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**Rubber hoses and hose assemblies,  
wire or textile reinforced, for dredging  
applications — Specification**

*Tuyaux et flexibles en caoutchouc, à armature textile ou métallique,  
pour des applications de dragage — Spécifications*

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Published in Switzerland

# Contents

Page

Foreword .....	iv
<b>1 Scope .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4 Classification .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4.1 Classes .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4.2 Grades .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>5 Materials and construction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>5.1 Hoses .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>5.2 Flotation material .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5.3 End fittings and end connections .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>6 Dimension and tolerances .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>6.1 Diameters .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>6.2 Hose assembly length .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>7 Physical properties .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>7.1 Rubber compounds .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>7.2 Performance requirements .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>7.3 Frequency of testing .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>8 Test certificate or report .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>9 Marking .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>10 Recommendations for packaging and storage .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Annex A (normative) Type tests and routine tests .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Annex B (normative) Measurement of adhesion between end fitting and lining .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Annex C (normative) Hose assembly tensile-strength test .....</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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 28017 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Hoses (rubber and plastics)*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 28017:2009), which has been technically revised. The main changes are the following:

- 5.1: minimum lining thicknesses have been specified for hoses of different nominal sizes;
- 5.2: additional requirements have been specified for flotation materials;
- Clause 6: tighter tolerances have been specified for the inside diameters of all nominal sizes;
- 7.1.2: requirements have been included for the tear strength of the hose lining;
- 7.1.3: requirements have been included for the rebound resilience properties of the hose lining;
- 7.2.5: the requirements concerning minimum reserve buoyancy have been made clearer;
- 7.2.6: the flotation material recovery test procedure has been made clearer;
- 7.2.9: requirements have been included for the minimum tensile strength of empty hose assemblies;
- 7.3: a more detailed description of type test requirements has been given;
- Annex A: a tear strength test and a rebound resilience test of the lining compound have been included, as well as a tensile-strength test on empty hose assemblies;
- a new annex (Annex C) specifying a tensile-strength test has been added.

# Rubber hoses and hose assemblies, wire or textile reinforced, for dredging applications — Specification

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements for two types, seven classes and three grades of wire- or textile-reinforced dredging hoses with nominal sizes ranging from 100 to 1 200. Within each class, all grades and sizes have the same maximum working pressure. Such hoses are suitable for the delivery or suction of seawater or freshwater mixed with silt, sand, coral and small stones with a specific gravity in the range from 1,0 to 2,3 at ambient temperatures ranging from  $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

This International Standard covers two types of hose, as follows:

- type 1: floating type, for delivery only, which includes flotation material to give the hose buoyancy;
- type 2: submarine type for delivery and suction.

This International Standard does not specify requirements concerning the service life of hoses or hose assemblies. Specifying such requirements is the responsibility of the customer, in consultation with the hose manufacturer.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 34-1:2010, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of tear strength — Part 1: Trouser, angle and crescent test pieces*

ISO 34-2:2011, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of tear strength — Part 2: Small (Delft) test pieces*

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

ISO 1431-1, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Resistance to ozone cracking — Part 1: Static and dynamic strain testing*

ISO 4649:2010, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of abrasion resistance using a rotating cylindrical drum device*

ISO 4662:2009, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of rebound resilience*

ISO 4671, *Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Methods of measurement of the dimensions of hoses and the lengths of hose assemblies*

ISO 7233:2006, *Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Determination of resistance to vacuum*

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

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

ISO 8331, *Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Guidelines for selection, storage, use and maintenance*

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

### 3 Terms and definitions

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

### 4 Classification

#### 4.1 Classes

Seven classes of hose are specified, distinguished by their maximum working pressure, of nominal sizes from 100 to 1 200, as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1 — Classes and corresponding maximum working pressures and nominal sizes**

Nominal size	Class						
	5	10	15	20	25	30	40
	Maximum working pressure, MWP						
	bar						
	5	10	15	20	25	30	40
	MPa						
	0,5	1,0	1,5	2,0	2,5	3,0	4,0
100	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
150	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
200	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
250	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A
300	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A
350	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A
400	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A
450	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A
500	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A
550	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A
600	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A
650	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A
700	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A
750	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A
800	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A
850	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A
900	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A
1 000	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A
1 100	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A
1 200	X	X	X	X	X	N/A	N/A

NOTE X = Applicable, N/A = Not applicable.

