

Handling

- Hoses should be lifted by using suitable "saddles" or supports to prevent kinking of the hose. Do not allow the rubber pipe to kink as it may damage the wire reinforcement.
- Do not lay or install the hose with a bend radius so tight that it forces a kink in the hose.
- Hoses must be moved with care. Where possible avoid dragging over abrasive surfaces, do not compress or flatten the hose.
- Do not lay the hose across a site path or an access road. If unavoidable use
 - Dedicated hose ramps.
 - Place sleepers on both sides of the pipe.
 - Dig a channel and "sink" the hose.
- The more vehicles or site plant that you allow to drive over the unprotected hose, the more the hose will be damaged.
- Keep the hose away from the tracks of the, piling rig and when slewing the rig, remember the trailing hose.
- Do not violently pull or twist the hose.
- After use always wash out. Do not leave concrete in the hose.
- Keep the end metal inserts free of set concrete.
- Hoses in transit should be stacked in a manner to prevent crushing or rubbing against other objects which can cause damage

Every day before use, look for :

- Excessive abrasion to the outside of the hose, look for bulges, deep cuts or kinks which may indicate broken or cut wire reinforcement.
- Crushed or deformed hose ends
- Deformed, out of shape pipe where it has been driven over or stretched.
- Excessive internal wear at the coupling.
- Cracked, distorted or missing components including R-Clips and Safety Pins.
- Rubber Gaskets are free of old set concrete and grout.

If the hose is damaged, REPORT IT

