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Hydraulic fluid power — Fluid contamination — Determination of particulate contamination by the gravimetric method

Transmissions hydrauliques — Pollution des fluides — Détermination de la pollution particulaire par la méthode gravimétrique



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Foreword

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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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This document 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 4405:1991), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows.

- The calibration and test equipment have been updated and reduced to the most essential parts.
- The single steps of the calibration and test procedure have been updated and adapted to achieve the most reliable and verifiable test results.
- The double-membrane method has been eliminated as the test results have proven to be less reliable than those obtained by the single-membrane method.

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.

Introduction

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

Reliable system performance requires control of the fluid medium. Qualitative and quantitative determination of particulate contamination in the fluid medium requires precision in obtaining the sample and in determining the nature and extent of contamination.

The gravimetric method of determination of fluid contamination involves weighing suspended solids per unit volume of fluid. The method employs membrane filters, which maintain fluid cleanliness by removing insoluble particles.