

INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

ISO  
21012

Second edition  
2018-03

---

---

**Cryogenic vessels — Hoses**

*Réipients cryogéniques — Tuyaux flexibles*

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 21012:2018



Reference number  
ISO 21012:2018(E)

© ISO 2018

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 21012:2018



**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO 2018

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  
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47  
Email: [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Website: [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

# Contents

Page

<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>4 General requirements</b> .....	<b>2</b>
4.1 Design and construction.....	2
4.2 Materials.....	3
4.3 Cleanliness.....	3
4.4 Mechanical properties.....	4
4.4.1 Burst pressure.....	4
4.4.2 Pressure cycles.....	4
4.4.3 Bending test (optional, upon request of purchaser).....	4
4.4.4 Resistance to abuse.....	4
4.4.5 Low temperature resistance.....	4
4.4.6 Leak tightness.....	4
4.4.7 Electrical properties.....	4
<b>5 Hose sample tests</b> .....	<b>4</b>
5.1 General.....	4
5.2 Non-destructive tests and inspection.....	6
5.2.1 Documentation of materials.....	6
5.2.2 Dimensional check.....	6
5.2.3 Cleanliness check.....	6
5.2.4 Pressure test.....	6
5.2.5 Leak test.....	6
5.2.6 Crushing test.....	6
5.3 Destructive tests.....	7
5.3.1 Hydraulic pressure cycling.....	7
5.3.2 Rolling bend cycling test.....	7
5.3.3 Hydraulic bursting test.....	7
5.3.4 Examination of sectional cut.....	7
<b>6 Production testing</b> .....	<b>8</b>
6.1 General.....	8
6.2 Pressure test.....	8
6.3 Leak test.....	8
<b>7 Marking</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>8 Cleaning</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>9 Periodic examination</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>10 Test certificate</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Annex A (informative) Typical hose assembly</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Annex B (informative) Rolling bend cycling test for metallic hose assemblies and hose assemblies made of materials with a record of satisfactory use in cryogenic service</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Annex C (informative) Rolling bend cycling test for hose assemblies constructed from materials or composites not commonly used in cryogenic service</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Annex D (informative) Guidelines for periodic examination of transfilling hoses</b> .....	<b>15</b>

## 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](http://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](http://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 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 the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by ISO/TC 220, *Cryogenic vessels*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 21012:2006), which has been technically revised.

This edition includes the following significant changes with respect to the previous edition:

- Subclause [4.2](#): Added “any austenitic stainless steel hoses shall be annealed after formation for hydrogen service.”;
- Subclause [4.4.3](#): Replaced shall with should;
- Subclause [4.4.3](#): Replaced 50 000 cycles with 10 000 cycles;
- Subclause [4.4.3](#): Added “This test is only required if the flexible hose is subject to multiple wide/significant moves when under pressure.”;
- Subclause [5.3.2.1](#): Replaced 50 000 cycles with 10 000 cycles;
- Subclause [5.3.2.2](#): Replaced 50 000 cycles with 10 000 cycles;
- [Annex B](#): Changed from Normative to Informative;
- [Annex C](#): Changed from Normative to Informative;
- [Annex C](#): Changed last sentence in second last paragraph to “Sufficient liquid nitrogen shall be used to ensure the flexible hose assembly reaches liquid nitrogen temperature.”.

# Cryogenic vessels — Hoses

## 1 Scope

This document specifies design, construction, type and production testing, and marking requirements for non-insulated cryogenic flexible hoses used for the transfer of cryogenic fluids within the following range of operating conditions:

- working temperature: from  $-270\text{ °C}$  to  $+65\text{ °C}$ ;
- nominal size (DN): from 10 to 100.

End fittings for mounting of any couplings are within the scope of this document, but the couplings are subject to other standards.

It is intended that the hose be designed and tested to satisfy the generally accepted rated pressure i.e. at least PR 40. Hoses may be then selected with a PR equal to or greater than the maximum allowable pressure (PS) of the equipment to which it is to be used.

