

A:

abrasion: external damage to a hose assembly caused by its being rubbed on a foreign object; a wearing away by friction.

ABS: Air-Brake Swivel

absorption: regarding hose, the process of taking in fluid. Hose materials are often compared with regard to relative rates and total amounts of absorption as they pertain to specific fluids.

acid resistant: having the ability to withstand the action of identified acids within specified limits of concentration and temperature.

adapter, adaptor: 1) fittings of various sizes and materials used to change an end fitting from one type to another type or one size to another. (i.e., a male SAE to male pipe adapter is often attached to a female SAE to create a male end union fitting); 2) the grooved portion of a cam & groove coupling.

adhesion: the strength of bond between cured rubber surfaces or between a cured rubber surface and a non-rubber surface.

adhesive: a material which, when applied, will cause two surfaces to adhere.

ambient/atmospheric conditions: The surrounding conditions, such as temperature, pressure, and corrosion, to which a hose assembly is exposed.

anchor: a restraint applied to eliminate motion and restrain forces.

annular: refers to the convolutions on a hose that are a series of complete circles or rings located at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the hose (sometimes referred to as "bellows").

anodize, anodized: an electrolytic process used to deposit protective or cosmetic coatings in a variety of colors on metal, primarily used with aluminum.

ANSI: American National Standards Institute.

Application working pressure: unique to customer's application. See pressure, working.

armor: a protective cover slid over and affixed to a hose assembly; used to prevent over bending or for the purpose of protecting hose from severe external environmental conditions such as hot materials, abrasion or traffic.

assembly: a general term referring to any hose coupled with end fittings of any style attached to one or both ends.

ASTM: American Society for Testing and Materials.

axial movement: compression or elongation along the longitudinal axis.

B:

backing: a soft rubber layer between a hose tube and/or cover and carcass to provide adhesion.

barb: the portion of a fitting (coupling) that is inserted into the hose, usually comprised of two or more radial serrations or ridges designed to form a redundant seal between the hose and fitting.

barbed and ferrule fitting: a two-piece hose fitting comprised of a barbed insert (nipple), normally with peripheral ridges or backward-slanted barbs, for inserting into a hose and a ferrule, usually crimped or swaged.

Barb-Tite™: a line of low pressure push-on brass hose end fittings that is a Trademark of Dana Corporation.

bend radius: the radius of a bent section of hose measured to the innermost surface of the curved portion.

bend radius, minimum: the smallest radius at which hose or tubing can be used. For Metal Hose: the radius of a bend measured to the hose centerline, as recommended by the manufacturer.

blister: a raised area on the surface or a separation between layers usually creating a void or air-filled space in a vulcanized article.

body wire: normally a round or flat wire helix embedded in the hose wall to increase strength or to resist collapse.

bore: (1) an internal cylindrical passageway, as of a tube, hose or pipe; (2) the internal diameter of a tube, hose, or pipe.

braided: the woven portion of a hose used as reinforcement to increase pressure rating and add hoop strength. Various materials such as polyester, cotton or metal wire are used. A hose may have one or more braids, outside or between layers of hose material.

braided ply: a layer of braided reinforcement.

brand: a mark or symbol identifying or describing a product and/or manufacturer, that is embossed, inlaid or printed.

brass: a family of copper/zinc alloys.

brazing: a process of joining metals using a non-ferrous filler metal having a melting point that is lower than the "parent metals" to be joined, typically over +800°F.

bronze: an alloy of copper, tin and zinc.

BSPP/BSPT: British Standard Pipe Parallel / British Standard Pipe Tapered. See Fitting/Coupling - Pipe Thread Fittings.

C:

carcass: the fabric, cord and/or metal reinforcing section of a hose as distinguished from the hose tube or cover.

chalking: the formation of a powdery surface condition due to disintegration of surface binder or elastomer by weathering or other destructive environments.

checking: the short, shallow cracks on the surface of a rubber product resulting from damaging action of environmental conditions.

chemical compatibility: the relative degree to which a material may contact another without corrosion, degradation or adverse change of properties.

chemical resistance: the ability of a particular polymer, rubber compound, or metal to exhibit minimal physical and/or chemical property changes when in contact with one or more chemicals

for a specified length of time, at specified concentrations, pressure, and temperature.

cold flexibility: relative ease of bending while being exposed to specified low temperature.

collar: 1) the portion of a fitting that is compressed by crimping to seal the hose onto the fitting bars and create a permanent attachment; also called a ferrule. (With field attachable fittings, the lock and seal are accomplished mechanically by the collar without crimping); 2) a raised portion on the hose shank which functions as a connection for a ferrule or other locking device or functions as a hose stop.

