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Third edition
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Hydraulic fluid power — Online automatic particle-counting systems for liquids — Methods of calibration and validation

*Transmissions hydrauliques — Systèmes de comptage automatique
en ligne de particules en suspension dans les liquides — Méthodes
d'étalonnage et de validation*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 131, *Fluid power systems*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Contamination control*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 11943:2018), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- addition of 7 µm and 14 µm to [Table C.2](#).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html

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Introduction

In hydraulic fluid power systems, power is transmitted, and controlled, through a fluid under pressure within an enclosed circuit. The fluid is both a lubricant and a power-transmitting medium.

Reliable system performance requires control of the fluid medium. Qualitative and quantitative determination of particulate contaminant, in the fluid medium, requires precision in obtaining the sample and determining the size and distribution of contaminants.

Automatic particle counters (APC) are an accepted means for determining the size and size distribution of particulate contamination in fluids. Individual instrument accuracy is established through calibration performed with reference primary calibration suspensions or with secondary calibration suspensions.

APCs are being utilized online to eliminate the need for sample containers, to provide increased accuracy, and to provide for a more rapid access to particle count information. A major application of online particle counting is for evaluating filtration efficiency of hydraulic filter elements during a multi-pass test as defined in ISO 16889. Depending upon the type of filter tested and the capabilities of the APC used, it can be necessary to dilute the samples before flowing through the sensor.

This document establishes procedures for validation of equipment for preparation of secondary calibration suspensions and for online counting of particles with or without dilution circuits, and the online calibration of APCs. It defines a procedure to match two or more particle counters with the intention of improving the accuracy of particulate filtration efficiency as shown, for example, in ISO 16889.