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Superseding AS5420

(R) Hose Assembly, Heated, 125 psig,
Lined Silicone, Potable Water, Procurement Specification

1. SCOPE:

This SAE Aerospace Standard (AS) covers the requirements for a flexible, lightweight, low pressure, self-extinguishing, integrally heated silicone hose assembly. The hose has a fully fluorinated fluoropolymer inner liner and is primarily intended for use in aircraft potable water systems with an environmental operating temperature range of -65 °F (-54 °C) to +160 °F (+71 °C).

2. REFERENCES:

2.1 Applicable Documents:

The following publications form a part of this document to the extent specified herein. The latest issue of SAE publications shall apply. The applicable issue of other publications shall be the issue in effect on the date of the purchase order. In the event of a conflict between the text of this document and references cited herein, the text of this document takes precedence. Nothing in this document, however, supercedes applicable laws and regulations unless a specific exemption has been obtained.

2.1.1 SAE Publications: Available from SAE, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096-0001.

AMS 2472	Anodic Treatment of Aluminum Alloys, Sulfuric Acid Process, Dyed
AMS 4124	Aluminum Alloy, Rolled or Cold Finish Bars, Rods and Wire, 5.6Zn 2.5Mg 1.6Cu 0.23Cr (7075-T651) Solution and Precipitation Heat Treated
AMS 4771	Silver Alloy Brazing Filler Metal, 50Ag 16Cd 15.5Zn 15.5Cu 3.0Ni (BAg-3), 1170 to 1270 °F Solidus-Liquidus Range
AMS 4772	Silver Alloy Brazing Filler Metal, 54Ag 40Cu 5.0Zn 1.0Ni (BAg-13), 1325 to 1575 °F Solidus-Liquidus Range
AMS 4777	Nickel Alloy Brazing Filler Metal, 82Ni 4.5Si 7.0Cr 3.1B 3.0Fe (BNi-2), 1780 to 1830 °F Solidus-Liquidus Range
AMS 4778	Nickel Alloy Brazing Filler Metal, 92Ni 4.5Si 3.1B (BNi-3), 1800 to 1900 °F Solidus-Liquidus Range

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2.1.1 (Continued):

AMS 5556	Steel, Corrosion and Heat Resistant, Seamless or Welded Tubing, 18Cr 11Ni 0.70Cb, Solution Heat Treated (S34700)
AMS 5557	Steel, Corrosion and Heat Resistant, Seamless or Welded Hydraulic Tubing, 18.5Cr 10.5Ni 0.40Ti, Solution Heat Treated (S32100)
AMS 5567	Steel, Corrosion and Heat Resistant, Seamless or Welded Hydraulic Tubing, 19Cr 10 Ni, Annealed (S30400)
AMS 5570	Steel, Corrosion and Heat Resistant, Seamless Tubing, 18Cr 11Ni 0.40Ti, Solution Heat Treated (S32100)
AMS 5571	Steel, Corrosion and Heat Resistant, Seamless Tubing, 18Cr 10.5Ni 0.70(Cb+Ta), Solution Heat Treated (S34700)
AMS 5575	Steel, Corrosion and Heat Resistant, Welded Tubing, 18Cr 10.5 Ni 0.70(Cb+Ta), Solution Heat Treated (S34700)
AMS 5636	Steel, Corrosion Resistant, Bars and Wire, 18Cr 9.0Ni, Solution Heat Treated and Cold Drawn, 100 ksi UTS (S30200)
AMS 5637	Steel, Corrosion Resistant, Bars and Wire, 18Cr 9.0Ni, Solution Heat Treated and Cold Drawn, 125 ksi UTS (S30200)
AMS 5638	Steel, Corrosion Resistant, Bars and Forgings, 0.14S 18Cr 9.5Ni 0.50Mo 0.80Al, Free Machining, Solution Heat Treated, (S30345)
AMS 5639	Steel, Corrosion Resistant, Bars, Wire, Forgings, Tubing and Rings, 19Cr 10Ni, Solution Heat Treated, (S30400)
AMS 5640	Steel, Corrosion Resistant, Bars, Wire, and Forgings, 18Cr 9Ni, Free Machining (S30300, S30310 and S30323)
AMS 5645	Steel, Corrosion and Heat Resistant, Bars, Wire, Forgings, Tubing and Rings, 18Cr 10Ni 0.40Ti, Solution Heat Treated (S32100)
AMS 5646	Steel, Corrosion and Heat Resistant, Bars, Wire, Forgings, Tubing and Rings, 18Cr 11Ni 0.60Cb, Solution Heat Treated (S34700)
AMS 5647	Steel, Corrosion and Heat Resistant, Bars, Wire, Forgings, Tubing and Rings, 19Cr 9.5Ni, Solution Heat Treated (S30403)
AMS 5648	Steel, Corrosion and Heat Resistant, Bars, Wire, Forgings, Tubing and Rings, 17Cr 12Ni 2.5Mo, Solution Heat Treated (S31600)
AMS 5688	Steel, Corrosion Resistant, Wire, 18Cr 9.0Ni, Spring Temper (S30200)
AMS 5689	Steel, Corrosion Resistant, Wire, 18Cr 10.5Ni 0.40Ti, Solution Heat Treated (S32100)
AMS 5690	Steel, Corrosion Resistant, Wire, 17Cr 12Ni 2.5Mo, Solution Heat Treated (S31600)
AMS 5697	Steel, Corrosion Resistant, Wire, 19Cr 9.5Ni, Solution Heat Treated (S30400)
AMS-QQ-A-225	Aluminum and Aluminum Alloy Bar, Rod, Wire, or special shapes, Rolled, Drawn or Cold Finished General Specification For
AMS-QQ-P-35	Passivation Treatments for Corrosion Resisting Steel
AMS-QQ-S-763	Steel Bars, Wire, Shapes, and Forgings, Corrosion Resisting
AMS-STD-2219	Fusion Welding for Aerospace Applications

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2.1.1 (Continued):

AS611	Hose Assembly and Tubing, Polytetrafluoroethylene, Cleaning Methods For
AS1650	Coupling Assembly, Threadless, Flexible, Fixed Cavity
AS1656	Fitting End Threadless Coupling - Ferrule or Sleeve, Design Standard
AS1791	Wire, Retainer - Tube Coupling Nut
AS4370	Nut, Tube Coupling - Swivel
AS4375	Fitting End - External Thread, Flareless Design Standard
AS4395	Fitting End - Flared Tube Connection, Design Standard
AS4468	Hose Assembly, 125 psi, Lined Silicone, Potable Water
AS5272	Lubricant, Solid Film, Heat Cured, Corrosion Inhibiting
AS7003	National Aerospace and Defense Contractors Accreditation Program (NADCAP) Program Operation
AS7112	National Aerospace and Defense Contractors Accreditation Program Requirements for Fluid System Components
AS8879	Screw Threads - UNJ Profile, Inch
AS21921	Nut, Sleeve Coupling, Flareless

2.1.2 U.S. Government Publications: Available from DODSSP, Subscription Services Desk, Building 4D, 700 Robbins Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094.

MIL-A-8625	Anodic Coating for Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys
MIL-STD-129	Marking for Shipment and Storage
MIL-STD-810C	Environmental Test Methods

2.1.3 ASTM Publications: Available from ASTM, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.

ASTM A 313/A 313M	Chromium Nickel Stainless and Heat Resisting Steel Spring Wire
ASTM D 570	Standard Method of Test for Water Absorption of Plastics
ASTM A 580/A 580M	Stainless and Heat Resisting Steel Wire, Condition A
ASTM A 582/A 582M	Specification for Free Machining Stainless and Heat Resistant Steel Bars, Hot Rolled and Cold Finished (S30300, S30310, S30323 and S30345)
ASTM E 1417	Standard Practice for Liquid Penetrant Examination

2.1.4 NAS Publications: Available from Aerospace Industries Association, 1250 Eye Street NW, Washington, DC 20005.

NAS847	Caps and Plugs, Protective, Dust and Moisture Seal
NAS1760	Fitting End, Flareless Acorn, Standard Dimension for

2.1.5 AWS Publications: Available from American Welding Society, 550 NW 42nd. Street, Miami, FL 33126-5671.

AWS A5.9	Rods and Wire, Welding, Corrosion and Heat Resistant Alloys
AWS A5.14/A5.14M	Rods and Wire, Welding, Corrosion Resistant Alloys
AWS C3.6	Specification for Furnace Brazing

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2.1.6 RTCA Publications: Available from Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics, One McPherson Square 1425 K Street, NW Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005.

RTCA/DO-160 Environmental Conditions and Test Procedures for Airborne Equipment,
Section 4 and 8.

2.1.7 PRI Publications: Available from Performance Review Institute, 161 Thornhill Road, Warrendale, PA 15086-7527.

PD2001 Qualified Product management Council Procedures for Qualified Products
Group

PD2101 Aerospace Quality Assurance, Product Standard, Qualification Procedures,
Fluid Systems

2.1.8 Public Health Service Publication: Available from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 200 Independence Avenue, Washington, DC 20201.

