Oil Analysis & Cleanliness

Monitoring the lifeblood of your system



Let's make industry work better

HOW CLEAN IS YOUR OIL?



IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT 70% OF COMPONENT REPLACEMENT IS DUE TO SURFACE DEGRADATION, OR WEAR.

In hydraulic and lubrication systems, 50% of these replacements result from mechanical wear, and another 20% from corrosion. \sim

ERIKS OIL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

Poor maintenance, failing components and contaminated hose assemblies can all lead to oil contamination.

SAMPLING AND ANALYSING YOUR HYDRAULIC SYSTEM OIL:

- highlights developing problems
- prevents premature failure
- ensures optimum operational efficiency



EXPERT ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Provide ERIKS with a sample of oil from any hydraulic system, and we will submit it for independent laboratory analysis. Our experienced Application Engineers will then produce a detailed evaluation of the results including:

- confirmation of ISO cleanliness code and filtration micron rating and what this means for your hydraulic system
- interpretation of contaminants e.g. a high level of brass indicates a failing bearing
- solutions to problems indicated e.g. dust / sand particles: install desiccant breathers, water: check for leakage from cooling system, condensation from power pack, ingress from washdowns

TAKE ACTION TODAY:

With a critical machine failure potentially costing thousands of pounds in downtime, can you really afford to wait? Give us a call today.



WHAT YOUR OIL CAN TELL YOU AND SAVE YOU

OIL CONTAMINANTS CAN BE BROKEN DOWN INTO 4 TYPES

All with different consequences for your hydraulic system:

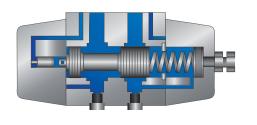
- solids abrasive wear, leakage, component failure etc.
- liquids corrosion, wear, sludge formation, cavitation etc.
- gel-like residues bearing wear, valve malfunction, dynamic seal damage etc.
- gases cavitation, oxidation, premature oil ageing etc.



THE IMPACT OF VALVE WEAR (EROSIVE WEAR, SILTING/STICTION)

Valves are one of the most dirt-sensitive components in a fluid system. Particulate contamination can cause slow, inaccurate response, leakage, and jamming.

| Typical dynamic clearances | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Servo valve | 1-4µm |
| Proportional valve | 1-6µm |
| Directional / control valve | 2-8µm |

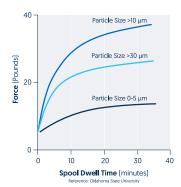


Relative particulate sensitivity: HIGH

IMPACT OF FLUID CONTAMINATION ON VALVE SHIFTING FORCE

CONDITIONS OF DIRECTIONAL VALVE

- Flow: ~ 15 US gpm (56.8 Lpm)
- Pressure: 3,000 psi (207 bar)
- Valve Radial Clearance: 8 µm
- Valve held stationary and under pressure before shifting force was measured



Valve silting / stiction from particle build-up between moving surfaces increases valve shifting force. The highest force is required when the valve is challenged by particles in the dynamic clearance size range (~10 µm)



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