

Solid rubber workshop hose

»BluBird« series

PLUS ||

Art. No. 146500

Type No. WSG.BB.20X13.S5.G12



Exemplary illustration

Highly flexible hose for compressed air applications in workshop areas (compressed air feed for pneumatic tools, equipping assembly stations, etc.).

Thanks to the even fabric reinforcement, this hose combines high pressure resistance, very good handling and high mechanical strength with excellent bond adhesion. The high level of ozone resistance further enhances the hose's durability and reliability. Resistant to light grease, oil and diesel. The hose is also very light thanks to the mix of solid rubber and fabric inlay.

Technical data

Operating temperature	-45 to 85 °C
Thread 1	G 1/2 IT
Thread 2	G 1/2 IT
Hose length	5 m
Tube I.D.	13 mm
Tube O.D.	20 mm
Max. Operating pressure at 23 °C	20 bar

Commercial data

Customs tariff number	40093200
Country of origin	IN
eCl@ss 5.1.4	27294101
eCl@ss 9.0	27294190
UNSPSC_Code_v190501	40142008
UNSPSC_CodeDesc_v190501	Air hoses

Essential conditions for secured application of hose assemblies

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 106 Ohm.
- 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