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**Rubber and plastics inlet hoses  
and hose assemblies for washing-  
machines and dishwashers —  
Specification**

*Tuyaux et flexibles en caoutchouc et en plastique pour l'alimentation  
des machines à laver et lave-vaisselle — Spécifications*

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 6804:2009), which has been technically revised with the following main changes:

- [Clause 2](#) has been updated: ISO 1746 has been deleted and replaced by ISO 10619-1;
- [Clause 8](#) has been extended to cover hydrostatic proof pressure tests and burst testing. A new table ([Table 2](#)) has been added to specify maximum working pressures, proof pressures and minimum burst pressures for each type. All subclauses have been renumbered;
- [8.5](#) (old 8.3) and [8.6](#) (old 8.4) have been extended with one line specifying the specific test pressures for the different hose types after kinking and ageing tests;
- [Clause 11](#) a), b), c), e) and example have been amended;
- [Annex A](#) and [Annex B](#) have been amended to include hydrostatic pressure proof test and burst testing. The term “hose assembly” has been added to the description of routine tests. [Table B.1](#) (column production acceptance test) has been filled in to specify which tests are recommended per batch (the previous edition specified N.A. to all the tests);
- [Table C.2](#) has been extended to show hydrostatic proof pressure test and burst test results.

# Rubber and plastics inlet hoses and hose assemblies for washing-machines and dishwashers — Specification

## 1 Scope

This document specifies the requirements for three types of rubber or plastics inlet hoses and hose assemblies for washing-machines and dishwashers connected to the domestic water supply at a pressure not exceeding 1 MPa (10 bar).

It is applicable to the following types of hose:

- type 1: rubber hoses for unheated water supply (maximum temperature 70 °C);
- type 2: rubber hoses for heated water supply (maximum temperature 90 °C);
- type 3: plastics hoses for unheated water supply (maximum temperature 60 °C).

There may be national requirements for hose fittings and hoses conveying drinking water which must be complied with.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 188, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Accelerated ageing and heat resistance tests*

ISO 1307, *Rubber and plastics hoses — Hose sizes, minimum and maximum inside diameters, and tolerances on cut-to-length hoses*

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

ISO 4671, *Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Methods of measurement of the dimensions of hoses and the lengths of hose assemblies*

ISO 4892 (all parts), *Plastics — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources*

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

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

ISO 8331, *Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Guidelines for selection, storage, use and maintenance*

ISO 10619-1:2011, *Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Measurement of flexibility and stiffness — Part 1: Bending tests at ambient temperature*

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 8330 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

## 4 Classification

Hoses are designated as one of the following three types, depending on the hose material and the temperature of the water supply.

- Type 1:** Rubber hoses for a medium-temperature water supply (up to 70 °C) — for a maximum working pressure of 1 MPa (10 bar).
- Type 2:** Rubber hoses for a high-temperature water supply (up to 90 °C) — for a maximum working pressure of 1 MPa (10 bar).
- Type 3:** Plastics hoses for low temperature (up to 60 °C) water supply — for a maximum working pressure of 0,8 MPa (8 bar).

## 5 Couplings and fittings

Hoses may be fitted with the appropriate type of coupling and end fitting to form hose assemblies.

NOTE Guidance on coupling types is given in ISO/TR 17784.

## 6 Materials and construction

The hose construction shall be as follows.

- The hose lining shall consist of rubber for type 1 and type 2 or thermoplastics material for type 3.
- The hose reinforcement shall consist of natural or synthetic textile material applied by any suitable technique.
- The hose cover shall consist of an ozone-resistant rubber for type 1 and type 2 or a weather-resistant thermoplastics material for type 3 (or, alternatively, a stainless-steel braid may be used instead of a cover).

The lining and the cover shall be of uniform thickness, concentric, fully gelled and free from visible cracks, porosity, foreign inclusions and other defects which could cause the hose to be unserviceable.

## 7 Dimensions and tolerances

### 7.1 Inside diameters, tolerances and minimum wall thickness

#### 7.1.1 Type 1 and type 2 hoses

The preferred values for the bore of the hose are 10 mm and 12,5 mm.

The tolerances on the bore will depend on the characteristics of the end fittings; consequently, they shall be agreed between the manufacturer of the hose and the constructor of the hose assembly, but shall not exceed the maximum tolerances specified in ISO 1307.

