HYDRAULIC FILTRATION PRODUCTS

RETURN / SUCTION FILTERS



PASSION TO PERFORM





A WORLDWIDE LEADER IN THE FIELD OF HYDRAULIC FILTRATION EQUIPMENT.

Our company started life in 1964, when Bruno Pasotto decided to attempt to cater for the requests of a market still to be fully explored, with the study, design, development, production and marketing of a vast range of filters for hydraulic equipment, capable of satisfying the needs of manufacturers in all sectors. The quality of our products, our extreme competitiveness compared with major international producers and our constant activities of research, design and development has made us a worldwide leader in the field of hydraulic circuit filtering. Present for over 50 years in the market, we have played a truly decisive role in defining our sector, and by now we are a group capable of controlling our entire chain of production, monitoring all manufacturing processes to guarantee superior quality standards and to provide concrete solutions for the rapidly evolving needs of customers and the market.





WORLDWIDE PRESENCE

Our foreign Branches enable us to offer a diversified range of products that allow us to successfully face the aggressive challenge of international competition, and also to maintain a stable presence at a local level.

The Group boasts **8** business branches



TECHNOLOGY

Our constant quest for excellence in quality and technological innovation allows us to offer only the best solutions and services for applications in many fields, including general industry, test rigs, lubrication, heavy engineering, renewable energies, naval engineering, offshore engineering, aviation systems, emerging technologies and mobile plant (i.e. tractors, excavators, concrete pumps, platforms).





AND PRODUCTION

Our high level of technological expertise means we can rely entirely on our own resources, without resorting to external providers. This in turn enables us to satisfy a growing number of customer requests, also exploiting our constantly updated range of machines and equipment, featuring fully-automated workstations capable of 24-hour production.

















SUCTION **FILTERS**

Flow rates up to 875 l/min

Mounting:

- Tank immersed
- In-Line
- In tank with shut off valve
- In tank with flooded suction

RETURN **FILTERS**

Flow rates up to 3000 l/min

Pressure

up to 20 bar

- Mounting:
- In-Line - Tank top
- In single
- and duplex designs

RETURN / SUCTION **FILTERS**

Flow rates

Pressure up to 80 bar

Mounting:

- In-Line

up to 300 l/min

- Tank top

Flow rates up to 365 l/min

SPIN-ON

FILTERS

Pressure up to 35 bar

Mounting:

- In-Line
- Tank top

LOW & MEDIUM PRESSURE **FILTERS**

Flow rates up to 3000 I/min

Pressure up to 80 bar

Mounting:

- In-Line
- Parallel manifold version
- In single and duplex designs

HIGH **PRESSURE FILTERS**

Flow rates up to 750 l/min

Pressure from 110 bar up to 560 bar

Mounting:

- In-Line
- Manifold
- In single





PRODUCT RANGE

MP Filtri can offer a vast and articulated range of products for the global market, suitable for all industrial sectors using hydraulic equipment.

This includes filters (suction, return, return/suction, spin-on, pressure, stainless steel pressure) and structural components (motor/pump bell-housings, transmission couplings, damping rings, foot brackets, aluminium tanks, cleaning covers).

We can provide all the skills and solutions required by the modern hydraulics industry to monitor contamination levels and other fluid conditions.

Mobile filtration units and a full range of accessories allow us to supply everything necessary for a complete service in the hydraulic circuits.











STAINLESS STEEL HIGH PRESSURE FILTERS

Flow rates up to 150 I/min Pressure from 320 bar up to 1000 bar

Mounting:

- In-Line
- Manifold
- In single and duplex designs

CONTAMINATION MONITORING PRODUCTS

- Online, in-line particle counters
- Off-line Bottle sampling products
- Fully calibrated using relevant ISO standards
- A wide range of variants to support fluid types and communication protocols

MOBILE FILTRATION UNITS

Flow rates from 15 l/min up to 200 l/min

POWER TRANSMISSION PRODUCTS

- Aluminium bell-housings for motors from 0.12 kW to 400 kW
- Couplings in Aluminium Cast Iron - Steel
- Damping rings
- Foot bracket
- Aluminium tanks
- Cleaning covers

ACCESSORIES

- Oil filler and air breather plugs
- Optical and electrical level gauges
- Pressure gauge valve selectors
- Pipe fixing brackets
- Pressure gauges

HYDRAULIC FILTRATION PRODUCTS

1) p	page INTRODUCTION
1	COMPANY
6	PRODUCT RANGE
11	CONTAMINATION MANAGEMENT
22	FILTER SIZING
24	CORRECTIVE FACTOR

up to Q_{max} (28) page l/min gpm 31 STR & MPA - MPM Submerged suction filter, with bypass or magnetic column 875 231 SF2 250 - 350 39 Semi-submerged positive head suction filter, low flow rate 160 42 47 SF2 500 Semi-submerged positive head suction filter, high flow rate 800 211 57 **CLOGGING INDICATORS**

			up 1	O P _{max}	up to	Q _{max}
60 F	page	RETURN FILTERS	bar	psi	l/min	gpm
63	MPFX	Tank top semi-immersed filter, standard filter element disassembly	8	116	750	198
91	MPLX	Tank top semi-immersed filter, standard filter element disassembly	10	145	1800	476
99	MPTX	Tank top semi-immersed filter, easy filter element disassembly	8	116	300	79
117	MFBX	Bowl assembly	8	116	500	132
125	MPF	Tank top semi-immersed filter, standard filter element disassembly	8	116	750	198
153	MPT	Tank top semi-immersed filter, easy filter element disassembly	8	116	300	79
171	MFB	Bowl assembly	8	116	500	132
179	MPH	Tank top semi-immersed filter, standard filter element disassembly	10	145	3000	793
203	MPI	Tank top semi-immersed filter, standard filter element disassembly	10	145	3000	793
215	FRI	Tank top semi-immersed filter, easy filter element disassembly, it can be used also as in-line filter	20	290	1500	396
231	RF2	Semi-immersed under-head filter, easy filter element disassembly	20	290	350	92
238	CLOGGING INDICATORS					
248	ACCESSORIES					
171 179 203 215 231 238	MFB MPH MPI FRI RF2 CLOGGING INDICATORS	Bowl assembly Tank top semi-immersed filter, standard filter element disassembly Tank top semi-immersed filter, standard filter element disassembly Tank top semi-immersed filter, easy filter element disassembly, it can be used also as in-line filter	8 10 10 20	116 145 145 290	500 3000 3000 1500	1 7 7 3

			up t	o P _{max}	up to	Q _{max}
250 F	page	RETURN / SUCTION FILTERS	bar	psi	l/min	gpm
253	MRSX	Unique TANK TOP filter for mobile machinery, with combined filtration on return and suction to the inlet at the hydrostatic transmissions in closed circuit	10	145	300	79
265	LMP 124 MULTIPORT	Unique IN-LINE filter for mobile machinery, with combined filtration on return and suction to the inlet at the hydrostatic transmissions in closed circuit	80	1160	200	53
273	CLOGGING INDICATORS		· ·			

			up t	:o P _{max}	up to	Q _{max}
286	age	SPIN-ON FILTERS	bar	psi	l/min	gpm
289	MPS	Low pressure filter, available with single cartridge (CS) for in-line or flange mounting or with two cartridge on the same axis on the opposite sides	12	174	365	96
305	MSH	In-line low and medium pressure filter available with single cartridge (CH)	35	508	195	52
311	CLOGGING INDICATORS					







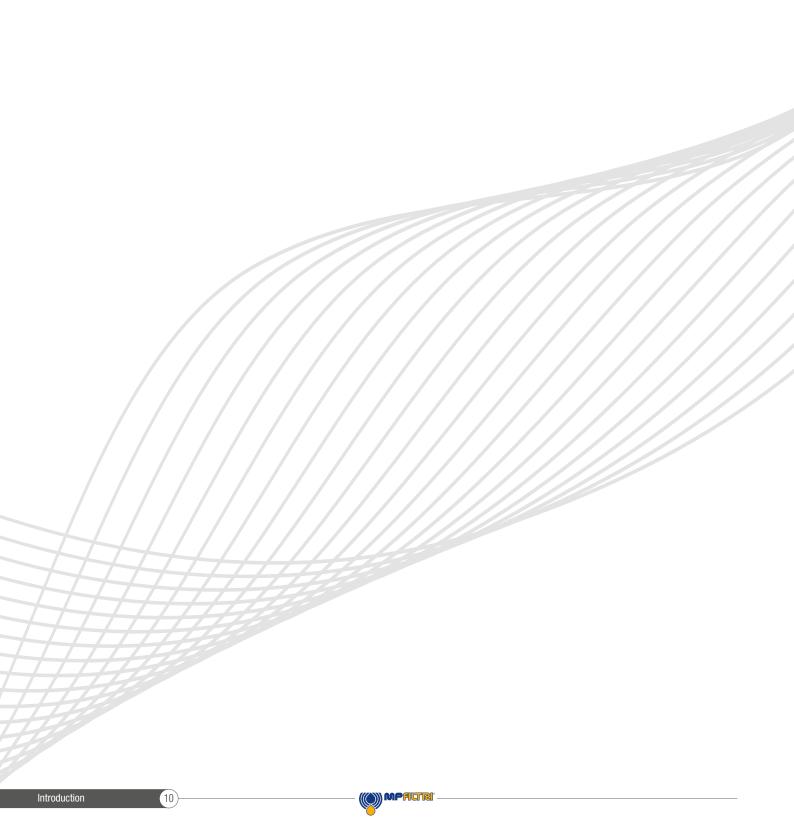
			up t	to P _{max}	up to	Q _{max}
(322) F	page	LOW & MEDIUM PRESSURE FILTERS	bar	psi	I/min	gpm
325	LMP 110 - 120 - 123 MULTIPORT	In-line filter with Multiport design for multiple choice connection	80	1160	200	53
341	LMP 210 - 211	In-line low & medium pressure filter, low flow rate	60	870	330	87
351	LMP 400 - 401 & 430 - 431	In-line low & medium pressure filter, high flow rate	60	870	740	195
363	LMP 950 - 951	In-line filter, available with 2 and up to 6 different heads	30	435	2400	634
371	LMP 952 - 953 - 954	In-line low pressure filter specifically designed to be mounted in series	25	363	3000	793
383	LMD 211	In-line duplex medium pressure filter	60	870	330	87
391	LMD 400 - 401 & 431	In-line duplex low pressure filter	16	232	590	156
407	LMD 951	In-line duplex filter, available with 2 up to 6 different heads	16	232	1200	317
415		Filter elements designed according to DIN 24550				
417	LDP - LDD	In-line and duplex medium pressure filter	60	870	330	87
427	LMP 900 - 901	In-line low pressure filter	30	435	2000	528
435	LMP 902 - 903	In-line filter specifically designed to be mounted in series	20	290	3000	793
444	CLOGGING INDICATORS					
450	ACCESSORIES					

		up t	o P _{max}	up to	Q _{max}	
(452) F	page	HIGH PRESSURE FILTERS	bar	psi	l/min	gpm
455	FMP 039	Filter high pressure, low flow rate applications	110	1595	80	21
463	FMP	Filter high pressure, high flow rate applications	320	4641	475	125
475	FHP	Typical high pressure filter for mobile applications, high flow rate	420	6092	750	198
491	FMM	Typical high pressure filter for mobile applications, low flow rate	420	6092	250	66
501	FHA 051	Filter optimized for use in high pressure operating systems, low flow rate	560	8122	140	37
509	FHM	High pressure filter with intermediate manifold construction	320	4641	450	119
527	FHB	High pressure for block mounting	320	4641	485	128
541	FHF 325	In-line manifold top mounting	350	5076	500	132
551	FHD	In-line duplex high pressure filter	350	5076	345	91
564	CLOGGING INDICATORS					

			up to P _{max}		up to Qmax	
(572) r	page	STAINLESS STEEL HIGH PRESSURE FILTERS	bar	psi	l/min	gpm
575	FZP	In-line pressure filter with threaded mount	420	6092	150	40
585	FZH	In-line pressure filter with threaded mount for higher pressure	700	10153	50	13
595	FZX	In-line pressure filter with threaded mount up to 1000 bar	1000	14504	10	3
603	FZM	Manifold top mounting	320	4641	70	18
611	FZB	Manifold side mounting	320	4641	75	20
619	FZD	Duplex pressure filter for continuous operation requirements	350	5076	90	24
629	CLOGGING INDICATORS					

634 p	page	CLOGGING INDICATORS	
637	QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE		







CONTAMINATION MANAGEMENT

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1 HYDRAULIC FLUIDS

The fluid is the vector that transmits power, energy within an oleodynamic circuit. In addition to transmitting energy through the circuit, it also performs additional functions such as lubrication, protection and cooling of the surfaces.

The classification of fluids used in hydraulic systems is coded in many regulatory references, different Standards.

The most popular classification criterion divides them into the following families:

 MINERAL OILS Commonly used oil deriving fluids.

- FIRE RESISTANT FLUIDS

Fluids with intrinsic characteristics of incombustibility or high flash point.

- SYNTHETIC FLUIDS

Modified chemical products to obtain specific optimized features.

- ECOLOGICAL FLUIDS

Synthetic or vegetable origin fluids with high biodegradability characteristics.

The choice of fluid for an hydraulic system must take into account several parameters.

These parameters can adversely affect the performance of an hydraulic system, causing delay in the controls, pump cavitation, excessive absorption, excessive temperature rise, efficiency reduction, increased drainage, wear, jam/block or air intake in the plant.

The main properties that characterize hydraulic fluids and affect their choice are:

- DYNAMIC VISCOSITY

It identifies the fluid's resistance to sliding due to the impact of the particles forming it.

- CINEMATIC VISCOSITY

It is a widespread formal dimension in the hydraulic field.

It is calculated with the ratio between the dynamic viscosity and the fluid density

Cinematic viscosity varies with temperature and pressure variations.

- VISCOSITY INDEX

This value expresses the ability of a fluid to maintain viscosity when the temperature changes.

A high viscosity index indicates the fluid's ability to limit viscosity variations by varying the temperature.

- FILTERABILITY INDEX

It is the value that indicates the ability of a fluid to cross the filter materials. A low filterability index could cause premature clogging of the filter material.

- WORKING TEMPERATURE

Working temperature affects the fundamental characteristics of the fluid. As already seen, some fluid characteristics, such as cinematic viscosity, vary with the temperature variation.

When choosing a hydraulic oil, must therefore be taken into account of the environmental conditions in which the machine will operate.

- COMPRESSIBILITY MODULE

Every fluid subjected to a pressure contracts, increasing its density. The compressibility module identifies the increase in pressure required to cause a corresponding increase in density.

- HYDROLYTIC STABILITY

It is the characteristic that prevents galvanic pairs that can cause wear in the plant/system.

- ANTIOXIDANT STABILITY AND WEAR PROTECTION

These features translate into the capacity of a hydraulic oil to avoid corrosion of metal elements inside the system.

- HEAT TRANSFER CAPACITY

It is the characteristic that indicates the capacity of hydraulic oil to exchange heat with the surfaces and then cool them.

(2) FLUID CONTAMINATION

Whatever the nature and properties of fluids, they are inevitably subject to contamination. Fluid contamination can have two origins:

- INITIAL CONTAMINATION

Caused by the introduction of contaminated fluid into the circuit, or by incorrect storage, transport or transfer operations.

- PROGRESSIVE CONTAMINATION

Caused by factors related to the operation of the system, such as metal surface wear, sealing wear, oxidation or degradation of the fluid, the introduction of contaminants during maintenance, corrosion due to chemical or electrochemical action between fluid and components, cavitation. The contamination of hydraulic systems can be of different nature:

- SOLID CONTAMINATION

For example rust, slag, metal particles, fibers, rubber particles, paint particles

- or additives

- LIQUID CONTAMINATION

For example, the presence of water due to condensation or external infiltration or acids

- GASEOUS CONTAMINATION

For example, the presence of air due to inadequate oil level in the tank, drainage in suction ducts, incorrect sizing of tubes or tanks.

3 EFFECTS OF CONTAMINATION ON HYDRAULIC COMPONENTS

Solid contamination is recognized as the main cause of malfunction, failure and early degradation in hydraulic systems. It is impossible to delete it completely, but it can be effectively controlled by appropriate devices.

CONTAMINATION IN PRESENCE OF LARGE TOLERANCES



CONTAMINATION IN PRESENCE OF NARROW TOLERANCES



Solid contamination mainly causes surface damage and component wear.

- ABRASION OF SURFACES

Cause of leakage through mechanical seals, reduction of system performance, failures.



