

PRESSURE HOSES

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1. GENERAL

1.01 This section describes the pressure hoses used for conveying designated gases from pressure regulators to the several system standard devices fed with these gases.

1.02 This section is reissued to emphasize the correct procedure for connecting the D pressure hose to an acetylene regulator to prevent damage to the hose. Revision arrows are used to indicate this change.

1.03 There are currently four types of pressure hoses, designated B, C, D, and E.

2. DESCRIPTION AND USE

B and C Pressure Hoses

2.01 The B and C hoses, illustrated in Fig. 1, are available in any length desired and have a nominal inside diameter of 3/16 inch and outside diameter of 7/16 inch.

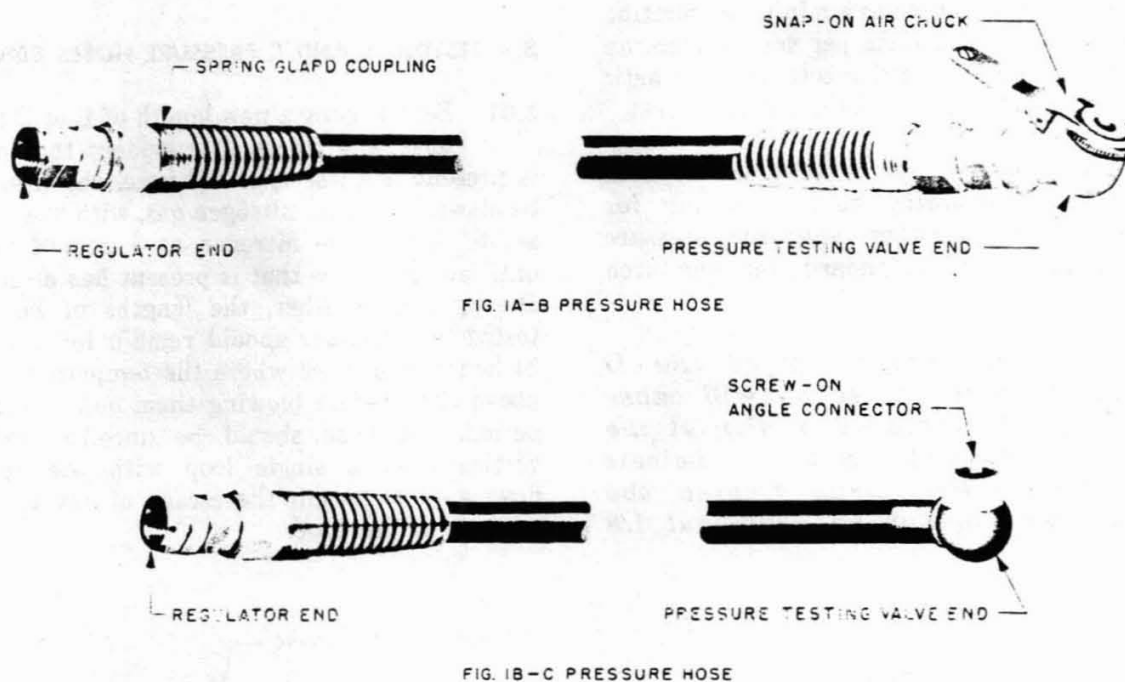


Fig. 1—B and C Pressure Hoses

**Reprinted to comply with modified final judgment.

2.02 The B and C pressure hoses have a minimum bursting strength of 600 pounds per square inch, an inner rubber tube, an overlaying cotton or synthetic fiber reinforcement, and an outer rubber jacket.

2.03 The B pressure hose is equipped at one end with a spring guard coupling for connection to a standard nitrogen regulator. The other end is equipped with a spring guard coupling and a snap-on air chuck for connection to a pressure testing valve.

2.04 The C pressure hose is equipped on one end with a screw-on angle connector for connection to a pressure testing valve. The other end is equipped with a spring guard coupling for connection to a standard pressure testing regulator.

D Pressure Hose

2.05 The D pressure hose, illustrated in Fig. 2, is available in 6-, 8-, 12-1/2, and 25-foot lengths. It has a nominal inside and outside diameter of 3/16 inch and 7/16 inch, respectively.

2.06 The D pressure hose has a minimum bursting strength of 600 pounds per square inch, an inner rubber tube, an overlaying cotton or synthetic fiber reinforcement, and an outer rubber jacket.

2.07 The D pressure hose is equipped at both ends with a spring guard coupling for connecting the outlet of an acetylene pressure regulator to the inlet of a standard acetylene torch handle.

2.08 *Excessive tightening of the D pressure hose connection will cause a fracture of the threaded portion at the crimped end of the swivel nut. To eliminate this possibility, first hand tighten the connection, then tighten an additional 1/8*

to 1/4 turns, using a standard regulator wrench. A torque of 65 inch-pounds is equal to approximately 1/8 to 1/4 turns after hand tightening.

E Pressure Hose

2.09 The E pressure hose, illustrated in Fig. 2, is available in 10- and 30-foot lengths and has nominal inside and outside diameters of 1/4 and 5/8 inch, respectively.

2.10 The E pressure hose has a minimum bursting strength of 1250 pounds per square inch, an inner petroleum gas-resistant rubber tube, an overlaying cotton or synthetic fiber reinforcement, and an outer rubber jacket. This hose meets the requirements of the Underwriters Laboratories and is listed under their label service. In addition, this hose is distinctly marked at least every 5 feet with the letters LP-Gas.

2.11 The E pressure hose is equipped at both ends with a spring guard coupling for connecting the outlet of a propane pressure regulator to the inlet of standard propane heaters, ventilators, tools, etc.

3. TESTING B AND C PRESSURE HOSES BEFORE USE

3.01 Before using a new length of B or C pressure hose, and where it is evident that moisture is present in these types of hose, the hose should be blown out, using nitrogen gas, with the regulator set to deliver the nitrogen at 5 pounds pressure, until any moisture that is present has disappeared. During cold weather, the lengths of hose to be tested for moisture should remain for a period of 24 hours in a place where the temperature is well above 32°F before blowing them out. During this period, the hose should be uncoiled and hung vertically in a single loop with the open end downward to permit the escape of any water that may be in the hose.

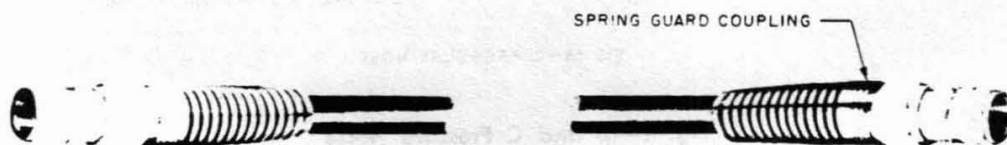


Fig. 2—D and E Pressure Hoses