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Hydraulic fluid power — Filter elements — Determination of resistance to flow fatigue using particulate contaminant

Transmissions hydrauliques — Éléments filtrants — Détermination de la résistance à la fatigue due au débit en utilisant un contaminant particulaire



Reference number ISO 3724:2007(E)

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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.

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 3724 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 131, *Fluid power systems*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Contamination control*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3724:1976), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

In hydraulic fluid power systems, power is transmitted and controlled through a liquid under pressure within an enclosed circuit. The fluid is both a lubricant and a power-transmitting medium. Filters maintain fluid cleanliness by removing insoluble contaminants. The filter element is a porous device that performs the actual process of filtration.

The effectiveness of the filter element in controlling contaminants is dependent upon its design and its sensitivity to any unsteady operating conditions that can stress and cause damage to the filter element.