USPHS No. 308 Handbook of Sanitation of Airlines (United States Public Health Service,
Department of Health Education and Welfare)

3. REQUIREMENTS:

3.1 Qualification:

Hose assemblies supplied in accordance with this procurement specification shall be representative of products which have been subjected to and which have successfully passed the qualification tests specified in this specification.

3.1.1 Manufacturer Qualification: A manufacturer producing a product in conformance to this procurement specification shall be accredited in accordance with the requirements of PD2101, AS7003 and AS7112 and shall be listed in a Performance Review Institute (PRI) Qualified Manufacturers List (QML).

3.1.2 Product Qualification: All products shall conform to the requirements of this procurement specification and shall be approved in accordance with the requirements of PD2001 and PD2101 for listing in a Performance Review Institute (PRI) Qualified Parts List (QPL).

3.2 Materials:

The hose assembly materials shall be uniform in quality, free from defects, suitable for the intended use, consistent with good manufacturing practices and shall conform to the applicable specifications and the requirements specified herein.

Materials used in these hose assemblies shall be selected from those listed in Table 1.

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TABLE 1 - Assembly Materials

Component	Material Designation	Material Specification	Material Finish
Nut (Coupling) AS21921, AS4370, or Equivalent	Type 300 Series Corrosion Resistant Steel	AMS 5636, AMS 5637, AMS 5639, AMS 5645 or AMS 5646	Passivate per AMS-QQ-P-35, Type VI or VII and Solid Film Lubricate per AS5272, Type I
	Type 2024 Aluminum Alloy	AMS-QQ-A-226/6	Anodize per AMS 2472 or MIL-A-8625, Type II, Class 2, Color Optional and Solid Film Lubricate per AS5272, Type I
	Type 7075 Aluminum Alloy	AMS 4124 or AMS-QQ-A-225/9	Anodize per AMS 2472 or MIL-A-8625, Type II, Class 2, Brown Color and Solid Film Lubricate per AS5272, Type I
Hose (Inner Tube)	Fully Fluorinated Fluoropolymer Lined Silicone Inner Tube		As Manufactured
Heater Wire	Alloyed Metal	Commercial	As Manufactured
Hose (Wire Reinforcement)	Type 300 Series Corrosion Resistant Steel	ASTM A 313/A 313M, ASTM A 580/A 580M, AMS 5688, AMS 5689, AMS 5690 or AMS 5697	Passivate per AMS-QQ-P-35, Type VI or VII prior to forming or applying to hose
Hose (Nonmetallic Braid, Reinforcement and/or Covering)	Aramid Fiber, Nylon, Polyester, Fire Resistant Composite Fiber Fiberglass or Similar Yarns	Commercial	Dark
Thermostat	Bi-Metal Type		As Manufactured
Insert Fitting (Nipple or Elbow)	Type 303 Series, 304, 304L, 316, 321 or 347 Corrosion Resistant Steel	AMS 5648, AMS 5556, AMS 5557, AMS 5567, AMS 5570, AMS 5571, AMS 5575, AMS 5638, AMS 5640, AMS-QQ-S-763 or ASTM A 582/A 582M	Passivate per AMS-QQ-P-35, Type VI or VII
Socket (Collar)	Type 303 Series, 304, 304L, 316, 321 or 347 Corrosion Resistant Steel	AMS 5648, AMS 5556, AMS 5557, AMS 5567, AMS 5570, AMS 5571, AMS 5575, AMS 5638, AMS 5640, AMS-QQ-S-763 or ASTM A 582/A 582M	Passivate per AMS-QQ-P-35, Type VI or VII
	Type 6061 Aluminum Alloy	AMS-QQ-A-225/8	Anodize per AMS 2472 or MIL-A-8625, Type II, Class 2, Color Optional
Band (Identification)	Polyester Film or Polyolefin with Permanent Marking or Corrosion Resistant Steel		As Manufactured
Nut Retaining Wire AS1791 or Equivalent	Type 302, 304 or 305 Corrosion Resistant Steel, Condition A	ASTM A 313/A 313M, ASTM A 580/A 580M, AMS 5688, AMS 5689, AMS 5690 or AMS 5697	Passivate per AMS-QQ-P-35, Type VI or VII and Solid Film Lubricate per AS5272, Type I

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3.3 Design and Construction:

The hose assembly shall consist of an integrally heated smooth inner tube with reinforcement braid or covering to meet the requirements of this document and as required for its intended use. Unless other fittings are specified, hose assemblies may have flared fittings to mate with AS4395, flareless fittings per NAS1760 to mate with AS4375 fitting ends or fixed cavity ends per AS1656-1 or AS1656-3. Hose end fittings shall be permanently attached to the hose.

3.3.1 End Fitting:

- 3.3.1.1 Insert Fitting (Nipple and Elbow): Inserts (nipples and elbows) shall be made of corrosion-resistant steel. They may be one-piece, welded or brazed construction assemblies. Only fusion welded butt joints or brazed lap joints shall be used.
- 3.3.1.2 Coupling Nuts: Coupling nuts shall be corrosion resistant steel or aluminum alloy as specified on part standard or drawing. Fitting nuts shall be dimensionally equivalent to AS21921 or AS4370. The nut threads and internal surfaces shall be solid film lubricated in accordance with AS5272, Type I. Solid film lubricant on external nut surfaces shall not be cause for rejection.
- 3.3.1.3 Sockets (Collars): The sockets shall be corrosion resistant steel or aluminum alloy as specified on the part standard or drawing. Sockets shall be attached by crimping or swaging.
- 3.3.1.4 Screw Threads: All end fittings with threads shall be in accordance with AS8879, Class 3A or 3B as applicable. A 10 percent increase to the maximum thread tolerances is permissible after fitting connection.
- 3.3.1.5 Joining of End Fittings: Fusion welds shall be per AMS-STD-2219 with 100% penetration. Filler wire, if required, shall be Type 347 per AWS A5.9 or AWS A5.14/A5.14M. Brazed joints shall be per AWS C3.6, Class C, using a brazing alloy having the following composition, weight percent (BNi12):

Ni	Cr	B	Si	Fe	C	P	S	Al	Ti	Zr	Co	Se	Other "
Remainder	24.0-26.0	0.02	0.2	0.06	9.0-11.0	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.005	0.50

FIGURE 1

Brazing alloys AMS 4777, AMS 4778, AMS 4772 and AMS 4771 are optional. Brazing shall be accomplished without flux in a vacuum, inert or dry hydrogen atmosphere. All welds shall be penetrant inspected per ASTM E 1417 (water washable).

- 3.3.1.6 Fixed Cavity End Fittings: Hose assemblies with fixed cavity (threadless coupling) end fittings per AS1650 series standards shall have insert ends per AS1656-1 or AS1656-3.

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3.3.2 Hose:

3.3.2.1 Inner Tube: The inner tube shall be fully fluorinated fluoropolymer lined silicone of seamless construction. It shall have a smooth inner surface, be free of cracks, and shall be nonshedding or particle producing. Only virgin materials shall be used for the inner tube.

3.3.2.1.1 Inner Tube Liner: The inner liner shall be a fully fluorinated fluoropolymer. It shall be free of splits or holes. There shall be no leakage during a 2 psig pneumatic proof pressure test of the fully chlorinated fluoropolymer inner liner, or visible defects when visually inspected against a light source. No rerun or reclaimed materials shall be used. The inner liner shall be white, without carbon particles added. No material or combination of materials that are known to produce toxic effects when in contact with potable water, or after contact with mild cleaning agents shall be used. The hose shall not cause an objectionable odor or taste in potable water.

3.3.2.2 Reinforcement and Covering: The inner tube shall be reinforced with plies of nonmetallic material and/or metallic wires of sufficient number to meet the requirements of this document. The heating element shall be an integral part of the reinforcement and shall be sealed from the external environment. A nonmetallic reinforcement braid may be utilized as the hose outer cover.

