

Par*◊*Gel

Water Removal Filter Elements



Water Removal Filter Elements

Par◇Gel

PAR-GEL FILTER ELEMENTS ARE AN EFFECTIVE TOOL IN CONTROLLING WATER RELATED PROBLEMS IN HYDRAULIC POWER AND LUBRICATION SYSTEMS.

There is more to proper fluid maintenance than just removing particulate matter. You need to remove water as well. Parker has developed Par-Gel water removal elements to be used in combination with particulate filters to provide significant benefits.

- Less component wear, consequently less component generated contaminants.
- Significant reduction of costly downtime and replacement of failed components.
- Increased efficiency of the system, thereby improving machine productivity.
- Less frequent replacement and disposal of contaminated fluid.
- Reduced chance of catastrophic failure.

Water as a contaminant.

Whether you used a mineral-base or synthetic fluid, each will have a water saturation point. Above this point, the fluid cannot dissolve or hold any more water. This

excessive water is referred to as 'free' or emulsified water. As little as .03% (300 ppm) by volume can saturate a hydraulic fluid.

Many mineral-base and synthetic fluids, unless specifically filtered or treated in some way, will contain levels of water above their saturation point.

Water is everywhere!

Storage and handling. Fluids are constantly exposed to water and water vapour while being handled and stored. For instance, outdoor storage of tanks and drums is common. Water settles on top of tanks and drums and infiltrates the container, or is introduced when the container is opened to add or remove fluid.

In-service. Water can get by worn cylinder and actuator seals, or through reservoir openings. Water can come in contact with these entry points through water based cutting fluids or when water and/or steam are used for cleaning.





Condensation is also a prime water source. As fluid cools in a reservoir, temperature drop condenses water vapour on inside surfaces, which in turn causes rust. Rust scale in the reservoir eventually becomes particulate contamination in the system.

Microbial growth as a contaminant.

Once water enters a system, growth of micro-organisms begins. Since water is one of the end products of the breakdown of hydrocarbon fluid, once started, the process is somewhat self-sustaining.

Slime is evidence of microbial growth, as is the apparent increase in viscosity of the fluid, obnoxious odour and discoloured fluid. The results are: short fluid life, degraded surface finish and rapid corrosion.

Water generated damage and operating problems.

- Corrosion
- Accelerated abrasive wear
- Bearing fatigue
- Additive breakdown
- Increased acid level
- Viscosity variance
- Electrical conductivity
- Forms of water in fluid
- Dissolved water – below saturation point
- Free water – emulsified or in droplets*.

Water in the system creates oxides, slimes and resins. Corrosion is an obvious by-product and creates further contaminants in the system.

The effect is compounded, as you now have both particulate contaminant and water working together.

The particulate contamination can be as simple as rust flaking from reservoir walls. Anti-wear additives break down in the presence of water and form acids. The combination of water, heat and dissimilar metals encourages galvanic action. Pitted and corroded metal surfaces and finishes result.

Further complications occur as temperature drops and the fluid has less ability to hold water. As the freeze point is reached, ice crystals form, adversely affecting total system function. Operating functions may become slowed or erratic.

Electrical conductivity becomes a problem when water contamination weakens insulating properties of fluid (decreases dielectric kV strength).

Testing your fluid for water.

A simple 'crackle test' will tell you if there is water in your fluid. Simply take a metal dish or spoon with a small amount of fluid. Apply a flame under the container with a match. If bubbles rise and 'crackle' from the point of applied heat, you have free water.



ParTest™ fluid analysis. For complete analysis, Parker offers Par-Test fluid analysis. Your Parker representative can supply you with a fluid container, mailing carton and appropriate forms to identify your fluid and its use. An independent lab performs complete spectrometric analysis, particle counts, viscosity and water content.

Results are sent directly to the requester.

* Excessive free water must be removed from the system before filtering is attempted. In systems with gross amounts of water (1% to 2% by volume), settling or vacuum dehydration should be considered before using Par-Gel filter elements.

