



## All Hose Inc. Safety Guide for Selecting and Using Hose, Fittings, Connectors, and Accessories

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**WARNING:** Failure or improper selection or improper use of hose, tubing, fittings, assemblies, valves, connectors, conductors or related accessories ("Products") can cause death, personal injury and property damage. Possible consequences of failure or improper selection or improper use of these Products include but are not limited to:

- Fittings thrown off at high speed.
- High velocity fluid discharge.
- Explosion or burning of the conveyed fluid.
- Electrocution from high voltage electric powerlines.
- Contact with suddenly moving or falling objects that are controlled by the conveyed fluid.
- Injections by high-pressure fluid discharge.
- Dangerously whipping Hose.
- Tube or pipe burst.
- Weld joint fracture.
- Contact with conveyed fluids that may be hot, cold, toxic or otherwise injurious.
- Sparking or explosion caused by static electricity buildup or other sources of electricity.
- Sparking or explosion while spraying paint or flammable liquids.
- Injuries resulting from inhalation, ingestion or exposure to fluids.

Before selecting or using any of these products, it is important that you read and follow the instructions below.

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- 1.0 Scope: This safety guide provides instructions for selecting and using (including assembling, installing, and maintaining) these products. For convenience all hoses made with a thermoplastic, fluoropolymer, or other material core are called "Hose". All assemblies made with Hose are called "Hose Assemblies". All products commonly called "fittings", "couplings" or "adapters" are called "Fittings". Valves are fluid system components that control the passage of fluid. Related accessories are ancillary devices that enhance or monitor performance including crimping, bending, cutting, deburring, swaging machines, sensors, tags, lockout handles, spring guards and associated tooling. This safety guide is a supplement to and is to be used with the specific All Hose Inc. publications for the specific Hose, Fittings and Related Accessories that are being considered for use.
- 1.1 Fail-Safe: Hose, Hose Assemblies, and Fittings can and do-fail-without warning for many reasons. Design all systems and equipment in a fail-safe mode, so that failure of the Hose, Hose Assembly or Fitting will not endanger persons or property.
- 1.2 Distribution: Provide a copy of this safety guide to each person responsible for selecting or using Hose, and Fitting products. Do not select or use All Hose Inc. Hose, or Fittings without thoroughly reading and understanding this safety guide as well as the specific All Hose Inc. publications for the Products.

1.3 User Responsibility: Due to the wide variety of operating conditions and applications for Hose and Fittings All Hose Inc. does not represent or warrant that any particular Hose or Fitting is suitable for any specific end use system. This safety guide does not analyze all technical parameters that must be considered in selecting a product. The user, through its own analysis and testing, is solely responsible for:

- Making the final selection of the Products.
- Assuring that the user's requirements are met, and that the application presents no health or safety hazards.
- Following the safety guide for Related Accessories and being trained to operate Related Accessories.
- Providing all appropriate health and safety warnings on the equipment on which the Products are used.
- Assuring compliance with all applicable government and industry standards.

## 2.0 HOSE AND FITTINGS SELECTION INSTRUCTION

2.1 Electrical Conductivity: Certain applications require that the Hose be nonconductive to prevent electrical current flow. Other applications require the Hose and the Fittings and the Hose/Fitting interface to be sufficiently conductive to drain off static electricity. Extreme care must be exercised when selecting Hose, and Fittings for these or any other applications in which electrical conductivity or nonconductivity is a factor. The electrical conductivity or nonconductivity of Hose and Fittings is dependent upon many factors and may be susceptible to change. These factors include but are not limited to the various materials used to make the Hose and the Fittings, Fitting finish (some Fitting finishes are electrically conductive while others are nonconductive), manufacturing methods (including moisture control), how the Fittings contact the Hose, age and amount of deterioration or damage or other changes, moisture content of the Hose at any particular time, and other factors. The following are considerations for electrically nonconductive and conductive Hose.

2.1.1 Electrically Nonconductive Hose: Certain applications require that the Hose be nonconductive to prevent electrical current flow or to maintain electrical isolation. For applications that require Hose to be electrically nonconductive, including but not limited to applications near high voltage electric lines, only special nonconductive Hose can be used. The manufacturer of the equipment in which the nonconductive Hose is to be used must be consulted to be certain that the Hose and Fittings that are selected are proper for the application. Do not use any All Hose Inc. Hose or Fittings for any such application requiring nonconductive Hose, including but not limited to applications near high voltage electric lines or dense magnetic fields, unless (i) the Hose is "nonconductive", and (ii) the manufacturer of the equipment on which the Hose is to be used specifically approves the particular All Hose Inc. Hose and Fittings for such use.