3.3.3 Electrical Power Requirements: The required electrical power for each heated hose assembly configuration shall be determined by the following empirical equation:

$$P = \text{Power (Watts)} = (4a + 8.5) * b / 12 + ca^2 \pm 10\% \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

a = Hose size in inches

b = Assembly length in inches

c = 15 (when both end fittings are flared or flareless)

= 10 (when one end fitting is flared or flareless and the other is fixed cavity)

= 7.5 (when both end fittings are fixed cavity)

3.3.3.1 Resistance Values: The resistance (R) values shall be calculated based on the following equation:

$$R_{\text{MIN}} = 115^2 / 1.1 P \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

$$R_{\text{MAX}} = 115^2 / 0.9 P \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

3.3.3.2 Current Draw Values: The current (A) draw values shall be calculated based on the following equation:

$$A_{\text{MIN}} = 115 / R_{\text{MAX}} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

$$A_{\text{MAX}} = 115 / R_{\text{MIN}} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

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- 3.3.4 Service Life: The hose assembly shall be designed such that it will meet all the requirements of this document. Expected service life (no age limit or environmental degradation) is 20 years.
- 3.3.5 Corrosion Resistance: Materials (see Table 1) used shall not corrode or have detrimental effect on each other when the hose assembly is exposed to conditions normally encountered in service.
- 3.3.6 Public Health Service Compliance: All hose assembly materials (see Table 1) that are normally in contact with potable water shall comply with Public Health Service Publication 308. The supplier shall obtain Public Health Service approval for any material not already approved.
- 3.3.7 Temperature Compliance: Each hose assembly type shall be capable of operating at the environmental operating temperature range of -65 °F (-54 °C) to +160 °F (+71 °C).
- 3.3.8 Lead Wire Terminations: Lead wires shall terminate in single pin connectors in accordance with (TBD).
- 3.4 Dimensions and Weights:
- 3.4.1 Hose Dimensions: Minimum hose inside diameters, maximum outside diameters and bend radii shall be in accordance with Table 2.

TABLE 2 - Hose Data, Dimensions, and Performance Ratings

Hose Size Code	Hose ID MIN	Hose OD MAX	Minimum Inside Bend Radius Inch MAX	Operating Pressure psig MAX	Proof Pressure psig MIN	Burst Pressure Psig MIN	Nominal Weight lb / in REF
06	0.355	0.66	1.13	125	250	500	0.0097
08	0.475	0.79	1.50	125	250	500	0.0122
10	0.600	0.94	1.88	125	250	500	0.0161
12	0.725	1.07	2.25	125	250	500	0.0194
16	0.975	1.32	3.00	125	250	500	0.0253

- 3.4.2 Fitting Dimensions: The basic fitting dimensions shall be as specified on the applicable standard or drawing.
- 3.4.3 Assembly Length: Hose assembly length designations shall be as specified on the applicable standard or drawing. Flareless hose assemblies with NAS1760 ends shall be measured from sealing gage point to sealing gage point. Flareless hose assemblies with combinations of NAS1760 to AS4375 end terminations shall be measured from the NAS1760 sealing gage point to the end of AS4375. Hose assemblies with AS1656 fixed cavity fitting ends shall be measured to the end of the fitting.

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3.4.4 Weights: Nominal hose weights shall be in accordance with Table 2. Nominal weights of hose assemblies with standard end fittings shall be determined as shown in the applicable standard or drawing. Nominal weights of hose assemblies with nonstandard end fittings shall be listed on the supplier's drawing when submitted to purchaser for approval. Deviations from Nominal Weights shall not be cause for rejection.

3.5 Performance:

The hose assembly dimensions and ratings, shown in Table 2, shall be verified by meeting or exceeding the requirements and quality assurance provisions specified herein.

3.5.1 Proof Pressure: The hose assembly shall withstand a room temperature proof pressure of 250 psig maximum for 1 min minimum, 5 min maximum without wetting, leakage or evidence of permanent deformation or malfunction when tested in accordance with 4.6.2.

3.5.2 Electrical Connections: The hose assembly shall be capable of meeting the operational requirements of 3.5.4 after the lead wires are subjected to a 12 lb pull test when tested in accordance with 4.6.3.

3.5.3 Electrical Requirements:

3.5.3.1 Linear Resistance: The linear resistance of the hose assembly shall not be greater than 0.9 Ω per linear foot when tested in accordance with 4.6.4.1.

3.5.3.2 Insulation Resistance: The insulation resistance of the hose assembly shall be not less than 200 M Ω when tested in accordance with 4.6.4.2.

3.5.3.3 Dielectric Strength: There shall be no arcing, sparking or leakage of current in excess of 2.0 mA for hose assemblies under 20 ft long or 3.0 mA for hose assemblies over 20 ft long when tested in accordance with 4.6.4.3, and the specimen shall pass the insulation resistance requirements of 3.5.3.2.

3.5.4 Operational Requirements:

3.5.4.1 Thermostat Closing Temperature, Heater Wire Resistance and Current Draw: The thermostat contacts shall close on the temperature fall at +40 °F minimum and the measured resistance and current draw value shall be capable of generating the required power (see 3.3.3) with an applied 115 VAC input, when tested in accordance with 4.6.5.1.

3.5.4.2 Thermostat Opening Temperature: The thermostat contacts shall open on the temperature rise at +65 °F maximum when tested in accordance with 4.6.5.2.

The temperature differential between opening and closing temperatures shall be 7 °F minimum.

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- 3.5.5 Hose Length and Diameter Change: The hose assembly shall not change length or diameter by more than plus or minus the percentage values shown in Table 3 when subjected to 125 psig $\pm$ 5 psig operating pressure for 30 min minimum. The hose assembly shall be tested in accordance with 4.6.6.

TABLE 3 - Percent Change in Hose Length, Diameter, and Flattening

Hose Size Code	Length $\pm$ percent	Diameter $\pm$ percent	Flattening percent Max
06	2.0	4.0	11
08	2.0	4.0	12
10	2.5	4.0	13
12	3.0	4.0	13
16	5.0	5.0	14

- 3.5.6 Repeated Freezing: The hose assembly shall pass the proof pressure test of 3.5.1 after being subjected to a minimum of 20 repeated freezing cycles when tested in accordance with 4.6.7 and shall pass the electrical tests of 3.5.3 after 20 repeated freeze cycles at -65 °F.
- 3.5.7 Bend Radius: The hose assembly shall be capable of being bent a minimum of 180° around a mandrel having a diameter equal to two times the minimum bend radius given in Table 2, without cracking or flattening of the hose cross section in excess of the flattening percentage of Table 3 of the original unbent and unpressurized hose outside diameter. The test shall be conducted at both the -20 °F and +160 °F environmental operating temperature in accordance with 4.6.8.
- 3.5.8 Hose Droop: The hose assembly shall not droop more than 0.25 in in 20 in when tested in accordance with 4.6.9.
- 3.5.9 Vacuum Strength: The hose assembly shall be capable of withstanding 22 in of mercury (Hg) vacuum at +160 °F while at the minimum bend radius per Table 2 for a minimum of 10 min without evidence of collapse and/or flattening of the hose cross section in excess of 10% of the flattening percentage of Table 3 of the original unbent and unpressurized hose outside diameter when tested in accordance with 4.6.10.
- 3.5.10 Tensile Strength: The hose assembly end fittings shall be capable of withstanding the tensile load specified in Table 4 without the end fitting pulling off or the hose parting when tested in accordance with 4.6.11.

TABLE 4 - Tensile Loads

Hose Size Code	06	08	10	12	16
Load (lb) $\pm$ 2%	75	100	125	160	250

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- 3.5.11 High Temperature Compliance: The hose assembly shall be capable of withstanding +160 °F high environmental operating temperature and remain functional when tested in accordance with 4.6.12.
- 3.5.12 Low Temperature Compliance: There shall be no evidence of ice formation inside of the hose assembly at -40 °F when tested in accordance with 4.6.13. Upon completion of the low temperature test, the hose assembly shall meet the electrical requirements of 3.5.3.
- 3.5.13 Altitude: The hose assembly shall not fail or malfunction when tested in accordance with 4.6.14. Upon completion of the altitude test, the hose assembly shall meet the electrical requirements of 3.5.3 (Reference - Altitude and decompression requirements of RTCA/DO-160 Section 4).
- 3.5.14 Heating Efficiency: There shall be no ice formation inside of the hose assembly at -40 °F as evidenced by thermocouple readings when tested in accordance with 4.6.15. Upon completion of the low temperature test, the hose assembly shall meet the electrical requirements of 3.5.3.
- 3.5.15 Thermostat Electrical Function Verification: The electrical function of the hose assembly thermostat shall be verified when tested in accordance with 4.6.16. Upon completion of the thermostat electrical function test, the hose assembly shall meet the electrical requirements of 3.5.3.
- 3.5.16 Maximum Normal Operating Temperature: The hose assembly thermostat operation shall occur above the +40 °F minimum thermostat closing temperature when tested in accordance with 4.6.17.
- 3.5.17 Fail Safe: The dry hose assembly shall not fail or produce an inside temperature in excess of +400 °F with a disabled thermostat when tested in accordance with 4.6.18. Upon completion of the fail safe test, the hose assembly shall meet the proof pressure test requirement of 3.5.1.
- 3.5.18 Thermostat Endurance: The thermostat manufacturer shall certify that the thermostat has been tested and shall be capable of 124,000 cycles of opening and closing (see 4.6.19).
- 3.5.19 Heater Element Endurance: The hose assembly shall be capable of continuous operation for 4800 h at maximum normal operating temperature when tested in accordance with 4.6.20.
- 3.5.20 Vibration: The hose assembly shall not fail or malfunction during preliminary frequency response and random vibration in two axes when tested in accordance with 4.6.21. Upon completion of the vibration test, the hose assembly shall meet the electrical requirements of 3.5.3 (Reference - Robust vibration requirements of RTCA/DO-160, Section 8).
- 3.5.21 Odor and Taste: The hose assembly shall not cause any objectionable odor or taste to potable water when tested in accordance with 4.6.22.
- 3.5.22 Humidity Resistance: The hose assembly shall not fail or malfunction when tested in accordance with 4.6.23.
- 3.5.23 Fungus Resistance: The hose assembly inner tube shall not show microscopic evidence of fungus growth that would affect performance of intended purpose when tested in accordance with 4.6.24.

