IGB Enterprises



(Approved by DNV GL / *Complies with USCG 33CFR 154.500)

Fluid Transfer

Eagle Composite Hose

Heavy Duty Oil Marine Hose

The Eagle Composite® Hose assembly is recommended for loading and unloading barges, ocean tanker & bunkering services, and is recommended for other doc side operations. The spiral wound high tensile galvanized inner and outer wires provide the strength and flexibility to maintain hose integrity.

* All Pre-Made Assemblies are 100% hydrostatically tested, and are received with factory supplied test certificates which are available upon request.

Application: Suction and Discharge of Gasoline, Diesel fuel, Paraffin, Kerosene, Lubricating Oils,

100% aromatics, black oils and heavy lubricants and solvents.

Carcass: Multiple layers of polypropylene fabric, film and polyester barrier layers

Reinforcement: High tensile strength galvanized inner and outer wire

Cover: Abrasion resistant PVC impregnated fabric

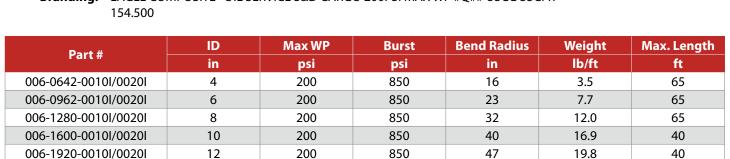
Temperature: $-22^{\circ}F$ to $+176^{\circ}F$ ($-30^{\circ}C$ to $+80^{\circ}C$)

Flange: Fix x floating per ANSI B 16.5 CARBON STEEL 150LBS SPECIFICATION

(*Complies with USCG 33CFR 154.500) **Vic:** Standard cut groove carbon steel vic

Safety Factor: 4:1

Branding: EAGLE COMPOSITE® OIL SERVICE S&D CARGO 200PSI MAX WP #O## USCG 33CFR



Approximate weight of Fix x Floating Flange

Size	Length	Weight	Length	Weight
in	ft	lbs	ft	lbs
4	10	70.55	20	99.20
6	10	160.94	20	233.69
8	10	264.56	20	381.40
10	10	363.76	20	507.06
12	10	551.25	20	760.01

Approximate weight of Vic x Vic

Size	Length	Weight	Length	Weight	
in	ft	lbs	ft	lbs	
4	10	52.91	20	85.98	
6	10	136.69	20	209.44	
8	10	227.08	20	343.92	
10	10	319.67	20	462.97	
12	10	396.43	20	696.16	

WARNING: Cancer and Reproductive Harm www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

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HANDLING & MAINTENANCE

The following recommendations are the *minimum* to which the user must adhere.





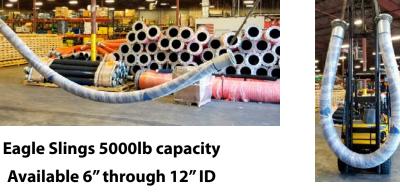




FIG 1	Traction: Do not use hose in between (FIG. 1). Let it form a small curve (FIG. 2).	FIG 2
FIG 3	Torsion: Hose is not manufactured to work in torsion (FIG. 3). During installation it is essential to ensure that the hose is not twisted. Let it follow an ideal lay-line (FIG. 4).	FIG 4
FIG 5	Bending Radius: Installation tighter than the minimum bending radius reduces the life of the hose considerably. Moreover it is necessary to avaoid bending close to the end fittings (FIG. 5 & 6).	FIG 6
FIG 7	Installation: The hoses must be supported to allow normal movement when must under pressure (dimentionsl variations). Do not rest hose on sharp edges (FIG. 7 & 7B). Take adequate precautions (FIG. 8 & 8B). Do not support hoses with ropes or chains (FIG. 9). Flexible hose supports or polyester slings are recommended. (FIG. 10)	FIG 8
FIG 7b	Storage: Hose must be stored in a relaxed condition free from tension, compression or other deformation. Contact with objects that could pierce or cut must be avoided. When not in use, hose should be stored in a dark place preferably, avoiding direct sunlight and rain. It must be protected from rodents and insects. When such a risk is probable, appropriate precautions must be taken.	FIG 8b
FIG 9	Norms and Method of Use: Prior to installation it is necessary to check the characteristics of the hose carefully to ensure that type, diameter and length conform to the required specification. (FIG 12) Moreover a visual check must be carried out to make sure that there are no obstructions, cuts damaged cover or any other evident imperfections (FIG 11). Although the hoses are manufactured to guarantee exceptional resistance to abrasion, it is advisable to move them with care, avoiding knocks, dragging over abrasive surfaces or crushing. Furthermore, hoses must not be pulled violently when twisted or knotted.	FIG 10
FIG 11	Maintenance: Even when choice, storage and installation is carried out correctly, regular maintenance is necessary. During regular checks, special attention must be paid to couplings and to the appearance of irregularities which can indicate deterioration of the hose. After use, it is advisable to empty the hoses carefully and if necessary, clean thoroughly. We recommend in any case, that the hoses be checked and tested under pressure once a year.	FIG 12
	NEVER weld reduction couplings or flanges onto original hose fittings. NEVER close or hold the coupling ferrules in a bench vice as they could be deformed. If necessary, hold the hose itself, closing the vice onto the outside spirals of the hose.	