### 7.1.2 Type 3 hoses

When measured in accordance with ISO 4671, the inside diameter and minimum wall thickness of the hose shall meet the requirements specified in [Table 1](#).

**Table 1 — Nominal bores, inside diameters, tolerances on inside diameter and minimum wall thicknesses of plastics hoses**

Nominal bore	Inside diameter mm	Tolerances on inside diameter mm	Minimum wall thickness mm
10	10	±0,6	2,6
13	12,7	±0,6	2,6

### 7.2 Concentricity

When determined in accordance with ISO 4671, the concentricity, based on a total indicator reading between the inside diameter and the outside surface of the cover, shall not be greater than 0,3 mm.

### 7.3 Tolerances on length

The tolerances on cut lengths of hose shall be in accordance with ISO 1307.

## 8 Performance requirements for finished hoses and hose assemblies

### 8.1 Hydrostatic-pressure requirements (proof pressure test)

The proof pressure test shall be carried out on every length of finished hose and on hose assemblies. When tested in accordance with ISO 1402, the hose (and the hose assembly) shall meet the requirements of [Table 2](#). The maximum variation in length and outside diameter at maximum working pressure shall be ±5 % and the hose/hose assembly shall not burst or fail by showing signs of leakage, cracking, abrupt distortion indicating irregularities in material or manufacture, or other signs of failure.

**Table 2 — Hydrostatic-pressure requirements**

Hose type	Maximum working pressure		Proof pressure		Minimum burst pressure	
	MPa	bar	MPa	bar	MPa	bar
1	1	10	1,5	15	3	30
2	1	10	1,5	15	3	30
3	0,8	8	1,2	12	2,4	24

### 8.2 Burst test

When tested by the method specified in ISO 1402, hoses shall meet the requirements of [Table 2](#).

### 8.3 Bending test

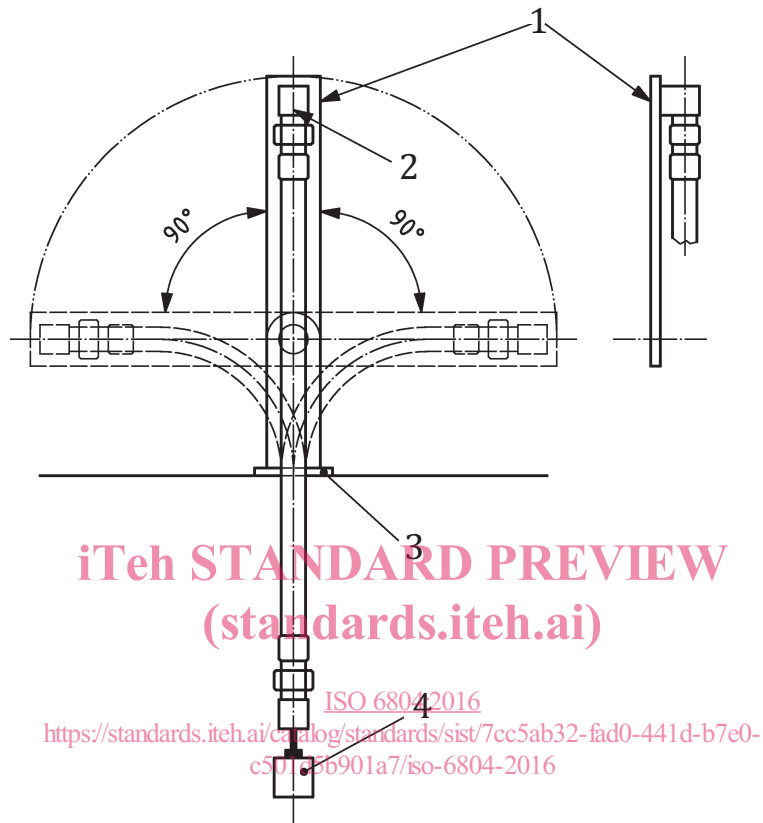
The bending test shall be carried out at a standard temperature as specified in ISO 23529.

