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Impact of changes in ISO fluid power particle counting - Contamination control and filter test standards

Conséquences des changements survenus dans les normes ISO relatives au comptage des particules - Contrôle de la contamination et essais de filtres

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Impact of changes in ISO fluid power particle counting — Contamination control and filter test standards

Conséquences des changements survenus dans les normes ISO relatives au comptage des particules — Contrôle de la contamination et essais de filtres

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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.

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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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: Foreword — Supplementary information.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 131, *Fluid power systems*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Contamination control*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/TR 16386:1999) which has been technically revised.

Introduction

This Technical Report has been prepared as an information document to give users an understanding into the background and implications of a number of new and revised contamination control standards, namely ISO 11171, ISO 11943, ISO 16889 and ISO 4406.

The adoption of four revised and updated contamination control standards, ISO 11171, ISO 11943, ISO 16889, and ISO 4406:1999, has produced significant changes in terms of how solid contamination levels and filter performance are reported.

With ISO 11171, the method of calibrating automatic particle counters (APCs) using AC Fine Test Dust (ACFTD) used since the early 1970s has been replaced by a new method traceable to the USA's National Institute of Standards and Technology. As a result, contaminant particle sizes previously referred to as 2 µm, 5 µm, 10 µm, and 15 µm became 4 µm(c), 6 µm(c), 10 µm(c), and 14 µm(c), respectively, where (c) refers to particle sizing and counting done with an APC calibrated in accordance with ISO 11171.

ISO 11943 is a new standard for calibrating online particle counting systems that are primarily used to evaluate filter performance. With the ISO 16889 filter multi-pass test, which replaces the original ISO 4572 method, ISO Medium Test Dust (ISO MTD) replaces ACFTD as the test dust and the new ISO 11171 traceable particle counter calibration method is used. In ISO 4406:1999, the new calibration method is used, and a new 4 µm(c) size class has been added to the solid contamination code for particle counts made with an automatic particle counter.

These improvements in particle counting and filter testing have a significant impact on contamination control activities. However, it is important to note that there has been no change in the actual contamination levels or in the performance of filters, or their effectiveness in protecting the reliability of components. This Technical Report discusses what the changes are, why they were made, how they impact contamination levels and filter ratings, and how they benefit the industry.

Impact of changes in ISO fluid power particle counting — Contamination control and filter test standards

1 Scope

This Technical Report discusses the impact of changes in International Standards for particle counting, contamination control, and filter testing.

Liquid automatic particle counters (APCs) are used in monitoring contamination levels in hydraulic fluids, to establish component and assembly cleanliness level specifications, and in determining filter efficiencies and particle size ratings. As a result of the replacement of ISO 4402 with ISO 11171 (APC calibration), the replacement of ISO 4572 with ISO 16889 (multi-pass filter test), and the publication of ISO 11943 (online particle counter calibration), the quality and reliability of particle count and filter test data have improved, increasing their usefulness to industry. However, the resultant redefinition of particle sizes and the use of a new test dust affect how contamination levels and filter performance are reported and interpreted.

NOTE The first editions of ISO 11171, ISO 16889 and ISO 11943 were published in 1999; all three of these International Standards either have been, or are in the process of being, revised.

2 Historical background

2.1 What is ACFTD?

ACFTD was a test dust that was originally produced in batches by the AC Spark Plug Division of General Motors Corporation. ACFTD was manufactured by collecting dust from a certain location in Arizona (USA), then ball milling and classifying it into a consistent particle size distribution, including particle sizes from roughly 0 µm to 100 µm. The manufacturer supplied the average volumetric particle size distribution of each batch of ACFTD, as determined by either the roller analyser of laser diffraction technique. In 1992, the production of ACFTD ceased.

Because of its relatively consistent particle size distribution, ACFTD had been used to calibrate APCs in ISO 4402 and to evaluate filter performance in ISO 4572 for hydraulic and other applications. With its irregular shape and siliceous nature, ACFTD was believed to be representative of contaminants found in typical hydraulic systems. In ISO 4402, a particle size distribution for ACFTD is given which is based on optical microscopy work done in the late 1960s. At that time, there was no statistical analysis of batch-to-batch variations in ACFTD. Later, it was discovered that differences exist between the published particle size distribution and actual particle size distributions of subsequent batches of ACFTD. These differences are a significant source of variability in particle count results.

