

# Oil Analysis – Level 2

## Course Outline

In accordance with ISO 18436-4-level 2

### Oil Analysis Maintenance Strategies

- ▼ Fundamental aspect of reliability-centered maintenance(RCM)
- ▼ Fundamental of condition based maintenance (CBM)
- ▼ Predictive maintenance strategies
- ▼ Proactive maintenance strategies

### Lubrication Fundamental

- ▼ Base Oil
- ▼ Additive functions
- ▼ Synthetic lubricants
- ▼ Lubrication Regimes :-
- ▼ Hydrodynamic
- ▼ Elasto-hydrodynamic
- ▼ Boundary

### Oil Sampling -level2

- ▼ Objectives for lube oil sampling
- ▼ How to find the best sampling location
- ▼ Using primary and secondary sample point
- ▼ Recommendation for sampling valve and hardware
- ▼ Oil sampling procedures
- ▼ Setting optimum oil sampling frequencies
- ▼ Sampling inaccessible equipment

### Lubricant health monitoring, diagnostics -level 2

- ▼ Lubricant failure mechanisms
- ▼ Oxidative degradation
- ▼ Thermal degradation
- ▼ Additive depletion /degradation
- ▼ Setting optimum limits for viscosity trending
- ▼ Diagnosing over-limit viscosity results
- ▼ Diagnosing under-limit viscosity results
- ▼ Using Acid and Base Numbers
- ▼ Common TAN trends for different oil types
- ▼ Using FTIR for detecting common problems
- ▼ When and how to use the RPVOT (RBOT) test

### Lubricant contamination measurement and control-level2

- ▼ Particle Contamination
- ▼ Moisture Contamination
- ▼ Glycol coolant contamination
- ▼ Soot contamination
- ▼ Fuel contamination
- ▼ Air contamination
- ▼ Setting target for oil cleanliness

### Wear Debris Analysis and monitoring-level 2

- ▼ Test for wear element analysis
- ▼ Technologies used to analyze wear debris
- ▼ Spark emission and ICP spectrometers
- ▼ Measuring large particles with Rotrode Filter
- ▼ Understanding wear metal trends
- ▼ Setting optimum limits for wear metals
- ▼ Using machine metallurgy for diagnosis
- ▼ Potential sources of metals in oil
- ▼ Elemental analysis vs. ferrography
- ▼ Using wear particle diagnosis templates
- ▼ Creating a patch filtergram

### Start & Design Oil Analysis Program

- ▼ Program implementation steps
- ▼ Basic for selecting an oil analysis lab
- ▼ Options to consider before getting started
- ▼ Goals for oil analysis
- ▼ Costs and benefits - what to expect

### How to Select Routine and Exception Test Based on Reliability Goals

- ▼ Selecting routine for diesel engines
- ▼ Selecting routine for turbo machinery
- ▼ Selecting routine for bearing, hydraulic, compressors
- ▼ Selecting Exception Test
- ▼ A quick method for selecting sample frequencies

### How to Set Oil Analysis Target & Alarm Limits

- ▼ Four considerations when setting limits
- ▼ Proactive goal based limits
- ▼ Predictive rate-of-change limits
- ▼ Remaining useful life aging limits
- ▼ How to use statistical limits
- ▼ Calculating statistical rate-of-change limits
- ▼ Six common data interferences

### How To Read Oil Analysis Report / Data Interpretation

- ▼ Keys Requirement Before you can read report
- ▼ Understand Oil Analysis Trend
- ▼ Interpret data to:
  - detect the use of the wrong lubricant
  - detect dispersancy failure
  - detect antioxidant depletion
  - Identify failure due to lubrication starvation

### Field Inspection & Tests

- ▼ Simplify oil analysis using easy field tests
- ▼ Ten easy tests you can do without instruments
- ▼ Combining field test data with lab test data
- ▼ Partnering oil analysis with vibration analysis
- ▼ The use of oil analysis software
- ▼ The anatomy of an oil analysis report
- ▼ Case studies-try to figure out what's going on

### Workshop – Interactive Case Studies Workshop

## Oil Analysis –level 2

- 22-25 พฤษภาคม 2555
- 18-21 กันยายน 2555

Course Fee : 22,800 Baht.- / person + 7 % VAT



บรรณานุกรมไทย