
**Rubber hoses and hose assemblies
for water suction and discharge —
Specification**

*Tuyaux et flexibles en caoutchouc pour aspiration et refoulement
d'eau — 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).

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).

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.

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 fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 4641:2010), of which it constitutes a minor revision with the following changes: www.iso.org/iso/4641-2016

- [Clause 2](#) has been updated, where ISO 1746 and ISO 4672 have been deleted and replaced by ISO 10619-1 and ISO 10619-2, respectively;
- tolerance dimension “in mm” has been added to [7.1](#);
- the text of [8.2.3](#), [8.2.5](#), [10.1](#) and [10.2](#) has been slightly modified to bring the references up to date;
- [Table 4](#) has been slightly modified to bring the references up to date;
- Bibliography has been updated as ISO 10619-1 and ISO 10619-2 are now published and listed in [Clause 2](#).
- the text has been editorially revised to comply with the most recent editing rules.

Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for water suction and discharge — Specification

1 Scope

This document specifies the minimum requirements for textile-reinforced, smooth-bore rubber water-suction and discharge hoses and hose assemblies.

Three types of hoses and hose assemblies are specified according to their operating duty requirements, i.e. their ambient and water temperature ranges:

- ambient temperatures: -25 °C to $+70\text{ °C}$;
- water temperatures during operation: 0 °C to $+70\text{ °C}$.

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 37, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of tensile stress-strain properties*

ISO 188, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Accelerated ageing and heat resistance tests*

ISO 1307:2006, *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 2393, *Rubber test mixes — Preparation, mixing and vulcanization — Equipment and procedures*

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

ISO 7233:2016, *Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Determination of resistance to vacuum*

ISO 7326:2016, *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, *Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Measurement of flexibility and stiffness — Part 1: Bending tests at ambient temperature*

ISO 10619-2:2011, *Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Measurement of flexibility and stiffness — Part 2: Bending tests at sub-ambient temperatures*

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 and hose assemblies for this application are classified into three types according to their operating duty requirements.

- Type 1: Light-duty hoses for suction service to $-0,063$ MPa ($-0,63$ bar) and for discharge pressures up to $0,3$ MPa (3 bar).
- Type 2: Medium-duty hoses for suction service to $-0,08$ MPa ($-0,8$ bar) and for discharge pressures up to $0,5$ MPa (5 bar).
- Type 3: Heavy-duty hoses for suction service to $-0,097$ MPa ($-0,97$ bar) and for discharge pressures up to $1,0$ MPa (10 bar).

5 Coupling and fittings

Hoses shall be fitted with end fittings/couplings to form hose assemblies. [Annex C](#) lists types of coupling and end fitting.

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6 Materials and construction (standards.iteh.ai)

6.1 Lining

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The lining shall consist of suitably compounded water-resistant natural or synthetic rubber. Its internal surface shall be smooth and free from imperfections which could impair the expected use.

6.2 Reinforcement

The reinforcement shall consist of a suitable textile material and may contain a helix that can be metallic wire or of another suitable material.

6.3 Cover

The cover shall consist of suitably compounded natural or synthetic rubber. Its external surface may be corrugated or fluted. An external helix is optional and can be either metallic wire or of another suitable material.

7 Dimensions and tolerances

7.1 Bore (inside diameter)

The nominal size range is 16 to 315 with bore diameters and tolerances in mm as shown in [Table 3](#).

7.2 Enlarged ends

Where enlarged ends are required, the dimensions and tolerances shall be specified by agreement between the purchaser and the manufacturer. The design of the enlarged end shall take into account the hose performance requirements.

7.3 Unit lengths

The unit lengths shall be determined according to the conditions of use as specified by the purchaser. The tolerances, unless otherwise agreed between the purchaser and the manufacturer, shall be those specified in ISO 1307:2006, Table 2.

7.4 Lining

When measured in accordance with ISO 4671, the minimum thickness of the lining shall be 1,5 mm. See [Table 4](#).

7.5 Cover

When measured in accordance with ISO 4671, the minimum thickness of the cover shall be 2 mm. If the cover is fluted, the depth of the flutes shall be not greater than 50 % of the cover thickness. See [Table 4](#).

8 Physical properties

8.1 Rubber compounds

8.1.1 Rubber compounds

Wherever possible, all tests shall be carried out on test pieces cut from the finished hose. Otherwise, take samples from test sheets prepared in accordance with ISO 2393 and vulcanized to the same degree as the hose.

The physical properties of the rubber compounds used for the lining and cover shall conform to the values given in [Table 1](#).

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8.1.2 Tensile strength and elongation at break of rubber lining and cover

When tested in accordance with ISO 37, the lining and cover shall have a tensile strength and elongation at break of not less than the values given in [Table 1](#).