2.2 Calibrating particle counters using ACFTD

Though often taken for granted, particle counting is the mainstay of contamination control programs. APCs are used to monitor contamination levels in the hydraulic fluid of operating equipment, to establish component and assembly cleanliness level specifications, and to provide a basis for determining filtration ratios (beta ratios), efficiencies, and particle size ratings of hydraulic filters.

Calibration consists of establishing the relationship between APC's threshold voltage setting and particle size. This was done by comparing observed particle contamination levels at known threshold settings to the published ACFTD particle size distribution. Because of this, calibration accuracy depends on the accuracy of the published particle size distribution.

In the absence of a more controlled contaminant, ACFTD had been used for APC calibration for hydraulic and other applications. The ACFTD particle size distribution used for calibration in ISO 4402 is based on the longest chord dimension of particles as measured by optical microscopy in the late 1960s. At the time, optical microscopy was the most common method used to size and count particles. The goal of the APC calibration procedure was to ensure that particle counts obtained with an APC agreed as closely as possible with counts obtained by optical microscopy.

The accuracy of the published ACFTD particle size distribution and the corresponding APC particle counter calibration has been questioned since the late 1970s. Because the original microscopy work was done on specific batches of ACFTD, the effects of batch-to-batch variability on the particle size distribution and APC calibration were not considered. Despite this, ISO 4402:1991 required laboratories to calibrate to the original published size distribution, even though the particular batch of ACFTD used likely had a different distribution.

2.3 The original multi-pass filter test

While the ACFTD method of APC calibration was being developed, the hydraulic filter multi-pass test method was developed to measure filter performance, primarily efficiency and contaminant capacity. In 1981, the multi-pass test was published as ISO 4572:1981 and is still widely used. The characteristics of ACFTD that made it valuable for APC calibration also make it ideal for filter testing. In a multi-pass test, hydraulic fluid is recirculated through the filter under test while a slurry of ACFTD in hydraulic fluid is continually added to a reservoir located upstream of the filter under test. Particle counts are taken both upstream and downstream of the filter under test throughout the test. These counts are used to calculate particle removal efficiency as a function of particle size. The results, expressed as a filtration ratio (beta ratio) depend not only on the APC calibration but also the particle size distribution of the test dust. The retained contaminant capacity of the filter under test is also reported as the amount of ACFTD needed to cause the filter to reach its terminal differential pressure. The particle size distribution and morphology of the test dust also have a significant impact on filter efficiency and retained contaminant capacity.

3 New test dusts

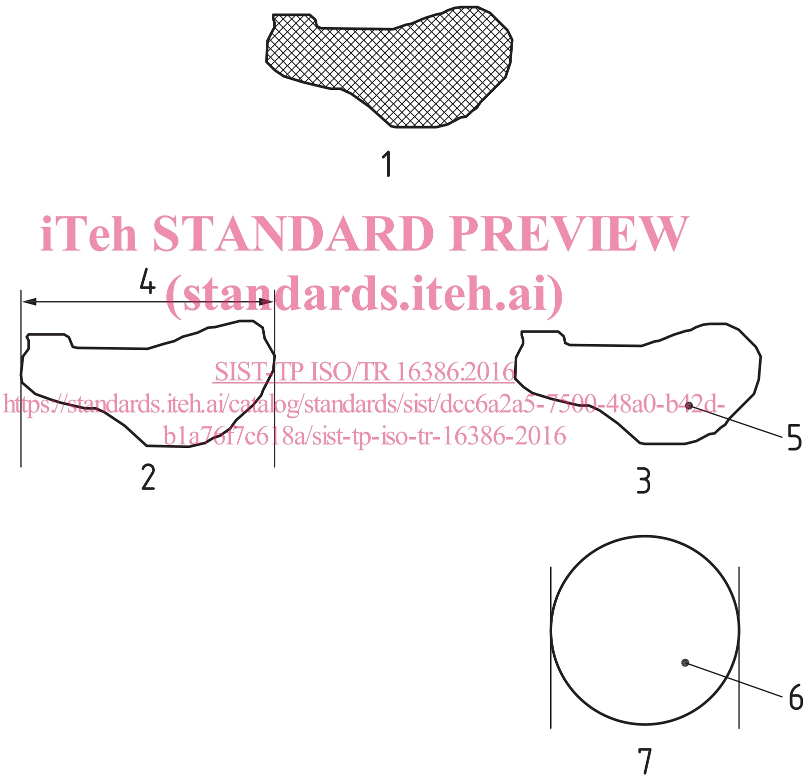
In 1992, efforts to revise particle counter calibration and filter test standards took on new urgency when the AC Rochester (formerly AC Spark Plug) Division of General Motors Corporation discontinued production of ACFTD. ISO Technical Committee 22 responded by developing ISO 12103-1, a filter test dust standard that specifies the physical, chemical, and particle size distribution characteristics of four silica test dusts. The new test dusts are manufactured by jet milling instead of the ball milling process used for ACFTD. As a result, their particle size distribution and the shape of individual particles differ from ACFTD. Further, ISO 12103-1 specifies electrozone techniques, instead of the roller analyser or laser diffraction methods used in the production of ACFTD, to specify the particle size distribution of the new test dusts. Because of ISO 12103-1, the new test dusts are better controlled, and batch-to-batch variability is less than that of ACFTD.

