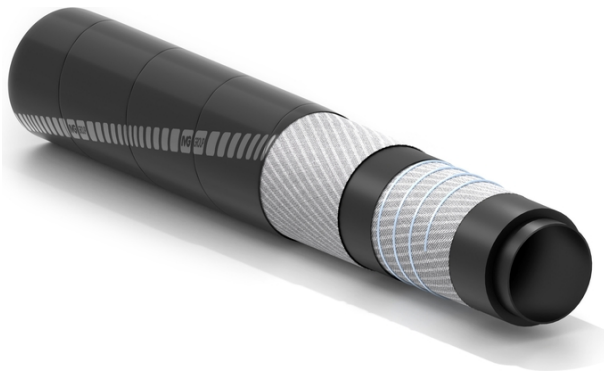


Supertop UPE Cond LL

Ex
zone

Conductive hose to convey chemicals and petroleum products, PE-UHMW tube



Specifications:
EN 12115:2021.

Application:

hardwall smooth hose to convey a wide range of aggressive chemicals, solvents, petroleum products and oils. Normally installed on tank trucks and discharge platforms in chemical and oil industries.

Hose suitable for use in an ATEX environment.
Tested by the notified body INERIS.

It can be used in ATEX areas
Complies with EN 12115
Tested and approved by INERIS



Tube:
black, smooth, high weight polyethylene (PE-UHMW). Chemical resistance according to IVG chemical resistance chart. For temperature exceeding 50°C contact IVG.

Reinforcement:
high strength synthetic cord and steel helix wire.

Cover:
black, smooth (wrapped finish), EPDM rubber, resistant to chemicals, abrasion, weathering and ozone.

Temperature:
-40°C (-40°F) +100°C (+212°F) depending on medium.

Electrical resistance:
 Ω/T , electrically conductive hose. Electrical resistance for lengths equal to or lower than 40 m.

Branding:
blue/white stripe "IVG Chem Supertop-upe cond/LL...". Embossed branding according to EN 12115.

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Code	Inside diameter		Outside diameter		Working pressure		Burst pressure		Weight nominal		Bending radius		Vacuum	Length max	
	mm	inch	mm	inch	bar	psi	bar	psi	kg/m	lbs/ft	mm	inch		bar	m
1429760	19	3/4	31	1,22	16	240	64	960	0,69	0,47	90	3,5	0,9	60	200
1417401	25	1	38	1,50	16	240	64	960	0,89	0,61	120	4,7	0,9	60	200
1427822	32	1-1/4	44	1,73	16	240	64	960	1,03	0,70	150	5,9	0,9	60	200
1426788	38	1-1/2	51	2,01	16	240	64	960	1,31	0,91	180	7,1	0,9	60	200
1429019	50	2	64	2,52	16	240	64	960	1,75	1,18	280	11,0	0,9	60	200
1464302	51	2	65	2,56	16	240	64	960	1,78	1,20	280	11,0	0,9	60	200
1451162	63,5	2-1/2	78	3,07	16	240	64	960	2,33	1,57	320	12,6	0,9	60	200
1434098	75	2-61/64	90	3,55	16	240	64	960	2,8	1,89	400	15,8	0,9	60	200
1455575	102	4	118	4,65	16	240	64	960	4,31	2,90	550	21,7	0,9	60	200

Recommended Couplings:



Camlock



TW EN 14420-6



Thread coupling EN 14420-5 (DIN 2817)

SPECIAL DETAILS

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR THE END USERS FOR HOSE ASSEMBLIES INTENDED TO BE USED IN ATEX ENVIRONMENTS 2014/34/UE

Below are the notes for the proper use of the product in ATEX environments and warnings resulting from the risk analysis for the verification of effective ignition sources **regarding the hose assembly.**

Suggestions for a correct Risk Analysis are also given. There is no presumption that these suggestions could be exhaustive of every possible ATEX environment scenario in which the hose assembly could found, however the goal is to help the final user to carry out a correct Risk Analysis.

IVG Colbachini cannot, nor does it intend to, replace the Employer in his task of carrying out the Analysis. The aim is to help him in this activity.

The 1999/92/CE Directive (Minimum requirements for improving the safety and health protection of workers potentially at risk from explosive atmospheres) obliges the Employer to:

1. evaluate the risks of explosion considering the following:
 - likelihood and persistence of explosive atmospheres;
 - likelihood that ignition sources will be present including electrostatic discharge;
 - scale of possible effects;
 - characteristics of the plant, substances used, processes and possible interactions;
 - places that are or can be connected via openings with areas where explosive atmospheres are likely to generate.

2.To issue a document “**Explosion protection document**” (Risk Analysis).

3.To always update the **“Explosion protection document”** (Risk Analysis)

NOTE A – hot surfaces.

The hose does not contain heat sources, so the surface temperature of the hose depends strictly on the use by the end user. In the pneumatic conveying systems periodically check the integrity of the hose and its layers.

