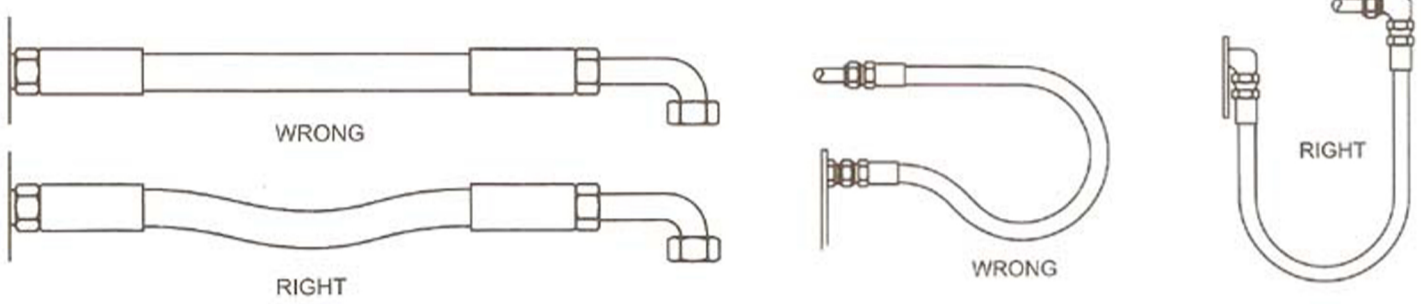


## ACS Hydraulics Pvt. Ltd.

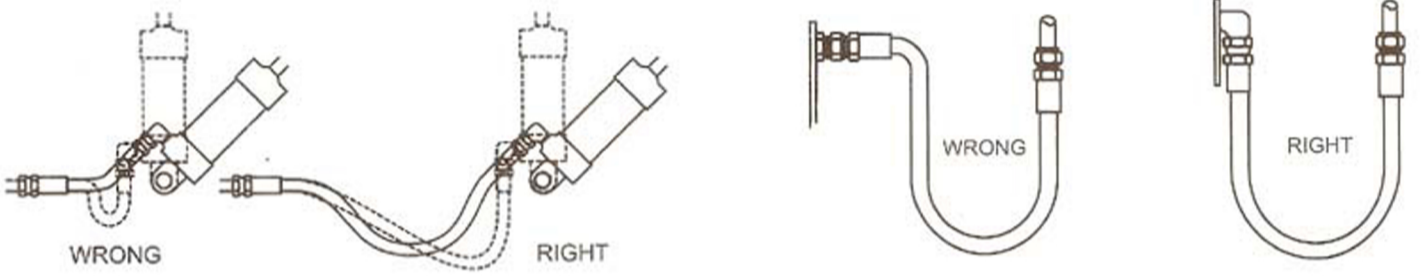
Proper hose installation is essential for satisfactory performance. If hose length is excessive, the appearance of the installation will be unsatisfactory and unnecessary cost of equipment will be involved. If hose assemblies are too short to permit adequate flexing and changes in length due to expansion or contraction, hose service life will be reduced.

The following diagrams show proper hose installations which provide maximum performance and cost savings.



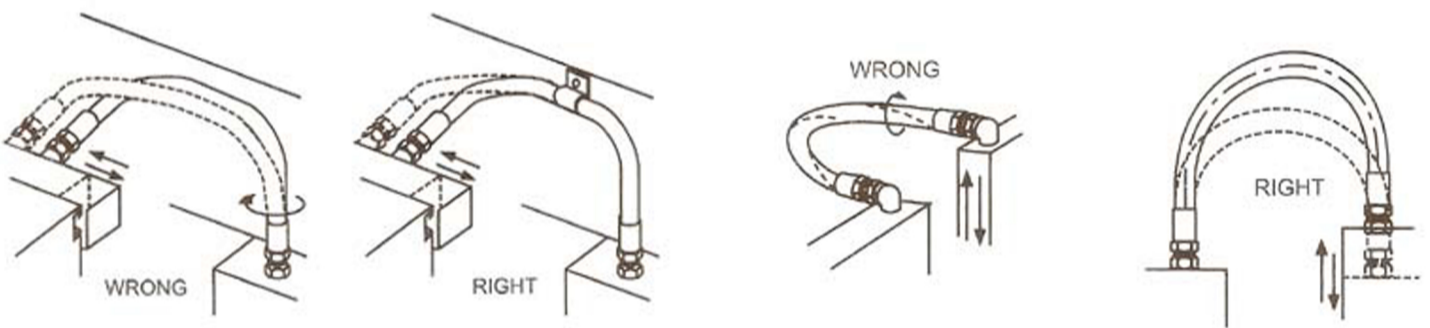
When hose installation is straight, allow enough slack in hose line to provide for length changes which will occur when pressure is applied.