## 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 7369, *Pipework — Metal hoses and hose assemblies — Vocabulary*

ISO 10806, *Pipework — Fittings for corrugated metal hoses*

ISO 21010, *Cryogenic vessels — Gas/materials compatibility*

ISO 21028-1, *Cryogenic vessels — Toughness requirements for materials at cryogenic temperature — Part 1: Temperatures below  $-80\text{ °C}$*

ISO 23208, *Cryogenic vessels — Cleanliness for cryogenic service*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 7369 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

### 3.1

#### **hose**

flexible leak-tight inner tube of either corrugated metal, elastomer or plastic

### 3.2

#### **braid**

layer, or layers, of cylindrically woven wires covering the hose and permanently attached to the flexible hose assembly end fittings, serving the function of restraining the flexible hose against elongation

**3.3**

**protection coil or cover**

outer coil or cover fitted to protect the main hose and braid against damage and abrasion

**3.4**

**end fittings**

fitting (of material compatible with material and product transferred) attached to each end of the hose and braid (when fitted)

**3.5**

**hose assembly**

hose with end fittings attached, complete with braid and/or other covering, ready for service

**3.6**

**nominal size**

**DN**

alphanumeric designation of size for components of a pipework system, is used for reference purposes

Note 1 to entry: It comprises the letters DN followed by a dimensionless whole number that is indirectly related to the physical size, in millimetres, of the bore or outside diameter of the end connections.

[SOURCE: ISO 6708:1995, 2.1]

**3.7**

**rated pressure**

**PR**

<of a hose> lowest maximum allowable working pressure (MAWP) of any component of the hose at 20 °C

Note 1 to entry: PR > PS (as defined in PED).

Note 2 to entry: See also the last sentence of [Clause 1](#).

**3.8**

**rated minimum temperature**

lowest temperature to which the hose assembly is rated by the manufacturer

**3.9**

**working temperature range**

highest and lowest temperature to which the hose assembly is to be subjected

**3.10**

**cyclic life**

minimum number of complete cycles which, at the test conditions, the hose assembly is designed to withstand without failure

**4 General requirements**

**4.1 Design and construction**

The test pressure used during tests (see [Clause 5](#)) shall be greater than or equal to the rated pressure (PR) specified. In addition, the rated pressure (PR) shall not be less than the maximum allowable pressure (PS) of the equipment to which it is to be used. A hose is typically made from corrugated metal, from strip steel. The corrugation may be parallel or helical. The maximum pressure in service shall be lower than or equal to the rated pressure stamped on the hose assembly.

If elastomers or composites are used, additional requirements shall be applied in accordance with [5.3.2.2](#).

A braid is commonly fitted over the hose. This generally consists of woven wire in one or two layers in stainless steel, or a high strength copper alloy. It may have a cover that shall be compatible with the surroundings and with the conveyed fluid.

The design shall ensure that pressurization, or corrosion, between the inner tube and the outer braid or sheath is prevented.

End fittings shall be designed as a rigid seal to the ends of a hose to ensure:

- a tight fit to the hose;
- a strong joint between the braid, hose and end fitting to stabilize the hose against elongation at rated pressure.

Fittings for corrugated metal hose assemblies shall conform to ISO 10806.

An area for marking shall be provided on one of the end fittings or on an attachment.

All joining methods used in corrugated hose assemblies shall be qualified. Manual welds shall be in accordance with applicable standards.

A typical cryogenic hose assembly is shown in [Annex A](#).

## 4.2 Materials

All materials shall be compatible with the fluid conveyed and shall be controlled by the manufacturer of the hose assembly by a specification ensuring control of chemical content and physical properties, and quality at least equivalent to an internationally recognized standard. Materials for the manufacture of corrugated metal hose assemblies shall be selected on the basis of their suitability for fabrication, e.g. cold forming and welding, etc. and for the conditions under which they shall be used. In addition, the following requirements shall be met:

- end connections and couplings shall be made of materials compatible with the other materials of the hose assembly;
- a material is compatible when it does not lead to any violent reaction (ignition, etc.) or any slow reaction with the conveyed gases, and permeability shall be appropriate for intended use;
- a test certificate providing the chemical content and physical property test results shall be provided with the hose assembly.

