

What will be covered

- Regulations pertaining to hoses, lines and fittings.
- Requirements pertaining to hoses, lines and fittings.
- Hose, line and fitting descriptions.
- Worst and best practices pertaining to hoses, lines and fittings.



How is your observation skills? Be aware of your surroundings.

Instructor

- Owner, O&K Truck and Auto Repairs Ltd.
- ATTP Master Instructor, New York State
- Author, "Medium/Heavy Duty Truck Electricity and Electronics"
- Training provider for various Associations, industry and various NY State agencies
- Developed trainings that range from four hours to multiple days, specializing in brakes, electrical, regulations and many other subjects relating to our industry.
- Member of various organizations such as SAE, CVSA, TANY



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Why do we care about hoses?

Inspection Item



<u>Out-Of-Service Condition</u> (4) Two hoses improperly joined, such as a splice made by sliding the hose ends over a piece of tubing and clamping the hose to the tube. (When, at the point of the splice, hoses can be moved or separated by hand.) (393.45(a)) (5) Air hoses cracked, broken, or crimped in such a manner as to restrict air flow. (393.45(a)(1))



Why do we care about hoses and lines?

Inspection Item n. Vacuum system.



Out-Of-Service Condition

- (1) Insufficient vacuum reserve to permit one full brake application after engine is shut off. (393.50)
- (2) Vacuum hose(s) or lines restricted, abraded (chafed) through outer cover -to-cord ply, crimped, cracked, broken, or has collapse of vacuum hose(s) when vacuum is applied. (393.3 (a)(1))

<u>Violation</u>		
Code	Category	Violation Description
393.9H	Lighting	Inoperable head lamps.
393.45(b)(2)	Brakes, All	Brake hoses or tubing chafing and/or
	Others	kinking.
396.3(a)1BOS	Brakes, Out	
	Of Adjustment	Brakes OOS: the number of defective
		brakes is equal to or greater than 20%
		of the service brakes on the vehicle
		or combination.
202 /Q (a)	Rrakos All	Inonerative/defective brakes

How much do you know?

Are these, okay to use?

















Requirements

Requirements for Air Brake Hose, Assemblies and Fittings:

Labeling

Hose. Each air brake hose shall be labeled, or cut from bulk hose that is labeled, at intervals of not more than 6 inches measured from the end of one leg-end to the beginning of the next, in block capital letters and numerals at least one-eighth of an inch high, with the information listed in paragraphs (a) through (e) in(571.106) (S7.2.1).

Note: The information need not be present on hose that is sold as part of a brake

hose assembly or a motor vehicle.

Reminder: 571.106 is the hose standard section of the "Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards" (FMVSS)



Requirements

Requirements for Air Brake Hose, Assemblies and Fittings:

End Fittings. Except for an end fitting that is attached by deformation of the fitting about a hose by crimping or swaging, at least one component of each brake hose fitting shall be etched, embossed, or stamped in block letters and numerals at least one-sixteenth of an inch high with the following information:

DOT symbol, constituting a certification by the manufacturer of that component, that the component conforms to all applicable motor vehicle safety standards



The letter "A" shall indicate intended use in air brake systems. In the case of end fitting intended in a reusable assembly with brake hose subject to Table III, "AI: or "AII" shall indicate use with Type I or Type II hose, respectively.



Requirements for Plastic Air Brake Tubing, Plastic Air Brake Tubing Assemblies and End Fittings:

> **Construction:** Each plastic air brake tubing assembly shall be equipped with permanently attached end fittings or reusable end fittings.





Requirements for Plastic Air Brake Tubing, Plastic Air Brake Tubing Assemblies and End Fittings:

End Fittings: Except for an end fitting that is attached by deformation of the fitting about the tubing by crimping or swaging, at least one component of each plastic air brake tubing end fitting shall be etched, embossed, or stamped in block capital letters and numerals at least one-sixteenth of an inch high the following: DOT, Letter A (designated air brake use) and nominal OD of the plastic line that will be used with the fitting.







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Hydraulic Lines and Hoses

Most brake lines are double walled and bonded by a metallurgical process. Some are made from separate strips welded but seams must be 120° apart. Seamless tubing and double walled must meet bursting requirements of 8000 psi bending properties, flaring test, fatigue resistance, heat resistance, salt spray tests, impact resistant, brake fluid compatibility and meet many design guidelines for installation to guard against gravel impact, being crushed by hoists or towing fixtures, exhaust system temperature, electrolysis due to protective conduit, clips, fittings and mounting surfaces. Tubing is available in various lengths with the ends already flared and provided with fittings or you can cut it to length and flare it. Before flaring steel tubing, select the type of flare depending on the type of fitting used. In most cases the flare will be a double flare. An (ISO) International Standards Organization flare may also be used. Special tools are required to flare hydraulic lines.









Hydraulic Lines and Hoses "Hydraulic Hoses" provide the flexible connections in the hydraulic system between the brakes and chassis. They must be strong enough to withstand high fluid pressures without < expanding **vet** be free to flex during motion of the suspension and steering. As hoses get old, they become hard and **Case Study** and brittle, and ultimately develop cracks. Hoses may appear blistered. This is an Further Inspection Revealed Ballooning Brake Hose indication that leakage has penetrated to the outer hose covering. Sometimes the inner liner tears and acts as a check valve trapping fluid to the wheel and causing the brakes to drag, or not allowing fluid to reach the wheel until sufficient pressure forces past the obstruction

Hydraulic Lines and Hoses

Brake hoses are also tested for burst strength. The minimum acceptable burst strength is 5000 psi. Along with burst strength, the hoses are tested for expansion. Design factors and installation are length, twist, tension and severe bends, tire and wheel clearance, and dynamic effects. Therefore, brake hose installation is highly critical. The most important consideration besides diameter and length is installation. Hoses must be properly routed to avoid wear due to rubbing against a moving component, stretch or kink during up and down movement, or as the wheels are turned to their extreme limit of travel.

Hydraulic Lines and Hoses

Brake hoses are often manufactured with a stripe running the length of the hose. The stripe is used to show hose twist. It should have less than 15° twist from end-to-end after installation, to provide normal service life. The stripe makes the technician aware of any hose twist that has taken place during installation.







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Real World

There is absolutely no excuse for this.

























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Hoses and Lines Real World <u>Requirements for Plastic Air Brake Tubing, Plastic</u> <u>Air Brake Tubing Assemblies and End Fittings:</u>

What are you seeing? What are the requirements? Is it okay?



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<u>Requirements for Plastic Air Brake Tubing, Plastic</u> <u>**Air Brake Tubing Assemblies and End Fittings:**</u>



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