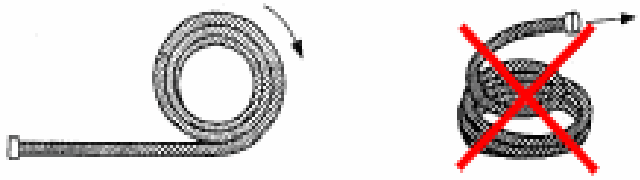
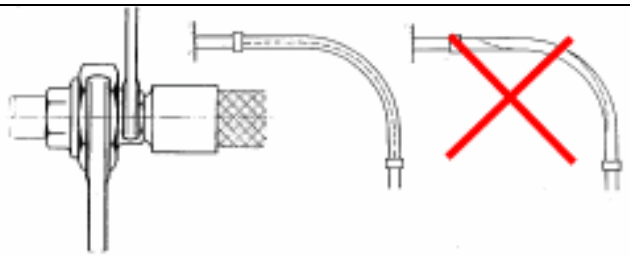
K3.2 Hose assemblies assembly and treatment (Supplement to hose)

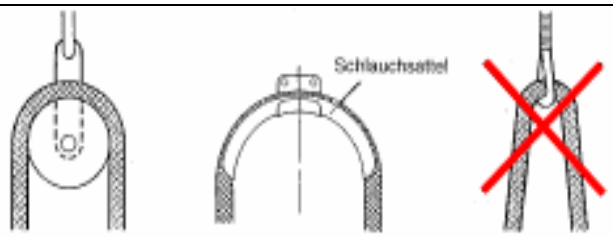
1 Example

Lay the rolled up hose straight by unrolling the hose ring. However, not by pulling on one end of the hose ring, as this causes the hose to fall below the permissible minimum bending radius and the hose to be subjected to unacceptable torsional stress.	

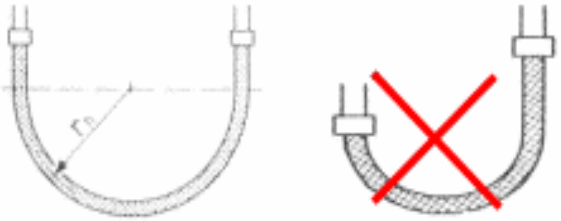
2 Example

Connect the hose line without twisting. For rotatable threaded connections, use a second key to hold it in place.	

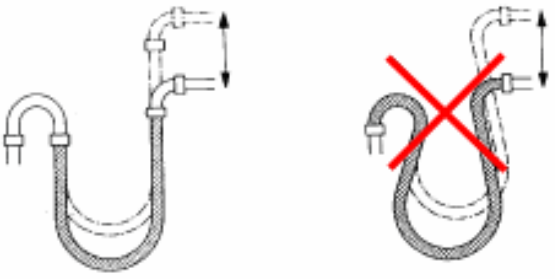
3 Example

Avoid excessive bending stress by using a roller or a hose saddle corresponding to the permissible bending radius.	

4 Example

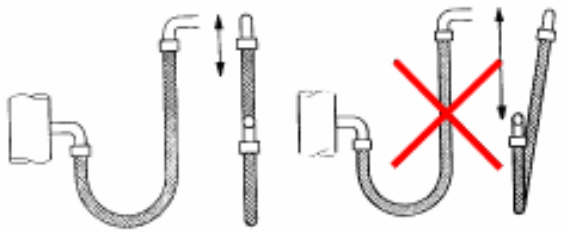
Install the hose line as a 180° bend with sufficiently neutral hose ends. The length is determined according to the manufacturer's specifications (e.g. calculation formula). Determine the installation distance according to the required bending radius.	

5 Example

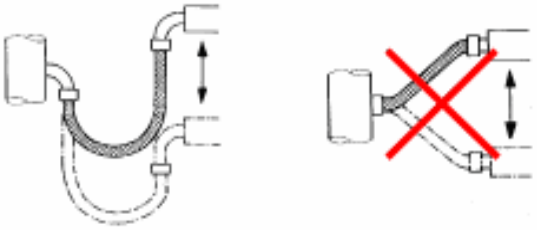
Avoid impermissible bends directly behind the connection fittings by using rigid pipe bends. Observe minimum bending radius (also when using the hose assembly manually).	

K3.2 Hose assemblies assembly and treatment (Supplement to hose)

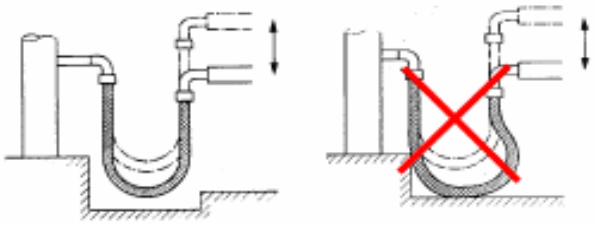
6 Example

Direction of movement and hose axis must be in one plane. This avoids damaging torsional stresses.	

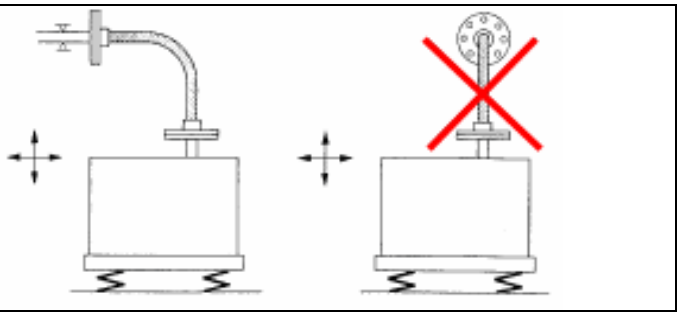
7 Example

No alternating bending stress and no excessive bending directly behind the connection fittings due to the use of rigid pipe bends.	

8 Example

Arrange the hose lines as freely suspended bends in such a way that they do not come into contact with the wall or other objects or with the floor, even when the stroke is extended.	

9 Example

Install the hose line as close as possible to the vibration unit. Connect the hose line without twisting. The main direction of movement of the vibrations and the hose bend must lie in one plane. This avoids damaging torsional stress. A fixed point must be provided on the continuing pipeline. The hose line must not be loaded with the pipe weight.	

10 Example

To absorb two- or three-dimensional vibrations, install the hose line as a 90° angle line.