

In reels à 50 m and 25 m

Flexible, pressure-resistant and non-abrasive standard hose for a wide range of applications in industry, machinery and plant construction, commerce, manual trades and laboratories.

- Complies with EU Regulation No. 10/2011 regarding contact with food, simulants A, B, C
- Use of high-quality materials guarantees enhanced durability and UV protection

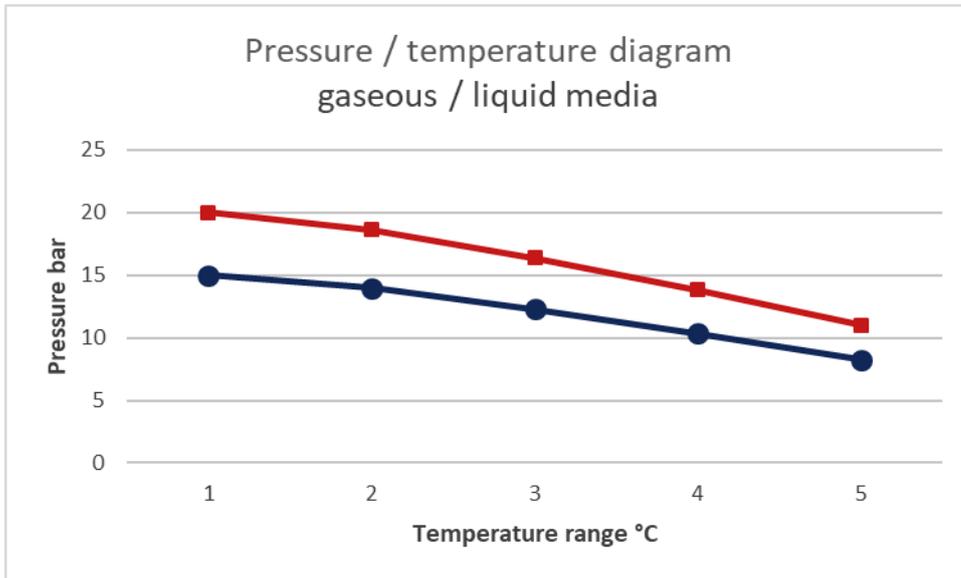
Temperature range

-20 °C to 60 °C



PVC braided hose

Art. No.	Type No.	Tube I.D. mm	Tube O.D. mm	max. operating pressure for air / liquids at 23 °C bar	Burst pressure bar	Bending radius mm	Reel length m	Weight kg/m
129156	PGS10X4-50	4	10	22.5 / 30	90	12	50	0.079
129157	PGS12X6-50	6	12	15 / 20	60	16	50	0.103
129158	PGS14X8-50	8	14	15 / 20	60	25	50	0.126
129159	PGS15X9-50	9	15	15 / 20	60	31	50	0.138
129160	PGS16X10-50	10	16	15 / 20	60	35	50	0.149
129161	PGS18X12-50	12	18	15 / 20	60	49	50	0.172
129162	PGS19X13-50	13	19	15 / 20	60	55	50	0.184
129163	PGS23X16-50	16	23	15 / 20	60	70	50	0.261
129164	PGS26X19-50	19	26	15 / 20	60	95	50	0.296
129165	PGS33X25-50	25	33	12 / 16	48	150	50	0.436
129166	PGS12X6-25	6	12	15 / 20	60	16	25	0.103
129167	PGS14X8-25	8	14	15 / 20	60	25	25	0.126
129168	PGS15X9-25	9	15	15 / 20	60	31	25	0.138
129169	PGS16X10-25	10	16	15 / 20	60	35	25	0.149
129170	PGS18X12-25	12	18	15 / 20	60	49	25	0.172
129171	PGS19X13-25	13	19	15 / 20	60	55	25	0.184
129172	PGS23X16-25	16	23	15 / 20	60	70	25	0.261
129173	PGS26X19-25	19	26	15 / 20	60	95	25	0.296
129174	PGS33X25-25	25	33	12 / 16	48	150	25	0.436
129175	PGS42X32-25	32	42	5.25 / 7	21	180	25	0.695
129176	PGS48X38-25	38	48	4.5 / 6	18	250	25	0.808
129177	PGS60X50-25	50	60	3.75 / 5	15	340	25	1.032



Note: Only applies to hoses with a max. operating pressure (air / liquids) of 15 / 20 bar.

Pressure / temperature diagram					
Temperature range	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Temperature (°C)	23	30	40	50	60
Pressure liquid media (bar)	20	18.6	16.4	13.8	11
Pressure gaseous media (bar)	15	13.95	12.3	10.35	8.25

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 into 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

Source: BG Chemie Merkblatt T002