
**Rubber hoses and hose assemblies
for aircraft ground fuelling and
defuelling — Specification**

*Tuyaux et flexibles en caoutchouc pour le ravitaillement carburant et
la vidange des avions au sol — Spécifications*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 1825:2010), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the normative references have been updated;
- fuel discoloration test has been added to bring the document in line with EI 1529.

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Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for aircraft ground fuelling and defuelling — Specification

1 Scope

This document specifies the dimensions and construction of, and requirements for, four types of hose and hose assembly for use in all operations associated with the ground fuelling and defuelling of aircraft.

All four types are designed for:

- a) use with petroleum fuels having an aromatic-hydrocarbon content not exceeding 30 % by volume;
- b) operation within the temperature range of -30 °C to $+65\text{ °C}$ and such that they will be undamaged by climatic conditions of -40 °C to $+70\text{ °C}$ when stored in static conditions;
- c) operation at up to 2,0 MPa (20 bar) maximum working pressure, including surges of pressure which the hose can be subjected to in service.

NOTE 1 Type C hoses are intended for general pressure applications on all vehicles used for plane fuelling. They can also be used for vehicle/rail car loading and discharge where excessive vacuum does not occur.

NOTE 2 Type F hoses can be used for plane delivery applications on vehicles that are also used for defuelling at high flow rates where type C hoses are not suitable.

NOTE 3 Type E and F hoses can also be used for vehicle/rail car loading and discharge, for trailer to fueller transfer and for elevation platform supply (riser) to provide greater kink resistance.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 37, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of tensile stress-strain properties*

ISO 188, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Accelerated ageing and heat resistance tests*

ISO 1382, *Rubber — Vocabulary*

ISO 1402, *Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Hydrostatic testing*

ISO 1817:2015, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of the effect of liquids*

ISO 4649:2010, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of abrasion resistance using a rotating cylindrical drum device*

ISO 4671, *Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Methods of measurement of the dimensions of hoses and the lengths of hose assemblies*

ISO 6246, *Petroleum products — Gum content of fuels — Jet evaporation method*

ISO 7326, *Rubber and plastics hoses — Assessment of ozone resistance under static conditions*

ISO 7989-1, *Steel wire and wire products — Non-ferrous metallic coatings on steel wire — Part 1: General principles*

ISO 7989-2, *Steel wire and wire products — Non-ferrous metallic coatings on steel wire — Part 2: Zinc or zinc-alloy coating*

ISO 8031, *Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Determination of electrical resistance and conductivity*

ISO 8033, *Rubber and plastics hoses — Determination of adhesion between components*

ISO 8330, *Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Vocabulary*

ISO 10619-2:2011, *Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Measurement of flexibility and stiffness — Part 2: Bending tests at sub-ambient temperatures*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 1382 and ISO 8330 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1 hose assembly

hose with either permanent or reusable end fittings attached

3.2 electrically bonded hose/hose assembly

hose/hose assembly (3.1) that uses a metallic wire connection to conduct static electricity

3.3 electrically conductive hose/hose assembly

hose/hose assembly (3.1) that is capable of conducting static electrical charges, using a conductive rubber layer, without the use of a metallic wire

4 Classification

Hoses for this application are classified into four types and two grades according to their construction and electrical properties:

Type	Grade	Construction
B	M	Electrically bonded, incorporating at least two low-resistance electrically conductive wires and a conductive cover compound
C	Ω	Electrically conductive, incorporating a conductive cover compound
E	M	Electrically bonded, incorporating at least one metallic wire helix, at least two low-resistance electrically conductive wires and a conductive cover compound. Has an enhanced defuelling capability
F	Ω	Electrically conductive, incorporating at least one non-electrically conductive non-metallic helix and a conductive cover compound

5 Service reeling diameter

Hoses shall be designed for operation on equipment fitted with hose reels of the diameters given in [Table 1](#).

These hoses remain substantially circular in cross-section when reeled on drums and should not be confused with hoses of the collapsible type that are intended to be reeled flat.

Table 1 — Service reeling diameters

Nominal internal diameter of hose	Minimum external diameter of reeling drum used in service mm
19,0	225
25,0	300
31,5	375
38,0	450
50,0	550
63,0	600
76,0	600
100,0	900
101,5	900

6 Material and construction

6.1 Hoses

If the hose is mandrel-built and vulcanized on a mandrel, particulate-type release agents shall not be used. The hose shall be uniform in quality and be free from porosity, air holes, foreign inclusions and other defects when inspected visually.

