

All Metal Stainless Steel Braided Single Hose Assembly Installation Instructions

A) All applications should be checked to ensure that the proper hose assembly lengths are being installed:

- Hose assemblies should not be installed in a “stretched” (taut) fashion. Some expansion and contraction of the hose assembly can occur due to temperature variation, system pressures, and system cycling (see Figure #1).
- All hose assemblies should be routed properly to avoid contact with other surfaces that could possibly cause “chafing” (abrasion of the wire braided reinforcement).
- The use of elbows and adapters should be considered to relieve hose “strain” (Figure #2). Do not use plastic fittings or adapters.
- Hose assemblies should not be “bent” past the minimum bend radius requirements listed in the chart below. Hose assemblies showing evidence of “kinking” (being bent beyond the recommended bend radius) should not be installed (see Figure #3).

Hose Size	Working Pressure	Minimum Burst (@ 72° F)	Temperature Range	Minimum Bend Radius
1 1/2"	300 PSI	1200 PSI	-20° F– 800° F	11.75"
2"	300 PSI	1200 PSI	-20° F– 800° F	12.55"

B) All hose assemblies should be installed in the following fashion so that no “twisting” occurs:

- Solid male pipe thread (NPT) ends should be installed first unless they are being connected to a “swivel” female (NPT). The entire hose assembly must rotate during the tightening of this connection in order to avoid hose tube damage.
- The flared adapter on the “union” (female swivel) end should be removed with the male pipe (NPT) end of the adapter connected to the appropriate port first. Thread sealant or thread tape should not be used on “flared” connections. A water-tight seal between male and female JIC connections is achieved by a metal-to-metal seal. Additional thread sealant or thread tape should not be applied to male pipe thread (NPT) ends where factory installed thread sealant is already present.
- The last step is to reconnect the flared swivel female coupling to the flared end of the adapter in a manner that ensures that the hose assembly is not twisted (see Figure #4).

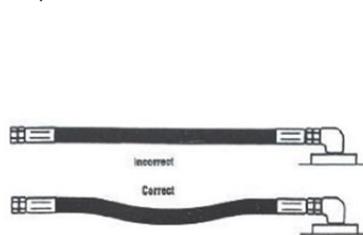


FIGURE 1 — HOSE AND MACHINE TOLERANCES

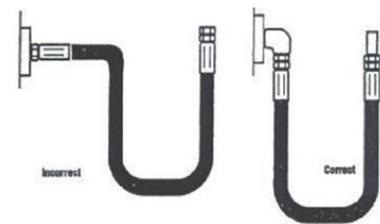


FIGURE 2 — ELBOWS AND ADAPTERS

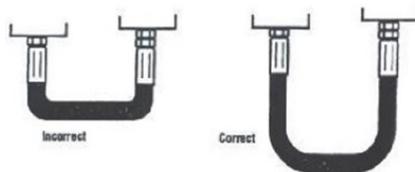


FIGURE 3 — MINIMUM BEND RADIUS

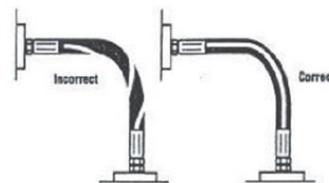


FIGURE 4 — TWIST ANGLE AND ORIENTATION

CAUTION:

- Hoses are not rated for potable water or open-loop systems.
- Disconnect sweat adapters from hose prior to soldering onto piping; Allow all sweat fittings/adapters/tubing to cool prior to hose installation
- Chamberlin recommends maintaining appropriate water treatment & chemistry, system straining, and routine maintenance/inspection
- Avoid exposure to excessive heat or cold, salt water, chemicals, flux and solder drips, or other contaminants. Shield hoses when necessary



NO PIPE DOPE — NO THREAD TAPE

DO NOT PUT ANYTHING ON THE

JIC FITTINGS



DO NOT EXCEED BEND RADIUS

ChamFlex[®] hose assemblies have superior flexibility due to their unique construction but everything has its limits. Please refer to the installation instructions for the minimum bend radius of your hose assembly.



**PROTECT YOUR HOSE FROM
FLUX & SOLDER**

ChamFlex[®] hose assemblies will be damaged if flux & solder is allowed to drip onto them during installation. Be sure to protect your hose assemblies to prevent future problems.

To insure proper installation, hose assemblies must be installed according to instructions. Chamberlin Rubber Company, Inc. will not be responsible for failed hose assemblies and/or subsequent damage that occurred by failing to follow the provided Installation Instructions as well as the Safety Guide. Because Chamberlin cannot control conditions and methods of application, the purchaser/end user must make the final determination of product compatibility, fit, application, and design requirements as well as conformance to local, state, and federal regulations.