

# Hose Installation

## Inspection

Establish an inspection schedule based on system application and replacement history.

## Static Electricity

Static electricity can be generated by fluid passing through the hose. Select hose with sufficient conductivity to ground the static electric charge.

## Vibration

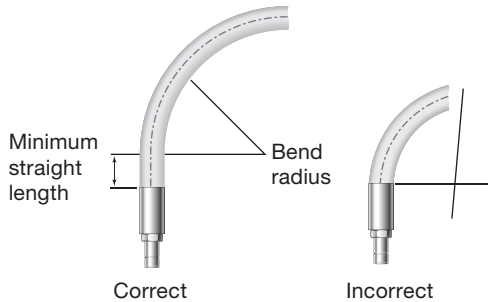
Evaluate amount of system vibration when selecting hose. Metal hose may not be appropriate for systems with constant or severe vibration.

## Length

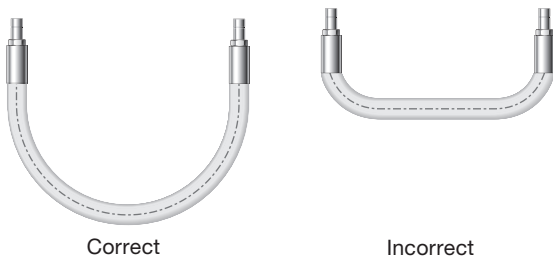
Take into consideration hose movement, system pressurization, and thermal expansion when determining hose length. Installing hose that does not have sufficient length to accommodate these factors may reduce hose life.

## Minimum Bend Radius

Follow minimum bend radius requirements for your hose. Installing hose with smaller bends may kink hose and reduce hose life. See the Swagelok *Hose and Flexible Tubing* catalog, MS-01-167, for bend radius information.

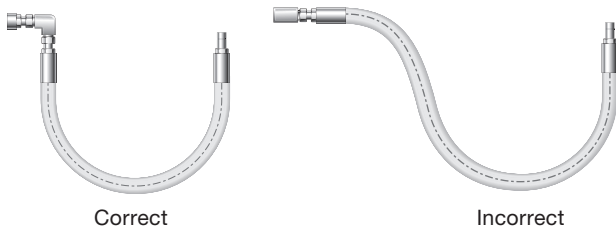


Hose rupture or leakage may result from bending too close to the hose/fitting connection.



## Hose Strain

Elbows and adapters can be used to relieve hose strain.

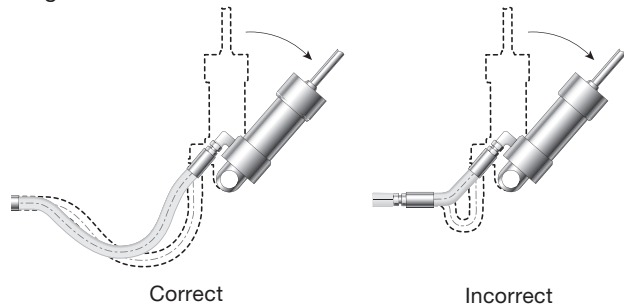


For additional information, see SAE J1273, *Recommended Practices of Hydraulic Hose Assemblies*.

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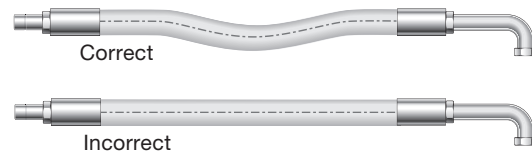
## Motion Absorption

Distribute movement and prevent bends smaller than the hose's minimum bend radius by providing sufficient hose length.



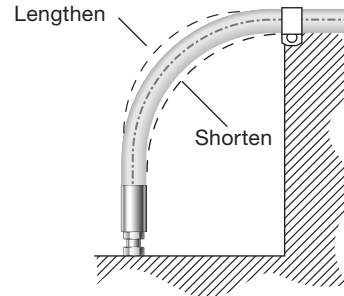
## Machine Tolerance

Allow for changes in length resulting from machine motion and tolerances.



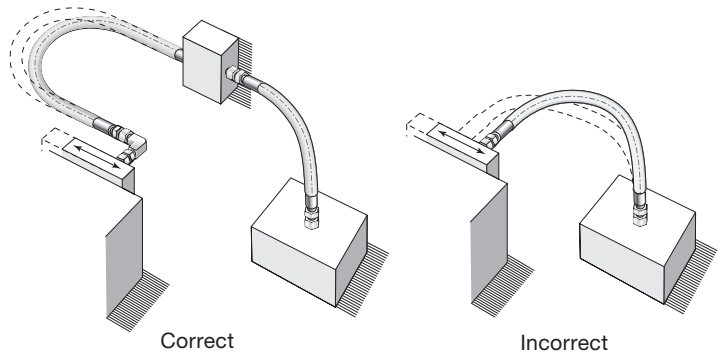
## System Pressure Changes

Allow sufficient hose length to accommodate changing system pressures. Do not connect high- and low pressure hoses.



## Bending in One Plane

Avoid twisting the hose by bending it in one plane only. For a compound bend, use multiple hose pieces or other isolation methods.



Translations available on [www.swagelok.com](http://www.swagelok.com).