#### 4.2 Grades

Type 2 hoses are classified into three grades, A, B and C, according to their construction (number of reinforcing helical wires), as shown in Table 2.

Type 1 hoses are not divided into grades.



## 5.2 Flotation material

The closed-cell flotation material used in type 1 hose assemblies shall adhere firmly both to the hose body and to the outer cover so that it cannot move or tend to become detached in service. At the ends of the hose, a space shall be provided to facilitate the insertion of connection bolts and to allow the use of mechanical tools for tightening nuts on the bolts. The flotation material shall be distributed over the whole length of the hose assembly in such a manner that the hose assembly floats evenly when connected to other assemblies in a string. This does not apply to hose assemblies for special applications (e.g. the end of a string, tapered hose, etc.).

## 5.3 End fittings and end connections

End fittings shall be mechanically and chemically bonded to the hose body. With hoses intended for delivery use only, clamped-on and swaged-on nipples are not acceptable, but such nipples may be utilized with hoses intended for suction use. Alternatively, flanged end connections built up of hose reinforcement, lining and cover material are acceptable provided they are additionally reinforced by steel stiffening rings to avoid distortion when the connection bolts are tightened. All hose assemblies shall be fitted with either end fittings or flanged end connections unless otherwise required by the end user.

## 6 Dimension and tolerances

### 6.1 Diameters

When measured in accordance with ISO 4671, the inside diameters of hoses shall conform to the values given in Table 4.

When measured in accordance with ISO 4671, the outside diameters of hoses shall conform to the values specified by the customer.

NOTE For hoses manufactured on mandrels with diameters in inches, the tolerances on the inside diameter are the same as those given for hoses with diameters in metric units in Table 4 (i.e.  $\pm 3$  mm for sizes 4 in to 8 in inclusive,  $\pm 4$  mm for 10 in to 12 in inclusive,  $\pm 5$  mm for 14 in to 30 in inclusive,  $\pm 6$  mm for 32 in to 40 in inclusive and  $\pm 7$  mm for 44 in and 48 in).

### 6.2 Hose assembly length

The hose assembly length shall be determined according to the conditions of use. Unless otherwise agreed between the customer and the manufacturer, the tolerances on the hose assembly length shall be +2 % and -2 %.

Table 4 — Diameters of hoses

Nominal size	Actual inside diameter	
	mm	
	min.	max.
100	97	103
150	147	153
200	197	203
250	246	254
300	296	304
350	345	355
400	395	405
450	445	455
500	495	505
550	545	555
600	595	605
650	645	655
700	695	705
750	745	755
800	794	806
850	844	856
900	894	906
1 000	994	1 006
1 100	1 093	1 107
1 200	1 193	1 207

## 7 Physical properties

### 7.1 Rubber compounds

#### 7.1.1 Abrasion resistance of lining

##### 7.1.1.1 Test pieces

Test pieces shall be prepared from sheets of lining compound (of cure state equivalent to that of the hose) of thickness at least 6 mm. The method of preparation shall be as specified in ISO 4649.

##### 7.1.1.2 Abrasion resistance

When the test is carried out in accordance with ISO 4649:2010, method A, the relative volume loss  $\Delta V_{rel}$  shall not be greater than 200 mm<sup>3</sup>. This test is required each time type testing is carried out and when a change in lining compound is made, and shall be regularly repeated in accordance with the manufacturer's quality control procedures.

##### 7.1.2 Tear strength of lining

When tested in accordance with ISO 34-2:2011, measuring the test pieces in accordance with method 2 (Subclause 6.2.2.3), the tear strength  $F_0$  shall be greater than 35 N. This test is required for each batch of lining compound (which might be used to manufacture more than one hose). Alternatively, the tear strength of

the lining may be determined in accordance with ISO 34-1:2010, method B, procedure (b), in which case the minimum required value is 35 kN/m.

### 7.1.3 Rebound resilience of lining

For certain slurries containing a large quantity of sharp gravel, broken rocks or coral, the hose user might require a lining with high rebound resilience properties. In this case, the lining compound shall be tested for rebound resilience in accordance with ISO 4662:2009, Clause 5 (the pendulum method). A recommended minimum rebound resilience value is 35 %.

