FLEX HOSE GLOSSARY

A.N.S.I.	*American National Standards Institution, Inc.*
A.S.T.M.	*American Society for Testing and Materials*
Braid	*A continuous sleeve of interwoven single or multiple strands of material. Usually textile or steel.*
Burst Pressure	*The pressure at which rupture occurs*
Carcass	*The fabric, cord or metal reinforcing section of hose as distinguished from the tube or cover*
Cold Flow	*Continued deformation or movement under stress*
Compression Set	*The deformation which remains in rubber after it has been subjected to, and released from, stress such as a clamp. The longer the stress is maintained the more defrined the deformation*
Corrugated Hose	*Hose with an exterior that is radially or heliacally grooved to enhance flexibility, strength or overall weight*
Coupling	*A device at the end of a length of hose that allows for a connection to be made.*
Coupling Joint	*This leakproof connection is achieved by fastening together the mating surfaces of two couplings*
Cover	*The outermost port of the hose. The main purpose for the hose cover is to protect the hose reinforcement from physical or environmental damage. Covers can componded to produce resistance to oils, ozone or abrasion*
Date code	*Any combination of letters and numbers to identify when the hose was manufactured*
Durometer	*An instrument for measuring the hardness of rubber*
Durometer Hardness	*A numerical value which indicates the resistance to indentation of the blunt probe of the durometer testing device*
Ferrule	*A collar placed around a hose end to attach the fitting to the hose. The ferrule may be crimped or swaged, forcing the hose against the shank of the coupling, or the shank may be expanded, forcing the hose out against the ferrule or some combination*
Helix	*A wire or other reinforcement material spiraled or would around the cylindrical body of the hose*
Hose	*A flexible conduit consisting of a tube, reinforcement and usually and outer cover*
Hose Assembly	*A length of hose with a coupling attached ot one or both ends of the hose*
I.D.	*Inside diameter*
I.P.T.	*Iron Pipe Thread. Also known as N.P.T. (National Pipe Taper Thread)*
Impulse	*An application of force in a manner that produces sudden strain or motion such as a pressure spike*
Media	*Any material being transported through a hose*
N.P.S.	*American Standard Straight Pipe Thread for Free Mechanical Joints*
N.P.S.M.	*Same as N.P.S.*
O.D.	*Outside Diameter*
Operating Pressure	*The pressure at which the system functions. Aslo known as Working Pressure*
P.S.I.	*Pound per Square Inch*
P.S.I.G.	*Pound per Square Inch Gauge*
Permanent Fitting	*The type of fitting which cannot be removed*
R.M.A.	*Rubber Manufacturer's Association*
Reinforcement	*The internal layer of the hose that gives it strength and shape. The hose working pressure is dependent upon the type (or types) of reinforcement and amount used in the construction. Eg: Cord, wire, helical, rings*
Reusable Fitting	*The type of fitting that can be removed from a hise and recoupled on another hose*
Safety Factor	*A ratio used to establish the working pressure of a hose based upon burst pressure. Typically: 3:1 water, 4:1 Suspensions & slurries, 5:1 for steam*
Skive	*To remove or cut away a part of the hose cover exposing the reinforcement, to permit the attachment of a coupling*
Tube	*The inner most part of the hose layers that will be incontact with the media transported thought the hose. Usually rubber compounds or plactic blended to give the tube specific properties compatible with the media*
U.N.	*Unified National Thread(constant thread)*
U.N.C.	*Unified National Course Thread*
U.N.F.	*Unified National Fine Thread*
Viscosity	*A material's resistance to flow under pressure, thickness*
W.P.	*Working Pressure*
Working Pressure	*The maximum pressure to which a hose assembly will be subjected, incuding pressure surges*