The materials used in a cryogenic hose assembly shall:

- maintain sufficient ductility at the rated minimum temperature (as specified in ISO 21028-1);
- be oxygen compatible, if specified for oxygen or nitrous oxide service (as specified ISO 21010);
- any austenitic stainless steel hoses shall be annealed after formation for hydrogen service;
- contain less than 65 % copper, in the alloy as well as the soldering materials, if it is specified for mixtures containing acetylene.

## 4.3 Cleanliness

Hose assemblies specified for all cryogenic fluids shall be cleaned in accordance with ISO 23208 to remove hydrocarbons, moisture, particles or other contaminations from inside the hose assembly.

## 4.4 Mechanical properties

### 4.4.1 Burst pressure

The burst pressure shall be at least three times the rated pressure at ambient temperature. Failure shall occur only in the body of the hose and braid and not in their connections. See [5.3.3](#) for burst test.

### 4.4.2 Pressure cycles

Hose assemblies shall have a minimum cyclic life of 10 000 cycles when repeatedly pressurized from <1 bar to their rated pressure in accordance with [5.3.1](#).

### 4.4.3 Bending test (optional, upon request of purchaser)

Hose assemblies should have a minimum cyclic life of 10 000 cycles when repeatedly flexed at their rated pressure in accordance with [5.3.2](#).

NOTE Actual life cycle of hose will depend on actual operating conditions.

This test is only required if the flexible hose is subject to multiple wide/significant moves when under pressure.

### 4.4.4 Resistance to abuse

Hose assemblies should have sufficient resistance to deterioration of the braid when they are dragged on the ground. For additional protection of the braid, a coil can be used.

Hose assemblies shall withstand a crushing test, simulating a person stepping on the hose assembly, in accordance with [5.2.6](#).

### 4.4.5 Low temperature resistance

All components of the hose assemblies which become cold during operation shall retain their toughness at the lowest design temperature.

### 4.4.6 Leak tightness

Hose assemblies shall be leak-tight in accordance with [5.2.5](#).

### 4.4.7 Electrical properties

Hose assemblies specified for flammable products shall be electrically conducting from one end to the other (electric resistance less than 25  $\Omega$ ).

## 5 Hose sample tests

### 5.1 General

The hose test samples shall be representative of production. In case of a connection breaking pre-programmed system, testing will be performed on flexible hoses without these connections. The hose sample test procedures shall include:

- a) inspection and non-destructive tests:
  - inspection: dimensions, cleanliness, material identification and marking;
  - tests: pressure test, leak and crushing tests;

b) destructive tests:

- pressure cycling, bursting test, rolling bend cycling and examination of sectional cut.

The tests shall be recorded in a written report which shall be retained for 10 years after the last hose has been placed on the market.

Four sample hose assemblies (A, B, C and D) are necessary to perform the tests.

The tests and order of tests are summarized in [Table 1](#).

(The numbers 1 to 5 give the order of the tests).

**Table 1 — Testing scope and sequence**

Tests	Hose sample			
	A	B	C	D
<b>1) Non-destructive tests</b>				
Documentation of materials	1	1	1	1
Dimensional check	1	1	1	1
Cleanliness check	1	1	1	1
Pressure test	1	1	1	1
Leak test	2	4	3	2
Crushing test		2	—	
<b>2) Destructive tests</b>				
Hydraulic pressure cycling	3	—	—	—
Rolling bend cycling (optional, if requested by purchaser)	—	3	2	—
Hydraulic bursting test	4	5	—	3
Examination of a sectional cut	—	—	4	—

The hydraulic bursting test shall be carried out to qualify all DN hose assemblies.

When a hose assembly with a given DN and a given rated pressure,  $P_R$ , has been successfully sample tested, any hose assembly of the same type, having:

- a rated pressure  $P_R$ ;

and

- a nominal diameter up to 1,25 DN

can be considered as approved except each DN hose assembly shall be hydraulic burst tested.

A hose assembly is said to be of the same type when the design and its characteristics are similar to the tested hose; similarity is defined as having the same

- materials;
- welding method;
- type of corrugation (shape and method of manufacturing);
- method of joining (hose and end fitting);
- braid (type of braiding, i.e. calculated - according to diameters to obtain the same maximum tensile stress in each wire, same materials, same welding method).

