HYDRAULINK BRANDED HOSE

GENERAL INFORMATION

Hydraulink has established itself as a proven hydraulic hose & fitting specialist for over 70 years. With the selection of braided and multi spiral hoses on offer, the Hydraulink range of hoses will satisfy all of your needs.

The Super Tuff “ST” range of braided hoses come standard with flame and abrasion resistant features – ideal for use in harsh and adverse environments.

For general pressure-wash applications up to 400 bar, the Hydraulink range of Jet Wash hoses are designed to be easier to handle and use due to their light, flexible and compact design.

All Hydraulink branded hoses are easily identifiable for fast fix and replacement, and are readily available across our nationwide network of service centres and mobile service vans.

Brand Name Part Number

	Range	Construction	Constant Pressure	MSHA (Flame Resist)	HARC Abrasion	Compact
Braided	H1T	1 Wire		✓		
	H2T	2 Wire		✓		
XSPIRAL	HX4K	Multi Spiral	4100psi	✓		
	HX5K	Multi Spiral	5100psi	✓		
	HX6K	Multi Spiral	6100psi	✓		
XSPIRAL Enduro ST	HX4K-ST	Multi Spiral	4100psi	✓	✓	
	HX6K-ST	Multi Spiral	6100psi	✓	✓	
ST SuperTuff	H17	1 & 2 Wire	3000psi	✓	✓	✓
	H19	2 Wire	4100psi	✓	✓	
	H16	2 Wire		✓	✓	✓
Jet Wash	HJW250	1 Wire	250bar			
	HJW400	2 Wire	400bar			

Our product range is constantly evolving and Hydraulink reserve the right to change technical specifications without notice

HOSE SELECTION & SERVICE LIFE RECOMMENDATIONS

Extracts from SAE J1273 SEP2014: Recommended Practices for Hydraulic Hose Assemblies

1. Scope—SAE J1273 provides guidelines for selection, routing, fabrication, installation, replacement, maintenance, and storage of hose and hose assemblies for fluid-power systems. Many of these SAE Recommended Practices also may be suitable for other hoses and systems.

5. Hose Selection and Routing—A wide variety of interacting factors influence hose service life and the ability of each fluid-power system to operate satisfactorily, and the combined effects of these factors on service life are often unpredictable. Therefore, these documents should not be construed as design standards. For applications outside the specifications in SAE J517, SAE J514, or other relevant design standards, performance of hose assemblies should be determined by appropriate testing. Carefully analyze each system. Then design routings and select hose and related components to meet the system-performance and hose-service-life requirements, and to minimize the risks of personal injury and/or property damage. Consider the following factors:

5.1 System Pressures—Excessive pressure can accelerate hose assembly failure. Analyze the steady-state pressures, and the frequency and amplitude of pressure surges, such as pulses and spikes. These are rapid and transient rises in pressure which may not be indicated on many common pressure gauges and can be identified best on high-frequency-response electronic measuring instruments.

For maximum hose service life, hose selection should be based on a system pressure, including surges, that is less than the hose maximum working pressure. Hose may be used above its maximum working pressure where reduced life expectancy is acceptable. SAE J1927 provides one method to help predict wire-reinforced hose service life for a given hydraulic application, where the surge pressure peaks vary, and/or the highest pressure peaks occur infrequently.

5.2 Suction—For suction applications, such as inlet flow to pumps, select hose to withstand both the negative and positive pressures the system imposes on the hose.

5.3 External Pressure—In certain applications, such as in autoclaves or under water, the external environmental pressures may exceed the fluid pressure inside the hose. In these applications, consider the external pressures, and if necessary, consult the manufacturers.

5.4 Temperature—Exceeding hose temperature ratings may significantly reduce hose life. Select hose so the fluid and ambient temperatures, both static and transient, fall within the hose ratings. The effects of external heat sources should not raise the temperature of the hose above its maximum op-erating temperature. Select hose, heat shields, sleeving, and other methods for these requirements, and route or shield hose to avoid hose damage from external heat sources.

HOSE SELECTION & SERVICE LIFE RECOMMENDATIONS (cont'd)

5.5 Permeation—Permeation, or effusion, is seepage of uid through the hose. Certain materials in hose construction are more permeable than others. Consider the effects of permeation when select-ing hose, especially with gaseousuids. Consult the hose and fluid manufacturers for permeability information.

5.6 Hose-Material Compatibility—Variables that can affect compatibility of system fluids with hose materials include, but are not limited to:

a. Fluid pressure
b. Temperature
c. Concentration
d. Duration of exposure

Because of permeation (see 5.5), consider compatibility of system fluids with the hose, tube, cover, reinforcement, and fittings. Consult the fluid and hose manufacturers for compatibility information.