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3.5.24 Burst Pressure: The hose assembly shall not rupture and shall not show evidence of leakage at any pressure up to the minimum burst pressure specified in Table 2 and during the 5 min hold at minimum burst pressure when tested in accordance with 4.6.25.

3.5.25 Flammability: Flammability tests may be witnessed by the purchaser, FAA, or FAA Designated Engineering Representative (DER) as applicable.

Self Extinguishing: The hose material section, when tested vertically per 4.6.26, shall meet the self-extinguishing requirements:

- a. Average self-extinguishing time: 15 s maximum
- b. Average burn length: 8 in maximum
- c. Average extinguishing time for drippings: 5 s maximum

3.5.26 Adhesion: There shall be no evidence of lifting or separation of the inner tube lining from the silicone inner tube when tested in accordance with 4.6.27. Shearing or tearing of the silicone inner tube shall be acceptable.

3.6 Identification of Hose Assembly:

Hose assemblies shall have permanent identification marking on a permanent stainless steel or plastic band, not more than 1.0 in wide, or on the end fitting. The characters shall be 0.06 in high minimum. The band shall be so designed as to remain tight on the hose to prevent relative movement and resultant chafing, and be of sufficient strength to prevent removal by hand. After band installation, a 2.0 in length of clear polyolefin per AS1073 shall be heat shrunk to a tight fit over the band. Optional band material without the polyolefin is plastic (polyester or equivalent). The identification marking shall show the following as a minimum:

- a. "SUITABLE FOR DRINKING WATER"
- b. Manufacturer's name or trademark
- c. Complete manufacturer's CAGE number and part number
- d. Complete "AS" Standard number
- e. Operating pressure 125 psig
- f. Pressure test symbol "PT" or "FT"
- g. Month and year of hose assembly manufacture
- h. Serial Number
- i. 115 VAC (Wattage)

Items (f) and (g) may be electro-etched on one hose end fitting socket (collar).

3.7 Workmanship:

The hose assembly shall be constructed and finished to produce a product free from all defects that would affect functioning in service. Particular attention shall be given to thoroughness of assembly, alignment of parts, protective finish and removal of burrs and sharp edges.

3.7.1 Dimensions and Tolerances: All pertinent dimensions and tolerances, where interchangeability, operation or performance of the hose assembly may be affected shall be as specified on the applicable standard or drawing.

3.7.2 Cleaning: All hose assemblies shall be clean for use in potable water systems. Cleaning methods may be in accordance with AS611, Class II, except drying temperature shall not exceed +250 °F, or equivalent.

4. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS:

4.1 Suppliers Responsibility:

The supplier shall be responsible for performance of all quality assurance provisions and inspections specified herein. Accurate records of the testing shall be kept indefinitely by the supplier and shall be available to the purchaser on request. The supplier's test data, subject to purchaser approval, shall be considered adequate for product qualification. The purchaser reserves the right to perform any of the inspections and tests set forth in this document to ensure conformance to this document.

4.1.1 Rejection and Retest: Rejected hose or hose assemblies shall not be submitted for reinspection without furnishing full particulars concerning the previous rejection and measures taken to overcome the defects.

4.1.2 Defects on Items Already Accepted: If the investigation of the rejection indicates that the defect or defects causing the rejection may exist in hose assemblies previously supplied to the purchaser, the supplier shall advise the purchaser of this condition, the method for identifying these parts, and the recommended corrective action or disposition of the defective parts.

4.2 Purchaser's Responsibility:

The purchaser shall establish adequate inspection procedures to ensure that all requirements of this document are met. Emphasis shall be placed on the following aspects:

- a. Dimensional conformance
- b. Material, finish and workmanship
- c. Marking
- d. Pressure test
- e. Electrical test

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4.3 Classification of Inspections:

The examining and testing of the hose assemblies are classified as follows:

- a. Qualification inspections
- b. Quality conformance inspections

4.4 Qualification Inspections:

The qualification inspections outlined herein are intended to qualify a manufacturer's hose construction and end fitting attachment method only. The configuration of the outlet ports shall be as described on the applicable standard or drawing. A number shall be assigned for each attachment method and hose construction used for qualification. The attachment method and hose shall be fully described in the test report by design standard drawings. All other end connections shall also be considered qualified, provided the hose and hose attachment method have not been altered.

- 4.4.1 Test Specimens: Seven hose assemblies of each hose size shall be used for qualifying performance of the manufacturer's product except size code 08 shall have eight hose assemblies. Using flareless end fitting configurations, the Table 5 standard "AS series" hose assemblies shall be used for qualifying hose assemblies to this document.

TABLE 5 - Test Specimen Configurations

Specimen Number	Basic Part Number	Size Code 06	Size Code 08	Size Code 10	Size Code 12	Size Code 16
1 (STR-45°)	AS5421	G0180B2	H0180B2	J0180B2	K0220B2	M0290B2
2 (STR-90°)	AS5421	G0180C2	H0180C2	J0180C2	K0220C2	M0290C2
3 (STR-STR)	AS5421	G0180A1	H0200A1	J0200A1	K0240A1	M0240A1
4 (STR-STR)	AS5421	G0180A1	H0200A1	J0200A1	K0240A1	M0240A1
5 (STR-STR)	AS5421	G0480A1	H0480A1	J0480A1	K0480A1	M0480A1
6 (STR-STR)	AS5421	G0480A1	H0480A1	J0480A1	K0480A1	M0480A1
7 (STR-90°)	AS5421	G0700C2	H0700C2	J0700C2	K0700C2	M0700C2
8 (STR-STR)	AS5421	-	H0480A1	-	-	-

- 4.4.2 Test Schedule and Sequence: The test specimens shall be subjected to qualification tests in the order indicated in Table 6.

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TABLE 6 - Test Schedule and Sequence

Test Title	Paragraph Number	Specimen Number	Specimen Number	Specimen Number	Specimen Number	Specimen Number	Specimen Number	Specimen Number	Specimen Number
		/1/ /4/ 1	/1/ /4/ 2	/1/ /4/ 3	/1/ /4/ 4	/1/ /4/ 5	/1/ /4/ 6	/1/ /4/ 7	/1/ /4/ 8
1. Examination of Product	4.6.1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Proof Pressure Test	4.6.2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Electrical Connection Test	4.6.3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Electrical Tests	4.6.4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Operational Test	4.6.5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6. Length and Diameter Change Test	4.6.6	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Repeated Freeze Test	4.6.7	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Bend Radius Test	4.6.8	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
9. Hose Droop Test	4.6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
10. Vacuum Strength Test	4.6.10	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
11. Tensile Strength Test	4.6.11	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
12. High Temperature Compliance Test	4.6.12	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
13. Low Temperature Compliance Test	4.6.13	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
14. Altitude Test	4.6.14	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
15. Heating Efficiency Test	4.6.15	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
16. Thermostat Elec. Function Test	4.6.16	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
17. Max. Normal Operating Temp. Test	4.6.17	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
18. Fail Safe Test	4.6.18	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
19. Thermostat Endurance /2/	4.6.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Heating Element Endurance Test /4/	4.6.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
21. Vibration Test	4.6.21	-	X /5/	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Odor and Taste Test	4.6.22	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
23. Humidity Resistance Test	4.6.23	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Fungus Resistance Test /3/	4.6.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Burst Pressure Test	4.6.25	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-
26. Flammability Test /3/	4.6.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Adhesion Test /3/	4.6.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

/1/ See Table 6 for hose end fitting configuration and length.

/2/ Test to be performed by the thermostat manufacturer.

/3/ Bulk hose or specimen cut from hose assembly, lengths as specified by applicable test procedure.

/4/ Only size code 08 has 8 specimens.

/5/ Vibration test only on size -12.

4.5 Quality Conformance Inspections:

Quality conformance inspections shall consist of the following:

- a. Individual tests (100% inspection)
- b. Periodic control tests

4.5.1 Individual Tests (Acceptance Tests): Each production hose assembly shall be subjected to the following:

- a. Examination of product in accordance with 4.6.1
- b. Proof pressure test in accordance with 4.6.2, except 1 min duration
- c. Electrical connection test in accordance with 4.6.3
- d. Electrical tests in accordance with 4.6.4
- e. Thermostat closing, resistance and current draw tests of 4.6.5.1.1 and 4.6.5.2.1

4.5.2 Periodic Control Tests: The following tests shall be performed on three hose assemblies per size code selected at random from a production run when the supplier has manufactured an accumulated total of no more than 18,000 linear feet of the hose assemblies, all of one size code, made to this document since the last Periodic Control Test.

