# **INTERNATIONAL STANDARD**

**ISO** 14557

> Second edition 2021-04

## Fire-fighting hoses — Rubber and plastics suction hoses and hose assemblies

IUX de caoutche *Tuyaux de lutte contre l'incendie — Tuyaux d'aspiration et flexibles* 



Reference number ISO 14557:2021(E)



© ISO 2021

nentation, no part c vical, including pri uested from All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8 CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva Phone: +41 22 749 01 11 Email: copyright@iso.org Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents			Page
Fore	word		iv
1	Scope		1
2	Norm	ative references	1
3	Terms and definitions		1
4	Classification		2
	4.1 Type (hose construction)		
		Hose ends	
5	Dimensions, tolerances and maximum mass 5.1 Inside diameter and maximum mass		
	5.1	Length and tolerance on length	
6	Performance requirements of finished hose or hose assembly		
	6.1	Visual examination	3
	6.2	Hydrostatic requirements	
		6.2.1 Deformation under proof pressure	
	6.3	6.2.2 Burst pressure	
	6.4	Low temperature flexibility	
	6.5	Ozone resistance (type A hoses only)	
	6.6	Bending resistance at ambient temperature	4
	6.7	UV resistance (type B hoses only)	
	6.8	Loss in mass on heating (type B hoses only)	
	6.9	Vacuum resistance	
	6.10 6.11	Pressure impulse resistance (type B hoses only)  Reinforcement fracture resistance (type B hoses only)	5 5
	6.12	Flexibility at ambient temperature	5
	6.13	Vacuum resistance with flexing	5
7	Frequ	ency of testing	5
8	Marking		6
	8.1	Hose marking	6
	8.2	Hose assembly marking	
		mative) Test frequency for type tests and routine tests	7
Ann	ex B (infe	rmative) <b>Production acceptance tests</b> rmative) <b>Pressure impulse test</b>	8
Ann	ex C (nor	mative) <b>Pressure impulse test</b>	9
	_	rmative) Reinforcement fracture resistance test (type B hoses only)	
Ann	ex E (nor	mative) Test for flexibility at ambient temperature	14
Ann	ex F (nor	mative) Test for vacuum resistance with flexing	16
Ann	ex G (no	rmative) Proof pressure test for hose assemblies.	17
Bibl	iography	7	18

### **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 <a href="www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

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 <a href="https://www.iso.org/patents">www.iso.org/patents</a>).

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

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, 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 <a href="https://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html">www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html</a>.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, Rubber and rubber products, Subcommittee SC 1, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 192, Fire and Rescue Service Equipment, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14557:2002), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 14557:2002/Amd.1:2007.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- pressure units in bar were added throughout the document, as needed;
- Clause 2 (Normative references) was updated;
- UV resistance requirement was added in 6.7;
- <u>Clause 7</u> on frequency of testing was added and all subsequent clauses were renumbered;
- Annexes A and B were added and all subsequent annexes were renumbered.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <a href="https://www.iso.org/members.html">www.iso.org/members.html</a>.

# Fire-fighting hoses — Rubber and plastics suction hoses and hose assemblies

### 1 Scope

This document establishes the requirements and test methods for rubber and plastics suction hoses for fire-fighting purposes. These hoses can also be used manually to supply unpressurized water to the pump or for water discharge.

NOTE All pressures are expressed in megapascals and in bar (1 MPa = 10 bar).

Additional requirements are specified for hose assemblies, that is, hoses with couplings already fitted, where this is carried out by the hose manufacturer (see <u>Clause 8</u>).

Type A (rubber) hoses are intended for use at a minimum temperature of -20 °C and Type B (thermoplastics) hoses are intended for use at a minimum temperature of -10 °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 176:2005, Plastics — Determination of loss of plasticizers — Activated carbon method

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 7233, 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 8330, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Vocabulary

ISO 10619-1:2017, Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Measurement of flexibility and stiffness — Part 1: Bending tests at ambient temperature

ISO 10619-2:2017, Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Measurement of flexibility and stiffness — Part 2: Bending tests at sub-ambient temperatures

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 Terms and definitions

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