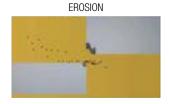
- SURFACE EROSION

Cause of leakage through mechanical seals, reduction of system performance, variation in adjustment of control components, failures.

- ADHESION OF MOVING PARTS
 Cause of failure due to lack of lubrication.
- DAMAGES DUE TO FATIGUE Cause of breakdowns and components breakdown.



ADHESION



FATIGUE

Liquid contamination mainly results in decay of lubrication performance and protection of fluid surfaces.

DISSOLVED WATER

- INCREASING FLUID ACIDITY

 Cause of surface corrosion and premature fluid oxidation
- GALVANIC COUPLE AT HIGH TEMPERATURES
 Cause of corrosion

FREE WATER - ADDITIONAL EFFECTS

- DECAY OF LUBRICANT PERFORMANCE
 Cause of rust and sludge formation, metal corrosion and increased solid contamination
- BATTERY COLONY CREATION

 Cause of worsening in the filterability feature
- ICE CREATION AT LOW TEMPERATURES Cause damage to the surface
- ADDITIVE DEPLETION
 Free water retains polar additives

Gaseous contamination mainly results in decay of system performance.

- CUSHION SUSPENSION
 Cause of increased noise and cavitation.
- FLUID OXIDATION

 Cause of corrosion acceleration of metal parts.

- MODIFICATION OF FLUID PROPERTIES (COMPRESSIBILITY MODULE, DENSITY, VISCOSITY)

Cause of system's reduction of efficiency and of control.

It is easy to understand how a system without proper contamination management is subject to higher costs than a system that is provided.

MAINTENANCE Maintenance activities, spare parts, machine stop costs

- ENERGY AND EFFICIENCY
Efficiency and performance reduction due to friction, drainage, cavitation.

(4) MEASURING THE SOLID CONTAMINATION LEVEL

The level of contamination of a system identifies the amount of contaminant contained in a fluid.

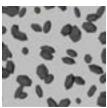
This parameter refers to a unit volume of fluid.

The level of contamination may be different at different points in the system. From the information in the previous paragraphs it is also apparent that the level of contamination is heavily influenced by the working conditions of the system, by its working years and by the environmental conditions.

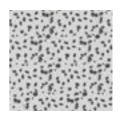
What is the size of the contaminating particles that we must handle in our hydraulic circuit?







MINIMUM DIMENSION VISIBLE HUMAN EYES (40 µm)



TYPICAL CONTAMINANT DIMENSION IN A HYDRAULIC CIRCUIT (4÷14 µm)

Contamination level analysis is significant only if performed with a uniform and repeatable method, conducted with standard test methods and suitably calibrated equipment.

To this end, ISO has issued a set of standards that allow tests to be conducted and express the measured values in the following ways.

- GRAVIMETRIC LEVEL - ISO 4405

The level of contamination is defined by checking the weight of particles collected by a laboratory membrane. The membrane must be cleaned, dried and desiccated, with fluid and conditions defined by the Standard.

The volume of fluid is filtered through the membrane by using a suitable suction system. The weight of the contaminant is determined by checking the weight of the membrane before and after the fluid filtration.



CLEAN MEMBRANE



CONTAMINATED MEMBRANE



- CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PARTICLES SIZE - ISO 4406

The level of contamination is defined by counting the number of particles of certain dimensions per unit of volume of fluid. Measurement is performed by Automatic Particle Counters (APC).

Following the count, the contamination classes are determined, corresponding to the number of particles detected in the unit of fluid.

The most common classification methods follow ISO 4406 and SAE AS 4059 (Aerospace Sector) regulations.

NAS 1638 is still used although obsolete.

Classification example according to ISO 4406

The code refers to the number of particles of the same size or greater than 4, 6 or 14 μm in a 1 ml fluid.

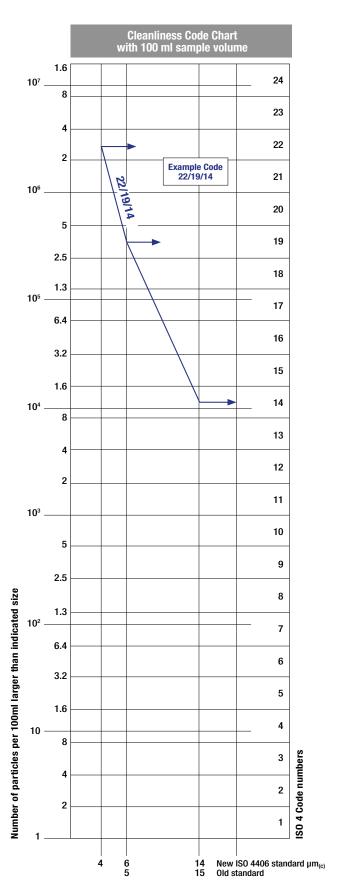
Class	Number of particles per ml				
	Over	Up to			
28	1 300 000	2 500 000			
27	640 000	1 300 000			
26	320 000	640 000			
25	160 000	320 000			
24	80 000	160 000			
23	40 000	80 000			
22	20 000	40 000			
21	10 000	20 000			
20	5 000	10 000			
19	2 500	5 000			
18	1 300	2 500			
17	640	1 300			
16	320	640			
15	160	320			
14	80	160			
13	40	80			
12	20	40			
11	10	20			
10	5	10			
9	2.5	5			
8	1.3	2.5			
7	0.64	1.3			
6	0.32	0.64			
5	0.16	0.32			
4	0.08	0.16			
3	0.04	0.08			
2	0.02	0.04			
1	0.01	0.02			
0	0	0.01			

> $4 \mu m_{(c)} = 350 \text{ particles}$ > $6 \mu m_{(c)} = 100 \text{ particles}$ > $14 \mu m_{(c)} = 25 \text{ particles}$ 16 / 14 / 12

ISO 4406:2017 Cleanliness Code System

Microscope counting examines the particles differently to APCs and the code is given with two scale numbers only.

These are at 5 μ m and 15 μ m equivalent to the 6 μ m_(c) and 14 μ m_(c) of APCs.



- CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PARTICLES SIZE - SAE AS 4059-1 and SAE AS 4059-2

Classification example according to SAE AS 4059-1 and SAE AS 4059-2

The code, prepared for the aerospace industry, is based on the size, quantity, and particle spacing in a 100 ml fluid sample. The contamination classes are defined by numeric codes, the size of the contaminant is identified by letters (A-F).

It can be made a differential measurement (Table 1) or a cumulative measurement (Table 2)

Table 1 - Class for differential measurement

Class	Dimension of contaminant					
	6÷14 μm _(c)	14÷21 μm _(c)	21÷38 μm _(c)	38÷70 μm _(c)	>70 µm _(c)	
00	125	22	4	1	0	
0	250	44	8	2	0	
1	500	89	16	3	1	
2	1 000	178	32	6	1	
3	2 000	356	63	11	2	
4	4 000	712	126	22	4	
5	8 000	1 425	253	45	8	
6	16 000	2 850	506	90	16	
7	32 000	5 700	1 012	180	32	
8	64 000	11 400	2 025	360	64	
9	128 000	22 800	4 050	720	128	
10	256 000	45 600	8 100	1 440	256	
11	512 000	91 200	16 200	2 880	512	
12	1 024 000	182 400	32 400	5 760	1 024	

 $6 \div 14 \ \mu m_{(c)} = 15 \ 000 \ particles$ $14 \div 21 \ \mu m_{(c)} = 2 \ 200 \ particles$ $21 \div 38 \ \mu m_{(c)} = 200 \ particles$ $38 \div 70 \ \mu m_{(c)} = 35 \ particles$ $> 70 \ \mu m_{(c)} = 3 \ particles$ Class 6

Table 2 - Class for cumulative measurement

Class	Dimension of contaminant										
	>4 µm _(C) A	>6 µm _(c) B	>14 µm _(C)	>21 µm _(C)	>38 µm _(c) E	>70 µm _(c) F					
000	195	76	14	3	1	0					
00	390	152	27	5	1	0					
0	780	304	54	10	2	0					
1	1 560	609	109	20	4	1					
2	3 120	1 217	217	39	7	1					
3	6 250	2 432	432	76	13	2					
4	12 500	4 864	864	152	26	4					
5	25 000	9 731	1 731	306	53	8					
6	50 000	19 462	3 462	612	106	16					
7	100 000	38 924	6 924	1 224	212	32					
8	200 000	77 849	13 849	2 449	424	64					
9	400 000	155 698	27 698	4 898	848	128					
10	800 000	311 396	55 396	9 796	1 696	256					
11	1 600 000	622 792	110 792	19 592	3 392	512					
12	3 200 000	1 245 584	221 584	39 184	6 784	1 024					

 $> 4 \mu m_{(c)} = 45 000 \text{ particles}$ $> 6 \mu m_{(c)} = 15 000 \text{ particles}$ $> 14 \mu m_{(c)} = 1 500 \text{ particles}$ $> 21 \mu m_{(c)} = 250 \text{ particles}$ $> 38 \mu m_{(c)} = 15 \text{ particles}$ $> 70 \mu m_{(c)} = 3 \text{ particle}$ Class from 2F to 4E

- CLASSES OF CONTAMINATION ACCORDING TO NAS 1638 (January 1964)

The NAS system was originally developed in 1964 to define contamination classes for the contamination contained within aircraft components.

The application of this standard was extended to industrial hydraulic systems simply because nothing else existed at the time.

The coding system defines the maximum numbers permitted of 100ml volume at various size intervals (differential counts) rather than using cumulative counts as in ISO 4406:1999. Although there is no guidance given in the standard on how to quote the levels, most industrial users quote a single code which is the highest recorded in all sizes and this convention is used on MP Filtri APC's.

The contamination classes are defined by a number (from 00 to 12) which indicates the maximum number of particles per 100 ml, counted on a differential basis, in a given size bracket.

Size Range Classes (in microns)

	Maximum Contamination Limits per 100 ml												
Class	5÷15	15÷25	25÷50	50÷100	>100								
00	125	22	4	1	0								
0	250	44	8	2	0								
1	500	89	16	3	1								
2	1 000	178	32	6	1								
3	2 000	356	63	11	2								
4	4 000	712	126	22	4								
5	8 000	1 425	253	45	8								
6	16 000	2 850	506	90	16								
7	32 000	5 700	1 012	180	32								
8	64 000	11 400	2 025	360	64								
9	128 000	22 800	4 050	720	128								
10	256 000	45 600	8 100	1 440	256								
11	512 000	91 200	16 200	2 880	512								
12	1 024 000	182 400	32 400	5 760	1 024								

 $5 \div 15 \ \mu m_{(c)} = 42\ 000 \ particles$ $15 \div 25 \ \mu m_{(c)} = 2\ 200 \ particles$ $25 \div 50 \ \mu m_{(c)} = 150 \ particles$ $50 \div 100 \ \mu m_{(c)} = 18 \ particles$ > $100 \ \mu m_{(c)} = 3 \ particles$ Class NAS 8

- CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PARTICLES SIZE - ISO 4407

The level of contamination is defined by counting the number of particles collected by a laboratory membrane per unit of fluid volume. The measurement is done by a microscope.

The membrane must be cleaned, dried and desiccated, with fluid and conditions defined by the Standard. The fluid volume is filtered through the membrane, using a suitable suction system.

The level of contamination is identified by dividing the membrane into a predefined number of areas and by counting the contaminant particles using a suitable laboratory microscope.



COMPARISON PHOTOGRAPH'S 1 graduation = 10µm



 ISO 4406:1999
 Class 16/14/11
 Class 22/20/17

 SAE AS4059E Table 1
 Class 5
 Class 11

 NAS 1638
 Class 5
 Class 11

 SAE AS4059E Table 2
 Class 6A/5B/5C
 Class 12A/11B/11C

- CLEANLINESS CODE COMPARISON

Although ISO 4406:2017 standard is being used extensively within the hydraulics industry other standards are occasionally required and a comparison may be requested. The table below gives a very general comparison but often no direct comparison is possible due to the different classes and sizes involved.

ISO 4406:2017	SAE AS4059 Table 2	SAE AS4059 Table 1	NAS 1638
> 4 μm _(c) 6 μm _(c) 14 μm _(c)	> 4 μm _(c) 6 μm _(c) 14 μm _(c)	4-6 6-14 14-21 21-38 38-70 >70	5-15 15-25 25-50 50-100 >100
23 / 21 / 18	13A / 12B / 12C	12	12
22 / 20 / 17	12A / 11B / 11C	11	11
21 / 19 / 16	11A / 10B / 10C	10	10
20 / 18 / 15	10A / 9B / 9B	9	9
19 / 17 / 14	9A / 8B / 8C	8	8
18 / 16 / 13	8A / 7B / 7C	7	7
17 / 15 / 12	7A / 6B / 6C	6	6
16 / 14 / 11	6A / 5B / 5C	5	5
15 / 13 / 10	5A / 4B / 4C	4	4
14 / 12 / 09	4A / 3B / 3C	3	3



Various mechanisms such as mechanical stoppage, magnetism, gravimetric deposit, or centrifugal separation can be used to reduce the level of contamination.

The mechanical stoppage method is most effective and can take place in two ways:

- SURFACE FILTRATION

It is by direct interception. The filter prevents particles larger than the pores from continuing in the plant / system. Surface filters are generally manufactured with metal canvases or meshes.

- DEPTH FILTERING

Filters are constructed by fiber interlacing. Such wraps form pathways of different shapes and sizes in which the particles remain trapped when they find smaller apertures than their diameter.

Depth filters are generally produced with papers impregnated with phenolic resins, metal fibers or inorganic fibers.

In inorganic fiber filtration, commonly called microfibre, the filtering layers are often overlapped in order to increase the ability to retain the contaminant.

WIRE MESH FILTRATION

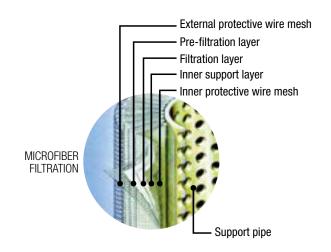


PAPER FILTRATION



MICROFIBER FILTRATION





The filtration efficiency of metallic mesh filtrations is defined as the maximum particle size that can pass through the meshes of the filtering grid.

The efficiency of microfibre and paper filtration $(\mathcal{B}_{x(c)})$ is defined through a lab test called Multipass Test. The efficiency value $(\mathcal{B}_{x(c)})$ is defined as the ratio between the number of particles of certain dimensions detected upstream and downstream of the filter.

Upstream particles number $> X \mu m_{(c)}$

Downstream particles number $> X \mu m_{(c)}$



Value ($B_{x(c)}$)	2	10	75	100	200	1000
Efficiency	50%	90%	98.7%	99%	99.5%	99.9%

Test conditions, such as type of fluid to be used (MIL-H-5606), type of contaminant to be used (ISO MTD), fluid viscosity, test temperature, are determined by ISO 16889

In addition to the filtration efficiency value during the Multipass test, other important features, such as filtration stability (β stability) and dirt holding capacity (DHC), are also tested.

Poor filtration stability is the cause of the filtering quality worsening as the filter life rises. Low dirt holding capacity causes a reduction in the life of the filter.

Filtration ISO Standard Comparison										
$\beta_{X(C)} > 1000$	$\beta_{\rm X} > 200$	MP Filtri								
IŠÓ 16889	ISO 4572	Filter media code								
5 μm _(c)	3 μm	A03								
7 μm _(c)	6 μm	A06								
10 μm _(C)	10 μm	A10								
16 μm _(C)	18 µm	A16								
21 μm _(c)	25 μm	A25								

(6) RECOMMENDED CONTAMINATION CLASSES

Any are the nature and the properties of fluids, they are inevitably subject to contamination. The level of contamination can be managed by using special components called filters.

Hydraulic components builders, knowing the problem of contamination, recommend the filtration level appropriate to the use of their products.

Example of recommended contamination levels for pressures below 140 bar.

Piston pumps						
with fixed flow rate	•					
Piston pumps						
with variable flow rate			•			
Vane pumps						
with fixed flow rate		•				
Vane pumps						
with variable flow			,			
Engines	•					
Hydraulic cylinders	•					
Actuators					•	
Test benches						•
Check valve	•					
Directional valves	•					
Flow regulating valves	•					
Proportional valves				•		
Servo-valves					•	
Flat bearings			•			
Ball bearings				•		
ISO 4406 CODE	20/18/15	19/17/14	18/16/13	17/15/12	16/14/11	15/13/10
Recommended	B _{20(c)}	B _{15(c)}	$B_{10(c)}$	B _{7(c)}	B _{7(C)}	B _{5(c)}
filtration $\beta x(c) \ge 1.000$	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000

The common classification of filters is determined by their position in the plant.