The hose shall comprise the following components:

- a lining of synthetic rubber resistant to petroleum fuel;
- a reinforcement consisting of layers of woven, braided or spirally wound textile material;
- an outer cover made of synthetic rubber which shall be conductive and resistant to abrasion, outdoor exposure and petroleum fuel.

For types E and F hoses only, an embedded helix reinforcement shall be included in the construction. For type E hoses, the wire reinforcement used shall be a hard steel and shall have a galvanized finish in accordance with ISO 7989-1 and ISO 7989-2.

Types B and F shall also incorporate low-resistance electrically conductive wires to ensure that the hoses are electrically conductive.

The cover may have a shallow cloth-marked finish.

6.2 Hose assemblies

In order to produce the required electrical properties, the method of attachment of the couplings shall be in accordance with [Clause 9](#).

7 Dimensions and tolerances

7.1 Internal diameters

When measured in accordance with the most appropriate method in ISO 4671, the internal diameter shall lie within the tolerance limits specified in [Table 2](#).

Table 2 — Internal diameters and tolerances

Internal diameter mm	Tolerance limits mm
19,0	±0,8
25,0	±0,8
31,5	±0,8
38,0	±0,8
50,0	±1,2
63,0	±1,2
76,0	±1,2
100,0	±1,6
101,5	±1,6

7.2 Thickness

When measured in accordance with the most appropriate method in ISO 4671, the thickness of the lining shall be not less than 1,6 mm.

When measured in accordance with the most appropriate method in ISO 4671, the thickness of the cover shall be not less than 1,6 mm for hoses of nominal bore less than 50 and not less than 2,0 mm for hoses of nominal bore 50 and greater.

7.3 Concentricity

When determined in accordance with the most appropriate method in ISO 4671, the concentricity, based on a total indicator reading between the bore and the outside surface of the cover, shall be no greater than 1,0 mm.

7.4 Tolerances on length

The tolerances on the measured length shall be ±1 % of the specified length.

7.5 Mass per unit length of hose

The maximum mass per unit length shall be as given in [Table 3](#).

Table 3 — Mass per unit length of hose

Nominal internal diameter	Maximum mass per unit length of hose	
	Types B and C kg/m	Types E and F kg/m
19,0	0,9	1,1
25,0	1,1	1,5
31,5	1,4	1,9
38,0	1,7	2,2
50,0	2,7	3,0
63,0	3,5	4,0
76,0	4,0	4,7
100,0	6,5	7,5
101,5	6,5	7,5

8 Physical properties

8.1 Rubber compounds

The physical properties of the rubber compounds used for the lining and cover shall comply with the values given in [Table 4](#), when tested by the methods listed in [Table 4](#). Tests shall be carried out on test pieces or test samples taken either from the hose or from separately vulcanized sheets, except for the cold embrittlement and abrasion resistance tests which shall be carried out on moulded test pieces vulcanized to the same state as the hose. The tests which shall be carried out for type testing and routine testing are given in [Annex M](#). The tests recommended for production acceptance testing are given in [Annex N](#).

Table 4 — Requirements for rubber compounds

Property	Unit	Requirement		Method of test
		Lining	Cover	
Tensile strength, min.	MPa	7,0	7,0	ISO 37 (dumb-bell test pieces)
Elongation at break, min.	%	250	300	ISO 37 (dumb-bell test pieces)
Change in volume (swelling) in fuel, max.	%	50	75	ISO 1817:2015, 8.3 (48 h at 40 °C in liquid B)
Fuel-soluble matter, max.	%	4,0	Not applicable	Annex A
Cold embrittlement		No cracking	No cracking	Annex B
Abrasion resistance, max.	mm ³	Not applicable	140	ISO 4649:2010, Method A
Ageing				ISO 188 (7 days at 70 °C) (air-oven method)
Tensile strength change, max.	%	±30	±30	ISO 37 (see above)
Elongation at break change, max.	%	±30	±30	ISO 37 (see above)

8.2 Finished hoses and hose assemblies

Finished hoses and hose assemblies shall meet the requirements specified in [Table 5](#).