Water Removal Filter Elements

Par◇Gel

Removing water.

Using a Par-Gel water removal element is an effective way of removing free water contamination from your hydraulic system. It is highly effective at removing free water from mineral-base and synthetic fluids.

The Par-Gel filter media is a highly absorbent copolymer laminate with an affinity for water. However, hydraulic or lubrication fluid passes freely through it and the water is bonded to the filter media.



Photo above shows 'dry' Par-Gel filter media and the same media swollen with absorbed water.

Parker technology and expertise at your disposal.

Choosing the correct filters can save money and minimise problems caused by particulate and water contaminants in hydraulic and lubricating fluids.

Parker provides hard data and advice on choosing from a wide range of filter configurations, flow patterns and flow pressure capabilities.

How many filter elements will I need?

Suppose you would like to remove water from contaminated oil stored in a 200 gallon tank. The tank is found to have 1000 ppm of water (very contaminated). The circulation rate will be 10 gpm for the 200 SUS fluid.

Example: How many single length Modulflow™ elements will be needed to reduce the water to normal saturation levels. To find the answer, use the conversion charts and capacity curves for the Modulflow element.

1. 1000 ppm start – 300 ppm finish = 700 ppm removed
2. 700 ppm water x 0.001 = .07%
.07% x 200 gallons = .14 gallons water total
3. Use the capacity curve for Modulflow element P/N 927584.
Capacity = 80cc at 200 SUS & 10 gpm to pressure drop of 25 psid.
(See graph)
 $80\text{cc} \times 0.000264 \frac{\text{gal}}{\text{CC}} = 0.02 \text{ gallons/element}$
4. $\frac{0.14 \text{ gallons total water}}{0.02 \text{ gallons/element}} = 7 \text{ elements}^*$

* The replacement value of this fluid may range from \$600.00 to \$1400.00 (\$3 to \$7 gallon). An estimated element cost of \$50.00 each, the saving would be from \$250.00 to \$1050.00!

Using Par-Gel filter elements saves money in fluid and replacement component costs. Also, the frequency of fluid disposal and the problems associated with it are greatly reduced.

Filter capacity. There are no accepted and approved water capacity testing or reporting standards. Consequently, there is virtually no way to compare one element capacity with another. It is also difficult to simulate a specific application in testing...making it hard to predict field performance.

Why the discrepancies? Water removal media capacity is the result of the interplay among four variables: flow rate, viscosity, bypass setting and the media itself.

Here's an example: two identical elements, testing the same fluid, varying only the flow rate.

	Element A	Element A'
Flow Rate:	3 gpm	10 gpm
Viscosity:	75 SUS	75 SUS
Test Capacity:	425 ml	360 ml

This is a 15% reduction in capacity, due to changing only the flow rate! Now, look at what happens when the test flow rate is the same and the viscosity is changed.

	Element B	Element B'
Flow Rate:	20 gpm	20 gpm
Viscosity:	200 SUS	75 SUS
Test Capacity:	250 ml	550 ml

Twice the capacity can be achieved just by manipulating the test viscosity!

Naturally, having a lower bypass valve setting limits the capacity. Since the life of the element is measured in pressure drop, using higher bypass valve settings will increase apparent life (all other conditions equal).

We recommend 25 psid bypass valves to get adequate life from Par-Gel filter elements.

Capacity also depends on the media itself. That's why Parker spent two years researching the media used in Par-Gel filter elements. We tested all known media, and worked closely with our suppliers to achieve maximum water absorbency.

How we report:

Our goal is to give our customers usable data. Why show test results at a lower viscosity (65 SUS for example), if the typical application uses 200 SUS fluid? So, we report at 200 SUS to give typical field application capacity, and 75 SUS for competitive comparisons. But keep in mind when comparing, you still have to consider flow rate.

What it all means:

You deserve to know how an element will work for you in your applications. So, we test and report our data in such a way that it helps you predict element performance and life.

