# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 6945

Second edition 1991-12-01

### Rubber hoses — Determination of abrasion resistance of the outer cover

## iTeh S Tuyaux en caoutchouc R Détermination de la résistance à l'abrasion du révêtement extérieur (standards.iteh.ai)

<u>ISO 6945:1991</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/7ec85b5a-b81f-4a3a-a429b53713c930a0/iso-6945-1991



Reference number ISO 6945:1991(E)

#### Foreword

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International Standard ISO 6945 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, Rubber and rubber products, Sub-Committee SC 1, Hoses (rubber and plastics). ISO 6945:1991

This second edition cancels and site edited standards it replaces standard first 7 edition b81f-4a3a-a429-(ISO 6945:1983), of which it constitutes a technical revision-6945-1991

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International Organization for Standardization

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## Rubber hoses — Determination of abrasion resistance of the outer cover

#### 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the abrasion resistance of the outer cover of rubber hoses.

This method is intended primarily for testing hydraulic hoses having textile or wire reinforcement and a nominally smooth and parallel cover, and other hoses of a similar type the STANDARI

The method is not intended for predicting product (a) the mid-point of the traversed length is coinciabrasion life, but is suitable for the comparison of S. Ital dent with the mid-point of the assembled hose quality levels.

3 Apparatus

This International Standard does not specify the specific the speci

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 4957:1980, Tool steels.

c) the plane of travel is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the test piece.

**3.2 Recording device**, to record the number of cycles completed, and capable of being pre-set to terminate the test after completion of the specified number of cycles.

**3.3 Abrading tool**, manufactured from tool steel S 9 in accordance with ISO 4957, heat-treated to give a minimum hardness of HV 890.

The principal dimensions shall be as shown in figure 2. It is essential that the specified profile and surface finish are maintained, and that any extraneous material on the surface of the abrading tool is cleaned off before testing is started.

**3.4 Means of applying a vertical force** F, as specified in the relevant product standard, to the abrading tool at the point of contact with the test piece.

**3.1 Wheel and crank arrangement**, capable of moving the abrading tool 100 mm back and forth along the test piece with sinusoidal motion at a rate of 1,25 Hz (one cycle equals 200 mm of travel). A typical arrangement is shown in figure 1.

The traversing arrangement shall be designed to ensure that TFW



Figure 1 — Typical test apparatus

Dimensions in millimetres





1) The roughness grade N5 corresponds to a roughness ISO 6945:1991 in the relevant product standard, and start the mavalue  $R_a$  of 0.4 µm. https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/chine (3.1) Continue-until the specified number of

#### Figure 2 — Dimensional details of a typical abrading tool

**3.5 Mandrel**, 150 mm long, on to which the test piece will fit tightly.

It is essential that the mandrel is a tight fit in the test piece to prevent distortion of the test piece under the action of the reciprocating abrading tool.

For accurate determinations, it is recommended that the mandel is made of lightweight materials and is of hollow section, so that it is capable of supporting the abrading load but its mass is kept to an absolute minimum. If a solid mandrel is used, this shall be removed prior to weighing the test piece, taking care to avoid loss of material from the hose lining.

#### 4 Test pieces

Each test piece shall be a sample of hose of length 150 mm  $\pm$  0,5 mm. A minimum of three test pieces shall be tested.

NOTE 1 Selection of test pieces is permitted to ensure that there are no surface irregularities greater than 0,5 mm and that they are free from surface contamination.

#### 5 Conditioning of test pieces

No test shall be carried out within 24 h of manufacture.

For evaluations which are intended to be comparable, the test shall, as far as possible, be carried out after the same time interval after manufacture.

Before testing, test pieces shall be conditioned for at least 3 h at the standard temperature and humidity of 23 °C  $\pm$  2 °C and (50  $\pm$  5) % relative humidity or 27 °C  $\pm$  2 °C and (65  $\pm$  5) % relative humidity, in accordance with ISO 471; this 3 h period may be part of the 24 h interval after manufacture.

#### 6 Procedure

Weigh each test piece on or off the mandrel (3.5) and record the mass  $(m_1)$ . Mount the assembled test piece and mandrel in the apparatus, ensuring that the test piece is restrained from axial and/or rotational movement.

(standards.iteh.ai) Place the abrading tool (3.3) in contact with the test piece, apply the vertical static force F as specified in the relevant product standard, and start the ma-

**b**53713c930a0/iso-694**c**ycles has been completed, then remove the test a **typical** assembly from the apparatus and reweigh the test piece, either on or off the mandrel, as for the initial weighing. It is important to remove any loose particles of cover compound prior to weighing. Remove the mass  $(m_2)$  and the number of cycles completed.

> If it becomes evident during the test that wear has taken place to an extent that the reinforcement is exposed, stop the test, remove the test assembly from the apparatus and reweigh. Record the mass and the number of cycles completed.

> All weighings shall be carried out to an accuracy of  $\pm$  0,01 g.

#### 7 Expression of results

The loss of mass  $\Delta m$ , in grams, is given by the equation

$$\Delta m = m_1 - m_2$$

where

- $m_1$  is the mass, in grams, of the test piece before testing;
- $m_2$  is the mass, in grams, of the test piece after testing.

#### 8 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

- a) a reference to this International Standard;
- b) a full description of the hose tested;
- c) the temperature at which the test was carried out;
- d) the number of cycles specified;
- e) the number of cycles completed on each test piece;

- f) the vertical static force F applied;
- g) the mass of each test piece before the test;
- h) the mass of each test piece after completion of the specified number of cycles or after discontinuation of the test;
- i) the loss of mass from each test piece;
- j) the mean loss in mass of the three (or more) test pieces;
- k) any observations on the nature of wear, particularly any evidence of exposure of reinforcement;
- I) the date of the test.

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