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**ORDINANCE
FOR
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
PERTAINING TO FIRE SUCTION HOSES**

**(Ordinance of the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 25
of October 15, 1986)**

**LATEST UPDATE: Ordinance of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
and Communications No. 48 of March 31, 2008**

In accordance with the provision of Article 21-16-3 paragraph (1) of the Fire Service Act (Act No. 186 of 1948), the ordinance to wholly revise the Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Fire Suction Hoses (Ordinance of the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 7 of 1970) shall be specified as follows.

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Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Fire Suction Hoses (Article 1~4)

CHAPTER 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

(Purpose)

Article 1 This Ordinance covers the technical specifications applicable to fire suction pumps.

(Definitions)

Article 2 In this Ordinance, the meanings of the terms listed in the following items shall be prescribed respectively in these items.

- (i) Fire suction hose: A conduit pipe used for water suction through its connection with a suction port of a power fire pump [as provided for in Article 2 item (i) of the Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Power Fire Pumps (Ordinance of the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 24 of 1986; hereinafter referred to as the “Pump Specifications Ordinance”)]
- (ii) Suction hose for large volume foam turret: A fire suction hose used for an automotive fire appliance for large volume foam turret (as provided for in Article 2 item (iv) of the Pump Specifications Ordinance) or a portable fire pump for a large volume foam turret (prescribed in Article 2 item (v) of the Pump Specifications Ordinance) which is only used for the intended purpose as disaster prevention equipment for a large volume foam turret as prescribed for in Article 13 paragraph (3) of the Ministerial Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on the Prevention of Disasters at Petroleum Industrial Complexes and Other Petroleum Facilities (Cabinet Order No. 129 of 1976)
- (iii) Nominal bore: Design inside diameter of a suction hose for large volume foam turret [unit: millimetres (mm)]

CHAPTER 2 FIRE SUCTION HOSES

(Structure)

Article 3 The structure of a fire suction hose (excluding suction hoses for a large volume foam turret; the same shall apply in the rest of this Chapter) shall conform to each of the following items.

- (i) There shall be no such defects as flaws, air bubbles and cracks and the inner surface shall have no creases or other uneven portions.
- (ii) Reinforcing bands shall be covered with rubber (meaning natural rubber or a derivative; the same shall apply hereinafter), synthetic rubber or synthetic resin.
- (iii) Portions where cloth or reinforcing band (excluding those made of a synthetic resin) is exposed shall have received waterproofing treatment, such as the application of a water-repellent paint or a rubber cover.

(Inside Diameter)

Article 4 A fire suction hose shall be classified into one of the nominal diameter classes listed in the left-hand column of the following table based on the dimension of its inside diameter and its inside diameter shall be a dimension within the range listed in the right-hand column of the following table in correspondence with its nominal diameter class in the case where it is measured by inside diameter dimension measuring method D for a hose specified by JIS [Japan Industrial Standards set forth in Article 17 paragraph (1) of the Industrial Standardization Act (Act No. 185 of 1949); the same shall apply hereinafter] K6330-1 (Test methods for rubber and plastic hoses ... Part 1: Methods of measurement of dimensions of hoses and hose assemblies); provided, however, that this shall not apply to the portion to be fixed to the fixing section (excluding the barb fitting type) of a metal coupling.

Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Fire Suction Hoses (Article 4~5)

Nominal Diameter Class	Inside Diameter Measures (D: mm)
150	$152 \leq D \leq 156$
140	$140 \leq D \leq 144$
125	$127 \leq D \leq 131$
115	$114 \leq D \leq 117$
100	$102 \leq D \leq 105$
90	$89 \leq D \leq 92$
75	$76 \leq D \leq 79$
65	$63.5 \leq D \leq 66.5$
50	$51 \leq D \leq 54$
40	$38 \leq D \leq 41$
25	$26 \leq D \leq 28$

(Materials)

Article 5 The materials used for a fire suction hose shall conform to each of the following items.

