Plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Thermoplastics textile reinforced hydraulic type — Specification

The European Standard EN 855:1996 has the status of a British Standard

ICS 23.040.70



Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted to Technical Committee PRI/66, Rubber and plastics tubing, hoses and hose assemblies, upon which the following bodies were represented:

Association of Metropolitan Authorities

British Coal Corporation

British Compressed Gases Association

British Rubber Manufacturers' Association Ltd.

Chief and Assistant Chief Fire Officers' Association

Energy Industries Council

Fire Extinguishing Trades Association

Home Office

London Fire and Civil Defence Authority

Ministry of Defence

RAPRA Technology Ltd.

Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Limited

The following body was also represented in the drafting of the standard, through subcommittees and panels:

British Fluid Power Association

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National foreword

This British Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee PRI/66 and is the English language version of EN 855: 1996 Plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Thermoplastics textile reinforced hydraulic type — Specification, published by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN).

The text used for this implementation is the corrected text authorized by CEN/CS.

This British Standard is a revision of BS 4983: 1992 which is withdrawn.

EN 855: 1996 has been approved by CEN member bodies under the weighted voting procedures introduced in 1988 to coincide with the introduction of the 'New Approach' Directives from the Commission of the European Community.

Cross-references

Publication referred to	Corresponding British Standard
EN 24671 : 1993	BS EN 24671 : 1993 Rubber and plastics hose and hose assemblies. Methods of measurement of dimensions
EN 24672 : 1993	BS EN 24672: 1993 Rubber and plastics hoses. Sub-ambient temperature flexibility tests
EN 27326 : 1993	BS EN 27326: 1993 Rubber and plastics hoses. Assessment of ozone resistance under static conditions
EN ISO 1402 : 1996	BS EN ISO 1402: 1997 Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Hydrostatic testing
ISO 1817: 1985	BS 903 Physical testing of rubber
ISO 6803 : 1994	Part A16: 1987 Determination of the effect of liquids BS ISO 6803: 1996 Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Hydraulic-pressure impulse test without
	flexing

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Summary of pages

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 855

March 1996

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Descriptors: Plastic tubes, hoses, thermoplastic resins, weaves, hydraulic systems, hydraulic fluids, specifications, dimensions, dimensional tolerances, tests, service pressure, marking

English version

Plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Thermoplastics textile reinforced hydraulic type — Specification

Tuyaux et flexibles en plastique — Type hydraulique en thermoplastiques à armature de textile — Spécification Kunststoffschläuche und -schlauchleitungen — Kunststoff-Hydraulikschläuche mit Textileinlage — Spezifikation

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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.

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CEN

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

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 218, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies, the Secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This standard is based on ISO 3949.

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 September 1996, and conflicting standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 1996.

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

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements for two types of textile reinforced thermoplastics hoses and hose assemblies with maximum working pressures in the range of 69 bar to 345 bar. The hoses are suitable for use with:

- petroleum and synthetic based hydraulic fluids at temperatures ranging from −40 °C to +100 °C;
- water based hydraulic fluids at temperatures ranging from 0 $^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ to +70 $^{\circ}\mathrm{C}.$

The standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to the performance of hoses and hose assemblies.

NOTE 1. Operating temperatures in excess of 100 $^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ may materially reduce the life of the hose.

NOTE 2. Requirements for hydraulic hoses for underground mining are standardized in separate standards.

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 revision of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 24671	Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Methods of measurement of dimensions (ISO 4671: 1984)
EN 24672	Rubber and plastics hoses — Sub-ambient temperature flexibility tests (ISO 4672: 1988)
EN 27326	Rubber and plastics hoses — Assessment of ozone resistance under static conditions (ISO 7326: 1991)

EN ISO 1402 Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Hudrostatic testing

(ISO 1402 : 1994)

Rubber, vulcanized — Determination of

the effect of liquids
ISO 6803 Rubber or plastics hoses and hose

assemblies — Hydraulic pressure impulse test without flexing

3 Types of hoses

Two types of hoses, types R7 and R8, are specified distinguished by their maximum working pressure (see table 4).

