CAT 1R-1808 FILTER ANALYSIS

J. Gutzwiller, A. Patel, C. Laufer Caterpillar Surveillance Panel Meeting October 7th, 2016

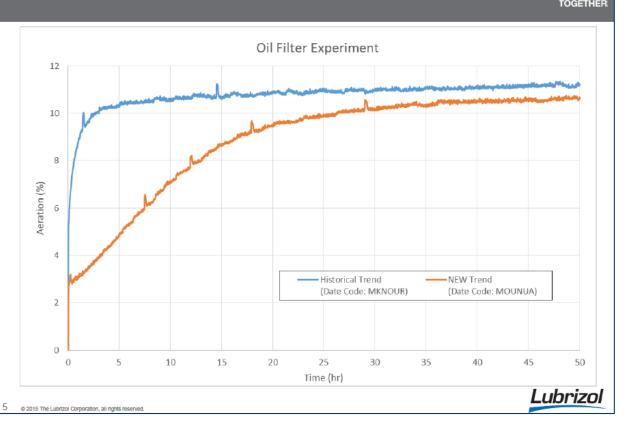


Performance you can rely on.



Slide from LZ showing new aeration profile trend (orange line) with new filters. Old filters appeared to produce a different type of profile (blue line) where there is a steep rise and quick plateau.

Test Results (OS265386)



Goal, samples, and methodology



<u>Goal</u>: To examine the filter media and assess if there are reasons that could contribute to the new aeration profile.

Two 1R-1808 samples available to analyze: NRNAUE/040513 and MDNEUL/290316

Methods:

- Filter housings were cut open for visual observation (number of pleats, color, etc)
- Optical microscopy, digital scale
- Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)
- Energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS)





Highlights from analysis



Media attribute	Remark	"old" NRNAUE/ 0405 <u>13</u>	"new" MDNEUL/ 2903 <u>16</u>
Open surface area [%]	Pore sizes ranged from about 20-80 microns for both filter samples but were difficult to accurately represent. Instead, open surface area in the first layer of filter media was measured and it was found that the new 2016 filter had more open space than the old 2013 filter sample on the inlet side, which may translate to less bubble breakage. Lower density, more open space was also observed in the cross-section of new 2016 filters.	18-26	27-37
# pleats	More pleats in 2013 mean more surface area of filter per unit oil flow.	78	77
Glass fiber content	2016 filters contained about 50% more glass fibers than the 2013 filters on the inlet and outlet sides. The added stiffness from the extra glass fiber could contribute to why there are less folds in the 2016 filter.	~0.4	~0.6
Glue bead width and depth [mm]	Both glue bead width and depth values were higher for the 2016 filters compared to the 2013 filters. Consistent with remark re: # pleats: less surface area of filter than an oil sees for new 2016 filter.	w 3.7, d 6.8	w 6.5, d 9.6

- Details such as images, raw data, and standard deviations can be found in the Appendix.
- Additional properties such as media thickness and density were also measured but were found to not be significantly different for the two filters.

Summary of key points



Open space in first layer of fibers (pictured below, w/ medians of 5 measurements for each filter):
 2013: 17.67% vs. 2016: 27.23%
 Image: the standard sta

Cross section measurements of open space show similar trend. See appendix 1g for raw data.

- Less densely packed fibers can contribute to larger post-filter bubble size distribution. Larger bubbles
 will exit the oil in the sump faster and therefore, steady state aeration will be slower to reach, and could
 therefore, exhibit a slow-to-rise aeration profile (orange line in slide 2). Conversely, smaller bubbles will
 have a greater tendency to remain in the oil and therefore, the oil will quickly aerate (see first few hours
 of blue line in slide 2).
- <u>Recommendation</u>: Understand manufacturing process of filters for improved control of filter properties with target for original properties. Run experiments to confirm/disprove hypothesis.

