

# PARSCH OIL BARRIER

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

*Quality Made in Germany*



## **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.

## **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 m/s)

### **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 amounts of relative movement between the wave and the barrier occur.

## **Advantages**

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

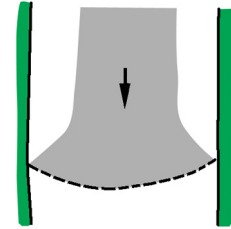
## *Oil barrier*



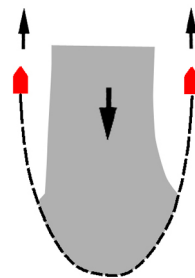
**PARSCH**

*Schläuche • Armaturen*

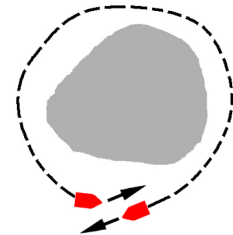
## **Possible applications**



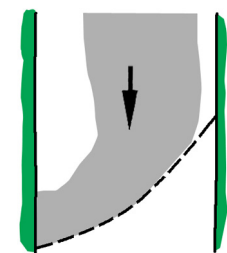
As a barrier for use on  
slow-flowing water



Collection barrier used  
with towing vessels



Barrier for the delimitation  
of an area of water



Barrier for directing  
flowing water

## **PARSCH**

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*Quality Made by Parsch*

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## Float element

Flotation is provided by a flexible woven hose with a diameter of 150 mm diameter, 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 towlines.

## Loading weights

Eyelets are sewn into the lower reinforced seam of the skirt element at half-metre intervals for the attachment of 1.6-kilo loading weights.

## Couplings

The special light-alloy couplings fitted to 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 elements, 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-metre 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.

## Oil barrier



Carrying bag with 20-metre oil barrier  
0.75 x 0.75 x 0.3 m = 0.2 m<sup>3</sup>



Carrying bag with set of ten weights  
0.3 x 0.4 x 0.14 m



Connection of two barriers



Inflation assembly, pressure reducer and deflation wrench



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## Technical specs.

<b>Standard length</b>	20 m Maximum length up to 30 m Shorter lengths available on request
<b>Weight</b>	20 m complete with coupling elements, approx. 45 kg
<b>Loading weights</b>	Carrying bag with set of ten 1.6-kilo weights (Each length of 20 m is supplied with 40 weights as standard)
<b>Tensile strength</b>	800 kg
<b>Immersion depth</b>	Max. 40 cm
<b>Freeboard</b>	Approx. 15 cm (height above water). The barrier adapts to wave movements.
<b>Inflation</b>	Depending on flow rate and type of use, 0.3 to 2.0 bar Standard air pressure 0.5 bar
<b>Inflation assembly</b>	With pressure reducer for 200 bar, alternatively 300 bar compressed-air cylinders and 20-metre- long plastic hose. (The user is responsible for supplying cylinders of compressed-air).
<b>Inflation time</b>	With compressed-air cylinder, approx. 2½ to 3 minutes.
<b>Time required</b>	For deployment of a 20-meter length, approx. 20 minutes
<b>Spring hooks</b>	Individual lengths of oil barrier can easily be joined to each other onsite to create a barrier of the desired length.
<b>Cleaning</b>	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 designed for general use.
<b>Storage</b>	The barrier must be dried before storing and kept in a dry, well-ventilated room.
<b>Maintenance</b>	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. <b>Important:</b> The yellow skirt element can be replaced in the event of being badly damaged.

## Oil barrier



Two persons can  
handle it with ease



Filling the barrier  
from a compressed-air cylinder



Placing the barrier  
into the water

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## 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 the 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 connecting 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.

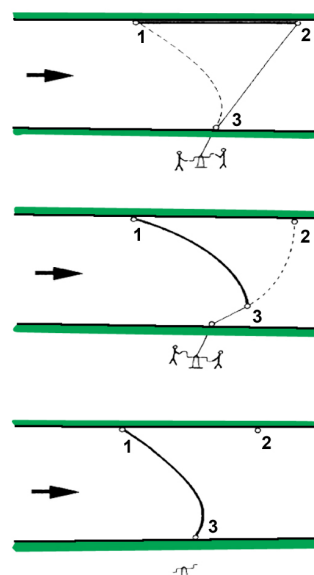
### Removal

1. Pull the barrier onto dry land.
2. Detach the weights and connecting skirt element.
3. Release the vent screws to let out some air out before completely unscrewing them.
4. Place the semi-submersible wall (skirt element) to one side and roll up the barrier.
5. Reattach the vent screw and stow the barrier in its carrying bag.

## Oil barrier



### Deployment against flow



### Deployment with flow

