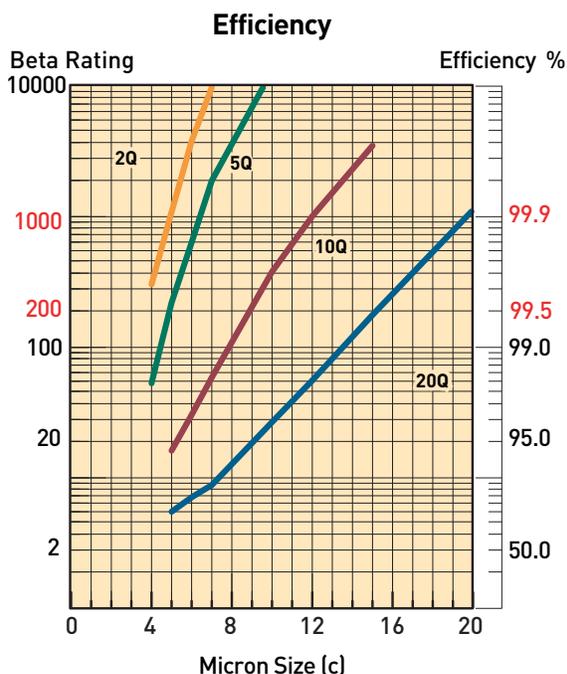


# Appendix

## Interpreting Data

### Element Efficiency

For each configuration Parker reports on a log micron chart the actual test results for each Microglass III media grade available. The information that can be obtained from reporting in this manner far exceeds previous methods. To read the charts simply follow a few quick steps as shown below.



#### To determine efficiency/beta rating at a Particular micron size:

1. Choose micron size from horizontal axis.
2. Follow line upward until it intersects the media grade of interest.
3. For the beta rating move left perpendicular until you intersect the vertical beta rating axis and record number.
4. For the efficiency rating just follow line across to the right until it intersects the efficiency axis and record number.

#### To determine which media can provide a particular beta rating:

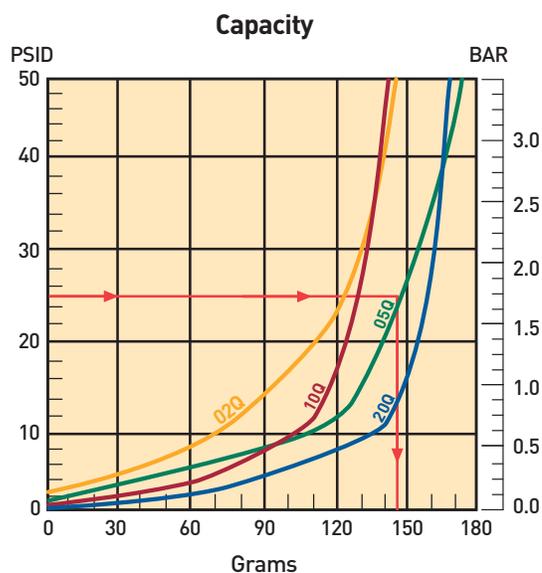
5. Choose beta rating desired on left vertical axis
6. Follow line horizontally across until it intersects media grade.
7. Move downward perpendicular until you intersect the horizontal "Micron Size" axis and record value. If micron value is too low repeat steps until a desired value is achieved.

### Element Capacity

Typically element capacities have been plotted on a differential vs grams chart to allow for best comparisons between different indicator/bypass settings and also other manufacturers. Although the construction of a given element remains constant, the actual capacity obtained in a application depends on several variables

- Viscosity
- Flow rate
- Contaminant Type
- Changeout pressure

Since it is not possible to test every possible combination, Parker tests per ISO4572 and ISO16889 which specifies fluid type, contaminant type and flow rate. Therefore the only variable that can be accounted for by the specifier would be changeout pressure. To accomplish this simply determine what indicator setting will be used to signal service is required. If no indicator will be used then use the bypass value for the specified filter.



#### To determine element capacity

1. Starting along the vertical differential pressure axis choose changeout setting.
2. Move horizontally across until line intersects the media grade desired.
3. Move perpendicular downward until line intersects horizontal axis "Grams" and record value .