- a. Individual tests of 4.5.1 (all hose assemblies)
- b. Repeated freeze test per 4.6.7 (one hose assembly)
- c. Bend radius test per 4.6.8 (one hose assembly)
- d. Tensile test per 4.6.11 (one hose assembly)
- e. Adhesion test per 4.6.27 (bulk hose only)

4.6 Test Methods:

4.6.1 Examination of Product: All test specimens shall be examined to verify dimensional and material compliance with the applicable hose assembly standards or drawing.

4.6.2 Proof Pressure Test: All test specimens shall be subjected to a room temperature proof pressure test with clean tap water or compressed air while immersed under water to a maximum proof pressure of 250 psig. Pressure shall be maintained for a minimum of 5 min (see 3.5.1).

4.6.3 Electrical Connection Test: All test specimens shall be subjected to a lead wire pull test by applying a 12 lb load to the ends of the lead wire normal to the hose. Upon completion of the test, the test specimen shall be subject to examination of product in accordance with 4.6.1 and electrical test in accordance with 4.6.4 (see 3.5.2).

4.6.4 Electrical Tests: All test specimens except bulk hose specimens.

4.6.4.1 Linear Resistance Test: The test specimen shall have the lead wires of an ohmmeter connected to each end fitting and the fitting to fitting resistance measured.

- 4.6.4.2 Insulation Resistance Test: The lead wires of the test specimen shall be connected together and attached to one lead of a high range megohmmeter. The other lead from the megohmmeter shall be connected to one of the fittings on the test unit. The instrument shall have an output voltage of 500 VDC. The instrument shall have scale divisions which will permit an accuracy of $\pm 10\%$ at the minimum specified value of insulation resistance.

Components or parts which are subject to possible damage from test voltages shall be electrically isolated before performing insulation-resistance tests (see 3.5.3.2).

- 4.6.4.3 Dielectric Strength Test: The lead wires of the test specimen shall be connected together and attached to one lead of a hypot. The other lead from the hypot shall be connected to one of the fittings on the test specimen. A voltage of 1500 VAC RMS ± 50 VAC 60 Hz shall be applied at the uniform rate of 250 to 500 VAC per second for a duration of 60 s maximum and the leakage current recorded. The insulation resistance test of 4.6.4.2 shall then be repeated (see 3.5.3.3). On any re-run of the dielectric strength test the voltage level shall be 80% of the previously used voltage levels.

- 4.6.5 Operational Tests: All test specimens except bulk hose specimens.

- 4.6.5.1 Thermostat Closing Temperature and Heater Wire Resistance: The test specimen shall be completely filled with tap water and both ends capped in an unpressurized condition. As shown in Figure 2, provisions shall be made for using three thermocouples for measuring the inside water temperature. Two thermocouples shall be placed inside the test specimen located between 1 and 2 in from each end of the hose assembly. The third thermocouple shall be placed inside of the test specimen within 1 in of the middle of the hose. A fourth thermocouple shall be attached onto the housing of the controlling thermostat on the test specimen to monitor the opening and closing temperatures.

The test specimen shall be placed into an environmental test chamber, as shown in Figure 2, and the test chamber temperature reduced at an approximate rate of 1 °F per minute to $+35\text{ °F} \pm 5\text{ °F}$. The closing temperature of the controlling thermostat and the water temperature shall be recorded at the moment a digital ohmmeter connected to the two leads of the test specimen registers a finite resistance value. The measured resistance of the test specimen shall be recorded (see 3.5.4.1).

- 4.6.5.1.1 Acceptance Test Method: The production hose assembly shall be placed in a cold chamber set at a maximum of $+35\text{ °F}$ as shown in Figure 2, except no thermocouples shall be attached. After the thermostat closes, the measured resistance value of the hose assembly shall be recorded.

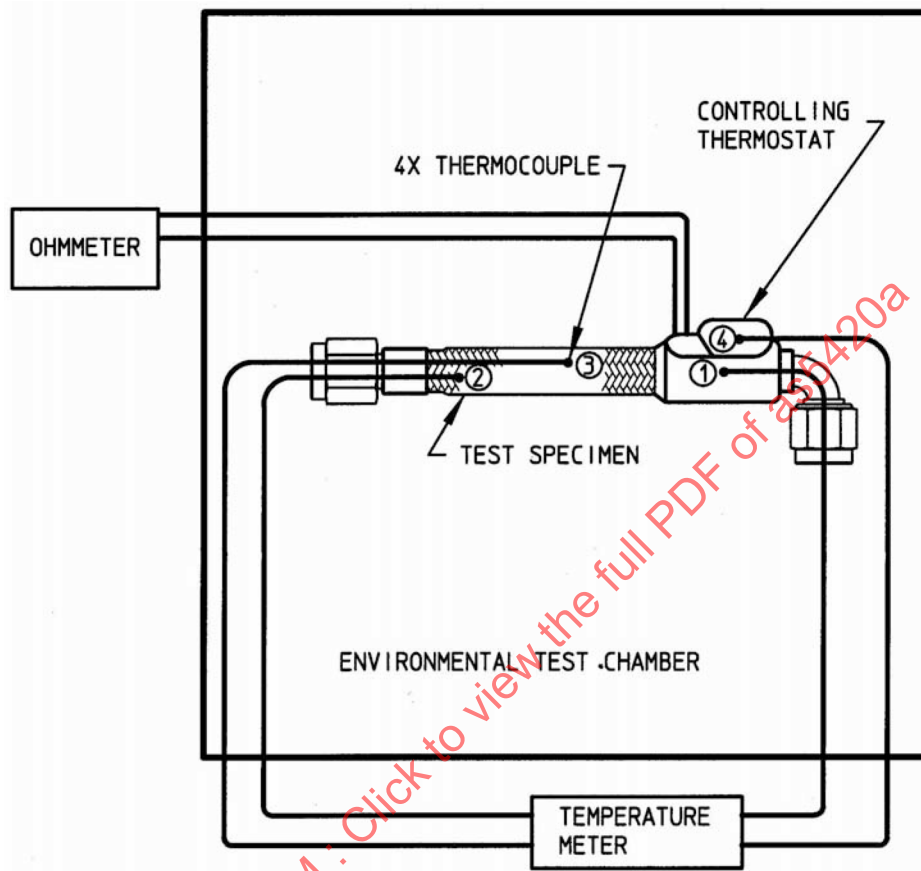


FIGURE 2- Test Set-up for Thermostat Closing Temperature and Heater Wire Resistance Tests

4.6.5.2 Thermostat Opening Temperature: While still maintaining a test chamber temperature of $+35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$, the electrical leads of the test specimen shall be connected to a 115 VAC 60 Hz power supply with an ammeter connected in series as shown in the test setup on Figure 3. The test specimen shall be energized and the current draw shall be recorded. The test specimen shall then be de-energized and stabilized at $+35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$. The lead wires of the test specimen shall be connected to a digital ohmmeter. The test chamber temperature shall be raised at an approximate rate of 1°F per minute until the thermostat opens as evidenced by the resistance reading change shown by the ohmmeter. The thermocouple temperatures at the moment of change shall be recorded (see 3.5.4.2).

4.6.5.2.1 Acceptance Test Method: While still in the cold chamber of 4.6.5.1.1, the electrical leads of the hose assembly shall be connected to a 115 VAC 60 Hz power supply with an ammeter connected in series as shown in Figure 3. The hose assembly shall be energized and the current draw measured and recorded. The hose assembly shall be removed from the cold chamber and allowed to stabilize at ambient temperature and a digital ohmmeter connected to the hose assembly lead wires. The resistance reading shall be "OL" (∞) indicating that the thermostat has opened.

4.6.6 Hose Length and Diameter Change Test: Test specimen No. 1 of each size code shall be placed in a straight unpressurized position. A standard 10.000 in ± 0.015 gage length shall be marked off on each hose and the actual length recorded. The hose diameter shall be measured at three locations randomly selected within the 10.000 in gage length and the measurements averaged.

The test specimens shall then be pressurized to 125 psig ± 5 psig with either tap water or compressed air for 30 min minimum after which, while pressurized, the hose diameter and gage length shall again be measured and the diameters averaged in the same locations as were the first measurements (see 3.5.5).

4.6.7 Repeated Freeze Test: Test specimen No. 2 of each size code shall be completely filled with tap water and both ends capped in an unpressurized condition. Thermocouples shall be placed in the test specimen as shown in Figure 3. The test specimen shall be placed into an environmental test chamber set at $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ and allowed to soak until the highest inside temperature is $+25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$. The specimen shall then be energized with 115.0 VAC RMS ± 0.5 VAC 60 Hz until the lowest inside temperature is $+40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$. The specimen shall be de-energized and the above sequence shall be repeated, without the addition of any make-up water, for a total of 20 freeze/thaw cycles.

