

PVC braided hose assembly - fluorescent green.

Flexible, pressure-resistant and non-abrasive standard hose.
 High safety standard through signal colours - fluorescent green.
 Assembled with pushbutton safety coupling DN 7.4. and stem galvanised steel.
 (Not suitable for hitting / pulsating tools)



Operating temperature -15 °C to +60 °C

DSG6-5S

PVC braided hose kits - fluorescent green - with pushbutton safety coupling DN 7.4 and stem galvanised steel

Art. No.	Type No.	Hose I.D. mm	Hose O.D. mm	Hose length m	max. operating pressure at 20 °C bar
113783	DSG6-5S	6	12	5	12
113784	DSG6-10S	6	12	10	12
113785	DSG6-20S	6	12	20	12
113786	DSG9-5S	9	15	5	12
113787	DSG9-10S	9	15	10	12
113788	DSG9-20S	9	15	20	12

Stem for couplings DN 7.2 - DN 7.8, hardened, galvanised steel

Art. No.	Type No.	Description	a/f mm	L mm	D mm	L1 mm
107541	243.06 ST	Stem, I.D. 6	-	48.0	12.0	25.0
107542	243.06 ST-8	Stem, I.D. 8	-	48.0	12.0	25.0
107543	243.07 ST	Stem, I.D. 9	-	48.0	12.0	25.0
107544	243.07 ST-10	Stem, I.D. 10	-	48.0	12.0	25.0
107545	243.10 ST	Stem, I.D. 13	-	48.0	12.0	25.0

Plug for couplings DN 7.2 - DN 7.8, hardened, galvanised steel, male

Art. No.	Type No.	Description	a/f mm	L mm	D mm	L1 mm
107546	243.49 ST	Plug, G 1/8 male	13	33.0	-	9.0
107547	243.50 ST	Plug, G 1/4 male	17	32.0	-	9.0
107548	243.51 ST	Plug, G 3/8 male	19	34.0	-	9.0
107549	243.52 ST	Plug, G 1/2 male	24	38.0	-	11.0

Plug for couplings DN 7.2 - DN 7.8, hardened, galvanised steel, female

Art. No.	Type No.	Description	a/f mm	L mm	D mm	L1 mm
107550	243.54 ST	Plug, G 1/8 female	14	30.0	-	10.0
107551	243.55 ST	Plug, G 1/4 female	17	39.0	-	16.0
107552	243.56 ST	Plug, G 3/8 female	19	40.0	-	16.0
107553	243.57 ST	Plug, G 1/2 female	24	44.0	-	16.0



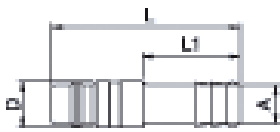
243.06 ST



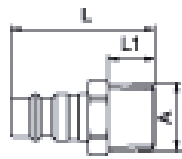
243.50 ST



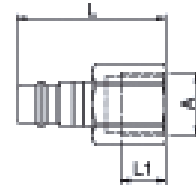
243.55 ST



Stem



Plug male



Plug female

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

Installation location

The installation location of the quick-connect coupling must be selected so that the health of the person operating it cannot be harmed by sources of danger in the immediate surroundings, e.g. from slipping, jamming, contaminating or burning.

Service manual

Quick-connect couplings are predominantly maintenance-free, if used in standard applications and handled carefully. The selection of the quick-connect coupling must be compatible with the intended purpose of use and material. Depending on the operating conditions it is recommended to provide the following points during maintenance:

External visual inspection with dirt in the functioning area of coupling and plug (seal area, control elements) these must be cleaned. The following distinguishing symptoms require replacement of the corresponding parts: Torn, damaged, heavily damaged or corroded parts, leaks on coupling and / or plug parts.

Function test under maximum Max. operating pressure can be used to test the quick-connect coupling for possible malfunctions and leaks. During the testing and operating phase it must be ensured that the operating personnel work protected.

Replacement intervals for quick-connect couplings must, if available, be adapted to the state or technical standards. However, also operating experiential values, which result from the required operational safety and the conditions of use, such as downtimes, coupling frequency, Max. operating pressure and properties of the medium, are critical for establishing the replacement intervals.

Low pressure applications

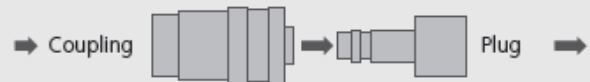
Threads for low-pressure applications are, if series-related no corresponding coatings or sealing rings are present, to be provided with suitable sealing materials, such as a PTFE belt or liquid sealing agent. Here the resistance to the flowing medium must be paid attention to.

Pulsating tool

When using pulsating tools it is recommended to observe the standard ISO 6150, § 7.1. It recommends installing a minimum 300 mm long, flexible hose between the pulsating tool and the quick-connect coupling. The oscillating forces are taken by the hose piece and thus increase the service life of the quick-connect coupling. No warranty can be made for couplings mounted directly on pulsating tools.

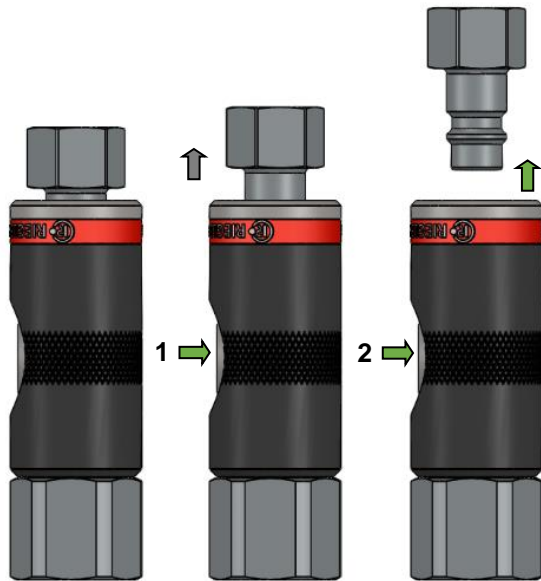
Flow direction

The recommended flow direction is from the coupling to the plug if nothing else is specified in the technical data sheet.



Application with hoses

When using hoses the permissible Max. operating pressure and the working temperature must absolutely be observed and suitable hose connections must be seen to.

**Connection:**

Insert the plug into the coupling
Plug engages twice

Uncoupling:**Step 1:**

Press the button once. This releases the air in the system; however, the plug remains secured in the coupling.

Step 2:

The plug is not released until the button is pressed a second time.