Do not use the use if the inner layer is heavily worn. The range of the working temperature of the material for which we guarantee the properties is according to the technical data sheet of the product.

Damage resulting from improper use of the product are not attributable to the manufacturer.

NOTE B – sparks of mechanical origin.

The hose has no moving parts and it is not able to generate this source of ignition. In the pneumatic conveying systems, it is likely that sparks are carried from earlier process operations and not due to the hose itself. It is the end user's responsibility to operate so that this source of ignition is not present, internally and externally to the hose.

NOTE C – electrical equipment.

There are no electrical materials provided with the hose. The possible steel helix wire (if present between the layers of the hose) has been designed, to impart mechanical strength to the hose. The helix wire is not intended as an electrical conductor, but it can help the dispersion of electrostatic charges if and only if it is correctly connected to the ground line or to equipotential bonding jumpers with equipment already connected to the ground line.

NOTE D – eddy currents.

This ignition source is not applicable to the hose in question. The end user must operate so that the hose is not isolated from sections of insulating hoses. The hose, thanks to its conductive/dissipative characteristics is able to disperse possible electric/electrostatic charges accumulated during the process if and only if the hose is properly connected to the ground line.

NOTE E – electrostatic charges.

The hose does not contain or inherently generates electrostatic ignition sources. Eventual generation and accumulation of charges may depend on the material transported in the process and the ability of the material, properly connected with equipotential connections and/or connections with grounding, to be able to drain them. Care should be taken in the perfect cleaning and maintenance of connections and periodic assessment of the earth resistance that can detect anomalies in the system. The material the hose is made of has been designed to maximize the dispersion of electrostatic charges that can be generated due to the process. The nonapplication of these notes and improper use of the product as designed, absolve the manufacturer from any responsibility for any damage that may result. According to the characteristics and needs of the process that may generate internal and external hazardous atmospheres, detailed studies should be performed by experienced staff to guarantee a proper use of the product.

The concepts, recommendations, references and the limits reported in the following standards are extremely important in order to carry out a detailed study:

- CEI CLC/TR 60079-32-1:2016 – Electrostatics – Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity.
- NFPA 77 - 2014 - Recommended Practice on Static Electricity.
- UNI CEI EN ISO 80079-36:2016 – Explosive atmospheres - Part 36: Non-electrical equipment intended for explosive atmospheres - Basic method and requirements.
- UNI CEI EN ISO 80079-37:2016 – Explosive atmospheres - Part 37: Non-electrical equipment intended for explosive atmospheres - Type of non-electrical protection for constructive safety “c”, for ignition source control “b”, by immersion in liquid “k”.
- UNI EN 1127-1/2011 Explosive atmospheres. Explosion prevention and protection – Part 1: Basic concepts and methodology.

NOTE F – adiabatic compression and shockwaves.

It is not applicable to the supplied hose. The possible releases of gas at high speed can only be caused by the process. The user must assess the possible presence of this ignition source before putting the hose into use.

SPECIAL DETAILS

NOTE G - temperature increases due to chemical reactions or unstable materials.

Chemical incompatibility of the materials of the hose with the product/s to be conveyed. Verify in the design phase and before use, the chemical compatibility of the substances used in the process with the material of the hose. For any questions or doubts, please contact IVG Colbachini for the necessary compatibility checks.

NOTE H - combustion of a layer of powder or other combustible material: presence of dust between moving parts.

The ignition source is not inherently present in the product supplied. Correct transport speeds could prevent accumulations of the dust. Periodic cleaning prevents dust accumulations that, besides modifying and make less effective the dissipative characteristics of the material, could promote this kind of ignition.

The use of the product / hose as pneumatic conveying equipment brings the transport of embers generated in the connected process equipment.

SUGGESTION 1 - Fluid loss.

We suggest considering as a possible foreseeable effect the possibility of a fluid loss of the system while in use. Therefore, all necessary precautions must be taken to contain/eliminate the possible negative consequences, in order to safeguard those workers exposed to possible explosive atmospheres.

A correct maintenance of the plants/installation helps minimizing the above mentioned risk.

SUGGESTION 2 - Flames and hot gas.

We suggest checking that there are no flames or hot gas in the potentially explosive zones, in particular assessing the risk that can accidentally arises from places that are or can be connected through openings to places where explosive atmospheres may occur.

SUGGESTION 3 - Lightning strike.

We suggest making sure that there is an adequate protection against the possible ignition of explosive atmosphere caused by the ground discharge of a lightning strike. We also suggest that the proper function of this protection is periodically checked. Furthermore, we suggest evaluating the possibility of ignition of explosive atmosphere caused by very high temperatures of the lightning-conductors.

SUGGESTION 4 - Radiofrequency electromagnetic waves (RF) from 104 Hz to 3×10^{12} Hz.