2.1.2 Electrically Conductive Hose: All Hose Inc. manufactures special Hose for certain applications that require electrically conductive Hose. This Hose must be properly connected to the appropriate Fittings and properly grounded in order to dissipate dangerous static charge buildup. All hoses that convey fuels must be grounded. Use of Hoses not approved by the manufacturer of the equipment the hose is to be used on or failure to

properly connect or ground this Hose can cause a fire or an explosion resulting in death, personal injury and property damage.

- 2.2 Pressure: Hose and Fitting selection must be made so that the published maximum working pressure of the Hose and Fittings are equal to or greater than the maximum system pressure. The maximum working pressure of a Hose Assembly is the lower of the respective published maximum working pressures of the Hose and the Fittings used. Surge pressures or peak transient pressures in the system must be below the published maximum working pressure for the Hose and Fitting. Surge pressures and peak pressures can usually only be determined by sensitive electrical instrumentation that measures and indicates pressures at millisecond intervals. Mechanical pressure gauges indicate only average pressures and cannot be used to determine surge pressures or peak transient pressures. Published burst pressure ratings for Hose is for manufacturing test purposes only and is no indication that the Product can be used in applications at the burst pressure or otherwise above the published maximum recommended working pressure.
- 2.3 Suction: hoses used for suction applications must be selected to ensure that the Hose will withstand the vacuum and pressure of the system. Improperly selected Hose may collapse in suction application.
- 2.4 Temperature: Be certain that fluid and ambient temperatures, both steady and transient, do not exceed the limitations of the Hose, Fitting and Seals. Temperatures below and above the recommended limit can degrade Hose, Fittings and Seals to a point where a failure may occur and release fluid. Hose and Fittings performances are normally degraded at elevated temperature. Material compatibility can also change at temperatures outside of the rated range. Properly insulate and protect the Hose Assembly when routing near hot objects (e.g. manifolds), Do not use any Hose in any application where failure of the Hose could result in the conveyed fluids (or vapors or mist from the conveyed fluids) contacting any open flame, molten metal, or other potential fire ignition source that could cause burning or explosion of the conveyed fluids or vapors.
- 2.5 Fluid Compatibility: Hose Assembly selection must assure compatibility of the Hose, Fitting, cover, reinforcement, Plating and Seals with the fluid media used. For fluid compatibility see manufacturer's guidelines for different materials including but not limited to Dupont for PTFE fluid compatibility. Also follow any industry standards and guidelines specific to the application the hose is being selected to. information is offered only as a guide. Actual service life can only be determined by the end user by testing under all extreme conditions and other analysis. Hose that is chemically compatible with a particular fluid must be assembled using Fittings and adapters containing likewise compatible seals.
- 2.6 Permeation: Permeation (that is, seepage through the Hose or Seal) will occur from inside the Hose or Fitting to outside when Hose or Fitting is used with gases, liquid and gas fuels, and refrigerants (including but not limited to such materials as helium, diesel fuel, gasoline, natural gas, or LPG). This permeation may result in high concentrations of vapors which are potentially flammable, explosive, or toxic, and in loss of fluid. Dangerous explosions, fires, and other hazards can result when using the wrong Hose for such applications. The system designer must consider the fact that this permeation will take place and must not use Hose or Fitting if this permeation could be hazardous. The system designer must consider all legal, government, insurance, or any other special regulations which govern the use of fuels and refrigerants. Never use a Hose or Fitting even though the fluid compatibility is acceptable

without considering the potential hazardous effects that can result from permeation through the Hose Assembly. Permeation of moisture from outside the Hose or Fitting to inside the Hose or Fitting will also occur in Hose assemblies, regardless of internal pressure. If this moisture permeation would have detrimental effects (particularly, but not limited to refrigeration and air conditioning systems), incorporation of sufficient drying capacity in the system or other appropriate system safeguards should be selected and used. The sudden pressure release of highly pressurized gas could also result in Explosive Decompression failure of permeated Seals and Hoses.