7 TYPES OF FILTERS

Suction filters

They are positioned before the pump and are responsible for protecting the pump from dirty contaminants. It also provides additional flow guidance to the pump suction line.

Being subject to negligible working pressures are manufactured with simple and lightweight construction.

They are mainly produced with gross grade surface filtrations, mainly $60 \div 125 \,\mu m$. They can be equipped with a magnetic column for retaining ferrous particles. They are generally placed under the fluid head to take advantage of the piezometric thrust of the fluid and reduce the risk of cavitation.

There are two types of suction filters:

- IMMERSION FILTERS
 - Simple filter element screwed on the suction pipe
- FILTERS WITH CONTAINER

Container filters that are more bulky, but provide easier maintenance of the tank

Delivery (or Pressure) filters

They are positioned between the pump and most sensitive regulating and controlling components, such as servo valves or proportional valves, and are designed to ensure the class of contamination required by the components used in the circuit.

Being subjected to high working pressures are manufactured with more robust and articulated construction. In particular situations of corrosive environments or aggressive fluids can be made of stainless steel.

They are mainly produced with filtering depths of $3 \div 25 \,\mu\text{m}$.

They can be manufactured with in-line connections, with plate or flange connections or directly integrated into the circuit control blocks / manifolds. They can also be manufactured in duplex configuration to allow the contaminated section to be maintained even when the plant / system is in operation without interruption of the working cycle.

Return filters

They are positioned on the return line to the tank and perform the task of filtering the fluid from particles entering the system from the outside or generated by the wear of the components.

They are generally fixed to the reservoir (for this reason also called top tank mounted), positioned semi-immersed or completely immersed.

The positioning of the return filters must guarantee in all operating conditions that the fluid drainage takes place in immersed condition; this is to avoid creating foams in the tank that can cause malfunctions or cavitation in the pumps.

For the sizing of the return filters, account must be taken of the presence of accumulators or cylinders that can make the return flow considerably greater than the pump suction flow rate.

Being subject to contained working pressures are manufactured with simple and lightweight construction.

Normally it is possible to extract the filter element without disconnecting the filter from the rest of the system.

Combined filters

They are designed to be applied to systems with two or more circuits. They are commonly used in hydrostatic transmission machines where they have a dual filtration function of the return line and suction line of the hydrostatic transmission pump.

The filter is equipped with a valve that keeps the 0.5 bar pressure inside the filter. A portion of the fluid that returns to the tank is filtered by the return filter element, generally produced with absolute filtration, and returns to the transmission booster pump.

Only excess fluid returns to the tank through the valve.

The internal pressure of the filter and the absolute filtration help to avoid the cavitation phenomenon inside the pump.

Off-line filters

They are generally used in very large systems / plants, placed in a closed circuit independent from the main circuit. They remain in operation regardless of the operation of the main circuit and are crossed by a constant flow rate.

They can also be manufactured in duplex configuration to allow the contaminated section to be maintained even when the unit is in operation without interruption of the work cycle.

Venting filters

During the operation of the plants, the fluid level present in the reservoir changes continuously.

The result of this continuous fluctuation is an exchange of air with the outside environment.

The venting filter function, positioned on the tank, is to filter the air that enters the tank to compensate for fluid level variations.



8 FILTER SIZING PARAMETERS

The choice of the filter system for an hydraulic system is influenced by several factors.

It is necessary to consider the characteristics of the various components present in the plant and their sensitivity to contamination.

It is also necessary to consider all the tasks that the filter will have to do within the plant:

- FLUID PROTECTION FROM CONTAMINATION
- PROTECTION OF OLEODYNAMIC COMPONENTS SENSITIVE TO CONTAMINATION
- PROTECTION OF OLEODYNAMIC PLANTS FROM ENVIRONMENTAL WASTE
- PROTECTION OF OLEODYNAMIC PLANTS FROM CONTAMINATION CAUSED BY COMPONENTS' FAILURES

The advantages of proper positioning and sizing of the filters are

- MORE RELIABILITY OF THE SYSTEM
- LONGER LIFE OF THE FLUID COMPONENTS
- REDUCTION OF STOP TIME
- REDUCTION OF FAILURE CASUALITIES

Each hydraulic filter is described by general features that identify the possibility of use in different applications.

• MAXIMUM WORKING PRESSURE (Pmax)

The maximum working pressure of the filter must be greater than or equal to the pressure of the circuit section in which it will be installed.

PRESSURE DROP (ΔP)

The pressure drop depends on a number of factors, such as the working circuit temperature, the fluid viscosity, the filter element cleaning condition.

• WORKING TEMPERATURE (T)

The working temperature deeply affect the choice of materials. Excessively high or low temperatures may adversely affect the strength of the materials or the characteristics of the seals.

• FILTRATION EFFICIENCY (%) / FILTRATION RATIO (β_{x(c)})

Filtration efficiency is the most important parameter to consider when selecting a filter.

When choosing the filtration performances, the needs of the most sensitive components in the system must be considered.

FLUID TYPE

The type of fluid influences the choice of filters in terms of compatibility and viscosity. It is always mandatory to check the filterability.

PLACEMENT IN THE PLANT

The position of the filter in the system conditions the efficiency of all filter performances.

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(9) APPLICABLE STANDARDS FOR FILTER DEVELOPMENT

In order to obtain unique criteria for development and verification of the filters performance, specific regulations for the filters and filter elements testing have been issued by ISO. These norms describe the target, the methodology, the conditions and the presentation methods for the test results.

ISO 2941

Hydraulic fluid power -- Filter elements -- Verification of collapse/burst pressure rating

This Standard describes the method for testing the collapse / burst resistance of the filter elements.

The test is performed by crossing the contaminated fluid filter element at a predefined flow rate. The progressive clogging of the filter element, determined by contamination, causes an increase in differential pressure.

ISO 2942

Hydraulic fluid power -- Filter elements -- Verification of fabrication integrity and determination of the first bubble point

This Standard describes the method to verify the integrity of the assembled filter elements.

It can be used to verify the quality of the production process or the quality of the materials by verifying the pressure value of the first bubble point.

ISO 2943

Hydraulic fluid power -- Filter elements -- Verification of material compatibility with fluids

This Standard describes the method to verify the compatibility of materials with certain hydraulic fluids.

The test is carried out by keeping the element (the material sample) immersed in the fluid under high or low temperature conditions for a given period of time and verifying the retention of the characteristics.

ISO 3723

Hydraulic fluid power -- Filter elements -- Method for end load test

This Standard describes the method for verifying the axial load resistance of the filter elements.

After performing the procedure described in ISO 2943, the designed axial load is applied to the filter element. To verify the test results, then the test described in ISO 2941 is performed.

ISO 3968

Hydraulic fluid power -- Filters -- Evaluation of differential pressure versus flow characteristics

This Standard describes the method for checking the pressure drop across the filter

The test is carried out by crossing the filter from a given fluid and by detecting upstream and downstream pressures.

Some of the parameters defined by the Standard are the fluid, the test temperature, the size of the tubes, the position of the pressure detection points.

ISO 16889

Hydraulic fluid power -- Filters -- Multi-pass method for evaluating filtration performance of a filter element

This Standard describes the method to check the filtration characteristics of the filter elements.

The test is performed by constant introduction of contaminant (ISO MTD). The characteristics observed during the test are the filtration efficiency and the dirty holding capacity related to the differential pressure.



ISO 23181

Hydraulic fluid power -- Filter elements -- Determination of resistance to flow fatigue using high viscosity fluid

This Standard describes the method for testing the fatigue resistance of the filter elements.

The test is carried out by subjecting the filter to continuous flow variations, thus differential pressure, using a high viscosity fluid.

ISO 11170

Hydraulic fluid power -- Sequence of tests for verifying performance characteristics of filter elements

The Standard describes the method for testing the performance of filter elements. The protocol described by the regulations provides the sequence of all the tests described above in order to verify all the working characteristics (mechanical, hydraulic and filtration).

ISO 10771-1

Hydraulic fluid power -- Fatigue pressure testing of metal pressure-containing envelopes -- Test method

This Standard describes the method to check the resistance of the hydraulic components with pulsing pressure.

It can be applied to all metal components (excluding tubes) subject to cyclic pressure used in the hydraulic field.

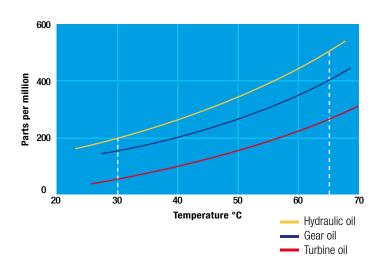
(10) WATER IN HYDRAULIC AND LUBRICATING FLUIDS

Water Content

In mineral oils and non aqueous resistant fluids water is undesirable. Mineral oil usually has a water content of 50-300 ppm (@40°C) which it can support without adverse consequences.

Once the water content exceeds about 300ppm the oil starts to appear hazy. Above this level there is a danger of free water accumulating in the system in areas of low flow. This can lead to corrosion and accelerated wear.

Similarly, fire resistant fluids have a natural water which may be different to mineral oil.



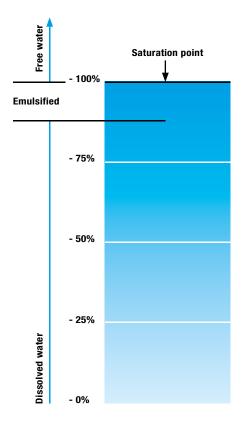
Saturation Levels

Since the effects of free (also emulsified) water is more harmful than those of dissolved water, water levels should remain well below the saturation point.

However, even water in solution can cause damage and therefore every reasonable effort should be made to keep saturation levels as low as possible. There is no such thing as too little water. As a guideline, we recommend maintaining saturation levels below 50% in all equipment.

TYPICAL WATER SATURATION LEVEL FOR NEW OILS Examples:

Hydraulic oil @ 30° C = 200ppm = 100% saturation Hydraulic oil @ 65° C = 500ppm = 100% saturation



Water absorber

Water is present everywhere, during storage, handling and servicing.

MP Filtri filter elements feature an absorbent media which protects hydraulic systems from both particulate and water contamination.

MP Filtri's filter element technology is available with inorganic microfiber media with a filtration rating 25 μm (therefore identified with media designation WA025, providing absolute filtration of solid particles to $\beta_{X(C)} = 1000$.

Absorbent media is made by water absorbent fibres which increase in size during the absorption process.

Free water is thus bonded to the filter media and completely removed from the system (it cannot even be squeezed out).

Filter Media

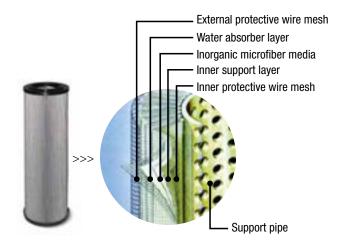


Fabric that absorbs water

Absorber media laver



The Filter Media has absorbed water



By removing water from your fluid power system, you can prevent such key problems as:

- corrosion (metal etching)
- loss of lubricant power
- accelerated abrasive wear in hydraulic components
- valve-locking
- bearing fatigue
- viscosity variance (reduction in lubricating properties)
- additive precipitation and oil oxidation
- increase in acidity level
- increased electrical conductivity (loss of dielectric strength)
- slow/weak response of control systems

Product availability:

LOW & MEDIUM PRESSURE FILTERS - LMP Series

LMP 210 LMP 900 LMP 211 LMP 901 LMP 400 LMP 902 LMP 401 LMP 903 LMP 430 LMP 950 LMP 431 LMP 951





FILTER SIZING

INDEX

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CALCULATION	23
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THE CORRECT FILTER SIZING HAVE TO BE BASED ON THE TOTAL PRESSURE DROP DEPENDING BY THE APPLICATION.

FOR EXAMPLE, THE MAXIMUM TOTAL PRESSURE DROP ALLOWED BY A NEW AND CLEAN RETURN FILTER HAVE TO BE IN THE RANGE $0.4 \div 0.6$ bar.

The pressure drop calculation is performed by adding together the value of the housing with the value of the filter element. The pressure drop Δpc of the housing is proportional to the fluid density (kg/dm³); all the graphs in the catalogue are referred to mineral oil with density of 0.86 kg/dm³.

The filter element pressure drop Δpe is proportional to its viscosity (mm²/s), the corrective factor Y have to be used in case of an oil viscosity different than 30 mm²/s (cSt).

Sizing data for single filter element, head at top

 $\pmb{\Delta pc} = \text{Filter housing pressure drop [bar]}$

Δpe = Filter element pressure drop [bar]

Y = Corrective factor Y (see correspondent table), depending on the filter type, on the filter element size, on the filter element length and on the filter media

 $\mathbf{Q} = \text{flow rate (I/min)}$

V1 reference oil viscosity = 30 mm²/s (cSt)

V2 = operating oil viscosity in mm²/s (cSt)

Filter element pressure drop calculation with an oil viscosity different than 30 mm²/s (cSt)

 $\Delta pe = Y : 1000 \times Q \times (V2:V1)$

 Δp Tot. = $\Delta pc + \Delta pe$

Verification formula

 Δp Tot. $\leq \Delta p$ max allowed

Maximum total pressure drop (Δp max) allowed by a new and clean filter

Application	Range (bar)
Suction filters	$0.08 \div 0.10$
Return filters	$0.4 \div 0.6$
	$0.4 \div 0.6$ return lines
	0.3 ÷ 0.5 lubrication lines
Low & Medium Pressure filters	$0.3 \div 0.4$ off-line in power systems
	$0.1 \div 0.3$ off-line in test benches
	$0.4 \div 0.6$ over-boost
High Pressure filters	0.8 ÷ 1.5
Stainless Steel filters	0.8 ÷ 1.5

Generic filter calculation example

Application data:

Tank top return filter

Pressure Pmax = 10 bar

Flow rate Q = 120 l/min

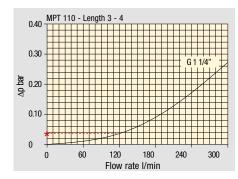
Viscosity $V2 = 46 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s} \text{ (cSt)}$

Oil density = 0.86 kg/dm 3 Required filtration efficiency = 25 μm with absolute filtration

With bypass valve and G 1 1/4" inlet connection

Calculation:

 $\Delta pc = 0.03 \ bar \ (see graphic below)$



Filter housings Δp pressure drop. The curves are plotted using mineral oil with density of 0.86 kg/dm³ in compliance with ISO 3968. Δp varies proportionally with density.

 $\Delta pe = (2.00: 1000) \times 120 \times (46: 30) = 0.37 \text{ bar}$

Filter element				lute filt i H Series	Nominal filtration N Series				
Туре		A03	A06	A10	A16	A25	P10	P25	M25 M60 M90
Return filter	s								
		74.00	50.08	20.00	16.00	9.00	6.43	5.51	4.40
MF 020	2	29.20	24.12	8.00	7.22	5.00	3.33	2.85	2.00
	3	22.00	19.00	6.56	5.33	4.33	1.68	1.44	1.30
MF 030 MFX 030	1	74.00	50.08	20.00	16.00	9.00	6.43	5.51	3.40
	1	28.20	24.40	8.67	8.17	6.88	4.62	3.96	1.25
MF 100	2	17.33	12.50	6.86	5.70	4.00	3.05	2.47	1.10
MFX 100	3	10.25	9.00	3.65	3.33	2.50	1.63	1.32	0.96
	4	6.10	5.40	2.30	2.20	2.00	1.19	0.96	0.82

$\Delta p \text{ Tot.} = 0.03 + 0.37 = 0.4 \text{ bar}$

The selection is correct because the total pressure drop value is inside the admissible range for top tank return filters.

In case the allowed max total pressure drop is not verified, it is necessary to repeat the calculation changing the filter length/size.

