

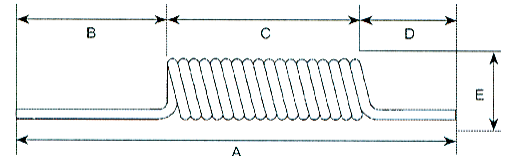
Anti-spark type.

Completely installed with safety coupling and nipple NW 7.6 for demanding industrial compressed air applications. High-quality safety coupling made of steel, able to operate with one hand, for high flow values.

For demanding applications with high mechanical wear. The hose has a spark guard on the outer layer and resists flying sparks and scorching.

Therefore it is optimally suited for use by compressed air tools in the area of welding work.

Max. operating pressure	10 bar
Material	Polyurethane (Spiral hose)
Shore hardness	95A ± 2A
Burst pressure	25 bar (at 20 °C)
Temperature range	-30 °C to 60 °C
Glass transition temperature*	-39 °C


Spiral hose and coupling kit with safety coupling, anti-spark type

Art. No.	Type No.	Hose size mm	Coil diameter mm	Service length max. m	A mm	B mm	C mm	D mm	E mm
136520	SP 245-204	10x6.5	52	4.0	930.0	500.0	330.0	100.0	52.0
136521	SP 245-206	10x6.5	52	6.0	1120.0	500.0	520.0	100.0	52.0
136522	SP 245-218	12x8	65	8.0	1280.0	500.0	680.0	100.0	65.0



SP 245-206

* The **glass transition temperature** is the temperature at which the hose goes from a flexible state into the glassy or hard-elastic brittle state. Here the transition is fluid.

Essential conditions for secured application of hose assemblies

1. Selection of hose and fittings according demand (specification) by medium and application (working circumstances).

- Particles of liquid or solid agents may physically penetrate, respectively cause chemical reactions.
- Physical effects: causing change in volume of the hose material, consequently causing a change in its characteristics i.e. hardness, tensile strength, elongation.
- Chemical effects: causing change in chemical construction of hose material, causing change in properties (e.g.: plasticizers or ageing-protectors are decomposed causing possible spill or leakage).
- The permitted working pressure and vacuum are not to be exceeded.
- The permitted working temperature in interdependence with the medium is not to be exceeded.
- In case of abrasion always consider wear and tear, and regular checking of the hose is required.
- Hose assemblies may, in the process of use, never absorb dangerous electrical charges and where applicable the electrical resistance (measured over the hose from fitting to fitting) may not exceed the value of $10^6\Omega$.
- The indicated overpressure on the plastic spiral hoses refers to a short-term pressure at 20°C. Multiple overpressure usage will lead to a weakened hose and will also reduce the lifetime of the hose.

2. Professional assembly

- The selection of hose and fittings must be made in correct sizes and attuned to each other.
- Assemblies of fittings may only be executed by experts and is always subjected to prevailing directives.

3. Correct storage

- Always keep the hoses dry and clean.
- Avoid influences from radiation of Ultra Violet and sunshine.
- Store tension free and kink free.
- Avoid temperatures under -10°C and over 30°C.

4. Correct utilization

- Hose-assemblies must always be installed accessible for persons, in its natural position and unobstructed. Take in account that hoses under vacuum suffer from decrease in length, under pressure change in length and diameter will occur (non-reinforced PVC spiral hoses may elongate till 40% of its original length when maximum working pressure is applied).
- Hose-lengths may, in essence, not be claimed on their ability of torsion, elongation and pulling strength.
- Hose lengths may not be put under torsion, compression and extension.
- Hose lengths may not be bended below its bending radius, especially not behind its fittings.
- Hose lengths must be protected against exterior mechanical- thermal- or chemical affection.
- When required inspect and check electrical resistance of the hose lengths.

5. Registration of procedure of instructions meeting regular education of employees. Readiness and use of appropriate personal safety equipments.

- To operate hose-lengths safely it is necessary to implement technical, personal and organisational measures for protection. Preference must be given to the technical and organisational measures. Should these not avoid all dangers, effective personal safety equipment must be provided and used.

6. Regular inspections

- Hose-assemblies must be inspected by an expert prior to putting into use. Regular inspections are recommended then-after.
- Essential details of inspections should be:
 - Visual inspection of the hose:
 - sufficiently cleaned before inspection
 - kinks, bruises, deformations
 - chemical porosity or mechanical damage to inner tube and/or cover
 - damage, deformation or corrosion to the fittings
 - damage, deformation or missing of seals and washers
 - Pressure test, leak proof tests:
 - pores, leaks, kinks, bruises, blisters, deformations
 - unacceptable elongation, overextended torsion
 - leakage in hose-connection or fitting(s)
 - Inspection of electrical conductivity:
 - Testing results must be documented

Quelle: BG Chemie Merkblatt T002