- (i) Rubber, synthetic rubber and synthetic resins (excluding those used for reinforcing bands; the same shall apply hereinafter) shall meet each of the following items.
 - (a) The tensile strength shall be 13 MPa or more for rubber and 11 MPa or more for synthetic rubber and synthetic resin in the case where the tensile test in JIS K6251 (Rubber, vulcanised or thermoplastics ... Determination of tensile stress-strain properties) is conducted.
 - (b) The tensile strength shall be 9 MPa or more for rubber and 8 MPa or more for synthetic rubber and synthetic resin in the case where the air oven aging test [meaning the test where the tensile test listed in (a) is conducted after standing for 96 hours in a temperature range of between 69°C and 71°C].
 - (c) The elongation shall be 420% or more for rubber and 260% or more for synthetic rubber and synthetic resin in the case where the tensile test listed in (a) is conducted.
- (ii) In the case of rubber and synthetic rubber, the tension set calculated by the following equation shall be 25% or less in addition to their meeting those requirements prescribed in the preceding item.

$$\text{Permanent elongation (\%)} = \{(L_1 - L_0) \div L_0\} \times 100$$

Where,

L₀: Distance between the bench marks attached to the test specimen sampled by the method specified in JIS K6251 (Rubber, vulcanised or thermoplastics ... Determination of tensile stress-strain properties) (hereinafter referred to as "the specimen" in the rest of this item) (Unit: mm; hereinafter referred to as "the bench mark distance" in the rest of this item)

L₁: Bench mark distance measured after the specimen is stretched to a length equivalent to approximately one-half of the elongation calculated in the tensile test specified in JIS K6251 (Rubber, vulcanised or thermoplastics ... Determination of tensile stress-strain properties) for a period of 10 minutes, followed by standing for 10 minutes after sudden contraction

- (iii) Synthetic resins shall meet the requirements in the following in addition to their meeting those requirements prescribed in item (i).
 - (a) In the case where the mass is measured after standing in a dryer for 24 hours or more at room temperature and which is again measured after suspension in a dryer of which the temperature is 98°C or higher but 102°C or lower for 48 hours, followed by cooling in the dryer at room temperature, the loss in weight calculated by the following equation shall be 1% or less.

Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Fire Suction Hoses (Article 5~8)

$$\text{Loss in weight (\%)} = \{(W_1 - W_2) \div W_1\} \times 100$$

Where,

W_1 : Mass before heating (Unit: grams)

W_2 : Mass after heating (Unit: grams)

- (b) A synthetic resin used for a fire suction hose which has no reinforcing layer shall not suffer from any cracks and its permanent elongation measured 10 minutes after removal of the load shall be 30% or less in the case where a Type 1 dumbbell shaped specimen prescribed in JIS K6251 (Rubber, vulcanised or thermoplastics ... Determination of tensile stress-strain properties), which is sampled along the axial direction of the fire suction hose, is fixed at one end and is continually subjected to the value of the load listed in the following table in correspondence with its nominal diameter class at the other end for 30 minutes.

Nominal Diameter Class	Load (newtons)
150	680
140	630
125	760
115	680
100	1,140
90	1,000
75	1,030
65	850
50	680
40	60
25	40

- (iv) Metal reinforcing bands shall not rust in the case where they have undergone a cycle of spraying for 6 hours and standing for 18 hours specified in JIS Z2371 (Methods for salt spray testing) for four times.

(Adhesion Strength Between Layers)

Article 6 The adhesion strength between the layers of a fire suction hose shall be that when a load of 50 newtons is applied outside the reinforcing bands and between the layers at the fixing section of a metal coupling or 70 newtons inside the reinforcing bands for one minute using the specimen in JIS K6330-6 (Test methods for rubber and plastic hoses ... Part 6: Determination of adhesion between components), the peeling distance shall be 25 mm or less. In this case, the specimen shall have a vertical cut face against the axial direction and shall have a ring shape with a length of between 24.5 mm and 25.5 mm.