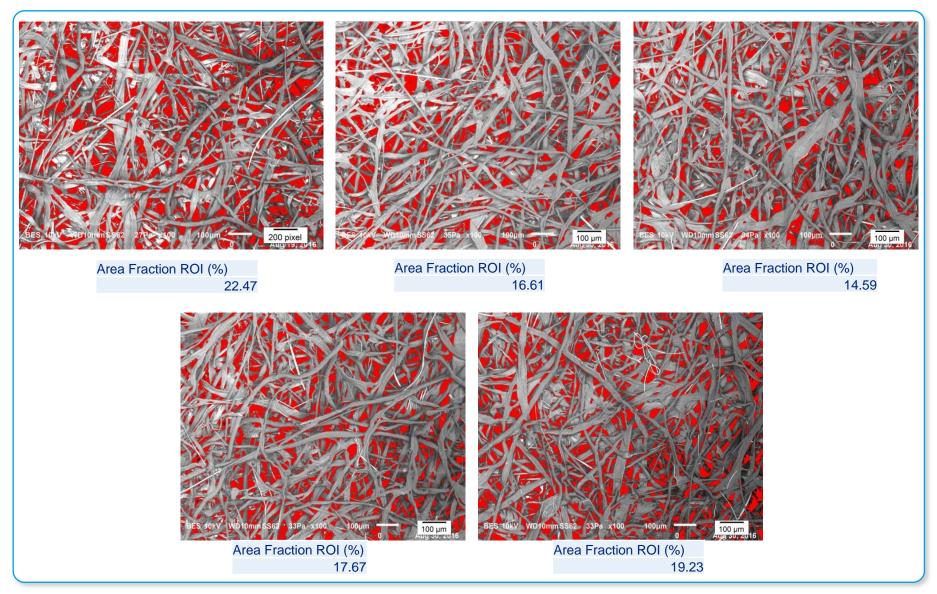
Appendix



- 1. Open area fractions
 - a. 2013 inlet area fraction
 - b. 2013 outlet area fraction
 - c. 2013 cross section area fraction
 - d. 2016 inlet area fraction
 - e. 2016 outlet area fraction
 - f. 2016 cross section area fraction
 - g. Summary of open area measurements
- 2. Glue beading measurements (width and depth)
- 3. Si content from EDS analysis
- 4. Filter media thickness
- 5. Pore size measurements
- 6. Filter density