4 Materials and construction

4.1 Hose

The hose shall consist of a seamless thermoplastics lining resistant to hydraulic fluids, with a suitable synthetic fibre reinforcement and a thermoplastics cover resistant to hydraulic fluids and the weather.

4.2 Hose assemblies

Hose assemblies shall only be manufactured with those hose fittings whose functionality has been verified in all tests according to this standard.

5 Dimensions

5.1 Diameters and concentricity

When measured in accordance with EN 24671, the diameters of the hose shall comply with the values given in table 1.

	Table 1. Diameters of hoses Dimensions in millimetres					
Nominal bore	Internal diameter				Maximum outside diameter	
	Type R7		Type R8		Type R7	Type R8
	min.	max.	min.	max.	1	
5	4,6	5,4	4,6	5,4	11,4	14,6
6	6,2	7,0	6,2	7,0	13,7	16,8
8	7,7	8,5	_	_	15,6	_
10	9,3	10,3	9,3	10,3	18,4	20,3
12	12,3	13,5	12,3	13,5	22,5	24,6
16	15,6	16,7	15,6	16,7	25,8	29,8
19	18,6	19,8	18,6	19,8	28,6	33,0
25	25,0	26,4	25,0	26,4	34,7	38,6

When measured in accordance with EN 24671, the concentricity of hoses shall comply with the values given in table 2.

Table 2. Concentricity of hoses Dimensions in millimetres			
Nominal bore	Maximum variation in wall thickness		
	Between internal diameter and outside diameter		
Up to and including 6	0,8		
Over 6 and including 19	1,0		
Over 19	1,3		

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5.2 Length

5.2.1 *Hoses*

The hoses shall be supplied in lengths as specified by the purchaser, subject to a tolerance on the specified lengths of $^\pm 2\,\%$

When no specific hoses lengths have been ordered, the percentages of different lengths in any given delivery shall be as follows:

- over 20 m: not less than 80 % of total length;
- over 10 m to 20 m: not more than 20 % of total length;
- $-1\,\mathrm{m}$ to $10\,\mathrm{m}$: not more than $3\,\%$ of total length. No hose length shall be less than $1\,\mathrm{m}$.

5.2.2 Hose assemblies

The tolerances on the length of hose assemblies shall comply with the values given in table 3.

Table 3. Tolerances of length of hose assemblies Dimensions in millimetres			
Hose assembly length	Tolerances		
Up to and including 630	+ 7 -3		
Over 630 and including 1250	+ 12 -4		
Over 1250 and including 2500	+ 20 -6		

6 Requirements

6.1 Hydrostatic requirements

6.1.1 When tested in accordance with EN ISO 1402, the maximum working pressure, the proof pressure and burst pressure of the hose and hose assemblies shall comply with the values given in table 4.

Table 4. Maximum working pressure, proof pressure and burst pressure

Nominal bore	Maximum working pressure bar ¹⁾ Type		Proof bar	Proof pressure bar Type		Burst pressure bar Type	
			Туре				
	R7	R8	R7	R8	R7	R8	
5	205	345	410	690	820	1380	
6	190	345	380	690	760	1380	
8	170		340		680	_	
10	155	275	310	550	620	1100	
12	135	240	270	480	540	960	
16	100	190	200	380	400	760	
19	86	155	172	310	344	620	
25	69	138	138	275	276	550	
1) 1 bar = 0,1 MPa							

6.1.2 When tested in accordance with EN ISO 1402, the change in length of hose at the maximum working pressure shall not exceed ± 3 %.

6.2 Minimum bend radius

When bent to the minimum bend radius in table 5 measured on the inside of the bend, the flatness shall not exceed $10\,\%$ of the original outside diameter.

Measure the hose outside diameter with a calliper before bending the hose. Bend the hose to the minimum bend radius and measure the flatness with the calliper.