### 7.1.4 Ozone resistance of cover

#### 7.1.4.1 Test pieces

Test pieces shall be prepared from sheets of cover compound (of cure state equivalent to that of the hose) of thickness at least 2 mm. The method of preparation shall be as specified in ISO 1431-1. For type 1 hoses, it is the compound from which the outer cover (that surrounds the flotation material) is made which is tested.

#### 7.1.4.2 Ozone resistance

When the test is carried out in accordance with ISO 1431-1, no cracking or other deterioration of the test pieces shall be visible under  $\times 2$  magnification after 72 h at 40 °C and 20 % strain in 50 pphm ozone. This test is required each time type testing is carried out and shall be repeated whenever a change in compound is made and regularly afterwards when required by the manufacturer's quality control procedures.

## 7.2 Performance requirements

### 7.2.1 Hydrostatic requirements

When determined in accordance with ISO 1402, the proof pressure and the minimum burst pressure of hoses and hose assemblies shall conform to the values given in Table 5.

The theoretical minimum burst pressure for each hose assembly of each design in a manufacturer's range shall be calculated and included in the manufacturer's sales documentation for the information of potential users.

Burst testing shall be carried out on a mid-range or larger nominal size of each design in the manufacturer's range. The minimum burst pressure of other sizes of the same design, construction (with a reinforcement type identical to that of the hose assembly tested but not necessarily the same number of plies), materials and method of manufacture shall be determined by calculation. However, this is an acceptable method only if calculation, before testing, of the burst pressure of the hose assembly tested gives a result which is not more than 5 % higher than the actual measured burst pressure. If the calculated burst pressure is more than 5 % higher, the minimum burst pressure of all other sizes in the range shall be determined by testing.

For type 1 hoses, the burst test shall be carried out on a hose assembly without its flotation material.

### 7.2.2 Change in length

When determined in accordance with ISO 1402, the change in length of the hose at the maximum working pressure shall not exceed +11 % or -2 %.

Table 5 — Maximum working pressure, proof pressure and minimum burst pressure

Class	Maximum working pressure MPa (bar)	Proof pressure		Minimum burst pressure	
		Type 1 MPa (bar)	Type 2 MPa (bar)	Type 1 MPa (bar)	Type 2 MPa (bar)
5	0,5 (5)	0,5 (5)	0,5 (5)	1,5 (15)	1,5 (15)
10	1,0 (10)	1,0 (10)	1,0 (10)	3,0 (30)	3,0 (30)
15	1,5 (15)	1,5 (15)	1,5 (15)	4,5 (45)	4,5 (45)
20	2,0 (20)	2,0 (20)	2,0 (20)	6,0 (60)	6,0 (60)
25	2,5 (25)	2,5 (25)	2,5 (25)	7,5 (75)	7,5 (75)
30	3,0 (30)	3,0 (30)	3,0 (30)	9,0 (90)	9,0 (90)
40	4,0 (40)	4,0 (40)	4,0 (40)	12,0 (120)	12,0 (120)

### 7.2.3 Bending test

When bent to the minimum bend radius given in Table 6, in accordance with one of the methods specified in ISO 10619-1 (use the method most appropriate to the size of hose), hoses shall show no damage or kinking.

In addition, the coefficient of deformation  $TID$  shall not be lower than 0,95.

The difference in minimum bend radii for identical nominal sizes between the various grades depends on the number of helical reinforcing wires in the construction.

### 7.2.4 Leakage of hose assemblies (proof pressure test)

When tested in accordance with ISO 1402, hose assemblies shall show no leakage or other evidence of failure at the proof pressure.

### 7.2.5 Minimum reserve buoyancy

Type 1 hoses shall have a minimum reserve buoyancy of 5 % when the hose, including the flotation material and outer cover, is fully immersed in seawater or fresh water and filled with a mixture of water and solids representative of that which will be conveyed through the hose during dredging operations. The specific gravity of this mixture shall be supplied by the customer.

The reserve buoyancy  $B_r$ , in percent, is calculated from the following equation:

$$B_r = \frac{m_D - (m_H + m_W)}{m_H + m_W} \times 100$$

where

$m_D$  is the mass of seawater or fresh water displaced by the hose when fully submerged, including the seawater or fresh water displaced by the flotation material and the seawater or fresh water inside the hose bore;

$m_H$  is the mass of the empty hose, including the flotation material, in air;

$m_W$  is the mass of the mixture of seawater or fresh water and solids inside the hose bore during dredging operations, the specific gravity of which shall be supplied by the customer.