# Appendix

## Interpreting Data

### Flow vs Pressure Loss

All performance curves are reported at a standard viscosity of 150 SUS (30 cSt) with element pressure curves independent of the housing. The purpose of reporting individually is to allow for adjustment to other operating viscosities. To adjust for a operating viscosity other than 150 SUS (30 cSt) please use the correction formula below.

| Viscosity Correction Formula |   |  |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| PSID Element                 | = | PSID from catalog $\times \frac{\text{New Viscosity}}{150} \times \frac{\text{New Specific Gravity}}{.90}$ |
| PSID Housing                 | = | PSID from catalog $\times \frac{\text{New Specific Gravity}}{.90}$   |
| PSID Assembly                | = | PSID Element + PSID Housing  |

### High Collapse Elements

In most cases, filter assemblies are equipped with an internal bypass valve to limit the differential pressure across the element. In some critical applications it may be necessary to equip the filter with a "no bypass" valve which forces all fluid flow to pass through the element. When a filter is equipped with a "no bypass" valve, the element must be able to withstand much higher differential pressures in the event it is not serviced when indicated. Parker high collapse elements are able to withstand 2000 psid ("H" option) or 3000 psid ("X" option) due to their special construction. The high collapse elements are rated for the same efficiencies as the standard elements but also have a higher clean pressure loss.

The increase in pressure loss from standard collapse "Q" elements to high collapse "Q" elements varies from media grade and series. To insure adequate element life, a correction factor should be applied to the standard pressure loss curves. Below are the factors that should be applied to the standard element performance curves shown in this catalog. The pressure loss of "H" option elements (2000 psid collapse) may increase as much as 40% over the standard, and the "X" option 3000 psid collapse) as much as 90%.

### High Collapse Correction Factors

"QH" Elements (2000 psid) = 1.4 times reported loss

"QX" Elements (3000 psid) = 1.9 times reported loss

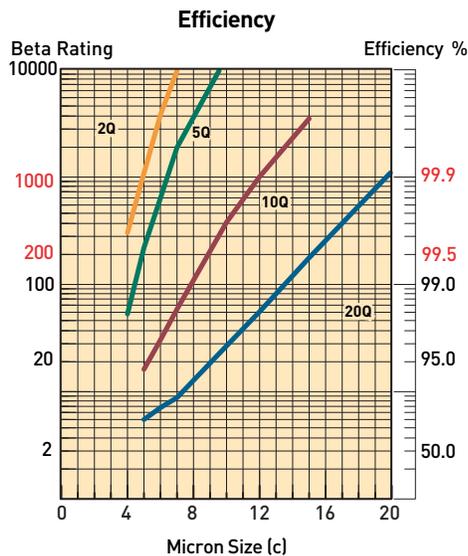
# Appendix

## Filter Media Types

### Microglass III

The latest of our media lines, these elements have the highest capacity and efficiency available. The Microglass III is referenced by a "Q" after the micron size ( i.e. 5Q ). Complete information is available for each element size in the catalog. The efficiency is plotted on a beta value versus micron size chart to enable one to find the rating at a specific micron size. The capacity is plotted on a pressure differential versus grams capacity chart. This allows one to find the capacity of the element at the filter's specific bypass or indicator setting.

Flow data is performed at 150 SUS (32cSt) and plotted separately for the element and housing . Pressure loss for different viscosities can be calculated by using the formula on the opposite page.



### Cellulose

An economical type of media (denoted by a "C") that provides nominal efficiency and capacity. The pore structure of paper media is not efficient for fine filtration or high capacity applications. The data provided for each individual element is limited to flow versus pressure loss. To the left is an efficiency chart which plots what would be considered typical for the various grades of cellulose media.

As shown in the chart, cellulose elements are not nearly as efficient as Microglass III elements. They are rated for nominal filtration, typically 50% efficient at rated size. Due to the low particle capture efficiency of 20C cellulose elements, it is not practical to plot on the chart. The 20C elements could be considered a  $Beta_{20} = 2$  (50% efficient at 20 micron). The same limitations exist with the stainless steel mesh elements.

### Stainless Steel Woven Wire

Commonly referred to as "wire mesh" this filtration medium is typically used in suction filters due to the low flow restriction. Wire mesh elements are unique in that they are designed to be cleaned and reused. These elements are rated for efficiency based on the pore size diameter of the mesh and are denoted by a "W" after the micron rating. For example a 74W element would have a nominal rating of 74 micron based on the diameter of the mesh pores. This should not be confused with "mesh" ratings which are the number of wire strands per inch. Mesh ratings can be correlated to micron ratings, see "Micrometer Conversions" on page 224.

| General Comparison Of Filter Media |                    |                       |                       |                  |              |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Media Material                     | Capture Efficiency | Dirt Holding Capacity | Differential Pressure | Life In a System | Initial Cost |
| Fiberglass                         | High               | High                  | Moderate              | High             | Moderate     |
| Cellulose                          | Moderate           | Moderate              | High                  | Moderate         | Low          |
| Wire Mesh                          | Low                | Low                   | Low                   | Moderate         | High         |

# Appendix

## Definitions

### Absolute Rating:

The diameter of the largest hard spherical particle that will pass through a filter under specified test conditions. This is an indication of the largest opening in the filter element. Hydraulic Filter Division defines absolute as 99.5% removal (beta 200) at a given particle size.

### Absorb/Absorption:

The process of a fluid being taken into the pores of a solid.

