

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRODUCT AND THE COMPANY

NOMBRE DEL PRODUCTO	EPDM Air hose 20bar 100°C Non-Static
CÓDIGO	050770 (ø8mm) – 050771 (ø10mm)
DISTRIBUIDOR	BOSSAUTO INNOVA, S.A.
DIRECCIÓN	c/ Thomas Edison 16, Apartado de correos 95
POBLACIÓN	08430 La Roca del Vallés (Barcelona)
TEL	902 100 667
FAX	902 363 047
E-MAIL	info@bossauto.com
WEB	www.bossauto.com

2. PROPERTIES OF USE

Read carefully the contents related in this document to guarantee that the hose, its use and its storage are in line with the required specification and that it has the longest possible life with a correct use of the product.

Reference standards: GB / T9576-2001, GB / T9577-2001, ISO 8331-1991

Work environment

- **Ambient temperature:** a high ambient temperature will increase the elongation of the rubber hose, while an extremely low temperature can reduce the elasticity of the hose.
- **Atmospheric conditions:** interior or exterior; The high concentration of ozone in the outdoor environment and the ultraviolet radiation of the sunlight will accelerate the aging of the hose.
- Contact with products that are harmful for rubber, including oil, benzene, strong acid and alkaline chemicals or other corrosive chemicals can prematurely damage the hose.

Conveyance

- Ensure that the hose used is suitable for the use to which it is applied.
- Fluid to channel: each fluid has different properties, so you have to choose the correct hose and its material; differentiate by color of the hose according to its safe pressure coefficient; there are many types of gases, for instance: air, oxygen, carbon dioxide; combustible gases (for instance: acetylene gas, LPG and methane gas, etc.); and liquids: water, acid base, oil, cooling agent and special chemicals; some of them can be used together, but others must be distinguished while they are used.
- Means of fluid transport, pressure parameters (which support positive pressure), flow rate and cohesion (supporting negative pressure) and flow velocity.
- Parameters of temperature and working pressure of the piped fluid.
- Frequency of fluid transport.

Installation and use

- Avoid extreme pinching and bending during the installation of the hose and its subsequent use.
- Control the vibration frequency of the system.
- High level of danger in case of damage caused by impact and abrasion.
- Ensure the size of the connections, the sockets installed on the hose and the connection method with the combined seal.

3. STORAGE CONDITIONS

A. Contour

If the rubber hose is exposed to some factors in an unsuitable environment during storage, the physical properties of the hose assembly and plugs will change, which will deprive the hose from optimum performance during operation and will cause an earlier aging. The storage in line with the specification is able to provide optimal protection for the hose.

B. Storage period

The storage period of the hose should be shortened as much as possible. If the storage time is improperly extended, the hose must be marked with storage time and follow the FIFO principle, checking before use.

The maximum recommended storage period is 24 months.

C. Temperature

Keep the storage temperature within the range 0-35°C; the optimum temperature is 15°C; The storage temperature should not exceed 50°C or be below -30°C; There should not be an abnormal fluctuation, otherwise, you can accelerate the aging of the hose.

D. Moisture

Relative humidity should not be more than 65%

E. Lighting

The hose should be away from sunlight and an intense source of artificial light. The warehouse windows should have a dark glass shading to avoid exterior lighting.

F. Ozone

Since ozone is harmful to rubber hoses, there must be no equipment that can produce ozone in the store, for instance: mercury vapor lamps, high-voltage equipment, running engines, or other equipment that may cause electric sparks or electrical charges.

G. Environment

The rubber hose must not get into contact with the following materials: solvent, oil, acid base and disinfectant, etc., nor be exposed to steam.

H. Electromagnetic field

There must be no equipment that can produce an electromagnetic field near the store, since the variation and fluctuation of the electromagnetic field will induce the current in the metal junction, which will heat the hose.

I. Stacking method

Rubber hoses should be stored in case of withstanding excessive stresses, stretching or deforming, and should not touch sharp objects or the surface of corrosive objects. The rolled

hose should be placed stretched for proper use. The height of the stack of hose rolls should not alter or deform the base units.

4. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

A. Manipulation

The hose should be handled with care and should not be dragged on sharp and/or rough surfaces; nor undergo bending or crushing, for instance: tread/crushed by a vehicle.

B. Pressure

The hose must operate within the marked working pressure (including impact pressure). It must not operate outside the regulated pressure, in which case it can cause an unexpected explosion of the hose.

C. Temperature

The operating temperature of the hose, be it the temperature of the circulating medium or the ambient temperature, should not be outside the range regulated by the manufacturer or the suggested range.

D. Fluid transport

The hose should be used to transport the designed fluid and within the range of use. If you have any questions about the scope of the application or other fluid or purpose outside of the designed transport range, consult your supplier and use it as regulated.

E. Environment

The hose should not be used in an environment that is outside the range of intended uses. Users should consult the manufacturer if they have any questions about the applicable environment or if they encounter unusual or variable conditions.

F. Bending radius

The radius of curvature of the hose in service should not be less than the range regulated or suggested by the manufacturer, since otherwise it can block the transport of fluid and damage the hose. Any accidental folding should be avoided near the connection to the air intake, otherwise it can aggravate the deterioration of the hose and, therefore, cause an earlier aging.

G. Torsional stress

In general, the hose is not designed to be used in a prolonged twisting state. However, during use its relative movement can produce a reasonable bend, instead of twisting.

H. Traction effort

The hose allows to support a tensile tension within the regulated normative range. Outside of these parameters the hose could be damaged. If you have any questions about the correct application of the hose, check with your supplier.

I. Vibration

Vibration can cause the hose to become fatigued and hot and, in addition, cause an earlier loss of effectiveness of the hose. In this case, consult your supplier for solutions.

J. Joint Assembly

Before assembling the hose, users should thoroughly familiarize themselves with the hose, the union and the application of the connection method, or consult the supplier of the hose in case of any doubt during the process.

There should not be a sharp edge at the hose joint. The gasket, the plug and the inner / outer dimension of the hose must match each other and according to the specifications, and must be installed correctly. Only this can guarantee an effective sealing performance.

The connection pressure and the torsional load must be controlled, since excessive pressure can damage the hose and insufficient pressure can cause loosening. In order for the hose joint to be easily inserted into the hose, it is suggested to use clean water or a non-corrosive neutral lubricant. As a lubrication you can use soapy water instead of substances that contain oil or solvents.

K. Sealing

After the joints are tight, it is suggested that the hose assembly be subjected to a static hydraulic test under the regulated test pressure to verify the effectiveness of the connection. The connection point must not be loosened or leaked. The test pressure is generally 1.5 times the working pressure.

L. Fixed installation

The hose and connection assembly must be fastened for a firm fixation. The fixation must avoid the abnormal movement of the hose with pressure, that is to say, the expansion, the change of length and the torsion, from the clamping device.

M. Examination and maintenance

The hose should be examined regularly. The key points of examination are in the connecting pieces of the joint and the bending pieces (in case of aging it can cause hardening and cracks). Intensify checks if you work in a harsh environment, detect abnormal operation or work conditions accelerate the aging of the hose.

In case of the following defects, the hose must be removed from service immediately and replaced by a new and qualified one.

- Drilling, partial breaking, tearing or visualization of the reinforced layer.
- Surface cracking caused by ozone.
- Local deformation, bubbles on the surface, abnormal expansion under pressure.

If a life date is indicated on the hose, it must be replaced before the date, even if there is no sign of aging.

It is suggested that the damaged hose is not reused even though it can be repaired.

The information contained in this safety data sheet is based on sources, technical knowledge and current legislation at European and state level, without being able to guarantee its accuracy. This information cannot be considered a guarantee of the properties of the product, it is simply a description of the security requirements. The occupational methodology and conditions for users of this product are not within our awareness or control, and it is ultimately the responsibility of the user to take the necessary measures to obtain the legal requirements concerning the manipulation, storage, use and disposal of chemical products. The information on this safety data sheet only refers to this product, which should not be used for needs other than those specified.