

1. An assembly that requires static grounding, like steam hose or chemical hose, must be tested for electrical continuity. The test ensures that the static electrical charge, which builds up during the transport of certain products, has a path to ground.
2. Without this path, the static charge can cause serious damage to the carcass of the hose, life-threatening injuries to handling personnel, and/or an explosion that could result in extensive destruction of property.
3. Before conducting an electrical continuity test, contact the hose manufacturer for instructions on the proper method and criteria.
4. Use a multimeter to perform the test. A multimeter registers electrical resistance in ohms.
5. Compare the multimeter reading to the one provided by the hose manufacturer. If the multimeter does not register or the reading is not what the hose manufacturer specified, reinstall the couplings to ensure that the grounding wire is contacting the couplings.
6. Retest the assembly.
7. Record the results, and tag or mark the assembly.