NOTE— Many fluid/elastomer compatibility tables in manufacturers' catalogs show ratings based on fluids at 21 °C, room temperature. These ratings may change at other temperatures. Carefully read the notes on the compatibility tables, and if in doubt, consult the manufacturer.

5.7 Environment—Environmental conditions can cause hose and fitting degradation. Conditions to evaluate include, but are not limited to:

a. Ultraviolet light
b. Salt water
c. Air pollutants
d. Temperature (see 5.4)
e. Ozone
f. Chemicals
g. Electricity
h. Abrasion

If necessary, consult the manufacturers for more information.

5.8 Static-Electric Discharge—Fluid passing through hose can generate static electricity resulting in static-electric discharge. This may create sparks that can puncture hose. If this potential exists, select hose with sufficient conductivity to carry the static-electric charge to ground.

5.9 Sizing—The power transmitted by pressurized fluid varies with pressure and rate of flow. Select hose with adequate size to minimize pressure loss, and to avoid hose damage from heat generation or excessive velocity. Conduct calculations, or consult the manufacturers for sizing at flow velocities.

5.10 Unintended Uses—Hose assemblies are designed for the internal forces of conducted fluids. Do not pull hose or use it for purposes that may apply external forces for which the hose or fittings were not designed.

5.11 Specifications and Standards—When selecting hose and fittings for specific applications, refer to applicable government, industry, and manufacturer's specifications and standards.

HOSE SELECTION & SERVICE LIFE RECOMMENDATIONS (cont'd)

5.12 Unusual Applications—Applications not addressed by the manufacturer or by industry standards may require special testing prior to selecting hose.

5.13 Hose Cleanliness—The cleanliness requirements of system components, other than hose, will determine the cleanliness requirements of the application. Consult the component manufacturers' cleanliness information for all components in the system. Hose assemblies vary in cleanliness levels; therefore, specify hose assemblies with adequate cleanliness for the system.

5.14 Hose Fittings—Selection of the proper hose fittings for the hose and application is essential for proper operation and safe use of hose and related assembly equipment. Hose fittings are qualified with the hose. Therefore, select only hose fittings compatible with the hose for the applications. Improper selection of hose fittings or related assembly equipment for the application can result in injury or damage from leaks, or from hose assemblies blowing apart (see 4.2, 6.2, 6.3, and 6.4).

5.15 Vibration—Vibration can reduce hose service life. If required, conduct tests to evaluate the frequency and amplitude of system vibration. Clamps or other means may be used to reduce the effects of vibration. Consider the vibration requirements when selecting hose and predicting service life.

5.16 Hose Cover Protection—Protect the hose cover from abrasion, erosion, snagging, and cutting. Special abrasion-resistant hoses and hose guards are available for additional protection. Route hose to reduce abrasion from hose rubbing other hose or objects that may abrade it.

5.17 External Physical Abuse—Route hose to avoid:

a. Tensile loads
b. Side loads
c. Flattening
d. Thread damage
e. Kinking
f. Damage to sealing surfaces
g. Abrasion
h. Twisting

5.18 Swivel-Type Adapters—Swivel-type fittings or adapters do not transfer torque to hose while being tightened. Use these as needed to prevent twisting during installation.

5.19 Live Swivels—If two components in the system are rotating in relation to each other, live swivels may be necessary. These connectors reduce the torque transmitted to the hose.

5.20 Slings and Clamps—Use slings and clamps to support heavy or long hose and to keep it away from moving parts. Use clamps that prevent hose movement that will cause abrasion.

5.21 Minimum Bend Radius—The minimum bend radius is defined in SAE J343 and is specified in other SAE standards and hose manufacturer's product literature. Routing at less than minimum bend radius may reduce hose life. Sharp bending at the hose/fitting juncture may result in leaking, hose rupturing, or the hose assembly blowing apart (see 4.2)

5.22 Elbows and Adapters—In special cases, use elbows or adapters to relieve hose strain.

5.23 Lengths—Unnecessarily long hose can increase pressure drop and affect system performance.

HOSE SELECTION & SERVICE LIFE RECOMMENDATIONS (cont'd)

When pressurized, hose that is too short may pull loose from its fittings, or stress the fitting connections, causing premature metallic or seal failures. When establishing hose length, use the following practices:

5.23.1 MOTION ABSORPTION—Provide adequate hose length to distribute movement and prevent bends smaller than the minimum bend radius.

5.23.2 HOSE AND MACHINE TOLERANCES—Design hose to allow for changes in length due to machine motion and tolerances.

5.23.3 HOSE LENGTH CHANGE DUE TO PRESSURE—Design hose to accommodate length changes from changing pressures. Do not cross or clamp together high- and low-pressure hoses. The difference in length changes could wear the hose covers.