Table 5. Minimum bend radius Dimensions in millimetres			
Nominal bore	Minimum bend radius		
5	90		
6	100		
8	115		
10	125		
12	180		
16	205		
19	240		
25	300		

6.3 Impulse test requirements

- **6.3.1** The impulse test shall be in accordance with ISO 6803. The test temperature shall be 100 $^{\circ}{\rm C}.$
- **6.3.2** For type R7 hose, when tested at impulse pressure equal to 125% of the maximum working pressure, the hose shall withstand a minimum of $150\ 000$ impulse cycles.

For type R8 hose, when tested at impulse pressure equal to $133\,\%$ of the maximum working pressure, the hose shall withstand a minimum of $200\,000$ impulse cycles.

- **6.3.3** There shall be no leakage or other malfunction before reaching the specified number of cycles.
- **6.3.4** This test shall be considered a destructive test and the test piece shall be thrown away.

6.4 Leakage of hose assemblies

When tested in accordance with EN ISO 1402 there shall be no leakage or evidence of failure. This test shall be considered a destructive test and the test piece shall be thrown away.

6.5 Cold flexibility

When tested in accordance with method B of EN 24672 at a temperature of $-40\,^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ there shall be no cracking of the lining or cover. The test piece shall not leak or crack when subjected to a proof pressure test after regaining ambient temperature.

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6.6 Fluid resistance

When tested in accordance with ISO 1817, the lining and cover, immersed in Oil No. 3 for 72 h at a temperature of $100\,^{\circ}$ C, shall show shrinkage not greater than $15\,\%$ nor volume swelling greater than $35\,\%$.

NOTE. If the resistance against synthetic or water based hydraulic fluids is to be tested, the test fluid and the test procedure can be specified as agreed between manufacturer and user.

6.7 Ozone resistance

When tested in accordance with method 1 or 2 of EN 27326, depending on the nominal bore of the hose, no cracking or deterioration of the cover shall be visible under $\times 2$ magnification.

6.8 Electrical conductivity

When tested in accordance with annex A, hoses shall not show a leakage greater than $50~\mu\text{A}$.

7 Designation

Hoses shall be designated as the following example. Designation of a type R7 thermoplastics textile reinforced hydraulic hose and a nominal bore of 10: Hose EN 855 - R7 10

8 Marking

8.1 Hoses

Hoses shall be marked at a maximum spacing of 500 mm with at least the following information:

- a) the manufacturer's name or identification, e.g. XXX;
- b) the number of this European Standard 'EN 855';
- c) type, e.g. R7;
- d) nominal bore, e.g. 16;
- e) quarter and last two digits of year of manufacture, e.g. 4Q96.

EXAMPLE: XXX/EN 855/R7/16/4Q96

NOTE. Other information, as agreed between the purchaser and the manufacturer, can be included, if requested.

8.2 Hose assemblies

Hose assemblies shall be marked with at least the following information:

- a) the manufacturer's name or identification, e.g. XXX;
- b) maximum working pressure of the assemblies, in bar, e.g. 100
- c) last two digits of year and month of assembly, e.g. 9610

EXAMPLE: XXX/100/9610

NOTE. Other information, as agreed between purchaser and the manufacturer, can be included, if requested.

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Annex A (normative)

Method of test for electrical conductivity

WARNING NOTE. Care should be taken whilst carrying out this test in view of the high electrical voltage applied to the test assembly.

Expose the hose assembly, having a free length of 150 mm $^\pm$ 10 mm without fluid, and capped to prevent entry of moisture, to a minimum of 85 % relative humidity at 23 °C $^\pm$ 3 °C for a period of 168 h. Remove surface moisture prior to testing.

Attach one end fitting of conditioned assembly to the lead from a source of 50 Hz to 60 Hz sinusoidal, 37.5 kV (rms) electricity. Suspend this lead by dry fabric strings so that the hose hangs free at least 600 mm from any extraneous objects. Connect the lower end of the hose to earth through a known resistance between $1\times 10^3~\Omega$ and $1\times 10^6~\Omega$, keeping the resistor near the end of the hose.

Connect a suitable a.c. voltmeter across the resistor, using a fully shielded cable with the shielding well earthed. Apply $37.5~\rm kV$ (equivalent to $250~\rm kV/m$) to the test piece for 5 min and take a current reading.

List of references

See national foreword.

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