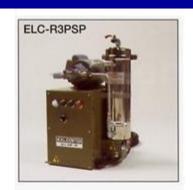
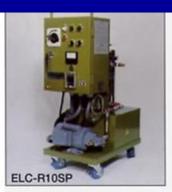
- Off-line oil cleaners
- Cleans by electrostatic attraction
- Operates whilst machine is on-line
- Removes hard and soft contaminants
- Cleans to sub-micron levels













Removes varnishing & extends oil & component life

"85% of all problems in hydraulic systems are caused by contaminated oil"

Fluid Power Transmission Group

Conventions dictate need for high cleanliness using ISO or NAS standards

There are many contaminants not represented by ISO or NAS standards.

What are they? Where do they come from? What do they cause? How are they detected? How they are controlled?

- HARD Wear metals, dust, etc.
- WATER free or emulsified

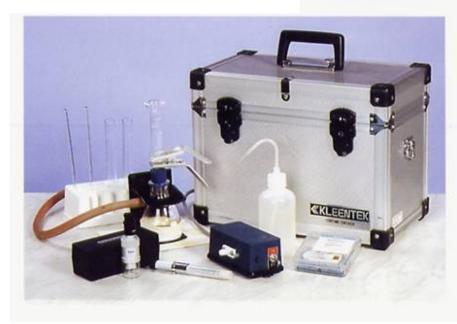
• SOFT - Oxidation products, depleted additives

The norm is to look at the top two

Many believe soft contaminant to be harmless – WRONG!

Identifies all insoluble Contaminants.
Can be used on-site



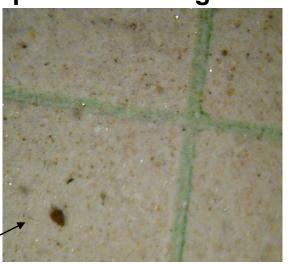




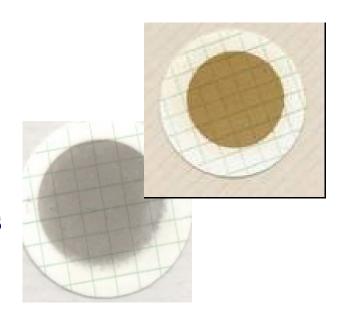
- Measured against ISO and NAS standards, based on particle count
- Measure particles > 5μm
- Majority of particles are $< 5 \mu m$
- Measurement does not show levels of soft contaminants

50 x magnified view of the patch

With this you can estimate The ISO or NAS particle count grade

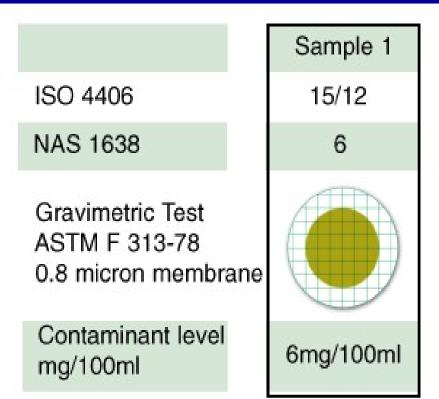


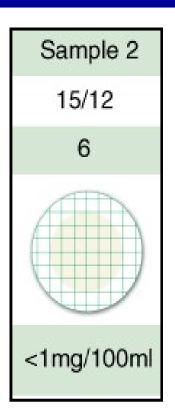
- Include sub-micron hard particles, oxidation products & depleted additives
- Measured by drawing oil through
 .8 µm patch and view discoloration
- Such contaminants are not represented by ISO or NAS standards
- Such contaminants are mainly submicron, so are not removed by conventional filters



