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Aerospace — Fluid systems — Metal hose assemblies

Aéronautique et espace — Systèmes de fluides — Tuyauteries flexibles métalliques

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Contents

Forew	ord	iv
1	Scope	1
2	Normative reference	1
3	Terms and definitions	1
4 4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.8	Requirements Qualification Materials Design and construction Dimensions, masses and ratings Performance Part numbering of interchangeable parts Product identification Workmanship	1 2 2 4 5 6 7
5 5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4	Quality assurance provisions Supplier's responsibility User's responsibility Classification of inspections Test methods Preparation for delivery	7
6 6.1 6.2 6.3	Preparation for delivery	7
Bibliog	graphy	8

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 7314 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 20, *Aircraft and space vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 10, *Aerospace fluid systems and components*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 7314:1994), which has been technically revised. (standards.iteh.ai)

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Aerospace — Fluid systems — Metal hose assemblies

1 Scope

This International Standard gives specifications for medium pressure, high temperature, flexible metal hose assemblies suitable for continuous operation in liquid and pneumatic systems from -55 °C to +400 °C, with short duration excursions up to +650 °C.

The hose assemblies covered by this International Standard are intended for use in aerospace applications for conveying air and other gases in pneumatic systems, bleed air systems, heating and ventilating systems and instrument air systems when used at pressures and temperatures within the limits laid down in Tables 2 and 3. This International Standard does not cover flow velocity in such assemblies exceeding 54 m/s; higher velocities require special vibration-dampening devices.

Hose assemblies supplied to the specifications laid down in this International Standard may be of two types:

- Type 1: Convoluted inner tube welded, of moderate mass and moderate flexibility.
- Type 2: Convoluted inner tube seamless or butt-welded and redrawn, of low mass and high flexibility.

2 Normative reference

<u>ISO 7314:2002</u>

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The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the normative document indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 8625-1:1993, Aerospace — Fluid systems — Vocabulary — Part 1: General terms and definitions related to pressure

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the terms and definitions given in ISO 8625-1 apply.

4 Requirements

4.1 Qualification

Any hose assembly supplied to the specifications laid down in this International Standard shall be a product that, concerning hose construction and end-fitting attachment method, is identical to specimens that have been tested and that have passed the qualification tests specified in clause 5.

Qualified hose assemblies of type 2 construction may be automatically substituted for type 1 hoses, but type 1 hoses may not be substituted for type 2 hoses unless customer approval is given.

4.2 Materials

The hose assembly materials shall be uniform in quality, free from defects and suitable for use in continuous ambient and/or fluid temperatures ranging from -55 °C to +400 °C with short fluid temperature excursions up to 650 °C. The materials shall be consistent with good manufacturing practices and shall conform to the applicable specifications and the requirements specified in this International Standard.

4.3 Design and construction

4.3.1 General

The hose assembly shall consist of a convoluted, stabilized, pressure-carrying tube, in corrosion-resistant steel, suitable for the intended use, and uniform in size and wall thickness. The hose assembly shall be reinforced with stabilized corrosion-resistant steel braided wire and shall have stabilized corrosion-resistant steel end fittings and nuts. End fittings shall be attached to the hose by welding. The end-fitting outlet design shall mate with applicable end fittings.

4.3.2 End fittings

The hose-to-fitting joint shall be welded in a suitable manner in order to meet the requirements specified in this International Standard. It is recommended that fitting joints be kept to a minimum so as to reduce potential leakage paths. The mass of type 2 fittings shall not exceed the values given in Table 1. Type 1 fitting masses shall be as given on the approved drawing.

	(51	andards.iten Maximun	n masses	
Hose nominal size	Hose https://standards.iteh.	ISO 7314:2002 ai/catalog/standards/sist/0dec	Standard end fittings e4b54-f56d-4g170-87af-	
DN	g/cm	55a829853853/iso-7314-20 Straight	45° elbow	90° elbow
05	1,5	20	20	20
06	2	23	23	23
08	2,5	27	29	29
10	3	32	36	36
12	4,2	55	59	64
16	5,3	82	91	100
20	6,5	163	177	186
25	9	218	259	291
32	12	358	413	449
40	19	486	507	552
50	24	768	810	845
63	35	-	_	_

Table 1 — Masses for type 2 hose assemblies with standard 37° or 24° fittings

4.3.3 Hose

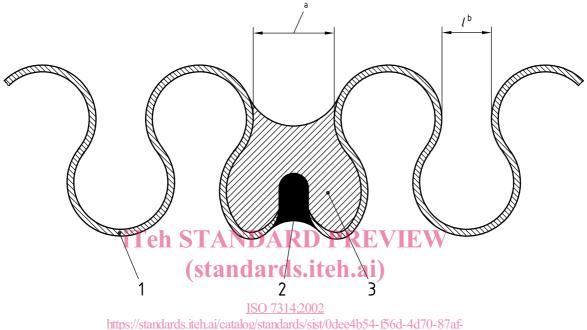
4.3.3.1 Inner tube construction

In the case of type 1 hoses, the inner tube shall be an annular or helical, convoluted flexible tube made from welded, stabilized austenitic stainless steel.