FILTER SIZING Corrective factor

Corrective factor Y to be used for the filter element pressure drop calculation. The values depend to the filter size and length and to the filter media. Reference oil viscosity $30 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$

Return filters

Filter elemen	t			lute filtr H Series	ation		Nom	inal filtr N Series	ation
Туре		A03	A06	A10	A16	A25	P10	P25	M25 M60 M90
MF 020	1 2	74.00 29.20	50.08 24.12	20.00	16.00 7.22	9.00 5.00	6.43 3.33	5.51 2.85	4.40 2.00
	3	22.00	19.00	6.56	5.33	4.33	1.68	1.44	1.30
MF 030 MFX 030) ¹	74.00	50.08	20.00	16.00	9.00	6.43	5.51	3.40
MF 100	1	28.20	24.40	8.67	8.17	6.88	4.62	3.96	1.25
MFX 100	2	17.33 10.25	12.50 9.00	6.86 3.65	5.70 3.33	4.00 2.50	3.05 1.63	2.47 1.32	1.10 0.96
	4	6.10	5.40	2.30	2.20	2.00	1.19	0.96	0.82
	'	0.10	0.10	2.00	2.20	2.00	1.10	0.00	0.02
MF 180 MFX 180	1 2	3.67 1.69	3.05 1.37	1.64 0.68	1.56 0.54	1.24 0.51	1.18 0.43	1.06 0.39	0.26 0.12
MF 190 MFX 190	²	1.69	1.37	0.60	0.49	0.44	0.35	0.31	0.11
ME 400	1	3.20	2.75	1.39	1.33	1.06	0.96	0.87	0.22
MF 400 MFX 400	2	2.00	1.87	0.88	0.85	0.55	0.49	0.45	0.13
IIII X 100	3	1.90	1.60	0.63	0.51	0.49	0.39	0.35	0.11
MF 750 MFX 750	11	1.08	0.84	0.49	0.36	0.26	0.21	0.19	0.06
MLX 250) 2	3.00	3.04	1.46	1.25	1.17	-	-	M25 0.20
MLX 660) 2	1.29	1.26	0.52	0.44	0.38	-	-	M25 0.10
CU 025		78.00	48.00	28.00	24.00	9.33	9.33	8.51	1.25
CU 040		25.88	20.88	10.44	10.00	3.78	3.78	3.30	1.25
CU 100		15.20	14.53	5.14	4.95	2.00	2.00	0.17	1.10
CU 250		3.25	2.55	1.55	1.35	0.71	0.71	0.59	0.25
CU 630		1.96	1.68	0.85	0.72	0.42	0.42	0.36	0.09
CU 850		1.06	0.84	0.42	0.33	0.17	0.17	0.13	0.04
	1	19.00	17.00	6.90	6.30	4.60	2.94	2.52	1.60
	2	11.70	10.80	4.40	4.30	3.00	2.94	2.52	1.37
MR 100	3	7.80	6.87	3.70	3.10	2.70	2.14	1.84	1.34
	5	5.50 4.20	4.97 3.84	2.60 2.36	2.40 2.15	2.18	1.72 1.60	1.47 1.37	1.34 1.34
	1	5.35	4.85	2.32	1.92	1.50	1.38	1.20	0.15
MR 250	2	4.00 2.60	3.28 2.20	1.44 1.08	1.10 1.00	1.07 0.86	0.96 0.77	0.83 0.64	0.13 0.12
	4	1.84	1.56	0.68	0.56	0.44	0.77	0.04	0.12
	1	3.10	2.48	1.32	1.14	0.92	0.83	0.73	0.09
	2	2.06	1.92	0.82	0.76	0.32	0.33	0.73	0.03
MR 630	3	1.48	1.30	0.60	0.56	0.26	0.22	0.17	0.08
	4	1.30	1.20	0.48	0.40	0.25	0.21	0.16	0.08
	5	0.74	0.65	0.30	0.28	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.04
	1	0.60	0.43	0.34	0.25	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.03
MD ofe	2	0.37	0.43	0.23	0.23	0.13	0.12	0.03	0.03
MR 850	3	0.27	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.02
	4	0.23	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02

Return / Suction filters

Filter elemer	nt	Absolute filtration								
Туре		A10	A16	A25						
RSX 116	1	5.12 2.22	4.33 1.87	3.85 1.22						
RSX 165	1 2 3	2.06 1.24 0.94	1.75 1.05 0.86	1.46 0.96 0.61						

Filter elemei	nt			A		filtratio eries	on		
Туре		A03	A06	A10	A16	A25	P10	P25	M25 M60 M90
CU 110	1 2	16.25 12.62	15.16 10.44	8.75 6.11	8.14	5.87 4.16	2.86	2.65	0.14
	3	8.57 5.76	7.95	5.07 2.80	4.07 2.36	2.40	1.24 0.91	1.15 0.85	0.11

Low & Medium pressure filters

Filter elem			Abso N	lute filt -W Serio	ration es		Nominal filtration N Series		
Туре		A03	A06	A10	A16	A25	P10	P25	M25
CU 11	0 2 3 4	16.25 12.62 8.57 5.76	15.16 10.44 7.95 4.05	8.75 6.11 5.07 2.80	8.14 6.02 4.07 2.36	5.87 4.15 2.40 1.14	2.86 1.60 1.24 0.91	2.65 1.49 1.15 0.85	0.14 0.12 0.11 0.05
CU 21	0 2 3	5.30 3.44 2.40	4.80 2.95 1.70	2.00 1.24 0.94	1.66 1.09 0.84	1.32 0.70 0.54	0.56 0.42 0.33	0.43 0.35 0.23	0.12 0.09 0.05
DN	016 025 040	7.95 5.00 3.13	7.20 4.53 2.66	3.00 1.89 1.12	2.49 1.57 0.98	1.98 1.25 0.63	0.84 0.53 0.38	0.65 0.41 0.32	0.18 0.11 0.08
CU 40	2 3 4 5 6	3.13 2.15 1.60 1.00 0.82	2.55 1.70 1.28 0.83 0.58	1.46 0.94 0.71 0.47 0.30	1.22 0.78 0.61 0.34 0.27	0.78 0.50 0.40 0.20 0.17	0.75 0.40 0.34 0.24 0.22	0.64 0.34 0.27 0.19 0.18	0.19 0.10 0.08 0.06 0.05
CU 90	0 1	0.86	0.63	0.32	0.30	0.21	-	-	0.05
CU 95	o 2	1.03 0.44	0.80 0.40	0.59 0.27	0.40 0.18	0.26 0.15	-	-	0.05
MR 63	80 7	0.88	0.78	0.36	0.34	0.16	0.12	0.96	0.47

Corrective factor Y to be used for the filter element pressure drop calculation. The values depend to the filter size and length and to the filter media. Reference oil viscosity $30 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$

High pressure filters

Filter elemen	t		Nominal filtration N Series				
Туре		A03	A06	A10	A16	A25	M25
	1	332.71	250.07	184.32	152.36	128.36	-
IID 044	2	220.28	165.56	74.08	59.13	37.05	-
HP 011	3	123.24	92.68	41.48	33.08	20.72	-
	4	77.76	58.52	28.37	22.67	16.17	-
	2	70.66	53.20	25.77	20.57	14.67	4.90
HP 039	3	36.57	32.28	18.00	13.38	8.00	2.90
	4	26.57	23.27	12.46	8.80	5.58	2.20
	1	31.75	30.30	13.16	12.3	7.29	1.60
	2	24.25	21.26	11.70	9.09	4.90	1.40
HP 050	3	17.37	16.25	8.90	7.18	3.63	1.25
	4	12.12	10.75	6.10	5.75	3.08	1.07
	5	7.00	6.56	3.60	3.10	2.25	0.80
	1	58.50	43.46	23.16	19.66	10.71	1.28
HP 065	2	42.60	25.64	16.22	13.88	7.32	1.11
	3	20.50	15.88	8.18	6.81	3.91	0.58
	1	20.33	18.80	9.71	8.66	4.78	2.78
HP 135	2	11.14	10.16	6.60	6.38	2.22	1.11
	3	6.48	6.33	3.38	3.16	2.14	1.01
	1	17.53	15.91	7.48	6.96	5.94	1.07
HP 150	2	8.60	8.37	3.54	3.38	3.15	0.58
	3	6.53	5.90	2.93	2.79	2.12	0.49
	1	10.88	9.73	5.02	3.73	2.54	1.04
HP 320	2	4.40	3.83	1.75	1.48	0.88	0.71
HF 32U	3	2.75	2.11	1.05	0.87	0.77	0.61
	4	2.12	1.77	0.98	0.78	0.55	0.47
	1	4.44	3.67	2.30	2.10	1.65	0.15
	2	3.37	2.77	1.78	1.68	1.24	0.10
HP 500	3	2.22	1.98	1.11	1.09	0.75	0.08
	4	1.81	1.33	0.93	0.86	0.68	0.05
	5	1.33	1.15	0.77	0.68	0.48	0.04

Filter Absolute filtration element N Series						Nominal filtration N Series	
Туре		A03	A06	A10	A16	A25	M25
HF 320	1 2 3	3.65 2.03 1.84	2.95 1.73 1.42	2.80 1.61 1.32	1.80 1.35 1.22	0.90 0.85 0.80	0.38 0.36 0.35

Stainless steel high pressure filters

Filter element	ì		Abs	olute filtra N Series	tion	
Туре		A03	A06	A10	A16	A25
HP 011	1 2 3 4	332.71 220.28 123.24 77.76	250.07 165.56 92.68 58.52	184.32 74.08 41.48 28.37	152.36 59.13 33.08 22.67	128.36 37.05 20.72 16.17
HP 039	2 3 4	70.66 36.57 26.57	53.20 32.28 23.27	25.77 18.00 12.46	20.57 13.38 8.80	14.67 8.00 5.58
HP 050	1 2 3 4 5	31.75 24.25 17.37 12.12 7.00	30.30 21.26 16.25 10.75 6.56	13.16 11.70 8.90 6.10 3.60	12.3 9.09 7.18 5.75 3.10	7.29 4.90 3.63 3.08 2.25
HP 135	1 2 3	20.33 11.14 6.48	18.80 10.16 6.33	9.71 6.60 3.38	8.66 6.38 3.16	4.78 2.22 2.14

Filter element	t		Abs	olute filtra H - U Series	tion	
Туре		A03	A06	A10	A16	A25
HP 011	1 2	424.58 281.06	319.74 211.25	235.17 94.53	194.44 75.45	163.78 47.26
	3	130.14 109.39	97.50 82.25	43.63 36.79	34.82 29.37	21.81 18.40
HP 039	3 4	73.00 40.90 31.50	57.00 36.33 28.22	28.00 21.88 17.22	24.00 18.80 9.30	17.20 11.20 6.70
HP 050	1 2 3 4 5	47.33 29.10 20.85 14.55 9.86	34.25 25.95 19.50 12.90 9.34	21.50 14.04 10.68 7.32 6.40	20.50 10.90 8.61 6.90 4.80	14.71 5.88 4.36 3.69 2.50
HP 135	1 2 3	29.16 14.28 8.96	25.33 11.04 7.46	13.00 7.86 4.89	12.47 7.60 4.16	5.92 4.44 3.07

Suction filters

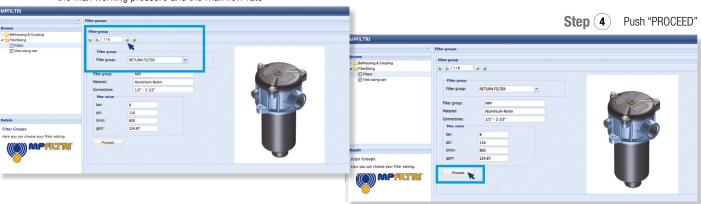
Filter element	Nominal filtration N Series							
Туре	P10	P25						
SF 250	65	21						

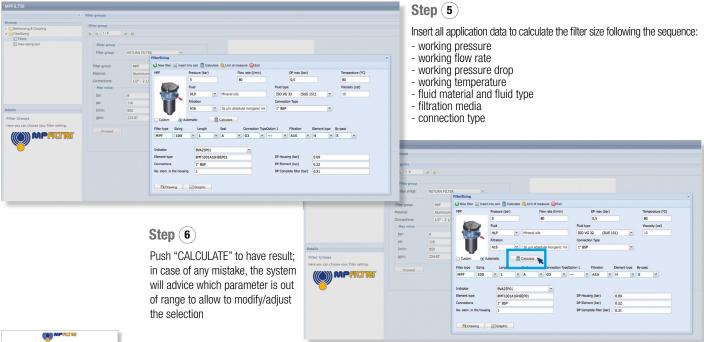
FILTER SIZING Selection Software





Step 3 Choose filter type (MPF, MPT, etc.) in function of the max working pressure and the max flow rate







26

Download PDF
Datasheet "Report as

Datasheet "Report.aspx" pushing the button "Drawing"



Hydraulic combined filters for installation on the return and suction lines of hydrostatic transmissions (HSTs) for commercial vehicles, construction machinery, agricultural vehicles, and mobile work equipment with hydrostatic drive.

Advantage for the installation:

- Space-saving assembly
- Reduced assembly time
- Fewer connections to the tank
- Protection from the pollution of the tank

Advantages for the operativity:

- Absolute filtration of the oil for the hydrostatic drive
- Fulfilment of the purity requirements according to ISO 4406, as specified by the manufacturer of the driving drives.
- Protection against damages from cavitation even under adverse conditions, i.e. cold start
- Less formation of free air in the system
- Easier maintenance operations (one spare filter element instead of two)



For the proper corrective factor Y see chapter at page 24



Return / Suction filters



MRSX	page 253
LMP 124 MULTIPORT	265
INDICATORS	273

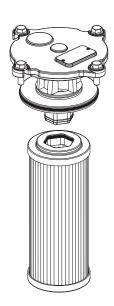


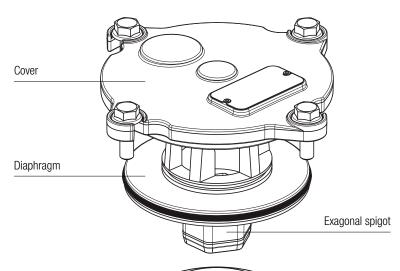


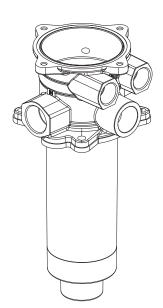


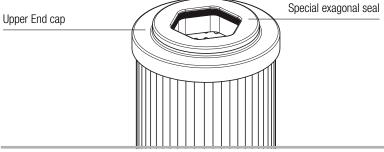
- Protects the machine from improper use of non-original products.
- ♦ Safety of constant quality protection & reliability

With exclusive filter element you are sure that only MP Filtri filter elements can be used, ensuring the best cleaning level of the oil due to the use of originals filter elements.









The products identified as MRSX and RSX are protected by Italian Patent n° 102015000040473 and by one or more of the following patent applications:

European Patent Pending: n° 16181725.9 US Patent Pending: n° 15/224,337 Canadian Patent Pending: n° 2,937,258







MRSX series

Maximum working pressure up to 1 MPa (10 bar) - Flow rate up to 300 l/min



Description

Return / Suction filter

Tank mounted

Maximum working pressure up to 1 MPa (10 bar) Flow rate up to 300 l/min

MRSX is a range of suction/return filters for hydraulic systems with two or more circuits (both open and closed loops). They are able to provide pressurized oil cleaned by fine filtration to the feed pump of the hydrostatic systems.

They are directly fixed to the reservoir, in immersed or semi-immersed position.

The filter output must be always immersed into the fluid to avoid aeration or foam generation into the reservoir.

Available features:

- Female threaded return connections up to 1 1/4", for a maximum return flow rate of 300 l/min
- Multiple connections, to connect several return and suction lines
- Fine filtration rating, to get a good cleanliness level into the reservoir
- Bypass valve to the tank, to relieve excessive pressure drop across the filter media when the return flow is enough higher than the suction flow
- Bypass valve to the suction line with additional suction filter element, to relieve excessive pressure drop across the filter media when the return flow is not enough higher than the suction flow
- De-pressurization valve, to reduce the pressure inside the filter during the maintenance operations
- Anti-cavitation valve with additional suction filter element, to ensure fluid to the feed pump of the hydrostatic systems during cold starts or initial filling
- Reservoir side mounting, to save space in the machines
- Visual, electrical and electronic clogging indicators
- MYclean interface connection, to protect the product against non-original spare parts
- External protective wrap, to optimize the flow through the element and to save the element efficiency against non-proper handling

Common applications:

Mobile machines with hydrostatic systems on board (i.e. skid steer loaders, telehandlers, dumpers, road sweepers)

Technical data

Filter housing materials

- Head: Aluminium
- Cover Nylon: MRSX 116 Aluminium: MRSX 165-166
- Bowl: Nylon

Δp element type

- RSX: 10 bar
- Oil flow from exterior to interior.

