# CONTAMINATION CONTROL SOLUTIONS

## **MOBILE FILTRATION UNITS**



PASSION TO PERFORM





# A WORLDWIDE LEADER IN THE FIELD OF HYDRAULIC FILTRATION EQUIPMENT.

Our company started life in 1964, when Bruno Pasotto decided to attempt to cater for the requests of a market still to be fully explored, with the study, design, development, production and marketing of a vast range of filters for hydraulic equipment, capable of satisfying the needs of manufacturers in all sectors. The quality of our products, our extreme competitiveness compared with major international producers and our constant activities of research, design and development has made us a worldwide leader in the field of hydraulic circuit filtering. Present for 50 years in the market, we have played a truly decisive role in defining our sector, and by now we are a group capable of controlling our entire chain of production, monitoring all manufacturing processes to guarantee superior quality standards and to provide concrete solutions for the rapidly evolving needs of customers and the market.





### **WORLDWIDE PRESENCE**

Our foreign Branches enable us to offer a diversified range of products that allow us to successfully face the aggressive challenge of international competition, and also to maintain a stable presence at a local level.

The Group boasts **9 business branches** 



### **TECHNOLOGY**

Our constant quest for excellence in quality and technological innovation allows us to offer only the best solutions and services for applications in many fields, including general industry, test rigs, lubrication, heavy engineering, renewable energies, naval engineering, offshore engineering, aviation systems, emerging technologies and mobile plant (i.e. tractors, excavators, concrete pumps, platforms).





### AND PRODUCTION

Our high level of technological expertise means we can rely entirely on our own resources, without resorting to external providers. This in turn enables us to satisfy a growing number of customer requests, also exploiting our constantly updated range of machines and equipment, featuring fully-automated workstations capable of 24-hour production.

















#### SUCTION **FILTERS**

Flow rates up to 875 l/min

#### Mounting:

- Tank immersed
- In-Line
- In tank with shut off valve
- In tank with flooded suction

#### **RETURN FILTERS**

Flow rates up to 3000 l/min

Pressure

up to 20 bar

Mounting:

- In-Line
- Tank top
- In single and duplex designs

### RETURN / SUCTION **FILTERS**

Flow rates up to 300 l/min

Pressure up to 80 bar

Mounting:

- Tank top

### SPIN-ON **FILTERS**

- In-Line

Flow rates up to 365 l/min

Pressure up to 35 bar

Mounting:

- In-Line
- Tank top

#### LOW & MEDIUM PRESSURE **FILTERS**

Flow rates up to 3000 I/min

Pressure up to 80 bar

Mounting:

- In-Line
- Parallel manifold version
- In single and duplex designs

#### HIGH **PRESSURE FILTERS**

Flow rates up to 750 l/min

Pressure from 110 bar up to 560 bar

Mounting:

- In-Line
- Manifold
- In single
- and duplex designs



### **PRODUCT RANGE**

MP Filtri can offer a vast and articulated range of products for the global market, suitable for all industrial sectors using hydraulic equipment.

This includes filters (suction, return, return/suction, spin-on, pressure, stainless steel pressure) and structural components (motor/pump bell-housings, transmission couplings, damping rings, foot brackets, aluminium tanks, cleaning covers).

We can provide all the skills and solutions required by the modern hydraulics industry to monitor contamination levels and other fluid conditions.

Mobile filtration units and a full range of accessories allow us to supply everything necessary for a complete service in the hydraulic circuits.











#### STAINLESS STEEL HIGH PRESSURE FILTERS

Flow rates up to 125 I/min Pressure from 320 bar up to 1000 bar

#### Mounting:

- In-Line
- Manifold
- In single and duplex designs

# CONTAMINATION MONITORING PRODUCTS

- Off-line, in-line particle counters
- Off-line bottle sampling products
- Fully calibrated using relevant ISO standards
- A wide range of variants to support fluid types and communication protocols

#### MOBILE FILTRATION UNITS

Flow rates from 15 l/min up to 200 l/min

# POWER TRANSMISSION PRODUCTS

- Aluminium bell-housings for motors from 0.12 kW to 400 kW
- Couplings in Aluminium

  Cast Iron Steel
- Damping rings
- Foot bracket
- Aluminium tanks
- Cleaning covers

#### TANK ACCESSORIES

- Oil filler and air breather plugs
- Optical and electrical level gauges
- Pressure gauge valve selectors
- Pipe fixing brackets
- Pressure gauges

### **CONTAMINATION CONTROL SOLUTIONS**



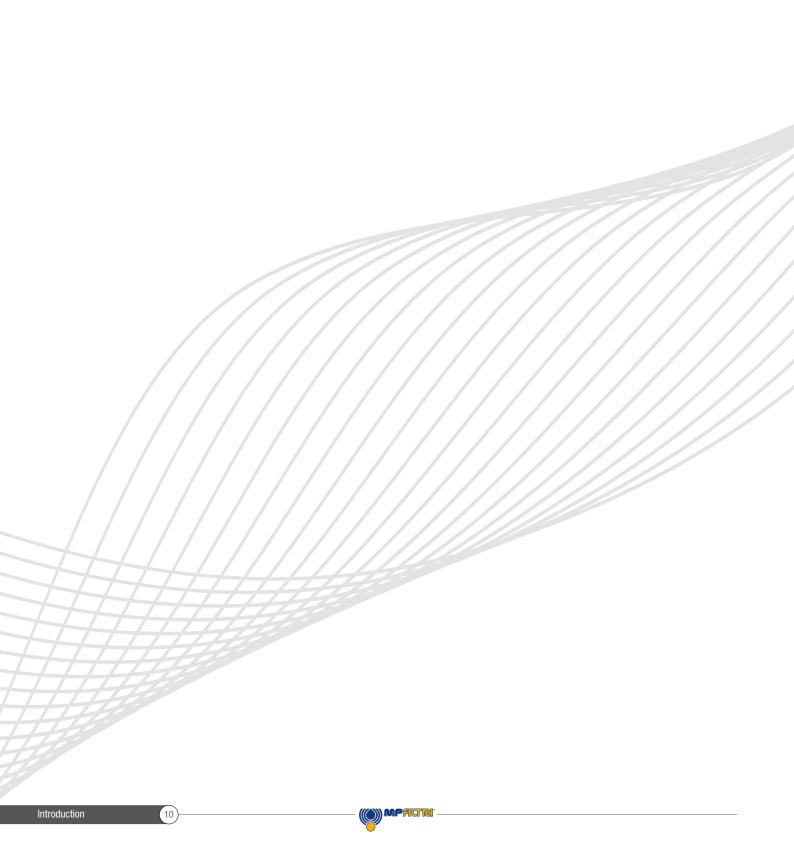




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# Contamination management

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#### 1 HYDRAULIC FLUIDS

The fluid is the vector that transmits power, energy within an oleodynamic circuit. In addition to transmitting energy through the circuit, it also performs additional functions such as lubrication, protection and cooling of the surfaces.

The classification of fluids used in hydraulic systems is coded in many regulatory references, different Standards.

The most popular classification criterion divides them into the following families:

- MINERAL OILS

Commonly used oil deriving fluids.

#### - FIRE RESISTANT FLUIDS

Fluids with intrinsic characteristics of incombustibility or high flash point.

#### - SYNTHETIC FLUIDS

Modified chemical products to obtain specific optimized features.

#### - ECOLOGICAL FLUIDS

Synthetic or vegetable origin fluids with high biodegradability characteristics.

The choice of fluid for an hydraulic system must take into account several parameters.

These parameters can adversely affect the performance of an hydraulic system, causing delay in the controls, pump cavitation, excessive absorption, excessive temperature rise, efficiency reduction, increased drainage, wear, jam/block or air intake in the plant.

The main properties that characterize hydraulic fluids and affect their choice are:

- DYNAMIC VISCOSITY

It identifies the fluid's resistance to sliding due to the impact of the particles forming it.

#### - KINEMATIC VISCOSITY

It is a widespread formal dimension in the hydraulic field.

It is calculated with the ratio between the dynamic viscosity and the fluid density

Kinematic viscosity varies with temperature and pressure variations.

#### - VISCOSITY INDEX

This value expresses the ability of a fluid to maintain viscosity when the temperature changes.

A high viscosity index indicates the fluid's ability to limit viscosity variations by varying the temperature.

#### - FILTERABILITY INDEX

It is the value that indicates the ability of a fluid to cross the filter materials. A low filterability index could cause premature clogging of the filter material.

#### - WORKING TEMPERATURE

Working temperature affects the fundamental characteristics of the fluid. As already seen, some fluid characteristics, such as cinematic viscosity, vary with the temperature variation.

When choosing a hydraulic oil, must therefore be taken into account of the environmental conditions in which the machine will operate.

#### - COMPRESSIBILITY MODULE

Every fluid subjected to a pressure contracts, increasing its density. The compressibility module identifies the increase in pressure required to cause a corresponding increase in density.

#### - HYDROLYTIC STABILITY

It is the characteristic that prevents galvanic pairs that can cause wear in the plant/system.

#### - ANTIOXIDANT STABILITY AND WEAR PROTECTION

These features translate into the capacity of a hydraulic oil to avoid corrosion of metal elements inside the system.

#### - HEAT TRANSFER CAPACITY

It is the characteristic that indicates the capacity of hydraulic oil to exchange heat with the surfaces and then cool them.

#### (2) FLUID CONTAMINATION

Whatever the nature and properties of fluids, they are inevitably subject to contamination. Fluid contamination can have two origins:

#### - INITIAL CONTAMINATION

Caused by the introduction of contaminated fluid into the circuit, or by incorrect storage, transport or transfer operations.