(Length)

Article 7 The length of a fire suction hose shall be in the range between the length indicated on the said fire suction hose and 105% of the said length.

(Mass)

Article 8 The mass of a fire suction hose shall be that listed in the following table or less per 1 meter (m) of length in correspondence with the nominal diameter class in the dry state.

Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Fire Suction Hoses (Article 8~11)

Nominal Diameter Class	Mass (kilogram: kg)
150	12.0
140	10.0
125	8.5
115	7.5
100	6.0
90	5.0
75	4.0
65	3.0
50	2.5
40	1.2
25	1.0

(Bending)

Article 9 The end portion of a fire suction hose of which the length is equivalent to four times the inside diameter of the said fire suction hose shall not suffer from any abnormality when the tests set forth in the following article through Article 12 are conducted after repetitive bending by 60 degrees for a fire suction hose of which the nominal diameter class is 75 or less or 45 degrees for a fire suction hose of which the nominal diameter class is 90 or 100 at a rate of six times per minute for 2,000 times in the state where a metal coupling is attached to the hose.

(Withstanding Pressure)

Article 10 A fire suction hose of 1 m or longer in length with one end blocked shall not suffer from any cracks, water leakage or deformation in the case where a water pressure at the value listed in the following table is applied for 5 minutes in correspondence with the state and nominal diameter class listed in the said table.

(Unit: MPa)

Nominal Diameter Class	State			
	Straight	Bent so that the radius of the curvature is 0.75 m	Bent so that the radius of the curvature is 0.5 m	Bent so that the radius of the curvature is 0.25 m
150	0.6	0.5		
140	0.6	0.5		
125	0.8	0.6		
115	0.8	0.6		
100	1.5		1.2	
90	1.5		1.2	
75	1.8		1.5	
65	1.8		1.5	
50	1.8		1.5	
40	0.2			0.2
25	0.2			0.2

(Resistance to Negative Pressure)

Article 11 A fire suction hose of 1 m or more in length with one end blocked shall not suffer from any peeling, cracks, water leakage or deformation and from shrinkage of 10% or more for a fire suction hose of which the nominal diameter class is between 150 and 50 and 20% or more for a hose of which the nominal diameter class is 40 or 25 when it is left standing for 10 minutes with the degree of the vacuum inside the said fire suction hose being 94 KPa or more and its shrinkage within 10 minutes after return to the atmospheric pressure shall become 2% or less.

Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Fire Suction Hoses (Article 12~13)

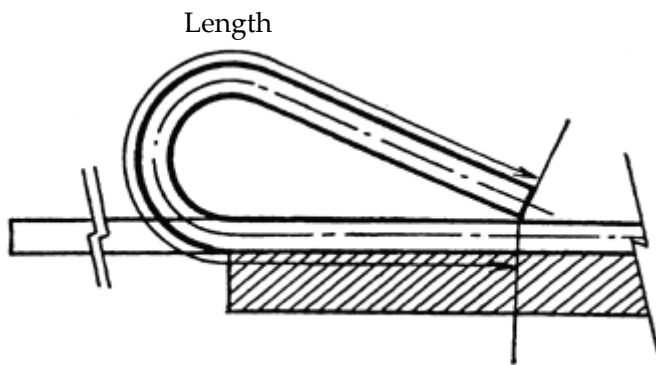
(Elongation)

Article 12 The elongation of a fire suction hose shall be 20% or less for a hose of which the nominal diameter class is between 150 and 50 and 35% or less for a hose of which the nominal diameter class is 40 or 25 in the case where water pressure at the value listed in the table in Article 10 to be applied at the straight state is applied for 5 minutes and the elongation within 10 minutes after removal of the water pressure shall become 5% or less.

