
**Gumene in/ali polimerne cevi ter cevni priključki za brezračno brizganje barve -
Specifikacija (ISO/DIS 8028:2015)**

Rubber and/or plastics hoses and hose assemblies for airless paint spraying -
Specification (ISO/DIS 8028:2015)

Gummi- und/oder Kunststoffschläuche und -schlauchleitungen für das luftfreie
Farbspritzen - Spezifikation (ISO/DIS 8028:2015)

Tuyaux et flexibles en caoutchouc et/ou en plastique pour pulvérisation sans air des
peintures - Spécifications (ISO/DIS 8028:2015)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN ISO 8028

ICS:

83.140.40	Gumene cevi	Hoses
87.100	Oprema za nanašanje premazov	Paint coating equipment

oSIST prEN ISO 8028:2015

en

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Rubber and/or plastics hoses and hose assemblies for airless paint spraying — Specification

Tuyaux et flexibles en caoutchouc et/ou en plastique pour pulvérisation — Spécifications

ICS: 83.140.40; 87.100

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ISO/CEN PARALLEL PROCESSING

This draft has been developed within the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and processed under the **ISO lead** mode of collaboration as defined in the Vienna Agreement.

This draft is hereby submitted to the ISO member bodies and to the CEN member bodies for a parallel five month enquiry.

Should this draft be accepted, a final draft, established on the basis of comments received, will be submitted to a parallel two-month approval vote in ISO and formal vote in CEN.

To expedite distribution, this document is circulated as received from the committee secretariat. ISO Central Secretariat work of editing and text composition will be undertaken at publication stage.



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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 8028 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 8028:1999), which has been technically revised.

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Rubber and/or plastics hoses and hose assemblies for airless paint spraying — Specification

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 the requirements for four types, differentiated by burst pressure and temperature of use, of elastomeric hose and hose assembly for use in airless paint spraying.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1402, *Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Hydrostatic testing*

ISO 1817:1999, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of the effect of liquids*

ISO 6803, *Rubber or plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Hydraulic-pressure impulse test without flexing*

ISO 7326:2008, *Rubber and plastics hoses — Assessment of ozone resistance under static conditions*

ISO 7751, *Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Ratios of proof and burst pressure to maximum working pressure*

ISO 8031:2009, *Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Determination of electrical resistance and conductivity*

ISO 8033, *Rubber and plastics hoses — Determination of adhesion between components*

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

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

3 Types of hose

Four types of hose and hose assembly are specified, as follows:

- Type A: Assemblies designed for a maximum working pressure of 200 bar (20 MPa), intended for spraying paints containing solvents at temperatures from $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

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- Type B: Assemblies designed for a maximum working pressure of 360 bar (36 MPa), intended for spraying paints containing solvents at temperatures from $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- Type C: Assemblies designed for a maximum working pressure of 200 bar (20 MPa), intended for spraying paints containing solvents at temperatures from $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- Type D: Assemblies designed for a maximum working pressure of 360 bar (36 MPa), intended for spraying paints containing solvents at temperatures from $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

4 Construction and materials

The hose for use in assemblies shall consist of a smooth seamless lining of rubber or plastics material, a reinforcement of either wire or textile and a cover of rubber or plastics material. With a composite hose, normally a plastic tube is used and a rubber cover.

The hose construction shall contain an electrically conductive element capable of being connected to the end fittings to ensure compliance with 6.3 throughout the expected life of the hose assembly.

The hose shall have permanent couplings. The couplings shall be electrically conducting and connected to the conductive element constructed in the hose.

5 Dimensions and tolerances

The internal diameters and tolerances shall be in accordance with the values given in Table 1.

Table 1 — Diameters and tolerances

Dimensions in millimetres

Internal diameter	Tolerance
3,2 4 5	$\pm 0,5$
6,3 8 9,5 12,5	$\pm 0,75$

6 Performance requirements for finished hoses

6.1 Adhesion requirements

When tested in accordance with ISO 8033, the adhesion between components shall be not less than 2,0 kN. With a plastics tube and rubber cover, the rubber shall adhere continuously to the plastics layer.

6.2 Ultra-violet resistance (plastics cover only)

When tested in accordance with ISO 30013:2011 Method 1, the test piece shall show no signs of cracking.

6.3 Resistance to ozone (rubber cover only)

When tested in accordance with Method 1 of ISO 7326:2008, the test piece shall show no signs of cracking.

7 Performance requirements for finished hose assemblies

7.1 Hydrostatic requirements

When tested at a standard laboratory temperature as specified in ISO 23529 by the method specified in ISO 1402, the assemblies shall withstand the appropriate proof and minimum bursting pressures given in Table 2.

When testing the assemblies at proof or minimum bursting pressure, the appropriate pressure shall be maintained for 1 min and no leakage shall occur.

Table 2 — Hydrostatic-pressure requirements

Hose type	Working pressure bar ^a (Mpa)	Proof pressure Bar (Mpa)	Minimum bursting pressure Bar (Mpa)
A	200 (20)	400 (40)	800 (80)
B	360 (36)	720 (72)	1440 (144)
C	200 (20)	400 (40)	800 (80)
D	360 (36)	720 (72)	1440 (144)
^a 1 bar = 0,1 MPa https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2f81d186-247d-4857-bc45-5a31fe496597/sist-en-iso-8028-2018			

7.2 Pulse test requirements

Four assemblies shall be tested in accordance with ISO 6803. The pulse pressure used shall be 125 % of the working pressure. The test temperature shall be 50 °C for types A and B and 80 °C for types C and D. Each test assembly shall withstand 150 000 pulses without leaking, cracking, abrupt distortion or other signs of failure. At the end of 150 000 cycles, the hose assembly shall meet the requirements of 7.3.

7.3 Electrical-continuity requirements

When tested for electrical continuity in accordance with ISO 8031:2009, every hose assembly shall have a maximum resistance of $3 \times 10^4 \Omega/\text{m}$. Method 4.5 or 4.6 should be used depending whether the lining or cover has conducting material.

8 Physical requirements of lining for hose only

When the lining compound is tested in accordance with 8.3 of ISO 1817:1999 and immersed in the liquids given in Table 3 for $(72 \pm 0,2)$ h at a standard laboratory temperature as specified in ISO 23529, the test piece shall show no decrease in volume and any increase in volume shall not exceed the values given in Table 3.

Table 3 — Maximum increase in volume of test piece

Test liquid	Percentage increase in volume, max.	
	Types A and B	Types C and D
Toluene	10	5
Acetone	10	5
Ethanol	15	15
White spirit, commercial grade	—	5
Dioctylphthalate	—	5

9 Frequency of testing

Type testing and routine testing and the minimum frequency of such tests shall be as specified in Annex A.

Type tests are those tests carried out in order to obtain product approval.

Routine tests are those carried out on each length of hose or hose assembly.

Production tests are those tests, specified in Annex B, which should preferably be carried out to control the quality of manufacture. The frequencies specified in Annex B are given as a guide only.

10 Type tests

Type testing is carried out in order to confirm that all the materials, construction and test requirements of this part of ISO 4642 have been met by the method of manufacture and hose design.

Type testing shall be repeated at a minimum of every five years or whenever there is a change in the method of manufacture of materials.

11 Test report

A test report shall be supplied if requested by the customer.

12 Marking

Each hose assembly shall be clearly and durably marked, at least every meter, with at least the following information:

- the manufacturer's name or identification;
- the manufacturer's product identification (optional);
- the number of this International Standard and year of publication;
- the type of hose;
- the working pressure, in bar (Mpa), and maximum temperature, in degrees Celsius (°C);