### Adsorb/Adsorption:

To collect and hold a fluid on the surface of a solid.

### Beta Ratio:

The ratio of the number of particles of a given size and larger of a filter to the number of particles of the same size and larger downstream.

| Beta Ratios/Efficiencies                 |   |
|--|---|
| Beta Ratio<br>(at a given particle size) | Capture Efficiency<br>(at same particle size) |
| 1.01                                     | 1.0%  |
| 1.1                                      | 9.0%  |
| 1.5                                      | 33.3%   |
| 2.0                                      | 50.0%   |
| 5.0                                      | 80.0%   |
| 10.0                                     | 90.0%   |
| 20.0                                     | 95.0%   |
| 75.0                                     | 98.7%   |
| 100                                      | 99.0%   |
| 200                                      | 99.5%   |
| 1000                                     | 99.9%   |

### Bubble Point:

Pressure drop in inches of water required to expel the first steady (continuous) stream of bubbles from a horizontal disc of wetted filter medium or a filter cartridge immersed in a liquid (usually alcohol). A bubble point test is used to test the integrity of cartridge construction to compare relative porosities of a filter media or monitor product consistency as a quality control method.

### Bypass:

Fluid flowing through a passage other than the filter medium and/or leakage around filter media seals.

### Burst:

An outward structural failure of the filter element caused by excessive differential pressure.

### Cleanliness Codes:

A representation of a fluids contamination level based on a series of index numbers that refer to a table of concentration values.

| Cleanliness Level Correlation Table |                      |                |                 |                    |                               |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| ISO Code                            | Particles/Millilitre |                |                 | NAS 1638<br>(1964) | Disavowed SAE<br>Level (1963) |
|                                     | ≥2 Micrometers       | ≥5 Micrometers | ≥15 Micrometers |                    |                               |
| 23/21/18                            | 80,000               | 20,000         | 2,500           | 12                 |                               |
| 22/20/18                            | 40,000               | 10,000         | 2,500           |                    |                               |
| 22/20/17                            | 40,000               | 10,000         | 1,300           | 11                 |                               |
| 22/20/16                            | 40,000               | 10,000         | 640             |                    |                               |
| 21/19/16                            | 20,000               | 5,000          | 640             | 10                 |                               |
| 20/18/15                            | 10,000               | 2,500          | 320             | 9                  | 6                             |
| 19/17/14                            | 5,000                | 1,300          | 160             | 8                  | 5                             |
| 18/16/13                            | 2,500                | 640            | 80              | 7                  | 4                             |
| 17/15/12                            | 1,300                | 320            | 40              | 6                  | 3                             |
| 16/14/12                            | 640                  | 160            | 40              |                    |                               |
| 16/14/11                            | 640                  | 160            | 20              | 5                  | 2                             |
| 15/13/10                            | 320                  | 80             | 10              | 4                  | 1                             |
| 14/12/9                             | 160                  | 40             | 5               | 3                  | 0                             |
| 13/11/8                             | 80                   | 20             | 2.5             | 2                  |                               |
| 12/10/8                             | 40                   | 10             | 2.5             |                    |                               |
| 12/10/7                             | 40                   | 10             | 1.3             | 1                  |                               |
| 12/10/6                             | 40                   | 10             | .64             |                    |                               |

### Collapse Pressure:

An inward structural failure of the filter element caused by excessive differential pressure.

### Contaminant:

Undesirable insoluble solid or gelatinous particles present in fluid.

### Crest:

The outer fold of a pleat.

### Differential Pressure/Pressure Drop:

Difference in pressure between two points in a system. In filters, this is typically measured between the inlet and outlet of the filter housing.

### Dissolved Water:

Water capable of being held by the fluid in solution. The amount held must be below the saturation point.

### Duplex Filter:

An assembly of two filters with valving for the selection of either element.

### Efficiency:

The ability of the filter element to remove particles from the filter stream. Efficiency = (1-1/beta)100.

# Appendix

## Definitions

**Effluent:**

The fluid that has passed through the filter.

**Filter Medium:**

The permeable material used for a filter that separates particles from a fluid passing through it.

**Flow Fatigue:**

The ability of a filter element to withstand structural failure of the filter medium due to flexing of the pleats caused by cyclic differential pressure.

**Free Water:**

Water droplets or globules in a system that tend to accumulate at the bottom of a system's fluid because it exceeds the solubility of the fluid.

**Influent:**

Fluid entering the inlet of a filter.

**In-Line Filter:**

A filter in which the inlet, outlet and element are in a straight axis.

**L-Type Filter:**

A filter in which the inlet and outlet port axis are at right angles, and the filter element axis is parallel to either port axis.

**Laminar Flow:**

Flow rate at which liquid is in a nonturbulent state (10ft/sec) and should not exceeded to maintain filtration integrity and consistency.