When radius is below the required minimum, use an angle adapter to avoid sharp bends.



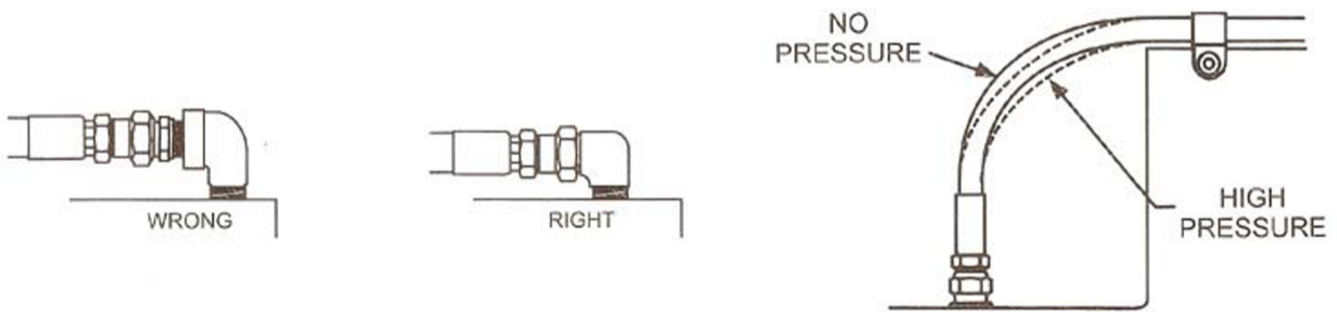
Adequate hose length is necessary to distribute movement on flexing application and to avoid abrasion.

Use proper angle adapters to avoid tight or bend in hose.



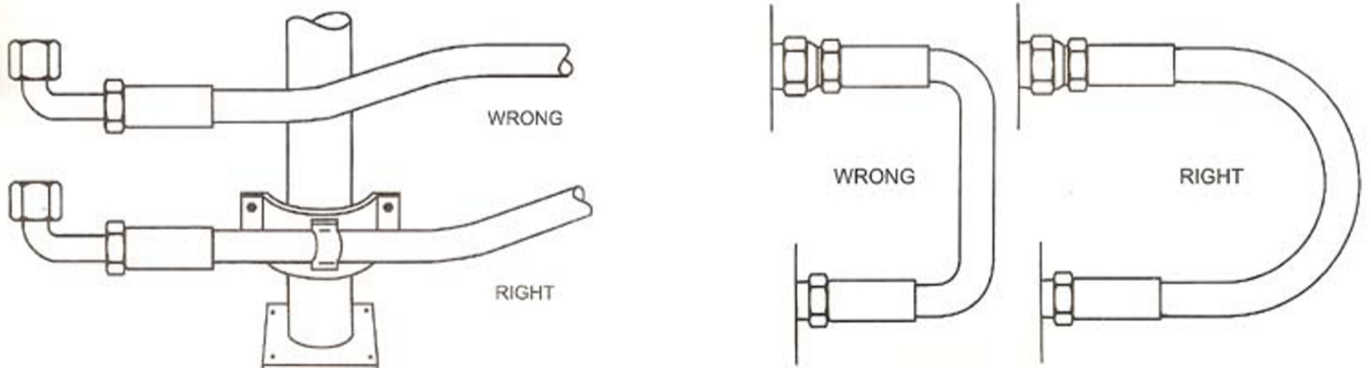
Avoid twisting of hose lines bend in two planes by clamping hose at change of plane.

Prevent twisting and distortion by bending hose in same plane as the motion of the port to which hose is connected.



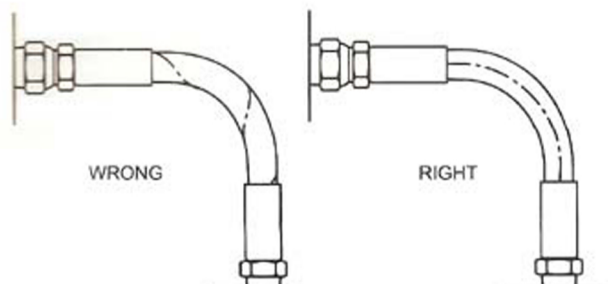
Reduce number of pipe thread joints by using hydraulic adapters instead of pipe fittings.

To allow for length changes when hose is pressurized, do not clamp at bends so that curves will absorb changes. Do not clamp high and low pressure lines together.



High ambient temperatures shorten hose life, so make sure hose is kept away from hot parts. If this is not possible, insulate hose.

To avoid hose collapse and flow restriction, keep hose bend radii as large as possible. Refer to hose specifications tables for minimum bend radii.



When installing hose, make sure it is not twisted. Pressure applied to a twisted hose can result in hose failure or loosening of connections.