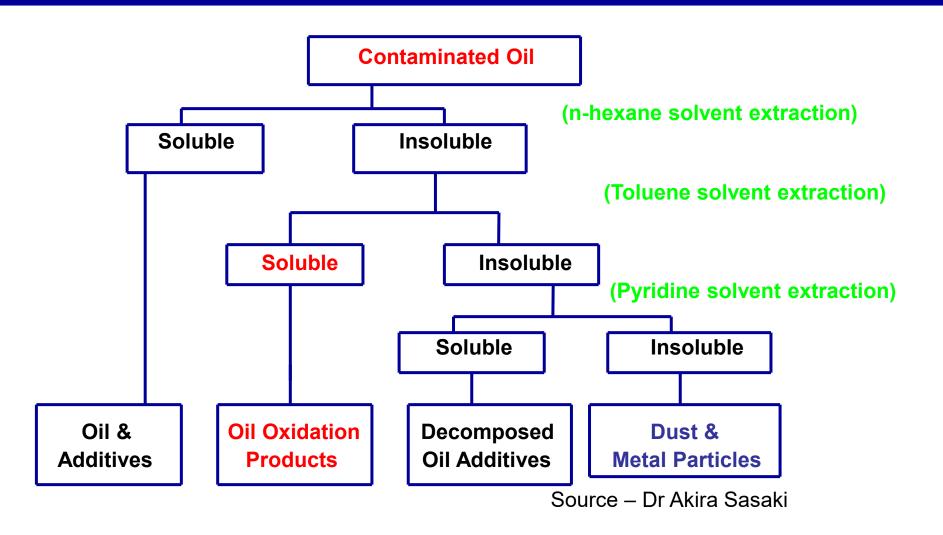
ISO 4406 NAS 1638 Sample 1 15/12 6 Sample 2 15/12 6

If measuring by standard analysis – ie - ISO or NAS, then both oil samples look the same – ie 15/12 or NAS 6

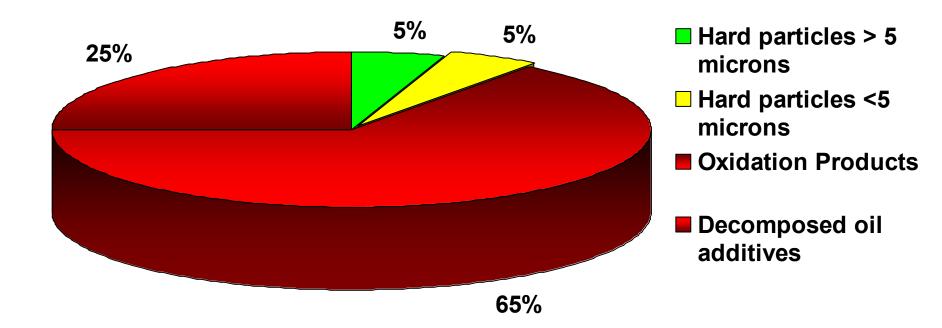




However, when considering the soft contaminants sample 1 is far dirtier – standard analysis would not detect this



Sample #	1	2	3	4	5
Unit	mg	mg mg		mg	mg
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
N-hexane	15.3	13.6	84.8	37	30.1
insoluble	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
Oil Oxidation	7.2	9.2	52.8	25	22.4
products	(47)	(67.6)	(62.3)	(67.6)	(74.4)
Decomposed	6.3	3.6	25.9	9.7	6.2
oil additives	(41.2)	(26.5)	(30.5)	(26.2)	(20.5)
Dust &	1.8	0.8	6.1	2.3	1.5
metal particles	(11.8)	(5.9)	(7.2)	(6.2)	(5.0)
Oil age	2	3	3	3	4



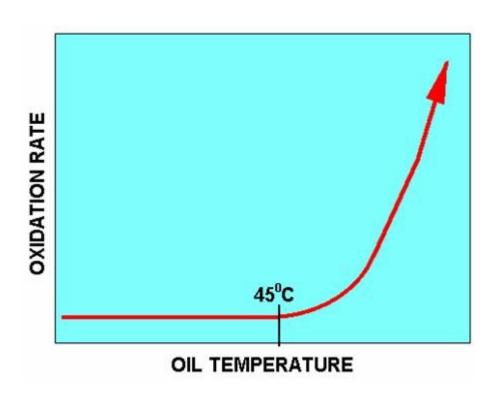
So oxidation products are the largest group

Initiation: (Oil Molecules must be sheared)

Propagation:

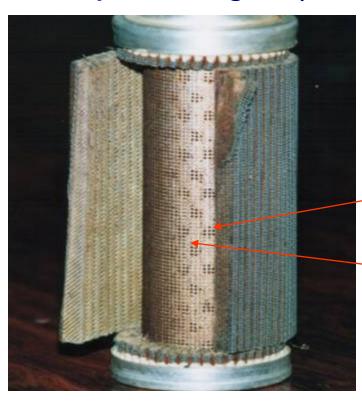
$$R^* + O_2$$
 ROO* (2)
(Production of Peroxy Radicals)

- Oxygen and oil molecules react form new compounds
- Air dissolves in oil to around 10% volume at atmospheric pressure (Henry's Law)
- Oxidation rate doubles for every 10°C above 45°C
- Other contaminants act as catalysts

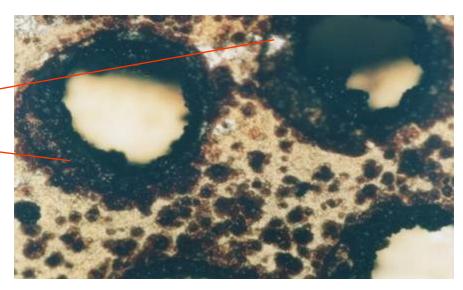


So all oil systems get it – to varying degrees

Sparks occur between centre core and pleated edges. (In 3 months use)



Microscopic photo of black spots



Alcohols

Aldehydes

Ketones

Saturated esters

Lactones

Peroxides (unstable products)

Carbon monoxide

Carbon dioxide

Organic acid (TAN)

Polymerised hydrocarbons (Sludge)

Water

Initially soluble

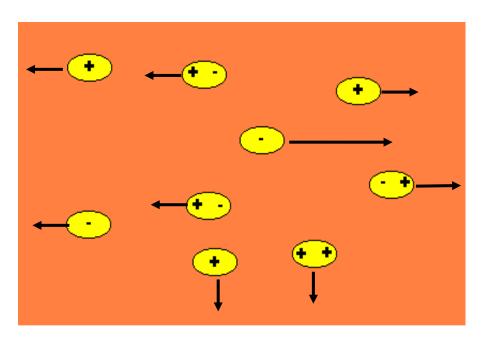


Polymerisation & agglomeration



Insoluble

Act like contaminants



- Free particles, including oxidation products, are polar
- As a result, they attach themselves to the oil system internals including seals, bearings, valves etc

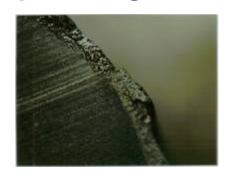


Sticking valves



Sandpaper effect on moving parts

Gradually layers build up, leading to:



Seal deterioration



Filter or strainer blockage



Dirty maintenance environment

- Form coatings on internal surfaces = increased friction
- Coatings lead to 'Stick- Slip' on moving parts
- Sticky coatings 'Glue' hard particles = wear
- Oxidation products attack seals = leaks
- Oxidation process depletes Anti-Oxidants = reduced oil life
- During oxidation process acidic by-products are formed
- Oxidation products encourage further break-down of the oil

Portable stand alone unit

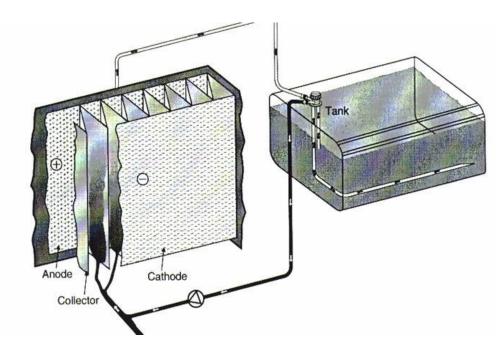
Oil drawn from reservoir with integral pump



Oil is then returned to the reservoir

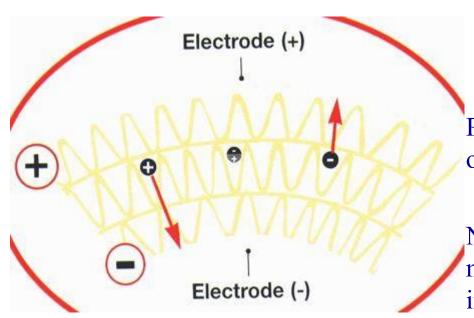
Oil is processed in the Collector Chamber





