
**Road vehicles — Cleanliness of
components and systems**

Véhicules routiers — Propreté des composants et des systèmes

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	vi
Introduction	vii
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Symbols and abbreviated terms	11
5 Cleanliness inspection principles	13
5.1 General.....	13
5.2 Selecting the inspection method.....	14
5.3 Start parameters.....	15
5.4 Cleaning mechanism parameters.....	16
5.5 Staff skills.....	16
6 Qualification tests and blank level	16
6.1 General.....	16
6.2 Qualification tests.....	17
6.2.1 Principle.....	17
6.2.2 Materials and equipment.....	18
6.2.3 Procedure.....	18
6.3 Blank level.....	21
6.3.1 Principle.....	21
6.3.2 Deriving blank levels.....	22
6.3.3 Materials and equipment.....	23
6.3.4 Procedure.....	23
6.4 Exceptional cases.....	24
7 Extraction methods	24
7.1 Principles.....	24
7.2 General requirements of extraction equipment.....	25
7.3 Preparatory steps and post-treatment of test components.....	25
7.3.1 General.....	25
7.3.2 Unpacking.....	25
7.3.3 Clarifying which surfaces require inspection.....	25
7.3.4 Preparatory steps.....	26
7.3.5 Disassembly.....	26
7.3.6 Demagnetization.....	27
7.3.7 Post-treatment.....	27
7.4 Liquid extraction.....	27
7.4.1 General.....	27
7.4.2 Test liquid.....	27
7.4.3 Pressure-rinsing.....	28
7.4.4 Ultrasonic vibration.....	30
7.4.5 Internal rinsing.....	34
7.4.6 Agitation.....	36
7.4.7 Dissolving.....	38
7.5 Air extraction.....	40
7.5.1 General.....	40
7.5.2 Air jet extraction.....	40
7.5.3 Air through-flow extraction.....	42
8 Analysis filtration	44
8.1 Principles.....	44
8.2 Selecting the analysis filtration method.....	44
8.2.1 General.....	44

8.2.2	Chemical resistance.....	44
8.2.3	Particle retention capacity.....	45
8.2.4	Further properties of analysis filters.....	46
8.3	Handling analysis filters.....	46
8.4	Materials and equipment.....	46
8.5	Procedure.....	47
8.6	Verifying particle occupancy on the analysis filter.....	48
9	Analysis methods.....	49
9.1	Principles.....	49
9.2	Standard analysis.....	49
9.2.1	General.....	49
9.2.2	Gravimetry.....	49
9.2.3	Light-optical analysis.....	53
9.3	Extended analysis.....	68
9.3.1	Further light-optical analyses.....	69
9.3.2	SEM/EDX.....	73
9.3.3	LIBS.....	75
9.3.4	Raman spectroscopy.....	77
9.3.5	IR (infrared spectroscopy).....	79
9.3.6	X-ray microtomography.....	81
9.4	Shortened analysis.....	83
9.4.1	General.....	83
9.4.2	Liquid particle counter.....	83
9.4.3	Filter-blocking (optical).....	85
10	Documentation.....	87
10.1	Overview.....	87
10.2	General information.....	88
10.3	Information about the test component.....	89
10.4	Information about preparatory steps.....	89
10.5	Information about the extraction.....	89
10.5.1	General.....	89
10.5.2	Pressure-rinsing.....	90
10.5.3	Ultrasonic vibration.....	91
10.5.4	Internal rinsing.....	91
10.5.5	Agitation.....	92
10.5.6	Air jet extraction.....	92
10.5.7	Air through-flow extraction.....	93
10.6	Information about filtration.....	93
10.7	Information about the analysis.....	94
10.7.1	General.....	94
10.7.2	Standard analysis.....	94
10.7.3	Extended analysis (informative).....	95
10.7.4	Shortened analysis (informative).....	95
10.8	Reporting of the inspection results.....	95
10.8.1	General.....	95
10.8.2	Gravimetric analysis.....	95
10.8.3	Light-optical analysis.....	96
10.8.4	Extended analysis.....	98
10.8.5	Shortened analysis.....	99
10.8.6	Optional coding (informative).....	99
10.9	Description of content of the various documents.....	102
10.9.1	Inspection specification.....	102
10.9.2	Qualification report.....	102
10.9.3	Inspection report.....	103
11	Handling components cleanly.....	103
11.1	Principles.....	103
11.2	Selected measures and recommendations.....	104

