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# **Petroleum products — Determination of the filterability of lubricating oils —**

## **Part 2: Procedure for dry oils**

*Produits pétroliers — Détermination de la filtrabilité des huiles  
lubrifiantes —*

*Partie 2: Méthode pour les huiles non polluées par de l'eau*



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ISO copyright office  
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland  
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11  
Fax +41 22 749 09 47  
copyright@iso.org  
www.iso.org

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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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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For an explanation on 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 the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and related products of synthetic or biological origin*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 13357-2:2005), of which it constitutes a minor revision including alternative membranes in order to enable the continued use of this document.

A list of all parts in the ISO 13357 series can be found on the ISO website.

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## Introduction

The fluid in a hydraulic system acts as a lubricant, and to minimize wear of the components, it is important to reduce the concentrations of circulating hard contaminant particles. This is particularly necessary when the performance of the system depends on the maintenance of small clearances and orifices. Removal of these contaminants is effected by the use of filters, and the ability of a hydraulic fluid to pass through fine filters, without plugging them, is called its "filterability". This document describes a laboratory test procedure for assessing the filterability of mineral oils in a dry state. Filterability so determined is not a physical characteristic of the oil, but represents an estimation of its behaviour in service.

This document describes two measurements, referred to as "stages". The Stage I determination is based on a comparison of the mean flow rate of a fluid through a test membrane with its initial flow rate. Oils having good Stage I filterability, but only a poor Stage II performance (see below), would be unlikely to give performance problems in use, unless extremely fine system filters are utilized.

The Stage II determination is based upon the ratio between the initial flow rate of fluid through the test membrane and the rate at the end of the test. It is considered that this part of the procedure is a more severe test, and is more sensitive to the presence of gels and fine silts in the oil. Silts and gels may be present in an oil when it is produced, or could be formed as an oil ages, especially when hot. An oil with good Stage II filterability would be unlikely to give filtration problems even in the most extreme conditions, and with fine (less than 5  $\mu\text{m}$ ) filtration present. It would thus be suitable for use in more critical hydraulic and lubrication systems.

The procedure has been evaluated with mineral oils up to ISO viscosity grade 100. There would appear to be no practical reason why it should not be used with oils of higher viscosity grades, but the data obtained could not be claimed to be completely in accordance with this method. Similarly, it should be possible to extend the test procedure to fluids other than mineral oils. However, some fluids, e.g. fire-resistant fluids, will not be compatible with the specified test membranes, and the test could only be used for comparison purposes even when suitable membranes, with similar pore size/pore density characteristics to those specified in this procedure, have been identified.