**Media Migration:**

Contamination of the effluent by fibers or other material of which the filter is constructed.

**Micron:**

A unit of length. Correct term is micrometer ( $\mu\text{m}$ ), which is .000039 inch. Human eye can see a 40 micrometer particle.

**Neutralization Number:**

A measure of the acidity or basicity of a fluid, this includes organic and inorganic acids or bases, or combination thereof.

**Nominal Rating:**

Micron size removed at a given efficiency under a manufacturer's defined test condition. An arbitrary term assigned by manufacturers which varies and has therefore depreciated in value.

**Pinched Pleat:**

A pleat closed off by excessive differential pressure or crowding, thus reducing the effective area of the filter element.

**Pleats:**

a series of folds in the filter medium usually of uniform height and spacing designed to maximize effective area.

**Pressure Line Filter:**

A filter located in a line conducting working fluid to a working device or devices.

**Return Line Filter:**

A filter located in the line which is conducting working fluid from working devices to a reservoir.

**Root:**

The inside fold of a pleat.

**Suction Filter:**

A filter located in the intake line of a pump where the fluid is below atmospheric pressure.

**T-Type Filter:**

A filter in which the inlet and outlet port axes are in a straight line, and the filter element axis is perpendicular to this line.

**Varnish:**

Materials generated by the hydraulic fluid due to oxidation, thermal instability, or other reactions. These materials are insoluble in the hydraulic fluid and are generally found as brownish deposits in the work surfaces.

**Y-Type Filter:**

A filter in which the inlet and outlet port axes are in a straight line, and the filter element is at an acute angle to this line.

# Appendix

## Micrometer Conversions

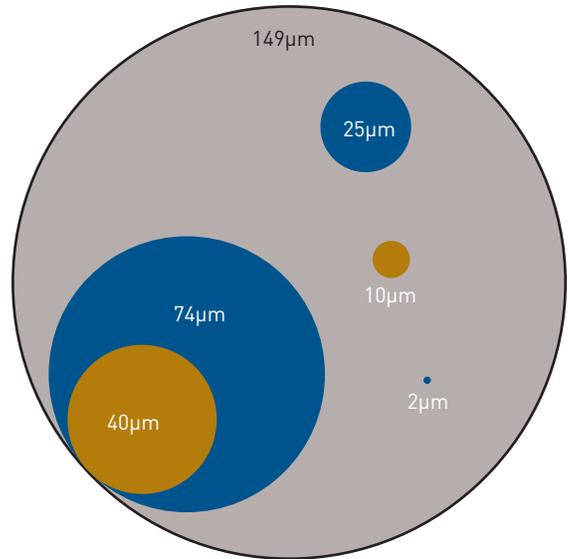
| US and ASTM Std Sieve Number | Actual Opening (in) | ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 10                           | 0.0787              | 2000              |
| 12                           | 0.0661              | 1680              |
| 14                           | 0.0555              | 1410              |
| 16                           | 0.0469              | 1190              |
| 18                           | 0.0394              | 1000              |
| 20                           | 0.0331              | 840               |
| 25                           | 0.0280              | 710               |
| 30                           | 0.0232              | 590               |
| 35                           | 0.0197              | 500               |
| 40                           | 0.0165              | 420               |
| 45                           | 0.0138              | 350               |
| 50                           | 0.0117              | 297               |
| 60                           | 0.0098              | 250               |
| 70                           | 0.0083              | 210               |
| 80                           | 0.0070              | 177               |
| 100                          | 0.0059              | 149               |
| 120                          | 0.0049              | 125               |
| 140                          | 0.0041              | 105               |
| 170                          | 0.0035              | 88                |
| 200                          | 0.0029              | 74                |
| 230                          | 0.0024              | 62                |
| 270                          | 0.0021              | 53                |
| 325                          | 0.0017              | 44                |
| 400                          | 0.00142             | 36                |
| 550                          | 0.00099             | 25                |
| 625                          | 0.00079             | 20                |
| 1,250                        | 0.000394            | 10                |
| 1,750                        | 0.000315            | 8                 |
| 2,500                        | 0.00097             | 5                 |
| 5,000                        | 0.000099            | 2.5               |
| 12,000                       | 0.0000394           | 1                 |

### Micrometer Comparisons

| Substance                | ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Table Salt               | 100               |
| Human Hair (average dia) | 50-70             |
| White Blood Cell         | 25                |
| Talcum Powder            | 10                |
| Cocoa                    | 8-10              |
| Red Blood Cell           | 8                 |
| Bacteria (cocci)         | 2                 |

Note: Lower limit of visibility (naked eye)—40 $\mu\text{m}$

Relative Size of Particles  
Magnification 500x



### Linear Equivalents

1in = 25.4 mm = 25,400  $\mu\text{m}$   
 1mm = 0.0394 in = 1,000  $\mu\text{m}$   
 1 $\mu\text{m}$  = 1/25,400 in = 0.001 mm  
 1 $\mu\text{m}$  = 3.94 x 10<sup>-5</sup> in = 0.000039 in

