Kummist ja plastist voolikud. Süttivuse katsemeetod

Rubber and plastics hoses - Method of test for flammability

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA **NATIONAL FOREWORD**

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 8030:1999 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 8030:1997 ingliskeelset teksti. Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 12.12.1999 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 8030:1999 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 8030:1997. This document is endorsed on 12.12.1999 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation. The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala: Standard määrab kindlaks voolikute süttivuse hindamise meetodi, v.a voolikute jaoks, mida kasutatakse sisepõlemismootorite kerge vedelkütuse voolikutena. Meetod on ette nähtud voolikutele, mille nominaalne siseläbimõõt on 50 või alla selle.	**Scope:**

ICS 13.220.40, 23.040.70

Võtmesõnad: katsed, katseseadmed, kummitooted, kummivoolikud, plasttooted, plastvoolikud, põlevuskatsed, süttivus, voolikud

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EN ISO 8030

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Descriptors: Rubber, hoses, plastics, flammability, testing.

English version

Rubber and plastics hoses

Method of test for flammability
(ISO 8030 : 1995)

Tuyaux en caoutchouc et en plastique – Méthode d'essai d'inflammabilité (ISO 8030 : 1995)

Gummi- und Kunststoffschläuche – Verfahren zur Prüfung der Entflammbarkeit (ISO 8030 : 1995)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1997-11-10.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

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Foreword

International Standard

ISO 8030 : 1995 Rubber and plastics hoses – Method of test for flammability,

which was prepared by ISO/TC 45 'Rubber and rubber products' of the International Organization for Standardization, has been adopted by Technical Committee CEN/TC 218 'Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies', the Secretariat of which is held by BSI, as a European Standard.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by June 1998 at the latest.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 8030 : 1995 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to international publications are listed in Annex ZA (normative).

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 50.

NOTES

1 The reader is referred to the applicable hose specification for flame/afterglow requirements.

2 The method of test for flammability of hoses for use with petroleum fuels is given in ISO 13774:—[1], *Rubber and plastics hoses for fuel — Method of test for flammability.*

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 340:1988, *Conveyor belts — Flame retardation — Specifications and test method.*

ISO 471:1995, *Rubber — Temperatures, humidities and times for conditioning and testing.*

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 dark interior, 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 suitable transparent material. The arrangement and approximate dimensions of the cabinet are shown in figure 1.

4.2 Spirit burner, constructed and checked in accordance with the annex to ISO 340.

4.3 Stand, for supporting the test piece in a horizontal position above the burner (see figure 2).

4.4 Stop-watch or **stop-clock**.

1) To be published.