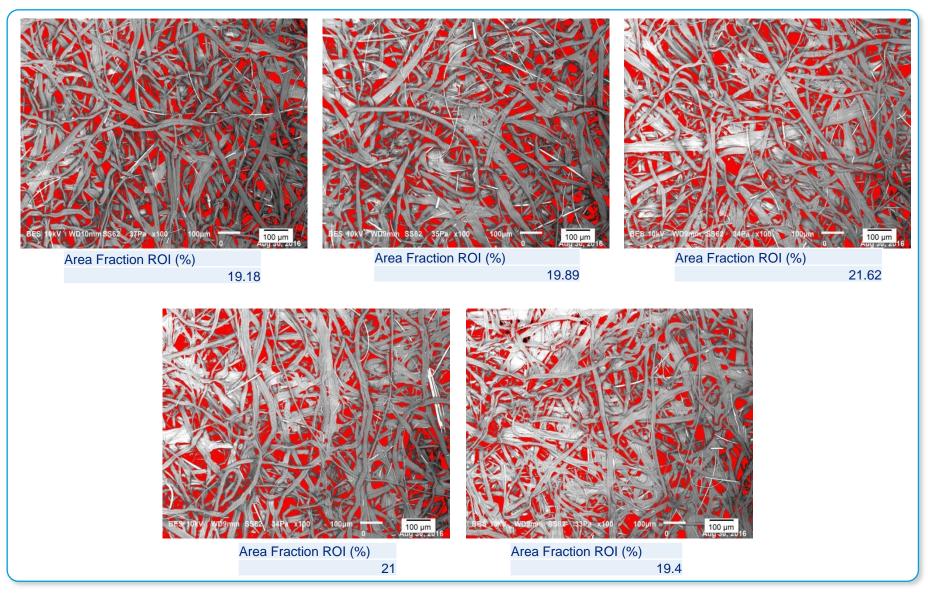
Appendix 1a: 2013 Inlet area fraction





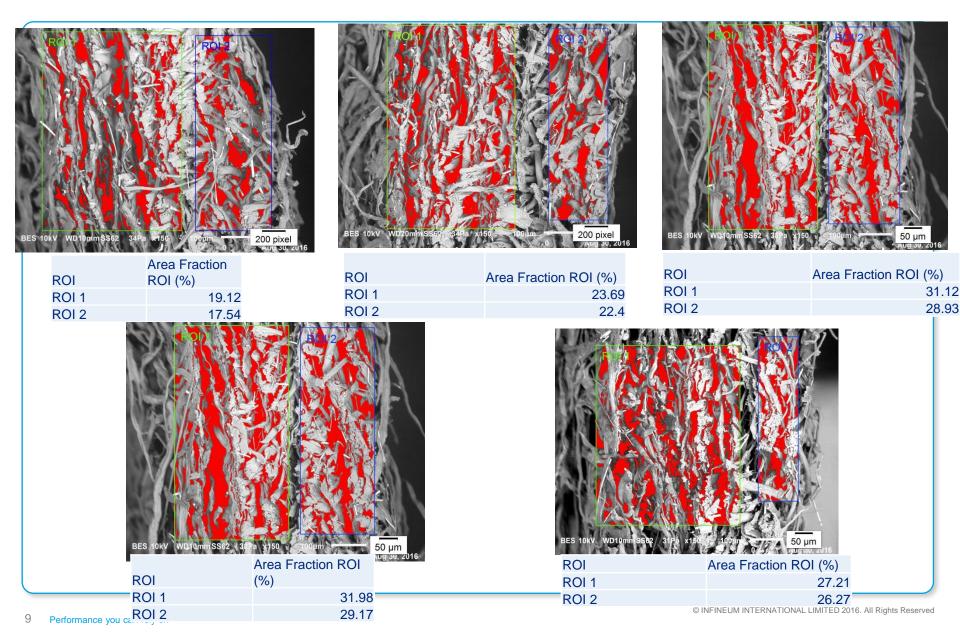
Appendix 1b: 2013 Outlet Area Fraction





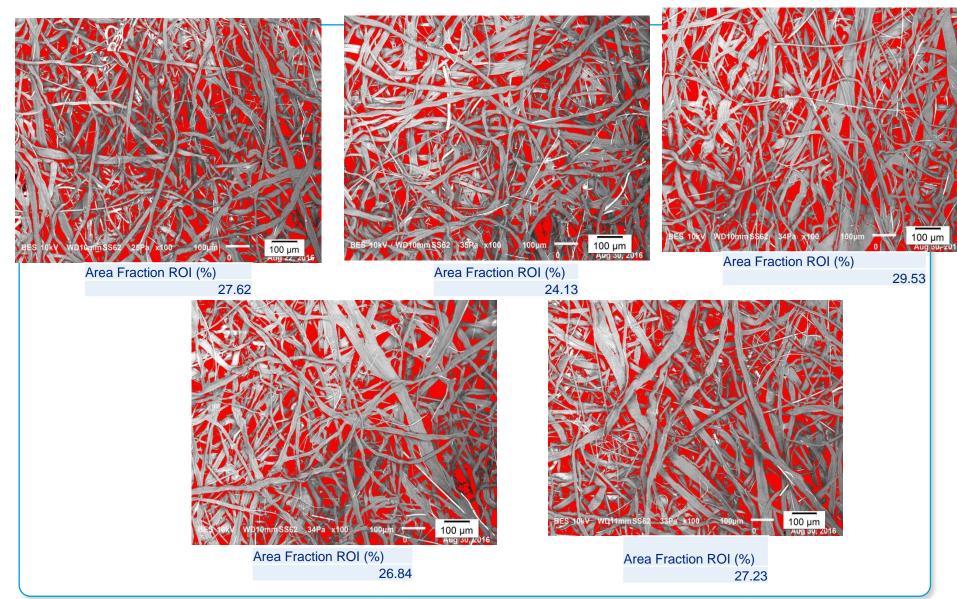
Appendix 1c: 2013 Cross-section Area Fraction