### Formulas

Velocity (ft per sec) =  $\frac{0.4085 \times \text{gpm}}{d^2 \text{ (ID in)}}$

### Conversion Rates

1 cu ft = 7.48 gal  
 1 gal = 231 cu in  
 2 cu ft water = 62.42 lb  
 1 gal water = 8.34 lb  
 1 US gal = 0.833 lmp gal  
 1 lb/in<sup>2</sup> = 2.31 ft of water = 2.036 in Hg  
 °F = 9/5°C+32

### Metric Conversion Formulas

mm = inches x 25.4  
 m = feet x 0.3048  
 cm<sup>3</sup> = cu in x 16.39  
 m<sup>3</sup> = cu ft x 0.028  
 kg = pounds x 0.454  
 kPa = psi x 6.895  
 lpm = gpm x 3.785  
 °C = 5/9 (°F-32)

# Appendix

## Measurement Conversion Tables

| To Convert          | Multiply by | To Obtain            |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| <b>A</b>            |             |                      |
| atmospheres         | 33.9        | ft of water (at 4×C) |
| atmospheres         | 29.92       | in mercury (at 0×C)  |
| <b>B</b>            |             |                      |
| barrels (US liquid) | 31.5        | gallons              |
| barrels (oil)       | 42          | gallons (oil)        |
| bars                | 0.9869      | atmospheres          |
| bars                | 14.5        | pounds/sq in         |
| <b>C</b>            |             |                      |
| centimeters         | 0.03281     | feet                 |
| centimeters         | 0.3937      | inches               |
| centimeters         | 0.00001     | kilometers           |
| centimeters         | 0.01        | meters               |
| centimeters         | 0.01094     | yards                |
| centimeters         | 10,000      | microns              |
| cubic centimeters   | 0.00003531  | cubic feet           |
| cubic centimeters   | 0.06102     | cubic inches         |
| cubic centimeters   | 0.000001    | cubic meters         |
| cubic centimeters   | 0.001       | liters               |
| cubic centimeters   | 0.002113    | pints (US liquid)    |
| cubic centimeters   | 0.001057    | quarts (US liquid)   |
| cubic feet          | 28,320      | cubic centimeters    |
| cubic feet          | 1,728       | cubic inches         |
| cubic feet          | 0.02832     | cubic meters         |
| cubic feet          | 0.03704     | cubic yards          |
| cubic feet          | 7.48052     | gallons (US liquid)  |
| cubic feet          | 28.32       | liters               |
| cubic feet          | 59.84       | pints (US liquid)    |
| cubic feet          | 29.92       | quarts (US liquid)   |
| cubic feet/min      | 62.43       | pounds water/min     |
| cubic feet/min      | 1.698       | cubic meters/hr      |
| cubic feet/sec      | 448.831     | gallons/min          |
| cubic inches        | 16.39       | cubic centimeters    |
| cubic inches        | 0.0005787   | cubic feet           |
| cubic inches        | 0.00001639  | cubic meters         |
| cubic inches        | 0.00002143  | cubic yards          |
| cubic inches        | 0.004329    | gallons              |
| cubic inches        | 0.01639     | liters               |
| cubic meters        | 35.31       | cubic feet           |
| cubic meters        | 61,023      | cubic inches         |
| cubic meters        | 264.2       | gallons (US liquid)  |
| cubic meters        | 1000        | liters               |
| cubic meters/hour   | 4.4         | gallons (US)/min     |
| cubic meters/hour   | 0.588       | cubic feet/min       |

