

- Ideally hose assemblies should be stored either in coils or in a straight line on a flat surface. If they are to be stored in a straight line on a racking system with individual arms it is important to ensure that the width of the each arm is at least 100mm and that a sufficient number of arms are used such that excessive bending of the hose does not occur between the arms.
- Hoses should not be placed in an area where there is a danger of damage to the hose cover from objects such as sharp rocks or sharp metal items.
- If the hoses are to be stacked, care should be taken that the flanged end of one hose is not lying directly on the body of the hose underneath as this will create a point load which can cause damage to the cover of the hose.
- Where a hose has damage on its cover it must be repaired before going into service.
IMPORTANT: Should damage occur it is important to ensure the reinforcing cords have not been broken or cut. If they are damaged the hose should be replaced.
- The ideal storage area should be covered and out of direct exposure to sun or ultraviolet etc. If an inside storage area is unavailable then keep the hoses in a cool, dry dark place and covered with heavy opaque tarpaulin sheeting.
- The storage temperature should be as stable as possible (-10 and +25 C°).
- Storage time should be minimized. If more than one of the hoses is stored FIFO management (first in - first out) should be employed.
- The storage room should not contain ozone producing equipment such as highvoltage electrical equipment, electric motors, mercury vapor tubes etc.