#### - PROGRESSIVE CONTAMINATION

Caused by factors related to the operation of the system, such as metal surface wear, sealing wear, oxidation or degradation of the fluid, the introduction of contaminants during maintenance, corrosion due to chemical or electrochemical action between fluid and components, cavitation. The contamination of hydraulic systems can be of different nature:

#### - SOLID CONTAMINATION

For example rust, slag, metal particles, fibers, rubber particles, paint particles

- or additives

#### - LIQUID CONTAMINATION

For example, the presence of water due to condensation or external infiltration or acids

#### - GASEOUS CONTAMINATION

For example, the presence of air due to inadequate oil level in the tank, drainage in suction ducts, incorrect sizing of tubes or tanks.

## 3 EFFECTS OF CONTAMINATION ON HYDRAULIC COMPONENTS

Solid contamination is recognized as the main cause of malfunction, failure and early degradation in hydraulic systems. It is impossible to delete it completely, but it can be effectively controlled by appropriate devices.

CONTAMINATION IN PRESENCE OF LARGE TOLERANCES



### CONTAMINATION IN PRESENCE OF NARROW TOLERANCES



Solid contamination mainly causes surface damage and component wear.



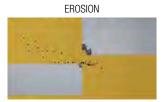
#### - SURFACE EROSION

Cause of leakage through mechanical seals, reduction of system performance, variation in adjustment of control components, failures.

- ADHESION OF MOVING PARTS
   Cause of failure due to lack of lubrication.
- DAMAGES DUE TO FATIGUE Cause of breakdowns and components breakdown.



ADHESION



FATIGUE

Liquid contamination mainly results in decay of lubrication performance and protection of fluid surfaces.

#### **DISSOLVED WATER**

- INCREASING FLUID ACIDITY
  Cause of surface corrosion and premature fluid oxidation
- GALVANIC COUPLE AT HIGH TEMPERATURES
  Cause of corrosion

#### FREE WATER - ADDITIONAL EFFECTS

- DECAY OF LUBRICANT PERFORMANCE
   Cause of rust and sludge formation, metal corrosion and increased solid contamination
- BATTERY COLONY CREATION

  Cause of worsening in the filterability feature
- ICE CREATION AT LOW TEMPERATURES Cause damage to the surface
- ADDITIVE DEPLETION Free water retains polar additives

Gaseous contamination mainly results in decay of system performance.

- CUSHION SUSPENSION

  Cause of increased noise and cavitation.
- FLUID OXIDATION

  Cause of corrosion acceleration of metal parts.

# - MODIFICATION OF FLUID PROPERTIES (COMPRESSIBILITY MODULE, DENSITY, VISCOSITY) Cause of system's reduction of efficiency and of control.

It is easy to understand how a system without proper contamination management is subject to higher costs than a system that is provided.

### MAINTENANCE Maintenance activities, spare parts, machine stop costs

ENERGY AND EFFICIENCY
Efficiency and performance reduction due to friction, drainage, cavitation.

#### (4) MEASURING THE SOLID CONTAMINATION LEVEL

The level of contamination of a system identifies the amount of contaminant contained in a fluid.

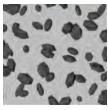
This parameter refers to a unit volume of fluid.

The level of contamination may be different at different points in the system. From the information in the previous paragraphs it is also apparent that the level of contamination is heavily influenced by the working conditions of the system, by its working years and by the environmental conditions.

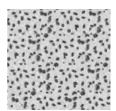
What is the size of the contaminating particles that we must handle in our hydraulic circuit?







MINIMUM DIMENSION VISIBLE WITH HUMAN EYES (40 µm)



DIMENSION IN A HYDRAULIC CIRCUIT (4-14 µm)

TYPICAL CONTAMINANT

Contamination level analysis is significant only if performed with a uniform and repeatable method, conducted with standard test methods and suitably calibrated equipment.

To this end, ISO has issued a set of standards that allow tests to be conducted and express the measured values in the following ways.

- GRAVIMETRIC LEVEL - ISO 4405

The level of contamination is defined by checking the weight of particles collected by a laboratory membrane. The membrane must be cleaned, dried and desiccated, with fluid and conditions defined by the Standard.

The volume of fluid is filtered through the membrane by using a suitable suction system. The weight of the contaminant is determined by checking the weight of the membrane before and after the fluid filtration.



CLEAN MEMBRANE



CONTAMINATED MEMBRANE



#### - CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PARTICLES SIZE - ISO 4406

The level of contamination is defined by counting the number of particles of certain dimensions per unit of volume of fluid. Measurement is performed by Automatic Particle Counters (APC).

Following the count, the contamination classes are determined, corresponding to the number of particles detected in the unit of fluid.

The most common classification methods follow ISO 4406 and SAE AS 4059 (Aerospace Sector) regulations.

NAS 1638 is still used although obsolete.

#### Classification example according to ISO 4406

The International Standards Organisation standard ISO 4406 is the preferred method of quoting the number of solid contaminant particles in a sample.

The code is constructed from the combination of three scale numbers selected from the following table.

The first number represents the number of particles that are larger than 4 umm.

The second number represents the number of particles larger than 6  $\mu$ m<sub>(c)</sub>. The third scale number represents the number of particles in a millilitre sample of the fluid that are larger than 14  $\mu$ m<sub>(c)</sub>.

ISO 4406 - Allocation of Scale Numbers

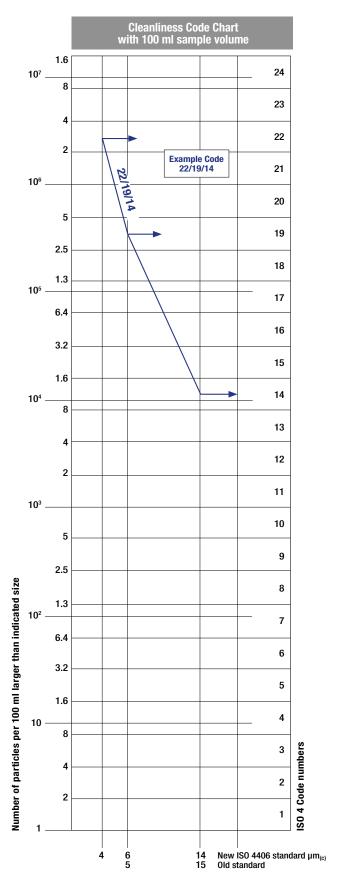
Class	Number of particles per ml			
	Over	Up to		
28	1 300 000	2 500 000		
27	640 000	1 300 000		
26	320 000	640 000		
25	160 000	320 000		
24	80 000	160 000		
23	40 000	80 000		
22	20 000	40 000		
21	10 000	20 000		
20	5 000	10 000		
19	2 500	5 000		
18	1 300	2 500		
17	640	1 300		
16	320	640		
15	160	320		
14	80	160		
13	40	80		
12	20	40		
11	10	20		
10	5	10		
9	2.5	5		
8	1.3	2.5		
7	0.64	1.3		
6	0.32	0.64		
5	0.16	0.32		
4	0.08	0.16		
3	0.04	0.08		
2	0.02	0.04		
1	0.01	0.02		
0	0	0.01		

>  $4 \mu m_{(c)} = 350 \text{ particles}$ >  $6 \mu m_{(c)} = 100 \text{ particles}$ >  $14 \mu m_{(c)} = 25 \text{ particles}$ 16 / 14 / 12

#### ISO 4406 Cleanliness Code System

Microscope counting examines the particles differently to APCs and the code is given with two scale numbers only.

These are at 5  $\mu$ m and 15  $\mu$ m equivalent to the 6  $\mu$ m<sub>(c)</sub> and 14  $\mu$ m<sub>(c)</sub> of APCs.



- CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PARTICLES SIZE - SAE AS 4059-1 and SAE AS 4059-2

### Classification example according to

#### SAE AS4059 - Rev. E and SAE AS4059-2 - Rev. F

The code, prepared for the aerospace industry, is based on the size, quantity, and particle spacing in a 100 ml fluid sample. The contamination classes are defined by numeric codes, the size of the contaminant is identified by letters (A-F).

#### **SAE AS4059 - REV. E**

It can be made a differential measurement (Table 1) or a cumulative measurement (Table 2)

Table 1 - Class for differential measurement

Class	Dimension of contaminant Maximum Contamination Limits per 100 ml					
	6-14 μm <sub>(c)</sub>	14-21 μm <sub>(c)</sub>	21-38 μm <sub>(c)</sub>	38-70 μm <sub>(c)</sub>	>70 µm <sub>(c)</sub>	
00	125	22	4	1	0	
0	250	44	8	2	0	
1	500	89	16	3	1	
2	1 000	178	32	6	1	
3	2 000	356	63	11	2	
4	4 000	712	126	22	4	
5	8 000	1 425	253	45	8	
6	16 000	2 850	506	90	16	
7	32 000	5 700	1 012	180	32	
- 8	64 000	11 400	2 025	360	64	
9	128 000	22 800	4 050	720	128	
10	256 000	45 600	8 100	1 440	256	
11	512 000	91 200	16 200	2 880	512	
12	1 024 000	182 400	32 400	5 760	1 024	

6 - 14  $\mu$ m<sub>(c)</sub> = 15 000 particles 14 - 21  $\mu$ m<sub>(c)</sub> = 2 200 particles 21 - 38 μm<sub>(c)</sub> = 200 particles  $38 - 70 \, \mu m_{(c)} =$ SAE AS4059 REV E - Class 6