11.2.1	Staff.....	104
11.2.2	Packaging.....	104
11.2.3	Storage and transport.....	104
11.2.4	Facilities for inspecting cleanliness.....	105
11.3	Exclusion from an inspection — invalid inspection.....	105
11.3.1	Deviations from required state on delivery.....	105
11.3.2	Deviations and errors in the inspection procedure.....	105
12	Designation.....	106
Annex A	(informative) Selecting contamination extraction and analysis procedures.....	107
Annex B	(normative) Qualification tests and blank level.....	117
Annex C	(informative) Recovering test particles.....	121
Annex D	(normative) Extraction.....	123
Annex E	(informative) Filtration.....	137
Annex F	(normative) Analysis methods.....	143
Annex G	(informative) Documentation.....	154
Annex H	(informative) Cleanliness specification.....	158
Annex I	(informative) Technical cleanliness — Interpretation and reaction.....	168
Annex J	(informative) Staff training.....	170
Annex K	(informative) Work safety and protection of the environment.....	171
Annex L	(informative) Summary on updates included in this document.....	176
Bibliography	178

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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).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 34, *Propulsion, powertrain, and powertrain fluids*.

This edition of ISO 16232 cancels and replaces the entire ISO 16232:2007 series (all parts) which have been technically revised and consolidated into a single document.

The main changes are described in [Annex L](#).

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 order to achieve reliable performance of components and systems, control over the amount of particles introduced during the build phase is necessary, and measurement of particulate contaminants is the basis of control.

Based on a world-wide broadening and ongoing development of technical cleanliness issues this document is intended to:

- further improve the comparability of cleanliness inspection results;
- include new (extraction and analysis) techniques; and
- provide information on how to define cleanliness specifications and explain how to react when cleanliness limit values are exceeded.

This document has been prepared to fulfil the requirements of the automotive industry, since the function and performance of modern automotive components and systems are sensitive to the presence of a single or a few critically sized particles. Consequently, this document deals with the analysis of the total volume of extraction liquid and of all contaminants collected using an approved extraction method.

To be able to compare inspection results the same extraction procedure, the same test fluid and also same parameter settings for the analysis instruments are intended to be used.

This document is based on existing International Standards such as those developed by ISO/TC 131/SC 6. They have been extended, modified and new ones have been developed to produce a comprehensive suite of International Standards to measure and report the cleanliness levels of components and systems fitted to road vehicles.

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Road vehicles — Cleanliness of components and systems

1 Scope

WARNING — The use of this document can involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This document does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this document to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of any other restrictions prior to its use.

This document specifies requirements for applying and documenting methods for determining particulate contamination on functionally-relevant components and systems (cleanliness inspection) of road vehicles.

A cleanliness inspection comprises the basis of an assessment of technical cleanliness, which is performed, for example, under the following circumstances:

- initial inspection and evaluation;
- inspection of incoming and outgoing components; and
- quality control or monitoring of manufacturing processes relevant to cleanliness (e.g. cleaning, surface treatment and assembly processes).

This document is intended to improve the informative quality and comparability of test results. It also defines the standardized expression of cleanliness specifications and cleanliness test results in the quality chain of the automotive industry.

This document does not apply to the following:

- detection of filmy contamination (grease, oils, etc.);
- application of non-quantifiable particulate detection methods on test components (e.g. visual assessment, wipe test with clean cloth, etc.); and
- characterization of operating fluids (fuel, oils, coolants, brake fluid, etc.).

This document does not define any cleanliness limit values for specific components or systems. The degree of cleanliness required for a specific component or system is dependent on a number of highly-individual factors. Cleanliness specifications are intended to be undertaken only by specialists who not only know the component concerned but also the system it is built into, the later conditions of use, technically-feasible practices and possible consequences for manufacturing processes and the supply chain. Guidance for deriving limit values can be found in [Annex H](#).

