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

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



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Foreword

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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 3968:2001), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 3968:2001/Cor1:2002.

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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.

This document foresees the possibility to test spin-on filters in which the replaceable unit does or does not include a filter head.

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.