Table 6 — Minimum bend radius

Nominal size	Minimum bend radius			
	mm			
	Type 1	Type 2		
—	Grade A	Grade B	Grade C	
100	600	500	800	1 200
150	900	750	1 200	1 800
200	1 200	1 000	1 600	2 400
250	1 500	1 250	2 000	3 000
300	1 800	1 500	2 400	3 600
350	2 100	1 750	2 800	4 200
400	2 400	2 000	3 200	4 800
450	2 700	2 250	3 600	5 400
500	3 000	2 500	4 000	6 000
550	3 300	2 750	4 400	6 600
600	3 600	3 000	4 800	7 200
650	3 900	3 250	5 200	7 800
700	4 200	3 500	5 600	8 400
750	4 500	3 750	6 000	9 000
800	4 800	4 000	6 400	9 600
850	5 100	4 250	6 800	10 200
900	5 400	4 500	7 200	10 800
1 000	6 000	—	—	—
1 100	6 600	—	—	—
1 200	7 200	—	—	—

7.2.6 Flotation material recovery

The nature and structure of the flotation material used for a type 1 hose shall be such that the maximum loss in reserve buoyancy after immersing the flotation material at 10 m water depth for 24 h, followed by a recovery period also of 24 h, is 8 % for nominal sizes from 100 to 700 and 5 % for sizes from 750 to 1 200. This test is carried out without fittings.

The reserve buoyancy is calculated using the equation in 7.2.5.

The loss in reserve buoyancy  $\Delta B$ , in percent, is calculated from the following equation:

$$\Delta B = \frac{B_R - B_0}{B_0} \times 100$$

where

$B_0$  is the reserve buoyancy before immersion (%);

$B_R$  is the reserve buoyancy after immersion (%).

This test may be performed on a sample of flotation material, fully covered by the same type of outer cover as the hose. The reserve buoyancy of the hose after immersion for 24 h at 10 m water depth can be calculated from the results of the test. This test is required for type testing only.

### 7.2.7 Adhesion between components

When determined in accordance with ISO 8033, the adhesion between the lining and reinforcement, between different reinforcement layers and between the cover and reinforcement shall not be less than 4 N/mm. The adhesion strength between the various layers of the cover, including the case of a rubber/thermoplastic cover, shall not be less than 3 N/mm.

The test pieces used shall be type 5 for adhesion between the lining and reinforcement and type 2 or type 6 for adhesion between the cover and reinforcement, prepared as described in ISO 8033.

### 7.2.8 Adhesion between end fitting and lining

When determined by the method specified in Annex B, the adhesion between an end fitting and the lining shall not be less than 5 N/mm.

### 7.2.9 Minimum tensile strength of empty hose assemblies

The empty hose assembly shall withstand a minimum tensile load which is equivalent to 50 % of the axial force generated on the end fittings during application of the hydrostatic pressure with blind flanges at both ends. This tensile load is calculated using the equation:

$$T_S = 0,5 \times \frac{P \times \pi \times D_i^2}{4}$$

where

$T_S$  is the minimum required tensile load (N);

$P$  is the maximum working pressure (MPa);

$D_i$  is the actual inside diameter of the hose (mm).

This test is required each time type testing is carried out and is specified in Annex C.

### 7.2.10 Vacuum resistance

When tested in accordance with ISO 7233:2006, method B, hose assemblies shall show no external signs of indentation or collapse and no signs of lining delamination or blistering when the internal pressure is reduced to -0,08 MPa for a period of 10 min. This requirement applies only to type 2 (grade A and B) hoses.

### 7.2.11 Dimensions of flange and other connections

The dimensions of flange and other connections shall comply with the specifications agreed between the customer and manufacturer.

### 7.2.12 Visual examination

Hoses shall be examined for visible defects in the outer cover and to verify that the hose identification is correct and has been properly marked.

## 7.3 Frequency of testing

Type testing and routine testing shall be as specified in Annex A.