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1
active component

component which may set the fluid in motion or be activated by the fluid during operation

EXAMPLE Pump, cylinder, distributor, injector, valve regulator.

3.2
aerosol formation

atomization of a liquid to create small droplets, e.g. in pressure-rinsing due to the shape of nozzles or impaction of the pressure-rinsing jet on a surface

3.3
agglomerate

two or more particles which are in intimate contact and cannot be separated by gentle stirring and the small shear forces thus generated

3.4
agitation

extraction method implemented for internal surfaces

Note 1 to entry: Its cleaning effect is based on the turbulent change in direction of the test liquid inside the component.

3.5
air cleanliness class

specification of air quality based on the concentration of particles in a defined volume of air

3.6
analysis balance

balance with a high (10^{-4} g) to very high (10^{-6} g) resolution capable of weighing minute quantities of particulate residue

3.7
analysis filter
filter membrane

thin membrane, either meshed or foamed, possessing defined deposition properties that cause particles of a specific size to be retained during filtration

3.8
analysis parameters

settings on an *analysis system* (3.9) that are used in the analysis step

3.9
analysis system

device to measure and/or characterize particles

3.10
automatic particle counter
APC

counting system that works on the light extinction principle

3.11
back-scattered electron detector
BSE detector

device that supplies scanning electron microscope (SEM) images with a high material contrast, used for the detection of particles on a membrane filter

3.12**blank level****blank value**

amount of contaminant introduced from sources other than the test component, such as reagents, glassware, preparation of test units, and the environment

3.13**blank level criterion**

maximum value that may not be exceeded when determining the blank level, i.e. max. 10 % of the required or expected cleanliness value

3.14**blank level test**

analysis carried out in the same operating conditions as on the test component but without the test component

Note 1 to entry: The blank test enables quantification of the contamination introduced from sources other than the test component, such as reagents, glassware, preparation of test units, and the environment.

3.15**cavity**

cavity in the test component, which cannot be wetted by the test liquid due to the presence of gas

3.16**clean**

state of *cleanliness* (3.18) of a component or fluid that meets the specified cleanliness level

3.17**cleaning**

process to make a liquid, object or extraction setup as clean as required

3.18**cleanliness**

condition of a product, surface, device, liquid, etc., characterized by the absence of particulate contamination

3.19**cleanliness inspection**

extraction and analysis of component contamination including documentation

3.20**cleanliness level**

C_L

amount and/or nature of contaminant present on the controlled surfaces and/or in controlled volumes of a component

Note 1 to entry: The term may apply to the presumed, specified or measured extent of contamination.

3.21**cleanliness specification**

documentation of permissible particle features and quantities for a component

3.22**cleanliness state****component cleanliness**

cleanliness value (3.23) or values of a component that may change over time due to external influences

3.23**cleanliness value**

single value specifying the cleanliness of a component, e.g. residue mass, longest particle or particle count

**3.24
cleanroom**

room within which the number concentration of airborne particles is controlled and classified, and which is designed, constructed and operated in a manner to control the introduction, generation and retention of particles inside the room

Note 1 to entry: The class of airborne particle concentration is specified.

Note 2 to entry: Levels of other cleanliness attributes such as chemical, viable or nanoscale concentrations in the air, and also surface cleanliness in terms of particle, nanoscale, chemical and viable concentrations might also be specified and controlled.

Note 3 to entry: Other relevant physical parameters might also be controlled as required, e.g. temperature, humidity, pressure, vibration and electrostatic.

[SOURCE: ISO 14644-1:2015, 3.1.1]

**3.25
coincidence**

particles grouped together, which can therefore not be analysed as single particles, e.g. by an optical particle counter or microscope

**3.26
collection equipment**

any device (e.g. conical flask, beaker, tray, funnel, collection surface of the extraction cabinet) with a size and a shape suited to the collection of all the extraction liquid draining from the test component

**3.27
component**

part, sub-assembly, or part assembly used in a road vehicle

Note 1 to entry: This definition differs from that given for the same term in ISO 5598.

