

## SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 30013:2011

01-december-2011

Nadomešča:

SIST EN ISO 11758:2000

SIST EN ISO 11758:2000/AC:2000

**SIST EN ISO 8580:2000** 

Gumene in plastomerne cevi - Metode izpostavitve laboratorijskim virom svetlobe - Ugotavljanje sprememb barve, izgleda in fizikalnih lastnosti (ISO 30013:2011)

Rubber and plastics hoses - Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources - Determination of changes in colour appearance and other physical properties (ISO 30013:2011)

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Gummi- und Kunststoffschläuche - <u>Verfahren zur Bestr</u>ahlung mit Laborlichtquellen - Bestimmung der Änderungen von Farbe, Aussehen und anderen physikalischen Eigenschaften (ISO 30013:2011)87431ad474/sist-en-iso-30013-2011

Tuyaux en caoutchouc et en plastique - Méthodes d'exposition à des sources lumineuses de laboratoire - Détermination du changement de coloration, d'aspect et d'autres propriétés physiques (ISO 30013:2011)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 30013:2011

ICS:

23.040.70 Gumene cevi in armature Hoses and hose assemblies

SIST EN ISO 30013:2011 en,fr

**SIST EN ISO 30013:2011** 

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

**EN ISO 30013** 

NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

October 2011

ICS 23.040.70

Supersedes EN ISO 11758:1997, EN ISO 8580:1995

#### **English Version**

Rubber and plastics hoses - Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources - Determination of changes in colour, appearance and other physical properties (ISO 30013:2011)

Tuyaux en caoutchouc et en plastique - Méthodes d'exposition à des sources lumineuses de laboratoire -Détermination du changement de coloration, d'aspect et d'autres propriétés physiques (ISO 30013:2011) Gummi- und Kunststoffschläuche - Verfahren zur Bestrahlung mit Laborlichtquellen - Bestimmung der Änderungen von Farbe, Aussehen und anderen physikalischen Eigenschaften (ISO 30013:2011)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 October 2011.

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-CENELEC 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 tanguage and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, 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: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

#### EN ISO 30013:2011 (E)

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EN ISO 30013:2011 (E)

#### **Foreword**

This document (EN ISO 30013:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45 "Rubber and rubber products" in collaboration with 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 April 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2012.

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 11758:1997, EN ISO 8580:1995, EN ISO 11758:1997/AC:1998.

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, Croatia, 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.

#### iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

(stan Endorsement notice)

The text of ISO 30013:2011 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 30013:2011 without any modification.

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**SIST EN ISO 30013:2011** 

## INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 30013

First edition 2011-10-15

# Rubber and plastics hoses — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Determination of changes in colour, appearance and other physical properties

Tuyaux en caoutchouc et en plastique — Méthodes d'exposition à des sources lumineuses de laboratoire — Détermination du changement de Tcoloration, d'aspect et d'autres propriétés physiques

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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.

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 30013 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Hoses (rubber and plastics)*.

It cancels and replaces ISO 8580:1987 and ISO 11758:1995, which have been combined and technically revised. It also cancels and replaces the Technical Corrigendum ISO 11758:1995/Cor.1:1998.

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# Rubber and plastics hoses — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Determination of changes in colour, appearance and other physical properties

WARNING — Persons using this International Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any national regulatory conditions.

#### 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies methods for the exposure of rubber and plastics hoses to three types of laboratory light source (xenon-arc, fluorescent UV and open-flame carbon-arc lamps).

These methods are designed to simulate the exposure of hoses used in an outdoor environment (exposure to xenon-arc lamps by method A, exposure to fluorescent UV lamps by method A and exposure to open-flame carbon-arc lamps with type 1 filters) or in an indoor environment (exposure to xenon-arc lamps by method B, exposure to fluorescent UV lamps by method B and exposure to open-flame carbon-arc lamps with type 2 filters).

Four types of test piece (two strained and two unstrained upon exposure) are specified. Results from the three light sources and the different sets of exposure conditions specified are not comparable.

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#### 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 105-A02, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour

ISO 291, Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing

ISO 4582, Plastics — Determination of changes in colour and variations in properties after exposure to daylight under glass, natural weathering or laboratory light sources

ISO 4665, Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Resistance to weathering

ISO 4892-1, Plastics — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 1: General guidance

ISO 4892-2:—1), Plastics — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps

ISO 4892-3:2006, Plastics — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 3: Fluorescent UV lamps

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<sup>1)</sup> To be published (revision of ISO 4892-2:2006).

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ISO 4892-4:2004, Plastics — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 4: Open-flame carbonarc lamps

ISO 7326:2006, Rubber and plastics hoses — Assessment of ozone resistance under static conditions

ISO 7724-3<sup>2)</sup>, Paints and varnishes — Colorimetry — Part 3: Calculation of colour differences

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

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

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 4665, ISO 4892-1 and ISO 8330 apply.

#### 4 Principle

Test pieces are exposed to artificial laboratory light sources, and the resulting changes in colour, appearance and selected physical properties are determined for a simulated outdoor or indoor environment.

#### 5 Test pieces

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#### 5.1 Types of test piece

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#### 5.1.1 General

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Four types of test piece are detailed in Table 1. The type used shall be as specified in the product standard. f587431ad474/sist-en-iso-30013-2011

Results obtained with the various types of test piece are not comparable, even for the same property.

Table 1 — Types of test piece

	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4		
Bore size, mm	≤25	>25	>25	Any size		
Test piece	Sample of hose	Strip cut longitudinally from hose	Strip cut longitudinally from hose cover or hose	Sample of hose		
Test piece size, <sup>a</sup> mm	$L = \pi(r_{b} + d/2) + 2d$	L = 150, W = 25	L = 100, W = 25	<i>L</i> ≈ 150		
Test piece mounting method	Mandrel (see Figure 1)	Holder (see Figure 2)	Holder (see Figure 3)	Holder (see Figure 4)		
Test piece condition during exposure	Strained	Strained	Not strained	Not strained		
Elongation	Bent for minimum bend radius	Required elongation of hose cover	Not elongated	Not elongated		
NOTE Types 1 and 2 are tested under strain, types 3 and 4 are tested without strain.						
a $W = \text{width}, L = \text{length}, r_b = \text{minimum bend radius}, d = \text{hose outside diameter}.$						

<sup>2)</sup> Users should note that ISO 7724-3 will be withdrawn at some time in the future. It will be replaced by ISO 11664-4.

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