

Rubber hose assemblies for oil suction and discharge services —

Part 2: Recommendations for storage, testing and use

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The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Rubber Standards Policy Committee (RUM/-) to Technical Committee RUM/9, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Association of Metropolitan Authorities
- British Coal Corporation
- British Compressed Gases Association
- British Gas plc
- British Railways Board
- British Rubber Manufacturers' Association
- Chief and Assistant Chief Fire Officers' Association
- Energy Industries Council
- Fire Extinguishing Trades' Association
- Home Office
- Institution of Fire Engineers
- Liquefied Petroleum Gas Industry Technical Association (UK)
- London Fire and Civil Defence Authority
- London Regional Transport
- Malaysian Rubber Producers' Research Association
- Ministry of Defence
- Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd.

The following bodies were also represented in the drafting of the standard, through subcommittees and panels:

- Engineering Equipment and Materials Users' Association
- Health and Safety Executive
- Institute of Petroleum
- Petrol Pump Manufacturers' Association
- United Kingdom Petroleum Industry Association Ltd.

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Rubber Standards Policy Committee, was published under the authority of the Board of BSI and comes into effect on 31 May 1990

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Foreword

This Part of BS 1435 has been prepared under the direction of the Rubber Standards Policy Committee. It expands the advice formerly given in Appendix A of BS 1435:1975, which has been withdrawn, and should be read in conjunction with BS 1435-1:1987.

For clarity, this Part of BS 1435 has been divided into 4 sections as follows:

- *Section 1: General;*
- *Section 2: Storage of new hose assemblies;*
- *Section 3: Inspection and testing;*
- *Section 4: Handling and use of hose assemblies.*

The purpose of these recommendations is to assist the user to obtain good service and the optimum service life from hose assemblies and to assist in maintaining their safe operation.

Local safety regulations at the place where the hose assemblies are used may, however, take precedence over these recommendations.

The following apply to all types of hose assemblies.

- a) A hose assembly operating at high flow rates will have a shorter service life than an assembly operating under otherwise similar conditions at lower flow rates.
- b) A hose assembly in white oil service will have a shorter service life than a similar assembly in black oil service.
- c) In the interests of safety, it is essential that hose assemblies are marked to indicate the service for which they are to be used and that they are also marked to indicate whether they have been downgraded (see clause 12). All persons handling hose assemblies should fully understand the meaning of the marking system.
- d) A hose assembly which is flushed regularly with water after use may be expected to have a longer life than one which is left full of oil.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 10, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

Section 1. General

1 Scope

This British Standard recommends conditions for the storage, testing and use of rubber hose assemblies manufactured in accordance with BS 1435-1. It provides advice on the storage, testing and use of rubber hose assemblies for oil suction and discharge duties commonly used for transferring crude oil and other liquid petroleum products, excluding liquid petroleum gas (LPG) and natural gas, to and from tanker and bunkering vessels or for similar duties ashore.

NOTE The titles of the publications referred to in this standard are listed on the inside back cover.

2 Definitions

For the purposes of this Part of BS 1435 the definitions given in BS 1435-1 apply.

3 General

Rubbers change in physical properties during storage and in use and ultimately may become unserviceable because of excessive hardening, softening, cracking, crazing or other degradation.

These changes may result from the action of oxygen, ozone, light, heat, humidity, chemicals, insects and rodents.

Reinforcement materials may also be adversely affected by unsuitable conditions of storage.

The object of section 2 of this British Standard is to advise how these effects may be minimized by careful choice of storage conditions.