Table 5 — Requirements for finished hoses and hose assemblies

Property	Requirement	Method of test
Hose dimensions		
Internal diameter	See Table 2	ISO 4671
Lining thickness, min.	1,6 mm	ISO 4671
Cover thickness, min.	1,6 mm (nominal bore < 50) 2,0 mm (nominal bore ≥ 50)	ISO 4671
Concentricity, max.	1,0 mm	ISO 4671
Length tolerances	±1 %	ISO 4671
Mass per unit length, max.	See Table 3	
Hose tests		
Adhesion between components (dry), min.	3,0 N/mm 2,0 N/mm	Annex C
After contact with fuel, min.		
Fuel contamination, R_e , max.	10 mg/100 ml	Annex D

Table 5 (continued)

Property	Requirement	Method of test
Fuel discolouration	Not less than +15 Saybolt for normal hose	Annex D
Ozone resistance	No cracking observed under ×2 magnification	ISO 7326 (40 °C)
Flexibility at ambient and low temperature	No permanent deformation or visible structural damage, no increase in electrical resistance outside the specified limits, no impairment of electrical continuity and shall comply with the proof-pressure requirements in Annex J at (20 ± 5) °C	Annex E (20 °C) Annex F (-30 °C)
Crush recovery (type F only) After 1 min After 10 min	Regains 90 % of original diameter Regains 95 % of original diameter Shall comply with the proof-pressure requirement in Annex J at (20 ± 5) °C	Annex G
Cyclic kinking (types B and C only)	No leakage at proof pressure at (20 ± 5) °C No increase in electrical resistance or impairment of electrical continuity Any adhesion between components to be less than 2,0 N/mm	Annex H
Flammability	Hose shall cease burning immediately on removal of flame and there shall be no glowing visible after 2 min	Annex I
Change in length at working pressure, max.	Types B and C: 0 to +7 % Types E and F: 0 to +12 %	Annex J
Proof pressure	At 4,0 MPa (40 bar): No leakage or damage No increase in electrical continuity or resistance beyond the specified limits	Annex J
Burst pressure, min.	8,0 MPa (80 bar)	Annex J
Vacuum test	Types B and C at 15 kPa (0,15 bar) absolute: no visible structural damage Types B and C at 85 kPa (0,85 bar) absolute: loss of circularity not to exceed 20 % of internal diameter Type E at 15 kPa (0,15 bar) absolute: ball shall pass and no visible structural damage Type F at 35 kPa (0,35 bar) absolute: ball shall pass and no visible structural damage	Annex K
Electrical properties	The electrical properties of the hose shall be such that the electrical requirement for the hose assemblies is met.	9.1 , 9.2

Table 5 (continued)

Property	Requirement	Method of test
Hose assembly tests		
Proof pressure	At 4,0 MPa (40 bar): No leakage or damage No increase in electrical continuity or resistance outside the specified limits	Annex J
Security of couplings	No leakage or movement of the couplings out of the hose at the specified pressures	Annex L
Electrical properties	Types B and E: resistance 100 Ω max. Types C and F: resistance 10^3 to 10^6 Ω	9.1 9.2

9 Electrical properties

9.1 Type B and type E (electrically bonded)

No fewer than two low-resistance electrical bonding wires shall be provided between, or incorporated in, the reinforcement plies and arranged in such a manner that electrical continuity is maintained along the length of the hose in service. Each bonding wire shall have not less than nine strands. The metal used shall have high resistance to fatigue.

When attaching couplings to type B and type E hoses, the protruding length of bonding wire shall be folded into the hose bore, positioned between the lining and the fitting tail and extending along approximately half the length of the fitting tail. If the hose is supplied without couplings, the bonding wires shall protrude approximately 150 mm at each end of the hose. When tested in accordance with ISO 8031, the electrical resistance of each assembly shall be no greater than 100 Ω .

NOTE When confirming electrical continuity on production hose assembly tests, a suitable and quick method is by the use of a 4,5 V battery and a 3,5 V, 0,3 A test bulb. A dimly lighted bulb is sufficient to indicate satisfactory continuity.

9.2 Type C and type F (electrically conductive incorporating a semi-conductive cover compound)

For assemblies, it is necessary to create a connection between the hose cover and the coupling. When tested in accordance with ISO 8031, the electrical resistance of each assembly shall be between 10^3 Ω and 10^6 Ω .