Type tests are those tests required to confirm that a particular hose or hose assembly design, manufactured by a particular method from particular materials, meets all the requirements of this International Standard. The tests shall be repeated at least every 10 years or whenever a change in the method of manufacture, the basic construction, the design or the materials, in particular the reinforcement materials, used occurs. They shall be performed on each hose design. Hose assemblies with a diameter smaller than that of a successfully tested type, but with the same basic construction and fabricated by the same method, although having fewer

reinforcement plies due to the smaller diameter but required to have at least the same burst strength, do not require a type test unless specified by the purchaser.

The purchaser's approval of a hose design does not release the manufacturer from the responsibility for satisfactory fabrication and hose assembly performance.

Routine tests are those tests required to be carried out, prior to dispatch, on each length of finished hose or hose assembly except for the change-in-length test, leakage test and bending test, which shall be carried out, for each purchase order, on a number of hoses or hose assemblies agreed between the customer and manufacturer.

## 8 Test certificate or report

When requested by a customer, the manufacturer or supplier shall supply a test certificate or report with each length or batch of hoses or hose assemblies supplied to the purchaser.

## 9 Marking

Hoses shall be marked at each end, at diametrically opposed locations, with at least the following information:

- a) the manufacturer's name or identification, e.g. MAN;
- b) the number and year of publication of this International Standard, i.e. ISO 28017:2011;
- c) the hose type and grade, e.g. type 1 or type 2A;
- d) the specific gravity of the material which the hose is intended to transfer, e.g. SG 1,3;
- e) the nominal size, e.g. 700;
- f) the maximum working pressure, in bars and in megapascals, with the units indicated, e.g. 10 bar(1,0 MPa);
- g) the quarter and the last two digits of the year of manufacture, e.g. 3Q10.

EXAMPLE MAN/ISO 28017:2011/type 1/SG 1,3/700/10 bar(1,0 MPa)/3Q10.

## 10 Recommendations for packaging and storage

These are given in ISO 8331.

## Annex A (normative)

### Type tests and routine tests

Property	<b>Type tests</b> Frequency (for each hose type, class, grade and largest size): at initial product qualification, in the event of product changes after initial qualification and after 10 years	<b>Routine tests</b> Performed on each length of finished hose prior to warehousing or sale (unless otherwise stated)	<b>Reference to relevant subclause</b>
<b>Compound tests</b>			
Abrasion resistance of lining	X	X <sup>a</sup>	7.1.1
Tear strength of lining	X	X	7.1.2
Rebound resilience of lining	X	X <sup>b</sup>	7.1.3
Ozone resistance of cover	X	X <sup>a</sup>	7.1.4
<b>Hose and hose assembly tests</b>			
Measurement of inside diameter	X	X	6.1
Measurement of outside diameter	X	X	6.1
Measurement of length	X	X	6.2
Burst test	X	N/A	7.2.1
Change-in-length test at maximum working pressure	X	X <sup>c</sup>	7.2.2
Bending test	X	X <sup>c</sup>	7.2.3
Leakage test	X	X <sup>c</sup>	7.2.4
Reserve buoyancy check	X	X	7.2.5
Buoyancy recovery test	X	N/A	7.2.6
Adhesion between components	X	N/A	7.2.7
Adhesion between end fitting and lining	X	N/A	7.2.8
Tensile-strength test	X	N/A	7.2.9
Vacuum resistance test (type 2, grades A and B, only)	X	X	7.2.10
Measurement of flange connections	X	X	7.2.11
Visual examination	X	X	7.2.12
NOTE X = test shall be carried out, N/A = test not applicable.			
<sup>a</sup> Test frequency as required by 7.1.1 and 7.1.4 (change in compound or in accordance with manufacturer's quality control procedures).			
<sup>b</sup> Test frequency as required by 7.1.3 (by special request from customer when high rebound resilience properties of the lining are required for highly abrasive slurries containing sharp gravel, broken rocks or coral).			
<sup>c</sup> Test frequency as agreed between customer and manufacturer (see 7.3, last paragraph).			

## Annex B (normative)

### Measurement of adhesion between end fitting and lining

#### B.1 General

For hoses with built-in nipples, a tear test shall be carried out to check the adhesion between end fitting and lining. The test shall be performed on a nipple, constructed as agreed between the customer and the manufacturer, at two or more locations, as shown in Figure B.2.

