

Basic Program

Basic testing reveals the current wear condition of the unit and provides some fluid property information. This program is for the user that does not go beyond the OEM's (Original Equipment Manufacturer) recommended drain intervals.

Advanced Program

Often, this is easier said than done since frequently more than one person is involved in the process. One person may issue the work order to pull a sample, a second person will actually take the sample, a third person is responsible for sending the sample to the lab and yet a fourth person receives and acts upon the results. It seems that only when results appear to take too long or when recommendations become useless because a unit has already failed, does a sense of urgency on anyone's part actually surface.



Provide the laboratory with as much information as possible

This program maximizes fluid life. We work closely with the user to find the optimum drain interval without jeopardizing equipment life expectancy. Testing includes all appropriate Basic Program testing as well as additional fluid property tests. Although ICP Elemental Analysis is only capable of reporting particles smaller than 10 microns, it is an excellent test for monitoring wear trends and certain contaminant levels. However, adding an ISO Particle Count (for hydraulics, turbines, automatic transmissions and compressors) and/or Particle Quantifier (for gear and bearing systems), provides the amount of large particulates being generated. Collectively, these tests can detect and help you prevent eminent failure.



Predictive

This program goes above and beyond the quantitative analysis of the Preventive Program with the added benefits of qualitative Wear Debris Analysis. Analytical Ferrography, FDA and/or MicroPatch Microscopic Analysis can determine the types of wear particles being generated, such as rubbing wear, cutting wear, spalling wear, corrosive wear, abrasive wear or fatigue wear. Distinguishing between non-metallic contaminant particles and ferrous particles and taking into consideration the size and shape of the most significant particles and ferrous particles and taking into consideration the size and shape of the most significant particles present can determine where a certain type of wear is coming from. These particles are digitally photographed and provided to customers on a separate wear debris analysis report.