

CONDENSATE TEST KIT



10/13

GENERAL OPERATION

In the compressed air industry there are several types of oil used to lubricate compressors. These oils can be mineral or synthetic.

There are several lubricants used in compressors which, from our market experience, can form (difficult to separate) emulsified condensate.

Our oil/water separators offer condensate separating solutions when mineral, Synthetic, or Polyglycol based lubricants are applied.

The condensate test kit is developed to help you choose the right type of element for your application.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

SAFETY AND PROPER USAGE

To ensure safe and enduring performance of this product, you must comply strictly with the instructions enclosed herein. Non-compliance with instructions or improper handling of the product will void your warranty. Usage of this product in conditions not specified in this manual or in contrary to the instructions hereby provided is considered IMPROPER. The manufacturer will not be held liable for any damages resulting from improper use of the product.

SAFETY & WARNING INSTRUCTIONS

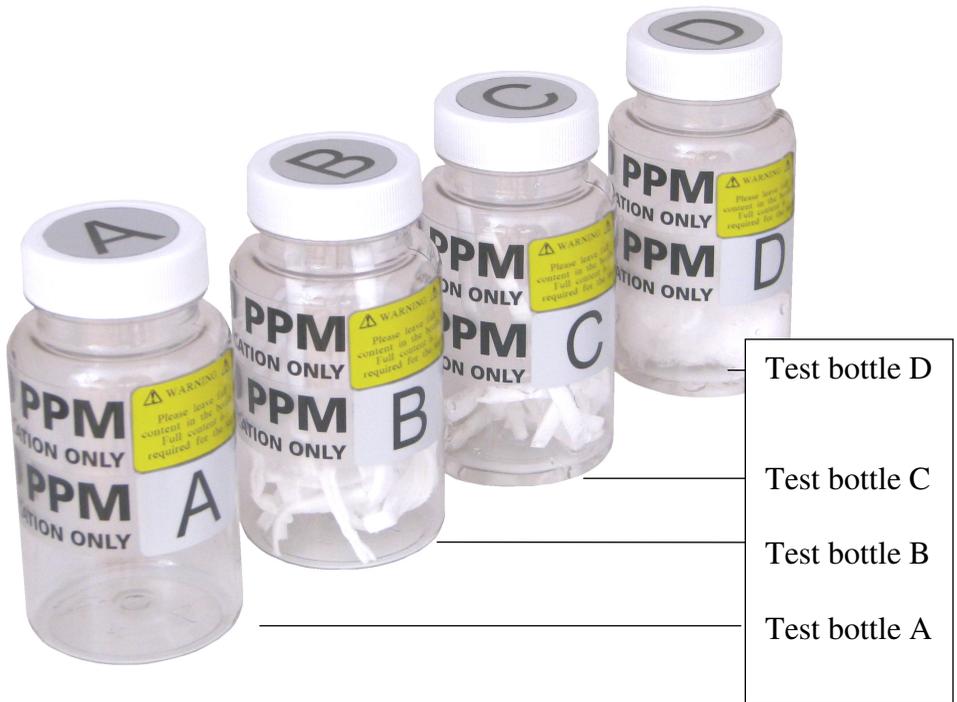
ATTENTION

- Observe valid and generally accepted safety rules when planning and using this product.
- Do not remove the separating fibres from the test bottles.

It is important that personnel use safe working practices and observe all regulations and legal requirements for safety when using this product. When handling or using this product, personnel must employ safe engineering practices and observe all local health & safety requirements & regulations. International users refer to regulations that prevail within the country of use. Most accidents, which occur during the operation and maintenance of machinery, are the result of failure to observe basic safety rules or precautions. An accident can often be avoided by recognising a situation that is potentially dangerous. Improper operation or use of this product could be dangerous and result in an accident causing injury or death. The manufacturer cannot anticipate every possible circumstance, which may represent a potential hazard.

The WARNINGS in this manual cover the most common potential hazards and are therefore not all-inclusive. If the user employs an operating procedure, an item of equipment or a method of working which is not specifically recommended by the manufacturer he must ensure that the product will not be damaged or made unsafe and that there is no risk to persons or property.

EXPLODED VIEW - IDENTIFY ALL COMPONENTS DIAGRAM

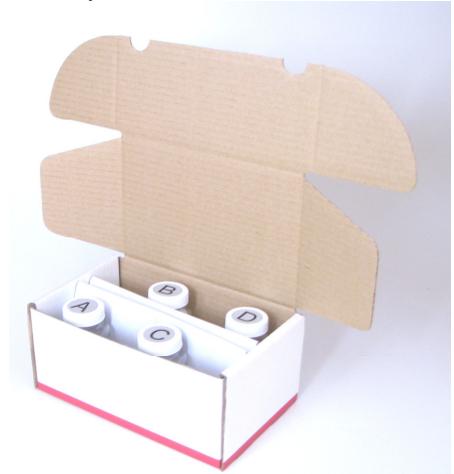


INSTRUCTIONS

1. To start your condensate test you will need at least 0,5L condensate from your compressed air system.

Note: collect the 0,5L of condensate in a clean container or bottle.