Bend radius and minimum hose length for sample hose assemblies are defined in [Annexes B](#) and [C](#).

Hose assemblies used for crushing test and destructive tests shall not be placed on the market.

## 5.2 Non-destructive tests and inspection

### 5.2.1 Documentation of materials

The materials, assembly methods, weld procedures and welder qualification for the manufacture of the hose assemblies shall be identified and recorded.

### 5.2.2 Dimensional check

The outside diameter and total length of hose assemblies shall be measured, as delivered, to check conformity with the drawings.

### 5.2.3 Cleanliness check

The hose assembly shall satisfy the requirements of ISO 23208.

### 5.2.4 Pressure test

All flexible hose assemblies shall be subjected to a hydraulic pressure test, at room temperature ( $20 \pm 10$ ) °C, equal to  $1,5 \times$  the rated pressure. The pressure shall be held for a minimum of 3 min. There shall be no leaks. Under pressure, the overall length shall not increase by more than 3 %.

As an alternative to the hydraulic test it is also permissible to perform a pneumatic test, at the same pressure, provided that the necessary safety precautions are met.

### 5.2.5 Leak test

The hose assembly shall be leak tested by immersion in water and pressurized with gaseous nitrogen or air to the rated pressure.

The pressure shall be maintained for a minimum of 5 min. There shall be no leaks detected (i.e. no release of bubbles of gas in water). This corresponds approximately to a leak rate of less than  $10^{-4}$  Pa m<sup>3</sup>/s.

**Table 2 — Conversion factors**

Pa m <sup>3</sup> /s	Torr l/s	Atm cm <sup>3</sup> /s or Std cm <sup>3</sup> /s	μ Hg l/s	ft <sup>3</sup> (STP)/h	mbar l/s
$10^{-4}$	$7,501 \times 10^{-4}$	$9,869 \times 10^{-4}$	$7,501 \times 10^{-1}$	$1,255 \times 10^{-4}$	$10^{-3}$

Other methods of equivalent or greater accuracy may be used for standard hose assemblies. Hose assemblies specified for more stringent applications may have more stringent leak requirements (e.g. helium leak testing under pressure).

### 5.2.6 Crushing test

This test is only carried out for hose assemblies made without corrugated stainless steel.

This test shall be performed on hose assemblies to simulate risks of damage when walking on a hose. The hose assembly shall be held between two 200 mm × 200 mm rigid plates and a force of 1 000 N shall be applied 10 times at the same location in the middle of each flexible hose.

The hose assembly shall then be examined to check if there is any pronounced damage caused by this test (a reduction in diameter greater than 20 % and appreciable damage to the braid is unacceptable).

After that, the destructive testes shall be carried out on these same hose assemblies.

### 5.3 Destructive tests

#### 5.3.1 Hydraulic pressure cycling

This test shall be carried out on one hose assembly of the tested lot with pressure cycling from 1 bar to rated pressure, at room temperature and at a frequency of <10 cycles per minute.

The test shall be stopped at 10 000 cycles and the hose assembly be subjected to a hydraulic burst test.

There shall be no leakage in the hose during the test.

#### 5.3.2 Rolling bend cycling test

##### 5.3.2.1 Corrugated metal hose assemblies

A rolling bend cycling test shall be carried out with the flexible hose assembly maintained at its rated pressure, as described in [Annex B](#).

The test hose assembly shall undergo 10 000 cycles without failure and then be subjected to a leak test (leak rate higher than the one required in [5.2.5](#)).

There shall be no leakage in the hose during the test.

##### 5.3.2.2 Hose assemblies constructed from non-metallic materials or composites

A rolling bend cycling test shall be carried out (with the addition of some induced torque and intermittent thermal shock) with the hose assembly maintained at its rated pressure as described in [Annex C](#).

The test hose assembly shall undergo 10 000 cycles.