10 Frequency of testing

Type testing is carried out in order to confirm that all the material, construction and test requirements of this document are met by the method of manufacture and hose design. Type tests shall be repeated at least every 5 years or whenever a change in method of manufacture or materials occurs.

Routine tests are those tests that shall be carried out on all hoses and hose assemblies prior to dispatch.

Production acceptance tests are those tests which should preferably be carried out by the manufacturer to control the quality of its products.

Type tests and routine tests are specified in [Annex M](#).

Production acceptance tests are given in [Annex N](#). The frequencies specified in [Annex N](#) are given as a guide only.

11 Marking

11.1 Hoses

The hose shall be legibly and durably marked on the outer cover, at intervals of not more than 1 m, with the following information:

- a) the manufacturer's name or identification, e.g. XXX;
- b) the manufacturer's product identification, e.g. No. 123;
- c) the number and year of publication of this document, i.e. ISO 1825:2017;
- d) the type/grade, e.g. C/ Ω ;
- e) the nominal bore, e.g. 63;
- f) the maximum working pressure, in MPa or bars, e.g. 2,0 MPa;
- g) the quarter and the last two digits of the year of manufacture, e.g. 3Q17;
- h) a unique serial number.

EXAMPLE XXX/No. 123/ISO 1825:2017/C/ Ω /63/2,0 MPa/3Q17/0001.

11.2 Hose assemblies

The couplings of hose assemblies shall be permanently marked with the following information:

- a) the name or identification of the assembler;
- b) a serial number corresponding to a hydrostatic test report (this serial number shall be recorded on the test inspection document by the hose assembly manufacturer at the time of factory testing).

It is recommended that hoses be supplied to the end user complete with couplings, i.e. as a hose assembly.

12 Test certificate or test report

When requested, a test certificate or test report shall be provided with each length of hose or hose assembly, containing the following, as appropriate:

- a) the hose manufacturer's name;
- b) the coupling manufacturer's name;
- c) the assembler's name;
- d) the hose type/grade;
- e) the length and nominal bore of the hose or assembly;
- f) the serial or reference number of the hose;
- g) the serial or reference number of the assembly;
- h) the quarter and year of hose manufacture;
- i) the month and year of assembly manufacture;
- j) the hydrostatic proof pressure;
- k) the electrical resistance;

l) the date(s) of testing.

13 Cleanliness

The hose bore shall be cleaned, flushed and dried to remove any substances used in manufacture.

NOTE A recommended practice for flushing and handling hoses is given in [Annex O](#).

14 Protection for dispatch and storage

To protect the couplings and to prevent damage to the lining, corrosion-resistant protective end caps shall be fitted to all hoses and hose assemblies at the manufacturer's factory after testing is completed.

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Annex A (normative)

Method for determination of fuel-soluble matter

A.1 Procedure

A.1.1 Take a sample large enough to be able to obtain a 5 g test portion from the lining of the hose and remove any extraneous fibres. Cut the sample into pieces approximately 3 mm square and extract $(5 \pm 0,01)$ g of the comminuted sample with 100 ml of liquid B, as specified in ISO 1817:2015, in a glass flask for 96 h at (40 ± 1) °C. Take suitable precautions to prevent loss of liquid by evaporation.

A.1.2 While still hot, decant the liquid in the flask through a filter into a pre-weighed hemispherical glass dish of suitable size. Wash both the residue in the flask and the filter with a small quantity of liquid B.

A.1.3 Evaporate the contents of the dish on a boiling water bath and heat the residue in a ventilated air oven for 2 h at (150 ± 3) °C. Determine the residual mass by weighing to the nearest 0,01 g.

Take great care to avoid overheating of the residue, as any degradation of polymeric material due to overheating cannot be estimated and could give a false result.

A.2 Expression of results

Calculate the mass of residual fuel-soluble matter as a percentage of the original mass of the test portion.

Annex B (normative)

Method of test for cold embrittlement

B.1 Apparatus

The apparatus is shown in [Figure B.1](#).