Seals

- Standard NBR series A
- Optional FPM series V

Temperature

From -25 °C to +110 °C

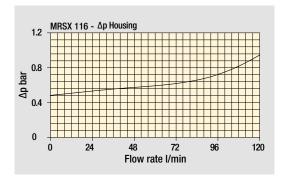


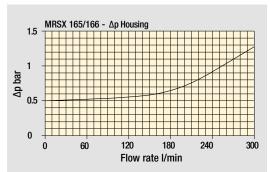
Weights [kg] and volumes [dm³]

Filter series			Weights [kg]				Volumes [dm³]		
	Length				Length				
MRSX 116		1.30	1.40	-		0.80	1.00	-	
MRSX 165		3.40	3.80	4.10		2.00	2.60	3.00	
MRSX 166		3.40	3.80	4.10		2.00	2.60	3.00	

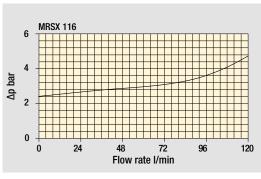
GENERAL INFORMATION MRSX

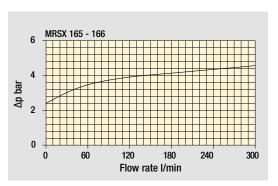
Pressure drop





Filter housings Δp pressure drop





Bypass valve pressure drop

The curves are plotted using mineral oil with density of 0.86 kg/dm 3 in compliance with ISO 3968. Δp varies proportionally with density.

RSX GENERAL INFORMATION

Flow rates [I/min]

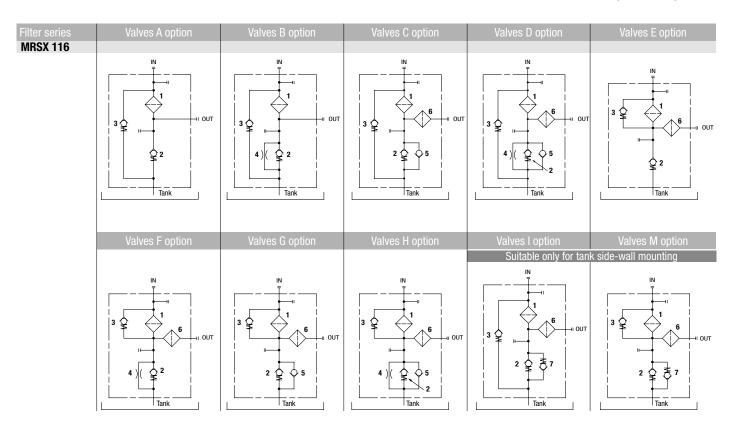
Filter series	Length	A10 A16 A25
	1	74 82 87
MRSX 116	2	108 113 124
	1	155 166 178
MRSX 165 - 166	2	187 196 200
	3	201 205 217

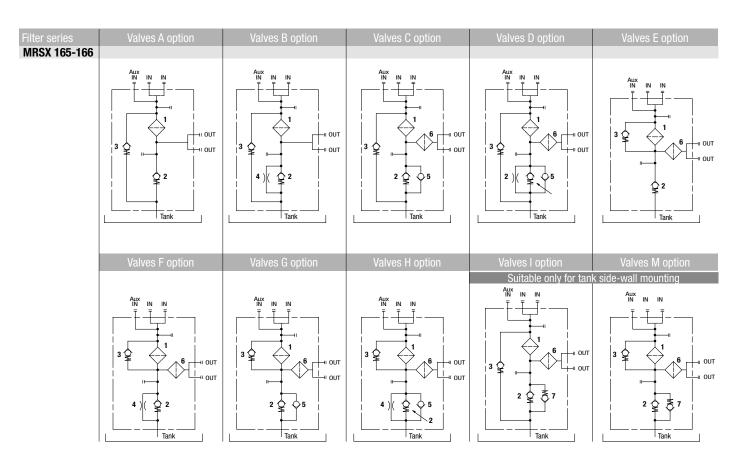
Maximum flow rate for a complete return/suction filter with a pressure drop $\Delta p = 1$ bar. The reference fluid has a kinematic viscosity of 30 mm²/s (cSt) and a density of 0.86 kg/dm³. For different pressure drop or fluid viscosity we recommend to use our selection software available on www.mpfiltri.com.

Please, contact our Sales Department for further additional information.



Hydraulic symbols





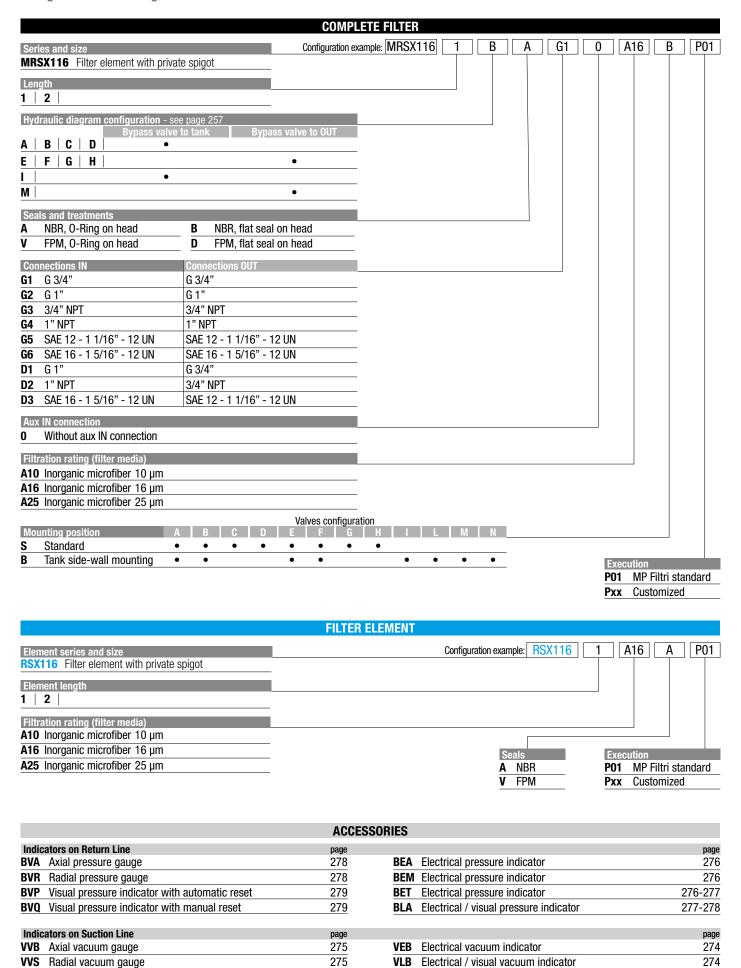
LEGEND

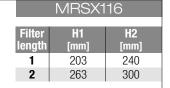
- 1 Filter element
- 2 Back-Pressure valve: opening pressure 0.5 bar ±10%
- 3 Bypass valve: opening pressure 2.5 bar $\pm 10\%$
- 4 Depressurization valve

- 5 Anti-Cavitation valve 6 Safety filter element (wire mesh $60~\mu m)$
- 7 Anti-Cavitation valve / Anti-Emptying valve

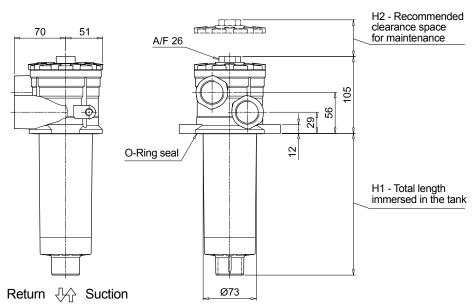


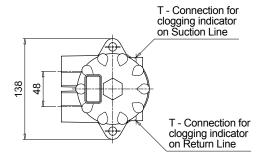
Designation & Ordering code

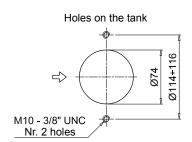


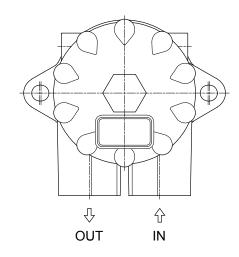


Connections	Т
G1 - G2	G 1/8"
G3 - G4	1/8" NPT
G5 - G6	1/8" NPT
D1	G 1/8"
D2 - D3	1/8" NPT

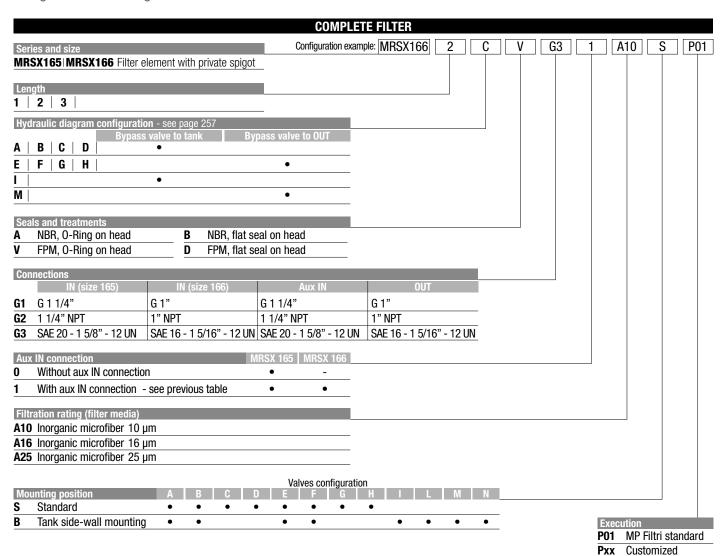


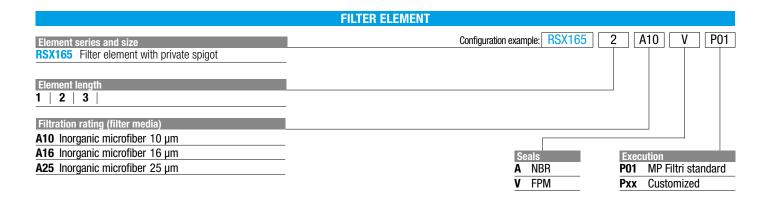




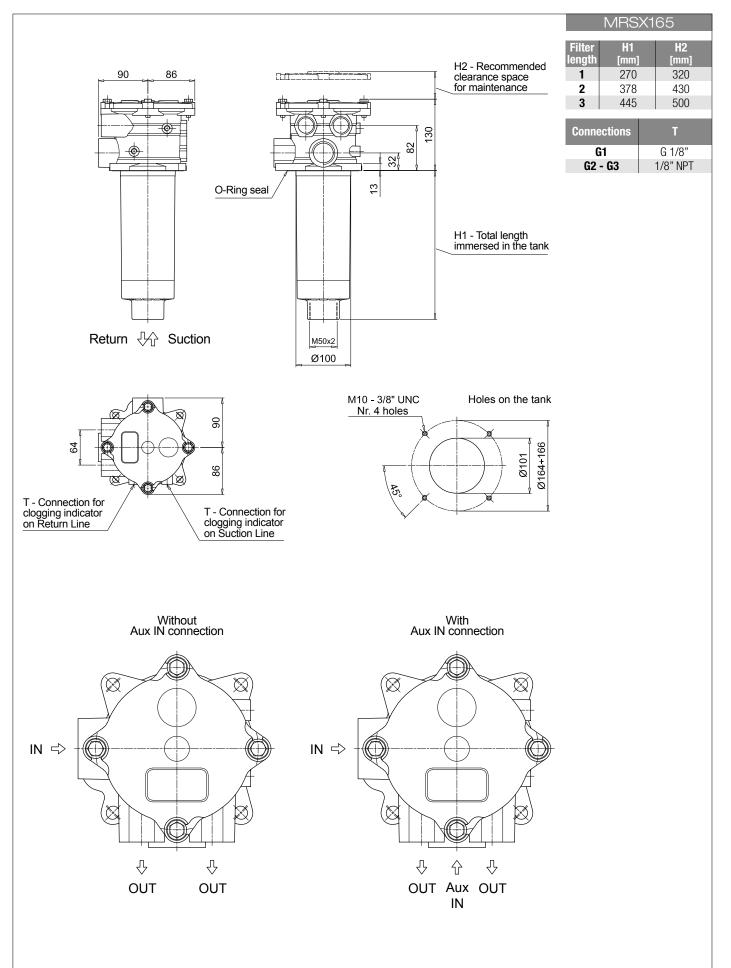


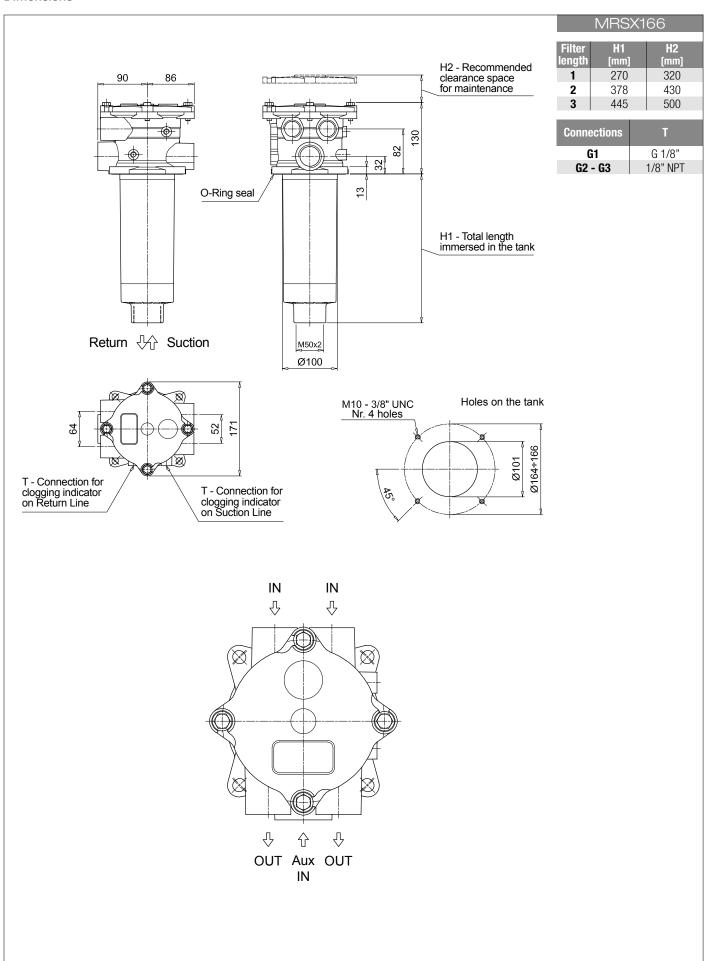
Designation & Ordering code



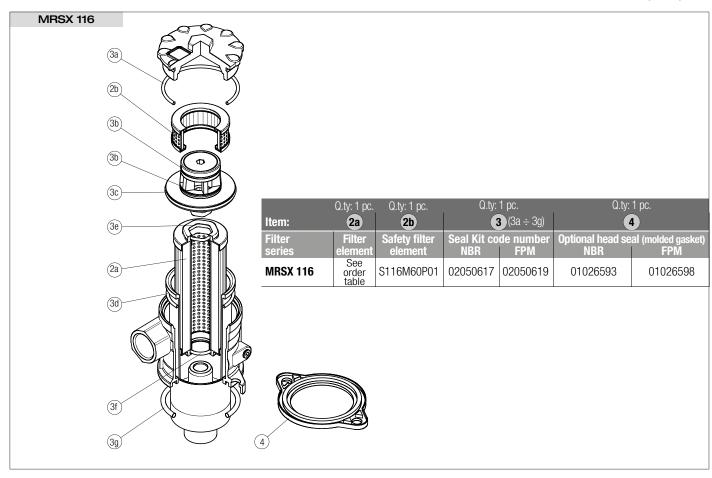


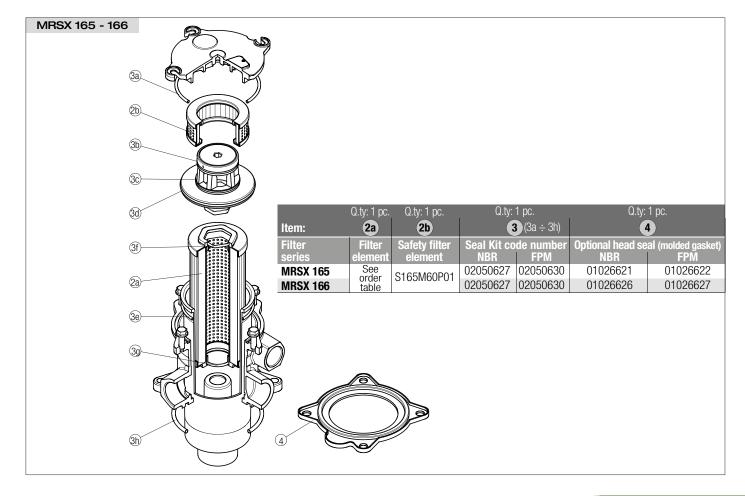
		ACCES	ORIES	
Indic	ators on Return Line	page		page
BVA	Axial pressure gauge	278	BEA Electrical pressure indicat	or 276
BVR	Radial pressure gauge	278	BEM Electrical pressure indicat	or 276
BVP	Visual pressure indicator with automatic reset	279	BET Electrical pressure indicat	or 276-277
BVQ	Visual pressure indicator with manual reset	279	BLA Electrical / visual pressure	e indicator 277-278
Indic	ators on Suction Line	page		page
VVB	Axial vacuum gauge	275	VEB Electrical vacuum indicato	or 274
VVS	Radial vacuum gauge	275	VLB Electrical / visual vacuum	indicator 274





Order number for spare parts





MPALTRI*



LMP 124 series

Maximum working pressure up to 8 MPa (80 bar) - Flow rate up to 200 l/min



Description

Return / Suction filte

In-line

Maximum working pressure up to 8 MPa (80 bar) Flow rate up to 200 l/min

LMP124 is a range of return/suction filters for hydraulic systems with two or more circuits (both open and closed loops). They are able to provide pressurized oil cleaned by fine filtration to the feed pump of the hydrostatic systems.