In the case of type 2 hoses, the inner tube shall be an annular, convoluted flexible tube of seamless or butt-welded and redrawn construction using stabilized austenitic stainless steel.

For either type, the inner tube shall be uniform in size and quality, and free from pitting and other defects.

There shall be no inner tube splices on hose assemblies shorter than or equal to 1 m in length. One splice is allowed for each additional metre of hose assembly length. Splices are undesirable, but, if required, shall be low-profile welds in accordance with 4.3.4 and Figure 1. After welding, the convolutions shall be closed as shown in Figure 1.



Key

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- 1 Convoluted metal hose inner tube
- 2 Fusion weld
- 3 High-temperature braze alloy
- ^a Maximum 5 *l*.
- ^b Normal convolution spacing specified by supplier design.

Figure 1 — Inner tube splice configuration

4.3.3.2 Reinforcement

The reinforcement shall be a suitably braided construction using stabilized austenitic stainless steel wire in such a manner as to meet the requirements specified in this International Standard. There shall be no splices, missing loops, kinks or broken wires in the braid wire reinforcement.

4.3.4 Welds

All welds shall be fusion welds suitable for the intended use. Filler wire, if required, shall be compatible with the weld material used. Equivalent supplier or other comparable welding specifications may be substituted subject to prior approval by the purchaser.

4.3.5 Heat treatment

If stress-relieving of austenitic stainless steel welds is required in order to meet corrosion and embrittlement resistance, the joints shall be stress-relieved at 895 °C \pm 15 °C for 2 h \pm 15 min.

4.4 Dimensions, masses and ratings

4.4.1 Hose diameter

The inside diameter of the convoluted hose and the outside diameter of the braid covering shall be as given in Table 2.

Hose nominal size DN	Inside diameter min.	se Outside diameter max.	Fitting Bore ^a min.	Operating at 20 ma	P ressure P°C ^b ax.	Proof p at 20 mi	°C b	Proof pressure at 20 °C ^b min.		
	mm	mm	mm	kPa	bar	kPa	bar	kPa	bar	
03	2	6	2	13 750	138	20 650	207	55 150	552	
04	3	7	2,5	13 750	138	20 650	207	55 150	552	
05	4	9,9	3	13 750	138	20 650	207	55 150	552	
06	5,5	13	3,5	13 750	138	20 650	207	55 150	552	
08	7	15	5	12 000	120	18 000	180	48 000	480	
10	8,5	18	6,4	11 000	110	16 500	165	44 000	440	
12	11	20,5	iTeh S	9 600 D	AR ⁹⁶ P	R14 500	145	38 600	386	
16	14	27	11,6	8 300	rd ⁸³ ite	12 400	124	33 000	330	
20	17,5	31,5	14,4	7 200	72	10 700	107	29 000	290	
25	23	38	19,3	5 500 <u>ISO</u>	7314 55 02	8 300	83	22 000	220	
32	30	47 ^{htt}	ps://standards.il 23,4	eh.ai/catalog/sta 3 800 55 a8 208 53	andards/sist/0de	e4b54-56d-4	170-87af- 57	15 200	152	
40	36	57	32	3 000	30	4 500	45	12 000	120	
50	48	70	42	2 400	24	3 600	36	9 600	96	
63	60	85	55	1 800	18	2 700	27	7 200	72	

Table 2 — Dimensions and performance requirements for hose assemblies

Table 3 — Factor for correcting pressure requirements at elevated temperature (see Table 2)

Material			Aus	tenitic o	chrome	/nickel	steel st	tabilize	d for ca	arbide p	orecipita	ation		
Operating temperature, °C	20	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650
Correction factor	1	0,91	0,84	0,78	0,73	0,69	0,65	0,62	0,6	0,58	0,57	0,57	0,56	0,55

4.4.2 Assembly internal diameter

When bent to the appropriate minimum static bend radius as specified in Table 4, the hose assembly shall permit the free passage of a solid rigid sphere throughout its length. The diameter of the sphere shall be 90 % of the appropriate minimum internal diameter of the end fittings as specified in Table 2. When elbow fitting is used, the diameter of the sphere shall be 85 % of the appropriate minimum internal diameter of the end fittings as specified in Table 2, to accept some elbow ovality.

4.4.3 Bend radius

The requirements for the minimum bend radius of hoses shall be as given in Table 4. The bend radius shall be measured to the centreline of the hose.

Hose nominal size			end radius m			
DN	Type 1 hos	e assembly	Type 2 hose assembly			
	Static	Dynamic	Static ^a	Dynamic		
03	100	200	_	_		
04	100	200	_	-		
05	100	200	50	100		
06	100	200	50	100		
08	125	250	65	130		
10	150	300	75	150		
12	175	350	100	200		
16	200	400	115	230		
20	T235 STA	NDA ⁴⁷⁰ D PR	FVIF ¹²⁵ /	250		
25	310	620	150	300		
32	370 (Sta	ndarg ₄₀ .iten.:	175	350		
40	450	900 ISO 7314:2002	225	450		
50		atalog/standat@sist/0dee4b	54-f56d-4d 275 87af-	550		
63	700 558	829853853/i ₄₀₀ 7314-2002	350	700		

Table 4 — Minimum centreline bend radius

4.4.4 Assembly length

Hose assembly lengths shall be as specified on the applicable product standard or drawing.