B.2 Procedure

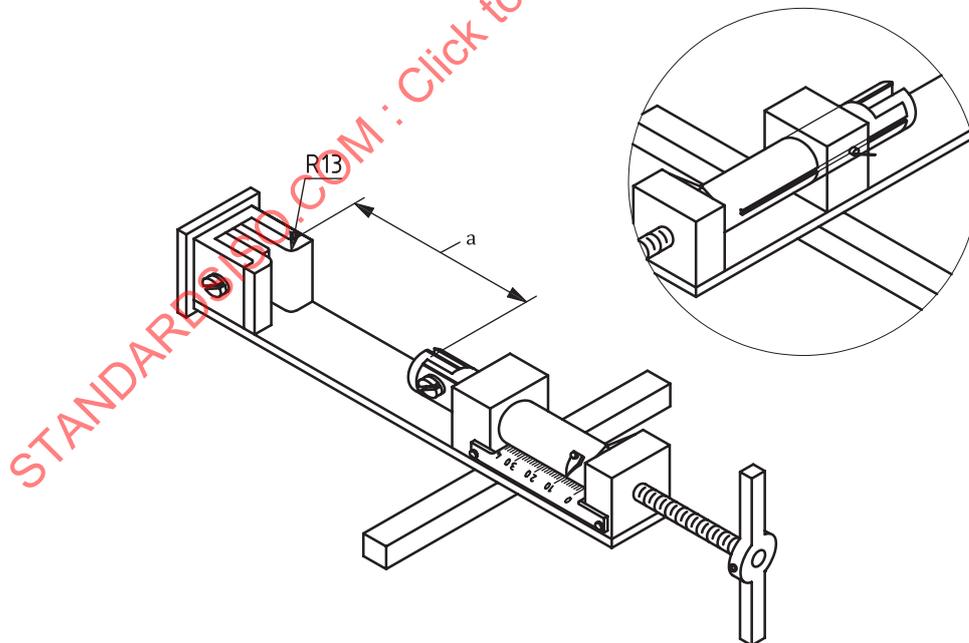
Fix a test piece measuring 150 mm × 25 mm × 2 mm in two grips so that it lies in one plane with 127 mm exposed between the grips and then reduce the distance between the grips by 1 mm. If the test piece is taken from a piece of hose, it shall be free of any adhering reinforcement fabric.

Place the clamped test piece in a Dewar vessel containing a coolant so that the test piece is completely immersed. Maintain the temperature at $(-40 \pm 1) ^\circ\text{C}$ for 30 min and then reduce the distance between the grips by 25 mm in 20 s by moving one grip directly towards the other in the same plane.

Examine the test piece for cracks without magnification.

NOTE A temperature of $-40 ^\circ\text{C}$ can be attained by using methanol or ethanol with crushed dry ice (solid carbon dioxide) and maintained by carefully adding further pieces of dry ice.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

^a Length between grips.

Figure B.1 — Apparatus for cold embrittlement test

Annex C (normative)

Method for determination of adhesion between components

C.1 Dry adhesion

Cut out samples of type E and type F hoses parallel to the helix. Subject the hose to the adhesion test described in ISO 8033 and determine the minimum value (in newtons per millimetre) for adhesion:

- a) between lining and reinforcement;
- b) between reinforcement and cover;
- c) between reinforcement layers.

C.2 Adhesion after contact with fuel

Cut out a sample approximately 300 mm in length of the hose to be tested and seal one end. Fill the hose with liquid B as specified in ISO 1817:2015 and lightly cap the top. Condition the liquid-filled hose at $(20 \pm 5) \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 168^{+2}_0 h. Then empty the hose and determine the minimum adhesion between components as described in [C.1](#).

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Annex D (normative)

Method for determination of resistance to fuel contamination

D.1 Principle

The fuel contamination is judged by determination of the substances which are dissolved from the hose by a simulator liquid after pre-treatment. In addition, the colour of the effluent fuel at the conclusion of the test is to be assessed. The result is given in terms of a hose with a nominal bore of 76.

D.2 Procedure

Take a suitable length of hose, not less than 300 mm, and stopper one end with a glass plug. Fill the hose with liquid B as specified in ISO 1817:2015 and allow to stand at room temperature for 3 days. Remove the liquid and visually examine it for contamination.

For a further 4 days, at daily intervals, refill the hose with liquid B, allow to stand at room temperature, remove the liquid and visually examine it for contamination.

