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Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Vocabulary

Tuyaux et flexibles en caoutchouc et en plastique — Vocabulaire





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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 8330:2007), which has been technically revised.

In particular, the following have been revised:

- a number of hose terms (see 2.1) have been added and several definitions have been amended (see 2.1);
- the following terms have been added:
 - <u>2.1.8</u> bending (of a hose);
 - 2.1.48 flexibility (of a hose);
 - 2.1.50 flexural stiffness (of a hose);
 - 2.1.52 hardwall hose;
 - <u>2.1.59</u> hose deformation;
 - 2.1.89 nominal size.
- a part of 2.1.7 bend radius has been deleted;
- 2.1.30 conductivity has been amended;
- Annex A has been deleted and reference is made to Annex A of ISO 8031:2009 instead (see <u>Clause 1</u> and <u>2.1.30</u>, Note 1).

Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This International Standard defines terms used in the hose industry.

This International Standard is divided into two subclauses, namely

- 2.1: hose terms, and
- 2.2: hose assembly terms.

NOTE 1 The following hose terms can also be applied to hose assemblies: bend radius, bending, bending force, burst pressure, elongation, hydrostatic stability, hydrostatic stability test, impulse test, kinking, maximum working pressure, minimum bend radius, proof pressure, proof pressure test, reeling diameter ,test pressure, vacuum resistance, vacuum stability, vacuum test, working pressure, working temperature.

Recommended terminology and limits for electrical resistance, according to construction, of rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies for International Standards and European Committee for Standardization (CEN) standards can be found in ISO 8031:2009, Annex A.

NOTE 2 See also the ISO online browsing platform (OBP): https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/

2 Terms and definitions

2.1 Hose terms

2.1.1

adhesion

strength of bond between cured rubber surfaces or between a cured rubber surface and a non-rubber surface or the strength of bond between two non-rubber (plastics) hose layers fused or glued together

2.1.2

angle of braid

angle of lay

acute angle between any strand of the braid (2.1.17) and a line parallel to the axis of the hose

2.1.3

anti-static wire

bonding wire

conducting wire

metal wire (usually manufactured from thin braided copper wires) incorporated in the *hose wall* (2.1.60) in order to remove static electricity generated in the hose, and usually connected to the *couplings* (2.2.10) of an assembly

2.1.4

armoured hose

hose (2.1.58) with a protective covering, generally applied as a braid (2.1.17) or helix (2.1.54), to minimize physical damage

2.1.5

armouring

protective covering over a hose, generally applied as a *braid* (2.1.17) or *helix* (2.1.54) to prevent mechanical damage or to support the *reinforcement* (2.1.109) of a hose section