

UNDERSTANDING ISO CODES

The ISO cleanliness code is used to quantify particulate contamination levels per milliliter of fluid at 3 sizes 4μ[c], 6μ[c], and 14μ[c]. The ISO code is expressed in 3 numbers (ie 19/17/14). Each number represents a contaminant level code for the correlating particle size. The code includes all particles of the specified size and larger. It is important to note that each time a code increases the quantity range of particles is doubling.

| ISO 4406 Chart | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Range Code | Particles per milliliter | |
| | More than | Up to/including |
| 24 | 80000 | 160000 |
| 23 | 40000 | 80000 |
| 22 | 20000 | 40000 |
| 21 | 10000 | 20000 |
| 20 | 5000 | 10000 |
| 19 | 2500 | 5000 |
| 18 | 1300 | 2500 |
| 17 | 640 | 1300 |
| 16 | 320 | 640 |
| 15 | 160 | 320 |
| 14 | 80 | 160 |
| 13 | 40 | 80 |
| 12 | 20 | 40 |
| 11 | 10 | 20 |
| 10 | 5 | 10 |
| 9 | 2.5 | 5 |
| 8 | 1.3 | 2.5 |
| 7 | 0.64 | 1.3 |
| 6 | 0.32 | 0.64 |

Sample 1 (see photo 1)

| Particle Size | Particles per ml* | ISO 4406 Code range | ISO Code |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------|
| 4μ[c] | 151773 | 80000~160000 | 24 |
| 6μ[c] | 38363 | 20000~40000 | 22 |
| 10μ[c] | 8229 | | |
| 14μ[c] | 3339 | 2500~5000 | 19 |
| 21μ[c] | 1048 | | |
| 38μ[c] | 112 | | |

Sample 2 (see photo 2)

| Particle Size | Particles per ml* | ISO 4406 Code range | ISO Code |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------|
| 4μ[c] | 492 | 320 ~ 640 | 16 |
| 6μ[c] | 149 | 80 ~ 160 | 14 |
| 10μ[c] | 41 | | |
| 14μ[c] | 15 | 10 ~ 20 | 11 |
| 21μ[c] | 5 | | |
| 38μ[c] | 1 | | |

Photo 1

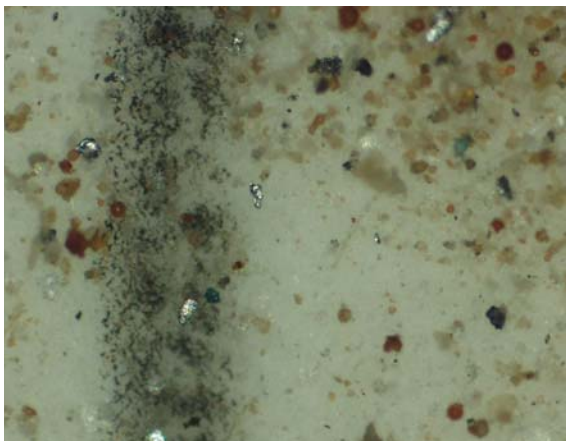


Photo 2



TARGET ISO CLEANLINESS CODES

When setting target ISO fluid cleanliness codes for hydraulic and lubrication systems it is important keep in mind the objectives to be achieved. Maximizing equipment reliability and safety, minimizing repair and replacement costs, extending useful fluid life, satisfying warranty requirements, and minimizing production down-time are attainable goals. Once a target ISO cleanliness code is set following a progression of steps to achieve that target, monitor it, and maintain it justifiable rewards will be yours.

Set the Target.

The first step in identifying a target ISO code for a system is to identify the most sensitive on an individual system, or the most sensitive component supplied by a central reservoir. If a central reservoir supplies several systems the overall cleanliness must be maintained, or the most sensitive component must be protected by filtration that cleans the fluid to the target before reaching that component.

Other Considerations

Table 1 recommends conservative target ISO cleanliness codes based on a several component manufacturers guidelines and extensive field studies for standard industrial operating conditions in systems using petroleum based fluids. If a non-petroleum based fluid is used (i.e. water glycol) the target ISO code should be set one value lower for each size (4μ[c]/6μ[c]/14μ[c]). If a combination of the following conditions exists in the system the target ISO code should also be set one value lower:

- Component is critical to safety or overall system reliability.
- Frequent cold start.
- Excessive shock or vibration.
- Other Severe operation conditions.