- 2.7 Size: Transmission of power by means of pressurized fluid varies with pressure and rate of flow. The size of the components must be adequate to keep pressure losses to a minimum and avoid damage due to heat generation or excessive fluid velocity.
- 2.8 Routing: Attention must be given to optimum routing to minimize inherent problems (kinking or flow restriction due to Hose collapse, twisting of the Hose, proximity to hot objects or heat sources). For additional routing recommendations see SAE J1273 and ISO 17165-2. Hose Assemblies have a finite life and should be installed in a manner that allows for ease of inspection and future replacement. Hose because of its relative short life, should not be used in residential and commercial buildings inside of inaccessible walls or floors, unless specifically allowed in the product literature. Always review all product literature for proper installation and routing instructions.
- 2.9 Environment: Care must be taken to ensure that the Hose, Tube and Fittings are either compatible with or protected from the environment (that is, surrounding conditions) to which they are exposed. Environmental conditions including but not limited to ultraviolet radiation, sunlight, heat, ozone, moisture, water, salt water, chemicals and air pollutants can cause degradation and premature failure.
- 2.10 Mechanical Loads: External forces can significantly reduce Hose, Tube and Fitting life or cause failure. Mechanical loads which must be considered include excessive flexing, twist, kinking, tensile or side loads, bend radius, and vibration. Use of swivel type Fittings or adapters may be required to ensure no twist is put into the Hose. Use of proper Hose or Tube clamps may also be required to reduce external mechanical loads. Unusual applications may require special testing prior to Hose selection.
- 2.11 Physical Damage: Care must be taken to protect Hose from wear, snagging, kinking, bending smaller than minimum bend radius and cutting, any of which can cause premature Hose failure. Any Hose that has been kinked or bent to a radius smaller than the minimum bend radius, and any Hose that has been cut or is cracked or is otherwise damaged should be removed and discarded. Fittings with damages such as scratches on sealing surfaces and deformation should be replaced.
- 2.12 Proper End Fitting: See instructions 3.2 through 3.5. These recommendations may be substantiated by testing to industry standards such as SAE 3517 for hydraulic applications
- 2.13 Length: When determining the proper Hose or Tube length of an assembly take into consideration. The Hose length change due to pressure and the Hose machine tolerances and movements. When routing short hose assemblies, it is recommended that the minimum free hose length is always used. Consult the hose manufacturer for their minimum free hose length recommendations. Hose assemblies should be installed in such a way that any motion or flexing occurs within the same plane.

- 2.14 Specifications and Standards: When selecting Hose and Fittings, government, industry, and All Hose Inc. specifications and recommendations must be reviewed and followed as applicable.
- 2.15 Hose Cleanliness: Hose components may vary in cleanliness levels. Care must be taken to ensure that the Hose Assembly selected has an adequate level of cleanliness for the application.
- 2.16 Radiant Heat: Hose and Seals can be heated to destruction without contact by such nearby items as hot manifolds or molten metal. The same heat source may then initiate a fire. This can occur despite the presence of cool air around the Hose or Seal. Performance of Hose and Fitting subjected to the heat could be degraded.
- 2.17 Welding or Brazing: When using a torch or arc welder in close proximity to hose, the hose should be removed or shielded with appropriate fire resistant materials. Flame or weld spatter could burn through the Hose or Seal and possibly ignite escaping fluid resulting in a catastrophic failure. Heating of plated parts, including Hose Fittings and adapters, above 450°F (232°C) such as during welding, brazing or soldering may emit deadly gases. Any elastomer seal on fittings shall be removed prior to welding or brazing, any metallic surfaces shall be protected after brazing or welding when necessary.
- 2.18 Atomic Radiation: Atomic radiation affects all materials used in Hose assemblies. Since the long-term effects may be unknown, do not expose Hose assemblies to atomic radiation. Nuclear applications may require special Hose and Fittings.
- 2.19 Unlocking Couplings: Ball locking couplings or other Fittings with quick disconnect ability can unintentionally disconnect if they are dragged over obstructions, or if the sleeve or other disconnect member, is bumped or moved enough to cause disconnect. Threaded Fittings should be considered where there is a potential for accidental uncoupling.