Table 2 - Class for cumulative measurement

Class	Dimension of contaminant Maximum Contamination Limits per 100 ml					
	>4 µm <sub>(c)</sub>	>6 µm <sub>(c)</sub>	>14 µm <sub>(c)</sub>	>21 µm <sub>(c)</sub>	>38 µm <sub>(c)</sub>	>70 µm <sub>(c)</sub>
000	195	76	14	3	1	0
00	390	152	27	5	1	0
0	780	304	54	10	2	0
1	1 560	609	109	20	4	1
2	3 120	1 217	217	39	7	1
3	6 250	2 432	432	76	13	2
4	12 500	4 864	864	152	26	4
5	25 000	9 731	1 731	306	53	8
6	50 000	19 462	3 462	612	106	16
7	100 000	38 924	6 924	1 224	212	32
8	200 000	77 849	13 849	2 449	424	64
9	400 000	155 698	27 698	4 898	848	128
10	800 000	311 396	55 396	9 796	1 696	256
11	1 600 000	622 792	110 792	19 592	3 392	512
12	3 200 000	1 245 584	221 584	39 184	6 784	1 024

 $> 4 \mu m_{(c)} = 45 000 \text{ particles}$  $> 6 \mu m_{(c)} = 15 000 \text{ particles}$  $> 14 \, \mu m_{(c)} = 1500 \, particles$  $> 21 \mu m_{(c)} =$ 250 particles SAE AS4059 REV E 6A/6B/5C/5D/4E/2F

The information reproduced on this page is a brief extract from SAE AS4059 Rev.E, revised in May 2005. For further details and explanations refer to the full Standard.

#### **SAE AS4059 - REV. F**

It can be made a differential measurement (Table 1) or a cumulative measurement (Table 2)

Table 1 - Class for differential measurement

Class	Dimension of contaminant  Maximum Contamination Limits per 100 ml						
	5-15 μm	15-25 μm	25-50 μm	50-100 μm	>100 µm	(1)	
	6-14 μm <sub>(c)</sub>	14-21 μm <sub>(c)</sub>	21-38 μm <sub>(c)</sub>	38-70 μm <sub>(c)</sub>	>70 µm <sub>(c)</sub>	(2)	
00	125	22	4	1	0		
0	250	44	8	2	0		
1	500	89	16	3	1		
2	1 000	178	32	6	1	-	
3	2 000	356	63	11	2		
4	4 000	712	126	22	4		
5	8 000	1 425	253	45	8		
6	16 000	2 850	506	90	16		
7	32 000	5 700	1 012	180	32		
8	64 000	11 400	2 025	360	64		
9	128 000	22 800	4 050	720	128		
10	256 000	45 600	8 100	1 440	256		
11	512 000	91 200	16 200	2 880	512	_	
12	1 024 000	182 400	32 400	5 760	1 024	-	

6 - 14  $\mu$ m<sub>(c)</sub> = 15 000 particles 14 - 21  $\mu$ m<sub>(c)</sub> = 2 200 particles 21 - 38  $\mu$ m<sub>(c)</sub> = 200 particles 38 - 70 μm<sub>(c)</sub> SAE AS4059 REV F - Class 6

(1) Size range, microscope particle counts, based on longest dimension as measured per AS598 or ISO 4407.
(2) Size range, APC calibrated per ISO 11171 or an optical or electron microscope

with image analysis software, based on projected area equivalent diameter. (3) Contamination classes and particle count limits are identical to NAS 1638.

Table 2 - Class for cumulative measurement

Class	Dimension of contaminant Maximum Contamination Limits per 100 ml						
	>1 µm					>100 µm	(1)
	>4 µm <sub>(c)</sub>	>6 µm <sub>(c)</sub>	>14 µm <sub>(c)</sub>	>21 µm <sub>(c)</sub>	>38 µm <sub>(c)</sub>	>70 µm <sub>(c)</sub>	(2)
000	195	76	14	3	1	0	
00	390	152	27	5	1	0	
0	780	304	54	10	2	0	
1	1 560	609	109	20	4	1	
2	3 120	1 217	217	39	7	1	
3	6 250	2 432	432	76	13	2	
4	12 500	4 864	864	152	26	4	
5	25 000	9 731	1 731	306	53	8	
6	50 000	19 462	3 462	612	106	16	
7	100 000	38 924	6 924	1 224	212	32	
8	200 000	77 849	13 849	2 449	424	64	
9	400 000	155 698	27 698	4 898	848	128	
10	800 000	311 396	55 396	9 796	1 696	256	
11	1 600 000	622 792	110 792	19 592	3 392	512	
12	3 200 000	1 245 584	221 584	39 184	6 784	1 024	

 $> 4 \mu m_{(c)} = 45 000 \text{ particles}$  $> 6 \mu m_{(c)} = 15 000 \text{ particles}$  $> 14 \, \mu m_{(c)} = 1500 \, particles$ 250 particles SAE AS4059 REV F cpc\* Class 6 6/6/5/5/4/2

\* cumulative particle count

(1) Size range, optical microscope, based on longest dimension as measured per AS598 or ISO  $4407.\,$ 

(2) Size range, APC calibrated per ISO 11171 or an optical or electron microscope with image analysis software, based on projected area equivalent diameter.



#### - CLASSES OF CONTAMINATION ACCORDING TO NAS 1638 (January 1964)

The NAS system was originally developed in 1964 to define contamination classes for the contamination contained within aircraft components.

The application of this standard was extended to industrial hydraulic systems simply because nothing else existed at the time.

The coding system defines the maximum numbers permitted of 100 ml volume at various size intervals (differential counts) rather than using cumulative counts as in ISO 4406. Although there is no guidance given in the standard on how to quote the levels, most industrial users quote a single code which is the highest recorded in all sizes and this convention is used on MP Filtri APC's.

The contamination classes are defined by a number (from 00 to 12) which indicates the maximum number of particles per 100 ml, counted on a differential basis, in a given size bracket.

Size Range Classes (in microns)

Maximum Contamination Limits per 100 ml					
Class	5-15	15-25	25-50	50-100	>100
00	125	22	4	1	0
0	250	44	8	2	0
1	500	89	16	3	1
2	1 000	178	32	6	1
3	2 000	356	63	11	2
4	4 000	712	126	22	4
5	8 000	1 425	253	45	8
6	16 000	2 850	506	90	16
7	32 000	5 700	1 012	180	32
8	64 000	11 400	2 025	360	64
9	128 000	22 800	4 050	720	128
10	256 000	45 600	8 100	1 440	256
11	512 000	91 200	16 200	2 880	512
12	1 024 000	182 400	32 400	5 760	1 024

5 - 15 µm = 42 000 particles 15 - 25 µm = 2 200 particles 25 - 50 µm = 150 particles 50 - 100 µm = 18 particles > 100 µm = 3 particles Class NAS 8

#### - CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PARTICLES SIZE - ISO 4407

The level of contamination is defined by counting the number of particles collected by a laboratory membrane per unit of fluid volume. The measurement is done by a microscope. The membrane must be cleaned, dried and desiccated, with fluid and conditions defined by the Standard. The fluid volume is filtered through the membrane, using a suitable suction system.

The level of contamination is identified by dividing the membrane into a predefined number of areas and by counting the contaminant particles using a suitable laboratory microscope.





Example figure 1 and 2 ISO 4406 SAE AS4059E Table 1 NAS 1638 SAE AS4059E Table 2

COMPARISON PHOTOGRAPH'S 1 graduation = 10µm



Class 6A/5B/5C



Class 12A/11B/11C

Fig. 1 Fig. 2

Class 16/14/11 Class 22/20/17

Class 5 Class 11

Class 5 Class 11

For other comparison photographs for contamination classes see the "Fluid Condition and Filtration Handbook".

#### - CLEANLINESS CODE COMPARISON

Although ISO 4406 standard is being used extensively within the hydraulics industry other standards are occasionally required and a comparison may be requested. The table below gives a very general comparison but often no direct comparison is possible due to the different classes and sizes involved.

ISO 4406	SAE AS4059 Table 2	SAE AS4059 Table 1	NAS 1638
> 4 μm <sub>(c)</sub> 6 μm <sub>(c)</sub> 14 μm <sub>(c)</sub>	> 4 μm <sub>(c)</sub> 6 μm <sub>(c)</sub> 14 μm <sub>(c)</sub>	4-6 6-14 14-21 21-38 38-70 >70	5-15 15-25 25-50 50-100 >100
23 / 21 / 18	13A / 12B / 12C	12	12
22 / 20 / 17	12A / 11B / 11C	11	11
21 / 19 / 16	11A / 10B / 10C	10	10
20 / 18 / 15	10A / 9B / 9B	9	9
19 / 17 / 14	9A / 8B / 8C	8	8
18 / 16 / 13	8A / 7B / 7C	7	7
17 / 15 / 12	7A / 6B / 6C	6	6
16 / 14 / 11	6A / 5B / 5C	5	5
15 / 13 / 10	5A / 4B / 4C	4	4
14 / 12 / 09	4A / 3B / 3C	3	3

#### (5) RECOMMENDED CONTAMINATION CLASSES

The table below, gives a selection of maximum contamination levels that are typically issued by component manufacturer.

These relate to the use of the correct viscosity mineral fluid. An even cleaner level may be needed if the operation

is severe, such as high frequency fluctuations in loading, high temperature or high failure risk.