They are directly connected to the lines of the system through the hydraulic fittings.

Available features:

- Female threaded connections up to 1", for a maximum return flow rate of 200 l/min
- Fine filtration rating, to get a good cleanliness level into the reservoir
- Bypass valve to the tank, to relieve excessive pressure drop across the filter media when the return flow is enough higher than the suction flow
- Bypass valve to the suction line with additional suction filter element, to relieve excessive pressure drop across the filter media when the return flow is not enough higher than the suction flow
- De-pressurization valve, to reduce the pressure inside the filter during the maintenance operations
- Visual, electrical and electronic differential clogging indicators

Common applications:

Mobile machines with hydrostatic systems on board. (i.e. skid steer loaders, telehandlers, dumpers, road sweepers)

Technical data

Filter housing materials

- Head: Aluminium
- Housing: Cataphoresis Painted Steel
- Bypass valve: Brass Aluminium

Pressure

- Test pressure: 12MPa (120 bar)
- Burst pressure: 38 MPa (380 bar)
- Pulse pressure fatigue test: 1 000 000 cycles with pressure from 0 to 80 bar (8 MPa)

Bypass valve

- Opening pressure 250 kPa (2.5 bar) $\pm 10\%$
- Other opening pressures on request.

Δp element type

- Microfibre filter elements series N W: 20 bar
- Fluid flow through the filter element from OUT to IN.

Seals

- Standard NBR series A
- Optional FPM series V

Temperature

From -25 °C to +110 °C

Note

LMP124 filters are provided for vertical mounting



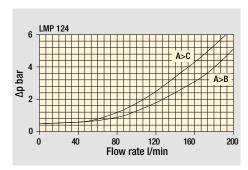
Weights [kg] and volumes [dm3]

Filter series	Weights [kg]					Volumes [dm	1 ³]			
	Length					Length				4
LMP 124		1.70	1.90	2.20	2.70		0.75	0.81	1.11	1.53

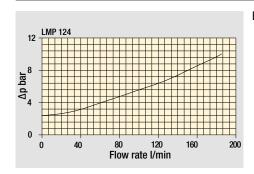


Pressure drop

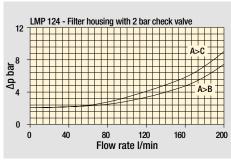
Valves

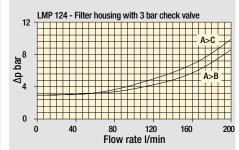


Filter housings Δp pressure drop

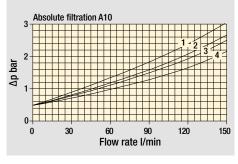


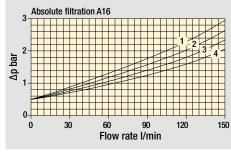
Bypass valve pressure drop

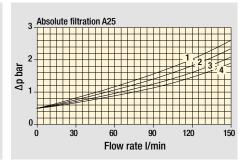




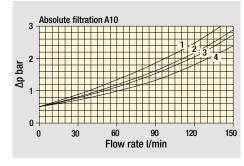
STYLE C - D - E - F

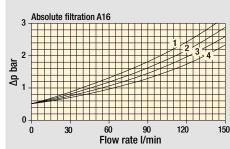


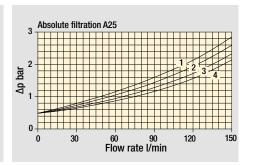




STYLE G-H







The curves are plotted using mineral oil with density of 0.86 kg/dm³ in compliance with ISO 3968. Δp varies proportionally with density.



Flow rates [I/min]

			Filter element design - N series							
Filter series	Length	A03	A06	A10	A16	A25	M25 M60 M90	P10	P25	
	1	39	41	58	60	69	99	84	85	
LMP 124	2	47	53	68	69	77	99	90	91	
LIVIF 124	3	59	61	73	77	86	99	92	93	
	4	70	78	84	86	93	100	94	95	

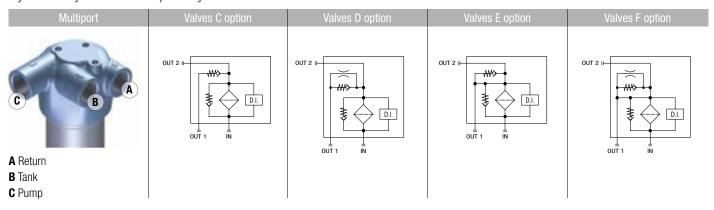
Maximum flow rate for a complete return/suction filter with a pressure drop $\Delta p = 1.2$ bar.

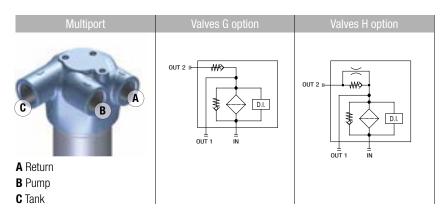
The reference fluid has a kinematic viscosity of 30 mm 2 /s (cSt) and a density of 0.86 kg/dm 3 .

For different pressure drop or fluid viscosity we recommend to use our selection software available on www.mpfiltri.com.

Please, contact our Sales Department for further additional information.

Hydraulic symbols - Multiport styles

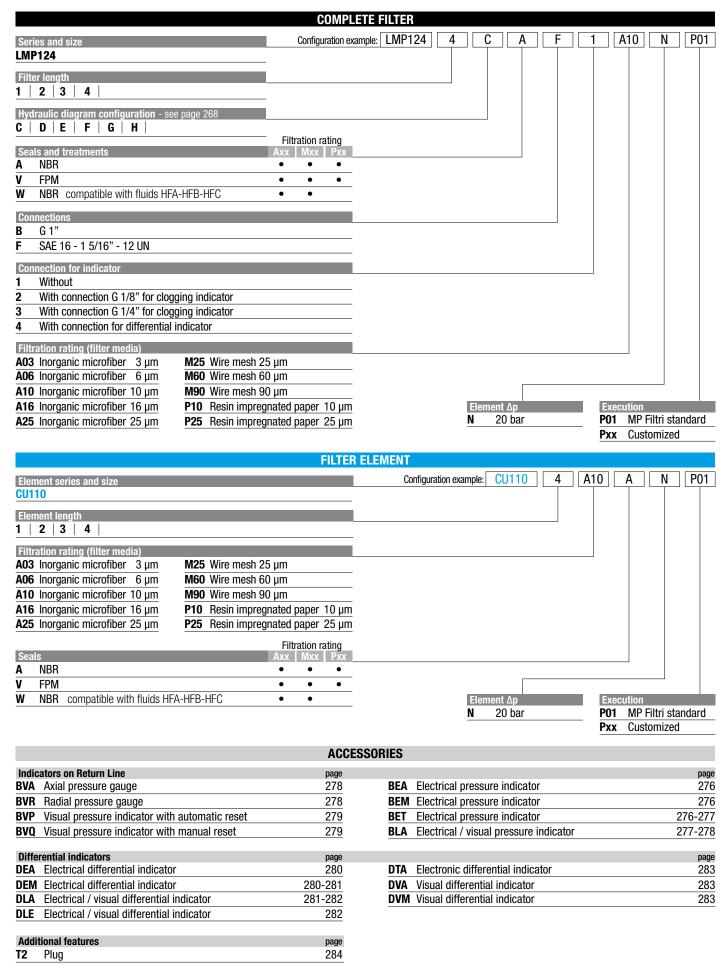




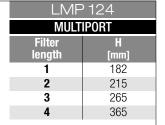




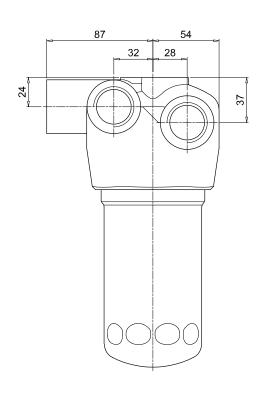
Designation & Ordering code

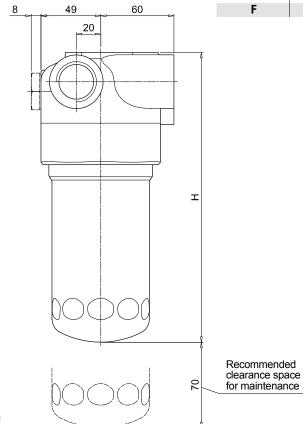


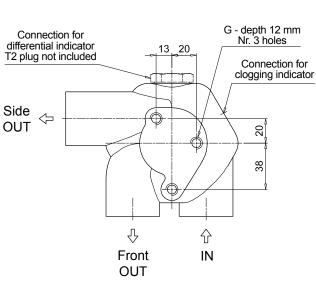
270



Connections	R
В	M10
F	3/8" UNC







Order number for spare parts

LMP 124 MULTIPORT (3c)(3d) 3a (3b) 2 Q.ty: 1 pc. Q.ty: 1 pc. Q.ty: 1 pc. 2 **3** (3a ÷ 3d) 4 Item:

Seal Kit code number NBR FPM

02050479

02050478

Filter

See order table Indicator connection plug NBR FPM

T2V

T2H

Filter

LMP 124 MULTIPORT

Clogging indicators

Introduction

Vacuum indicators
Barometric indicators
Differential indicators

Filter elements are efficient only if their Dirt Holding Capacity is fully exploited. This is achieved by using filter housings equipped with clogging indicators.

These devices trip when the clogging of the filter element causes an increase in pressure drop across the filter element.

The indicator is set to alarm before the element becomes fully clogged.

MP Filtri can supply indicators of the following designs:

- Vacuum switches and gauges
- Pressure switches and gauges
- Differential pressure indicators

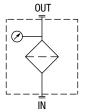
These type of devices can be provided with a visual, electrical or both signals.

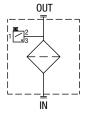
Suitable indicator types

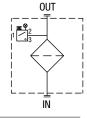
VACUUM INDICATORS

Vacuum indicators are used on the Suction line to check the efficiency of the filter element.

They measure the pressure downstream of the filter element. Standard items are produced with R 1/4" EN 10226 connection. Available products with R 1/8" EN 10226 to be fitted on MPS series.



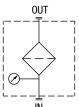


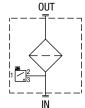


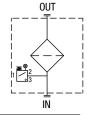
BAROMETRIC INDICATORS

Pressure indicators are used on the Return line to check the efficiency of the filter element.

They measure the pressure upstream of the filter element. Standard items are produced with R 1/8" EN 10226 connection.



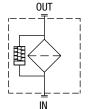


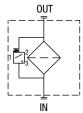


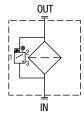
DIFFERENTIAL INDICATORS

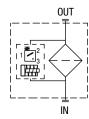
Differential indicators are used on the Pressure line to check the efficiency of the filter element.

Standard items are produced with special connection G 1/2" size. Also available in Stainless Steel models.









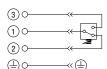
Quick reference guide

	Filter series	Visual indicator	Electrical indicator	Electrical / Visual indicator
Suction line	MRSX 116 - 165 - 166	VVB16P01 VVS16P01	VEB21AA50P01	VLB21AA51P01 VLB21AA52P01 VLB21AA53P01 VLB21AA71P01
Return line	MRSX 116 - 165 - 166 LMP 124 MULTIPORT	BVA25P01 BVR25P01 BVP20HP01 BVQ20HP01	BEA25HA50P01 BEM25HA41P01 BET25HF10P01 BET25HF30P01 BET25HF50P01	BLA25HA51P01 BLA25HA52P01 BLA25HA53P01 BLA25HA71P01

Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol



Materials

Body: BrassBase: Black NylonContacts: SilverSeal: NBR

Technical data

Vacuum setting: -0.21 bar ±10%
 Max working pressure: 10 bar
 Proof pressure: 15 bar

Working temperature: From -25 °C to +80 °C
 Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids
 HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943

- Degree of protection: IP65 according to EN 60529

Electrical data

- Electrical connection: EN 175301-803 - Resistive load: 5 A / 14 Vdc 4 A / 30 Vdc

5 A / 125 Vac 4 A / 250 Vac

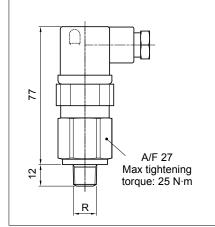
- Available Atex product: II 1GD Ex ia IIC Tx Ex ia IIIC Tx°C X

- CE certification



VL*51 - VL*52 - VL*53 Electrical/Visual Vacuum Indicator

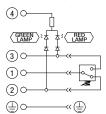
R	Ordering code
EN 10226 - R1/4"	VL A 21 A A xx P01
EN 10226 - R1/8"	VL B 21 A A xx P01



Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol



Materials

Body: Brass
Base: Transparent Nylon
Contacts: Brass - Nylon
Seal: NBR

Technical data

Vacuum setting: -0.21 bar ±10%
Max working pressure: 10 bar
Proof pressure: 15 bar

 Working temperature: From -25 °C to +80 °C
 Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943

- Degree of protection: IP65 according to EN 60529

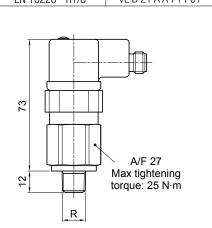
Electrical data

- Electrical connection: EN 175301-803

- Type 51 52 53 - Lamps 24 Vdc 110 Vdc 230 Vac - Resistive load: 1 A / 24 Vdc 1 A / 110 Vdc 1 A / 230 Vac

VL*71

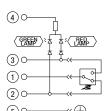
Electrical/Visual Vacuum Indicator			
Connections	Indicator code		
EN 10226 - R1/4"	VL A 21 A A 71 P01		
FN 10226 - R1/8"	VI R 21 A A 71 P01		



Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol



Materials

- Body: Brass
- Base: Black Nylon
- Contacts: Silver
- Seal: NBR

Technical data

Vacuum setting: -0.21 bar ±10%
Max working pressure: 10 bar
Proof pressure: 15 bar

Working temperature: From -25 °C to +80 °C
 Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids

HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943

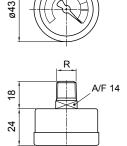
- Degree of protection: IP65 according to EN 60529

Electrical data

- Electrical connection: IEC 61076-2-101 D (M12)

- Lamps 24 Vdc - Resistive load: 0.4 A / 24 Vdc

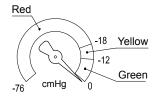




Hydraulic symbol



Dial scale



Conversion to SI units

[cmHg]	[bar]
-12	-0.16
-18	-0.24
-76	-1.01

Materials

Case: Painted Steel
Window: Transparent plastic
Dial: Painted Steel
Pointer: Painted Aluminium

- Pressure connection: Brass

- Pressure element: Bourdon tube Cu-alloy soft soldered

Technical data

- Max working pressure: Static: 7 bar Fluctuating: 6 bar

Short time: 10 bar

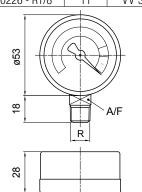
- Working temperature: From -40 °C to +60 °C

- Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids

HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943

Accuracy: Class 2.5 according to EN 13190
 Degree of protection: IP31 according to EN 60529

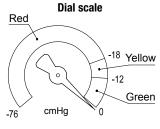
VVR - VVS					
Radial Vacuum Gauge					
R	A/F	Ordering code			
EN 10226 - R1/4"	14	VV R 16 P01			
EN 10226 - R1/8"	11	VV S 16 P01			
8					



