



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST ISO 11170:2005

01-november-2005

Fluidna tehnika – Hidravlika – Filtrski vložki – Postopki za preverjanje lastnosti

Hydraulic fluid power -- Filter elements -- Sequence of tests for verifying performance characteristics

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Transmissions hydrauliques -- Éléments filtrants -- Ordre des essais pour la vérification des caractéristiques de performance

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: ISO 11170:2003

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Filters, seals and
contamination of fluids

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
11170

Second edition
2003-09-01

Hydraulic fluid power — Filter elements — Sequence of tests for verifying performance characteristics

*Transmissions hydrauliques — Éléments filtrants — Ordre des essais
pour la vérification des caractéristiques de performance*

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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 11170 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 11170:1995), which has been technically revised.

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Introduction

In hydraulic fluid power systems, power is transmitted and controlled through a liquid under pressure within a closed circuit. The liquid is both a lubricant and power-transmitting medium. The presence of solid contaminant particles in the liquid interferes with the ability of the hydraulic fluid to lubricate and causes wear to the components. The extent of contamination in the fluid has a direct bearing in the performance and reliability of the system, and needs to be controlled to levels that are considered appropriate for the system concerned. Filters are used to control the contamination level of the fluid by removing solid contaminant particles.

Different principles are used for this purpose; one of these uses a filter element enclosed in a filter housing. The filter element is the porous device that performs the actual process of filtration. The complete assembly is designated as a filter.

The performance of filter elements is measured by testing, and a series of International Standards has been developed to determine performance under specified conditions (see Clause 2). To give a greater level of assurance for a filter element's fitness for duty, most if not all of these tests should be used in a verification programme.

This International Standard provides an approval or verification protocol that features all of the current International Standards for filter testing.

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Hydraulic fluid power — Filter elements — Sequence of tests for verifying performance characteristics

1 Scope

This International Standard defines a sequence of tests for verifying filter elements. It can be used to check their hydraulic, mechanical and separation characteristics.

This International Standard is not intended to qualify a filter for a particular duty or replicate conditions of service. This can only be done by a specific test protocol developed for the purpose, including actual conditions of use (for example the operating fluid).

The procedure in this International Standard is applicable to individual fluids, or types of fluids having similar chemistry.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 2941, *Hydraulic fluid power — Filter elements — Verification of collapse/burst resistance*

ISO 2942, *Hydraulic fluid power — Filter elements — Verification of fabrication integrity and determination of the first bubble point*

ISO 2943:1998, *Hydraulic fluid power — Filter elements — Verification of material compatibility with fluids*

ISO 3723, *Hydraulic fluid power — Filter elements — Method for end load test*

ISO 3724, *Hydraulic fluid power — Filter elements — Verification of flow fatigue characteristics*

ISO 3968, *Hydraulic fluid power — Filters — Evaluation of differential pressure versus flow characteristics*

ISO 4406, *Hydraulic fluid power — Fluids — Method for coding the level of contamination by solid particles*

ISO 5598, *Fluid power systems and components — Vocabulary*

ISO 16889, *Hydraulic fluid power filters — Multi-pass method for evaluating filtration performance of a filter element*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 5598 apply.

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4 Test samples

The filter elements selected for verification testing shall be representative of normal product stock filter elements of the same model.

Some tests are destructive or make the filter element unsuitable for further tests. It is therefore essential to have available a sufficient number of filter elements as a minimum of three elements is required for testing.

5 Test procedure

5.1 General

5.1.1 Completion of the procedure specified in this International Standard provides data on the following filter element characteristics:

- a) fabrication integrity (see ISO 2942);
- b) material compatibility with fluids (see ISO 2943);
- c) filtration efficiency (see ISO 16889);
- d) contaminant retention capacity (see ISO 16889);
- e) collapse/burst pressure rating (see ISO 2941);
- f) pressure drop versus flow characteristics (see ISO 3968);
- g) flow fatigue characteristics (see ISO 3724);
- h) end load rating (see ISO 3723).

5.1.2 Tests shall be run in accordance with the sequence given in Figure 1 (see 5.2.4 for the numbering of the filter elements) and in accordance with the requirements given in Table 1.

NOTE The purpose of the sequence of the tests is to minimize the number of tests and to ensure that the verification is complete.

5.2 Fabrication integrity test

5.2.1 Verify the fabrication integrity of each of the three filter elements in accordance with ISO 2942 and disqualify from further testing any filter elements that fail.