		1	1	1	1	
Piston pumps						
with fixed flow rate	•					
Piston pumps						
with variable flow rate			-			
Vane pumps						
with fixed flow rate		•				
Vane pumps						
with variable flow			•			
Engines	•					
Hydraulic cylinders	•					
Actuators					•	
Test benches						•
Check valve	•					
Directional valves	•					
Flow regulating valves	•					
Proportional valves				•		
Servo-valves					•	
Flat bearings			•			
Ball bearings				•		
ISO 4406 CODE	20/18/15	19/17/14	18/16/13	17/15/12	16/14/11	15/13/10
Recommended	B <sub>20(c)</sub>	B <sub>15(c)</sub>	B <sub>10(c)</sub>	B <sub>7(c)</sub>	B <sub>7(c)</sub>	B <sub>5(c)</sub>
filtration Bx(c)≥1.000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000

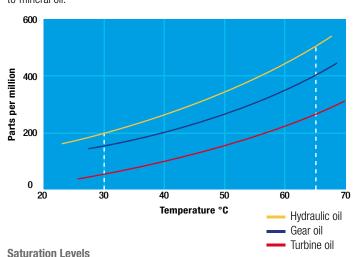
#### 6 WATER IN HYDRAULIC AND LUBRICATING FLUIDS

#### **Water Content**

In mineral oils and non aqueous resistant fluids water is undesirable. Mineral oil usually has a water content of 50-300 ppm (@40°C) which it can support without adverse consequences.

Once the water content exceeds about 300 ppm the oil starts to appear hazy. Above this level there is a danger of free water accumulating in the system in areas of low flow. This can lead to corrosion and accelerated wear.

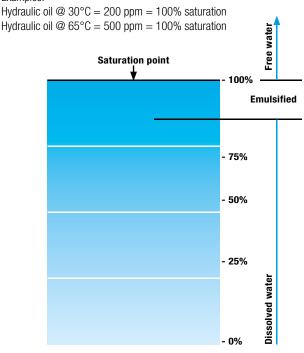
Similarly, fire resistant fluids have a natural water which may be different to mineral oil.



Since the effects of free (also emulsified) water is more harmful than those of dissolved water, water levels should remain well below the saturation point.

However, even water in solution can cause damage and therefore every reasonable effort should be made to keep saturation levels as low as possible. There is no such thing as too little water. As a guideline, we recommend maintaining saturation levels below 50% in all equipment.

## TYPICAL WATER SATURATION LEVEL FOR NEW OILS Examples:



#### W - Water and Temperature Sensing

"W" option, in MP Filtri Contamination Monitoring Products, indicates water content as a percentage of saturation and oil temperature in degrees centigrade. 100% RH corresponds to the point at which free water can exist in the fluid. i.e. the fluid is no longer able to hold the water in a dissolved solution.

The sensor can help provide early indication of costly failure due to free water, including but not exclusive to corrosion, metal surface fatigue e.g. bearing failure, reduced lubrication & load carrying characteristics.

Different oils have different saturation levels and therefore RH (relative humidity) % is the best and most practical measurement.

#### Water absorber

Water is present everywhere, during storage, handling and servicing.

MP Filtri filter elements feature an absorbent media which protects hydraulic systems from both particulate and water contamination.

MP Filtri's filter element technology is available with inorganic microfiber media with a filtration rating 25  $\mu$ m (therefore identified with media designation WA025, providing absolute filtration of solid particles to  $\mathcal{B}_{X(C)}=1000$ ).

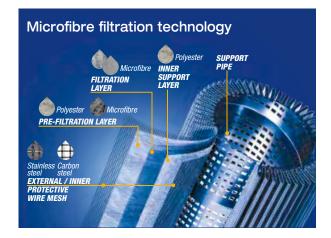
Absorbent media is made by water absorbent fibres which increase in size during the absorption process. Free water is thus bonded to the filter media and completely removed from the system (it cannot even be squeezed out).



Fabric that absorbs water



The Filter Media has absorbed water



By removing water from your fluid power system, you can prevent such key problems as:

- corrosion (metal etching)
- loss of lubricant power
- accelerated abrasive wear in hydraulic components
- valve-locking
- bearing fatigue
- viscosity variance (reduction in lubricating properties)
- additive precipitation and oil oxidation
- increase in acidity level
- increased electrical conductivity (loss of dielectric strength)
- slow/weak response of control systems

Product availability - UFM Series: UFM 041 - UFM 051 - UFM 091 - UFM 181 - UFM 919



### **Filtered to perfection**

Our mobile filtration units provide the perfect solution for the oil maintenance of your lubrication and hydraulic fluids in off-line filtration applications.

#### **Benefits:**

- Versatile and compact design
- Filtering and continuous cleaning of systems
- Removal of water from hydraulic systems (when fitted with a spin on filter)
- Particle counting to determine the Contamination Class according to ISO4406, NAS1638, AS4059

#### **Applications:**

- For oil changes, initial filling and flushing cycles in hydraulic and lubrication systems
- Pulp and paper mill equipment
- Construction machinery
- Large central hydraulic power units
- Injection moulding equipment
- Stamping presses



# Mobile filtration units



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UFM 051	113
UFM 091	119
UFM 181	125
UFM 919	131
FTU 080	137





# UFM 015

Mobile filtration unit 15 l/min flow rate



## UFM 015 GENERAL INFORMATION

#### Description

#### Mobile filtration units

The UFM 015 is a portable oil transfer/filtration unit, specifically designed for both filling/transferring hydraulic oils from containers to the hydraulic tank as well as filtering and cleaning hydraulic systems.

The unit utilises Spin-On standard cartridge (supplied as option), available in two lengths, thus increasing the dirt holding capacity and lowering pressure drop of the unit.

The unit has the flexibility in being able to offer a wide range of medias and micro ratings to suit any application. The unit is very compact and lightweight.

#### > Features & Benefits

- Handle size
- Light
- Easy to use
- Easy maintenance
- Reliable
- Absolute filtration



# GENERAL INFORMATION UFM 015

#### Technical data

**Pump** 

Gear pump

**Electric Motor** 

0.18 Kw 230 Volt single phase electric motor

Flow (I/min)

15 l/min - 1450 r.p.m.

**Max. Operation Pressure** 

4 bar

**Viscosity range** 

Min. operation 10 cSt Max. operation 200 cSt

Max. only for cold start 400 cSt

**Suction Filter** 

Type Y filtration 500 µm

**Filtration Rating** 

1/3/6/10/25  $\mu$ m B>1000 flow through the element Out/In

**Bypass valve** 

Rating 2.5 bar

**Fluid Temperature** 

From +5° to 60 °C

**Ambient Temperature** 

From  $+5^{\circ}$  to 40 °C

**Protection Class** 

IP 55

Seal

NBR

**Fluid Compatibility** 

Mineral Oil - Other on request

Suction hose lance

DN18 length 2500 mm DN/OD20 length 400 mm

Pressure hose lance

DN18 length 2500 mm DN/OD18 length 400 mm

Weight

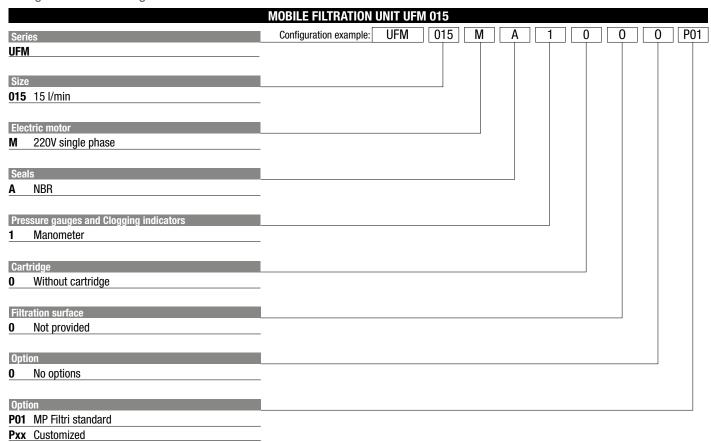
14.8 kg

**Equipment** 

Visual clogging indicator (gauge)

**C**€Standard

#### Designation & Ordering code



#### Cartridge should be ordered separately

#### **CARTRIDGE STANDARD LENGTH**

Inorganic microfibre	Wire mesh element
CS 100 A01 A P01	CS 100 M25 A P01
CS 100 A03 A P01	CS 100 M60 A P01
CS 100 A06 A P01	
CS 100 A10 A P01	
CS 100 A25 A P01	

#### **CARTRIDGE EXTENDED LENGTH**

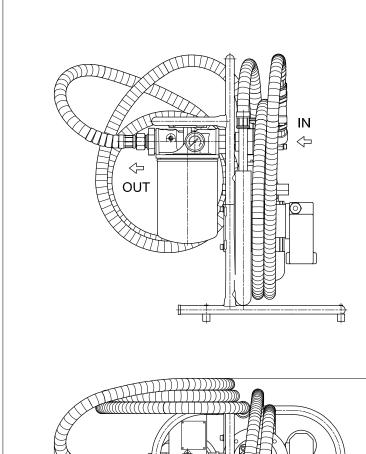
Inorganic microfibre	Wire mesh element
CS 150 A01 A P01	CS 150 M25 A P01
CS 150 A03 A P01	CS 150 M60 A P01
CS 150 A06 A P01	
CS 150 A10 A P01	
CS 150 A25 A P01	

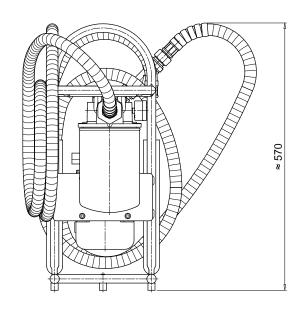
#### WATER REMOVAL - CARTRIDGE EXTENDED LENGTH

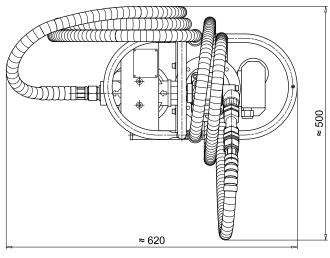
Multi-Layer water absorber CW150P10A

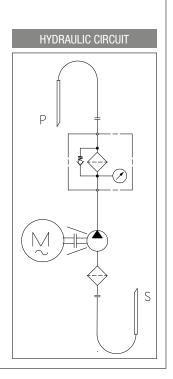


#### Dimensions











# UFM 041

Mobile filtration unit 34 l/min flow rate



# UFM 041 general information

#### Description

#### Mobile filtration units

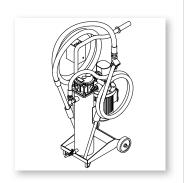
UFM 041 mobile filtration units suitable for filling and refilling of filtered hydraulic fluids and lubrication tanks.