(Bending Properties)

Article 13 With a fire suction hose (excluding those of which the nominal diameter class is 150 through 115; the same shall apply in the following paragraph), the load required to bend its section of the length listed in the following table by 180° as shown in the following figure in correspondence with its nominal diameter class shall be 100 newtons or less in the case where the temperature prescribed in Article 16 paragraph (1) is the upper limit of the operating temperature range or 200 newtons or less in the case where the said temperature is the lower limit, and the said fire suction hose shall not suffer from any cracks or deformation when it is bent.

Nominal Diameter Class	Length (cm)
100	280
90	225
75	190
65	170
50	155
40	140
25	90



- (2) A fire suction hose shall not suffer from any cracks or deformation in the case where it is left for 24 hours in the state of being wound twice and fixed as shown in Figure 1 below and also fixed with a circumferential length being the length listed in the table in the preceding paragraph in correspondence with its nominal diameter class and, the residual strain (calculated by the equation shown in Figure 2 below) in the case where one end is fixed as shown in Figure 2 with the hose being vertically hung after one wound portion is unwound so that another wound portion becomes the load for the unwound portion shall become 5% or less of the length listed in the table in the said paragraph in correspondence with the nominal diameter class within 3 minutes.

Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Fire Suction Hoses (Article 13~14)

Figure 1

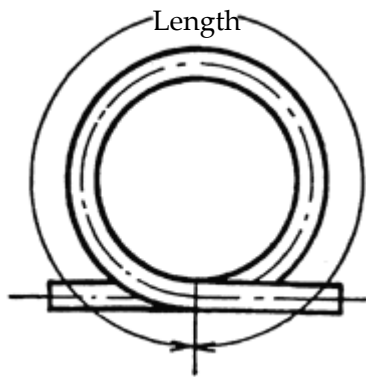
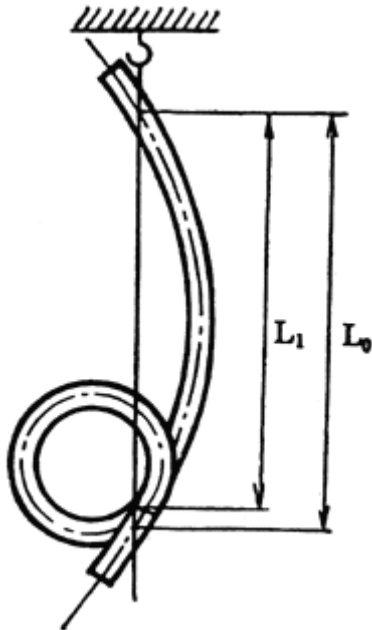


Figure 2

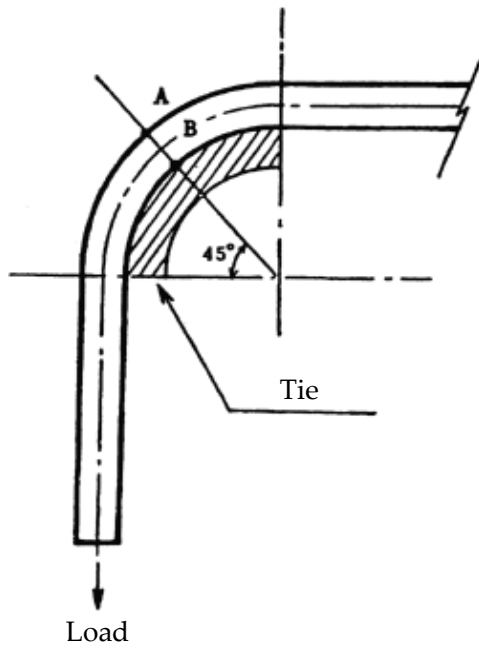


$$\text{Residual strain (\%)} = \{L_0 - L_1\} \div L_0 \times 100$$

(Flexibility)

Article 14 In the case where one end of a fire suction hose with a length of 1 m or more is fixed as shown in the following figure, the hose is then bent by 90° along the tie having the radius of curvature of the length listed in Table 1 below in correspondence with its nominal diameter class and the hose is left standing for 30 minutes with the load listed in Table 2 below in correspondence with the nominal diameter class being applied to the tip of the hose, the collapse (meaning the collapse calculated by the equation listed in the said figure; the same shall apply hereinafter) shall be less than 10% and the collapse after removal of the load shall become 2% or less.

Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Fire Suction Hoses (Article 14)



$$\text{Collapse (\%)} = \{(C_1 - C_2) \div C_1\} \times 100$$

Where,

C₁: Outside diameter running through Point A and Point B before application of the load (Unit: mm)

C₂: Outside diameter running through Point A and Point B after application of the load and after removal of the load (Unit: mm)

Table 1

Nominal Diameter Class	Radius of Curvature (cm)
150	40
140	
125	30
115	
100	20
90	
75	
65	
50	15
40	
25	

Table 2

Nominal Diameter Class	Load (newtons)
150	2,600
140	2,200
125	1,800
115	1,450
100	1,600
90	1,400
75	1,100
65	550
50	400
40	130
25	60

Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Fire Suction Hoses (Article 15~18)

(Crushing Resistance)

Article 15 In the case of a fire suction hose where a uniform load of 120 newtons/cm is applied to a portion with a length of 12.5 cm of a hose of which the nominal diameter class is between 150 and 50 or 40 newtons/cm to a hose of which the nominal diameter class is 40 or 25, the reduction rate of the cross-sectional area of the flow calculated by the equation listed below shall be 40% or less without producing any cracks and the residual strain calculated by the equation listed below after removal of the load shall be 5% or less.

Reduction rate of the cross-sectional area of flow (5) = $\{(d_1^2 - d_2^2 - d_3^2) \div d_1^2\} \times 100$

Residual strain (%) = $\{(d_1 - d_4) \div d_1\} \times 100$

Where,

- d1: Inside diameter of the suction hose before application of the load (Unit: mm)
- d2: Inside dimension in the vertical direction of the suction hose after application of the load (Unit: mm)
- d3: Inside dimension in the horizontal direction of the suction hose after application of the load (Unit: mm)
- d4: Inside dimension in the vertical direction of the suction hose after removal of the load (Unit: mm)

(Test Conditions)

Article 16 The operating temperature range of a fire suction hose shall be classified as either between -5°C and 40°C or between -25°C and 40°C and the tests prescribed in Article 5 item (iii) and Article 13 through Article 15 shall be conducted at the temperature listed in each of the following items in correspondence with the relevant operating temperature range.

- (i) Fire suction hoses of which the operating temperature range is between -5°C and 40°C:
 - 5°C and 40°C
- (ii) Fire suction hoses of which the operating temperature range is between -25°C and 40°C:
 - 25°C and 40°C
- (2) The tests according to the provisions of Article 4 through Article 12 [excluding the provision of Article 5 item (iii)-(b)] shall be conducted in the state where the temperature is between 5°C and 35°C.

(Indications)

Article 17 The information specified in each of the following items shall be indicated on all fire suction hoses in such a manner that the subject information may not be readily erased.

- (i) Name of manufacturer
- (ii) Year of manufacture
- (iii) Nominal diameter class and length
- (iv) Operating temperature range
- (v) Notification number

CHAPTER 3 FIRE SUCTION HOSES FOR LARGE VOLUME FOAM TURRETS

(Inside Diameter)

Article 18 The inside diameter of a suction hose for large volume foam turret when measured using the method specified in Article 4 shall be in the range of between the nominal bore indicated on the said suction hose for large volume foam turret and 103% of the said nominal bore.

Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Fire Suction Hoses (Article 19~23)

(Withstanding Pressure)

Article 19 A suction hose for large volume foam turret of 1 m or longer in length with one end blocked shall not suffer any cracks, water leakage or deformation in the case where water pressure of 0.3 MPa is applied for 5 minutes to the hose which is laid straight.

