

SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN ISO 8308:2009

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SIST EN ISO 8308:2000

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Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing - Determination of transmission of liquids through hose and tubing walls (ISO 8308:2006)

Gummi - und Kunststoffschläuche mit und ohne Einlagen - Bestimmung der Durchlässigkeit von Schlauchwandungen gegenüber Flüssigkeiten (ISO 8308:2006)

Tuyaux et tubes en caoutchouc et en plastique - Détermination de la transmission des liquides à travers les parois des tuyaux et des tubes (ISO 8308:2006)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 8308:2008

ICS:

23.040.70 Gumene cevi in armature Hoses and hose assemblies

SIST EN ISO 8308:2009

en,fr,de

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 8308

January 2008

ICS 23.040.70

Supersedes EN ISO 8308:1995

English Version

**Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing - Determination of
transmission of liquids through hose and tubing walls (ISO
8308:2006)**

Tuyaux et tubes en caoutchouc et en plastique -
Détermination de la transmission des liquides à travers les
parois des tuyaux et des tubes (ISO 8308:2006)

Gummi- und Kunststoffschläuche mit und ohne Einlagen -
Bestimmung der Durchlässigkeit von Schlauchwandungen
gegenüber Flüssigkeiten (ISO 8308:2006)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 26 December 2007.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

EN ISO 8308:2008 (E)**Foreword**

The text of ISO 8308:2006 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45 "Rubber and rubber products" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 8308:2008 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 218 "Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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 July 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2008.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 8308:1995.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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The text of ISO 8308:2006 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 8308:2008 without any modifications.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO
8308**

Third edition
2006-10-15

Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Determination of transmission of liquids through hose and tubing walls

*Tuyaux et tubes en caoutchouc et en plastique — Détermination de la
transmission des liquides à travers les parois des tuyaux et des tubes*

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ISO 8308:2006(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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 8308 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Hoses (rubber and plastics)*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 8308:1993), which has been technically revised, the main changes being made in the procedure for method B.

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Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Determination of transmission of liquids through hose and tubing walls

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies two methods for the determination of transmission of liquids through hose and tubing walls. Both methods are applicable to rubber and plastics hose and tubing, and comprise:

- method A, for all hose sizes and constructions: a practical comparative test, simulating working conditions;
- method B, for hose and tubing up to 16 mm internal diameter.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 4671, *Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Methods of measurement of dimensions of hoses and length of hose assemblies*

ISO 4788, *Laboratory glassware — Graduated measuring cylinders*

ISO 23529, *Rubber — General procedures for preparing and conditioning test pieces for physical test methods*

3 Principle

3.1 Method A

This method is carried out on an assembly mounted in a test apparatus fitted with equipment to fill and measure a charged volume of a volatile liquid. The system is put under pressure, and the change in volume measured at 24 h intervals until the change has become constant with time, i.e. an equilibrium state has been reached. The test result is this steady-state evaporation rate, expressed as the volume of liquid lost per hour per unit inside surface area of the hose or tubing.

3.2 Method B

This method uses a pressureless reservoir. A length of hose or tubing is attached to the reservoir, the other end of the hose or tubing being plugged. The reservoir is partially filled with test liquid and sealed. The assembly is weighed at the start of the test, and once every 24 h for eight days. The test result is the maximum mass of liquid lost in any one 24 h period per unit inside surface area of the hose or tubing.

NOTE The method accounts for loss by permeation and evaporation and helps to minimize selective permeation of components in a fuel mixture since the liquid is agitated daily.

4 Test liquid

The test liquid shall be that specified in the appropriate product standard.