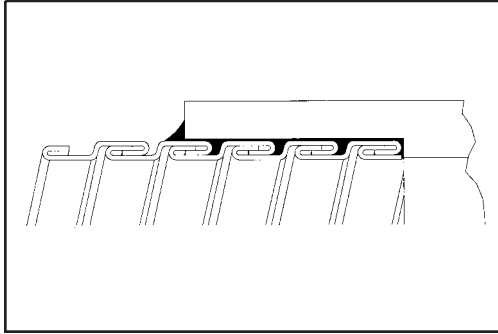
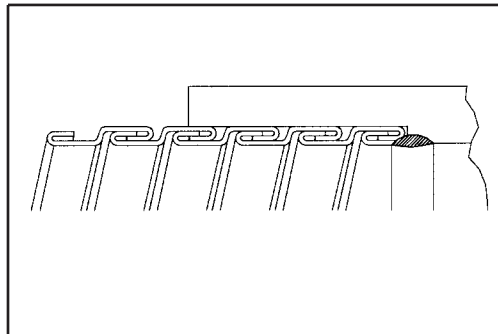


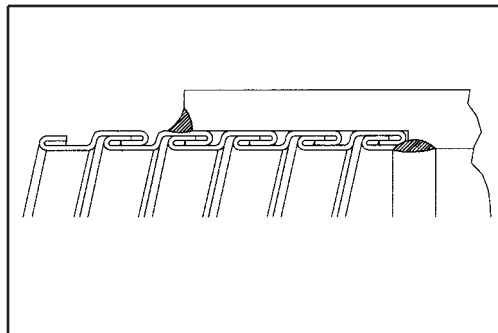
Stripwound Metal Hose (Fabrication Options)



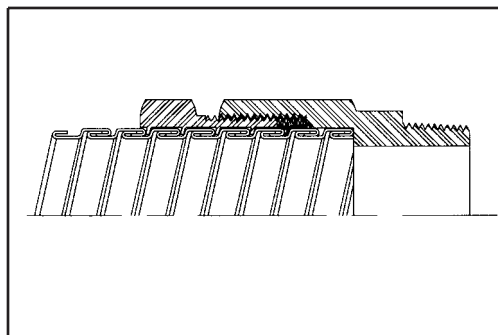
Epoxy - Fittings may be attached to interlocked hose using a 2-part epoxy. An epoxied fitting-to-hose connection, made with properly prepared fittings, can be as strong or stronger than the hose itself at service temperatures up to 200°F. Epoxy is recommended for packed interlocked hose to avoid damaging the packing material. Epoxy also affords a convenient method for field attachment of a variety of fittings to interlocked hose.



Welding/Brazing - Welding provides the strongest possible connection between the hose and fittings. Whenever possible, the weld is made on the interior, or I.D., hose-to-fitting joint in order to provide a smooth surface over which the media flows. Welding is generally not recommended for packed interlocked hose, as the packing may be damaged by the high welding temperature.



I.D./O.D. - If the fittings are welded to the hose, welding the I.D. provides for a smooth transition between hose and fittings, preventing product from becoming damaged. Also, welding the O.D. of the fitting prevents exterior contamination from entering the crevice while providing additional strength.



Mechanical Attachment - Certain high temperature applications requiring interlock hose, particularly Tar and Asphalt service, require a fitting that actually threads and locks onto the hose corrugations. A high temperature packing is used to seal against leakage. These fittings are leak tight up to 400°F and are easily field attached.

