



Robust, semi-submerged barrier with highly-stable float position

Efficiently limits the spread and drift of surface contamination, allowing it to be collected and disposed of safely. Suitable for use immediately, both as a mobile emergency barrier and as a fixed long-term barrier.

Advantages

- designed for fast deployment
- very stable float position
- can be handled by two persons
- can be re-used on numerous occasions
- begins to work immediately after deployment
- ideal for use in simulation exercises
- long service life

Range of applications

Inland waters:

- for still and very slow-flowing water (lakes, harbours, canals, dammed waters)
- for faster-flowing water (with a flow-rate of up to 1 meter/second)

Coastal waters:

The high degree of flexibility and tensile strength of the PARSCH OIL BARRIER also make it suitable for use in tidal waters. As the barrier adapts to gentle wave movements, no large amount of relative movement between the wave and the barrier occur.

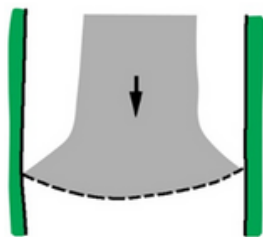
PARSCH OIL BARRIER

flexible oil barrier designed for the removal of water-surface contamination

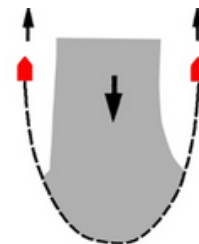


Possible applications

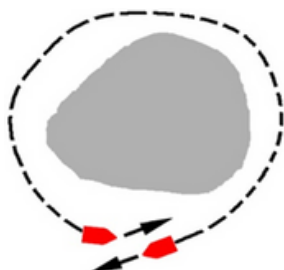
As a barrier for use on slow-flowing water



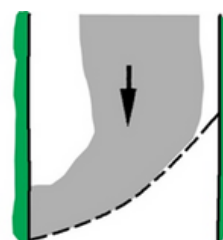
Collection barrier used with towing vessels



Barrier for the delimitation of an area of water



Barrier for directing flowing water





Parts

Float element	Flotation is provided by flexible woven hose with a diameter of 150 mm, which is inflated with air at a pressure of between 0.3 and 2 bar, depending on requirements. The float element is also used as pull element.
Semi-submerged wall	Skirt element with an immersion depth of approx. 40 cm. Resistant to oil, seawater and the weather. Loops are fitted on both sides for the attachment of toelines.
Loading weights	Eyelets are sewn into the lower reinforcement seam of the skirt element at half-metre intervals for the attachment of 1.6 kg loading weights.
Couplings	The special light-alloy couplings fitted on both ends of the barrier are equipped with an air-inflation valve and vent screw, along with a ring eyelet and spring hook.
Spring hooks	The spring hooks which are attached to each other in series, provide the connection between the individual barriers. Tensile strength: up to 800 kg
Connection points	The connection points are sealed by means of skirt element which are positioned using the cramps provided for the purpose and secured on both sides by means of a pull-through plastic cable.
Inflation assembly	The inflation assembly consists of a pressure reducer and a 20 meter length of transparent plastic hose with push-in nipple connection. The inflation assembly is not required for all lengths and must be ordered as a separate item.

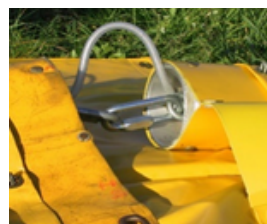
Carrying bag with 20 meter oil barrier 0,75 x 0,75 x 0,30 m = 0,2 m³



Carrying bag with set of 10 weight 0,3 x 0,4 x 0,14 m



Connection of two barriers



Inflation assembly, pressure reducer and deflation wrench





Commissioning



Two people can handle it easy.



Filling the barrier from a compressed-air cylinder (300 bar).



Placing the barrier into the water.

Technical specs.

Standard length	20,00 meter, maximum length: 30,00 meter Shorter lengths available on request.
Weight	20 m complete with coupling elements: approx. 45 kg
Loading weights	Carrying bag with set of 10 weights (each 1.6 kg) (Each length of 20 m is supplied with 40 weights as standard)
Tensile strength	800,00 kg
Immersion depth	maximum 40 cm
Freeboard	approx. 15 cm (height above water). The barrier adapts to wave movements.
Inflation	Depending on flow rate and type of use 0.3 to 2.0 bar. Standard air pressure: 0.5 bar
Inflation assembly	With pressure reducer for 200 bar, alternatively 300 bar compressed-air cylinders and 20 meter long plastic hose. (The user is responsible for supplying cylinders of compressed-air.)
Inflation time	with compressed-air cylinders approx. 2 1/2 to 3 minutes
Time required	for deployment of a 20 meter length approx. 20 minutes
Spring hooks	Individual lengths of oil barrier can easily be joined to each other onsite to create a barrier of the desire length.
Cleaning	The oil barrier should be washed down with clean water after each deployment. Heavy soiling can be removed with a high-pressure cleaner or steam cleaner combined with a detergent desinged for general use.
Storage	The barrier must be dried before storing and kept in a dry, well-ventilated room
Maintenance	No particular maintenance is required although you are recommended to clean and lubricate the inflation valves and vent screws after each deployment or every 12 months. Important: The yellow skirt element can be replaced in the event of being badly damaged.



Operating instructions

Deployment

Barriers should be deployed in accordance with local conditions. The banks should be suitable for providing anchoring points. The length of the barrier is calculated in accordance with the width of the body of water and the angle of deployment.

1. Deploy a suitable number of oil-barrier lengths in parallel with the bank and attach weights.
2. Fill the float elements (hoses) with air. The pressure reducer should be screw-connected to a cylinder of compressed-air supplied by the user and the push-in nipple of the inflation assembly inserted into the inflation valve of the coupling. Open the compressed-air cylinder and fill at a pressure of 2.5 bar until the hose is firm to touch. Now reduce the pressure to 0.5 bar (standard air pressure) until the element is fully inflated.
3. Use spring hooks to join the individual lengths together.
4. Attach the connection skirt elements and secure them with the plastic cable.
5. Anchor the barrier at the correct height relative to the water level.
6. Secure the tensioning cable to the spring hook at the other end of the barrier.

Deployment against the direction of flow

- a. Deploy the barrier and secure at anchoring point 1.
- b. Secure the barrier at fixing point 2.
- c. Pull the barrier against the direction of flow towards fixing point 3.
- d. Secure the barrier at anchoring point 3.

Deployment with the direction of flow

- a. Deploy the barrier and secure at anchoring point 1.
- b. Use the tensioning and securing cables to anchor the barrier at fixing point 2.
- c. Pull the barrier with the direction of flow towards anchoring point 3.
- d. Secure the barrier at anchoring point 3.

Removal

- a. Pull the barrier onto dry land.
- b. Detach the weights and connecting skirt element.
- c. Release the vent screw to let out some air before completely unscrewing them.
- d. Place the semi-submergible wall (skirt element) to one side and roll up the barrier.
- e. Reattach the vent screw and stow the barrier in its carrying bag.

