SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 27326:2000

01-december-2000

Gumene in polimerne cevi - Ocena odpornosti proti ozonu pri statiļ nih pogojih (ISO 7326:1991)

Rubber and plastics hoses - Assessment of ozone resistance under static conditions (ISO 7326:1991)

Gummi- und Kunststoffschläuche - Bestimmung der Ozonbeständigkeit unter statischen Bedingungen (ISO 7326:1991)

Tuyaux en caoutchouc et en plastique - Evaluation de la résistance a l'ozone dans des conditions statiques (ISO 7326:1991)

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English version

Rubber and plastics hoses - Assessment of ozone resistance under static conditions (ISO 7326:1991)

Tuyaux en caoutchouc et en plastique - Evaluation de la résistance à l'ozone dans des conditions statiques (ISO 7326:1991)

Gummi- und Kunststoffschläuche - Bestimmung der Ozonbeständigkeit unter statischen Bedingungen (ISO 7326:1991)

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart,36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

This European Standard is the endorsement of ISO 7326. Endorsement of ISO 7326 was recommended by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 218 "Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies" under whose competence this European Standard will henceforth fall.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 1993, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 1993.

The Standard was approved and in accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard : Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 7326:1991 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 7326

Second edition
1991-02-15

Rubber and plastics hoses — Assessment of ozone resistance under static conditions

Tuyaux en caoutchouc et en plastique — Évaluation de la résistance à l'ozone dans des conditions statiques

Reference number
ISO 7326:1991(E)

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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 7326 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 7326:1984), clause 1 of which has been technically revised.

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Introduction

The methods described in this International Standard provide a means of assessing the resistance of hoses to the deleterious effects of atmospheric ozone under static conditions.

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Rubber and plastics hoses — Assessment of ozone resistance under static conditions

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies three methods for determining the resistance of the outer covers of hoses to ozone:

method 1 — for bore sizes up to and including 25 mm carried out on the hose itself;

method 2 — for bore sizes greater than 25 mm carried out on a test piece from the hose wall;

method 3 — for bore sizes greater than 25 mm carried out on a test piece from the cover.

Method 1 or 2 shall normally be used. Method 3 shall be used only if it is not possible to carry out the test in accordance with method 2.

The results of tests carried out in accordance with method 1 may not be comparable with the results obtained when tests are carried out in accordance with methods 2 and 3, notwithstanding that the cover compounds of the hoses under test are identical in composition and are cured to the same degree. The test method to be used shall be as specified in the product standard.

NOTE 1 For hoses with built-in fittings from which it is not possible to take test pieces, the ozone resistance may be assessed on slabs in accordance with ISO 1431-1, using test sheets of the appropriate polymeric compound vulcanized to the same degree.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 471:1983, *Rubber — Standard temperatures, humidities and times for the conditioning and testing of test pieces.*

ISO 1431-1:1989, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Resistance to ozone cracking — Part 1: Static strain test.*

ISO 1826:1981, *Rubber, vulcanized — Time-interval between vulcanization and testing — Specification.*

ISO 4661-1:1986, *Rubber, vulcanized — Preparation of samples and test pieces — Part 1: Physical tests.*

3 Apparatus

3.1 Ozone cabinet, with apparatus for generating ozone and monitoring and controlling the ozone concentration, as described in ISO 1431-1.

3.2 Test piece holder, as shown in figure 1 (for method 1).

3.3 Test piece holder, as shown in figure 2 (for method 2), made, for example, of wood coated with paint or aluminium.

3.4 Jig, for elongation of test pieces (for method 3).

Details given in ISO 1431-1:1989, sub-clause 5.6, should be followed.

All apparatus placed in the test cabinet shall be fabricated from materials which do not absorb or decompose ozone.