

## Care, maintenance and storage of Tigerflex® hose



Proper storage conditions and handling procedures can enhance and substantially extend the ultimate life of Tigerflex® hose.

Hose has limited life and the user must be alert to signs of impending failure. The service life of our hose is dependent upon the user's application. Since we have no control over the way in which the hose is used, we do not warrant our hose for any particular service life.

Tigerflex® hose should not be subjected to any form of abuse in storage or service.

Care should be taken to protect the hose from heavy load factors. Hose should be stored flat on smooth surfaces, and should not be stacked more than six coils high. Stacking hose higher than this could cause the compression

load factor on the bottom coil to exceed the hose's design load limitations, causing the bottom coil to flatten out.

Hose should not be stored outdoors due to potential damage from the elements, which may shorten hose life.

Hose should not be stored in an upright manner, as this can cause the round coils to become egg shaped, and that stress can cause a deterioration of the hose.

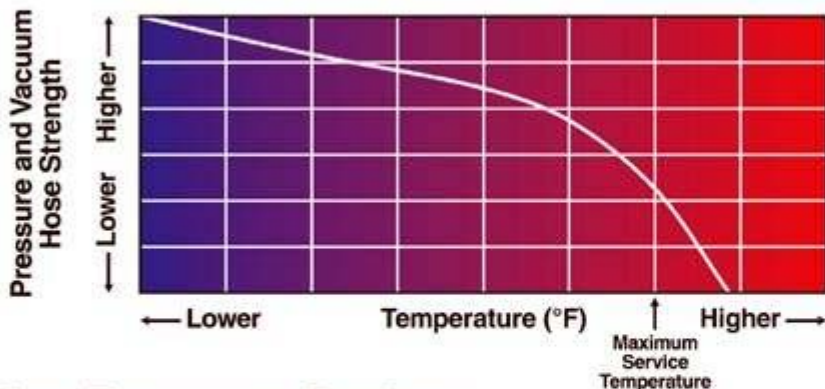
Hose should not be kinked or run over by any equipment. In the handling of larger ID hose, dollies should be used in transporting whenever possible. Slings or handling rigs, properly placed, should be used to support heavier hose, as there is no fabric or wire reinforcements in the hose to provide longitudinal support.

## The Effect of Temperature on Working Pressure & Vacuum Ratings

As a general rule, the working pressure and vacuum ratings for plastic reinforced hoses are based on room temperature conditions. The maximum allowable working pressure or vacuum/suction for a hose decreases as the temperature increases and the material becomes softer and more elastic. Excessive bending of a hose while in service can also affect the allowable service application working pressure and vacuum.

Working pressure and vacuum 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. The graph below demonstrates the overall trend.

**Pressure and vacuum hose strength decreases as temperature increases**



## Working Pressure Ratings

Working pressure and vacuum ratings are given in this catalog at 68°F and 104°F. Between 104°F and the maximum service temperature, it must be noted that a rapid decline in the pressure or vacuum 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.