Advanced Oil Monitoring

Predictive Analysis for large Industrial Systems

Industrial Turbines

LARGE INDUSTRIAL TURBINES AND COMPRESSORS REQUIRE THE COMPREHENSIVE OIL TESTING PROVIDED BY WEARCHECK ADVANCED OIL MONITORING TO ENSURE THE OPERATIONAL INTEGRITY OF THE SYSTEM LUBRICANT.



- Monitors industrial turbine and compressor oils potential for harmful varnish and sludge build-up.
- Comprehensive testing and reporting makes the decision between oil extension and oil replacement easy.
- Provides a level of confidence on the operating condition of your critical systems.
- Suitable for all large industrial gas, steam, hydroelectric and aero-derivate turbines and large rotary and reciprocating compressors.



BENEFITS

In today's world companies rely on turbines and compressors to provide power and gas transportation for core processes. Turbines and compressors already have demanding lubrication requirements and those demands are increasing. More demands are being put on these fluids as reservoir size and working clearances decrease and system power outputs, pressures, temperatures and oil service life increase. Lubricants must be highly oxidative and thermally stable to be able to handle high operating temperatures. Additionally the lubricant must remain contaminant free to properly lubricate bearings and gears, and to act as a favourable hydraulic medium for governors and valving systems.

Amines

Phenols

Oil oxidation and sludge will lead to sticking servo valves meaning turbines will not start on demand. Oil contamination will accelerate wear, cause governors and valves to operate erratically and plug system filters. Unmonitored, poor oil condition leads to unplanned outages which are extremely expensive. Besides repair and maintenance companies may have to purchase power off the power grid at costs exceeding \$50,000 per day.

In order to achieve peace of mind on the operating condition of your turbine and compressor lubricants you need the comprehensive testing that WearCheck Advanced Oil Monitoring provides. Specifically designed for industrial turbines and compressors, WearCheck's advanced oil monitoring combines well established industry tests with more recent advances in industry testing to provide an unparalleled view of the operating condition of your critical lubricants.

WearCheck's Advanced Oil Monitoring determines the levels of remaining antioxidants in the oil, detects for unwanted oil contamination and will accurately determine the suitability of the lubricant for continued use. A comprehensive diagnosis will warn you of any potential for damaging varnish build-up and includes recommendations for any necessary maintenance actions to remove contaminants and restore the lubricant to proper operating conditions.

WearCheck's Advanced Oil Monitoring is intended for use with gas, steam, hydro-electric and aero derivative turbines and large reciprocating and rotary compressors.



