

Safety Tips – Hoses & Tubes

1. PRESSURE TESTING - Prior to pressure testing be sure all hoses are in good condition and all connections tight. Pressure readings must be taken with gauges of specified pressure readings. The correct procedure should be rigidly observed to prevent damage to the system or the equipment and to eliminate the possibility of personal injury.
2. Always replace hoses and tubes if the end connections are damaged. Be sure any hose installed is not kinked or twisted.
3. When installing a new hose loosely connect each end and make sure the hose takes up the designed position before tightening the connection. Clamps should be tightened sufficiently to hold the hose without crushing and to prevent chafing.
4. The hoses are the arteries of the unit; be sure they are in good condition when carrying out repairs or maintenance otherwise the machines output and productivity will be affected.
5. After hose replacement to a moving component, check that the hose does not foul by moving the component through the complete range of travel.
6. Hose connections which are damaged, dented, crushed or leaking, restrict oil flow and the productivity of the components being served. Connectors which show signs of movement from the original swaged position have failed and will ultimately separate completely.
7. A hose with a chafed outer cover will allow water entry. Concealed corrosion of the wire reinforcement will subsequently occur along the hose length with resultant hose failure.
8. Ballooning of the hose indicates an internal leakage due to structural failure. This condition rapidly deteriorates and total hose failure soon occurs.
9. Kinked, crushed, stretched or deformed hoses generally suffer internal structural damage which can result in oil restriction, a reduction in the speed of operation and ultimate hose failure.
10. Free-moving, unsupported hoses must never be allowed to touch each other or related working surfaces. This causes chafing which reduces hose life.