

## TITAN HOSE STYLES

STYLE	BUILD	REINFORCEMENT	HELIX	COVER	VACUUM
ES	Custom Made	Textile	None	Smooth	Discharge
EW	Custom Made	Textile	Steel Wire	Smooth	Suction
EWC	Custom Made	Textile	Steel Wire	Corrugated	Suction
LW	Custom Made	Textile	Steel Wire	Smooth	Suction
LWC	Custom Made	Textile	Steel Wire	Corrugated	Suction
SM	Machine Built	Textile	Monofilament	Smooth	Suction
SP	Machine Built	Textile	NA	External PVC Rod	Suction
SS	Machine Built	Textile	None	Smooth	Discharge
SW	Machine Built	Textile	Steel Wire	Smooth	Suction
SWC	Machine Built	Textile	Steel Wire	Corrugated	Suction

## BASIC HOSE CONSTRUCTION

Most hoses are made up of three components: (1) Tube, (2) Reinforcement, (3) Cover. Each of these components is usually adhered to the adjacent components by bonding agents or thin layers of specially compounded rubber.

### HOSE

- A flexible conduit consisting of a tube, reinforcement, and an outer cover.

### TUBE

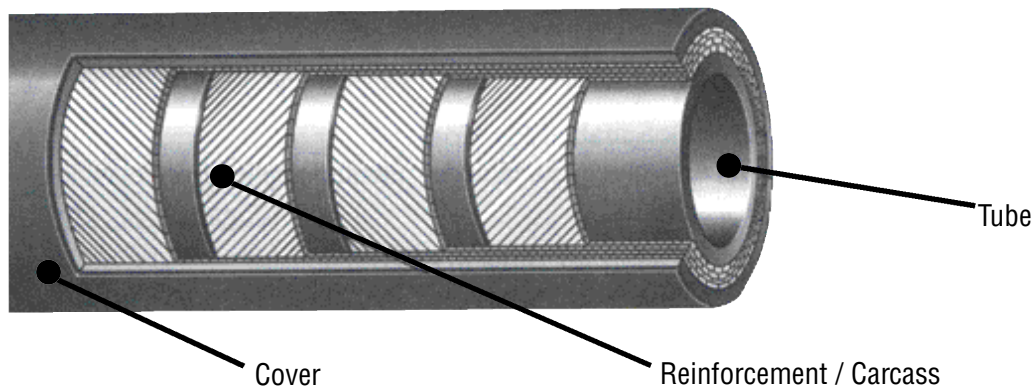
- The innermost element made of rubber or plastic, or a combination of both.
- The tube must be resistant to the material it is intended to convey.

### REINFORCEMENT

- Textile, plastic or metal reinforcement, alone or combined, built into the body of the hose.
- The primary function is to withstand internal pressures and external forces.

### COVER

- The outer element made of rubber, plastic, metal or textile materials.
- The primary function of the cover is to protect the reinforcement from damage and the environment.



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## HOSE FLEXIBILITY

Flexibility is determined by the minimum bend radius and the amount of force required to bend the hose. The minimum bend radius is defined as the radius to which the hose can be bent in service without damaging or appreciably shortening the life of the product. Perhaps more important in determining flexibility, the force-to-bend is defined as the amount of stress required to induce bending around a specified radius. The less force that is required, the easier the product is to maneuver in the field.

Different hose constructions may require significantly different forces to attain the same minimum bend radius. Generally, the preferred hose is the more flexible hose, provided all other properties are essentially equivalent.