

Abrasion: External damage to a hose assembly caused by its being rubbed on a foreign object.

Ambient or Atmospheric Conditions:

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

Amplitude of Vibration and/or Lateral Movement: The distance a hose assembly deflects laterally to one side from its normal position, when this deflection occurs on both sides of the normal hose centerline.

Anchor: A restraint applied to a pipeline to control its motion caused by thermal growth.

Annular: Refers to the convolutions on a hose that are a series of complete circles or rings located at right angle to the longitudinal axis of the hose (sometimes referred to as bellows).

Application: The service conditions that determine how a metal hose assembly will be used.

Armor or Casing: Flexible interlocked tubing placed over the entire length or in short lengths at the end of a metal hose to protect it from physical damage and to limit the bending radius.

Attachment: The method of fixing end fittings to flexible metal hose – welding, brazing, soldering, swaging or mechanical.

Axial Movement: Compression or elongation of the hose along its longitudinal axis.

Basket Weave: A braid pattern in which the strands of wire alternately cross over and under two braid bands (two over – two under).

Bend Radius: The radius of a bend measured to the hose centerline.

Braid: A flexible wire sheath surrounding a metal hose that prevents the hose from elongation due to internal pressure. Braid is composed of a number of wires wrapped helically around the hose while at the same time going under and over each other in a basket weave fashion.

Braid Angle: The acute angle formed by the braid strands and the axis of the hose.

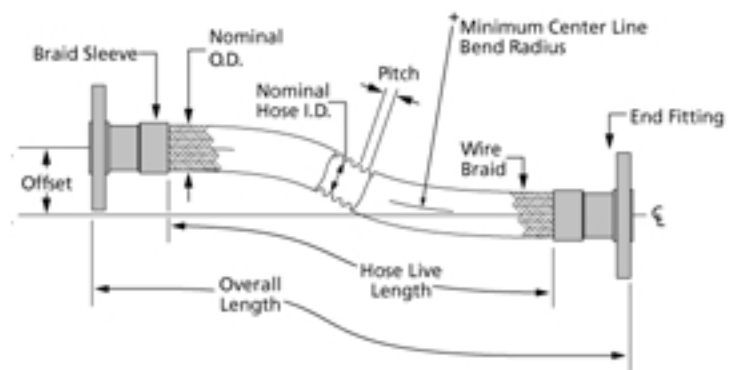
Braid Construction: Term applies to description of braid, i.e., 36 x 8 x .014, 304L SS.

36 = number of carriers or bands in a braid

8 = number of wires on each carrier

.014 = wire diameter in inches

304L = material, Type 304L stainless steel



Braid Sleeve, Braid Band or Ferrule: A ring made from tube or metal strip placed over the ends of a braided hose to contain the braid wires for attachment of fittings.

Braid Wear: Motion between the braid and corrugated hose which normally causes wear on the O.D. of hose.

Braided Braid: In this braid, the strands of wire on each carrier of the braiding machine are braided together, and then braided in normal fashion, hence the term braided braid.

Brazing: A process of joining metals using a non-ferrous filler metal, which melts above 800°F, yet less than the melting of the "parent metals" to be joined.

Butt Weld: A process in which the edges or ends of metal sections are butted together and joined by welding.

Casing: (See definition under Armor)

Controlled Flexing: Controlled flexing occurs when the hose is being flexed regularly, as in connections to moving components. Examples: Platen presses, thermal growth in pipe work.

Convolution: The annular or helical flexing member in corrugated or strip wound hose.

Corrosion: The chemical or electro-chemical attack of a media upon a hose assembly.