5.24 Hose Movement and Bending—Hose allows relative motion between system components. Analyze this motion when designing hose systems. The number of cycles per day may significantly affect hose life. Also avoid multiple planes of motion and twisting motion. Consider the motion of the hose when selecting hose and predicting service life. In applications that require hose to move or bend, use these practices:

5.24.1 BEND IN ONLY ONE PLANE TO AVOID TWISTING

5.24.2 PREVENT HOSE BENDING IN MORE THAN ONE PLANE—If hose follows a compound bend, couple it into separate segments, or clamp it into segments that flex in only one plane.

7. Hose Installation and Replacement—Use the following practices when installing hose assemblies in new systems or replacing hose assemblies in existing systems:

7.1 Pre-Installation Inspection—Before installing hose assemblies, examine:
a. Hose length and routing for compliance with original design
b. Assemblies for correct style, size, length, and visible nonconformities
c. Fitting sealing surfaces for burrs, nicks, or other damage

NOTE— When replacing hose assemblies in existing systems, verify that the replacement is of equal quality to the original assembly.

7.2 Handling During Installation—Handle hose with care during installation. Kinking hose, or bending at less than minimum bend radius may reduce hose life. Avoid sharp bending at the hose/fitting juncture (see 5.21).

7.3 Twist Angle and Orientation—Pressure applied to a twisted hose may shorten the life of the hose or loosen the connections. To avoid twisting, use the hose lay line or marking as a reference.

7.4 Securement and Protection—Install necessary restraints and protective devices. Determine that such devices do not create additional stress or wear points.

7.5 Routing—Review proper routing practices provided in Section 5 and make appropriate corrections to obtain optimum performance.

HOSE SELECTION & SERVICE LIFE RECOMMENDATIONS (cont'd)

7.6 Assembly Torque—The connection end of a hose fitting is normally threaded to obtain a tight pressure seal when attached to a port, an adapter, or another fitting. Sometimes bolts or screws provide the threaded connection. Each size and type of connection requires different torque values, and these may vary due to type of material or exterior coating.

Follow appropriate torquing instructions to obtain a proper pressure seal without over-torquing. A properly calibrated torque wrench should be used to tighten each connection, except when the manufacturer specifies tightening a specified number of hex flat turns beyond finger tight to obtain a seal.

7.7 System Checkouts—In hydraulic or other liquid systems, eliminate all air entrapment after completing the installation. Follow manufacturers' instructions to test the system for possible malfunctions and leaks.

7.7.1 TO AVOID INJURY DURING SYSTEM CHECKOUTS:

a. Do not touch any part of the system when checking for leaks (see 4.1).
b. Stay out of potentially hazardous areas while testing hose systems (see Section 4).
c. Relieve system pressure before tightening connections.

8. Maintenance Inspection—A hose and fitting maintenance program may reduce equipment downtime, maintain peak operating performance, and reduce the risk of personal injury and/or property damage. The user should design and implement a maintenance program that suits the specific application and each specific hose in that application.

8.1 Inspection Frequency—Evaluate factors such as the nature and severity of the application, past history, and manufacturers' information to establish the frequency of visual inspections and functional tests.

8.2 Visual Inspection (Hose and Fittings)—Visually inspect hose and fittings for:

a. Leaks at hose fitting or in hose
b. Damaged, cut, or abraded cover
c. Exposed reinforcement
d. Kinked, crushed, flattened, or twisted hose
e. Hard, stiff, heat cracked, or charred hose
f. Blistered, soft, degraded, or loose cover
g. Cracked, damaged, or badly corroded fittings
h. Fitting slippage on hose
i. Other signs of significant deterioration

If any of these conditions exist, evaluate the hose assemblies for correction or replacement.

8.3 Visual Inspection (All Other Components)—When visually inspecting hose and fittings, inspect for related items including:

a. Leaking ports
b. Damaged or missing hose clamps, guards, or shields
c. Excessive dirt and debris around hose
d. System fluid: level, type, contamination, condition, and air entrainment

If any of these are found, address them appropriately.

HOSE SELECTION & SERVICE LIFE RECOMMENDATIONS (cont'd)

8.4 Functional Test—Functional tests determine if systems with hose are leak free and operating properly. Carry out functional tests per information from equipment manufacturers.

9. Hose Storage—Age control and the manner of storage can affect hose life. Use the following practices when storing hose.

9.1 Age Control—Maintain a system of age control to determine that hose is used before its shelf life has expired. Shelf life is the period of time when it is reasonable to expect the hose to retain full capabilities for rendering the intended service.

Store hose in a manner that facilitates age control and first-in, first-out usage based on manufacturing date on hose or hose assembly. Per SAE J517:

a. Shelf life of rubber hose in bulk form, or in hose assemblies passing visual inspection and proof test, is forty quarters (ten years) from the date of vulcanization.
b. Shelf life of thermoplastic and polytetrafluoroethylene hose is considered to be unlimited.

