

Earthing a spiral hose

For PU, PVC and other hoses built around a steel **wire spiral**. The wire is bared, bent out and held metal-on-metal against the connector by a wire connection clamp, then the hose is fixed with a hose clamp.

When earthing is required

When the hose conveys **flammable or potentially explosive dust, powder or fume**, or anything that builds static, the metal helix must be **earthed at both ends**. This applies whether or not the hose is a dedicated antistatic / electrically-conductive grade. Where an ATEX zone is involved, the operator is responsible for the explosion-protection assessment of the assembly.

Applies to

Master-PUR (L/H/HX/LF · Trivolution · Food · EL · Inline · Performance · Step) Flamex B-F (se/M/AE/Black/H)

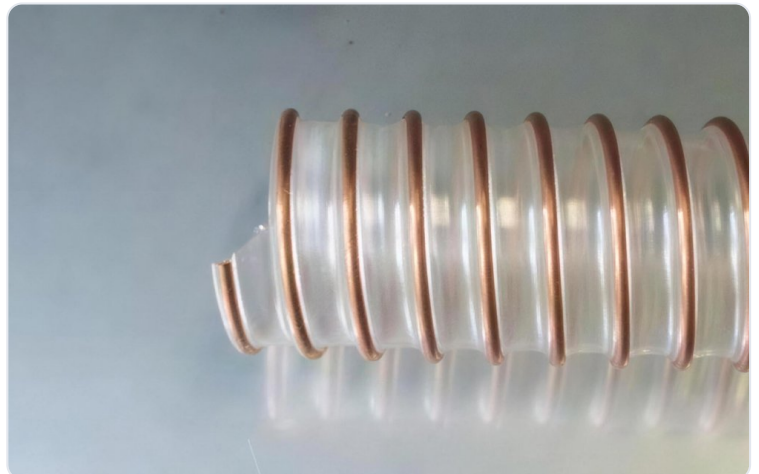
Master-PVC Flex / LF Master-Santo LF Master-Sil Master-Neo Master-VAC / VAC EL Polderflex

Cargoflex · Carflex Super · Master-PU LF

Prepare the wire

1

Place the hose end on a non-slip surface.



2

Cut the wall material to approx. 30 mm along the helix spiral.



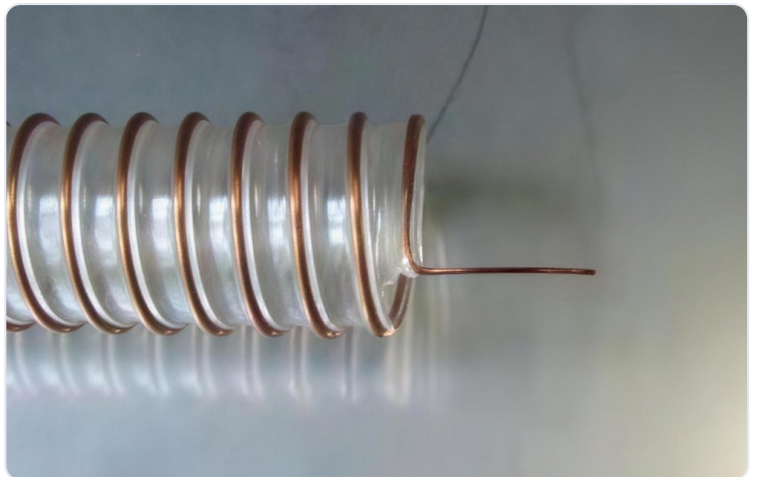
3

Peel the wire free of the wall material; remove the plastic with a sharp instrument, cutting **away from your body**.



4

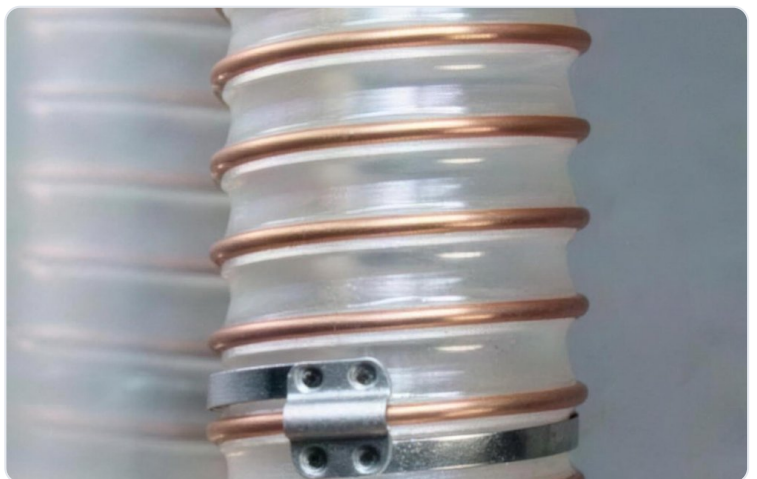
Bend the wire outward to 90° so it will sit against the pipe.



Connect & earth

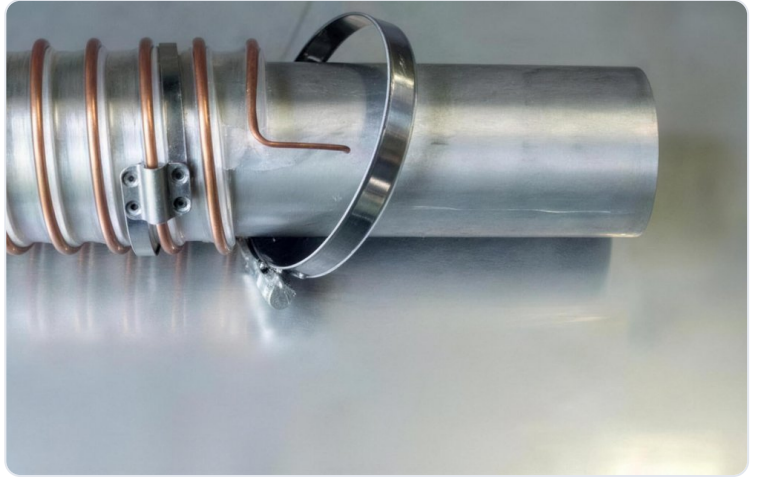
5

Attach the wire connection clamp over the bared wire.



6

Push the clamp and hose onto the pipe and pull tight so the wire is pressed firmly onto the pipe — there must be direct **metal-to-metal contact** between the wire and the pipe.



7

Fix the hose with a hose clamp over the connection (a worm-gear clamp, e.g. our 40–60 mm size, or a bolt clamp). Repeat at the **other end** so the hose is earthed at both ends.



Guidance only and not a substitute for your own risk assessment or a formal ATEX evaluation where required. Per EN 60335-1, the contact pressure of an earth connection should not be carried through insulating material that could shrink or deform. If in doubt, speak to us before installation.