Refill the hose with liquid B and allow to stand for 3 days at $(20 \pm 5)^\circ\text{C}$. Remove the liquid and determine the colour of the effluent fuel and then the residue on evaporation in accordance with ISO 6246.

Also, determine the residue on evaporation of a blank (liquid B) test sample in accordance with ISO 6246.

Report the value R , which is the mass of the residue obtained on evaporation of the liquid from the hose less the mass obtained from the blank, as milligrams of residue per 100 ml of test liquid.

D.3 Expression of results

When testing hoses having a nominal bore other than 76, adjust the value obtained to give the final result in terms of a nominal bore of 76, using [Formula \(D.1\)](#):

$$R_e = \frac{RB}{76} \quad (\text{D.1})$$

where

R_e is the equivalent residue, in milligrams per 100 ml of test liquid, for a hose of nominal bore 76;

R is the mass of the residue, in milligrams per 100 ml of test liquid, corrected for the mass obtained in the blank run;

B is the nominal bore of the hose tested.

This adjustment compensates for the fact that the hose surface area/liquid volume ratio varies with the nominal bore of the hose.

The colour of the fuel will be expressed in Saybolt units.

Annex E (normative)

Method of test for flexibility at 20 °C

Coil an empty hose at (20 ± 5) °C around a test drum of external diameter given in [Table E.1](#). Uncoil and check for visible structural damage and permanent deformation.

For type B and type E hoses, check that the electrical continuity is maintained (see [9.1](#)) and, for type C and type F hoses, measure the electrical resistance (see [9.2](#)).

Table E.1 — External diameter of test drum for flexibility test at 20 °C

Nominal bore	External diameter of test drum mm
19	180
25	230
32	280
38	360
50	430
63	460
75	460
76	460
100	690
101	690

Annex F (normative)

Method of test for flexibility at -30 °C

Use ISO 10619-2:2011, Method B with the following additions.

- a) Test temperature: $(-30 \pm 2)\text{ °C}$.
- b) Diameter of test drum: 10 times the nominal bore of the hose.
- c) Bend hoses of nominal bore 19 to 63, inclusive, through 180° and hoses of nominal bore 75 to 101, inclusive, through 90° .
- d) Examine the hose at ambient temperature and then pressure-test it to 4,0 MPa (40 bar) in accordance with ISO 1402.

Hoses of nominal bore 100 or 101 may be tested outside the cold chamber, but it is essential that they be tested within 30 s of removal from the cold chamber.

- e) Fill the test piece with aviation kerosene and allow to soak for 24 h at ambient temperature before placing it in the cold chamber for 24 h.
- f) Carry out the test on the filled test piece.
- g) For type B and type E hoses, check the electrical continuity (see [9.1](#)) and, for type C and type F hoses, measure the electrical resistance (see [9.2](#)).

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Annex G (normative)

Method of test for crush recovery

IMPORTANT — This test applies only to type F hoses, which might be subjected to crushing forces in service.

G.1 Apparatus

G.1.1 Apparatus 1

G.1.1.1 Compression-testing machine, capable of a rate of traverse of (50 ± 5) mm/min and with a capacity adequate for the level of crushing force specified.

G.1.1.2 Two metal plates, each 80 mm wide and capable of withstanding the applied forces without deformation. The edges of the plates shall be rounded (approximately 1,5 mm radius) to avoid cutting the hose during the test.

G.1.2 Apparatus 2

G.1.2.1 Tensile-testing machine, with a rate of traverse of (50 ± 5) mm/min and with a capacity adequate for the level of crushing force that may be specified.

G.1.2.2 Compression cage.

G.1.2.3 Two metal plates, as described in [G.1.1.2](#).

G.2 Test piece

Take a sample of hose of minimum length 500 mm.

G.3 Conditioning of test piece

No test shall be carried out within 24 h of manufacture of the hose. Condition the test piece at a temperature of (20 ± 5) °C for at least 3 h before testing; this may be part of the 24 h after manufacture.

G.4 Procedure

Measure the outside diameter of the test piece in accordance with the most appropriate method in ISO 4671. Place the test piece between the two parallel plates ([G.1.1.2](#)) mounted in the test machine ([G.1.1.1](#) or [G.1.2.1](#)) so that the central 80 mm of the test piece will be crushed.