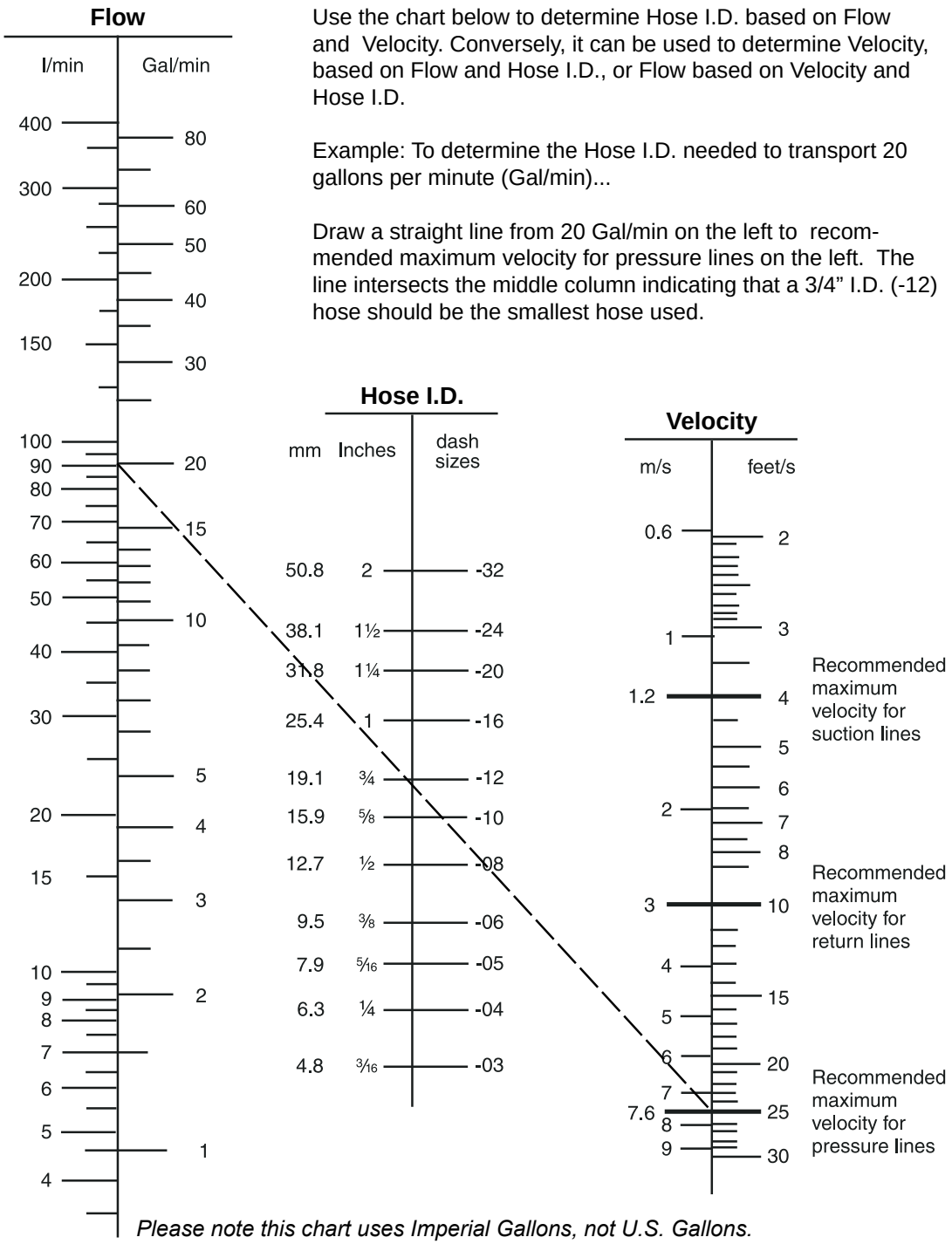
NOMOGRAPHIC CHART

Flow Capacity of Hose Assemblies
Recommended Flow Velocities

Use the chart below to determine Hose I.D. based on Flow and Velocity. Conversely, it can be used to determine Velocity, based on Flow and Hose I.D., or Flow based on Velocity and Hose I.D.

Example: To determine the Hose I.D. needed to transport 20 gallons per minute (Gal/min)...

Draw a straight line from 20 Gal/min on the left to recommended maximum velocity for pressure lines on the left. The line intersects the middle column indicating that a 3/4" I.D. (-12) hose should be the smallest hose used.



Please note this chart uses Imperial Gallons, not U.S. Gallons.

To convert Imperial Gallons to U.S Gallons, multiply the volume by 1.201