

Hose Testing Procedure

A-028

Date: 6-9-1998

1. Lay out hose to be tested in lines of convenient length. Make sure that lines are straight and without kinks or twists. Record identifying numbers of length to be tested. Examine all gaskets. Worn or cracked gaskets should be replaced.
2. Connect a fire department engine at a suitable location to provide the source of water and pressure for testing.
3. Connect lines to be tested to hose test gate valve, which is connected to engine outlet by short length of 2 1/2" hose. Attach nozzle to the far end of the lines.
4. With the test gate valve open and nozzle open, fill hose with water at a pressure not to exceed 100 psi. After the line is charged and all air has been exhausted, close the nozzle slowly and close the test gate valve.
5. Check all couplings for leakage and tighten couplings with spanners where necessary. Mark each end of the hose around coupling with pencil. This is to determine if there is any coupling movement during test.
6. With the test gate valve open, raise the pressure slowly to 250 psi and hold the test pressure for 5 minutes. During this time, walk down the line and inspect for coupling leaks or pin holes in hose. Personnel should keep a distance of at least 15 feet from hose except as necessary to inspect couplings.
7. After 5 minutes, reduce engine speed to idle, disengage pump, and open drain valve on engine to reduce pressure. When pressure drops below 100 psi, open nozzle slowly to finish relieving pressure, close gates, and disconnect lines.
8. Observe marks placed on hose at back of couplings. If couplings have moved, leaks observed, or hose burst, a tag should be affixed to it describing the problem, and it should be noted on the Annual Hose Test Record Form.
9. Hose records should also be marked to indicate the condition of each length tested.
10. After testing, hose should be properly drained and dried.