The filter unit connected to off-line to the tank (recommended maximum volume of 350/500 L.), can be used as a support to the filtration plant on start-up for fast flushing action, either as additional filtration systems with a high incidence of contamination.

Continued use is recommended for the version with three phase electric motor.

#### > Features & Benefits

- Compact size
- Light
- Easy to use
- Easy maintenance
- Reliable
- Absolute filtration







# GENERALINFORMATION UFM 041

#### Technical data

**Pump** 

Gear pump

**Electric Motor** 

0.75 Kw 230 Volt single phase electric motor 0.75 Kw 400/230 Volt three phase electric motor

Flow (I/min)

34 l/min - 1450 r.p.m.

**Max. Operation Pressure** 

5 bar

**Viscosity range** 

Min. operation 10 cSt Max. operation 200 cSt

Max. only for cold start 800 cSt

**Suction Filter** 

Type Y filtration 350  $\mu m$ 

**Filtration Rating** 

1/3/6/10/25  $\mu$ m B>1000 flow through the element In/Out

Bypass valve

Rating 2.5 bar

**Fluid Temperature** 

From -10° to +80 °C

**Ambient Temperature** 

From -20° to +45 °C

**Protection Class** 

IP 55

Seal

NBR

**Fluid Compatibility** 

Mineral Oil & Synthetic Oil - Other on request

Suction hose lance

DN25 length 3000 mm DN/OD25 length 700 mm

Pressure hose lance

DN20 length 3000 mm DN/OD20 length 700 mm

Weight

45 kg

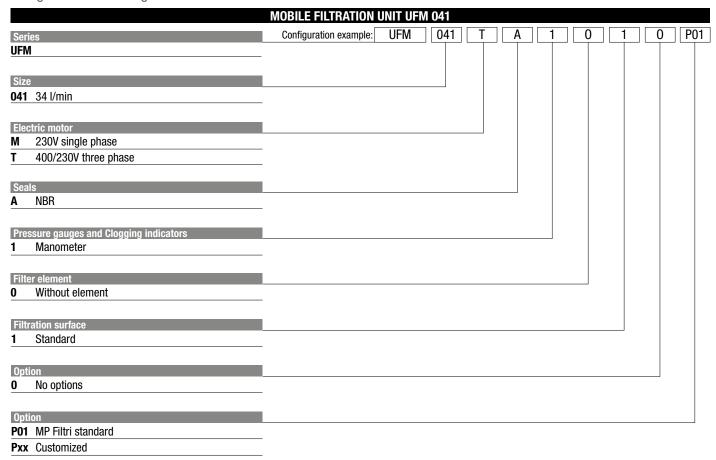
**Equipment** 

Visual clogging indicator (gauge)

**C**€Standard



#### Designation & Ordering code



#### Filtration element should be ordered separately

#### **FILTRATION SURFACE - STANDARD**

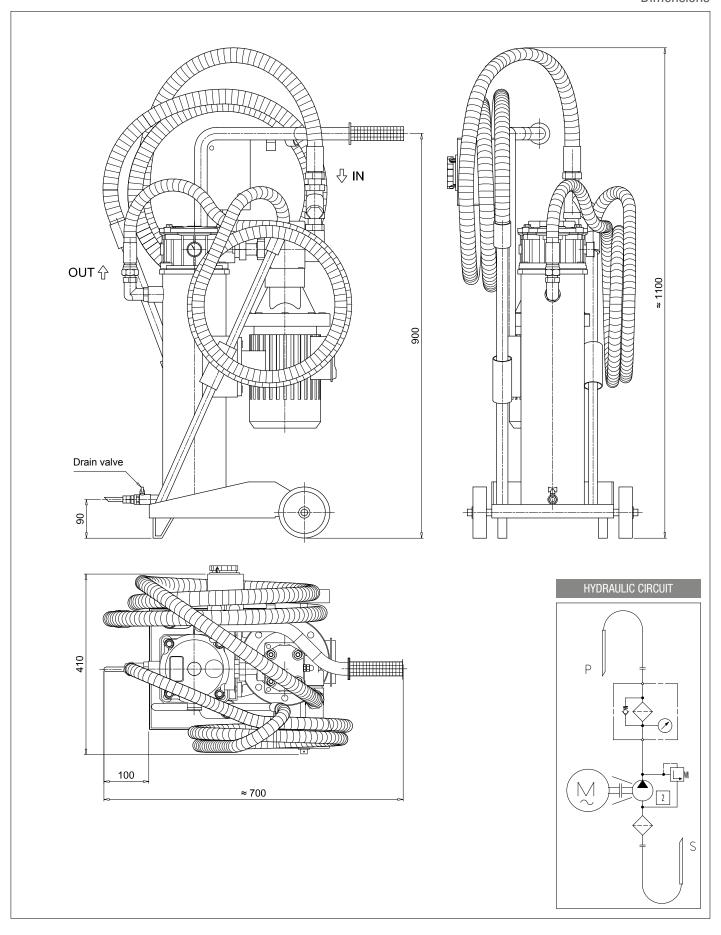
Inorganic microfibre	Wire mesh element
MR 250 4 A01 A P01	MR 250 4 M25 A P01
MR 250 4 A03 A P01	MR 250 4 M60 A P01
MR 250 4 A06 A P01	
MR 250 4 A10 A P01	
MR 250 4 A16 A P01	
MR 250 4 A25 A P01	

#### WATER REMOVAL - FILTRATION SURFACE - STANDARD

Multi-Layer water absorber

MR2504WA025AP01

#### **Dimensions**



112



# UFM 051

Mobile filtration unit 50 l/min flow rate



## UFM 051 general information

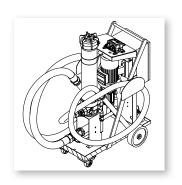
#### Description

#### Mobile filtration units

UFM 051 mobile filtration units suitable for filling and refilling of filtered hydraulic fluids and lubrication tanks.

The filter unit connected to off-line to the tank (recommended maximum volume of 500/750 L.), can be used as a support to the filtration plant on start-up for fast flushing action, either as additional filtration systems with a high incidence of contamination.

Continued use is recommended for the version with three phase electric motor.



#### > Features & Benefits

- Compact size
- Continue Operation Pressure 10 bar
- Easy to use
- Easy maintenance
- Reliable
- Absolute filtration
- In-line Contamination Monitor

#### **Available in three configurations:**

- configuration with start / stop differential pressure indicator - visual

- configuration with start / stop automatic motor

- cut-out from differential pressure indicator - electrical / visual

- configuration with start / stop phase inverter automatic motor

- cut-out from differential pressure indicator - electrical / visual

- in-line Particle Counter ICM





# GENERAL INFORMATION UFM 051

#### Technical data

**Pump** 

Gear pump

**Electric Motor** 

1.5 Kw 230 Volt single phase electric motor

1.5 Kw 400/230 Volt three phase electric motor with ICM 2.0

Flow (I/min)

50 l/min - 1450 r.p.m.

**Max. Operation Pressure** 

10 bar

**Viscosity range** 

Min. operation 10 cSt

Max. operation 300 cSt

Max. only for cold start 800 cSt

**Suction Filter** 

Type Y filtration 800 µm

**Filtration Rating** 

 $1/3/6/10/25 \ \mu m \ \mathcal{B} > 1000 \ flow \ through \ the \ element \ Out/ln$ 

**Bypass valve** 

Rating 3.5 bar

The bypass can be blocked through the spigot

**Fluid Temperature** 

From -10° to +80 °C

**Ambient Temperature** 

From -20° to +45 °C

**Protection Class** 

IP 55

**Fluid Compatibility** 

Mineral Oil & Synthetic Oil - Other on request

Suction hose lance

DN32 length 3000 mm DN/OD42 length 700 mm

Pressure hose lance

DN25 length 3000 mm DN/OD30 length 700 mm

Weight

70 kg

**Equipment** 

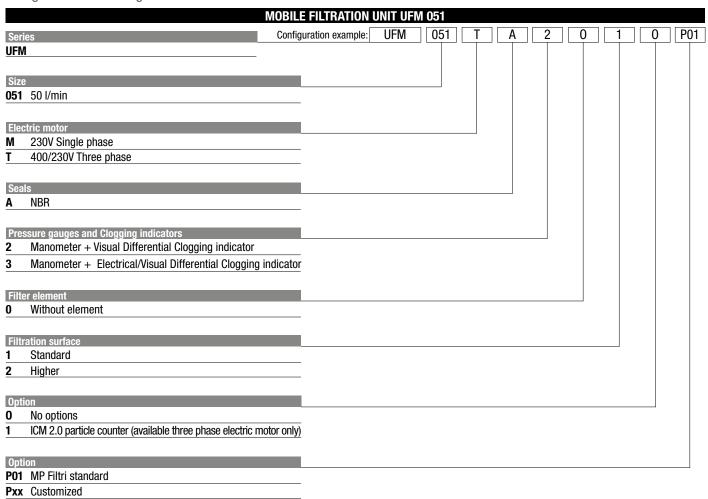
- Differential Clogging indicator - Visual (setting 3 bar  $\pm 10\%$ )