Recommended* Target ISO Cleanliness Codes and media selection for systems using petroleum based fluids per ISO4406:1999 for particle sizes 4μ[c] / 6μ[c] / 14μ[c]

| | Pressure < 140 bar < 2000 psi | Media βx[c] = 1000 (βx = 200) | Pressure 212 bar 3000 psi | Media βx[c] = 1000 (βx = 200) | Pressure > 212 bar > 3000 psi | Media βx[c] = 1000 (βx = 200) |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Pumps | | | | | | |
| Fixed Gear | 20/18/15 | 22μ[c] (25μ) | 19/17/15 | 12μ[c] (12μ) | - | - |
| Fixed Piston | 19/17/14 | 12μ[c] (12μ) | 18/16/13 | 12μ[c] (12μ) | 17/15/12 | 7μ[c] (6μ) |
| Fixed Vane | 20/18/15 | 22μ[c] (25μ) | 19/17/14 | 12μ[c] (12μ) | 18/16/13 | 12μ[c] (12μ) |
| Variable Piston | 18/16/13 | 7μ[c] (6μ) | 17/15/13 | 5μ[c] (3μ) | 16/14/12 | 7μ[c] (6μ) |
| Variable Vane | 18/16/13 | 7μ[c] (6μ) | 17/15/12 | 5μ[c] (3μ) | - | - |
| Valves | | | | | | |
| Cartridge | 18/16/13 | 12μ[c] (12μ) | 17/15/12 | 7μ[c] (6μ) | 17/15/12 | 7μ[c] (6μ) |
| Check Valve | 20/18/15 | 22μ[c] (25μ) | 20/18/15 | 22μ[c] (25μ) | 19/17/14 | 12μ[c] (12μ) |
| Directional (solenoid) | 20/18/15 | 22μ[c] (25μ) | 19/17/14 | 12μ[c] (12μ) | 18/16/13 | 12μ[c] (12μ) |
| Flow Control | 19/17/14 | 12μ[c] (12μ) | 18/16/13 | 12μ[c] (12μ) | 18/16/13 | 12μ[c] (12μ) |
| Pressure Control (modulating) | 19/17/14 | 12μ[c] (12μ) | 18/16/13 | 12μ[c] (12μ) | 17/15/12 | 7μ[c] (6μ) |
| Proportional Cartridge Valve | 17/15/12 | 7μ[c] (6μ) | 17/15/12 | 7μ[c] (6μ) | 16/14/11 | 5μ[c] (3μ) |
| Proportional Directional | 17/15/12 | 7μ[c] (6μ) | 17/15/12 | 7μ[c] (6μ) | 16/14/11 | 5μ[c] (3μ) |
| Proportional Flow Control | 17/15/12 | 7μ[c] (6μ) | 17/15/12 | 7μ[c] (6μ) | 16/14/11 | 5μ[c] (3μ) |
| Proportional Pressure Control | 17/15/12 | 7μ[c] (6μ) | 17/15/12 | 7μ[c] (6μ) | 16/14/11 | 5μ[c] (3μ) |
| Servo Valve | 16/14/11 | 7μ[c] (6μ) | 16/14/11 | 5μ[c] (3μ) | 15/13/10 | 5μ[c] (3μ) |
| Bearings | | | | | | |
| Ball Bearing | 15/13/10 | 5μ[c] (3μ) | - | - | - | - |
| Gearbox (industrial) | 17/16/13 | 12μ[c] (12μ) | - | - | - | - |
| Journal Bearing (high speed) | 17/15/12 | 7μ[c] (6μ) | - | - | - | - |
| Journal Bearing (low speed) | 17/15/12 | 7μ[c] (6μ) | - | - | - | - |
| Roller Bearing | 16/14/11 | 7μ[c] (6μ) | - | - | - | - |
| Actuators | | | | | | |
| Cylinders | 17/15/12 | 7μ[c] (6μ) | 16/14/11 | 5μ[c] (3μ) | 15/13/10 | 5μ[c] (3μ) |
| Vane Motors | 20/18/15 | 22μ[c] (25μ) | 19/17/14 | 12μ[c] (12μ) | 18/16/13 | 12μ[c] (12μ) |
| Axial Piston Motors | 19/17/14 | 12μ[c] (12μ) | 18/16/13 | 12μ[c] (12μ) | 17/15/12 | 7μ[c] (6μ) |
| Gear Motors | 20/18/14 | 22μ[c] (25μ) | 19/17/13 | 12μ[c] (12μ) | 18/16/13 | 12μ[c] (12μ) |
| Radial Piston Motors | 20/18/15 | 22μ[c] (25μ) | 19/17/14 | 12μ[c] (12μ) | 18/16/13 | 12μ[c] (12μ) |
| Test Stands, Hydrostatic | | | | | | |
| Test Stands | 15/13/10 | 5μ[c] (3μ) | 15/13/10 | 5μ[c] (3μ) | 15/13/10 | 5μ[c] (3μ) |
| Hydrostatic Transmissions | 17/15/13 | 7μ[c] (6μ) | 16/14/11 | 5μ[c] (3μ) | 16/14/11 | 5μ[c] (3μ) |

*Depending upon system volume and severity of operating conditions a combination of filters with varying degrees of filtration efficiency might be required (i.e. pressure, return, and off-line filters) to achieve and maintain the desired fluid cleanliness.

| Example | ISO Code | Comments |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Operating Pressure | 156 bar, 2200 psi | |
| Most Sensitive Component | Directional Solenoid | 19/17/14 recommended baseline ISO Code |
| Fluid Type | Water Glycol | 18/16/13 Adjust down one class |
| Operating Conditions | Remote location, repair difficult | Adjust down one class, combination |
| | High ingress rate | 17/15/12 of critical nature, severe conditions |