After completion of the 20 freeze/thaw cycles the test specimen shall be subjected to the proof pressure test in accordance with 4.6.2 (see 3.5.6).

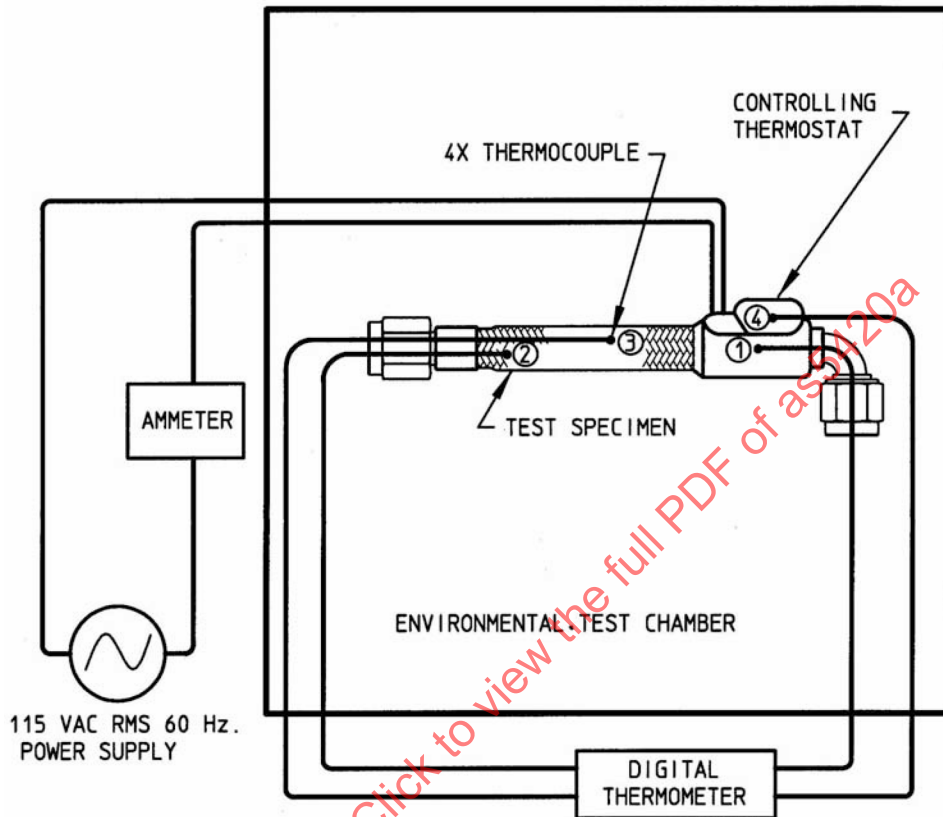


FIGURE 3 - Test Set-up for Thermostat Opening Temperature, Repeated Freeze and Normal Operating Temperature Tests

4.6.7 (Continued):

The test specimen shall then be filled with water and placed in a cold box stabilized at $-65^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$ for a minimum period of 6 hours. The hose assembly shall be held horizontally and shall then be dropped 4 ft onto a concrete floor. The hose assembly shall then be allowed to reach room temperature at which point the water within the hose assembly shall be checked. Makeup water shall be added where necessary to compensate for hose expansion. The entire freeze test sequence shall be repeated 20 times. After completion of the freeze cycles, the hose assembly shall then be proof pressure tested per 4.6.2 and subjected to the electrical tests of 4.6.4. (See 3.5.4.)

4.6.8 Bend Radius Test: Test specimen No. 5 of each size code shall have the hose OD measured in three places and the hose and the average diameter recorded. The test shall be conducted with the test specimen unpressurized.

- 4.6.8.1 The test specimen shall be placed into an environmental test chamber and allowed to soak for 4 h minimum at $+160\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$. Following the 4 h soak period, the test specimen shall be removed from the test chamber and, within 15 s of removal, the test specimen shall be bent a minimum of 180° around a test mandrel having a diameter equal to two times the minimum bend radius given in Table 2. The test specimen shall then be straightened, rotated 180° , and bent in the opposite direction for a minimum of 180° around the test mandrel, still within 15 s of removal. The hose OD shall be measured in three places along the hose and the average diameter recorded.
- 4.6.8.2 The test specimen shall be placed into an environmental test chamber and allowed to soak for 4 h minimum at $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$. Following the 4 h soak period, the bend test of 4.6.8.1 and the proof pressure test of 4.6.2 shall be repeated (see 3.5.7).
- 4.6.9 Hose Droop Test: Test specimen No. 7 of each size code shall be completely filled with tap water and both ends capped in an unpressurized condition. The test specimen shall be mounted horizontally and be supported at 20 in intervals with loop type support clamps. Without any external axial loads being applied to the test specimen the maximum hose droop between supports shall be measured as shown in Figure 4 (see 3.5.8).

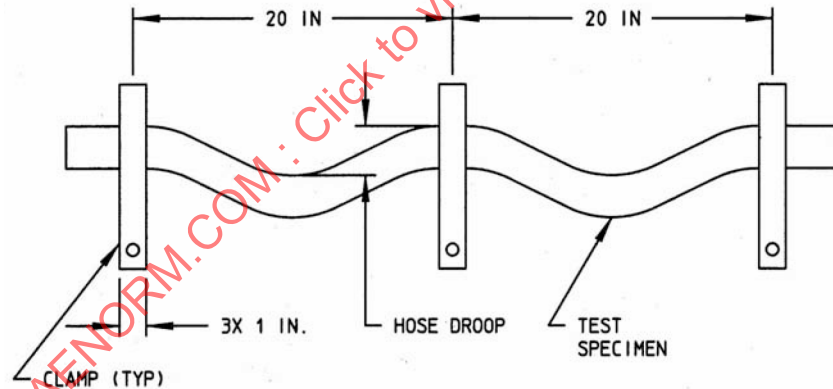


FIGURE 4 - Hose Droop Test Set-up

- 4.6.10 Vacuum Strength Test: Test specimen No. 3 of each size code shall be bent to the minimum bend radius specified in Table 2 and shall be maintained in this position during this test. The test specimen, with one end capped, shall be placed into an environmental test chamber and conditioned at $+160\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ for 10 min minimum. A suitable vacuum pump shall be used to evacuate the test specimen to a negative pressure equivalent to $22.00 \text{ in} \pm 0.25 \text{ in}$ of mercury (Hg). Negative pressure shall be maintained for 10 min minimum and after the 10 min period, the hose OD shall be measured at three locations randomly selected along the hose within the 10.000 in gage length while maintaining the vacuum and the measurements averaged (see 3.5.9).

- 4.6.11 Tensile Strength Test: Test specimen No. 4 of each size code shall be held vertically from one hose end fitting. The applicable dead weight load of Table 4 shall be applied for 30 s at the opposite hose end fitting of the test specimen (see 3.5.10).
- 4.6.12 High Temperature Compliance Test: Test specimen No. 6 in size code 08 only shall be subjected to this test. The test specimen shall be completely filled with tap water and both ends capped in an unpressurized condition, and placed into an environmental test chamber. Two thermocouples shall be used to monitor the temperature of the test specimen. Provisions shall be made to place one thermocouple inside the test specimen within 1 in of the middle of the hose. The second thermocouple shall be placed outside the test specimen within 1 in of the thermostat. A third thermocouple shall be placed near the center of the test chamber to monitor the test chamber temperature.

The test chamber temperature shall be raised to $+160\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$. After test specimen temperature stabilization, the thermocouple readings shall be recorded and the test chamber temperature shall be maintained for a duration of 48 h minimum. Upon completion of the 48 h soak duration the test specimen shall be returned to room temperature and allowed to stabilize for 1 h minimum and subjected to the operational test of 4.6.5. The test specimen shall be non-operating throughout the 48 h soak duration (see 3.5.11).

- 4.6.13 Low Temperature Compliance Test: Test specimen No. 6 in size code 08 only shall be subjected to this test. The test specimen shall be connected to an upper and lower hose assembly. The upper and lower hose connected to the test specimen shall be of the same hose size and watt density as the test specimen. The test assembly shall be arranged in such a way that the test specimen shall be the middle section of the three connected hose assemblies and shall maintain a constant $4^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}$ slope while coiled, as shown in Figure 5. The hose assemblies shall be completely filled with tap water and both ends capped in an unpressurized condition, and placed into an environmental test chamber without being in contact with the walls of the chamber. Provisions shall be made for using three thermocouples for measuring the inside water temperature. Two thermocouples shall be placed inside the test specimen, between 1 and 2 in from each end of the hose assembly. The third thermocouple shall be placed inside the test specimen within 1 in of the middle of the hose. A fourth thermocouple shall be placed near the center of the environmental test chamber.