Hydraulic symbol



Dial and



Conversion to SI uni	ts
----------------------	----

[cmHg]	[bar]
-12	-0.16
-18	-0.24
-76	-1.01

Materials

Case: Painted Steel
Window: Transparent plastic
Dial: Painted Steel
Pointer: Painted Aluminium

- Pressure connection: Brass

- Pressure element: Bourdon tube Cu-alloy soft soldered

Technical data

- Max working pressure: Static: 7 bar

Fluctuating: 6 bar Short time: 10 bar

Working temperature: From -40 °C to +60 °C
 Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids

HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943
- Accuracy: Class 2.5 according to EN 13190

- Degree of protection: IP31 according to EN 60529

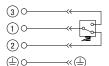
	DESIGNATION 8	& ORDERING CODE							
Series		Configuration example 1:	۷E	Α	21	Α	Α	50	P01
VE Electrical vacuum indicator		Configuration example 2:	٧L	В	21	Α	Α	71	P01
VL Electrical/Visual vacuum indicator		Configuration example 3:	۷V	R	16				P01
VV Vacuum gauge		coringulation oxample of		J ∺					, <u></u>
Type VE - VL	Type VV								
A Connection EN 10226 - R1/4"	A Axial connection EN 10	0226 - R1/4"							
B Connection EN 10226 - R1/8"	B Axial connection EN 10	0226 - R1/8"	_						
	R Radial connection EN	10226 - R1/4"	_						
	S Radial connection EN	10226 - R1/8"	_						
Vacuum setting		VE VI VV							
16 0.16 bar		•							
21 0.21 bar		• •	_						
Seals		VE VI VV							
A NBR		• •							
			_						
Thermostat		VE VL VV	_						
A Without		• •	_						
Electrical connections		VE VL VV							
50 Connection EN 175301-803		•	_						
51 Connection EN 175301-803, transparent	base with lamps 24 Vdc	•	_			Opt			
52 Connection EN 175301-803, transparent	•	•				P01		Filtri sta	
53 Connection EN 175301-803, transparent		•	_			Pxx	Cus	tomized	
71 Connection IEC 61076-2-101 D (M12), b	ack base with lamps 24 Vdc	•	_						

BEA*50 Electrical Pressure Indicator Settings Ordering code 1.5 bar ±10% BE A 15 H A 50 P01 2 bar ±10% BE A 20 H A 50 P01 A/F 27 Max tightening torque: 25 N·m EN 10226 - R1/8"

Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol



Materials

Body: BrassBase: Black NylonContacts: SilverSeal: HNBR

Technical data

Max working pressure: 40 barProof pressure: 60 bar

- Working temperature: From -25 °C to +80 °C - Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids

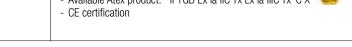
HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943
- Degree of protection: IP65 according to EN 60529

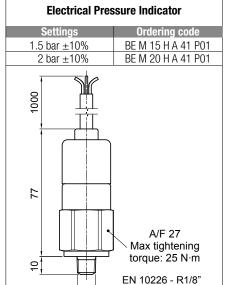
Electrical data

- Electrical connection: EN 175301-803
- Resistive load: 5 A / 14 Vdc 4 A / 30 Vdc

4 A / 30 Vdc 5 A / 125 Vac 4 A / 250 Vac

- Available Atex product: II 1GD Ex ia IIC Tx Ex ia IIIC Tx°C X





BEM*41

Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol



Materials

- Body: Brass
- Base: Black Nylon
- Contacts: Silver
- Seal: HNBR

Technical data

- Max working pressure: 40 bar- Proof pressure: 60 bar

Working temperature: From -25 °C to +80 °C
 Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids

HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943

- Degree of protection: IP67 according to EN 60529

Electrical data

Electrical connection: Four-core cable
 Resistive load: 5 A / 14 Vdc
 4 A / 30 Vdc

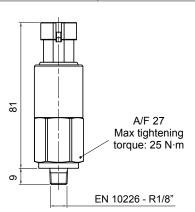
4 A / 30 Vac 5 A / 125 Vac 4 A / 250 Vac

- CE certification

On request this indicator can be provided with main connectors in use for wirings.

BET*10 Electrical Pressure Indicator

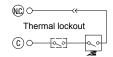
Settings	Ordering code
2 bar ±10%	BE T 20 H F 10 P01
2.5 bar ±10%	BE T 25 H F 10 P01



Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol



Materials

- Body: Brass
- Base: Black Nylon
- Contacts: Silver
- Seal: HNBR

Technical data

Max working pressure: 10 barProof pressure: 15 bar

Working temperature: From -25 °C to +100 °C
 Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids
 HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943

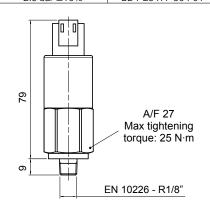
- Degree of protection: IP65 according to EN 60529

Electrical data

- Electrical connection: AMP Superseal series 1.5 - Resistive load: 0.5 A / 48 Vdc - Thermostat condition: Open up to 30 °C

- CE certification

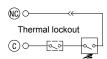




Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol



Materials

- Body: Brass - Base: Black Nylon - Contacts: Silver **HNBR** - Seal:

Technical data

- Max working pressure: 10 bar - Proof pressure: 15 bar

- Working temperature: From -25 °C to +100 °C - Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943

- Degree of protection: IP65 according to EN 60529

Electrical data

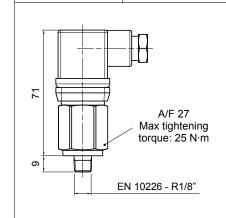
- Electrical connection: Deutsch DT-04-2-P - Resistive load: 0.5 A / 48 Vdc - Thermostat condition: Open up to 30 °C

- CE certification

BET*50

Electrical Pressure Indicator

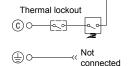
Settings	Ordering code
2 bar ±10%	BE T 20 H F 50 P01
2.5 bar +10%	BE T 25 H F 50 P01



Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol



Materials

- Body: Brass - Base: Black Nylon - Contacts: Silver **HNBR** - Seal:

Technical data

- Max working pressure: 10 bar - Proof pressure: 15 bar

- Working temperature: From -25 °C to +100 °C - Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids

HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943

- Degree of protection: IP65 according to EN 60529

Electrical data

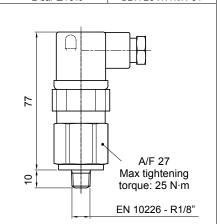
EN 175301-803 - Electrical connection: - Resistive load: 0.5 A / 48 Vdc - Thermostat condition: Open up to 30 °C

- CE certification

BL*51 - BL*52 - BL*53

Electrical/Visual Pressure Indicator

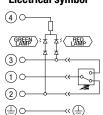
Settings	Ordering code
1.5 bar ±10%	BL A 15 H A xx P01
2 bar ±10%	BL A 20 H A xx P01



Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol



Materials

- Body: Brass

- Base: Transparent Nylon - Contacts: Silver

HNBR - Seal:

Technical data

- Max working pressure: 40 bar 60 bar - Proof pressure:

- Working temperature: From -25 °C to +80 °C - Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids

HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943

- Degree of protection: IP65 according to EN 60529

Electrical data

- Electrical connection: EN 175301-803

51 - Type 52 53 230 Vac - Lamps 24 Vdc 110 Vdc - Resistive load: 1 A / 24 Vdc 1 A / 110 Vdc 1 A / 230 Vac

BAROMETRIC INDICATORS

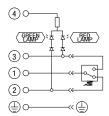
Dimensions

BL*71 **Electrical/Visual Pressure Indicator** Settings Ordering code 1.5 bar ±10% BL A 15 H A 71 P01 2 bar ±10% BL A 20 H A 71 P01 73 A/F 27 Max tightening 9 torque: 25 N·m EN 10226 - R1/8"

Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol



Materials

- Body: Brass - Base: Black Nylon - Contacts: Silver **HNBR** - Seal:

Technical data

- Max working pressure: 40 bar - Proof pressure: 60 bar

From -25 °C to +80 °C - Working temperature: - Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943 - Degree of protection: IP65 according to EN 60529

Electrical data

- Electrical connection: IEC 61076-2-101 D (M12)

- Lamps: 24 Vdc - Resistive load: 0.4 A / 24 Vdc

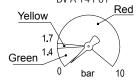
BVA **Axial Pressure Gauge** <u>Se</u>ttings Ordering code 1.4 bar ±10% BV A 14 P01 2.5 bar ±10% BV A 25 P01 ø 43 EN 10226 - R1/8" 15 A/F 11 25

Hydraulic symbol

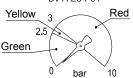


Dial scale

BV A 14 P01



BV A 25 P01



Materials

- Case: Painted Steel - Window: Transparent plastic - Dial: Painted Steel - Pointer: Painted Aluminium

- Pressure connection: Brass

- Pressure element: Bourdon tube Cu-alloy soft soldered

Technical data

- Max working pressure: Static: 7 bar

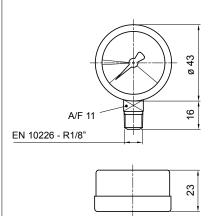
Fluctuating: 6 bar Short time: 10 bar

From -40 °C to +60 °C - Working temperature: - Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids

HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943 Class 2.5 according to EN 13190

- Accuracy: - Degree of protection: IP31 according to EN 60529

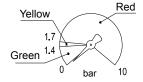
DVK					
Radial Pressure Gauge					
Settings	Ordering code				
1.4 bar ±10%	BV R 14 P01				
2.5 bar ±10%	BV R 25 P01				



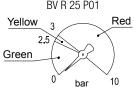
Hydraulic symbol



Dial scale BV R 14 P01



BV R 25 P01



Materials

- Case: Painted Steel - Window: Transparent plastic - Dial: Painted Steel - Pointer: Painted Aluminium

- Pressure connection: Brass

Bourdon tube Cu-alloy soft soldered - Pressure element:

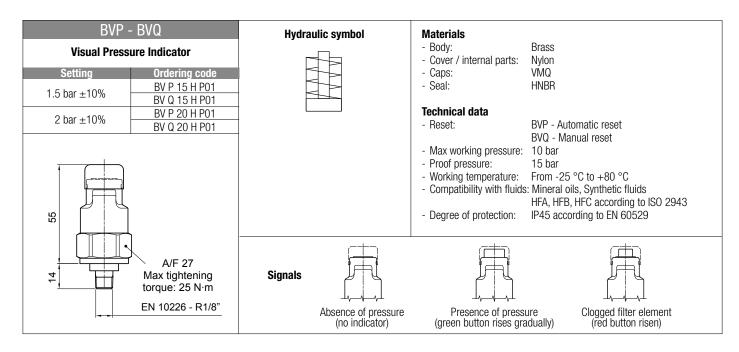
Technical data

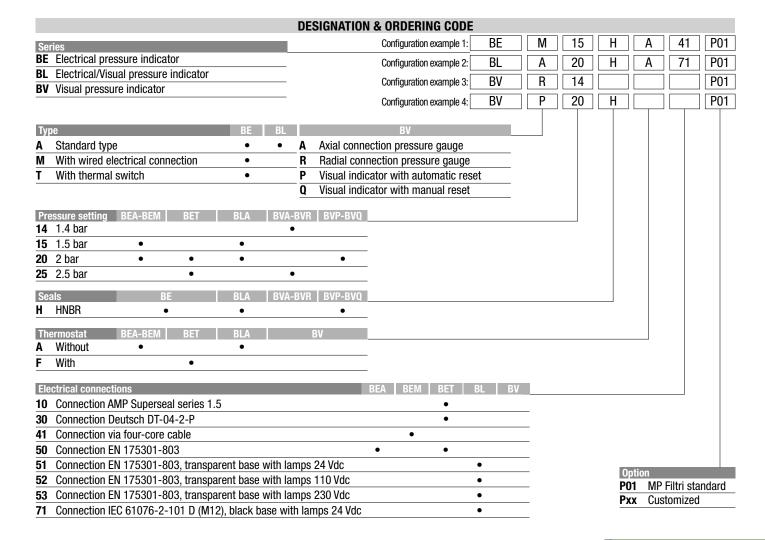
- Max working pressure: Static: 7 bar

Fluctuating: 6 bar Short time: 10 bar

From -40 °C to +60 °C - Working temperature: - Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids

HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943 Class 2.5 according to EN 13190 - Accuracy: - Degree of protection: IP31 according to EN 60529



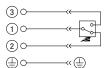


Electrical Differential Indicator Settings Ordering code 2 bar ±10% DE A 20 x A 50 P01 A/F 30 Max tightening torque: 65 N·m

Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol



Materials

Body: Brass
Base: Black Nylon
Contacts: Silver
Seal: HNBR - FPM

Technical data

Max working pressure: 420 barProof pressure: 630 barBurst pressure: 1260 bar

Working temperature: From -25 °C to +110 °C
 Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids
 HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943

- Degree protection: IP66 according to EN 60529 IP69K according to ISO 20653

Electrical data

- Electrical connection: EN 175301-803 - Resistive load: 0.2 A / 115 Vdc

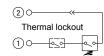
Settings Ordering code 2 bar ±10% DE M 20 xx 10 P01 A/F 28 Max tightening torque: 65 N·m

DEM*10

Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol



Materials

- Body: Brass
- Base: Black Nylon
- Contacts: Silver
- Seal: HNBR - FPM

Technical data

Max working pressure: 420 barProof pressure: 630 barBurst pressure: 1260 bar

Working temperature: From -25 °C to +110 °C
 Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids

HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943

- Degree protection: IP66 according to EN 60529

Electrical data

- Electrical connection: AMP Superseal series 1.5

- Resistive load: 0.2 A / 115 Vdc

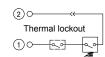
- Switching type: Normally open contacts (NC on request)
- Thermal lockout: Normally open up to 30 °C (option "F")

DEM*20							
Electrical Differential Indicator							
Settings 2 bar ±10%	Ordering code DEM20xx20P01						
8	A/F 28 Max tightening torque: 65 N·m						

Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol



Materials

- Body: Brass
- Base: Black Nylon
- Contacts: Silver
- Seal: HNBR - FPM

Technical data

- Max working pressure: 420 bar- Proof pressure: 630 bar- Burst pressure: 1260 bar

- Working temperature: From -25 °C to +110 °C - Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids

HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943
- Degree protection: IP66 according to EN 60529

Electrical data

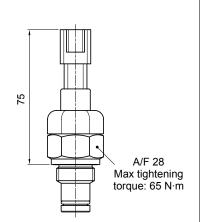
- Electrical connection: AMP Time junior - Resistive load: 0.2 A / 115 Vdc

Switching type:
 Thermal lockout:
 Normally open contacts (NC on request)
 Normally open up to 30 °C (option "F")

DEM*30

Electrical Differential Indicator

Settings	Ordering code
2 bar ±10%	DE M 20 xx 30 P01



Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol



Materials

- Body: Brass
- Base: Black Nylon
- Contacts: Silver
- Seal: HNBR - FPM

Technical data

Max working pressure: 420 barProof pressure: 630 barBurst pressure: 1260 bar

Working temperature: From -25 °C to +110 °C
 Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids

HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943
- Degree protection: IP66 according to EN 60529

Electrical data

Electrical connection: Deutsch DT-04-2-P
 Resistive load: 0.2 A / 115 Vdc

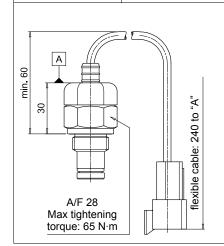
Switching type:
 Thermal lockout:
 Normally open up to 30 °C (option "F")

DEM*35

Electrical Differential Indicator

 Settings
 Ordering code

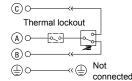
 2 bar ±10%
 DE M 20 xx 35 P01



Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol



Materials

Body: Brass
Base: Black Nylon
Contacts: Silver
Seal: HNBR - FPM

Technical data

Max working pressure: 420 barProof pressure: 630 barBurst pressure: 1260 bar

Working temperature: From -25 °C to +110 °C
 Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids

HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943

- Degree protection: IP66 according to EN 60529

Electrical data

- Electrical connection: Deutsch DT-04-3-P
- Resistive load: 0.2 A / 115 Vdc
- Switching type: SPDT contact

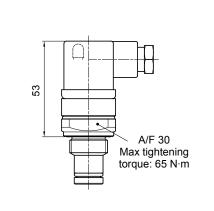
- Thermal lockout: Normally open up to 30 °C (option "F")