| To Convert           | Multiply by | To Obtain           |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| <b>F</b>             |             |                     |
| feet                 | 30.48       | centimeters         |
| feet                 | 0.0003048   | kilometers          |
| feet                 | 0.3048      | meters              |
| feet                 | 304.8       | millimeters         |
| feet of water        | 0.0295      | atmospheres         |
| feet of water        | 0.8826      | inches of mercury   |
| feet of water        | 62.43       | pounds/sq ft        |
| feet of water        | 0.4335      | pounds/sq in        |
| feet/minute          | 0.01667     | feet/second         |
| <b>G</b>             |             |                     |
| gallons              | 3,785       | cubic centimeters   |
| gallons              | 0.1337      | cubic feet          |
| gallons              | 231         | cubic inches        |
| gallons              | 3.785       | liters              |
| gallons (liq br imp) | 1.20095     | gallons (US liquid) |
| gallons (US)         | 0.83267     | gallons (Imp)       |
| gallons of water     | 8.337       | pounds of water     |
| gallons/min          | 0.002228    | cubic feet/sec      |
| gallons/min          | 0.06308     | liters/sec          |
| gallons/min          | 8.0208      | cubic feet/hr       |
| grams                | 0.001       | kilograms           |
| grams                | 0.002205    | pounds              |
| grams/cm             | 0.0056      | pounds/in           |
| grams/sq in          | 45.71       | ounces/sq yd        |
| <b>I</b>             |             |                     |
| inches               | 2.540       | centimeters         |
| inches               | 0.02540     | meters              |
| inches               | 25.4        | millimeters         |
| inches of mercury    | 0.03342     | atmospheres         |
| inches of mercury    | 1.133       | feet of water       |
| <b>K</b>             |             |                     |
| kilograms            | 2.2046      | pounds              |
| kilograms            | 0.009842    | tons (long)         |
| kilograms            | 0.001102    | tons (short)        |
| kilograms/sq cm      | 2,048       | pounds/sq ft        |
| kilograms/sq cm      | 14.22       | pounds/sq in        |
| kilograms/sq meter   | 0.00009678  | atmospheres         |
| kilograms/sq meter   | 0.00009807  | bars                |
| kilograms/sq meter   | 0.003281    | feet of water       |
| kilograms/sq meter   | 0.002896    | inches of mercury   |
| kilograms/sq meter   | 0.2048      | pounds/sq ft        |
| kilograms/sq meter   | 0.001422    | pounds/sq in        |

# Appendix

## Measurement Conversion Tables

| To Convert        | Multiply by  | To Obtain           |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| <b>L</b>          |              |                     |
| liters            | 0.2642       | gallons (US liquid) |
| liters            | 2.113        | pints (US liquid)   |
| liters            | 1.057        | quarts (US liquid)  |
| liters/min        | 0.0005886    | cubic ft/sec        |
| liters/min        | 0.004403     | gallons/sec         |
| liters/hour       | 0.004403     | gallons (US)/min    |
| <b>M</b>          |              |                     |
| meters            | 3.281        | feet                |
| meters            | 39.37        | inches              |
| meters            | 0.001        | kilometers          |
| meters/min        | 3.281        | feet/min            |
| meters/min        | 0.05468      | feet/sec            |
| microns           | 0.000001     | meters              |
| mils              | 0.00254      | centimeters         |
| mils              | 0.000083333  | feet                |
| mils              | 0.001        | inches              |
| mils              | 0.0000000254 | kilometers          |
| <b>O</b>          |              |                     |
| ounces            | 28.349       | grams               |
| ounces            | 0.0625       | pounds              |
| ounces (fluid)    | 1.805        | cubic inches        |
| ounces (fluid)    | 0.02957      | liters              |
| ounces/sq in      | 0.0625       | pounds/sq in        |
| ounces/sq yard    | 20.83        | pounds/3000 sq ft   |
| <b>P</b>          |              |                     |
| pints (liquid)    | 0.125        | gallons             |
| pints (liquid)    | 0.4732       | liters              |
| pints (liquid)    | 0.5          | quarts (liquid)     |
| pounds            | 453.59       | grams               |
| pounds            | 16           | ounces              |
| pounds/sq ft      | 0.0004725    | atmospheres         |
| pounds/sq ft      | 0.01602      | feet of water       |
| pounds/sq ft      | 0.01414      | inches of mercury   |
| pounds/sq in      | 0.06804      | atmospheres         |
| pounds/sq in      | 2.307        | feet of water       |
| pounds/sq in      | 2.036        | inches of mercury   |
| pounds/sq in      | 0.0145       | kilo pascals (kPa)  |
| pounds/sq in      | 27.684       | inches water column |
| pounds/3000 sq in | 0.048        | ounces/sq yard      |

| To Convert         | Multiply by | To Obtain     |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|
| <b>Q</b>           |             |               |
| quarts (liquid)    | 0.03342     | cubic feet    |
| quarts (liquid)    | 57.75       | cubic inches  |
| quarts (liquid)    | 0.0009464   | cubic meters  |
| quarts (liquid)    | 0.25        | gallons       |
| quarts (liquid)    | 0.9463      | liters        |
| <b>S</b>           |             |               |
| square centimeters | 0.001076    | square feet   |
| square centimeters | 0.1550      | square inches |
| square centimeters | 0.0001      | square meters |
| square feet        | 144         | square inches |
| square feet        | 0.0929      | square meters |
| square inches      | 0.006944    | square feet   |
| square inches      | 0.0007716   | square yards  |
| square meters      | 10.76       | square feet   |
| square meters      | 155         | square inches |
| square meters      | 1.196       | square yards  |
| square yards       | 9           | square feet   |
| square yards       | 1,296       | square inches |
| square yards       | 0.8361      | square meters |

# Appendix

## Changes to ISO Standards and their impact on Filter Performance Reporting and the Contamination Code.

The recent changes to ISO contamination and filtration standards were brought about to solve accuracy, traceability, and availability issues. It is important to remember that both real world hydraulic system cleanliness levels and actual system filter performance remain unchanged. However, the reporting of cleanliness levels and filter performance has changed due to the new particle counter calibration and multi-pass test procedures.