The test chamber temperature shall be lowered to $-70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$. After test specimen temperature stabilization is reached, the test chamber temperature shall be maintained for a duration of 24 h minimum. Upon completion of the 24 h soak duration the test chamber temperature shall be adjusted to $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ and the test specimen stabilized at $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$. The test specimen and the connecting hose assemblies shall then be energized with 115.0 VAC RMS ± 0.5 VAC 60 Hz. The temperature at which the internal water stabilizes shall be recorded along with the test chamber temperature.

Upon completion of the low temperature test, the test specimen shall be returned to room temperature and allowed to stabilize for 1 h minimum and subjected to the electrical test of 4.6.4 (see 3.5.12).

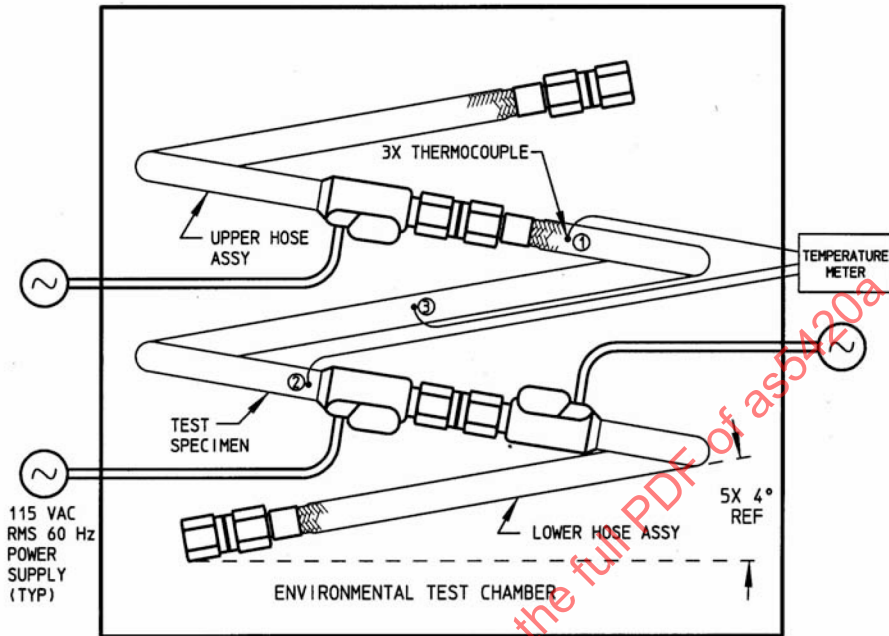


FIGURE 5 - Low Temperature Compliance Test Set-up

4.6.14 Altitude Test: Test specimen No. 5 in size code 08 only shall be subjected to this test. The test specimen shall be completely filled with tap water and the ends capped. The electrical leads of the test specimen shall be connected to a 0 to 140 VAC 60 Hz variable power supply with an ammeter connected in series as shown in the test setup on Figure 6. Provisions shall be made for using three thermocouples for measuring the inside water temperature. Two thermocouples shall be placed inside the test specimen, between 1 and 2 in from each end of the hose assembly. The third thermocouple shall be placed inside of the test specimen within 1 in of the middle of the hose. A fourth thermocouple shall be attached onto the housing of the controlling thermostat on the test specimen to monitor the opening and closing temperatures. The test specimen shall then be placed inside the environmental test chamber set at $-40^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$ and allowed to stabilize for 2 h minimum at standard atmospheric pressure. The test shall be conducted in the following sequence:

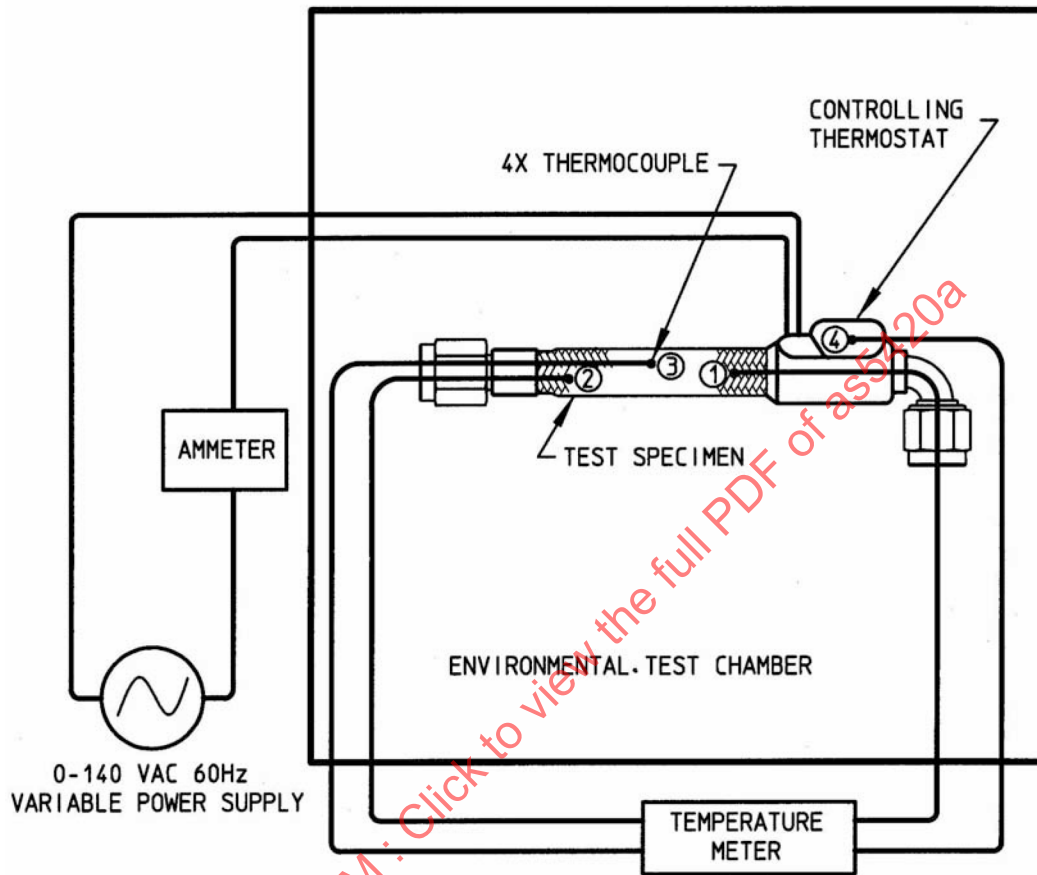


FIGURE 6 - Test Set-up for Altitude, Heating Efficiency and Thermostat Electrical Function Tests

4.6.14 (Continued):

- a. The test specimen shall be energized at 122.0 VAC RMS $\pm$ 0.5 VAC 60 Hz. Following a warm-up time not exceeding 15 min, a reading of the current draw shall be recorded. The test specimen shall be allowed to stabilize for 1 h minimum while energized and with the environmental test chamber temperature maintained at -40 °F. The test specimen temperature shall be recorded.
- b. The test chamber pressure shall be reduced to 8.28 psia $\pm$ 0.50 psia to simulate an altitude of 15,000 ft. Upon reaching the chamber pressure of 8.28 psia, the test specimen current draw shall be recorded. The test chamber pressure shall be maintained for 2 h minimum. The test specimen temperature shall be recorded.
- c. The test specimen shall be de-energized and removed from the test chamber. The test specimen shall be allowed to stabilize at room temperature for 1 h minimum. The test specimen shall be subjected to examination of product of 4.6.1 and electrical test of 4.6.4 (see 3.5.13).

4.6.15 Heating Efficiency: Test specimen No. 5 of each size code shall be completely filled with tap water and both ends capped in an unpressurized condition. Provisions shall be made for using three thermocouples for measuring the inside water temperature. Two thermocouples shall be placed inside the test specimen, between 1 and 2 in from each end of the hose assembly. The third thermocouple shall be placed inside of the test specimen within 1 in of the middle of the hose. A fourth thermocouple shall be attached onto the housing of the controlling thermostat on the test specimen to monitor the opening and closing temperatures as shown in Figure 6.

After the test chamber temperature reaches -40 °F $\pm$ 5 °F, the test specimen shall then be placed inside the environmental test chamber and energized with 104.0 VAC RMS $\pm$ 0.5 VAC 60 Hz. The test chamber temperature shall be lowered to -40 °F $\pm$ 5 °F. The test specimen shall be allowed to stabilize for 1 h minimum. The test specimen temperatures shall be recorded (see 3.5.14).

4.6.16 Thermostat Electrical Function Verification: Test specimen No. 3 of each size code shall be completely filled with tap water and both ends capped in an unpressurized condition. Provisions shall be made for using three thermocouples for measuring the inside water temperature. Two thermocouples shall be placed inside the test specimen, between 1 and 2 in from each end of the hose assembly. The third thermocouple shall be placed inside of the test specimen within 1 in of the middle of the hose. A fourth thermocouple shall be attached onto the housing of the controlling thermostat on the test specimen to monitor the opening and closing temperatures as shown in Figure 6. The test specimen shall then be placed inside the environmental test chamber set at +35 °F $\pm$ 5 °F.

