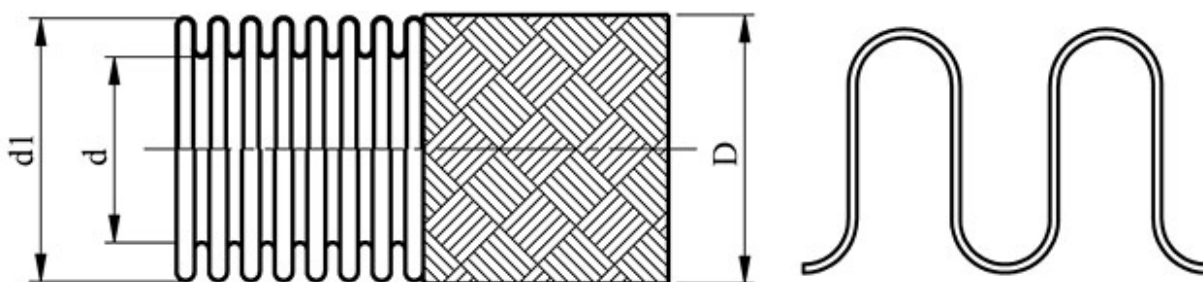


**VUE D'ENSEMBLE SUR LA VERSION LOURDE ARROSE AU JET DE SÉRIE DU KZ/  
KZ 200 - TUYAUX ANNULAIREMENT ONDULÉS**



**DESCRIPTION**

Tuyau ondulé métallique souple formée avec des ondulations pas normal annulaire à partir de tube soudé bout à bout. Peut être renforcé par un ou deux tresses de fil métallique.

**VERSION**

**AISI316 L AISI 321**

**APPLICATIONS PRINCIPALES**

Pour le transport de tous les fluides avec une gamme large de température. Installation statique ou pour les mouvements cycliques avec des amplitudes faibles. Le tuyau est en soi étanche et idéal pour de nombreuses applications dans chimie, pétrochimie, cryogénie, nucléaires, thermique et beaucoup d'autres champs. La torsion doit toujours être évitée.

**SPECIFICATIONS**

Voir le tableau de données au verso.

**TEMPERATURE:**

Résistance optimale - de 270°C (hélium liquide) à 600°C sujet aux considérations ci-dessous.

Spécifications de Type KZ 200						
Tuyau parallèlement ondulé en acier inoxydable, version lourde, onde normale, matériau AISI 316L/321, simple ou double tresse, ou sans tresses AISI 304						
Type	Diamètre intérieur (d) (millimètre)	Diamètre extérieur (millimètre) (D, D1)	Déviati on permise (millimètre)	Processus de recourbement du rayon de cintrage le minimum (rmin)	Rayon de courbure de flexion nominale fréquent	Pression Nominale de Fonctionnement à 20°C SF4 (barre)
KZ200 DN6 WB	5,8	9,5	±0,2	15	140	50
KZ200 DN6 B		11,6		25		200
KZ200 DN6 B2		13,5		40		250
KZ200 DN8 WB	7,5	12,2	±0,2	20	180	50
KZ200 DN8 B		14,1		32		200
KZ200 DN8 B2		15,8		50		250
KZ200 DN10 WB	10,3	14,6	±0,3	25	220	25
KZ200 DN10 B		15,8		38		150
KZ200 DN10 B2		16,9		60		200

## Metal Hose Installation Guide

### Use the proper "Live Length"

Live length is the measurement of the actual flexible portion of the hose assembly. Different fittings differ in length, which affects the Live Length in relation to the Overall Length of the assembly. Live Length is an important aspect of hose specification particularly in hose installations which require a sharp degree of bend or repetitive flexing. Never attempt to stretch or compress a hose assembly.

### Avoid Abrasion

External abrasion or constant rubbing will damage the braid reinforcement thereby weakening the hoses very pressure retention. Hose assemblies with visibly damaged braid, including broken wire should be replaced immediately! If your installation requires a degree of abrasion (confined space, dragging on the floor, etc.) we STRONGLY recommend a choice of external protective cover (PVC, Rubber, Armor Casing).

### Hose Storage

Proper storage also adds significantly to the life of a hose assembly. The assembly should be properly supported so that it never exceeds bend radius. Hoses should not be stored in areas of possible corrosion attack or chemical spills. There should never be anything placed on top of a hose assembly, while in storage or in use.

### Never Use The Hose Assembly To Support Weight

The hose assembly should never be used to support the weight of valves or piping. Pipe should be properly supported with anchors.

### Clean hose assemblies after each use

Flushing and rinsing hose assemblies after each use goes a long way towards a long hose life. Proper cleaning removes corrosive materials and residual product which can attack the hose inner core.

### Never, never, torque a hose assembly

Hose assemblies are not designed to withstand twisting or torsional forces. Torque can occur upon installation or when the hose is in use, through out of plane flexing. When installing a metal hose, always use two wrenches, one to hold the hose to prevent it from twisting and the other to tighten the fitting. Always make sure that movement remains in the same plane as hose installation. Always use the proper hose length. Hose assemblies that are measured short can exceed bend radius causing stress and premature failure. If a bend is too sharp, use elbows.