#### 5.3.3 Hydraulic bursting test

The tested samples shall be pressurized up to rupture as follows:

- subject a straight, unconstrained sample assembly of minimum length 1 m to a hydraulic pressure applied gradually in increments over a minimum period of 1 min until the assembly fails by visible leakage or rupture of any of the components;
- bursting pressure values shall be equal to or greater than three times the rated pressure, at room temperature  $(20 \pm 10) ^\circ\text{C}$ .

This test shall be carried out:

- on one hose assembly after non-destructive tests (flexible hose D);
- on one hose assembly subjected to a hydraulic pressure cycling test (flexible hose A);
- on a flexible hose assembly subjected to rolling bend cycling test (flexible hose B).

Bursting pressure values shall be greater than three times the rated pressure, at room temperature  $(20 \pm 10) ^\circ\text{C}$ . Furthermore, bursting is to occur only in the body of the hose assembly and may in no case affect the end fittings and their connections.

#### 5.3.4 Examination of sectional cut

A section shall be cut through the hose assembly local to the end fitting and the end connection to examine the correct connection between end fittings and hose, as well as the shape and thickness of corrugations.

## 6 Production testing

### 6.1 General

All hose assemblies shall be tested in the condition in which they are to be supplied, i.e. either braided or unbraided. After manufacture every hose assembly shall be subjected to the pressure tests and leak tests described in [6.2](#) and [6.3](#).

### 6.2 Pressure test

See [5.2.4](#).

### 6.3 Leak test

The hose assembly shall be leak tested as specified in [5.2.5](#). A leak test shall be carried out at a pressure no greater than rated pressure. Leak detection may be by water immersion or other methods. Alternative leak test methods may be used (e.g. helium tests) where the maximum leakage shall not exceed a leak rate of  $10^{-4}$  Pa m<sup>3</sup>/s. See [Table 2](#).

Hose assemblies designed from materials other than corrugated metal may show increased permeability under pressure or bending. For these materials, an acceptable permeation rate shall be jointly agreed between manufacturer and purchaser, taking into account the product being transferred and the general design conditions.

## 7 Marking

The following information shall be marked in an indelible manner on the end of the hose at the marking area by the manufacturer (see [Annex A](#)):

- a) the number of this International Standard, i.e. ISO 21012;
- b) rated pressure,  $P_R$ ;
- c) nominal size, DN;
- d) test date (year and month) (the test date is the date at the end of manufacturing);
- e) manufacturer's reference: name or abbreviations or logo and identification number;
- f) hose serial number or type designation;
- g) rated minimum temperature;
- h) test pressure,  $P_T$ ;
- i) in addition space may be left for additional operational marking if used, e.g. retest dates.

## 8 Cleaning

Hose assemblies shall be cleaned in accordance with ISO 23208 to remove hydrocarbons, moisture, particles or other contaminations from inside the hose assembly.

## 9 Periodic examination

Some guidelines for periodic inspection of flexible hoses are given in [Annex D](#).

## 10 Test certificate

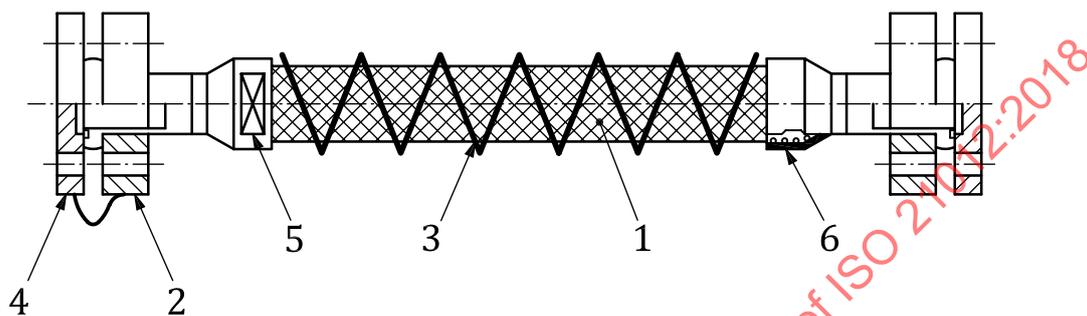
If a production test certificate is required for each hose assembly or batch of assemblies, the certificate should state conformity of the hose assembly to this document, the material specification for each component of the assembly, the production test pressure, and the unique marking reference, to enable the complete hose assembly and manufacturing history to be traced.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 21012:2018

## Annex A (informative)

### Typical hose assembly

A typical hose assembly is shown in [Figure A.1](#).