DLA*51 - DLA*52

Electrical/Visual Differential Indicator

 Settings
 Ordering code

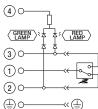
 2 bar ±10%
 DL A 20 x A xx P01



Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol



Materials

- Body: Brass

Base: Transparent NylonContacts: SilverSeal: HNBR - FPM

Technical data

Max working pressure: 420 barProof pressure: 630 barBurst pressure: 1260 bar

Working temperature: From -25 °C to +110 °C
 Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids

HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943
- Degree protection: IP66 according to EN 60529
IP69K according to ISO 20653

Electrical data

- Electrical connection: EN 175301-803 - Type 51 52 - Lamps 24 Vdc 110 Vdc - Resistive load: 1 A / 24 Vdc 1 A / 110 Vdc

50

DLA*71 Electrical/Visual Differential Indicator Settings Ordering code 2 bar ±10% DL A 20 x A 71 P01

A/F 30

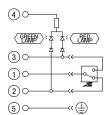
Max tightening

torque: 65 N·m

Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol



Materials

- Body: Brass - Base: Black Nylon - Contacts: Silver HNBR - FPM - Seal:

Technical data

- Max working pressure: 420 bar - Proof pressure: 630 bar - Burst pressure: 1260 bar

From -25 °C to +110 °C - Working temperature: - Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943 IP65 according to EN 60529 - Degree protection: IP69K according to ISO 20653

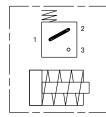
Electrical data

- Electrical connection: IEC 61076-2-101 D (M12)

- Lamps 24 Vdc - Resistive load: 0.4 A / 24 Vdc

DLE*A50 **Electrical/Visual Differential Indicator** Settings Ordering code 2 bar ±10% DL E 20 x A 50 P01 59 58

Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol

(2) 0-

Materials

- Body: Brass - Base: Black Nylon - Contacts: Silver HNBR - FPM - Seal:

Technical data

- Max working pressure: 420 bar - Proof pressure: 630 bar - Burst pressure: 1260 bar

From -25 °C to +110 °C - Working temperature: - Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids

HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943

- Degree protection: IP65 according to EN 60529

Electrical data

- Electrical connections: EN 175301-803 5 A / 250 Vac - Resistive load: - Available the connector with lamps

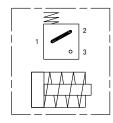
DLE*F50

A/F 32 Max tightening torque: 95 N·m

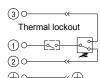
Electrical/Visual Differential Indicator

Settings	Ordering code
2 bar ±10%	DL E 20 x F 50 P01
28	A/F 32 Max tightening torque: 95 N·m

Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol



Materials

- Body: Brass - Base: Black Nylon - Contacts: Silver HNBR - FPM - Seal:

Technical data

- Max working pressure: 420 bar - Proof pressure: 630 bar - Burst pressure: 1260 bar

From -25 °C to +110 °C - Working temperature: - Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943

- Degree protection: IP65 according to EN 60529

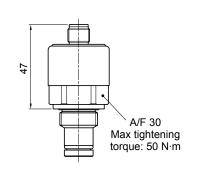
Electrical data

- Electrical connections: EN 175301-803 - Resistive load: 5 A / 250 Vac - Thermal lockout setting: +30 °C

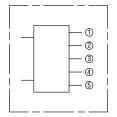


DTA*70 **Electronic Differential Indicator**

Settings	Ordering code
2 har +10%	DT A 20 x x 70 P01



Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol

-0(

+24 Vdc

4 ÷ 20 mA

0 Vdc

Materials

- Body: Brass - Internal parts: Brass - Nylon - Contacts: Silver HNBR - FPM - Seal:



Technical data

- Max working pressure: 420 bar - Proof pressure: 630 bar - Burst pressure: 1260 bar

- Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids

HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943 - Degree protection: IP67 according to EN 60529

Electrical data

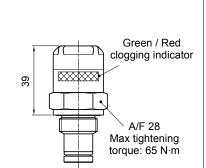
IEC 61076-2-101 D (M12) - Electrical connection:

- Power supply: 24 Vdc

- Analogue output: From 4 to 20 mA

- Thermal lockout: 30 °C (all output signals stalled up to 30 °C)

DVA **Visual Differential Indicator** Settings Ordering code 2 bar ±10% DV A 20 x P01



Hydraulic symbol

(5)0-



Materials

- Body: Brass - Internal parts: Brass - Nylon - Contacts: Silver HNBR - FPM - Seal:

Technical data

- Reset: Automatic reset - Max working pressure: 420 bar - Proof pressure: 630 bar 1260 bar - Burst pressure:

- Working temperature: From -25 °C to +110 °C - Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids

HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943

- Degree protection: IP65 according to EN 60529

DVM **Hydraulic symbol Visual Differential Indicator**



Materials	
- Body:	Brass
- Internal parts:	Brass - Nylon
- Contacts:	Silver
- Seal:	HNBR - FPM

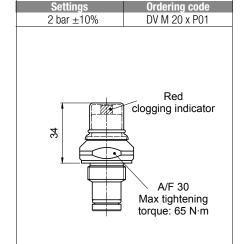
Technical data

- Reset: Manual reset - Max working pressure: 420 bar - Proof pressure: 630 bar - Burst pressure: 1260 bar

From -25 °C to +110 °C - Working temperature: - Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oils, Synthetic fluids

HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943

- Degree protection: IP65 according to EN 60529



Settinas

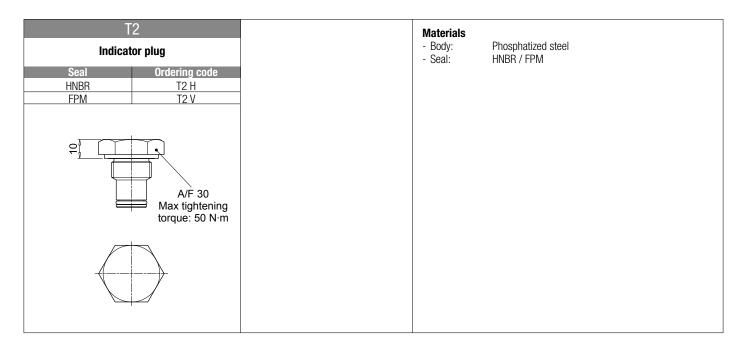


DIFFERENTIAL INDICATORS

Dimensions

FPM

(284)



DESIGNATION & ORDERING CODE - DIFFERENTIAL INDICATORS	
Series Configuration example 1: DE M 20	H F 50 P01
DE Electrical differential indicator Configuration example 2: DL E 20	V A 71 P01
DI Electrical Migual differential indicator	
DT Electronic differential indicator Configuration example 3: DT A 20	H F 70 P01
DV Visual differential indicator Configuration example 4: DV M 20	V P01
Type DE DL DT DV	
A Standard type • • • A With automatic reset	
M With wired electrical connection • M With manual reset	
E For high power supply	
Pressure setting	
20 2 bar	
Seals	
<u>H</u> HNBR	
<u>V FPM</u>	
Thermostat DEA DEM DLA DLE DT DV	
A Without • • • •	
F With thermostat • •	
Electrical connections DEA DEM DLA DLE DT DV	
10 Connection AMP Superseal series 1.5	
20 Connection AMP Timer Junior	
30 Connection Deutsch DT-04-2-P	
35 Connection Deutsch DT-04-3-P	
50 Connection EN 175301-803 • •	
51 Connection EN 175301-803, transparent base with lamps 24 Vdc •	
52 Connection EN 175301-803, transparent base with lamps 110 Vdc	Option
70 Connection IEC 61076-2-101 D (M12)	P01 MP Filtri standard
71 Connection IEC 61076-2-101 D (M12), black base with lamps 24 Vdc •	Pxx Customized
DESIGNATION & ORDERING CODE - DIFFERENTIAL INDICATOR PLUG	
Series Configuration example T2 H	
T2 Indicator plug	
Seals	

MPFILTRI

DIFFERENTIAL INDICATORS



Clogging indicators are devices that check the life time of the filter elements. They measure the pressure drop through the filter element directly connected to the filter housing.

These devices trip when the clogging of the filter element causes a pressure drop increasing across the filter element.

Filter elements are efficient only if their Dirt Holding Capacity is fully exploited. This is achieved by using filter housings equipped with clogging indicators. The indicator is set to alarm before the element becomes fully clogged.

MP Filtri can supply indicators of the following designs:

- Vacuum switches and gauges
- Pressure switches and gauges
- Differential pressure indicators

These type of devices can be provided with a visual, electrical or both signals. The electronic differential pressure clogging indicator is also available. It provides both analogical 4-20 mA output and digital warning (75% of clogging) and alarm (clogging) outputs.



Clogging Indicators





Clogging indicators

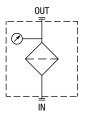


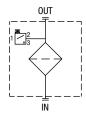
Suitable indicator types

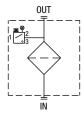
VACUUM INDICATORS

Vacuum indicators are used on the Suction line to check the efficiency of the filter element.

They measure the pressure downstream of the filter element. Standard items are produced with R 1/4" EN 10226 connection. Available products with R 1/8" EN 10226 to be fitted on MPS series.



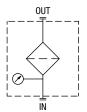


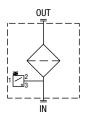


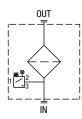
BAROMETRIC INDICATORS

Pressure indicators are used on the Return line to check the efficiency of the filter element.

They measure the pressure upstream of the filter element. Standard items are produced with R 1/8" EN 10226 connection.





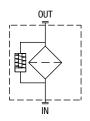


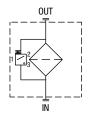
DIFFERENTIAL INDICATORS

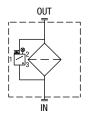
Differential indicators are used on the Pressure line to check the efficiency of the filter element.

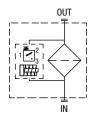
They measure the pressure upstream and downstream of the filter element (differential pressure).

Standard items are produced with special connection G 1/2" size. Also available in Stainless Steel models.









CLOGGING INDICATORS

Filter family	Filter series		Visual indicator	Electrical indicator	Electrical / Visual indicator	Electronic indicator	NOL GOIDL
SUCTION	SF2 250 SF2 500	- 350 - 501 - 503 - 504 - 505 - 535 - 540	VVA16P01 VVR16P01	VEA21AA50P01	VLA21AA51P01 VLA21AA52P01 VLA21AA53P01 VLA21AA71P01	muloator	
0,		PTX-MPF-MPT with bypass 1.75 bar h bypass 1.75 bar	BVA14P01 BVR14P01 BVP20HP01 BVQ20HP01	BEA15HA50P01 BEM15HA41P01	BLA15HA51P01 BLA15HA52P01 BLA15HA53P01 BLA15HA71P01		-
RETURN FILTERS		PTX-MPF-MPT with bypass 3 bar h bypass 2.5 bar	BVA25P01 BVR25P01 BVP20HP01 BVQ20HP01	BEA20HA50P01 BEM20HA41P01	BLA20HA51P01 BLA20HA52P01 BLA20HA53P01 BLA20HA71P01		
	MPLX FRI 025	- 040 - 100 - 250 - 630 - 850	DVA20xP01 DVM20xP01	DEA20xA50P01 DEM20xAxxP01	DLA20xA51P01 DLA20xA52P01 DLA20xA71P01 DLE20xA50P01 DLE20xF50P01	DTA20xF70P01	
SUCTION	Suction line	MRSX 116 - 165 - 166	VVB16P01 VVS16P01	VEB21AA50P01	VLB21AA51P01 VLB21AA52P01 VLB21AA53P01 VLB21AA71P01		-
RETURN / SUCTION FILTERS	Return line	MRSX 116 - 165 - 166 LMP 124 MULTIPORT	BVA25P01 BVR25P01 BVP20HP01 BVQ20HP01	BEA25HA50P01 BEM25HA41P01 BET25HF10P01 BET25HF30P01 BET25HF50P01	BLA25HA51P01 BLA25HA52P01 BLA25HA53P01 BLA25HA71P01		_
	Suction line	MPS 050 - 070 - 100 - 150 MPS 200 - 250 - 300 - 350	VVB16P01 VVS16P01	VEB21AA50P01	VLB21AA51P01 VLB21AA52P01 VLB21AA53P01 VLB21AA71P01		
SPIN-ON FILTERS	Return line	MPS 050 - 070 - 100 - 150 MPS 200 - 250 - 300 - 350	BVA14P01 BVR14P01 BVP20HP01 BVQ20HP01	BEA15HA50P01 BEM15HA41P01	BLA15HA51P01 BLA15HA52P01 BLA15HA53P01 BLA15HA71P01		
	In-line	MPS 051 - 071 - 101 - 151 MPS 301 - 351 MSH 050 - 070 - 100 - 150	DVA12xP01 DVM12xP01	DEA12xA50P01 DEM12xAxxP01	DLA12xA51P01 DLA12xA52P01 DLA12xA71P01 DLE12xA50P01 DLE12xF50P01		_
MEDIUM E FILTERS	With bypass valve	LMP 110 - 112 - 116 - 118 - 119 MULTIPORT LMP 120 - 122 - 123 MULTIPORT LMP 210 - 211 - LDP LMP 400 - 401 & 430 - 431 LMP 900 - 901 LMP 902 - 903 LMP 950 - 951 LMP 952 - 953 - 954 LMD 211 - 400 - 401 - 431 - 951 - LDD	DVA20xP01 DVM20xP01	DEA20xA50P01 DEM20xAxxP01	DLA20xA51P01 DLA20xA52P01 DLA20xA71P01 DLE20xA50P01 DLE20xF50P01	DTA20xF70P01	
LOW & N PRESSURE	Without bypass valve	LMP 110 - 112 - 116 - 118 - 119 MULTIPORT LMP 120 - 122 - 123 MULTIPORT LMP 210 - 211 - LDP LMP 400 - 401 & 430 - 431 LMP 900 - 901 LMP 902 - 903 LMP 950 - 951 LMP 952 - 953 - 954 LMD 211 - 400 - 401 - 431 - 951 - LDD	DVA50xP01 DVM50xP01	DEA50xA50P01 DEM50xAxxP01	DLA50xA51P01 DLA50xA52P01 DLA50xA71P01 DLE50xA50P01 DLE50xF50P01	DTA50xF70P01	Hazardous area electronic indicator
ESSURE ERS	With bypass valve	FMP 039 - 065 - 135 - 320 FHP 010 - 011 - 065 - 135 - 320 - 500 FMM 050 - 150 FHA 051 FHM 006 - 007 - 010 - 050 - 065 - 135 - 320 - 500 FHB 050 - 135 - 320 FHF 325 FHD 021 - 051 - 326 - 333	DVA50xP01 DVM50xP01	DEA50xA50P01 DEM50xAxxP01	DLA50xA51P01 DLA50xA52P01 DLA50xA71P01 DLE50xA50P01 DLE50xF50P01	DTA50xF70P01	DEH50xA48P01 DEH50xA49P01 DEH50xA70P01 DEH70xA48P01 DEH70xA49P01 DEH70xA70P01
HIGH PRESSURE FILTERS	Without bypass valve	FMP 039 - 065 - 135 - 320 FHP 010 - 011 - 065 - 135 - 320 - 500 FMM 050 - 150 FHA 051 FHM 006 - 007 - 010 - 050 - 065 - 135 - 320 - 500 FHB 050 - 135 - 320 FHF 325 FHD 021 - 051 - 326 - 333	DVA70xP01 DVM70xP01	DEA70xA50P01 DEM70xAxxP01	DLA70xA51P01 DLA70xA52P01 DLA70xA71P01 DLE70xA50P01 DLE70xF50P01	DTA70xF70P01	DEH50xA48P01 DEH50xA49P01 DEH50xA70P01 DEH70xA48P01 DEH70xA49P01 DEH70xA70P01
INLESS STEEL 3H PRESSURE FILTERS	With bypass valve	FZH 010 - 011 - 039 FZP 039 - 136 FZX 011 FZB 039 FZM 039 FZD 051	DVX50xP01 DVY50xP01	DEX50xA50P01	DLX50xA51P01 DLX50xA52P01		DEH50xA48P01 DEH50xA49P01 DEH50xA70P01 DEH70xA48P01 DEH70xA49P01 DEH70xA70P01
STAINLE HIGH P	Without bypass valve	FZH 010 - 011 - 039 FZP 039 - 136 FZB 039 FZM 039 FZD 010 - 021 - 051	DVX70xP01 DVY70xP01	DEX70xA50P01	DLX70xA51P01 DLX70xA52P01		DEH50xA48P01 DEH50xA49P01 DEH50xA70P01 DEH70xA48P01 DEH70xA49P01 DEH70xA70P01











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PASSION TO PERFORM