Coll-O-Crimp®: a line of hydraulic and pneumatic hose, hose end fittings, and fabrication equipment that is a registered trademark of Dana Corporation.

combustible liquid: a combustible liquid is one having a flash point at or above +100°F (37.8°C).

compound: the mixture of rubber or plastic and other materials, which are combined to give the desired properties when, used in the manufacture of a product.

compression fitting: see fitting/coupling - Compression

conductive: the ability to transfer electrical potential.

configuration: the combination of fittings on a particular assembly.

convoluted: description of hose or innercore having annular or helical ridges formed to enhance flexibility.

core: the inner portion of a hose, usually referring to the material in contact with the medium.

corrosion: the process of material degradation by chemical or electrochemical means.

corrosion resistance: ability of metal components to resist oxidation.

corrugated hose: hose with a carcass fluted, radially or helically, to enhance its flexibility or reduce its weight.

coupling: a frequently used alternative term for hose end fitting.

cover: the outer component usually intended to protect the carcass of a product.

CPE: chlorinated polyethylene, a rubber elastomer.

cracking: a sharp break or fissure in the surface, generally caused by strain and environmental conditions.

crimp diameter: the distance across opposite flats after crimping.

crimp/crimping: a hose end fitting attachment method utilizing a number of dies mounted in a radial configuration. The dies close perpendicular to the hose and fitting axis, compressing the collar, ferrule, or sleeve around the hose.

cure: the act of vulcanization. See vulcanization.

cut off factor: the hose length to be subtracted from the overall assembly length that allows for the hose coupling end connection extension beyond the end of the hose.

D:

date code: any combination of numbers, letters, symbols or other methods used by a manufacturer to identify the time of manufacture of a product.

debur: to remove ragged edges from the inside diameter of a hose end.

design factor: a ratio used to establish the working pressure of the hose, based on the burst strength of the hose.

DOT: Department of Transportation.

DIN: Deutsche Industrie Norme.

duplex assembly: an assembly consisting of two hose assemblies-one inside the other, and connected at the ends; also known as "jacketed assemblies."

durometer: an instrument for measuring the hardness of rubber and plastic compounds.

E:

eccentricity: the condition resulting from the inside and outside diameters not having a common center.

effusion: the escape, usually of gases, through a material. See permeation.

elastic limit: the limiting extent to which a body may be deformed and yet return to its original shape after removal of the deforming force.

elastomer: any one of a group of polymeric materials, usually designated thermoset, such as natural rubber, or thermoplastic, which will soften with application of heat.

elongation: the increase in length expressed numerically as a percentage of the initial length.

ERMETO™: a steel fitting product trademarked by Dana Corporation.

endurance test: a service or laboratory test, conducted to product failure, usually under normal use conditions.

EPDM: Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer; an elastomer.

extrude/extruded/extrusion: forced through the shaping die of an extruder; extrusion may have a solid or hollow cross section.

F:

fabric impression: impression formed on the rubber surface during vulcanization by contact with fabric jacket or wrapper.

fabricator: the producer of hose assemblies.

fatigue: the weakening or deterioration of a material occurring when a repetitious or continuous application of stress causes strain, which could lead to failure.

FDA: United States Food and Drug Administration.

fire sleeve: slip-on or integrally extruded sleeve used to retard the effects of fire in certain applications; most often made with

silicone and/or ceramic fiber.

fitting/coupling: a device attached to the end of the hose to facilitate connection. The following is only a partial list of types of fittings available-

Compression Fitting - a fitting style that seals on a mating tube by compressing an internal ferrule against the tube O.D.

Field Attachable Fitting - a fitting designed to be attached to hose without crimping or swaging. This fitting is not always a reusable type fitting.

Flange Style Fittings - pipe flanges and flanged fitting standards are listed under ANSI B16.5. Flanges are rated for pressure and listed as "American Class 150, 300, 400, 600, 900, 1,500 or 2,500". Pressure-Temperature ratings can be obtained by consulting the ANSI specification or ASME B16.5 (American Society of Mechanical Engineers). Designs vary by neck and face style, or other dimensional changes based on use. Various finishes or grooves may be applied to the face for sealing on a gasket or o-ring. Bolt holes and other dimensions are per the ANSI standard.

Inverted Flare Fitting - a fitting consisting of a male or female nut, trapped on a tube by flaring the end of the tube material to either 37° or 45°.

JIC Fittings - joint Industrial Council (no longer in existence). An engineering group that established an industry standard fitting design incorporating a 37° mating surface, male and female styles. These standards are now governed by SAE.

O-ring Fittings - a fitting that seals by means of an elastomeric ring of a specified material.