4.4.5 Masses

Maximum masses of type 2 hose assemblies, with standard 37 ° or 24 ° fittings, shall be as given in Table 1. Maximum masses for type 1 hose assemblies and for type 2 hose assemblies with other fittings shall be as stipulated on the supplier's drawing when presented to the purchaser for approval.

4.5 Performance

4.5.1 General

The hose assembly operating proof and burst pressure ratings and minimum bend radius, as given in Tables 2 and 4 respectively, shall be verified by proving that the performance requirements of 4.5.2 to 4.5.9 are met or exceeded, through qualification testing as specified in clause 5. Compliance with performance requirements shall be maintained by adherence to the quality assurance provisions specified in clause 5.

4.5.2 Examination of product

Each assembly shall conform dimensionally and materially to the applicable product standard or drawing and to all requirements of this International Standard when examined in accordance with 5.4.1.

4.5.3 **Proof pressure test**

The hose assembly shall withstand the applicable proof pressure, specified in Table 2, at room temperature (i.e. at 20 °C) without leakage or evidence of any permanent deformation or malfunction that would affect hose assembly installation, removal or use when tested in accordance with 5.4.2.

4.5.4 Corrosion test

The hose assembly shall be capable of withstanding the proof pressure requirements specified in 4.5.3 after 50 immersion cycles in a 35 g/l sodium chloride (NaCl) solution in accordance with 5.4.3.

4.5.5 Vibration test

The hose assembly shall have no broken braid wire and shall be capable of withstanding, without leakage, the proof pressure requirements specified in 4.5.3, after vibration testing in accordance with 5.4.4.

4.5.6 Flexure/pressure cycling endurance test

The hose assembly shall have no broken braid wire and shall be capable of withstanding the proof pressure requirements specified in 4.5.3, after 50 000 combination flexure/pressure cycles in accordance with 5.4.5.

4.5.7 Repeated torque test

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The hose assembly end fitting shall be capable <u>of sealing and</u> withstanding the proof pressure requirements specified in 4.5.3, after 15 installations on a mating fitting in/accordance with 574.6.7 The fitting nut shall be free enough to permit turning on the elbow or insertion by hand/iso-7314-2002

4.5.8 Cold test

The hose assembly shall show no evidence of leakage when tested in accordance with 5.4.7.

4.5.9 Thermal shock test

The hose assembly shall show no evidence of leakage when tested in accordance with 5.4.8.

4.5.10 Burst pressure test

The hose assembly shall not rupture and shall show no sign of leakage at any pressure up to the burst pressure specified in Table 2, when tested in accordance with 5.4.9.

4.5.11 Strauss test (stress corrosion)

There shall be no evidence of fissures, or intergranular or transgranular corrosion of the weld specimen when tested in accordance with 5.4.10.

4.6 Part numbering of interchangeable parts

All parts having the same manufacturer's part number shall be functionally and dimensionally interchangeable.

4.7 Product identification

4.7.1 General

The hose assemblies shall be marked for identification in accordance with the requirements of 4.7.2 and 4.7.3.

4.7.2 Fittings

The manufacturer's name or trademark shall be permanently marked on all end fittings.

4.7.3 Assemblies

Each assembly shall bear permanent identification markings that include, at least, the following details:

- a) the manufacturer's name, trademark or code number;
- b) the manufacturer's complete part number;
- c) the complete specification control number;
- d) the pressure test symbol "PT";
- e) the date of hose assembly manufacture (month and year), or serial number (if any);
- f) for qualification samples, the words "DO NOT REUSE" and the test specimen number.

4.8 Workmanship

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4.8.1 General

<u>ISO 7314:2002</u>

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/0dee4b54-f56d-4d70-87af-

Workmanship shall be of such quality as to ensure that hose assemblies furnished in accordance with this International Standard are free from defects that compromise, limit or reduce performance or intended use.

Hose assemblies shall be free of burrs, scratches, sharp edges, loose components, chips or foreign materials.

4.8.2 Dimensions and tolerances

All dimensions and tolerances, as specified on the applicable product drawings and specifications, shall be complied with.

4.8.3 Cleaning

The hose assemblies shall be cleaned according to the general commercial practice of the manufacturer to remove oil, grease, dirt or any other foreign material, both internal or external to the hose, unless otherwise specified on the product standard or drawing.

5 Quality assurance provisions

5.1 Supplier's responsibility

5.1.1 General

The supplier is responsible for the performance of all quality assurance provisions as specified in this International Standard. Accurate records of testing shall be kept by the supplier and shall be available to the purchaser, on