

# ARMTEX<sup>®</sup> JAFRIB

## Reinforced Extruded Rubber Lay Flat Fire Hose

Formerly ARMTEX 600



Superior nitrile/PVC rubber hose for use in supply and attack operations

UL19 & Can/ULC-S511-14 Certified

Meets or exceeds NFPA 1961 Fire Hose Standard

Reliable & Robust

### Colour:



Brick Red and Yellow are the standard colours. Other colours are available upon request.



### Applications:

Specially designed for municipal fire departments, navies, petrochemical, nuclear plants and other industrial services. Resistant to petroleum, chemicals, and abrasion.

### Construction:

Made from circularly woven 100% high tenacity synthetic yarn, completely protected and locked-in by a tough, highly resistant synthetic nitrile rubber & PVC blend, extruded through the weave and forming a single homogenous construction without the use of glues or adhesives.

### Lining Properties:

The tensile strength of the lining and cover shall not be less than 1750 p.s.i. (12,000 kpa), with an ultimate elongation of liner and cover not less than 450%.

### Accelerated Aging:

Lining specimens subjected to an exposure of 158°F ± 3.6°F, for a duration of 96 hours shall be conditioned as per ASTM D 573, Standard Test Method for Rubber – Deterioration in an Air Oven. Then, the specimens shall be tested to ASTM D4112, Standard Test Methods for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers- Tension, Method A. Upon evaluation, the tensile and elongation properties of the liner shall not be less than 75% of their initial values.

### Abrasion Resistance:

As stated in NFPA 1961 (UL 19 & FM 2111), hose shall withstand 1-1/2 times the service test pressure without rupturing or breaking any thread in the jacket or reinforcement, after 300 cycles of abrasion for a single jacketed hose. Hose assembly shall also not leak or burst after 3000 cycles by an abrasion wheel.

### Ozone Resistance:

No visible signs of cracking appear on the lining or cover when tested in accordance with ASTM D518-86, Standard Test Method for Rubber Deterioration-Surface Cracking, Procedure B, 100pphm/104°F (40°C).

### Chemical Resistance:

Exposure to seawater and contamination by most chemical substances, hydrocarbons, oils and greases has no effect on the short or long term performance of the hose. A chemical resistance chart is available and TIPSAs will supply specific chemical resistance data when requested by the purchaser for unique applications.

### Service Temperature Range:

-22°F (-30°C) to 176°F (80°C). Special versions for higher and lower temperatures available upon request.

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### Cold Resistance:

Hose shall have the capability of use down to -35° F (-37°C). There shall be no apparent damage to jacket or lining when subjected to the following cold bend test: A 3-foot section of hose shall be exposed to a temperature of -35° F. for a period of 24 hours. At the end of the exposure period, the hose shall be rapidly bent 180 degrees back onto itself, first one way and then the other. Following this procedure, the hose shall not leak, nor show any damage to the jacket when subjected to the burst pressure shown.

### Lengths:

Standard 50' (15m), 100' (30m). Special lengths up to 660ft (200m) are also available upon request.

### Couplings:

As requested by purchaser; expansion-type, Storz, etc.

### Physical Properties:

### Heat Resistance:

The ability of the hose to resist heat shall be verified using the test procedures defined in UL 19, Lined Fire Hose and Hose Assemblies, Heat-Resistance Test and FM Class Number 2111, Factory Mutual Approval Standard for Fire Hose, Heat Resistance. Hose shall withstand 1112° F (600°C) for at least two minutes without bursting when subjected to a static pressure of 100 psi (700 kPa), as per BS 6391, heat resistance test.

### Inspection and Care:

NFPA advises users to develop a fire hose inspection and care program based on NFPA 1962, Standard for the Inspection, Care, and Use of Fire Hose, Couplings, and Nozzles and the Service Testing of Fire Hose, 2018 edition. Such program should also address the retirement of fire hose.

### Branding:

Beginning at a point not less than 5' ± 6" from each end, each length shall be stenciled with the manufacturer's identification, country of origin, month and year of manufacture per NFPA 1961.



Part Number	Color	Nominal Inner Diameter		Wall Thickness		Service Test Pressure		Acceptance Pressure		Burst Pressure		Nominal Weight	
		inch	mm	inch	mm	psi	bar	psi	bar	psi	bar	lb/ft	kg/m
F551627A*	Yellow	1 ½	38	0.098	2.5	300	21	600	41	900	62	0.30	0.44
F551741A*	Brick Red	1 ½	38	0.098	2.5	300	21	600	41	900	62	0.30	0.44
F551649A*	Yellow	1 ¾	45	0.098	2.5	300	21	600	41	900	62	0.32	0.47
F551752A*	Brick Red	1 ¾	45	0.098	2.5	300	21	600	41	900	62	0.32	0.47
F551650A*	Yellow	2	52	0.106	2.7	300	21	600	41	900	62	0.38	0.56
F551763A*	Brick Red	2	52	0.106	2.7	300	21	600	41	900	62	0.38	0.56
F551704A*	Yellow	2 ½	65	0.110	2.8	300	21	600	41	900	62	0.45	0.67
F551774A*	Brick Red	2 ½	65	0.110	2.8	300	21	600	41	900	62	0.45	0.67
F551715A*	Yellow	3	76	0.138	3.5	300	21	600	41	900	62	0.64	0.95
F551785A*	Brick Red	3	76	0.138	3.5	300	21	600	41	900	62	0.64	0.95
F551584A*	Yellow	4	102	0.114	2.9	250	17	500	34	750	52	0.84	1.25
F551853A*	Brick Red	4	102	0.114	2.9	250	17	500	34	750	52	0.84	1.25
F553134A*	Yellow	5	127	0.118	3.0	225	15	450	31	675	46	0.94	1.40
F551854A*	Brick Red	5	127	0.118	3.0	225	15	450	31	675	46	0.94	1.40
F551881A	Yellow	6	152	0.130	3.3	200	14	400	28	600	41	1.28	1.90
F551880A	Brick Red	6	152	0.130	3.3	200	14	400	28	600	41	1.28	1.90
F559248A	Brick Red	6	152	0.157	4.0	242	17	483	33	725	50	1.68	2.50

\* UL 19 & CAN/ULC-S511-14 certified models

· All tests performed in compliance with NFPA 1961 Fire Hose Standard, 2013 edition and ASTM D-30, Standard Test Methods for Rubber Hose.

· Operational Test Pressure = 0.9 Service test Pressure according to NFPA 1961 ·

· All UL certified hoses up to 3" are intended for a 250psig Service Test Pressure (STP) while 4" and 5" are intended for a 200psig STP, as specified in all special UL brandings. However, most diameters have a higher STP, as shown in our standard branding and specified in the above chart.

· The actual diameter of these hoses may differ slightly from the nominal diameter specified in this chart to make sure that they can be properly assembled with the couplings. For diameter tolerance questions please contact your distributor or directly to TIPSA.

**tipsa:** reserves the right to modify any specification without prior notice to meet or exceed changing standards. Customers are advised that special diameters or construction characteristics can be produced upon special request. Contact your local dealer or TIPSA at: [tipsaex@tipsa.com](mailto:tipsaex@tipsa.com)