Pipe Thread Fittings -

NPT - National Pipe Taper. Pipe thread per ANSI B1.20.1

NPTF - National Pipe Tapered for Fuels.
(Same as above except dry-seal per ANSI B1.20.3)

NPSH - National Pipe Straight Hose per ANSI B1.20.7

NPSM - National Pipe Straight Mechanical.
Straight thread per ANSI B1.20.1

NPSL - National Pipe Straight Loosefit per ANSI B1.20.1

BSPP, BSPT - British Standard Pipe
Parallel, British Standard Pipe Taper. BS21

Quick Connect Fitting - a fitting designed to quickly connect and disconnect. These fittings come in many styles and types.

Split Flange Fitting - a fitting consisting of a flange retainer and a flange of two halves. This design allows the flanges to be installed after the retainer has been attached to the hose, making the flange reusable. SAE Code 61 and 62.

Tube Fitting - a hose fitting of which the mating end conforms to a tube diameter. The mate or male end of a compression fitting.

flammable gases/liquid/media: a flammable gas, including liquefied gas, is one having a closed cup flash point below +100°F (+37.8°C) and a vapor pressure greater than 25 psi. (174.2 KPa).

flex cracking: a surface cracking induced by repeated bending and straightening.

flow rate: a volume of media being conveyed in a given time period.

fluid: a gas or liquid medium.

fluorocarbon: an organic compound containing fluorine directly bonded to carbon. The ability of the carbon atom to form a large variety of structural chains gives rise to many fluorocarbons and fluorocarbon derivatives.

FOR-SEAL™: a product name for a hose end configuration using an o-ring sealing method, trademarked by Dana Corporation.

G:

GPM: gallons per minute.

H:

heat resistance: the property or ability to resist the deteriorating effects of elevated temperatures.

helix: a shape formed by spiraling a wire or other reinforcement around the cylindrical body of a hose; typically used in suction hose.

hose: a flexible conduit consisting of a tube, reinforcement, and usually an outer cover.

hydrostatic testing: the use of liquid pressure to test a hose or hose assembly for leakage, twisting, and/or hose change-in-length.

Hytre®: a DuPont registered trademark.

I:

I.D.: the abbreviation for inside diameter.

identification yarn: a yarn of single or multiple colors, usually embedded in the hose wall, used to identify the manufacturer.

impression: a design formed during vulcanization in the surface of a hose by a method of transfer, such as fabric impression or molded impression.

impulse: an application of force in a manner to produce sudden strain or motion, such as hydraulic pressure applied in a hose.

innertube: the innermost layer of a hose; the hose material in contact with the medium.

insert: optional term for nipple. See nipple.

interlocking clamp: a clamp which engages the fitting in a manner which prevents the clamp from sliding off the fitting, typically

a bolt or U-bolt style with interlocking fingers which engage an interlock ring on the fitting.

interlocking ferrule: a ferrule, which physically attaches to the fitting preventing the ferrule from sliding off the fitting.

ISO: International Organization for Standardization.

J:

jacket: a seamless tubular braided or woven ply generally on the outside of a hose.

JIC: see fitting/coupling-JIC.

K:

kinking: a temporary or permanent distortion of the hose induced by bending beyond the minimum bend radius.

L:

layline: the line of printed information that runs parallel on the side of a manufactured hose giving details such as part number, PSI rating, hose size and manufacturing data.

layer: a single thickness of rubber or fabric between adjacent parts.

loop installation: the assembly is installed in a loop or "U" shape, and is most often used when frequent and/or large amounts of motion are involved.

LPG, LP Gas: the abbreviation for liquefied petroleum gas.

M:

MAWP: see pressure, maximum allowable working.

manufacturer's identification: a code symbol used on or in some hose to indicate the manufacturer.

media, medium: the substance(s) being conveyed through a system.

N:

NAHAD: the abbreviation for the National Association of Hose & Accessories Distributors.

Neoprene®: a registered trademark of DuPont.

nipple: the internal member or portion of a hose fitting.

nitrile rubber (NB/Buna-N): a family of acrylonitrile elastomers used extensively for industrial hose.

nominal: a size indicator for reference only.

nomograph: a chart used to compare hose size to flow rate to recommended velocity.

non-conductive: the inability to transfer an electrical charge.

NPT/NPTF: abbreviation for national pipe threads. See fitting/coupling - Pipe Thread Fittings.

nylon: a family of polyamide materials.

O:

OAL: see overall length

O.D.: the abbreviation for outside diameter.

OE/OEM: original equipment manufacturer.

oil resistance: the ability of the materials to withstand exposure to oil.

oil swell: the change in volume of a rubber article resulting from contact with oil.

operating conditions: the pressure, temperature, motion, and environment to which a hose assembly is subjected.

o-ring fitting: see fitting/coupling, O-Ring.

overall length (OAL): the total length of a hose assembly, which consists of the free hose length plus the length of the coupling(s).

oxidation: the reaction of oxygen on a material, usually evidenced by a change in the appearance or feel of the surface or by a change in physical properties.

ozone cracking: the surface cracks, checks or crazing caused by exposure to an atmosphere containing ozone.

ozone resistance: the ability to withstand the deteriorating effects of ozone (generally cracking).