### 3.0 HOSE AND FITTINGS ASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

- 3.1 Component Inspection: Prior to assembly, a careful examination of the Hose and Fittings must be performed. All components must be checked for correct style, size, catalog number, and length. The Hose must be examined for cleanliness, obstructions, cover looseness, kinks, cuts or any other visible defects. Inspect the Fitting and sealing surfaces for burrs, nicks, corrosion or other imperfections. Do NOT use any component that displays any signs of nonconformance.
- 3.2 Hose and Fitting Assembly: Do not assemble a All Hose Inc. Fitting on a All Hose Inc. Hose that is not specifically listed by All Hose Inc. for that Fitting, unless authorized in writing by All Hose Inc. Do not assemble a All Hose Inc. Fitting on another manufacturer's Hose or a All Hose Inc. Hose on another manufacturer's Fitting unless (i) All Hose Inc. approves the Assembly in writing or that combination is expressly approved in the appropriate All Hose Inc. literature for the specific All Hose Inc. product, and (ii) the user verifies the Assembly and the application through analysis and testing. For All Hose Inc. Hose that does not specify an All Hose Inc. Fitting, the user is solely responsible for the election of the proper Fitting and Hose Assembly procedures. To prevent the possibility of problems such as leakage at the Fitting or system contamination, it is important to completely remove all debris from the cutting operation before installation of the Fittings. The manufacturers assembly procedures must be referred to when installing fittings onto hose assemblies, as well as a comprehensive training by said manufacturer.
- 3.3 Related Accessories: Do not crimp or swage any All Hose Inc. Hose or Fitting with anything but the listed swage or crimp machine and dies in accordance with All Hose Inc. published

instructions. Do not crimp or swage another manufacturer's Fitting with a All Hose Inc. crimp or swage die unless authorized in writing by All Hose Inc.

- 3.4 Parts: Do not use any All Hose Inc. Fitting part (including but not limited to nut, collar, or insert) except with the correct All Hose Inc. mating parts, in accordance with All Hose Inc. published instructions, unless authorized in writing by All Hose Inc.
- 3.5 Pre-installation Inspection: Prior to installation, a careful examination of the Hose Assembly must be performed. Inspect the Hose Assembly for any damage or defects. DO NOT use any Hose Assembly that displays any signs of nonconformance.
- 3.6 Minimum Bend Radius: Installation of a Hose at less than the minimum listed bend radius may significantly reduce the Hose life. Particular attention must be given to preclude sharp bending at the Hose to Fitting juncture. Any bending during installation at less than the minimum bend radius must be avoided. If any Hose is kinked during installation, the Hose must be discarded.
- 3.7 Twist Angle and Orientation: Hose Assembly installation must be such that relative motion of machine components does not produce twisting.
- 3.8 Securement: In many applications, it may be necessary to restrain, protect, or guide the Hose to protect it from damage by unnecessary flexing, pressure surges, and contact with other mechanical components. Care must be taken to ensure such restraints do not introduce additional stress or wear points.
- 3.9 Proper Connection of Ports: Proper physical installation of the Hose Assembly requires a correctly installed port connection insuring that no twist or torque is transferred to the Hose when the Fittings are being tightened or otherwise during use.
- 3.10 External Damage: Proper installation is not complete without ensuring that tensile loads, side loads, kinking, flattening, potential abrasion, thread damage or damage to sealing surfaces are corrected or eliminated. See instruction 2.10.
- 3.11 System Checkout: All air entrapment must be eliminated, and the system pressurized to the maximum system pressure (at or below the Hose maximum working pressure) and checked for proper function and freedom from leaks. Personnel must stay out of potentially hazardous areas while testing and using.
- 3.12 Routing: The Hose Assembly should be routed in such a manner so if a failure does occur, the escaping media will not cause personal injury or property damage. In addition, if fluid media comes in contact with hot surfaces, open flame or sparks, a fire or explosion may occur. See section 2.4.
- 3.13 Ground Fault Equipment Protection Devices (GFEPDs); **WARNING! Fire and Shock Hazard.** To minimize the danger of fire if the heating cable of a Multihose bundle is damaged or improperly installed, use a Ground Fault Equipment Protection Device. "Electrical fault currents may be insufficient to trip a conventional circuit breaker. For ground fault protection, the IEEE 515: ([www.ansi.org](http://www.ansi.org)) standard for heating cables recommends the use of GFEPDs with a nominal 30 milliampere trip level for "piping systems in classified areas, those areas requiring a high degree of maintenance, or which may be exposed to physical abuse or corrosive atmospheres".

#### 4.0 HOSE AND FITTING MAINTENANCE AND REPLACEMENT INSTRUCTIONS

- 4.1 Even with proper selection and installation, Hose life may be significantly reduced without a continuing maintenance program. The severity of the application, risk potential from a possible Hose failure, and experience with any Hose failures in the application or in similar applications should determine the frequency of the inspection and the replacement for the Products so that Products are replaced before any failure occurs. Certain products require maintenance and

inspection per industry requirements. Failure to adhere to these requirements may lead to premature failure. A maintenance program must be established and followed by the user and, at minimum, must include instructions 4.2 through 4.7

4.2 Visual Inspection Hose/Fitting: Any of the following conditions require immediate shut down and replacement of the Hose Assembly:

- Fitting slippage on Hose;
- Damaged, cracked, cut or abraded braid
- Cracked, damaged, or badly corroded Fittings;
- Leaks at Fitting or in Hose;
- Kinked, crushed, flattened or twisted Hose

4.3 Visual Inspection All Other: The following items must be tightened, repaired, corrected or replaced as required:

- Leaking port conditions;
- Excess dirt buildup; ... Worn clamps, guards or shields; and
- System fluid level, fluid type, and any air entrapment.