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TESTING METHODS

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AOM1 AOM2 AOM3

ICP Analysis ASTM D5185	Determines the parts per million (ppm) of all wear metals (Fe, Cr, Ni, Pb, Cu), contaminants (Si, Na, K), and additives (Ca, P, Zn, Mg, Mo) in the oil.			
Viscosity @ 40°C ASTM D7279	Measures the kinematic viscosity of the oil at 40°C to determine if oil is still within specification. High viscosity can indicate oxidation, low viscosity can indicate contamination, improper make-up oil.			
Acid Number ASTM D664 / D974	Determines overall acidity of the oil which is an indication of oil oxidation and degradation. Used to determine appropriate change-out interval.			
Karl Fischer ASTM D6304	Determines level of moisture or water contamination in the oil.			
Particle Count ASTM D7647	Determine cleanliness levels of oil and generate an ISO Cleanliness Code (i.e. 17/15/12). High particle count levels can indicate gross contaminant ingress, wear, filter by-pass or all of these issues.			
Varnish Potential Test ASTM 7843	Measures the relative amount of insolubles present in the oil and the resulting potential for sludge and varnish formation.			
Voltammetry (RULer) ASTM D6971	Measures the levels of aminic and phenolic anti-oxidants remaining in the oil. Determines the necessity for oil replenishment or replacement.			
Analytical Ferrography ASTM D7690	Detailed morphological analysis of the wear particles present in the oil. Determines the wear modes present in the system.			
RPVOT ASTM D2272	Rotating Pressure Vessel Oxidation Test stresses the oil to determine the remaining amounts of anti-oxidants present in the oil.			
Foaming Characteristics ASTM D892	Multi-stage test (stages I, II, III for both foaming tendency and stability) Determines the oils tendency to entrap air and cause oil foaming as well as the ability of the oil to dissipate this foaming tendency (stability).			
Air Release Value ASTM D3427	Provides a comparison of the ability of oils to separate entrained air under operational conditions. Determines if the oil will shed air during reservoir dwell time.			
Water Separability ASTM D1401	Measures the oils ability to separate from water.			
ASTM Color ASTM D1500	Determines the ASTM color of the oil product. Indication of the degree of oil refinement and useful in determining when the oil is grossly contaminated, oxidized or thermally degraded.			
Rust Test ASTM D665 (A)	Indicates how well the oil inhibits the formation of rust in the presence of water contamination.			
Sediment Test ASTM D893	Directly measure the amount of insolubles present in the oil. Provides a determination of the amount of sludge forming materials present in the oil (varnish and shellac pre-cursors).			
	ASTM D5185 Viscosity @ 40°C ASTM D7279 Acid Number STM D664 / D974 Karl Fischer ASTM D6304 Particle Count ASTM D7647 Varnish Potential Test Xastm D6971 Voltammetry (RULer) ASTM D6971 Analytical Ferrography ASTM D7690 RPVOT ASTM D7690 RPVOT ASTM D7892 Asstm D2272 Kater Separability ASTM D1401 ASTM D1500 Rust Test ASTM D655 (A)	NoticityCu) contaminants (Si, Na, K), and additives (Ca, P, Zn, Mg, Mo) in the oil.Viscosity @ 40°CMeasures the kinematic viscosity of the oil at 40°C to determine if oil is still within specification. High viscosity can indicate oxidation, low viscosity can indicate contamination, improper make-up oil.Acid Number ASTM DE64 / D974Determines overall acidity of the oil which is an indication of oil oxidation and degradation. Used to determine appropriate change-out interval.Karl Fischer ASTM D6304Determines level of moisture or water contamination in the oil.Particle Count ASTM D7647Determines level of moisture or water contamination in the oil and the resulting potential for sludge and varnish formation.Varnish Potential Test ASTM D6971Measures the relative amount of insolubles present in the oil and the resulting potential for sludge and varnish formation.Voltammetry (RULer) ASTM D6971Measures the levels of aminic and phenolic anti-oxidants remaining in the oil. Determines the necessity for oil replenishment or replacement.Analytical Ferrography ASTM D7690Detailed morphological analysis of the wear particles present in the oil.RPVOT ASTM D2272Rotating Pressure Vessel Oxidants present in the oil.Foaming Characteristics ASTM D3427Provides a comparison of the ability of oils to separate entrained air under operational conditors. Determines the oils ability to separate from water.ASTM D342Determines the ASTM Color of the oil water the adit during reservoir dwell time.Kard Fereographily ASTM D3427Measures the oils ability to separate from water.ASTM D342Determines the oils ability to separa	ASTM D5185 Cu), contaminants (Si, Na, K), and additives (Ca, P, Zn, Mg, Mo) ASTM D5185 in the oil. Viscosity @ 40°C Measures the kinematic viscosity of the oil at 40°C to determine if oil is still within specification. High viscosity can indicate oxidation, low viscosity can indicate contamination, improper make-up oil. Acid Number Determines overall acidity of the oil which is an indicate oxidation of oil oxidation and degradation. Used to determine appropriate change-out interval. Karl Fischer Determines level of moisture or water contamination in the oil. ASTM D6304 Determines levels of oil and generate an ISO Cleanliness Code (i.e. 17/51/2). High particle coult levels can indicate gross contaminant ingress, wear, filter by-pass or all of these issues. Varnish Potential Test Measures the relative amount of insolubles present in the oil and the resulting potential for sludge and varnish formation. Voltammetry (RULer) Measures the levels of aminic and phenolic anti-oxidants remaining in ASTM D690 AsTM D7647 Rotating Pressure Vassal Oxidation Test stresses the oil to determine the remaining amounts of anti-oxidants present in the oil. AsTM D6971 Measures the levels of antio-cidatins present in the oil. AsTM D76490 Determines the wear modes present in the oil. RPVOT Rotating Pressure Vassal Oxidation Test stresses the oil to determine the remaining amounts of anti-oxidants present in the oil. AST	ASTM D5185 CL, contaminants (SI, Na, K), and additives (Ca, P, Zn, Mg, Mo) Viscosity @ 40°C Measures the kinematic viscosity of the oil at 40°C to determine if oil is still within specification. High viscosity can indicate oxidation, low viscosity or indicate oxidation, improper make-up oil. Acid Number Determines overall acidity of the oil which is an indication of oil oxidation and degradation. Used to determine appropriate change-out interval. Image: Comparison of the oil which is an indicate or oxidation of oil oxidation or indicate oxidation in press. were, iller by-pass or all of these issues. Varnish Potential Test Determine cleanliness levels of oil and generate an ISO Cleanliness contaminant ingress, were, filter by-pass or all of these issues. Voltammetry (RULer) Measures the relative amount of insolubles present in the oil and the oxit D1 Potential for sludge and varnish formation. Image: Comparison of the oil which is an indicate present in the oil. Analytical Ferrography Determines the levels of amino and phenolic anti-oxidants remaining in the forming amounts of ani-oxidants present in the oil. Image: Comparison of the ability of oils to separate entrained air under generation and one cause oil to adming as well as the ability of the oil to dissipate this forming tendency (stability). Analyticial Ferrography Detelermine

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WearCheck Canada Inc. C8-1175 Appleby Line, Burlington, ON, L7L 5H9 Tel 905-569-8600 Toll-free 1-800-268-2131 Fax 905-569-8605 URL http://www.wearcheck.com