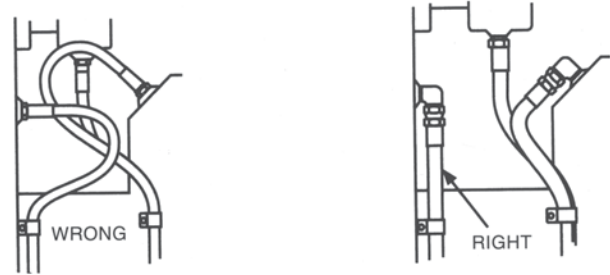
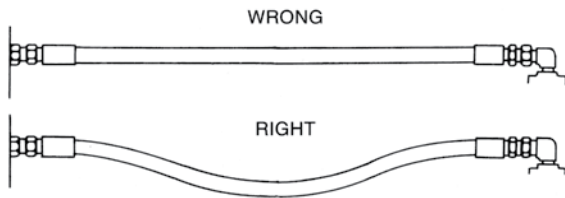


## Correct Assembly & Installation

Satisfactory performance and appearance depend upon proper hose installation. Excessive length destroys the trim appearance of an installation and adds unnecessarily to the cost of the equipment. Hose assemblies of insufficient length to permit

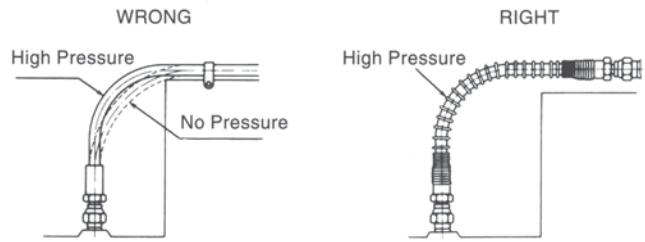
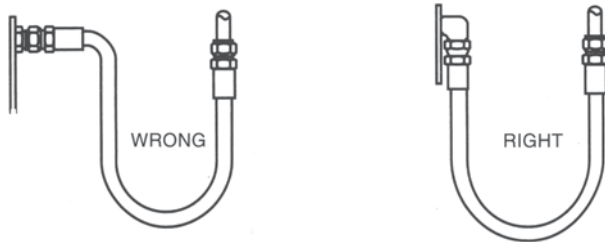
adequate flexing, expansion or contraction will cause poor power transmission and shorten the life of the hose.

The diagrams below offer suggestions for proper hose installations to obtain the maximum in performance and economy.



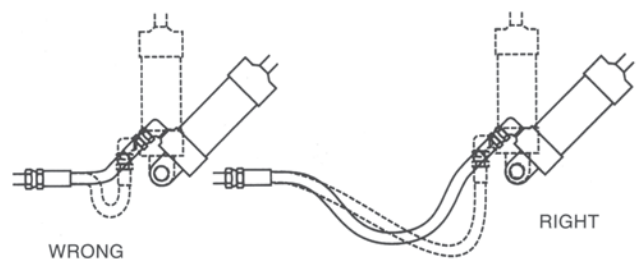
Since hose may change in length from +2% to -4% under the surge of high pressure, provide sufficient slack for expansion and contraction.

Obtain direct routing of hose through use of 45° and 90° adapters and fittings. Improve appearance by avoiding excessive hose length.



Avoid a sharp twist or bend in the hose by using the proper angle adapters.

Due to changes in the length when a hose is pressurized, do not clamp at bends so curves absorb changes and protect the hose with a spring guard. Do not clamp high and low pressure lines together and protect the hose with a spring guard.

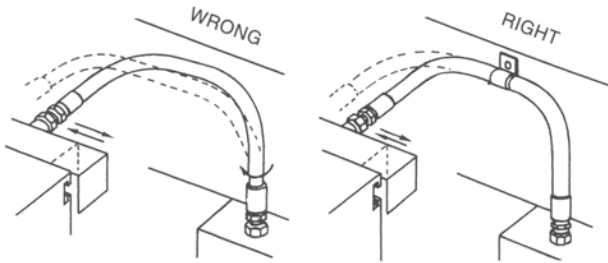


Where the radius falls below the required minimum, an angle adapter should be used as shown above to avoid a sharp bend in the hose.

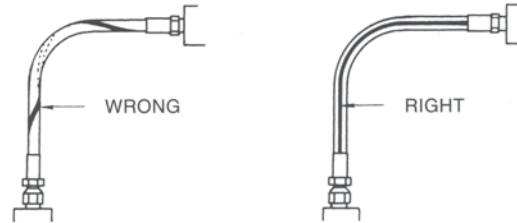
Adequate hose length is most important to distribute movement on flexing applications and to avoid abrasion.

Because we continually examine ways to improve our products, we reserve the right to alter specifications or discontinue products without prior notice.

## Correct Assembly & Installation

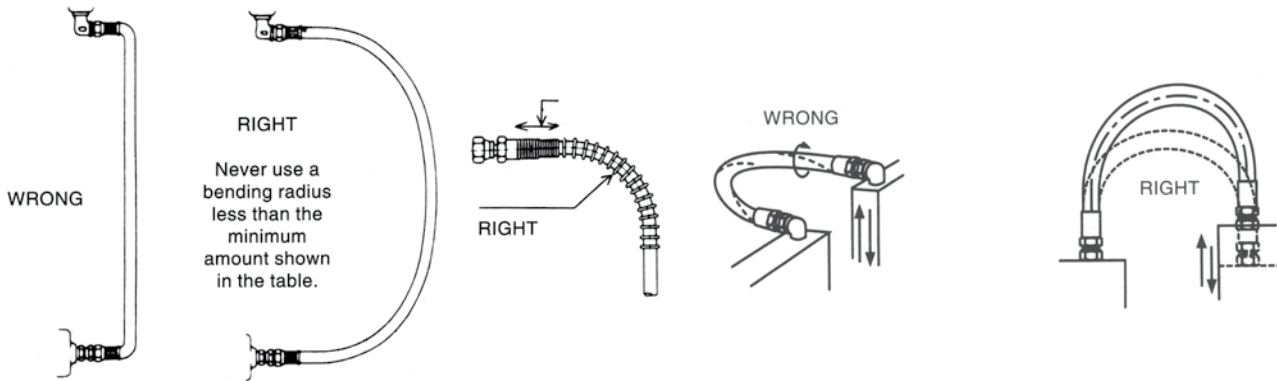


To avoid twisting in hose lines bent in two planes, clamp hose at change of plane, as shown.



Hose should not be twisted.

Hose is weakened when installed in a twisted position. Also pressure in twisted hose tends to loosen fitting connections. Design so that machine motion produces bending rather than twisting.



To prevent twisting and distortion, hose should be bent in the same plane as the motion of the boss to which the hose is connected.

Never use a bending radius less than the minimum shown in the hose specification tables. Avoid sharp bends in hoses to reduce collapsing of lines and restriction of flow by using a proper spring guard. Exceeding minimum bend radius will greatly reduce hose assembly life.

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