4.4 Functional Test: Operate the system at maximum operating pressure and check for possible malfunctions and leaks. Personnel must avoid potentially hazardous areas while testing and using the system. See section 2.2.

4.5 Replacement Intervals: Hose assemblies and elastomeric seals used on Hose Fittings and adapters will eventually age, harden, wear and deteriorate under thermal cycling and compression set. Hose Assemblies and elastomeric seals should be inspected and replaced at specific replacement intervals, based on previous service life, government or industry recommendations, or when failures could result in unacceptable downtime, damage, or injury risk. See section 1.2. Hose and Fittings may be subjected to internal mechanical and/or chemical wear from the conveying fluid and may fail without warning. The user must determine the product life under such circumstances by testing. Also see section 2.5.

4.6 Hose Inspection and Failure: Hydraulic power is accomplished by utilizing high pressure fluids to transfer energy and do work. Hoses, Fittings and Hose Assemblies all contribute to this by transmitting fluids at high pressures. Fluids under pressure can be dangerous and potentially lethal and, therefore, extreme caution must be exercised when working with fluids under pressure and handling the Hoses transporting the fluids. From time to time, Hose Assemblies will fail if they are not replaced at proper time intervals. Usually these failures are the result of some form of misapplication, abuse, wear or failure to perform proper maintenance. When Hoses fail, generally the high pressure fluids inside escape in a stream which may or may not be visible to the user. Under no circumstances should the user attempt to locate the leak by "feeling" with their hands or any other part of their body. High pressure fluids can and will penetrate the skin and cause severe tissue damage and possibly loss of limb. Even seemingly minor hydraulic fluid injection injuries must be treated immediately by a physician with knowledge of the tissue damaging properties of hydraulic fluid. If a Hose failure occurs, immediately shut down the equipment and leave the area until pressure has been completely released from the Hose Assembly. Simply shutting down the hydraulic pump may or may not eliminate the pressure in the Hose Assembly. Many times check valves, etc., are employed in a system and can cause pressure to remain in a Hose Assembly even when pumps or equipment are not operating. Tiny holes in the Hose, commonly known as pinholes, can eject small,

dangerously powerful but hard to see streams of hydraulic fluid. It may take several minutes or even hours for the pressure to be relieved so that the Hose Assembly may be examined safely. Once the pressure has been reduced to zero, the Hose Assembly may be taken off the equipment and examined. It must always be replaced if a failure has occurred. Never attempt to patch or repair a Hose Assembly that has failed. Consult the nearest All Hose Inc. distributor for Hose Assembly replacement information. Never touch or examine a failed Hose Assembly unless it is obvious that the Hose no longer contains fluid under pressure. The high pressure fluid is extremely dangerous and can cause serious and potentially fatal injury.

4.7 Elastomeric seals: Elastomeric seals will eventually age, harden, wear and deteriorate under thermal cycling and compression set. Elastomeric seals should be inspected and replaced.

4.8 Refrigerant gases: Special care should be taken when working with refrigeration systems. Sudden escape of refrigerant gases can cause blindness if the escaping gases contact the eye and can cause freezing or other severe injuries if it contacts any other portion of the body.

Caution: Matches, candles, open flame or other sources of ignition shall not be used for hose inspection. Leak check solutions should be rinsed off after use.

## 5.0 HOSE STORAGE

5.1 Age Control: Hose and Hose Assemblies must be stored in a manner that facilitates age control and first-in and first-out usage based on manufacturing date of the Hose and Hose Assemblies. Unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer or defined by local laws and regulations:

5.1.1 The shelf life of thermoplastic and polytetrafluoroethylene hose is considered to be unlimited.

5.1.2 Hose Assemblies that pass visual inspection and proof test shall not be stored for longer than 2 years.

5.1.3 Storage: Stored Hose and Hose Assemblies must not be subjected to damage that could reduce their expected service life and must be placed in a cool, dark and dry area with the ends capped. Stored Hose and Hose Assemblies must not be exposed to temperature extremes, ozone, oils, corrosive-liquids or fumes, solvents, high humidity, rodents, insects, ultraviolet light, electromagnetic fields or radioactive materials.