Be wary of claims that say... "this element holds one quart (or one gallon) of water". What was the test flow rate? fluid viscosity? bypass valve setting? Was it run as a 'single pass' or 'multipass' test?

Rely on Parker to give you the facts and data you need. Our goal is to better protect your systems and components...and we start up-front by telling you what you need to know.

Is there any other way to do business?

Add it all up.

Broad selection, competitive prices, off-the-shelf availability, on-time delivery, high-efficiency filter media, reduced system contaminant and longer component life. When you add it all up, we think you'll agree...

Conversion Factors

If You Have:	Multiply By:	To Get:
mg/l	0.00009	%
ppm	0.0001	%
ml	1.0	cc
cc	0.0338	fluid ounces
cc	0.00106	quarts
cc	0.000264	gallons

Typical Saturation Points

Fluid Type	PPM	%
Hydraulic	300	0.03
Lubrication	400	0.04
Transformer	50	0.005

Water Removal Filter Elements

Par◇Gel

Parker Par-Gel water removal filter elements are available in these standard Parker filter housings:

Fluid Model Series	Length	Element Part Number
40CN-1	Single	931412
40CN-2	Double	931414
80CN-1	Single	931416
80CN-2	Double	931418
Guardian®	Single	932019
Moduflow RF 2-1 (64)	Single	927584

IDEAL APPLICATIONS FOR PAR-GEL FILTER ELEMENTS



Guardian® Portable Filtration System



Filter Cart

Par◊Fit
Interchangeable
Filter Elements



Global Filtration Technology

Filter Elements

Par◊Fit Interchangeable

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Industrial Test Rigs
- Aircraft Ground Support Equipment
- Mobile Equipment
- Steel Mills
- Paper Mills
- Industrial & Mobile Equipment

An extensive range of competitively priced Parker quality elements allowing users to procure all their replacement elements from a single, well known and respected source regardless of original equipment manufacturer.



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Parfit Selection Guide

The information contained in this guide is provided for the convenience of our customers and is as accurate as possible. Nonetheless, Parker Hannifin UK Ltd makes no guarantee, either expressed or implied, as to its accuracy.

All the cross-references shown are based on the latest manufacturers information and every attempt has been made to supply original factory information. Therefore, it is imperative that the correct, original manufacturer's name & part number is used for the cross-referencing.

Some manufacturers will change their elements from time to time, without changing their part numbers. Therefore, when a discrepancy in size or construction is evident, or the replacement element does not fit properly, do not use such elements, but contact Parker Hannifin UK Ltd, Filter Division Europe.

We cannot be held responsible for deviations caused by an OEM, between part numbers and actual elements.

Second generation replacement element numbers should not be used when cross-referencing an element. The variations in dimensions between replacement elements may eventually cause a misfit of an element in a filter housing.

Fluid Compatibility

In compliance with the original product specification Parker Par◊Fit elements include Nitrile (Buna-N) seals and are suitable for use with petroleum oils, hydraulic oils, vegetable oils, most water glycols, water/oil emulsions and other water based fluids.

For other fluids please consult Parker Filtration.

ELEMENT TESTING

Element Testing

PAR◊FIT replacement elements conform to the ISO international standards regarding collapse/burst resistance, fabrication integrity, material compatibility, flow fatigue characteristics and also to the internationally recognised multipass test. The multi-pass test is an industry standard recognized by ISO, ANSI, and NFPA for determining element ratings. A controlled amount of a standard test dust is injected into a system upstream of a test filter element. Particle counts are performed simultaneously both upstream and downstream of the filter element, measuring how many particles enter and exit the element. Since particle counts are performed for many different particle sizes, an element's efficiency at different particle sizes can be calculated. The multi-pass test yields the Beta (β) ratio, and ultimately the efficiency of an element at various particle sizes.

$$\beta(x) = \frac{\eta(\text{Up})}{\eta(\text{Down})}$$

where η = number of particles, at size x and above

Assuming that 10,000 particles greater than 10 μ m were counted upstream of the element, and 50 particles greater than 10 μ m were counted downstream, the resulting β ratio would be:

$$\beta(10) = \frac{10,000}{50} = 200$$

The practical value of the β ratio is that filtration efficiencies can be easily calculated. The efficiency of an element at a given particle size ' x ' is given by:

$$1 - \left\{ \frac{1}{\beta(x)} \right\} \times 100$$

So, if an element has a $\beta_{10} = 200$, then according to this equation, it is 99.5% efficient.

