

leak resistance without risk of damage to the core tube or deterioration of the yarn reinforcement due to wicking.

Hose failure near a fitting

A hose is most susceptible to failure near the fitting. The installation of the fitting involves some risk of damage to the core tube. There is also some possibility of slight leakage along a fitting and subsequent yarn wicking, particularly if a one-piece crimped fitting is used. The greatest amount of flexing often occurs near the fitting at either the supply or service end of the hose.

In the investigation of a hose failure near the fitting, it is essential that the fitting/hose interface be examined. In the field, if the failure or deterioration is isolated to the area near the fitting, it is best to cut off the end of the hose, reinstall a new fitting, and monitor the hose in service to see if the problem reoccurs.

If the problem involves a spray hose and fluid slowly leaking through the cover perforations near the fitting, the most likely cause is wicking along the reinforcing yarn from the end of the hose or from a cut or break in the

core tube. Such wicking can extend over several feet and a leak may be seen at a considerable distance from the source of the leak.

If a hose is being returned to the supplier for investigation of a failure, it is essential that the fitting . . . or at least the section of hose in contact with the fitting . . . be returned. Only by examining the inner surface of the tube that was in contact with the fitting can one determine with certainty if the problem began at the fitting.

WARNING

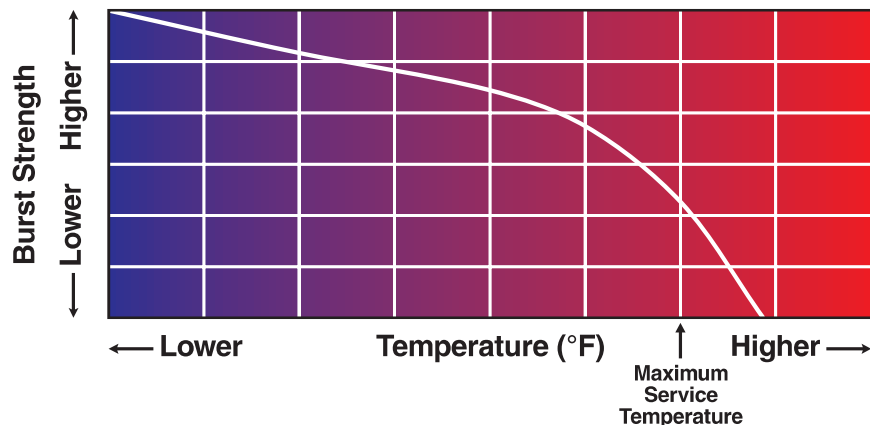
The above comments and fitting suggestions are intended for use as guidelines only. The information provided is based on tests which we believe to be reliable and on our past observations and experience. No warranty is expressed or implied, as applications and methods of fitting installation can vary widely. Before placing a hose in service, the user **must** determine the suitability of the fitting and hose/tube for his or her intended use. The user assumes all risk and liability resulting from the use of any Kuri Tec product with any fitting whatsoever.

Temperature Dependence of Pressure Rating

As a general rule, the working pressure ratings for plastic reinforced hoses are based on room temperature conditions. The maximum allowable pressure for a hose decreases as the temperature increases and the material becomes softer and more elastic. Fitting retention decreases at higher temperatures as the compression on the material declines.

Working pressure ratings can be affected significantly by the type of fitting used, the method of attachment, and the temperature to which the hose assembly is exposed in service. Repeated intermittent periods of exposure to elevated temperatures can affect fitting retention and it is, therefore, very difficult to assign working pressure ratings at high temperatures. The graph below demonstrates the overall trend.

Burst strength decreases as temperature increases



Working Pressure Ratings

Working pressure ratings are given in this catalog at 70°F and 122°F. Between 122°F and the maximum service temperature, it must be noted that a rapid decline in the pressure rating of the hose may occur, and all factors relating to the hose, fittings and service conditions must be taken into consideration.

No warranty is expressed or implied, as applications and methods of fitting installation may vary widely. Before placing a hose in service, the user **must** determine the suitability of the product under the correct working conditions, and assumes all risk and liability in connection therewith.

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