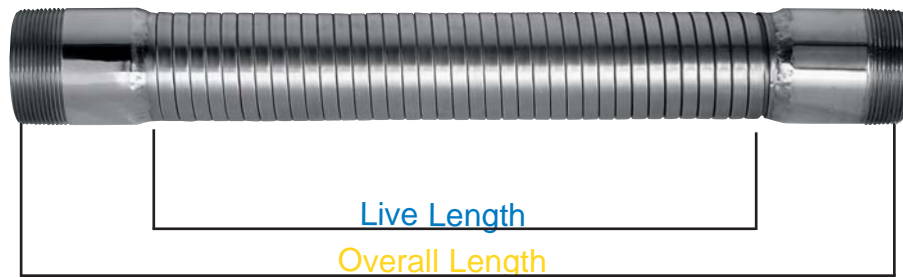


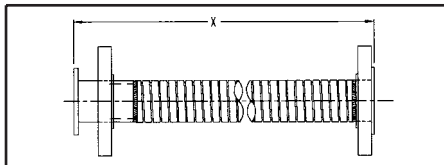
Stripwound Metal Hose (Length)



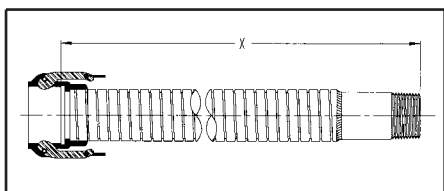
To calculate the proper length of a hose assembly you should follow these steps:

- **Verify that the installation is properly designed for the hose assembly** – Page 72 illustrates the right and wrong ways to install a hose assembly. Basically, there are two considerations:
 1. Do not torque the hose.
 2. Do not overbend the hose.
- **Calculate the live length of the assembly** – The live length of the assembly is the amount of active (flexible) hose in an assembly; that is, the length of hose between the fittings. Pages 73 - 75 give formulas to calculate live length for a variety of common hose installations.
- **Calculate the overall length of the assembly** – Overall length is equal to the live length plus the lengths of the fittings. When adding fitting lengths be aware that the points from which measurements should be taken vary for different fitting types. When calculating overall length for assemblies with threaded fittings, remember to account for the length of thread that is lost by threading into the mating connection (see Thread Allowance chart on page 72).

Because of its design, stripwound hose may be fully extended, fully compressed, or any state between the two. The length difference between fully compressed and fully extended may be as great as 30%. Stripwound hose performs best at the midpoint between fully compressed and fully extended, so bear this in mind when specifying length.



Flanges are measured from the flange face or, if used, from the face of the stub end.



Threaded fittings are measured to the end of the fitting. Female cam and groove fittings are measured from the seat of the fitting.

For assistance in making any calculation or for dimensional information on fittings, please contact Hose Master's Customer Service Department.