Oil is drawn from the reservoir and passed between a series of Anodes and Cathodes

The polar contaminants are attracted out of the oil and into a Collector

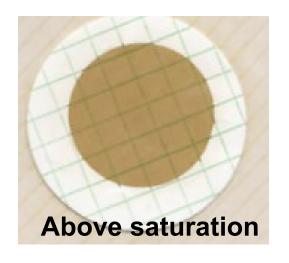


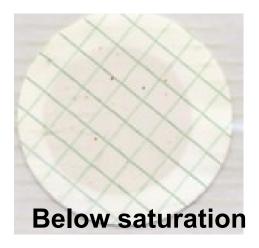
Electrophoresis & Dielectrophoresis

Polar contaminants are attracted to their opposite electrode

Neutral particles are collected as they move towards areas of high field intensity created by the Collector material

If the discoloration is maintained at low levels this means oil Is below saturation, at which point dirt is removed from internals





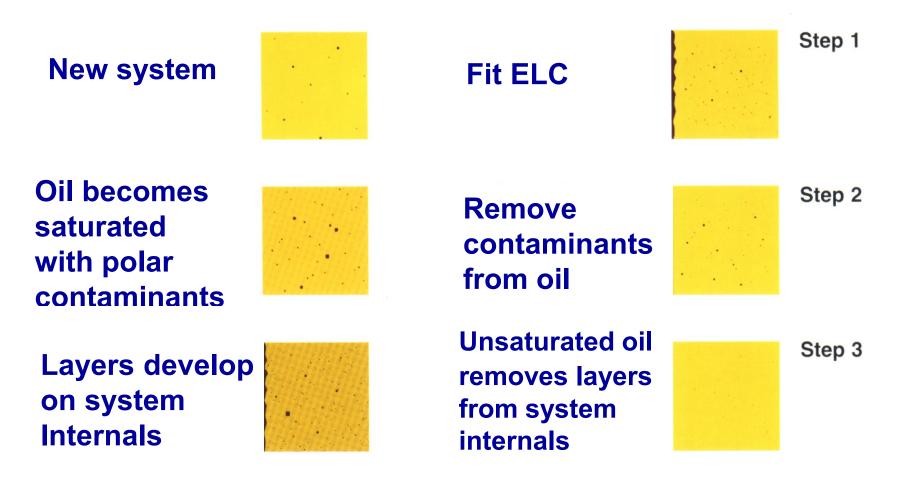


Used oil 3µm filter 1 year old

Same used oil Cleaned with KLEENTEK ELC

New oil

0.8µm membrane



So Kleentek cleans the system, not just the oil. But this takes time



- Collectors are replaced every 2000 hours
- This ensures cleaning efficiency is maintained
- Procedure takes 30 minutes

This example illustrates how KLEENTEK has removed deposits from the inside of the machine's pipe-work





Before applying ELC

After applying ELC













Main influences are oil volume, viscosity and system type nature

Type of unit	Cleaning capacity, litres Hydraulic oils, ISO VG				Dimensions (mm)	Weight Kg
	32	46	68	100	lxwxh	
ELC-R3PSP	800	560	380	210	311x361x531	20
ELC-R6PSP*	1600	1120	760	420	359x386x531	23
ELC-R10SP	5000	3400	2200	1200	675x350x915	70
ELC-R25SP	12400	8600	5800	3200	675x350x950	72
ELC-R50SP	24000	16600	11200	6000	710x530x1080	108
ELC-R100SP	48000	33200	22400	12000	1070x515x1080	161

Suitable for:

- Hydraulic oils
- Circulating/lube oils
- Gear oils
- Thermal oils
- Compressor oils
- Mineral oil cutting fluids
- Transformer oils

Not suitable for:

- Water based fluids
- Engine oils
- Some synthetics

Cost savings - Reduced oil changes & top-ups

Reduced valve/pump/brg etc changes

Reduced filter changes

Reduced power consumption

Increased - Increased up-time

Improved cycle times

Improved planned maintenance

More proactive maintenance regime

Environment - Reduced leaks

output

Reduced oil changes

Cleaner machine internals and externals

Bottom line - Reduced maintenance cost

Increased output