- Differential Clogging indicator - Electrical / Visual (setting 3 bar ±10%)

- Differential Clogging indicator - Electrical / Visual - with ICM 2.0 (setting 3 bar  $\pm 10\%$ )

**C**€Standard





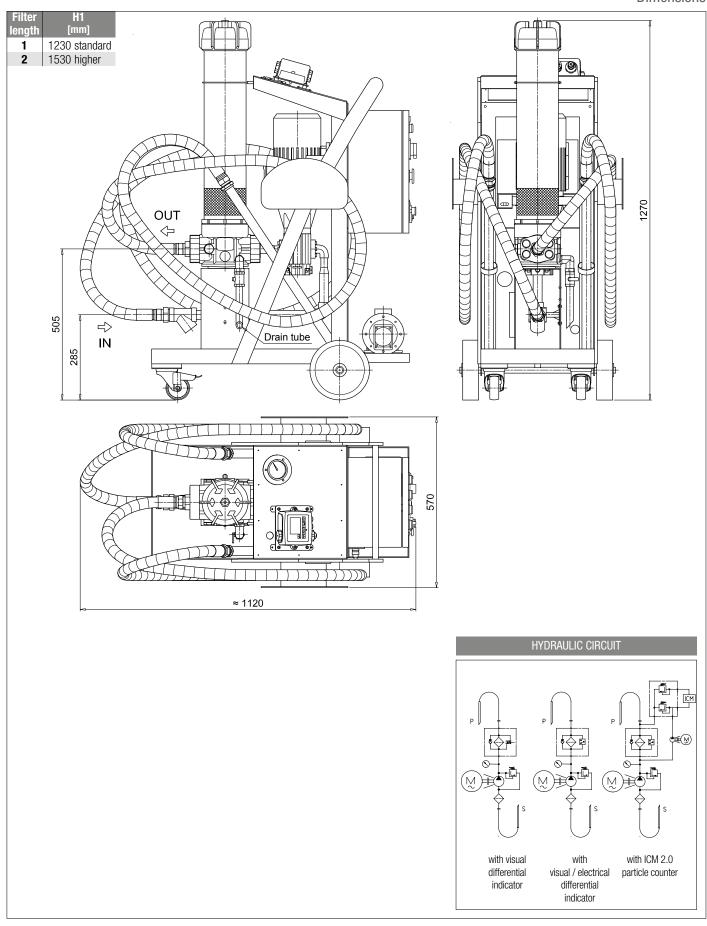
Filtration element should be ordered separately									
	FILTRATION SURF	ACE 1 - STANDARD							
Inorganic microfibre	Wire mesh element								
CU 400 5 A01 A N P01 CU 400 5 A03 A N P01 CU 400 5 A06 A N P01 CU 400 5 A10 A N P01 CU 400 5 A10 A N P01 CU 400 5 A16 A N P01 CU 400 5 A25 A N P01	CU 400 5 M25 A N P01 CU 400 5 M60 A N P01								
	FILTRATION SURFACE 2 - HIGHER								
Inorganic microfibre	Wire mesh element								
CU 400 6 A01 A N P01 CU 400 6 A03 A N P01 CU 400 6 A06 A N P01 CU 400 6 A10 A N P01 CU 400 6 A16 A N P01 CU 400 6 A25 A N P01	CU 400 6 M25 A N P01 CU 400 6 M60 A N P01								
	WATER REMOVAL - FILTRAT	ION SURFACE 1 - STANDARD							
Multi-Layer water absorber CU4005WA025ANP01									



**WATER REMOVAL - FILTRATION SURFACE 2 - HIGHER** 

(116)

Multi-Layer water absorber CU4006WA025ANP01





# UFM 091

Mobile filtration unit 90 l/min flow rate



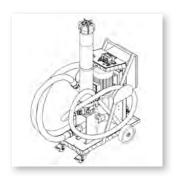
# UFM 091 general information

#### Description

#### Mobile filtration units

UFM 091 mobile filtration units suitable for filling and refilling of filtered hydraulic fluids and lubrication tanks.

The filter unit connected to off-line to the tank, can be used as a support to the filtration plant on start-up for fast flushing action, either as additional filtration systems with a high incidence of contamination. Recommended maximum tank volume of 900/1300 L.



#### > Features & Benefits

- Compact size
- High flow
- Continue Operation Pressure 10 bar
- Easy to use
- Easy maintenance
- Reliable
- Absolute filtration
- In-line Contamination Monitor

#### **Available in three configurations:**

- configuration with start / stop differential pressure indicator visual
- configuration with start / stop automatic motor
- cut-out from differential pressure indicator electrical / visual
- configuration with start / stop phase inverter automatic motor
- cut-out from differential pressure indicator electrical / visual
- in-line Particle Counter ICM





# GENERAL INFORMATION UFM 091

#### Technical data

**Pump** 

Screw pump

**Electric Motor** 

2.2 kW 400/230 V three phase 4-pole

Flow (I/min)

90 l/min - 1450 r.p.m.

**Max. Operation Pressure** 

10 bar

**Viscosity range** 

Min. operation 10 cSt Max. operation 800 cSt

Max. only for cold start 2000 cSt

**Suction Filter** 

Type Y filtration 800 µm

**Filtration Rating** 

1/3/6/10/25  $\mu m$   $\ensuremath{\mbox{\it B}}\xspace>1000$  flow through the element Out/In

**Bypass valve** 

Rating 3.5 bar with bypass.

The bypass can be blocked through the spigot

**Fluid Temperature** 

From -10° to +80 °C

**Ambient Temperature** 

From -20° to +45 °C

**Protection Class** 

IP 55

Seal

NBR

**Fluid Compatibility** 

Mineral Oil & Synthetic Oil - Water Glycol

Suction hose lance

DN50 length 3000 mm DN/OD50 length 700 mm

Pressure hose lance

DN38 length 3000 mm DN/OD42 length 700 mm

Weight

105 kg

**Equipment** 

- Differential Clogging indicator - Visual (setting 3 bar  $\pm 10\%$ )

- Differential Clogging indicator - Electrical / Visual (setting 3 bar ±10%)

- Differential Clogging indicator - Electrical / Visual - with ICM 2.0 (setting 3 bar  $\pm 10\%$ )

**C**€standard



	<b>MOBILE FILTRATION</b>	UNIT UFM	091							
Series	Configuration example:	UFM	091	T	Α	2	0	7 2	 0	P01
UFM										
Size										
<b>091</b> 90 l/min										
Electric motor										
T 400/230V Three phase										
1 400/200V 111100 phage										
Seals										
A NBR										
Pressure gauges and Clogging indicators										
2 Manometer + Visual Differential Clogging indicate	or									
3 Manometer + Electrical/Visual Differential Cloggi	ing indicator									
Filter element										
0 Without element										
Filtration surface 2 Higher										
Z Higher										
Option										
O No options									J	
1 ICM 2.0 particle counter										
<u>.                                      </u>										
Option										
P01 MP Filtri standard										
Pxx Customized	<u> </u>									

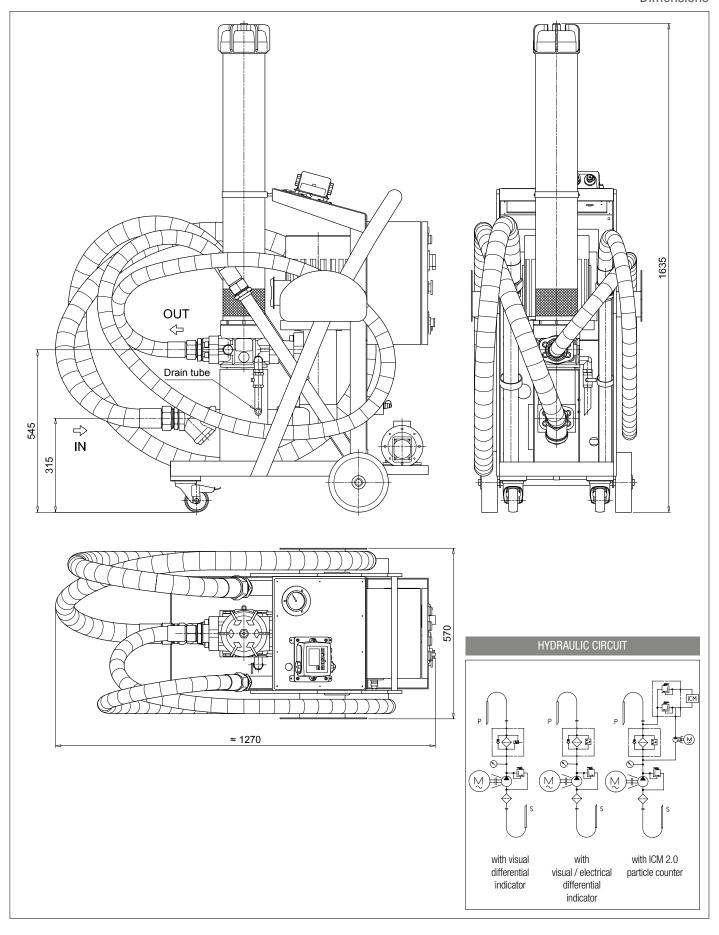
#### Filtration element should be ordered separately

	FILTRATION SURFACE - HIGHER
Inorganic microfibre	Wire mesh element
CU 400 6 A01 A N P01	CU 400 6 M25 A N P01
CU 400 6 A03 A N P01	CU 400 6 M60 A N P01
CU 400 6 A06 A N P01	
CU 400 6 A10 A N P01	
CU 400 6 A16 A N P01	
CU 400 6 A25 A N P01	

#### **WATER REMOVAL - FILTRATION SURFACE 1 - HIGHER**

Multi-Layer water absorber CU4006WA025ANP01







# UFM 181

Mobile filtration unit 180 l/min flow rate



# UFM 181 GENERAL INFORMATION

#### Description

#### Mobile filtration units

UFM 181 mobile filtration units suitable for filling and refilling of filtered hydraulic fluids and lubrication tanks.