**ISO 11171** is the new particle counter calibration method and utilizes calibration fluid made from ISO Medium Test Dust (ISO MTD) suspended in MIL-H-5606. The calibration fluid is traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and is designated by NIST as Standard Reference Material (SRM)2806. ISO 11171 is replacing ISO 4402 which is based on obsolete AC Fine Test Dust (ACFTD).

It is important to note that the ISO 11171 calibration method is based on a distribution of particles measured by their equivalent area diameter, whereas ISO 4402 is based on a distribution of particles measured by their longest chord. Also, the NIST work utilized scanning electron microscopy for particles below 10 um in size, whereas the sizing distribution on ACFTD utilized optical microscopy.

The new calibration method and resulting ISO code will typically produce a one to two level increase in the first digit (the >4um size range) of the three digit code. This is due to the greater number of particles in the small size range. The remaining two digits will typically remain unchanged between old and new calibration methods, and should not impact previously established ISO cleanliness standards.

Table 1 below shows the approximate particle size relationship between the calibration methods.

| ACTFD size<br>(per ISO 4402:1991)<br>um | NIST size<br>(per ISO 11171:1999)<br>um (c) |
|---|---|
| 1                                       | 4.2   |
| 2                                       | 4.6   |
| 3                                       | 5.1   |
| 5                                       | 6.4   |
| 7                                       | 7.7   |
| 10                                      | 9.8   |
| 15                                      | 13.6  |
| 20                                      | 17.5  |
| 25                                      | 21.2  |
| 30                                      | 24.6  |
| 40                                      | 31.7  |

The ISO cleanliness code reporting method will also be affected.

Example: Former two-digit ISO 4406:1987  
 $\frac{5 \text{ um} / 15 \text{ um}}{14 \quad 11}$

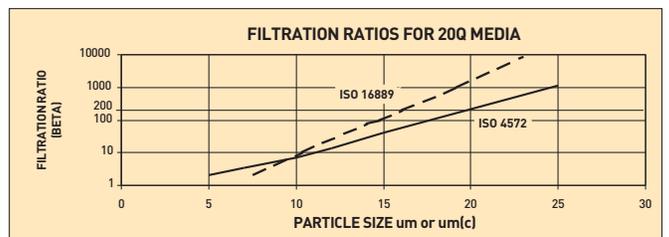
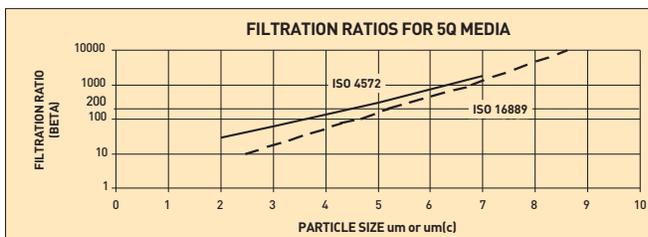
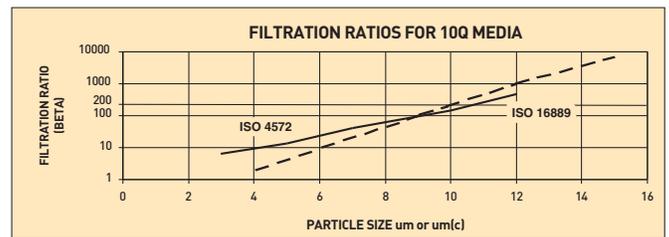
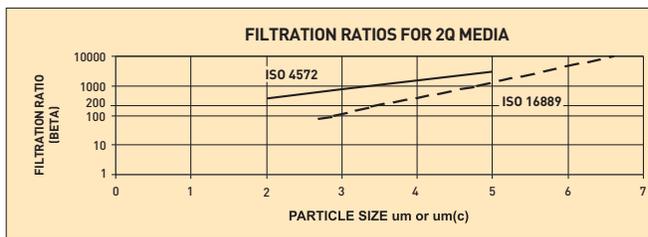
Former three-digit ISO code  
 $\frac{2 \text{ um} / 5 \text{ um} / 15 \text{ um}}{17 \quad 14 \quad 11}$

New three-digit **ISO 4406:1999**  
 $\frac{4 \text{ um (c)} / 6 \text{ um (c)} / 14 \text{ um (c)}}{18 \quad 14 \quad 11}$

# Appendix

## Changes to ISO Standards and their impact on Filter Performance Reporting and the Contamination Code, continued.

**ISO 16889** is the new multi-pass test standard for measuring filter performance and utilizes ISO MTD as the contaminant challenge. This standard is replacing ISO 4572 which utilized ACFTD. See the following graphs below for filtration beta ratio comparisons on our 2Q, 5Q, 10Q, and 20Q Microglass III media. The graphs reflect multi-pass test results using ISO 4572 with ACFTD and the revised ISO 16889 using ISO MTD.