**3.28
component cleanliness code**

CCC <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/30e2b3c0-80bf-4a9e-9d37-2526b79a628f/iso-16232-2018>
alpha-numeric expression of the *cleanliness level* (3.20) of a *component* (3.27) measured or specified by the particle size distribution of the contaminants

**3.29
component contamination**

amount or nature of contaminants extracted from the wetted or controlled surfaces of a *component* (3.27), as measured by an applicable analysis method

**3.30
conditioning**

preparation step in which the *analysis filter* (3.7) is pressure-rinsed, dried and dehumidified before its tare mass is weighed

**3.31
contaminant**

undesirable solid substance that is in suspension in a fluid or in a component or on a *controlled surface* (3.33) of a component

Note 1 to entry: For the purposes of this document, contaminants are particles as defined in 3.77. This definition differs from ISO 5598 in its exclusion of liquids and gases.

**3.32
contamination**

all contaminants in a fluid, system or on a component

3.33**controlled surface**

surface of a component that is subject to a cleanliness requirement

3.34**controlled volume**

volume of a component that is subject to a cleanliness requirement

Note 1 to entry: The controlled volume may differ from the wetted volume.

3.35**critical particle**

particle which geometric dimensions or chemical-physical nature could cause *component* (3.27) damage

Note 1 to entry: A sub-category of critical particles is formed by so-called “killer” particles, which cause an immediate component failure.

3.36**decline**

decrease observed in the contamination level of a component, on repeated extraction

3.37**declining criterion**

threshold for assessing the suitability of extraction conditions

3.38**declining test**

procedure used to verify the efficacy and suitability of extraction parameters in which the extraction step is repeated six times on the same test component in an identical manner

3.39**declining value**

D_n

quotient of the cleanliness value under consideration and the sum of all preceding cleanliness values (including that under consideration)

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Note 1 to entry: It is expressed in percent.

3.40**dissolving liquid**

test liquid used for extraction or another liquid with stronger solvent action to speed up dissolving step during the extraction process, compatible with the test component and inspection equipment

3.41**double inspection**

procedure in which two identical extraction steps are performed in order to confirm the efficacy and suitability of qualified extraction parameters

Note 1 to entry: In this case, the declining criterion is set at 30 % instead of the 10 % that applies for declining tests.

3.42**effective filter surface area**

area of the analysis filter membrane through which extraction liquid flows during the filtration step

3.43**element analysis****EDX analyses**

energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy capable of analysing elements based on their characteristic X-ray spectra

3.44

**extraction
sampling**

operation required to transfer as much contaminant as possible that is present within a controlled volume or on a controlled surface into a test fluid and its collection for subsequent analysis

3.45

**extraction curve
declining curve**

progress curve of the cleanliness level of an extraction fluid applied to the test component as a function of the number of extractions

Note 1 to entry: This is related to the extraction time or to the volume of test fluid passed through or over the test component.

3.46

**extraction liquid
analysis liquid
extraction fluid
extraction air**

test medium loaded with contaminants extracted from the test component

3.47

extraction method

technique to detach the particle load from the test component

3.48

extraction parameters

totality of all physical parameters influencing the extraction which can be set on or calculated from the extraction setup

3.49

extraction procedure

complete sequence of all extraction steps performed <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/30e2b3c0-80bf-4a9e-9d37-2526b79a628f/iso-16232-2018>

3.50

extraction setup

extraction device

equipment used to perform the extraction

3.51

extraction step

sampling step

single work step forming part of the *extraction procedure* ([3.49](#)) that is performed either in a *declining test* ([3.38](#)) or when extracting several controlled surfaces

3.52

extraction volume

total volume of test fluid used to extract the contaminants from a component

3.53

fibre

long, thin structure which is defined by a ratio between stretched length and maximum inner circle diameter greater than 20, the width measured via maximum inner circle diameter being lower than or equal to 50 µm

Note 1 to entry: It is generally used to characterize a textile fibre (flexible, pliable, and made from organic materials) and differentiate it from compact particles.