The filter unit connected to off-line to the tank, can be used as a support to the filtration plant on start-up for fast flushing action, either as additional filtration systems with a high incidence of contamination. Recommended maximum tank volume of 1800/2700 L.



#### > Features & Benefits

- Compact size
- High flow
- Continue Operation Pressure 10 bar
- Easy to use
- Easy maintenance
- Reliable
- Absolute filtration
- In-line Contamination Monitor

#### Available in two configurations:

- configuration with start / stop automatic motor
- cut-out from differential pressure indicator electrical / visual
- configuration with start / stop phase inverter automatic motor
- cut-out from differential pressure indicator electrical / visual
- in-line Particle Counter ICM



#### Technical data

**Pump** 

Screw pump

**Electric Motor** 

4 kW 400/230 V three phase 2-pole

Flow (I/min)

180 l/min - 2900 r.p.m.

**Max. Operation Pressure** 

10 bar

**Viscosity range** 

Min. operation 10 cSt Max. operation 800 cSt

Max. only for cold start 2000 cSt

**Suction Filter** 

Type Y filtration 800 µm

**Filtration Rating** 

1/3/6/10/25  $\mu$ m B>1000 flow through the element Out/In

**Bypass valve** 

Rating 3.5 bar with bypass.

The bypass can be blocked through the spigot

**Fluid Temperature** 

From -10° to +80 °C

**Ambient Temperature** 

From -20° to +45 °C

**Protection Class** 

IP 55

Seal

NBR

**Fluid Compatibility** 

Mineral Oil & Synthetic Oil - Water Glycol

Suction hose lance

DN50 length 3000 mm DN/OD50 length 700 mm

Pressure hose lance

DN38 length 3000 mm DN/OD42 length 700 mm

Weight

109 kg

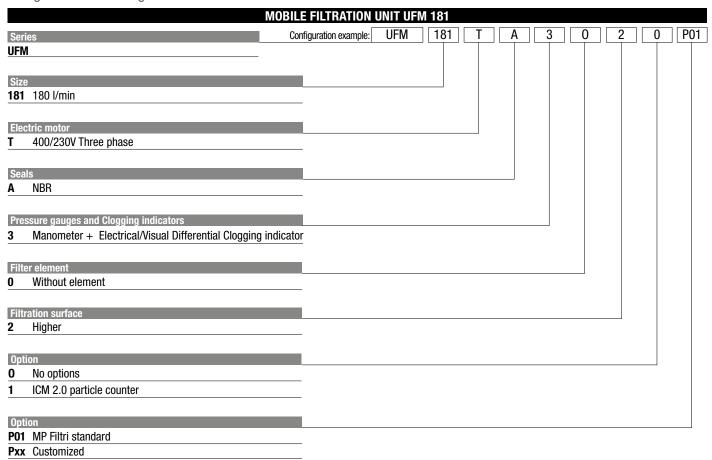
**Equipment** 

- Differential Clogging indicator - Electrical / Visual (setting 3 bar  $\pm 10\%$ 

- Differential Clogging indicator - Electrical / Visual - with ICM 2.0 (setting 3 bar  $\pm 10\%$ )

**C**€Standard





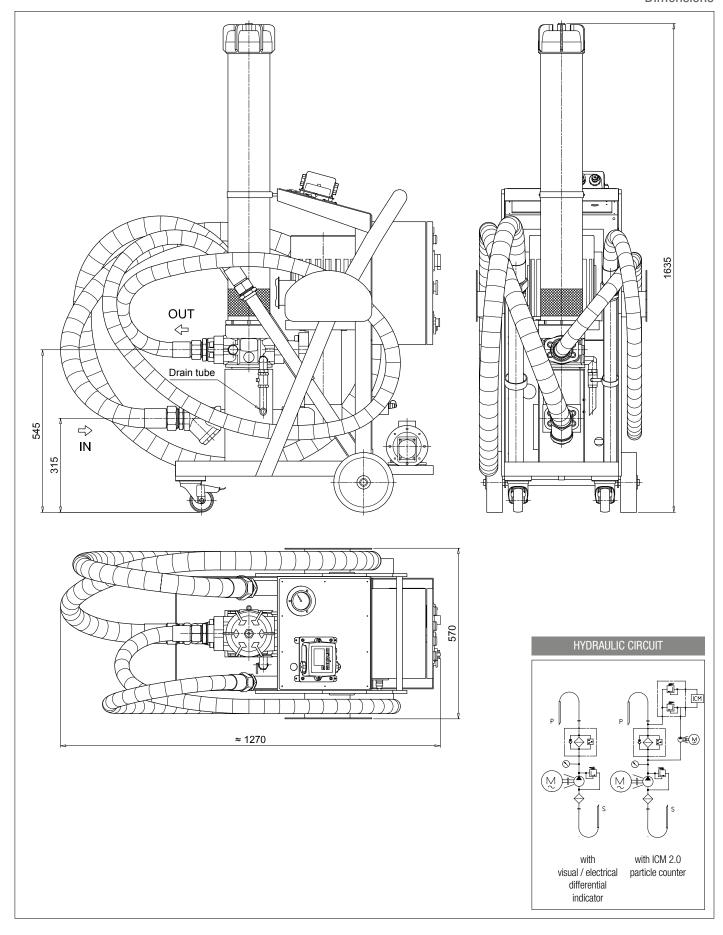
#### Filtration element should be ordered separately

# | CU 400 6 A01 A N P01 | CU 400 6 M60 A N P01 | CU 400 6 A10 A N P01 | CU 400 6 M60 A N P01 | CU 400 6 A10 A N P01

#### **WATER REMOVAL - FILTRATION SURFACE 1 - HIGHER**

Multi-Layer water absorber CU4006WA025ANP01







# UFM 919

Mobile filtration unit 90/180 I/min flow rate



# UFM 919 GENERAL INFORMATION

#### Description

#### Mobile filtration units

UFM 919 mobile filtration units suitable for filling and refilling of filtered hydraulic fluids and lubrication tanks.

The filter unit connected to off-line to the tank, can be used as a support to the filtration plant on start-up for fast flushing action, either as additional filtration systems with a high incidence of contamination. Two-speed electric motor with programmable flow of 90 or 180 l/min.



#### > Features & Benefits

- Compact size
- High flow
- Continue Operation Pressure 10 bar
- Easy to use
- Easy maintenance
- Reliable
- Absolute filtration
- In-line Contamination Monitor

#### **Possible applications**

- Flow rate 90 l/min for filling or topping up tanks with a volume of less than 1000 liters
- Flow rate 90 l/min for depollution of tanks with a volume of less than 1000 liters
- Flow rate 90 I / min for the treatment of high viscosity oils
- Flow rate 90 I / min for a cold start phase then flow rate 180 I/min after temperature rise.

- Flow rate 180 I/min for filling or topping up tanks with a volume greater than 2000 liters
- Flow rate 180 I/min for the depollution of tanks with a volume of less than 2000 liters

#### **Available in two configurations:**

- configuration with start / stop automatic motor
- cut-out from differential pressure indicator electrical / visual
- configuration with start / stop phase inverter automatic motor cut-out from differential pressure indicator electrical / visual
- in-line Particle Counter ICM 2.0





# GENERAL INFORMATION UFM 919

#### Technical data

**Pump** 

Screw pump

**Electric Motor** 

3.7/5 kW 400/230 V three phase 2/4-pole

Flow (I/min)

90 l/min - 1450 r.p.m. / 180 l/min - 2900 r.p.m.

**Max. Operation Pressure** 

10 bar

**Viscosity range** 

Min. operation 10 cSt Max. operation 800 cSt

Max. only for cold start 2000 cSt

**Suction Filter** 

Type Y filtration 800 µm

**Filtration Rating** 

1/3/6/10/25  $\mu$ m B>1000 flow through the element Out/In

**Bypass valve** 

Rating 3.5 bar with bypass.