One of the test dust specified in ISO 12103-1, ISO medium test dust (ISO MTD) (ISO 12103-1 grade A3) was chosen by ISO/TC 131/SC 6 to replace ACFTD for particle counter calibration and multi-pass filter testing. ISO MTD is chemically identical to ACFTD but contains fewer particles smaller than 5 µm and is easier to disperse in hydraulic fluid. The high concentration of fine particles in ACFTD can result in coincidence errors during particle counting. Thus, the use of ISO MTD reduces the potential for error while retaining the desirable characteristics of ACFTD.

4 New APC calibration procedure

Due to concerns about the accuracy of the ACFTD particle size distribution, the National Fluid Power Association (NFPA) in the USA began a project in 1980 to develop a traceable APC calibration method. The first attempt at a traceable method resulted in the American National Standard ANSI/(NFPA) T2.9.6 R1-1990, which used mono-sized latex particles suspended in MIL-H-5606 mineral oil with sizes traceable to the USA's National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST). Usage of this method was discouraged, however, because shortly after its publication, it was found that different types of APCs calibrated with latex particles showed poor agreement with each other. APCs made by different manufacturers and APCs using different light sources (such as laser diode or white light) or different measurement principles (light scattering or light extinction) and calibrated using latex particles yielded different particle count results when analysing ACFTD or similar contaminants. This is due to differences in the optical properties of latex and silica. It was concluded that the APC calibration contaminant should be optically similar to the contaminants typically used in filter testing.

In order to develop a traceable particle counter calibration method, NIST was asked in 1993 to certify the particle size distribution of suspensions of particulate contaminant in MIL-H-5606 hydraulic fluid. The certified suspensions, NIST Standard Reference Material (SRM) 2806, consist of 2,8 mg/l suspensions of particulate contaminant in MIL-H-5606 hydraulic fluid. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and image analysis software were used to measure the projected area equivalent diameters of particles and to determine the particle size distribution of the SRM. The projected area equivalent diameter is used as the basis for determining particle size because it more closely approximates the dimension actually measured by liquid APCs than the longest chord dimension used to define the ACFTD particle size distribution. A particle sensor measures the change in light intensity caused by the presence of a particle in its sensing zone; in a sense, a light extinction sensor measures the size of the shadow cast by a particle. The difference between the longest chord dimension and the projected area equivalent is illustrated in Figure 1.



Key

1 actual size

2 as seen by an APC calibrated in accordance with ISO 4402 (ACFTD particle size distribution) – longest chord

3 as seen by an APC calibrated using NIST SRM 2806 (NIST particle size distribution) – projected area equivalent diameter

4 longest chord dimension d = 13 µm

5 area = 78,5 µm^2

6 area = 78,5 µm^2

7 area equivalent diameter d = 10 µm

Figure 1 — Particle size (*d*) as defined using longest chord dimension and projected area equivalent diameter

