



# **Parflex CNG Hose Assemblies**

# **Electrically Conductive Compressed Natural Gas Hose**

Parflex CNG Hose is specially developed for the conveyance of compressed natural gas. It is constructed of an electrically conductive nylon core designed to dissipate static build up and a fiber reinforcement for maximum pressure and flexibility. In addition, the polyurethane jacket provides abrasion resistance and protection from outdoor elements including ultraviolet light.

### **Application / Markets:**

- CNG Dispenser
- Fleet Transit
- CNG Fuel Transfer
- At-home CNG Refueling

### **Specifications:**

 Parflex CNG Hose conforms to NFPA 52, ANSI/IAS NGV 4.2-1999, CSA12.52-M99

#### **Product Features:**

- Electrically conductive core tube
- Perforated polyurethane cover
- Sizes up to 1"
- Twin line assemblies available to reduce installation time, eliminate tangling and reduce part number complexity

#### **Operating Parameters:**

- Temperature Ranges: -40°to +180°F (-40°C to +82°C)
- Vacuum Rating: 28inch Hg
- Min Burst Pressure: 4x max. working pressure

## **Additional Components**

- CNG Conductors: Low & High Pressure Hose Assemblies
- Rigid Tube: Stainless Steel Tubing
- Adapters: 37° Triple-lok, Seal-lok, CPI SS Flareless
- Fill Coupling: FMS-362-6
- Filtration Products: FFC-112SAE-6
- Ball Valves: CPI Stainless Steel Ball Valves

#### **Colors**

Red

ırker Parflex



Part Number	Norm I.D.		Max. O.D.		Max. Working Pressure		Min. Bend Radius		Weight		Permanent Crimp
	IN.	mm	IN.	mm	PSI	MPa	IN.	mm	LBS/FT.	kg/m	Fitting
#							7		kg		
5CNG-3	3/16	5	.43	11	5,000	34.5	1.50	38	.05	.07	55
5CNG-4	1/4	6	.62	16	5,000	34.5	2.00	51	.11	.16	58
5CNG-6	3/8	10	.65	16	5,000	34.5	3.00	76	.09	.13	55
5CNG-8	1/2	13	.90	23	5,000	34.5	4.00	102	.21	.31	58
5CNG-12	3/4	19	1.15	29	5,000	34.5	7.50	191	.24	.36	58H
5CNG-16	1	25	1.59	40	5,000	34.5	10.00	254	.36	.53	58H

# **Alternative Fuels—On Board Applications**

# The Application:

Efficient operation of a CNG vehicle requires protection of the fuel system to prevent premature failing of the fuel injectors and precision components. The gas is dispensed from the filling station to the vehicle fuel tank, finally entering the fuel injection system.

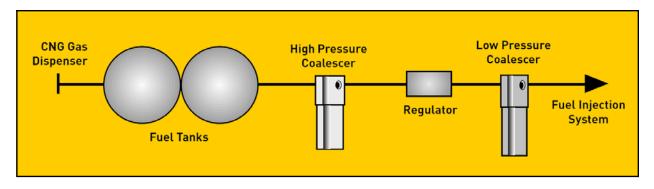
### The Problem:

Contaminants such as lube oil carryover from compressors, condensed liquids in fuel tanks and solids buildup during gas handling contributes to:

- System downtime
- Component repair and failure
- Increased maintenance costs

#### The Solution:

Filtration is the key to guarding against damaging contaminants that could ruin the fuel system. Installing a coalescer upstream of the high pressure regulator extends the system's life and reduces maintenance costs. A low pressure filter can also be used downstream of the regulator to protect other fuel injection system components.



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