The bypass can be blocked through the spigot

**Fluid Temperature** 

From -10° to +80 °C

**Ambient Temperature** 

From -20° to +45 °C

**Protection Class** 

IP 55

Seal

NBR

**Fluid Compatibility** 

Mineral Oil & Synthetic Oil - Water Glycol

Suction hose lance 90°

DN50 length 3000 mm DN/OD50 length 700 mm DN/OD40 length 700 mm

Pressure hose lance

DN38 length 3000 mm DN/OD42 length 700 mm

Weight

120 kg

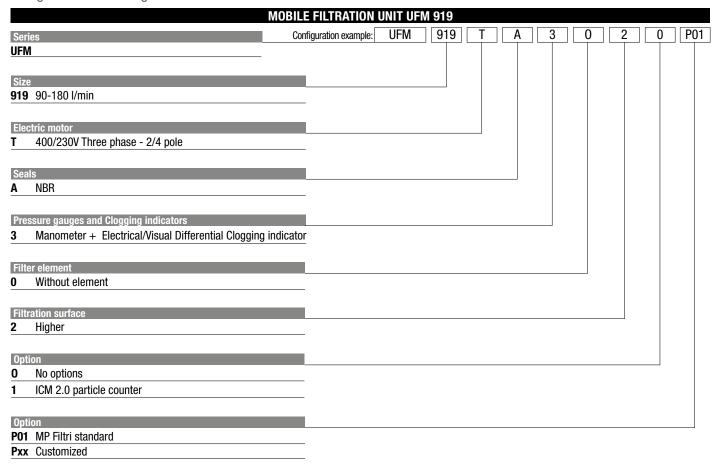
**Equipment** 

- Differential Clogging indicator - Electrical / Visual (setting 3 bar  $\pm 10\%$ )

- Differential Clogging indicator - Electrical / Visual - with ICM 2.0 (setting 3 bar  $\pm 10\%$ )

**C**€Standard





#### Filtration element should be ordered separately

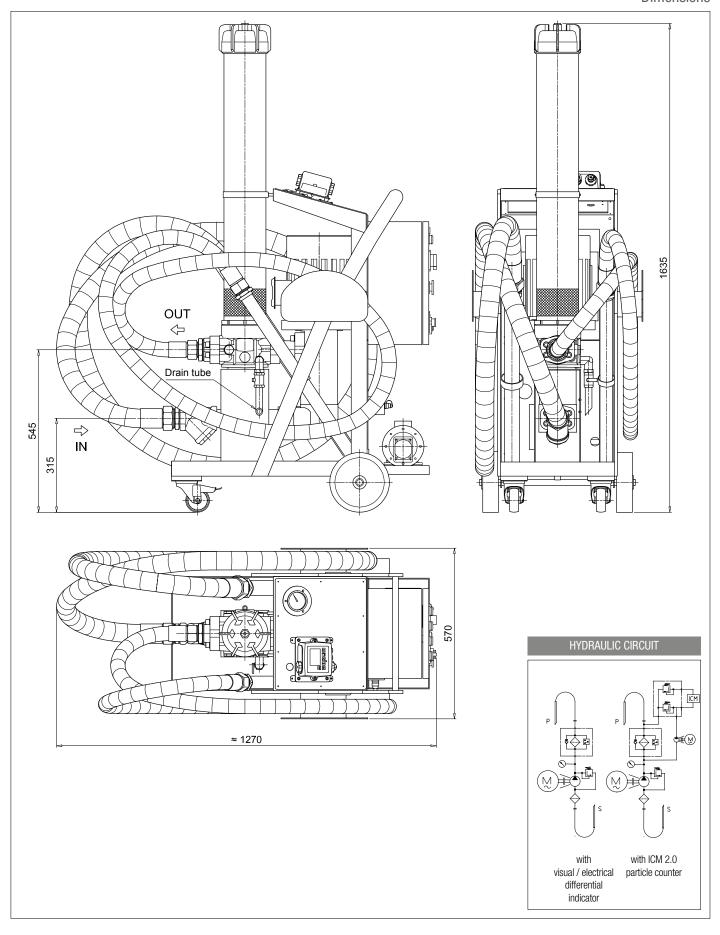
#### 

#### **WATER REMOVAL - FILTRATION SURFACE 1 - HIGHER**

Multi-Layer water absorber CU4006WA025ANP01

CU 400 6 A25 A N P01







# FTU 080

Fluid transfer unit with ICM 2.0 (In-line Contamination Monitor)



## FTU 080 general information

#### Description

#### Fluid Transfer Unit

FTU 080 Fluid Transfer unit suitable for filling, recirculation - via onboard 80L reservoir - and emptying of filtered hydraulic fluids and lubrication tanks.

The FTU can be utilised either as additional filtration to a system with a high incidence of contamination, or can be used as a standalone recirculating filtration circuit to clean fluid to a predetermined contamination level - monitored by the onboard ICM - prior to transfer of fluid to the system.

#### > Features & Benefits

- Compact size
- Easy to use
- Easy maintenance
- Reliable
- Absolute filtration
- In-line Contamination Monitor

#### **Possible applications**

- Low flow rate for filling of reservoirs
- Low-flow filtration for off-line tanks
- Pre filtration ability of fluid prior to filling of hydraulic system





## GENERAL INFORMATION FTU 080

#### Technical data

**Pump** 

Gear pump

**Electric Motor** 

0.75kW 1400rpm, 110/230V single phase

Flow (I/min)

15 l/min

**Max. Operation Pressure** 

3.5 bar

Inlet

Inlet (pump protection) filtration steel 250µm strainer

**Viscosity** 

150 cSt maximum fluid viscosity

**Suction Filter** 

250 µm metal mesh strainers

**Bypass valve** 

Rating 3.5 bar with bypass

**Filtration** 

Water removal "spin-on" type, bypass set at 1.75 bar.

In-line filtration 3  $\mu$ m absolute  $\beta$  1000 element bypass set at 3 bar.

**Filtration rating** 

See designation order for cartridge and filter elements

**Control** 

**Electrical Control Box** 

Indicator

Delivery line electric cut out switch

**Ambient Temperature** 

From -10 °C to 80 °C

**Working temperature** 

From 0 °C to 40 °C

**Protection Class** 

IP 55

Seal

NBR

Fluid Compatibility

Mineral oil compatible - please contact sales team for queries about other

fluids

Hoses

Flexible hoses - SAE100R4 1" BSP swaged females 2mtr long hose

Oil level

Sight glass and filler with integrated electric float cut out switch

Weight

200 kg

Mounting

Heavy duty trolley and wheels

**C**€Standard



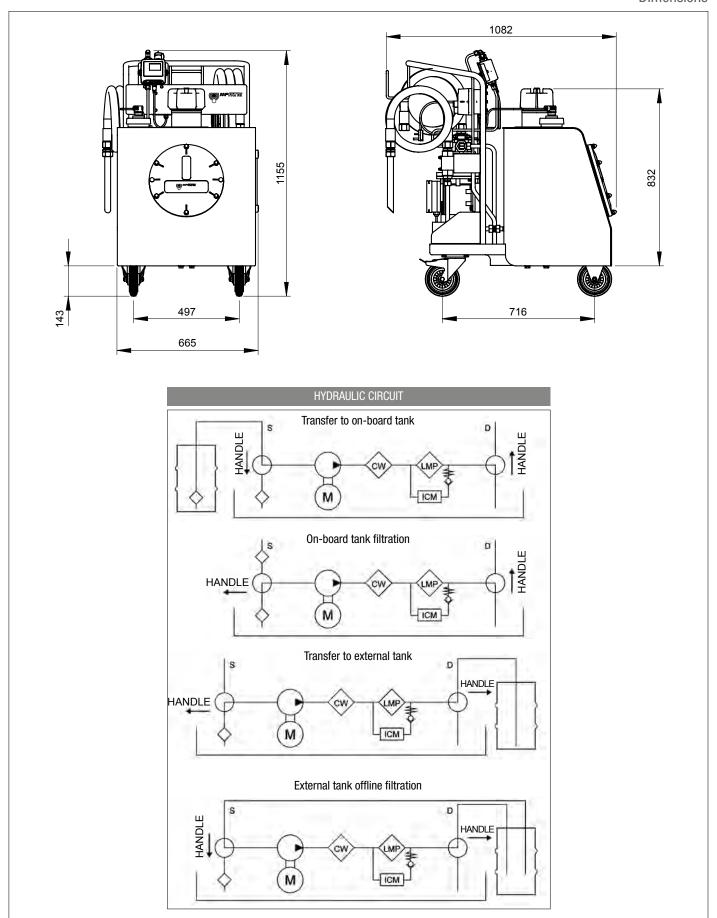
		FLUID TRANS	SFER UNIT	r ftu								
Mobile	filtration unit	Configuration	n example:	FTU	1	1	1	5	2	1	M250	SL4305
FTU	Fluid Transfer Unit							Π'		 Г	$\Box$	
Oubse												
Unboa 1	rd reservoir 80 litres				]							
<u>-</u>	00 111 03	-										
In-line	contamination monitor											
1	With ICM	-										
Flour W	nt n	ı										
Flow ra	15 l/min							J				
		-										
Motor												
2	0.75 kW, 1400 rpm	-										
Voltage		ı										
1	110V - 50Hz single phase									_		
2	240V - 50Hz single phase	-										
		-										
Inlet fi												
M250	250 μm suction strainer (internal of reservoir)		-									
Outlet	filtration	_	I									
	5 Single spin on plus LMP length 5											

Filtration element is not included and should be ordered separately.

#### **Outlet filtration options:**

	CARTRIDGE STANDARD LENGTH	
Inorganic microfibre	Wire mesh element	
CS 100 A01 A P01	CS 100 M25 A P01	
CS 100 A03 A P01	CS 100 M60 A P01	
CS 100 A06 A P01		
CS 100 A10 A P01		
CS 100 A25 A P01		
	CARTRIDGE EXTENDED LENGTH	
Inorganic microfibre	Wire mesh element	
CS 150 A01 A P01	CS 150 M25 A P01	
CS 150 A03 A P01	CS 150 M60 A P01	
CS 150 A06 A P01		
CS 150 A10 A P01		
CS 150 A25 A P01		
	LMP FILTER ELEMENT - LENGTH 5	
Inorganic microfibre		
CU 400 5 A03 A N P01		
CU 400 5 A10 A N P01		
CU 400 5 A16 A N P01		
CU 400 5 A25 A N P01		
	WATER REMOVAL - CARTRIDGE EXTENDED LENGTH	

CW150P10A



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## **PASSION TO PERFORM**

