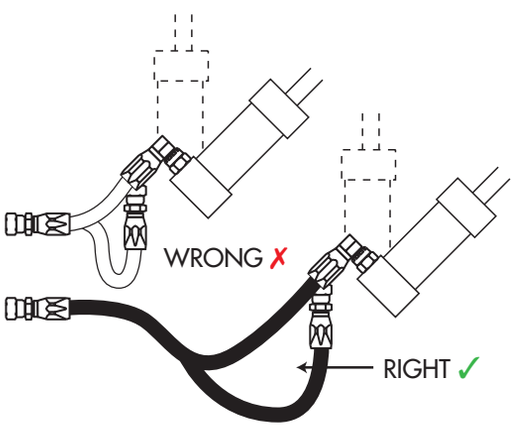
CARE OF HOSES

HOSE ROUTING & INSTALLATION



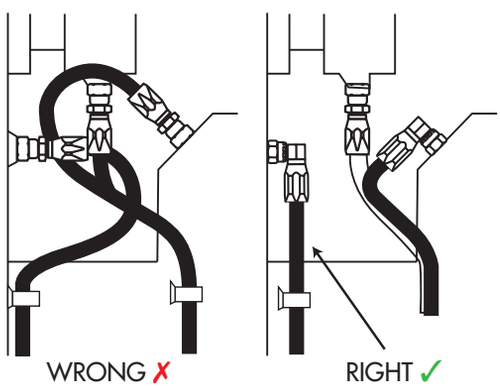
Observe minimum bend radius

Always ensure minimum bend radius are observed and that hose length used is long enough so that hose does not kink or restrict flow.



Do not over flex hose

Make sure in applications where there is considerable vibration or flexing, additional hose length is used to ensure excess stress on the hose is reduced.



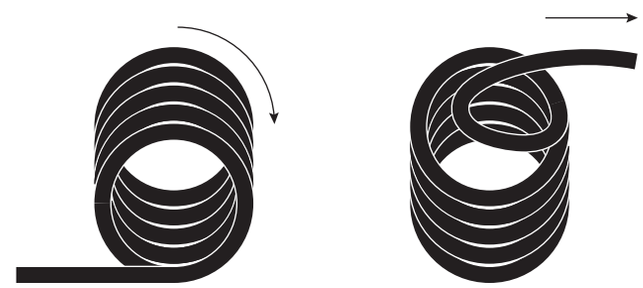
Use 45/90 degree fittings when applicable

When feasible make use of 90 and 45 degree fittings.

HOSE ROUTING & INSTALLATION

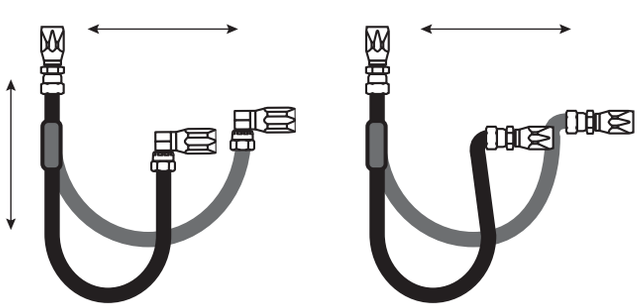
DO NOT KINK HOSE

RIGHT ✓ WRONG ✗



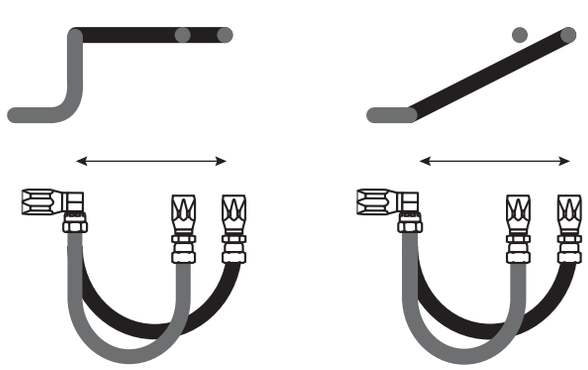
ADJUST PIPING TO AVOID KINKING

RIGHT ✓ WRONG ✗



KEEP HOSE IN ONE PLACE TO AVOID TORSION

RIGHT ✓ WRONG ✗



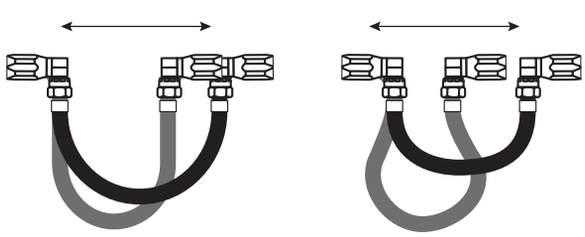
HOSE ROUTING & INSTALLATION

DO NOT TORQUE HOSE

RIGHT ✓ WRONG ✗

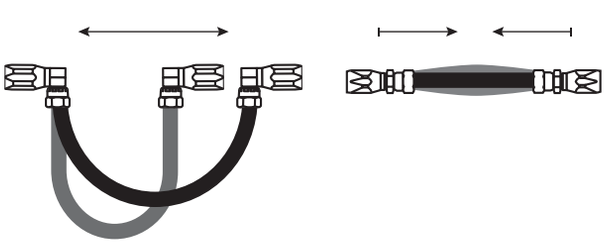
USE THE CORRECT LENGTH

RIGHT ✓ WRONG ✗



DO NOT AXIALLY COMPRESS HOSE

RIGHT ✓ WRONG ✗



AVOID CONTACT WITH OTHER ITEMS

RIGHT ✓ WRONG ✗