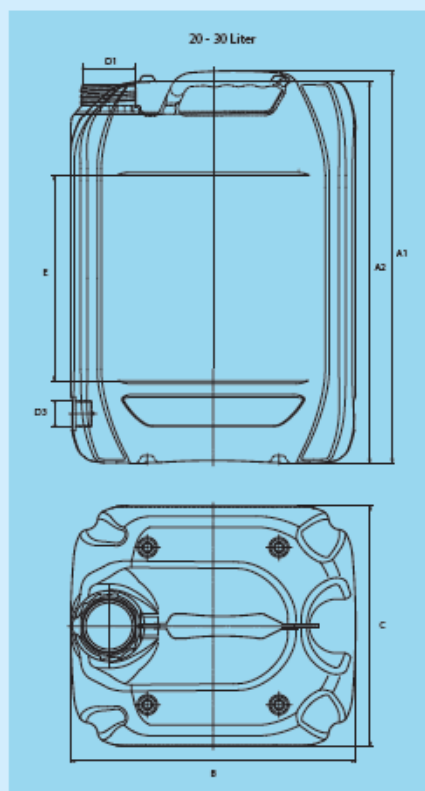
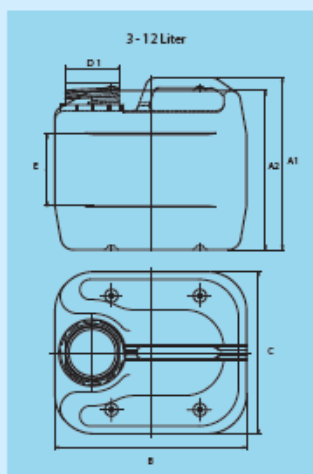


Technical data

All dimensions and technical data are given as averages that correspond to the current status at the time of going to press.

Subject to change without prior notice.



A 1 = overall height
A 2 = stack height
B/C = base area

D 1 = outlet diameter
D 3 = thread for drum taps

Labelling zone / printing surface
E = height

Dimensions in mm

Litres	A1	A2	B	C	D1	D3	E
3	171	158	194	164	45/51/61		72
5	229	216	194	164	45/51/61		133
6	269	256	194	164	45/51/61		172
10	311	300	232	192	45/51/61		186
12	376	365	232	192	45/51/61		251
20	399	388	290	245	61/95	3/4"	209
25	471	460	290	245	61/95	3/4"	281
30	543	532	290	245	61/95	3/4"	353

MultiCan® Atex

Antistatic equipment for application in an explosive atmosphere and additional barrier layer in multilayer technology

For storage and handling of highly flammable liquids ATEX 137 stipulates that sources of ignition from electrostatic charges are to be avoided. This container series features a surface with dissipative conductivity and thus complies with the regulatory requirements

(TRBS 2153 and CLCTR 50404) because static charging cannot be generated. This Jerrycan family is also available in GlobalCan® design. Besides the antistatic treatment, these containers feature an EVOH barrier layer.

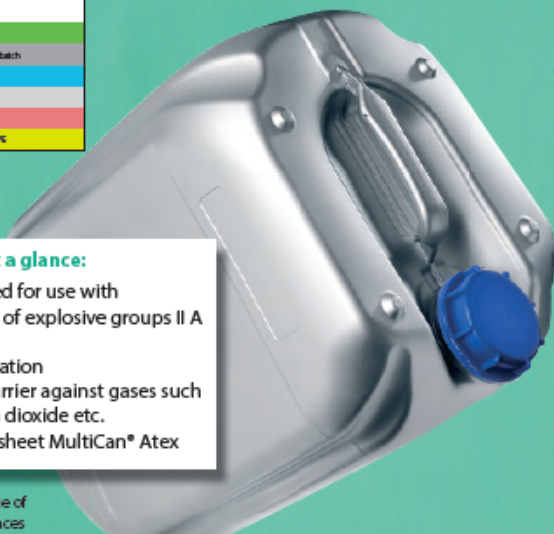
CoEx 6 - layer structure

1. Outer layer - virgin HDPE + antistatic
2. Regeneration layer - virgin HDPE, recycled + masterbatch
3. Adhesive layer
4. Barrier layer - EVOH
5. Adhesive layer
6. Inner layer in contact with the product - virgin HDPE

The advantages at a glance:

- antistatic, approved for use with flammable liquids of explosive groups II A and II B
- resistant to permeation
- highly effective barrier against gases such as oxygen, carbon dioxide etc.
- see separate data sheet MultiCan® Atex

Used for filling and storage of highly flammable substances



Standard plastics		MultiCan®	Metals		
insulating	anti-static	static conducting	conducting	conducting	
10 ¹⁶	10 ¹⁴	10 ¹²	10 ¹⁰	10 ⁸	10 ⁶

Classification of plastics on the basis of the surface resistance