



How To Select A Hose (STAMPED)

Size	The appropriate inside and outside diameters and length of the hose should be determined
Temperature	The maximum temperature of the material being conveyed
Application	External conditions including abrasion, climate, heat, flexing, internal vacuum, and degrees of bending
Media	The composition of the substance being conveyed and chemical compatibility with the hose inner core, and if applicable, outer jacket
Pressure	The maximum pressure of the system, including pressure spikes
Ends	The appropriate end connection and attachment method for the application
Delivery	Testing, quality, packaging, and delivery requirements

NOTE: Static dissipation and PTFE hoses

In the case of a PTFE hose, static electricity is caused when a non-conducting fluid flows at a high velocity through the PTFE natural core tube. When a static charge builds up in the tube of a PTFE hose, it will look for the path of least resistance to ground. If the tube is non-conductive, then the path of least resistance may be to pierce through the wall of the PTFE tube to the conductive stainless steel braid and eventually to the metal fittings and back to ground through the equipment to which the hose assembly is connected.

The purpose of a static dissipating tube on the inside of the hose is to provide an acceptable path of less resistance and allow the static buildup to dissipate through the core tube to the metal fittings and eventually to ground. Parflex static-dissipating hose is designated with a B after the series number. Example: Hose type 919B-6 is the static-dissipative version of hose type 919-6.