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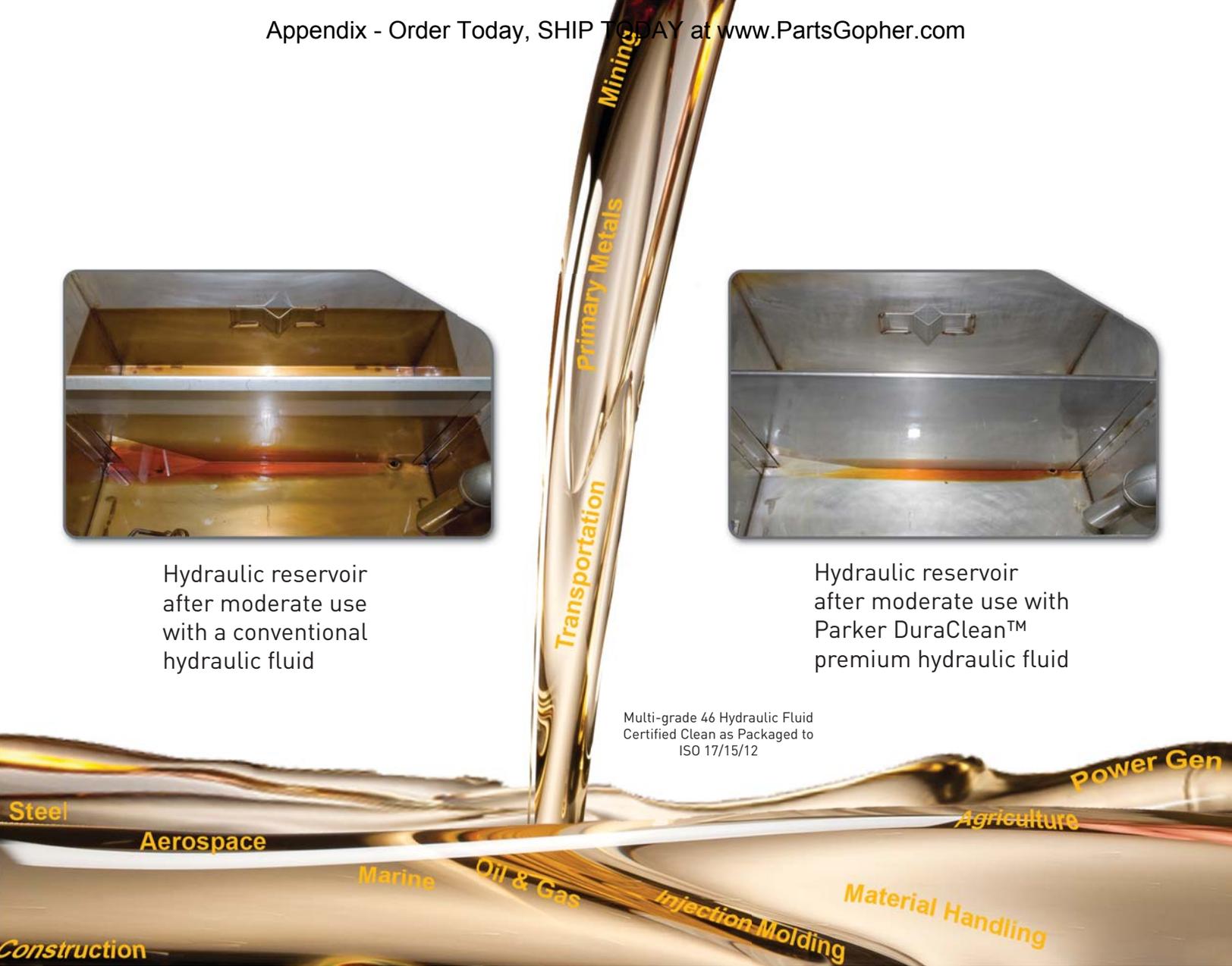


Hydraulic reservoir after moderate use with a conventional hydraulic fluid



Hydraulic reservoir after moderate use with Parker DuraClean™ premium hydraulic fluid

Multi-grade 46 Hydraulic Fluid  
Certified Clean as Packaged to  
ISO 17/15/12



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**Racor Research & Development**  
 Parker Hannifin GmbH & Co KG  
 Inselstrasse 3 - 5  
 70327 Stuttgart Germany  
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**Parker Comercio Ltda.**  
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 T 305 470 8800 F 305 470 8808  
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