Corrugated Metal Hose *(Fabrication Options)*

B. Testing Options:

Standard Leak Testing - Every corrugated hose assembly is leak tested prior to shipment. Standard testing consists of pressurizing the assembly with air and then submerging the entire assembly under water. This method is reliable and sufficient for the majority of applications.

Hydrostatic Testing - While the standard test is designed to detect leaks, hydrostatic testing is designed to test the assembly's strength. Testing of an assembly to its full permissible test pressure can be economically and accurately accomplished by filling the assembly with liquid while concurrently evacuating all air. The assembly is then hydrostatically pressurized using high pressure pumps. The test pressure is maintained for a predetermined period of time.

High Pressure Gas - Testing with air under water, at pressures of up to 2500 psi, is available for specialized applications. For a more sensitive test, the use of gases such as nitrogen or helium can be requested.

Dye Penetrant - Dye penetrant testing is available for both leak and for weld bead inspection, in accordance with Hose Master procedures or to customer specified standards.

Helium Mass Spectrometer - This is the most sensitive leak detection method generally available. The standard test method is to attach the assembly to a mass spectrometer and generate a very high vacuum in the assembly. The exterior of the assembly is then flooded with helium. The relatively tiny helium atoms penetrate even very small openings and are drawn into the mass spectrometer where they are detected and the leak size quantified. Helium Mass Spectrometer testing can be modified to satisfy customer or regulatory agency requirements.

Note: Always test an assembly with a medium that has a smaller molecular or atomic size than the service required.