Compress the hose so that the outside diameter is reduced by 50 % and retain it in the compressed condition for (60 ± 10) s. Release the compressive force at a rate of (50 ± 5) mm/min.

Re-measure the outside diameter, at the narrowest point, 1 min and 10 min after releasing the compressive force. Then subject the test piece to a proof-pressure test (see [I.1.2](#)).

Annex H (normative)

Method for determination of cyclic kinking resistance

Use the following procedures to test type B and type C hoses for kink resistance.

- a) Prepare the test hose by filling it with liquid B as specified in ISO 1817:2015, leaving it to soak for 168 h.
- b) Empty the hose and lightly cap both ends.
- c) Bend the empty hose at $(20 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$ to form a kink with an included angle of 60° .
- d) Release the hose and allow it to recover for 2 min to 4 min.
- e) Repeat steps c) and d) for 1 000 continuous cycles and visually examine the hose for permanent deformation and structural damage. Measure the electrical continuity and electrical resistance while empty to ensure the limits of [9.1](#) and [9.2](#) are met as appropriate.
- f) Proof-test the hose to 4,0 MPa (40 bar) (see [I.1.2](#)).
- g) Cut a section of the hose at the location of the kink and carry out lining/reinforcement/cover adhesion tests.
- h) Report all findings.

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Annex I (normative)

Flammability test

I.1 Procedure

Bend a hose assembly test piece into a U-shape of radius as indicated in [Figure I.1](#). Fill the test piece with liquid F as specified in ISO 1817:2015 (water may be used as the test liquid in place of liquid F if the use of liquid F is deemed to be a safety risk).

Expose the test piece to a naked flame from a Bunsen burner of 10 mm pipe diameter for a period of 3 min, with the air flow to the burner shut off. The distance between the burner and test piece shall be as indicated in [Figure I.1](#).

I.2 Assessment

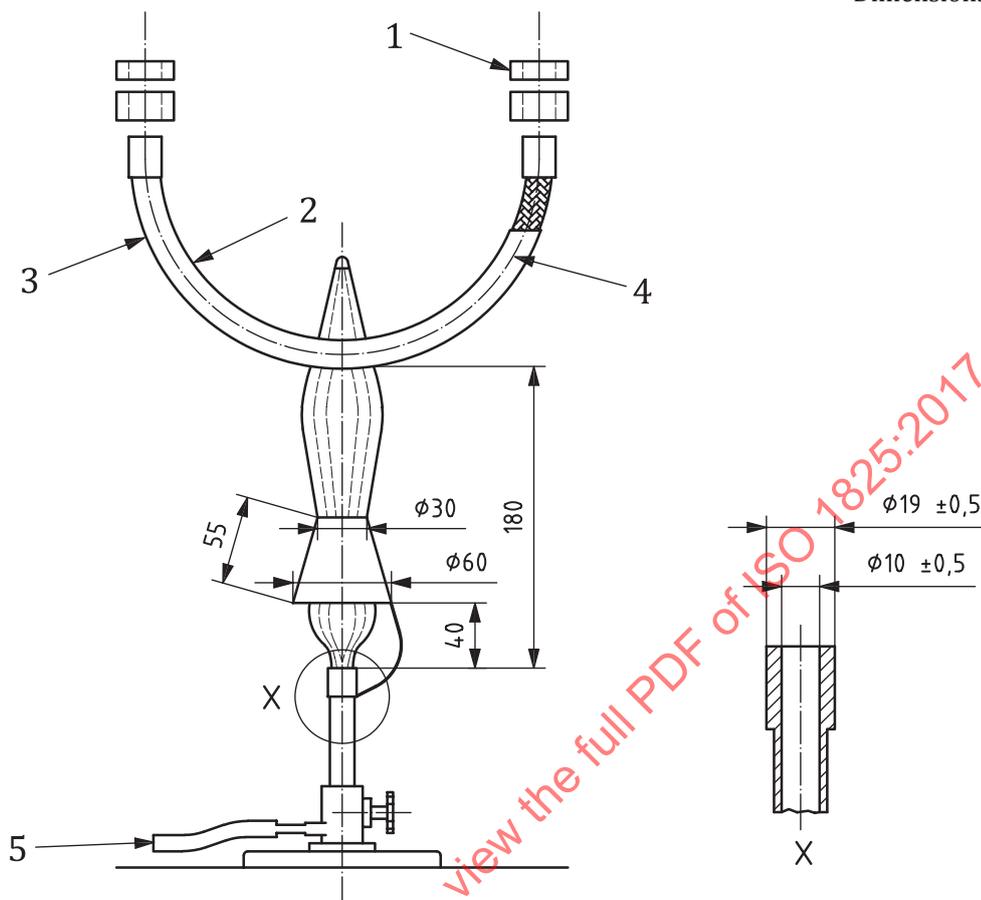
The test piece is deemed to be non-flammable if

