SUPERIOR INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY
Service is the difference

Customer Information:

Company: _____ Fax: _____
Contact: _____ E-mail:_____
Address: _____ P.O.#:_____
Phone: _____

Size	I.D.	O.D.	Overall Length*	Tolerance

Temperature	Materials Conveyed		Environmental Temperature	
	Min.	Max	Min	Max
	^{o}F/^{o}C	^{o}F/^{o}C	^{o}F/^{o}C	^{o}F/^{o}C

Application	Type:

Material/ **M**edia	Material Conveyed			
	Internal Media		External Environment	

Pressure	Max Working Pressure	Spikes	Vacuum
	PSI/kPa	PSI/kPa	Inches of Hg/kPa

Ends	End	Style/ Material	Size	Threads/Bolts Hole Alignment	Orientation	Attachment Methods	Capped Y/N
	1						
	2						

Delivery	Quantity Required:		Date Required:
	Package Type:		
	Pick Up Date:		Ship Via:
	Testing Required: Y/N		Type:
	Certification Required: Y/N		Type:

*see glossary for specific definitions

Special Requirements:

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This is intended for information only. Please contact the experts at Superior Industrial Supply to consult on the correct hose for your application at 800-783-6501 Ext 4 or email customerservice@sisupply.com.

The STAMPED acronym stands for the 7 major information areas required to provide a quality hose assembly for the customer, as follows:

S stands for **SIZE**; I.D. and length; any O.D. constraints

- overall length should be specified to include fittings
- tolerances need to be specified if special requirements exist

I.D., O.D. and overall length of the assembly

- To determine the replacement hose I.D., read the layline printing on the side of the original hose. If the original hose layline is painted over or worn off, the original hose must be cut and inside diameter measured for size.
- The inside diameter of the hose must be adequate to keep pressure loss to a minimum maintain adequate flow and avoid damage to the hose due to heat generation or excessive turbulence.
- Length tolerances should be considered for all types of hose assemblies. See individual hose sections for specifics.
- **Flow Rate / Fluid Velocity -** The flow rate of the system in conjunction with the inside diameter of the hose will dictate the fluid velocity through the hose. Please consult your hose supplier for specific recommended velocity ranges. Please note that suction line recommendations are different than pressure lines.

T stands for **TEMPERATURE** of the material conveyed and environmental conditions

- Are there factors such as heat sources in the environment in which the hose will be used
- Continuous (average) and minimum and maximum temperatures have to be specified for both the environment and material conveyed
- Note if flame resistance or flammability will be an issue
- Sub-zero exposure
- Care must be taken when routing near hot manifolds and in extreme cases a heat shield may be advisable.
- Other things to consider: maximum intermittent ambient temperature, fluid temperature, ambient temperature and maximum temperature.

A stands for the **APPLICATION**, the conditions of use

- Configuration/routing (add a sketch or drawing if applicable)
  - is the hose hanging, laying horizontally, supported, unsupported (orientation and
  - aspect of the hose)
  - what else is attached to the hose, any external load on the hose
  - bend radius requirements, flexibility
  - elongation considerations with working pressure
- Quantify anticipated movement and geometry of use requirements
- Intermittent or continuous service
- Indoor and outdoor use
- Unusual mechanical loads
- Excessive abrasion
- Electrical conductivity requirements
- Equipment type
- External conditions – abrasion, oil (specify type), solvents (specify type), acid (specify type and concentration), ozone, salt water
- Hose now in use
  - Type of hose
  - Service life being obtained and description of failure or source of customer dissatisfaction
- strength and frequency of impulsing or pressure spikes
- non-flexing applications (static), flexing applications (dynamic)
- vacuum requirements
- Can also refer to Alloy when working with Metal Hose

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M stands for the **MATERIAL or MEDIA** being conveyed, type and concentration

- Are there special requirements for this hose tube
    - Any special specifications (or agency requirements) that need to be considered (e.g., FDA, API)
    - Will the material be continuously flowing, or sit in the hose for long periods of time (specify)
- Media velocity, flow rate
- Chemical name/concentration (MSDS)
- Solids, description and size
- Fluid Compatibility **-** Some applications require specialized oils or chemicals to be conveyed through the system. Hose selection must assure compatibility of the hose tube. In addition to the hose materials, all other components, which make up the hose assembly (hose ends, o-rings, etc), must also be compatible with fluid being used. Depending on the fluid, your hose supplier may lower the maximum temperature or pressure rating of the assembly. When selecting any hose assembly, always consult your hose supplier's recommendations.
- Can also refer to Motion when working with Metal Hose

P stands for the **PRESSURE** to which the assembly will be exposed

- System pressure, including pressure spikes. Hose assembly working pressures must be equal to or greater than the system pressure. Pressure spikes greater than the maximum working pressure will shorten hose life and must be taken into consideration.
- Temperature implications
- Vacuum considerations
- **Maximum Operating Pressure -** This is the maximum pressure that the system should be exposed to in normal operating conditions. For hydraulic hose assemblies, this pressure should be dictated by the relief setting of the system. Both the hose and hose end should not be rated to a pressure less than the maximum operating pressure of the system.
- **Pressure Spikes -** When a hydraulic system is subjected to a large load in a short period of time, the system pressure can overshoot the relief setting and exceed the maximum operating pressure. Frequent pressure spikes can reduce the life of hydraulic hose assemblies. In general, spiral hose constructions are better suited to high impulse applications, which involve flexing and large pressure spikes. However, there are specialized braided hoses available from various manufacturers. Please consult your hose supplier if there are multiple constructions which meet your application needs.

E stands for **ENDS**; style, type, orientation, attachment methods, etc.

- Uncoupled or coupled hose; hose with built-in fittings
- Specify end style (see charts and pictures in Section 5)
- Materials and dimensions (steel, stainless, etc.)
- Conductivity requirements

D stands for **DELIVERY**

- Specific to customer requirements
- Testing requirements
    - certification requirements (e.g., Coast Guard)
- any special packaging requirements
- any special shipping requirements
- tagging requirements
- can also refer to Determined Overall Length when working with Metal Hose