5.2.2 Record the pressure value at the first bubble point for each filter element.

5.2.3 Dry the filter elements either in a heating vacuum chamber or air-dry them in a suitable, well-ventilated, area, preferably in a fume cabinet.

WARNING — Exercise care when drying filter elements that have been rinsed with solvents that have a low flash point.

5.2.4 Identify the three filter elements in ascending order of the first bubble point pressure, identifying the filter element that has the lowest bubble point pressure (BP1) as No. 1 and the filter element with the highest bubble point pressure (BP3) as No. 3, with BP1 < BP2 < BP3.

Ensure that the identification mark chosen does not conflict with other markings on the filter element.

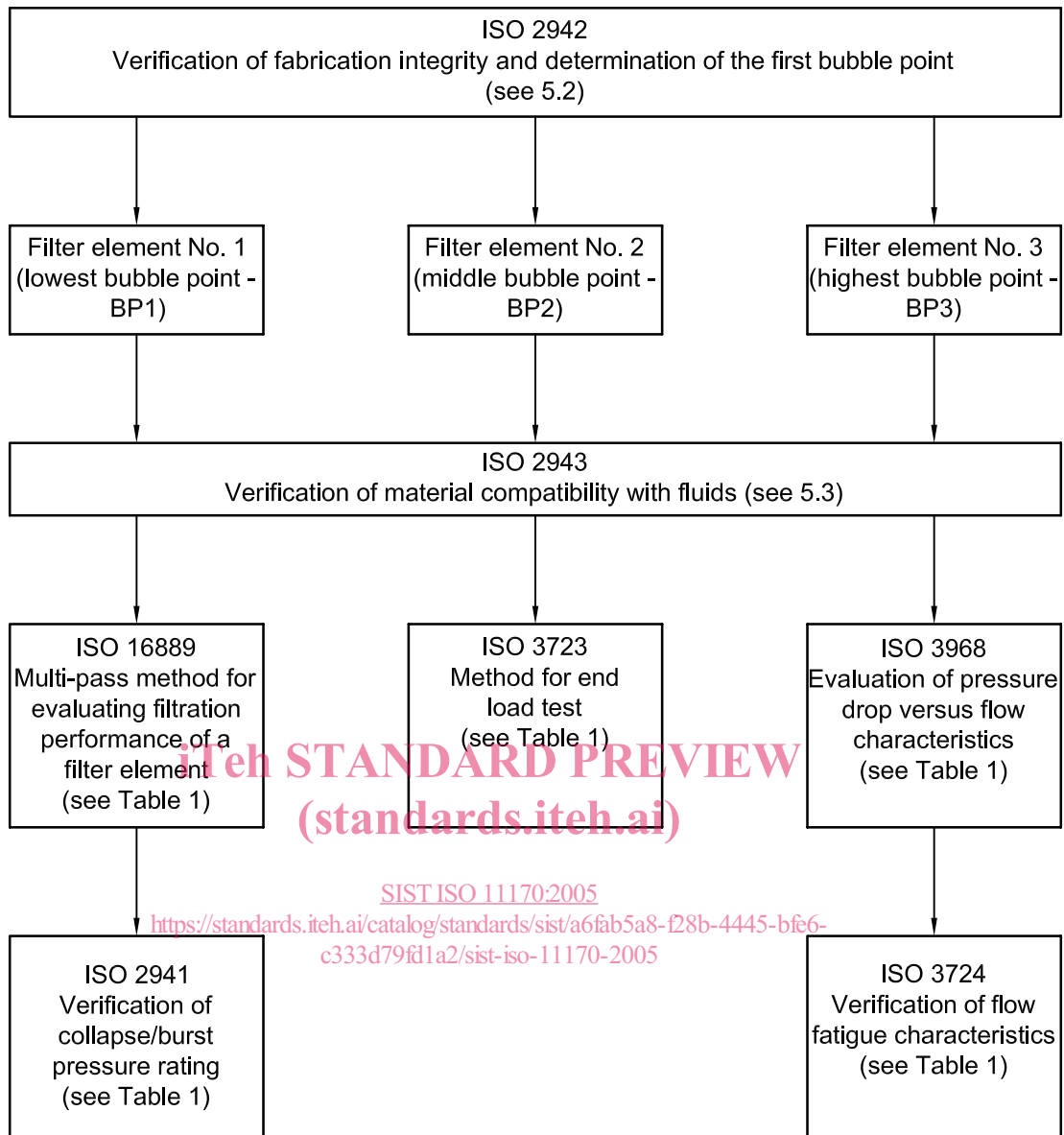


Figure 1 — Sequence of testing