The following table calculates some efficiencies from b values using the same equation.

§(x)	Efficiency (%)
1.01	1
1.1	9
1.5	33
2	50
5	80
10	90
20	95
75	98.7
200	99.5
1000	99.9

The filtration industry is coming to accept a nominal rating as 50% efficient at removing a given particle size and an absolute rating as at least 98.6% efficient at removing a given particle size.

CONCEPT

Contamination causes most system failures

Designers and users of Hydraulic and Lubrication systems have proven that over 75% of system failures are as a direct result of contamination. The associated costs are staggering:

- Production loss (Downtime)
- Component Replacement
- More frequent fluid replacement (and disposal)
- Increased overall maintenance costs

Engineers are becoming increasingly aware of the need for high quality, correctly matched filtration, as a vital tool in reducing operating costs.

Cost-effective media selection

Because of the wide range of contaminants and the wide range of filter media available to control them, it is easy to under or over specify your system filtration, and either can prove expensive. Filter media which is too coarse permits dangerous contamination. Filter media which is too fine requires replacement too frequently, or if not changed causes filters to operate in the bypass mode, losing system protection.

The PAR-FIT concept

In the past, users of hydraulically powered machinery have been forced to buy replacement filter elements from either the machinery OEM or the filter manufacturer. Customer options have been extremely limited - either rely on the uncertain quality and service on offer from spurious manufacturers or pay top prices for recognised names.

Now you have the opportunity to source all replacement elements from one major supplier, at the right price. The Parker name is known throughout the hydraulic industry for quality and service. Parker Filtration have undertaken a substantial investment programme and can now offer a comprehensive range of filter elements, carefully designed to be interchangeable with leading manufacturer's products. Parker Filtration engineers, using the latest technology, have designed and tested the new range of elements to meet stringent performance criteria and dimensional tolerances to ensure that PAR-FIT elements can be specified with absolute confidence.

PAR-FIT element features

- Directly interchangeable with competitor elements
- Dimensional tolerances on length, diameter and sealing surfaces are controlled by stringent quality assurance systems
- PAR◊FIT match and often surpass the efficiency of original elements
- Corrosion resistant end-caps and fully bonded construction for maximum strength
- Conformity to all relevant ISO standards of Manufacture and Test
- Competitive pricing
- Full range of quality Parker media allows cost-effective matching of media to application
- Compatibility with most Hydraulic and Lubrication fluids
- Worldwide availability through the Parker Distribution Network



