



## **Engineering Data Sheet**

## **Design Specifications**

## Hose Bend Radius Definition

The bend radius is the radius of the bent section of hose measured to the hose center-line of the curved portion. It is important because the minimum bend radius is the maximum amount a hose can be bent without being kinked or damaged (on a single plane). A hose that has multiple bends over the same length is extremely challenging and is not addressed.

General formula to calculate bend length:

Angle of Bend

 $360^{\circ} \times 2 \pi r = min \ length \ of \ hose \ to \ make \ bend$ 

r = given bend radius

Example:

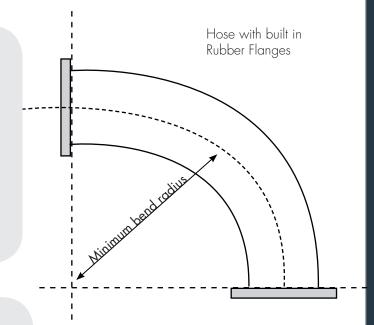
to make a 90° bend with a hose that has a 6" (152.4mm) I.D. r = 36 inches (941.4mm)

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360° x 2 x 3.14 x 36

 $.25 \times 2 \times 3.14 \times 36 = 56.52$  inches (1664.21 mm)

56.52 inches is the minimum length the hose can be to bend it  $90^\circ$  without damaging it.



Formula to calculate bend length on a hose that has ridged couplings: (remember the hose bend should take place over the entire minimum bend length)

Angle of Bend

(360° x 2  $\pi$  r )+ (2L + hose ID)= min length of hose to make bend

L = Length of coupling

r = given bend radius

Example:

to make a 90° bend with a hose that has a 6" (152.4mm) I.D.

r = 36 inches (941.4mm)

90°

(360° x 2 x 3.14 x 36)+(2 x 12 + 2 x 6)

 $(.25 \times 2 \times 3.14 \times 36) + (24 + 12) = 92.52$  inches (2350mm)

92.52 inches is the minimum length the hose assembly can be to bend it  $90^\circ$  without damaging it. It is always safe to add the flange thickness of each end if known.