When tested in accordance with ISO 10619-1:2011, method A, using a bending radius of 7,5 times the outside diameter, the hoses shall show no evidence, under visual examination, of kinking, breaking or peeling. The value of the coefficient of deformation ( $T/D$ ) shall not be lower than 0,8.

## 8.4 Flexing tests

### 8.4.1 General

In the case of type 3 hoses, flexing tests shall be carried out using the test arrangement shown in [Figure 1](#).



**Figure 1 — Arrangement for flexing tests**

### 8.4.2 Sub-ambient temperature flexing test

When the hose is tested during and after conditioning for 5 h at  $(-5 \pm 3) ^\circ\text{C}$ , the oscillating arm is moved right and left alternately through an angle of  $90^\circ$  at a rate of  $(50 \pm 10)$  flexings per minute for 500 flexings. The hose shall show no evidence of cracking or other defects.

### 8.4.3 Standard laboratory temperature flexing test

When tested at a standard laboratory temperature as specified in ISO 23529, moving the oscillating arm through an angle of  $180^\circ$  at a rate of  $(20 \pm 5)$  flexings per minute for 100 000 flexings, the hose shall show no evidence of cracking or other defects.



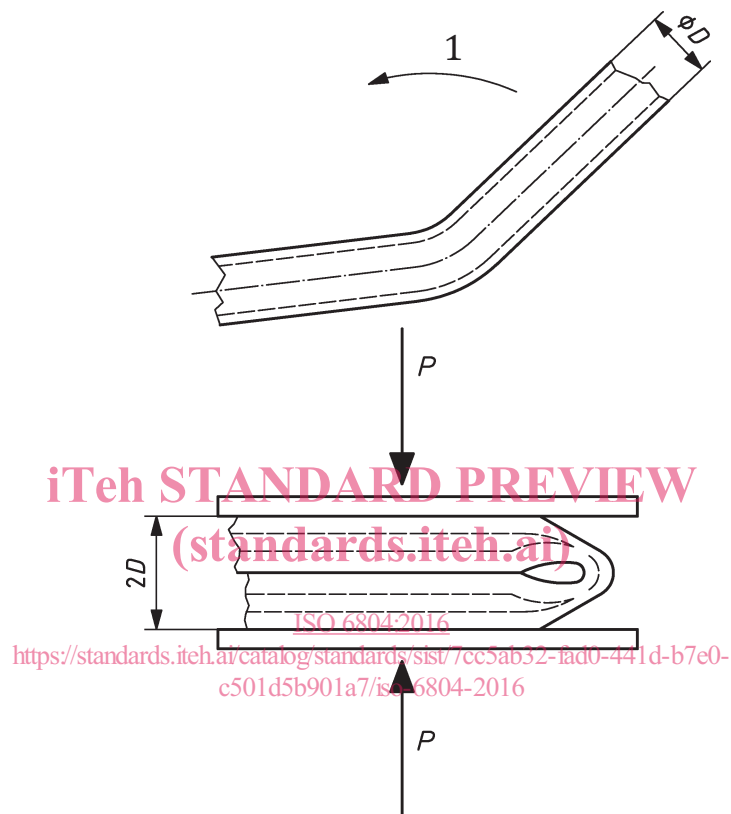
## 8.5 Resistance to kinking

The kinking test shall be carried out at a standard temperature as specified in ISO 23529.

The hose assembly is folded through an angle of  $180^\circ$  and then compressed in such a way that the total thickness is equal to twice the outer diameter of the hose, as shown in Figure 2.

The pressure is maintained for 5 s, after which the hose assembly is allowed to rest for 1 min.

The test is carried out 10 times at the same point, the fold being made in the same direction each time.



### Key

1 direction of fold

Figure 2 — Kinking test

After the test, the hose assembly shall be filled with water at the specified temperature and then tested at a pressure of 2,1 MPa (21 bar) for type 1 and type 2, and 1,7 MPa (17 bar) for type 3 by the method specified in ISO 1402 for 1 min. The hose shall show no evidence of leakage or other defects.

## 8.6 Resistance to hydrostatic pressure after ageing

The hose assembly, filled with water, shall be aged for 7 d (168 h) in an oven, in accordance with ISO 188, at

- $(60 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$  for type 3 hoses,
- $(70 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$  for type 1 hoses,
- $(90 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$  for type 2 hoses.