INTERCHANGEABLE ELEMENTS FOR LISTED FILTERS

Manufacturer P/N	Parker P/N	Manufacturer P/N	Parker P/N	Manufacturer P/N	Parker P/N
SCHROEDER (Cont'd)		SCHROEDER (Cont'd)		VICKERS (Cont'd)	
SBF0160D010	PR3116	SBF940013S15B	PR2782Q	V0411B8L03	R831-H-3903A
SBF0160D020	PR3117	SBF940013S1B	PR2779Q	V0411B8L05	R831-H-3906A
SBF0160R010	PR3275	SBF940013S3B	PR2780Q	V0411B8L10	R831-H-3912A
SBF0160R020	PR3276	SBF940013S7B	PR2781Q	V0411B8L20	R831-H-3925A
SBF0330D010	PR3174	SBF940026S15B	PR2786Q	V4011 B5V03	PR3455Q
SBF0330D020	PR3175	SBF940026S1B	PR2783Q	V4011 B8V03	PR3458Q
SBF0330R010	PR3309	SBF940026S3B	PR2784Q	V6021 B1V03	PR3435Q
SBF0330R020	PR3310	SBF940026S7B	PR2785Q	V6021 B1V05	PR2761Q
SBF74004S15B	935166	SBF960013S15B	PR3442Q	V6021 B1V10	PR3437Q
SBF74004S1B	935163	SBF960013S1B	PR3451Q	V6021 B2V03	PR3436Q
SBF74004S3B	935164	SBF960013S3B	PR2763Q	V6021 B2V05	PR2762Q
SBF74004S7B	935165	SBF960013S7B	PR3439Q	V6021 B2V10	PR3438Q
SBF75004S15B	PR3961	SBF960016S15B	PR2766Q	V6023 B1V03	PR3461Q
SBF75004S1B	PR4437	SBF960016S1B	PR3430Q	V6023 B2V03	PR3463Q
SBF75004S3B	PR3959	SBF960016S3B	PR2764Q	VTXW3DBC10	TXW3D-GDL10
SBF75004S7B	PR3960	SBF960016S7B	PR2765Q	VTXW3DBC10	TXW4-GDL10
SBF75008S15B	PR3964	SBF96004S15B	PR3440Q	VTXW3DBC10	TXW5A-GDL10
SBF75008S1B	PR4438	SBF96004S1B	PR3435Q	VTXW3DBC10	TXW5-GDL10
SBF75008S3B	PR3962	SBF96004S3B	PR2761Q	VTXW3DBC10	TXW8C-GDL10
SBF75008S7B	935169	SBF96004S7B	PR3437Q	VTXX02BC10	TXX2-10
SBF75008S7B	PR3963	SBF96008S15B	PR3441Q	VTXX02BC10	TXX3-10
SBF830016S15B	PR3457Q	SBF96008S1B	PR3436Q	VTXX02BC10	TXX3D-10
SBF830016S1B	PR3455Q	SBF96008S3B	PR2762Q	VTXX02BC10	TXX4-10
SBF830016S3B	PR2798Q	SBF96008S7B	PR3438Q	VTXX02BC10	TXX5-10
SBF830016S7B	PR3456Q	SBF960113S15B	PR3466Q	VTXX02BC10	TXX5A-10
SBF830039S15B	PR3460Q	SBF960113S1B	PR3465Q	VTXX02BC10	TXX8A-10
SBF830039S1B	PR3458Q	SBF960116S15B	PR3468Q	VTXX02BC10	TXX8C-10
SBF830039S3B	PR2799Q	SBF960116S1B	PR3467Q		
SBF830039S7B	PR3459Q	SBF96014S15B	PR3462Q		
SBF83008S15B	PR3454Q	SBF96014S1B	PR3461Q		
SBF83008S1B	PR3452Q	SBF96018S15B	PR3464Q		
SBF83008S3B	PR2797Q	SBF96018S1B	PR3463Q		
SBF83008S7B	PR3453Q	SBF965016S15B	PR3954Q		
SBF840016S15B	PR4202Q	SBF965016S1B	PR3951Q		
SBF840016S1B	PR4205Q	SBF965016S3B	PR3952Q		
SBF840016S3B	PR4204Q	SBF965016S7B	PR3953Q		
SBF840016S7B	PR4203Q	SBF96508S15B	PR3950Q		
SBF840026S15B	PR4206Q	SBF96508S1B	PR3947Q		
SBF840026S1B	PR4209Q	SBF96508S3B	PR3948Q		