(Elongation)

Article 20 The elongation of a suction hose for large volume foam turret shall be 10% or less in the case where the water pressure set forth in the preceding article is applied for 5 minutes and the elongation within 10 minutes of the removal of the water pressure shall become 2% or less.

(Indications)

Article 21 The information specified in the following items shall be indicated on all suction hoses for large volume foam turret in such a manner that the subject information may not be readily erased.

- (i) Name of manufacturer
- (ii) Year of manufacture
- (iii) Nominal bore and length
- (iv) Operating temperature range
- (v) Notification number
- (vi) Description of the hose for large volume foam turret

(Application Mutatis Mutandis)

Article 22 The provisions of Article 3, Article 5 through Article 7, Article 11, Article 14 and Article 16 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to suction hoses for large volume foam turret. In this case, the phrase "value of the load listed in the following table in correspondence with the nominal diameter class" in the provisions of Article 5 item (iii)-(b) shall be deemed to be replaced by "load during its use", the phrase "10% or more for a fire suction hose of which the nominal diameter class is between 150 and 50 and 20% or more for a hose of which the nominal diameter class is 40 or 25" in the provisions of Article 11 shall be deemed to be replaced by "10%", the phrase "of the length listed in Table 1 below in correspondence with its nominal diameter class" and the phrase "listed in Table 2 below in correspondence with the nominal diameter class" in the provisions of Article 14 shall be deemed to be replaced by "designed" and "at the time of its use" respectively, the phrase "Article 13 through Article 15" in the provisions of Article 16 paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be replaced by "Article 14 which is applied *mutatis mutandis* in Article 21" and the phrase "Article 4 through Article 12" in the provisions of paragraph (2) of the said article shall be deemed to be replaced by "Article 5 [excluding item (iii)-(b)], Article 6, Article 7, Article 18 through Article 20 and Article 5 item (iii)-(b) and Article 11 which are applied *mutatis mutandis* in Article 22,".

CHAPTER 4 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 23 In the case where the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications finds that a fire suction hose pertaining to new technological development has a performance equivalent to or higher than that which conforms to the provisions of this Ordinance based on a reasonable judgement in terms of its shape, structure, materials and performance, the technical specifications specified by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications shall apply notwithstanding the provisions of this Ordinance of the Ministry.

Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Fire Suction Hoses (Supplementary Provisions)

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

This Ordinance shall come into force as from December 1, 1986.

Supplementary Provisions

(Ordinance of the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 37 of September 28, 1998)

Excerpt

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Ordinance shall come into force as from October 1, 1999.

(Transitional Measures)

Article 2 With regard to the tests pertaining to fire extinguishers, fire extinguishing agents, automatic closed sprinkler heads, fire hoses, deluge valves, foam concentrates, detectors and transmitters, water flow detection devices, snap type metal couplings and screw type metal couplings for which an application to have a machine or tool, etc. subject to inspection tested has already been made to the Japan Fire Equipment Inspection Institute at the time of enforcement of this Ordinance, the provisions then in force shall remain applicable.

- (2) The model approval pertaining to those fire extinguishers which have already received model approval and model approval pertaining to those fire extinguishers which have received model approval based on the results of tests governed by the provisions then in force pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph at the time of enforcement of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be model approval pursuant to the specifications prescribed in the Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Fire Extinguishers after the revision pursuant to the provision of Article 1.
- (3) The model approval pertaining to those fire extinguishing agents which have already received model approval and model approval pertaining to those fire extinguishing agents which have received model approval based on the results of tests governed by the provisions then in force pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) at the time of enforcement of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be model approval pursuant to the specifications prescribed in the Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Fire Extinguishing Agents after the revision pursuant to the provision of Article 2.
- (4) The model approval pertaining to those automatic closed sprinkler heads which have already received model approval and model approval pertaining to those automatic closed sprinkler heads which have received model approval based on the results of tests governed by the provisions then in force pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) at the time of enforcement of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be model approval pursuant to the specifications prescribed in the Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Automatic Closed Sprinkler Heads after the revision pursuant to the provision of Article 3.
- (5) The model approval pertaining to those fire hoses which have already received model approval and model approval pertaining to those fire hoses which have received model approval based on the results of tests governed by the provisions then in force pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) at the time of enforcement of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be model approval pursuant to the specifications prescribed in the Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Fire Hoses after the revision pursuant to the provision of Article 4.
- (6) The model approval pertaining to those deluge valves which have already received model approval and model approval pertaining to those deluge valves which have received model approval based on the results of tests governed by the provisions then in force pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) at the time of enforcement of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be model approval pursuant to the specifications prescribed in the Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Deluge Valves after the revision pursuant to the provision of Article 5.

Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Fire Suction Hoses (Supplementary Provisions)

- (7) The model approval pertaining to those foam concentrates which have already received model approval and model approval pertaining to those foam concentrates which have received model approval based on the results of tests governed by the provisions then in force pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) at the time of enforcement of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be model approval pursuant to the specifications prescribed in the Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Foam Concentrates after the revision pursuant to the provision of Article 6.
- (8) The model approval pertaining to those detectors and transmitters which have already received model approval and model approval pertaining to those detectors and transmitters which have received model approval based on the results of tests governed by the provisions then in force pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) at the time of enforcement of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be model approval pursuant to the specifications prescribed in the Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Detectors and Transmitters after the revision pursuant to the provision of Article 7.
- (9) The model approval pertaining to those water flow detection devices which have already received model approval and model approval pertaining to those water flow detection devices which have received model approval based on the results of tests governed by the provisions then in force pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) at the time of enforcement of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be model approval pursuant to the specifications prescribed in the Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Water Flow Detection Devices after the revision pursuant to the provision of Article 8.
- (10) The model approval pertaining to those snap type metal couplings which have already received model approval and model approval pertaining to those snap type metal couplings which have received model approval based on the results of tests governed by the provisions then in force pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) at the time of enforcement of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be model approval pursuant to the specifications prescribed in the Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Snap Type Metal Couplings Used for Fire Hoses after the revision pursuant to the provision of Article 11.
- (11) The model approval pertaining to those screw type metal couplings which have already received model approval and model approval pertaining to those screw type metal couplings which have received model approval based on the results of tests governed by the provisions then in force pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1) at the time of enforcement of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be model approval pursuant to the specifications prescribed in the Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Screw Type Metal Couplings Used for Fire Hoses or Fire Suction Hoses after the revision pursuant to the provision of Article 12.
- (12) Power fire pumps which were notified to the Minister of Home Affairs pursuant to the provision of Article 21-16-4 paragraph (1) of the Fire Service Act (Act No. 186 of 1948) prior to the date of enforcement of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be power fire pumps conforming to the specifications prescribed in the Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Power Fire Pumps after the revision pursuant to the provision of Article 9.
- (13) Fire suction hoses which were notified to the Minister of Home Affairs pursuant to the provision of Article 21-16-4 paragraph (1) of the Fire Service Act prior to the date of enforcement of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be fire suction hoses conforming to the specifications prescribed in the Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Fire Suction Hoses after the revision pursuant to the provision of Article 10.

Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Fire Suction Hoses (Supplementary Provisions)

Supplementary Provisions

(Ordinance of the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 44 of September 14, 2000)

This Ordinance shall come into force as from the date of enforcement (January 6, 2001) of the Act to Revise Parts of the Cabinet Act (Act No. 88 of 1999).

Supplementary Provisions

(Ordinance of the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 48 of March 31, 2008)

- (1) This Ordinance shall come into force as from the date of promulgation.
- (2) Fire suction hoses which were notified to the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications pursuant to the provision of Article 21-16-4 paragraph (1) of the Fire Service Act prior to the date of enforcement of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be fire suction hoses conforming to the specifications prescribed in the Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Power Fire Pumps after the revision.