

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Hoses have a limited service life and users must be alert to signs of impending failure. Users of industrial hose should have safety and inspection procedures in place. Hose users should be trained how to properly inspect a hose for signs of impending failure. Hose should be routinely inspected for signs of damage.

Length of hose service life is affected by several factors including the type of material conveyed, pressure, vacuum, number and degree of bends, amount of flexing and exposure to environmental elements. 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.

RECOMMENDED PRACTICES

Hoses should only be used to convey materials compatible with hose construction. Refer to the Chemical Resistance and Application Guides in this catalog.

Hoses should not be used at levels that exceed their working pressure or vacuum ratings, and should not be subjected to severe pressure spikes or abrupt drops in pressure.

Hoses can sustain damage at high temperatures. Care should be exercised to not exceed the temperature limits of the hose. Hose should not be installed near sources of high heat.

Do not subject hose to abuse during service. Hose should not be thrown, dropped or subjected to severe impacts.

Hoses and fittings should be routinely inspected for signs of damage, such as:

- Cuts, cracks, severe abrasions or holes in the hose tube, helical support or grounding wire
- Ovaling, kinking, bulging or any other deformation of the hose's normal shape
- Hardening or soft spots
- Flaking or chipping
- Misalignment or weakening of the coupling retention
- Fitting or clamp damage such as loose clamps, missing pins, worn threads excessive corrosion

If any of these signs of damage are observed, contact your hose supplier for replacement or repair.

Machinery should not be moved by pulling on the hose. Protect the hose from sharp edges and corners by using appropriate hose covers or sleeves.

Tigerflex hoses should not be installed underground as they are considered temporary connections.

Like other materials, Tigerflex hoses can be damaged by rodents or insects, including termites. Our warranty does not cover damages caused by them.

If hose is used in a suspended position it should be supported in multiple points with use of proper hose slings in order to evenly distribute the hose weight.

Hose should not be used in applications where hose failure would result in contents exposure to open flame or other ignition sources.

When not in service hoses should be drained and stored properly.

Because we continually examine ways to improve our products, we reserve the right to alter specifications or discontinue products without prior notice.

THE FOLLOWING STORAGE CONDITIONS AND HANDLING PROCEDURES CAN ENHANCE AND SUBSTANTIALLY EXTEND THE ULTIMATE LIFE OF TIGERFLEX™ HOSE.



Upon receipt of Tigerflex™ product, skids should be broken down and product inspected for shipping damage. Skids are configured for shipping purposes only.

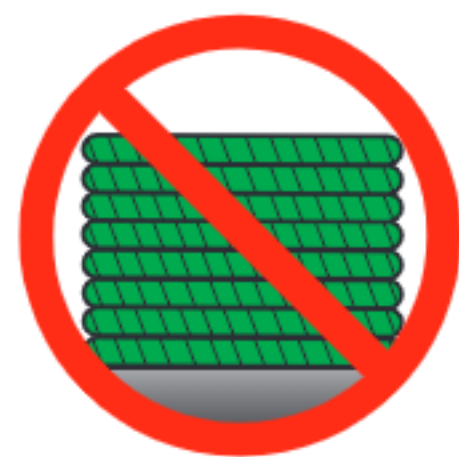


Hose should be stored indoors out of direct sunlight. Hose should be stored a minimum of ten feet from fluorescent light fixtures.



Hose should always be stored flat on smooth surfaces. Hose should not be stored on its side as this can cause the section of the hose resting on the ground to become deformed, or “egg shaped”.

Hose coils should not be stacked more than six coils high. Larger diameter hoses, 4" and above, should be stacked fewer than six coils high. Please refer to the following chart for recommended maximum stacking height requirements by hose size:

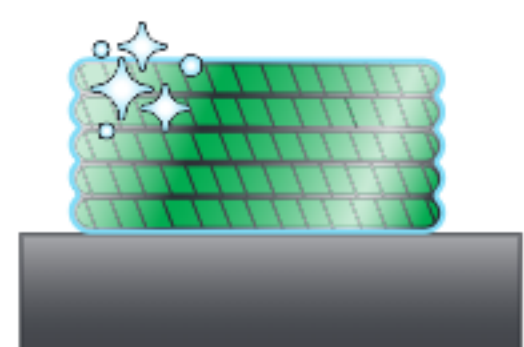


Hose Size (ID)	3/4"	1"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"	3"	4"	5"	6"	8"+
Max Coil Stack Height	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	3	2	1

Exceeding these coil stacking requirements may cause the compression load factor on the bottom coil to exceed the hose’s load limitations, causing the bottom coil to flatten out.



Hose should be pulled from inventory on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis.



During storage, hose should be kept in its original wrapping when possible, and kept free of dust and dirt.



Hose should not be exposed to water, oils, solvents, or corrosive liquids and fumes during storage. Hose should be protected from rodents and insects.



Rubber hoses should not be stored near electrical equipment. The motor in the equipment can generate ozone, which can attack and damage rubber hose.



Hose should not be subjected to extreme temperatures. Ideal hose storage temperature is between 50°F and 70°F, and ideally should not exceed 100°F. *Be aware, when the air temperature is over 90°F outdoor ground surfaces such as asphalt, concrete and gravel can be in excess of 150°F.* Such extreme heat conditions could reduce service life of thermoplastic products. Do not store hoses near heat sources such as heat vents, heaters or radiators. Hoses should not be exposed to dampness or high humidity during storage.



Hose should not be kinked or run over by any equipment. Do not drag the hose during storage & shipping. In the handling of larger ID hose, dollies should be used in transporting whenever possible. Slings or handling rigs, properly placed in multiple locations throughout the hose, should be used to support heavier hose. Hanging and supporting coils using forklift forks without protection may damages hose.

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