4.6.16 (Continued):

The test specimen shall be energized at 133.5 VAC RMS $\pm$ 0.5 VAC 60 Hz. The test chamber temperature shall be maintained at +35 °F until the thermostat closes, and the amount of current draw shall be recorded. The test chamber temperature shall then be raised to the minimum thermostat closing temperature of +40 °F and maintained at this temperature for 24 h. The test specimen temperatures shall be recorded. Upon completion of the 24 h test duration the test specimen shall be removed from the test chamber and allowed to stabilize at room temperature. The test specimen shall be subjected to the electrical test of 4.6.4. The results shall be recorded. The resistance of the test specimen shall be recorded before and after the electrical power requirement test (see 3.5.15).

- 4.6.17 Maximum Normal Operating Temperature: Test specimen No. 6 of each size code shall be completely filled with tap water and both ends capped in an unpressurized condition. Provisions shall be made for using three thermocouples for measuring the inside water temperature. Two thermocouples shall be placed inside the test specimen, between 1 to 2 in from each end of the hose assembly. The third thermocouple shall be placed inside of the test specimen within 1 in of the middle of the hose. A fourth thermocouple shall be attached onto the housing of the controlling thermostat on the test specimen to monitor the opening and closing temperatures as shown in Figure 3. The test specimen shall then be placed inside the environmental test chamber set at +35 °F $\pm$ 5 °F.

After the test specimen temperature stabilizes at +35 °F the test specimen shall be energized at 115.0 VAC RMS $\pm$ 0.5 VAC 60 Hz. The test chamber temperature shall be raised at a rate of 5 °F per minute to the minimum thermostat closing temperature of +40 °F. The test specimen thermostat shall be allowed to cycle "on" and "off" for two cycles before increasing the test chamber temperature by 1 °F over the minimum thermostat closing temperature. The sequence shall be repeated until the test specimen fails to cycle "on" and "off". The maximum test chamber temperature setting at which the thermostat fails to cycle "on" and "off" shall be recorded along with the maximum test specimen temperature readings for each cycle at each thermocouple location (see 3.5.16).

- 4.6.18 Fail Safe Test: Test specimen No. 5 of each size code shall be subjected to a fail safe test. A section of the controlling thermostat housing shall be removed on each of the test specimens to expose the lead wire connections of the thermostat. The thermostat leads shall be connected together disabling the thermostat. The test specimens shall be completely dry. Provisions shall be made for using three thermocouples for measuring the inside hose temperature. Two thermocouples shall be placed inside the test specimen, between 1 and 2 in from each end of the hose assembly. The third thermocouple shall be placed inside of the test specimen within 1 in of the middle of the hose. The test specimen shall then be placed inside the environmental test chamber set at +160 °F $\pm$ 5 °F.

After the test specimen temperature stabilizes at +160 °F the test specimen shall be energized at 115.0 VAC RMS $\pm$ 0.5 VAC 60 Hz until the test specimen temperature stabilizes.

4.6.18 (Continued):

The thermocouple readings shall be recorded. The test specimen shall then be allowed to return to room temperature. Upon completion of the fail safe test, the test specimen shall be subjected to the electrical test of 4.6.4 and the proof pressure test of 4.6.2 (see 3.5.17).

The dielectric strength test of 4.6.4.3 shall be performed with the test specimen submerged in 95% tap water and 5% sodium chloride solution by weight, except for the section where the thermostat housing was removed.

4.6.19 Thermostat Endurance Test: The thermostat manufacturer shall provide test data demonstrating that the thermostat has been tested and complies with the 124,000 cycles of opening and closing requirement (see 3.5.18).

4.6.20 Heater Element Endurance Test: Test specimen No. 8 in size code 08 only shall be subjected to this test. The test specimen shall be subjected to continuous operation for 4800 h at maximum normal operating temperature. The heater elements shall be energized at 115.0 VAC RMS $\pm$ 0.5 VAC 60 Hz with an ammeter connected in series, by-passing the thermostat. The test specimens shall be energized continuously at room temperature and in an open environment. The test specimen temperatures shall be monitored using two thermocouples. One thermocouple shall be placed inside of the test specimen within 1 in of the middle of the hose. The second thermocouple shall monitor the outside surface temperature of the test specimen and shall be placed within 1 in of the middle of the hose.

The test specimen shall be connected to a 90° elbow tube fixture as shown in Figure 7 and suspended horizontally. The test specimen and apparatus shall be completely filled with tap water prior to being energized. The temperature and current draw of the test specimen shall be recorded weekly to insure proper operation of the heating element. The test specimen may be connected in series with a MS or AN type union or tested separately. The water inside the test specimen may be circulated or water may be added during the 4800 h test.

The test unit shall be subjected to examination of product in accordance with 4.6.1 along with resistance readings before and after the heater element endurance test (see 3.5.19).

4.6.21 Vibration Test: Test specimen No. 2 in size code 12 only shall be subjected to this test.

4.6.21.1 General: The test specimen shall be completely filled with tap water in an unpressurized condition and shall be non-operating at all times. All vibration testing shall be performed using the test fixturing of Figure 8. The test specimen as shown in Figure 8 shall be subjected to the vibration test in accordance with RTCA/DO 160, Section 8, Robust Vibration for Fuselage mounted equipment, except only the X and Y axes shall be used and the test specimen shall be non-operating.

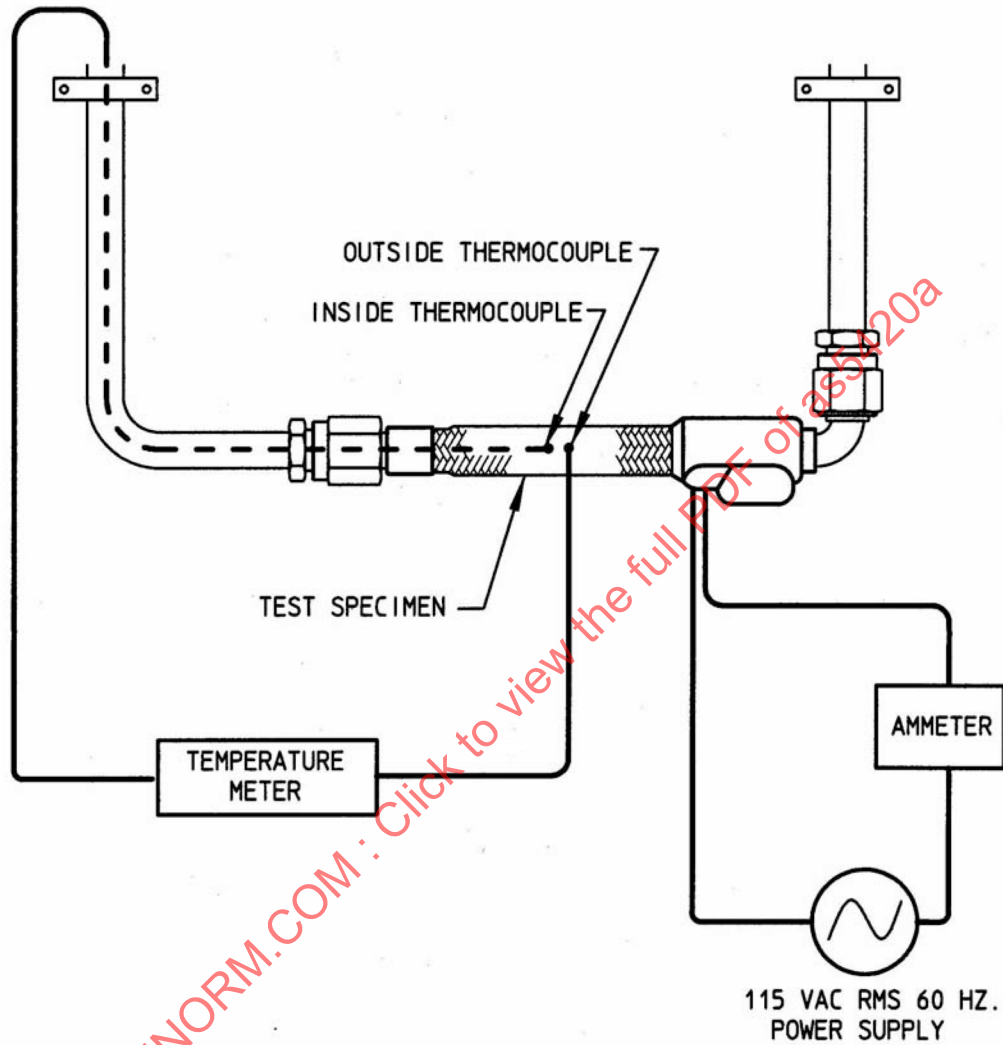


FIGURE 7 - Heating Element Endurance Test Set-up