We suggest checking the presence of systems that generate and use radio frequency electrical energies, such as RF generator for medical use or industrial use for heating, drying or hardening, which produce electromagnetic waves. If the electromagnetic field amounts an important value and the antenna is big enough, these conductors can ignite the explosive atmosphere.

SUGGESTION 5 - Electromagnetic waves from 3×10^{11} Hz to 3×10^{15} Hz.

We suggest checking the presence of electromagnetic radiation in this range because it can become an ignition source as an effect of the absorption of explosive atmospheres or solid surfaces.

Sunlight can, for example, ignite an explosion through objects causing the convergence of sunlight (i.e. reflecting surfaces etc.).

SUGGESTION 6 - Ionizing radiation.

We suggest checking the presence of ionizing radiation, which can be generated from X-ray tube or radioactive substances since they can ignite an explosive atmosphere, especially in the presence of dust particles.

SUGGESTION 7 – Ultrasound.

We suggest checking the presence of ultrasonic waves as they may, in extreme cases, cause the ignition of a liquid or solid substance.

INTRODUCTION

The useful life of the product is seriously influenced by the conditions of use such as temperature and pressure, as well as delivery speed, abrasion, frequency, and duration of use. The age of the hose and the degree of impurities of the transported chemical product are also determining factors.

If you use chemical products or mixtures that differ from what is listed in the IVG chemical resistance chart please contact IVG before use. You are also advised to contact IVG if the nature or composition of the product to be conveyed, for example concentration or temperature, do not correspond to indications given by IVG. www.ivgspa.it/it/resistenze-chimiche.aspx

We recommend using fittings in materials suitable for the conveyed product. Pay particular attention to the combination between different materials if their contact can produce galvanic corrosion (e.g. aluminum - brass). Any small variation in concentration or temperature of the conveyed product can determine an important reduction of the mechanical characteristics of the metallic fitting. In case of doubts about the choice of the appropriate fitting please contact IVG Colbachini (<https://www.ivgspa.it/en/contacts.aspx>).

It is important during these periodic checks to pay attention to the state of the hose and fittings. Any anomalies that are detected indicate a degraded state of the hose and determine its removal from service.

- cracks, cuts, abrasions, detachments, tears of the cover with damaged or uncovered areas of reinforcement
- deformations, bubbles, specific swelling under pressure
- sticky or soft areas
- leaks

- cracks or signs of corrosion on the metal parts
- worn gaskets
- sliding of the fitting on the hose
- leaks

Avoid stagnation of products in the hose, especially in the case of solutions or emulsions. The resulting decanting causes concentrations to exceed the allowed limits. To avoid this phenomenon, proceed with emptying and cleaning after each use where possible.

SPECIAL DETAILS

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Rubber hoses have a service life proportional to their usage.

The equipment and systems where the hose is installed must be designed to ensure safe operation. Given the wide range of possible applications, IVG Colbachini does not guarantee suitability for all specific uses. The selection of the most appropriate product for the intended application, ensuring the required performance and safety standards, is the sole responsibility of the user.

IVG Colbachini shall therefore not be held liable for any use other than those indicated in its catalogues, product data sheets, quotations, order confirmations, or any accompanying recommendations.

Improper product selection and/or use, or failure to comply with installation, operation, maintenance, and storage procedures, may result in hose failure and cause damage to property or personal injury.

IVG Colbachini manufactures and markets both assembled hoses and hoses supplied without fittings.

Assembled Hoses

Before being placed on the market, the hose assembly is subjected by IVG to manufacturing control tests carried out by qualified personnel.

IVG declines all responsibility for any subsequent modifications, disassembly, or reinstallation of fittings performed by the user, as well as for uses that differ from those indicated in the product data sheet or in the absence of maintenance programs and periodic inspections.

Hoses and Fittings as spare parts

The user is responsible for assembling the hose and fittings, ensuring proper hose/fitting compatibility and compliance with the technical specifications for use. It is recommended that the hose assembly be subjected to a pressure tightness test carried out by qualified personnel.

IVG declines all responsibility in this regard.

Precautions

For proper selection and correct use of IVG products, reference should also be made to the recommendations issued by Assogomma, available at www.ivgspa.it, in accordance with ISO 8331 regarding installation, maintenance, methods and duration of use, as well as fitting stability and tightness.

For safety reasons, the working pressure indicated in the product technical data sheet must never be exceeded.

In general, continuous operation at maximum allowable pressure and/or temperature may significantly reduce the hose service life. Regular inspections and hydrostatic testing at the specified test pressure must therefore be carried out. Hydrostatic tests must be performed by adequately trained personnel using suitable equipment and in accordance with recognized testing standards.

For specific applications of rubber hoses, reference should be made to applicable legal requirements or compliance standards. Additional recommendations are available for particularly critical applications. For further information, please contact info@ivgspa.it.