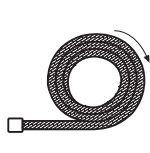


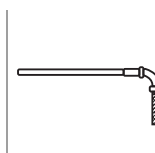
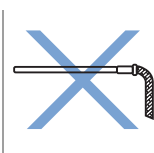


Technical information

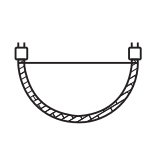
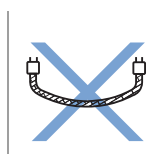
Installation and handling instructions



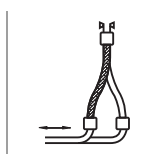
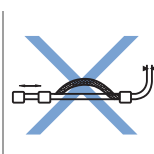
Lay the hose line straight by unrolling, not by pulling. This avoids falling below the minimum bending radius and torsion.



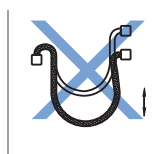
Avoid excessive bending stress by using appropriate pipe bends.



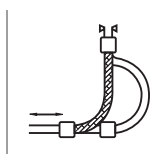
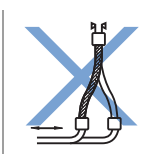
Design the hose line with a sufficient length to avoid falling below the minimum bending radius.



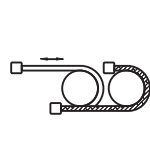
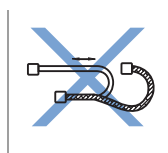
If the hose is to absorb expansions, it must be installed at right angles to the direction of expansion.



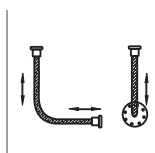
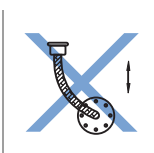
Avoid excessive bending of the hoses. Use pipe bends.



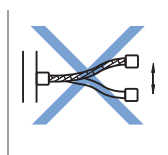
For large lateral movements, the installation should be at a 90° angle.



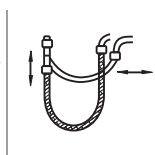
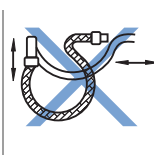
Avoid lowering the hose due to its weight. Ensure that the hose is installed horizontally and support it with a roller if necessary.



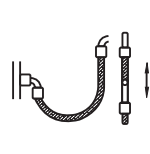
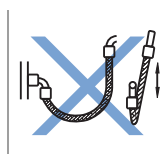
Expansion absorption is only permitted in the hose plane. Torsion must be avoided.



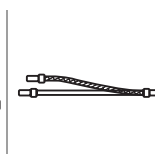
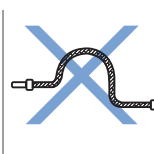
Avoid alternating bending stresses and excessive bending behind the fitting. Use pipe bends.



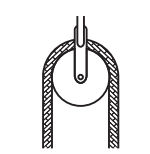
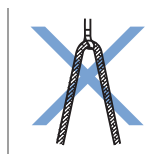
For large axial expansions, the hose should be installed in a U-shape to avoid kinking.



For large axial expansions, the direction of movement and the hose axis must be in one plane, to avoid torsion.



Determine the exact hose length required. Excess or short lengths cause kinking.



Avoid excessive bending stress by using appropriate hose saddles or rollers.

