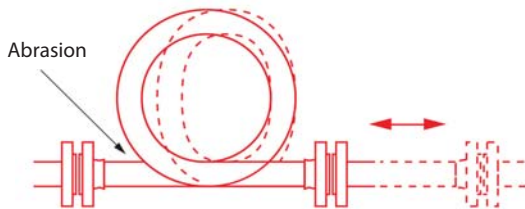


Hose Configuration & Length Calculations

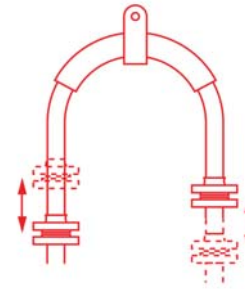
- for Abrasion & Torque

The Third Rule is that the hose configuration should always be designed, and supported where necessary, to avoid any possibility of external abrasion. In some cases, the length, configuration and angle of the hose can be designed to avoid abrasion. In others, static or moving support frames or support wheels are required.

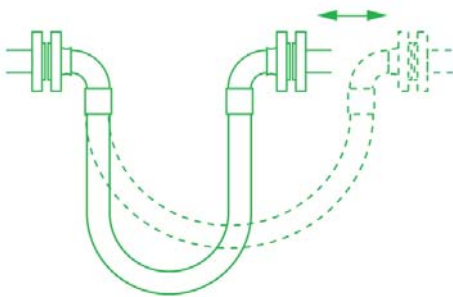
INCORRECT - Abrasion against hose



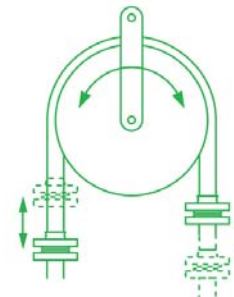
INCORRECT - Abrasion inside support



CORRECT - No hose abrasion



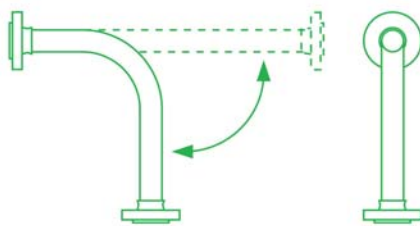
CORRECT - No abrasion over support



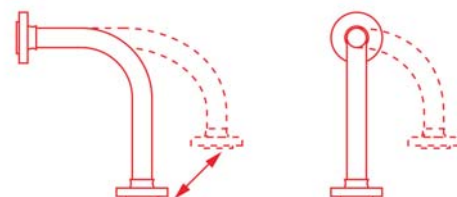
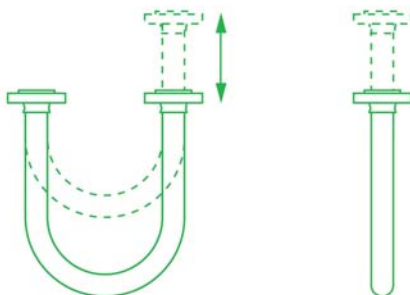
The Fourth Rule is that the hose must not be subjected to torque, either during connection, or as a result of the flexing cycle.

Torque (twist) in the hose can be applied during connection if the hose is accidentally twisted, or if the second end being connected is a screwed connection, and the hose is subjected to torque during final tightening.

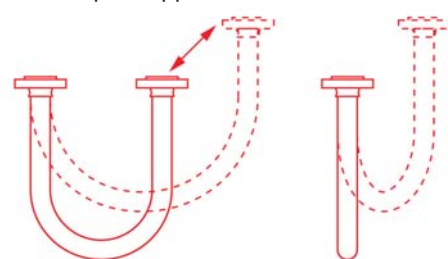
In a flexing application, if any flexing cycle of the hose occurs in 3 dimensions instead of 2, then torque will also occur:



CORRECT - Flexing movement takes place in 2 dimensions



INCORRECT - Flexing movement takes place in 3 dimensions so torque is applied



Both Corroflon and Bioflex hose have good resistance to a small level of torque, much better resistance than rubber or SS hose types, but it is still the best practice to take whatever steps are necessary to eliminate torque. If in doubt, consult Aflex Hose.