P:

permanent fitting: the type of fitting which, once installed, may not be removed for re-use.

permeation: the process of migration of a substance into and through another, usually the movement of a gas into and through a hose material; the rate of permeation is specific to the substance, temperature, pressure and the material being permeated.

pin pricked: perforations through the cover of a hose to vent permeating gases.

pitch: 1) the distance from one point on a helix to the corresponding point on the next turn of the helix, measured parallel to the axis; 2) the distance between the two peaks of adjacent corrugation or convolution.

plating: a material, usually metal, applied to another metal by electroplating, for the purpose of reducing corrosion; typically a more noble metal such as zinc is applied to steel.

ply: an individual layer in hose construction.

polymer: a macromolecular material formed by the chemical combination of monomers, having either the same or different chemical compositions.

pressure: force + unit area. For purposes of this document, refers to PSIG (pounds per square inch gauge).

pressure drop: the measure of pressure reduction or loss over a specific length of hose.

pressure, burst: the pressure at which rupture occurs.

pressure, maximum allowable working: the maximum pressure at which a hose or hose assembly is designed to be used.

pressure, working: the maximum pressure to which a hose will be subjected, including the momentary surges in pressure, which can occur during service. Abbreviated as WP.

psi (PSI): pounds per square inch.

PTFE: polytetrafluoroethylene, a high molecular weight fluoroplastic polymer with carbon atoms shielded by fluorine atoms having very strong inter atomic bonds, giving it chemical inertness.

Push > Connect™: (Push > Connect™ Metric, Push > Connect™ Flow Controls, Push > Connect™ Plus) A Reusable, easy to assemble fitting recommended on compressed air, lubrication, and pneumatic instrumentation applications. Use with approved tubing material.

PVC: polyvinyl chloride. A low cost thermoplastic material typically used in the manufacture of industrial hoses. The operating temperature range is -500°F to +1750°F (-295.5°C to +954.4°C).

Q:

Quick > Connect™: A reusable easy to assemble air brake fitting used on NT100 series tubing. This fitting meets D.O.T. performance requirements.

R:

reinforcement: the strengthening members, consisting of either fabric, cord, and/or metal, of a hose. See ply.

reusable fitting/coupling: see fitting/coupling, Field Attachable Fittings.

RhinoHide®: a product's name for an abrasion resistant covered hydraulic hose that is a registered trademark of Dana Corporation.

RMA: The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc.

S:

SAE: Society of Automotive Engineers.

shank: that portion of a fitting, which is inserted into the bore of a hose.

skive: the removal of a short length of cover and/or tube to permit the attachment of a fitting directly over the hose reinforcement.

sleeve: a metal cylinder, which is not physically attached to the fitting, for the purpose of forcing the hose into the serrations of the fitting.

smooth bore: a term used to describe the type of innercore in a hose.

specification: a document setting forth pertinent details of a product.

spiral: a method of applying reinforcement in which there is not interlacing between individual strands of the reinforcement.

spring guard: a helically wound component applied internally or externally to a hose assembly, used for strain relief, abrasion resistance, collapse resistance.

standard: a document, or an object for physical comparison, for defining product characteristics, products, or processes, prepared by a consensus of a properly constituted group of those substantially affected and having the qualifications to prepare the standard for use.

static wire: wire incorporated in a hose to conduct static electricity.

stem: see nipple.

surge (spike): a rapid and transient rise in pressure.

swelling: an increase in volume or linear dimension of a specimen immersed in liquid or exposed to a vapor.

T:

Teflon®: a registered trademark of E.I. DuPont. See PTFE, FEP and PFA.

tube: the innermost continuous all-rubber or plastic element of a hose.

tube fitting: see fitting/coupling-Tube.

tubing: a non-reinforced, homogeneous conduit, generally of circular cross-section.

V:

vacuum resistance: the measure of a hoses ability to resist negative gauge pressure.

vibration: amplitude motion occurring at a given frequency.

viscosity: the resistance of a material to flow.

vulcanization: a process during which a rubber compound, through a change in its chemical structure, improves or extends elastic properties over a greater range of temperature.

W:

weathering: the surface deterioration of a hose cover during outdoor exposure, as shown by checking, cracking, crazing and chalking.

wire reinforced: a hose containing wires to give added strength, increased dimensional stability, crush resistance. See reinforcement.

working temperature: the temperature range of the application, may include the temperature of the fluid conveyed or the environmental conditions the assembly is exposed to in use.

WP: the abbreviation for working pressure.

The preceding Glossary of Terms, as utilized in the hose industry, includes some definitions from The Hose Handbook, published by the Rubber Manufacturers Association.