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# Hydraulic fluid power — Filters — Evaluation of differential pressure versus flow characteristics

Transmissions hydrauliques — Filtres — Évaluation de la perte de charge en fonction du débit



Reference number ISO 3968:2001(E)

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## Contents

Forewordiv			
Introdu	ntroductionv		
1	Scope	.1	
2	Normative references	.1	
3	Terms and definitions	. 1	
4 4.1 4.2	Symbols Literal symbols Graphical symbols	.2	
5 5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4 5.5 5.6 5.7 5.8	Test equipment General indications Pump Reservoir Temperature control Clean-up filter Sampling valve Mounting of filter Test fluid	.2 .3 .4 .4 .4	
6 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6	Measurements Pressure measurement Temperature measurement Kinematic viscosity measurement Flow rate measurement Fluid cleanliness measurement Accuracy of measuring instruments and test conditions	.4 .5 .5 .6	
7 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5 7.6	Procedure Pipework correction Cleanliness of test circuit Characteristics of the filter housing Characteristics of the filter assembly Characteristics of the filter element only Characteristics of the bypass valve	. 6 . 6 . 7 . 7	
8	Presentation of results	. 8	
9	Identification statement (Reference to this International Standard)1	0	
Bibliog	3ibliography11		

### 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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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 International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 3968 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 3968:1981), which has been technically revised. Its primary objective is to bring procedures and equipment as close as possible to those of ISO 16889. It also integrates some recommendations of ISO 9110-1<sup>[1]</sup> and ISO 9110-2<sup>[2]</sup>, which deal with pressure measurements, and of other standards pertaining to the subject matter.

### Introduction

In hydraulic fluid power systems, power is transmitted and controlled through a fluid under pressure circulating within a closed circuit. Filters maintain the cleanliness of the fluid by retaining the insoluble contaminants.

Hydraulic filters normally include a housing that serves as the pressure-containing vessel to direct the flow of fluid through a filter element that separates contaminants from the test fluid.

In operation, fluid flowing through a filter meets resistance due to kinetic and viscous effects. The pressure required to overcome this resistance and to maintain flow is known as the differential pressure. The differential pressure is the total pressure difference observed between the filter inlet port and outlet port and represents the sum of the losses recorded in the housing and filter element.

Factors which affect clean filter differential pressure are fluid viscosity, fluid specific gravity, flow rate, filter element media type and construction, as well as housing design.