INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 14557

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

Tuyaux de lutte contre l'incendie — Tuyaux d'aspiration et flexibles en caoutchouc et en plastique



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall be be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 14557 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Hoses (rubber and plastics)*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

Throughout the text of this document, read this European Standard..." to mean "...this International Standard..."

Annexes A, B, C, D and E form a normative part of the international Standard. Annex F is for information only.

For the purposes of this International Standard, the CE annex regarding fulfilment of European Council Directives has been removed.

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Foreword

This document EN ISO 14557:2002 has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 192 "Fire service equipment", the secretariat of which is held by BSI, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 45 "Equipment for fire protection and fire fighting".

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2003, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2003.

Recommendations on the frequency at which tests specified in this standard should be carried out are given in annex F.

Users of this standard are advised to consider the desirability of independent certification of product conformity with this standard based on testing and continuing surveillance, which may be coupled with assessment of a supplier's quality systems against EN ISO 9001.

The annexes A to E and Z are normative. Annex F is informative.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lucambourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

This European Standard is mainly concerned with fire service suction to supply unpressurized water to the pump.

1 Scope

This European Standard gives requirements and test methods for rubber and plastics suction hoses for fire-fighting purposes.

NOTE 1 All pressures are expressed in megapascals. 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 clause 8).

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 minimum temperature of -10 °C.

NOTE 2 Hoses for use at temperatures lower than those specified above can be supplied by agreement between the manufacturer and purchaser. In this case, the low temperature flexibility test (see 6.3) should be carried out at the specified temperature.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text, and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendments or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments)

ISO 176:1976, Plastics — Determination of loss of plastic zers — Activated carbon method.

ISO 1307, Rubber and plastics hoses for general-purpose industrial applications — Bore diameters and tolerances, and tolerances on length.

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

ISO 1746, Rubber or plastics hoses and tubing — Bending tests.

ISO 4672:1997, Rubber and plastics hoses — Sub-ambient temperature flexibility tests.

ISO 7233, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Determination of suction resistance.

ISO 7326:1991, Rubber and plastics hoses — Assessment of ozone resistance under static conditions.

ISO 8330, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Vocabulary.

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

ISO 11758, Rubber and plastics hoses — Exposure to a xenon arc lamp — Determination of changes in colour and appearance.

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