8.1.3 Resistance to aging

After ageing as specified in ISO 188 for three days at a temperature of $100\text{ °C} \pm 1\text{ °C}$, the tensile strength and elongation at break of the lining and cover, as determined by ISO 37, shall not vary by more than $\pm 25\%$ and $\pm 50\%$, respectively, from the initial values.

Table 1 — Physical properties of rubber compounds

Property	Unit	Requirements		Method of test
		Lining	Cover	
Tensile strength, min.	MPa	7	7	ISO 37 (dumb-bell test piece)
Elongation at break, min.	%	200	200	ISO 37 (dumb-bell test piece)
Resistance to ageing				} ISO 188 (3 days at $100\text{ °C} \pm 1\text{ °C}$); ISO 37 (dumb-bell test piece)
Change in tensile strength from original value (max.)	%	± 25	± 25	
Change in elongation at break from original value (max.)	%	± 50	± 50	

8.2 Performance requirements for hoses and hose assemblies

8.2.1 Hydrostatic-pressure requirements (proof pressure test)

The proof pressure test shall be carried out on full lengths 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 $\pm 7\%$, 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. See [Table 4](#).

Table 2 — Hydrostatic-pressure requirements

Hose type	Maximum working pressure		Proof pressure		Minimum burst pressure	
	MPa	bar	MPa	bar	MPa	bar
1	0,3	3	0,5	5	1,0	10
2	0,5	5	0,8	8	1,6	16
3	1,0	10	1,5	15	3,0	30

8.2.2 Burst test

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

8.2.3 Resistance to bending (minimum bend radius as a function of nominal size)

When subjected to the minimum bend radii given in [Table 3](#), in accordance with one of the methods specified in ISO 10619-1 (the method chosen to be the most appropriate one for the size of hose), hoses shall show no kinking, breaking or peeling under visual examination. The value of T/D shall not be lower than 0,95.

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Table 3 — Nominal sizes, tolerances and minimum bend radii

Nominal size	Inside diameter mm		Minimum bend radius mm
	min.	max.	
16	15,4	16,6	50
20	19,4	20,6	60
25	24,2	25,8	75
31,5	30,5	32,5	95
40	39,0	41,0	120
50	48,8	51,2	150
63	61,8	64,2	250
80	78,6	81,4	320
100	98,4	101,6	500
125	123,4	126,6	750
150	148,0	152,0	960
160	158,0	162,0	980
200	197,5	202,5	1 200
250	247,0	253,0	1 500
315	312,0	318,0	1 900

8.2.4 Resistance to suction flattening

The test shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 7233. The test conditions shall be as follows:

- -0,063 MPa (-0,63 bar) for type 1;
- -0,08 MPa (-0,80 bar) for type 2;
- -0,097 MPa (-0,97 bar) for type 3.

Duration of test: 10 min.

For hoses of nominal inside diameter greater than 80 mm (ISO 7233:2016, Method C), the measured collapse shall not exceed 5 % of the nominal inside diameter.

8.2.5 Low-temperature flexibility

When tested at -25 °C by ISO 10619-2:2011, Method B, all types of hose shall be free of cracks and shall pass the proof pressure test as specified in [8.2.1](#).

8.2.6 Adhesion

When determined in accordance with ISO 8033, the adhesion between the various components (except the helix, when included in the construction of the hose wall) shall be not less than 2 kN/m. See [Table 4](#).

8.2.7 Ozone resistance of the cover

When tested in accordance with [ISO 7326:2016, Method 2](#), all types of hose shall be free of cracks. See [Table 4](#).

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Table 4 — Physical properties of finished hoses and hose assemblies

Property	Unit	Requirement	Method of test
Hose dimensions			
Inside diameter	mm	See Table 3	ISO 4671
Cover thickness	mm	Min. 2	ISO 4671
Lining thickness	mm	Min. 1,5	ISO 4671
Length tolerance	%	See ISO 1307:2006, Table 2	ISO 4671
Hose/hose assembly tests			
Proof pressure	MPa (bar)	See 8.2.1 and Table 2	ISO 1402
Variation in length at max. working pressure	%	Max. ±7	ISO 1402
Variation in outside diameter at max. working pressure	%	Max. ±7	ISO 4671
Burst pressure (min.)	MPa (bar)	See 8.2.2 and Table 2	ISO 1402
Vacuum test	MPa (bar)	See 8.2.4	ISO 7233
Resistance to bending	—	See 8.2.3 and Table 3	ISO 10619-1
Low-temperature flexibility	—	See 8.2.5	ISO 10619-2:2011, Method B
Adhesion between components	kN/m	Min. 2	ISO 8033
Ozone resistance (cover)	—	No cracking observed at 0 magnification	ISO 7326:2016, Method 2