



The acronym “**STAMPED**” will help in the proper selection of hose and/or fittings to reduce the chance of a failure from a misapplication. Serious damage and/or injury may occur if a hose or fitting is used in an application other than what it is designed for. It must also be noted that hose will degrade over time and is not designed for permanent piping applications, especially when it will not be subject to routine testing and inspection. These simple questions can greatly reduce the chance of a problem and help increase the useful life.

- **S**ize: What inside diameter (ID) of hose is required? Is the outside diameter (OD) critical? How long of a length is required? Is the exact overall length (OAL) including fittings critical?
- **T**emperature: What is the temperature of the product being conveyed? What temperatures will the external cover be subject to? Temperatures have a considerable impact on the working pressure of a hose; as the temperature goes up, the recommended working pressure goes down (all working pressures are stated at room temperature). Never operate a hose towards its highest recommended working pressure while at or near its maximum temperature range.
- **A**pplication: Where will this hose be used? How will it be handled or installed? Will the hose be subject to any flexing, dragging, oils/chemicals, etc.? If the hose is replacing an old hose, what is the reason for replacement? How has it performed? Does the hose have to be statically conductive or meet any regulations such as FDA, ULC, CGA, US Coast Guard, etc.? Is it a critical, permanent application? ***In order to determine if the hose is ‘critical’, what will happen if the hose fails?*** If it can cause serious or costly damage to property, personnel, or the environment, then it is a ‘critical application’ and one must ensure the correct hose, fitting, and clamping methods are chosen.
- **M**aterial: What is the substance or material being conveyed through the hose. If it is a chemical, identify the concentration (%). If it is a material, is it wet or dry? What size are the particles? Are they sharp or abrasive?
- **P**ressure: Determine if it is a pressure and/or vacuum application. What is the maximum working pressure? Are there any pressure surges? Never allow the system to surge above the maximum working pressure of the hose. Likewise for vacuum ratings.
- **E**nds: What type of end is required to connect the hose to the system? Given all the above information, what type of fitting and clamping system should be used? The type of fittings and clamps must take the application, pressure, size, material being conveyed, type of hose and the manufacturer’s recommendations into consideration. ***Remember: the weakest link and greatest cause of hose failure will typically be at the hose and fitting connection.***
- **D**elivery: When is the hose required by? How much time is required to manufacture the hose and/or properly install and assemble the ends? Does the hose have to be tested and certified?


Once a hose assembly has been put into service, New-Line recommends a full inspection and/or re-testing (in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations) on a regular and consistent basis. All hose assemblies should be treated as potential hazards and any worn-out fittings or clamps, damaged hoses or missing safety devices should be replaced immediately.

HosePro Recommends:







HIGH OIL RESISTANCE




CRUSH PROOF




LOW TEMP




HIGH TEMP




WARNING



BIO DIESEL



Hose Safe CERTIFIED



SUPERIOR ABRASION RESISTANCE

For excessive or special applications watch for these logos to help with proper hose & fitting selection!