- a) it ceases to burn immediately on removal of the burner flame, or
- b) there is no glowing visible 2 min after removal of the burner flame.

On completion of the test, the hose test piece shall be impervious to liquids, as judged by visual examination.

The test may be carried out on a reference nominal bore hose, preferably 19 mm or 25 mm. The result is applicable to the reference size and larger diameters, provided the construction materials are the same for all of the sizes.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

- 1 cap
- 2 bending radius = 10 to 15 times the outer hose diameter
- 3 hose assembly
- 4 hose filled with liquid F (or water)
- 5 propane (LPG) at approximately 50 kPa

Figure I.1 — Arrangement for flammability test

Annex J (normative)

Hydrostatic test

J.1 Pressure tests on hose lengths and/or hose assemblies

J.1.1 Working-pressure test

Raise the pressure in a test piece to 2,0 MPa (20 bar) at a rate of $(0,04 \pm 0,025)$ MPa/s [$(0,4 \pm 0,25)$ bar/s] and measure the variation in length when compared with the length at 0,07 MPa (0,7 bar) after maintaining the pressure for 5 min minimum.

J.1.2 Proof-pressure test

Fill the hose with a test medium of either clean kerosene or clean water. The test medium shall be agreed between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

Subject a length of hose or a hose assembly to an internal proof pressure of 4,0 MPa (40 bar) built up at a rate of $(0,04 \pm 0,025)$ MPa/s [$(0,4 \pm 0,25)$ bar/s]. Maintain the proof pressure for 5 min, then reduce the pressure at the same rate to 0,3 MPa (3 bar), maintaining this pressure for a further 2 min. Remove the test medium completely from the hose.

For type B and type E hoses, test for electrical continuity as specified in [9.1](#).

For type C and type F hoses, determine the electrical resistance as specified in [9.2](#).

J.2 Burst-pressure test on hose lengths

Cut a test piece approximately 1 m long from a hose and fit it in a suitable test rig so that the free length is at least 625 mm. Using water as the test medium, increase the hydrostatic pressure at a rate of $(0,12 \pm 0,05)$ MPa/s [$(1,2 \pm 0,5)$ bar/s] until the hose bursts. Record the pressure at burst.

Annex K (normative)

Method of test for vacuum resistance

K.1 General

The hose length as supplied shall be tested at (20 ± 5) °C no earlier than 24 h after manufacture.

K.2 Type B and C only (all bore sizes)

Apply a vacuum equivalent to an absolute pressure of 50 kPa (0,5 bar) for 10 min. Examine the hose for structural damage. This test applies to all bore sizes.

K.3 Type B and C only (bore size 19 to 63)

For bore sizes 19 to 63, inclusive, apply a vacuum equivalent to an absolute pressure of 85 kPa (0,85 bar) for 10 min. Measure the outside diameter before and during the test by means of a calliper gauge and calculate the loss in circularity.

K.4 Type E only

Apply a vacuum equivalent to an absolute pressure of 15 kPa (0,15 bar) for 10 min and then pass a metal ball, of a diameter as specified in [Table K.1](#), through the hose bore while maintaining the vacuum. Report whether the ball passes freely and examine the hose for visible structural damage.

K.5 Type F only (all bore sizes)

Apply a vacuum equivalent to an absolute pressure of 35 kPa (0,35 bar) for 10 min. Continue the test as specified in [K.4](#).

Table K.1 – Ball diameter for resistance to vacuum test (type E and type F only)

Nominal bore	Ball diameter mm
19	15,00
25	21,60
32	25,00
38	31,75
50	41,27
63	50,00
75	63,50
76	63,50
100	88,90
101	88,90