SBF840026S3B	PR4208Q	SBF96508S7B	PR3949Q		
SBF840026S7B	PR4207Q	SBF965116S15B	PR3958Q		
SBF840039S15B	PR4210Q	SBF965116S1B	PR3957Q		
SBF840039S1B	PR4213Q	SBF96518S15B	PR3956Q		
SBF840039S3B	PR4212Q	SBF96518S1B	PR3955Q		
SBF840039S7B	PR4211Q	SBF980013S15B	PR2760Q		
SBF84008S15B	PR4198Q	SBF980013S1B	PR2759Q		
SBF84008S1B	PR4201Q	SBF98004S15B	PR2750Q		
SBF84008S3B	PR4200Q	SBF98004S1B	PR2756Q		
SBF84008S7B	PR4199Q	SBF98004S3B	PR2747Q		
SBF850013S15B	PR4218Q	SBF98004S7B	PR2755Q		
SBF850013S1B	PR4221Q	SBF98004S1B	PR2748Q		
SBF850013S3B	PR4220Q	SBF98008S15B	PR2749Q		
SBF850013S7B	PR4219Q	SBF98008S1B	PR2754Q		
SBF850026S15B	PR4222Q	SBF98008S3B	PR2758Q		
SBF850026S1B	PR4225Q	SBF98008S7B	PR2751Q		
SBF850026S3B	PR4224Q	SBF98008S1B	PR2757Q		
SBF850026S7B	PR4223Q	SBF98008S3B	PR2752Q		
SBF85008S15B	PR4214Q	SBF98008S7B	PR2753Q		
SBF85008S1B	PR4217Q	VICKERS			
SBF85008S3B	PR4216Q	941107	FA57-10		
SBF85008S7B	PR4215Q	941190	FA57-CC25		
SBF880016S15B	PR3946Q	941191	FA57-10		
SBF880016S1B	PR3943Q	942407	FA57-10		
SBF880016S3B	PR3944Q	987815	FA57-25		
SBF880016S7B	PR3945Q	987816	FA57-10		
SBF890013S15B	PR4360Q	987817	FA57-CC25		
SBF890013S1B	PR4363Q	OFRS60-X-10M	FA57-10		
SBF890013S3B	PR4362Q	V0162B1V03	R160-H-BH03A		
SBF890013S7B	PR4361Q	V0162B1V05	R160-H-BH05A		
SBF890016S15B	PR4364Q	V0162B1V10	R160-H-BH10A		
SBF890016S1B	PR4367Q	V0162B1V20	R160-H-BH20A		
SBF890016S3B	PR4366Q	V0164B1H03	R161-H-BH03A		
SBF890016S7B	PR4365Q	V0164B1H10	R161-H-BH15A		
SBF890026S15B	PR4368Q	V0164B1H20	R161-H-BH15A		
SBF890026S1B	PR3471Q	V0172B1C03	170-Z-120A		
SBF890026S3B	PR3470Q	V0172B1C05	170-Z-121A		
SBF890026S7B	PR3469Q	V0172B1C10	170-L-122A		
SBF89008S15B	PR4356Q	V0172B1C20	170-L-123A		
SBF89008S1B	PR4359Q	V0172B2C03	170-Z-220A		
SBF89008S3B	PR4358Q	V0172B2C05	170-Z-221A		
SBF89008S7B	PR4357Q	V0172B2C10	170-L-222A		
SBF90204S15B	PR3444Q	V0172B2C20	170-L-223A		
SBF90204S1B	PR3443Q	V0411 B5V05	PR2798Q		
SBF90204S3B	PR2745Q	V0411 B5V10	PR3456Q		
SBF90204S7B	PR3428Q	V0411 B8V05	PR2799Q		
SBF90208S15B	PR3446Q	V0411 B8V10	PR3459Q		
SBF90208S1B	PR3445Q	V0411B5L03	R831-H-1603A		
SBF90208S3B	PR2746Q	V0411B5L05	R831-H-1606A		
SBF90208S7B	PR3429Q	V0411B5L10	R831-H-1612A		
SBF90214S15B	PR3448Q	V0411B5L20	R831-H-1625A		
SBF90214S1B	PR3447Q	V0411B8C03	R830-H-3903A		
SBF90218S15B	PR3450Q	V0411B8C05	R830-H-3906A		
SBF90218S1B	PR3449Q	V0411B8C10	R830-H-3912A		