#### B.2 Construction of test piece

##### B.2.1 General

The test piece shall consist of a hose end fitting of the same size and with the same nipple design as the end fitting built into the hose assemblies manufactured for type testing and shall be cured together with these hose assemblies on the same mandrel.

##### B.2.2 Preparation of fitting nipple

The nipple shall be prepared in accordance with the standard procedure developed by the hose manufacturer for production hose assembly end fittings (i.e. cleaning, degreasing, sand- or shot-blasting, when applicable, and application of the bonding agent).

The end fitting shall then be put on the same mandrel on which hose assemblies for type testing are built and built up in the same way as a type-test hose assembly (but only for the first two layers of reinforcement).

Before application of the first lining layer, a strip of approximately 100-mm-wide polyethylene sheet (approximately 0,25 mm thick) shall be placed, in the longitudinal direction, on the surface of the nipple (on top of the dried bonding agent), as shown in Figure B.1.

This is necessary in order to create an unbonded section between the vulcanized lining rubber and the nipple metal to have a starting point for pulling off a 25-mm-wide strip of liner and reinforcement (see Figure B.2).

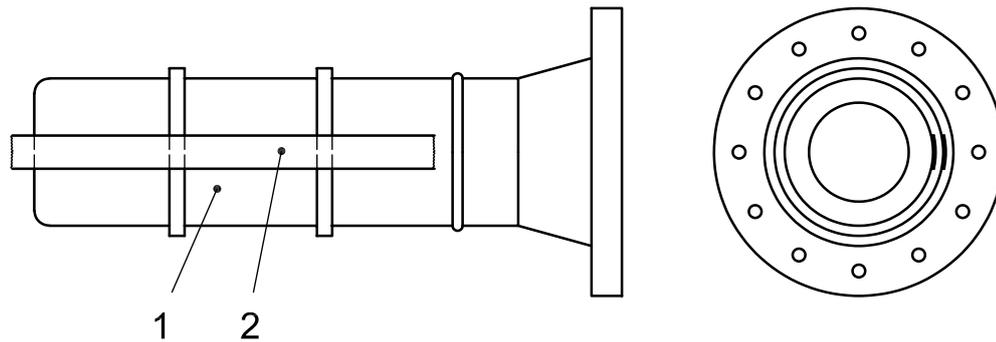
##### B.2.3 Building up the test piece

To the fitting nipple prepared as specified in B.2.2, apply the first layer of lining (and, when applicable, in accordance with the standard hose assembly design, subsequent layers) and (when applicable) a breaker layer, concurrently with the type-test hose assembly.

For the subsequently applied layers of reinforcement, two layers are sufficient for the nipple adhesion test, and helical wires which might be part of the type-test assembly design shall not be included. For this test piece, the lining which is applied only needs to be a few millimetres thick (i.e. not the full thickness normally required by the design).

In order to facilitate the formation of the 25-mm-wide test strips (see Figure B.2), apply the two layers of standard reinforcement in the circumferential direction (not in a spiral as normally called for by the hose assembly design).

Finally, apply a thin layer of standard cover (with a breaker layer when this is standard procedure) and wrap the test piece for curing. When the construction of the type-test hose assembly test piece is also completed, put both test pieces, on the same mandrel, into an autoclave and cure them under the conditions used in the normal manufacturing process.

**Key**

- 1 nipple covered with bonding agent
- 2 polyethylene strip

**Figure B.1 — Fitting nipple prepared for application of lining and reinforcement**

**B.3 Test procedure**

The test shall be conducted at at least two locations as shown in Figure B.2. When deemed necessary, more locations may be chosen.

At each location, make two circumferential cuts about 25 mm apart through the rubber and the reinforcement to the steel, the cuts extending completely round the nipple.

At the position where the polyethylene strip lies between the lining and the nipple, cut the test strip formed between the two circumferential cuts and lift the end to give a tab at least 50 mm long. Grip the tab with a suitable clamp and, using a suitable pulling device, tear the 25-mm-wide strip between the two cuts away from the nipple, continuing until the adhesion force measured as shown in Figure B.2 has reached a steady level (i.e. until the reading on the load cell or spring balance between the clamp and pulling device is more or less stable).

No separation shall occur between the rubber lining and the nipple at less than the minimum force specified in 7.2.8. Continue the test until the strip has been completely torn from the nipple. Failure shall be within the rubber.