2. Unpack the unit and visually inspect for any transport damage incurred after leaving our factory.



3. Starting the test;

In your test kit you will find 4 test bottles. Every bottle represents a different type of element used for different applications.

The test should be carried out at room temperature (approx. 20 to 25 °C).



4. Shake the condensate (0,5L) and then fill all four test bottles with condensate (approx. 100ml each).

Shake all bottles for at least 5 seconds and place them on a table.



Make sure the condensate in each bottle has the same consistency (free floating oil and/or emulsified oil).

Take a picture of the test bottles to see what your condensate looks like at the beginning of the test (please use a white background).

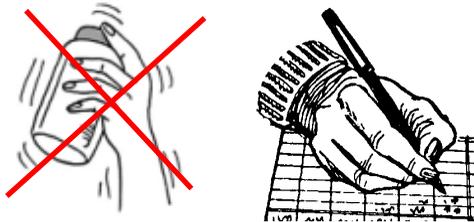


INSTRUCTIONS

5. Check the test bottles after 8 and 24 hours to see if one or more bottles contain a condensate sample which is now below 20PPM (compare the condensate with the 20PPM sticker).

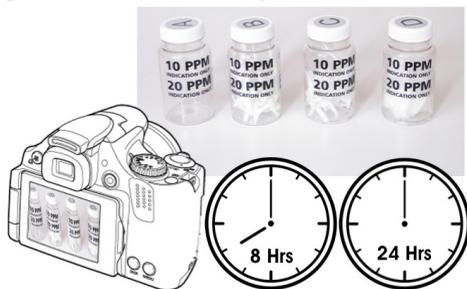


Do not shake the bottles, leave them to settle!



Write down the results in the chart on page 6.

Take a picture of the test bottles to see what the condensate looks like after 8 and 24 hours (please use a white background).



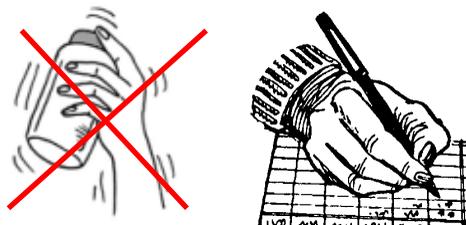
If all condensate samples are still above 20PPM after 24 hours continue with step 6.

If one or more condensate samples are below 20PPM you have finished the test and you can write down the results on page 6.

6. If all samples are still above 20PPM after the initial 24 hours, you should continue the test for another 24 (or 48) hours.

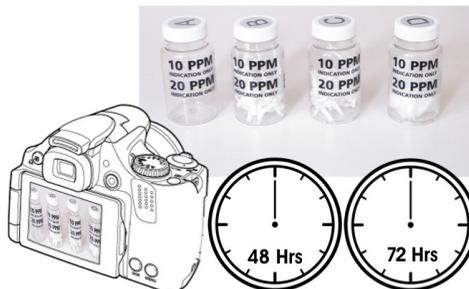


Do not shake the bottles, leave them to settle!



Write down the results in the chart on page 6.

Take a picture of the test bottles to see what the condensate looks like after 48 and 72 hours (please use a white background).



INSTRUCTIONS

Write the results down of the test in the chart below, use the (-, +/- or +) definitions;

-	Condensate sample shows no sign of separation (+20PPM)
+/-	Condensate sample shows some sign of separation (+20PPM)
+	Condensate sample shows good sign of separation (-20PPM)

Test results

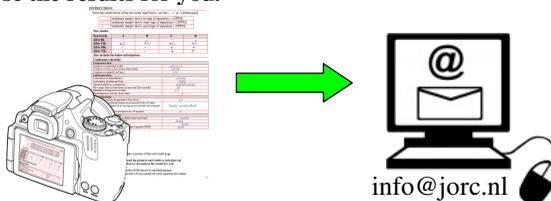
Test bottle	A	B	C	D
After 8h.				
After 24h.				
After 48h.				
After 72h.				

Also include the below information:

Condensate checklist

Compressor data:	
Compressor name and model	
Compressor type (screw/piston/rotary/other)	
Compressor capacity (m ³ /min.)	
Lubrication data:	
Lubrication oil manufacturer	
Lubrication oil name and type	
Optional additives or impurities	
How many litres of lubrication oil are used (litres/month)	
Standard working pressure (bar)	
Operating hours per day (hours/day)	
Application data:	
Amount of condensate generated (litres/hour)	
What type of condensate drains are connected to the oil/water separator (timer drains/level sensing/ motorised ball valve/manual ball valves)	
How many drain cycles are done every 10 minutes	
Oil/Water Separator data:	
Which oil/water separator is installed (name and type)	
When was this separator installed	
When was the last element change	
What is the oil residue after the oil/water separator (PPM)	

Take a picture of this test results page. **Please e-mail the pictures and results to info@jorc.nl so that we can analyse the results for you.**



Please include the MSDS sheet of your lubricant and if possible a picture of your current oil-water separator at location.