**Key**

- 1 braid
- 2 end coupling
- 3 protection coil
- 4 protective cap
- 5 marking
- 6 ferrule

Figure A.1 — Typical hose assembly

## Annex B (informative)

### Rolling bend cycling test for metallic hose assemblies and hose assemblies made of materials with a record of satisfactory use in cryogenic service

A bend fatigue test shall be carried out with the hose assembly maintained at its rated pressure.

The hose assembly shall be set up so that its bend radius is maintained (as shown in [Figures B.1](#) and [B.2](#)) throughout the test.

The test shall be conducted at room temperature using hose assemblies mounted to form a horizontal or vertical loop as shown in [Figures B.1](#) and [B.2](#) and the length of hose assembly for test as shown in [Table B.1](#).

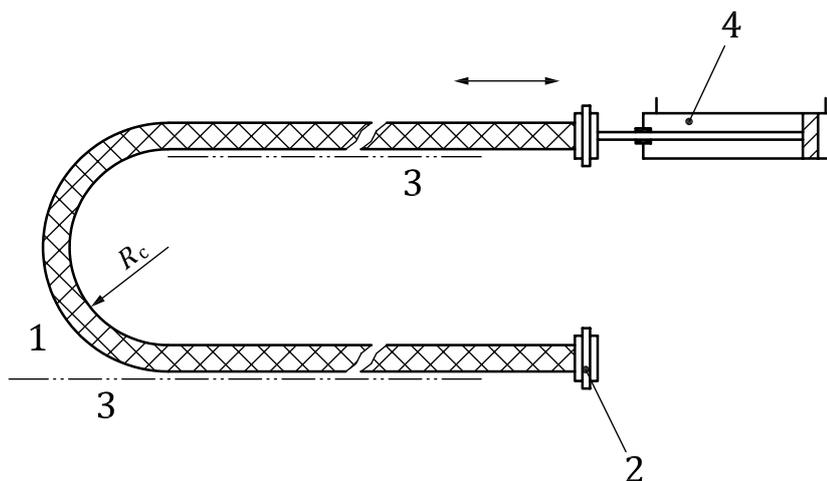
One end of the hose assembly shall be fixed. The other end shall be stroked at a rate between 20 cycles/min and 60 cycles/min in a direction parallel with the axis of the flexible hose.

The total stroke length shall be 250 mm.

**Table B.1 — Length of hose assembly for test**

Dimensions in millimetres

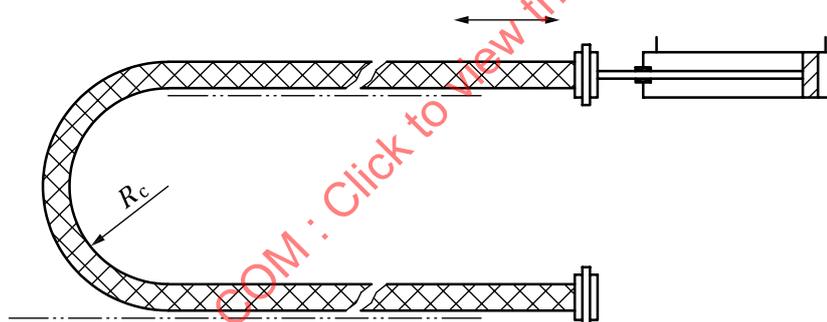
Nominal size (DN)	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	32	40	50	65	80	100
Maximum bend radius, $R_c$	140	165	190	210	250	290	325	380	430	490	580	680	750
Maximum length of hose assembly for test	685	785	885	965	1 125	1 250	1 425	1 645	1 845	2 085	2 445	2 845	3 125



**Key**

- 1 test hose assembly
- 2 fixed end
- 3 hose assembly support
- 4 pneumatic cylinder (travel 250 mm)
- $R_c$  bend radius

**Figure B.1**



**Key**

- $R_c$  bend radius

**Figure B.2**