
**Rubber and plastics hoses — Method
of test for flammability**

*Tuyaux en caoutchouc et en plastique — Méthode d'essai
d'inflammabilité*

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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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 WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information.

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 third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 8030:1995), which has been technically revised.

The method of test in this edition is now based on a gas burner which has replaced the spirit burner which was specified in the previous edition.

Rubber and plastics hoses — Method of test for flammability

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for assessing the flammability of hoses, except for hoses intended for use with petroleum fuels for combustion engines. The method is restricted to hoses of sizes up to and including nominal bore of 50 mm.

NOTE 1 The user is referred to the applicable hose standard for flame/afterglow requirements.

NOTE 2 The method of test for flammability of hoses for use with petroleum fuels is given in ISO 13774[1].

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 8056-1, *Aircraft — Nickel-chromium and nickel-aluminium thermocouple extension cables — Part 1: Conductors — General requirements and tests*

ISO 9162, *Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Liquefied petroleum gases — Specifications*

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

3 General

The test specified in this International Standard is a small-scale laboratory test and it is therefore important to note that the results obtained can only be indicative and do not allow the prediction of behaviour in a fire. It is above all a screening or quality control test and has been used for many years to assess the suitability of hoses for underground use in particular.

Attention is drawn to the need for ensuring that the test specified in this International Standard is carried out under suitable environmental conditions and that personnel are adequately protected against risk of fire, and inhalation of smoke and/or toxic products of combustion.

4 Apparatus

4.1 Draught-free cabinet, with, a hole at the top for the escape of fumes, a hand-hole and flap for handling the burner and a sliding door with a viewing panel of toughened soda glass or any suitable transparent material. The arrangement and approximate dimensions of the cabinet are shown in [Figure 1](#).

Alternatively, the test could be done under a laboratory fume chamber.

4.2 Gas burner (Bunsen type), having a burner tube of inside diameter of $(10 \pm 0,5)$ mm, as illustrated in [Figure 2](#).

4.3 Commercial propane gas, as specified in ISO 9162.

4.4 Stand, for supporting the test piece in a horizontal position above the burner (see [Figure 3](#)).