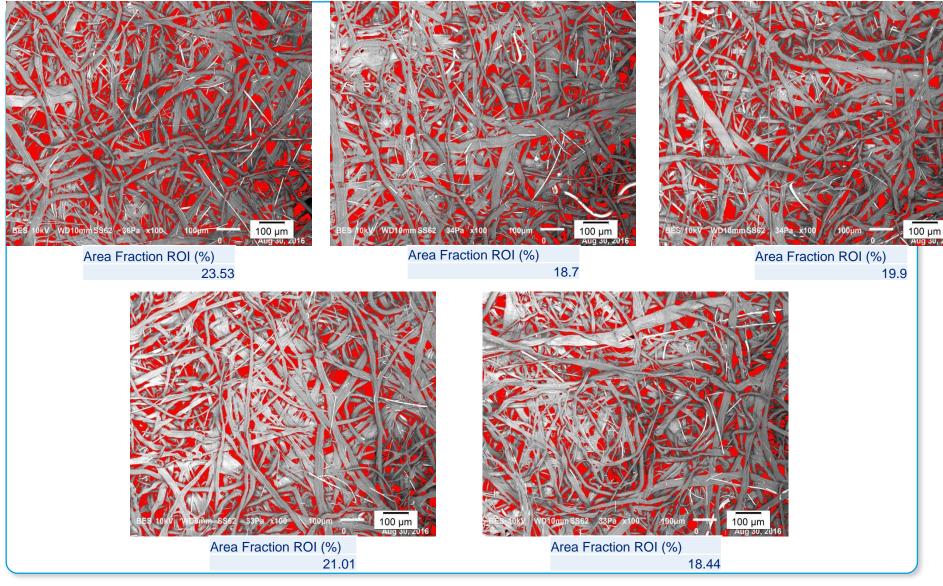
Appendix 1d: 2016 Inlet Area Fraction





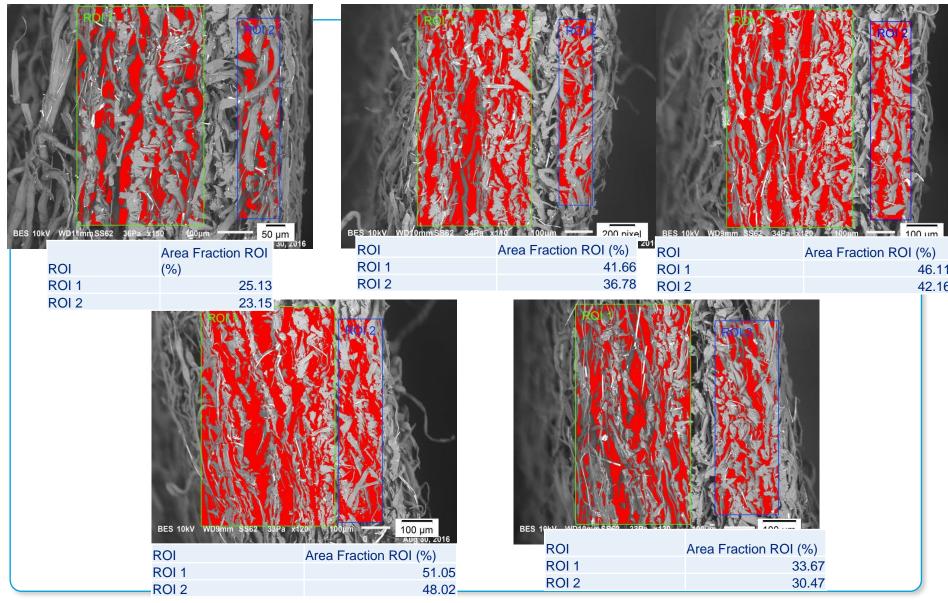
Appendix 1e: 2016 Outlet Area Fraction





Appendix 1f: 2016 Cross-section Area Fraction

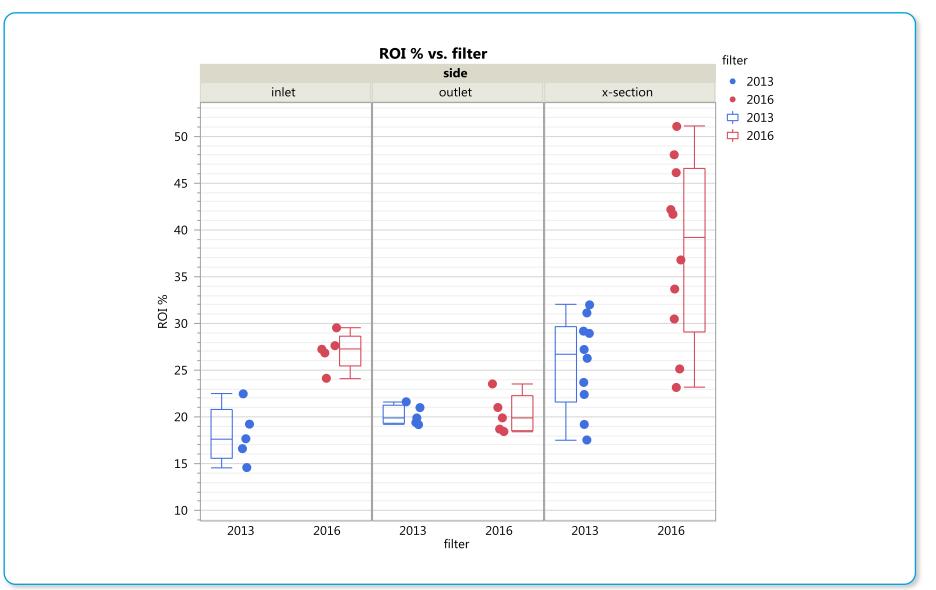




© INFINEUM INTERNATIONAL LIMITED 2016. All Rights Reserved

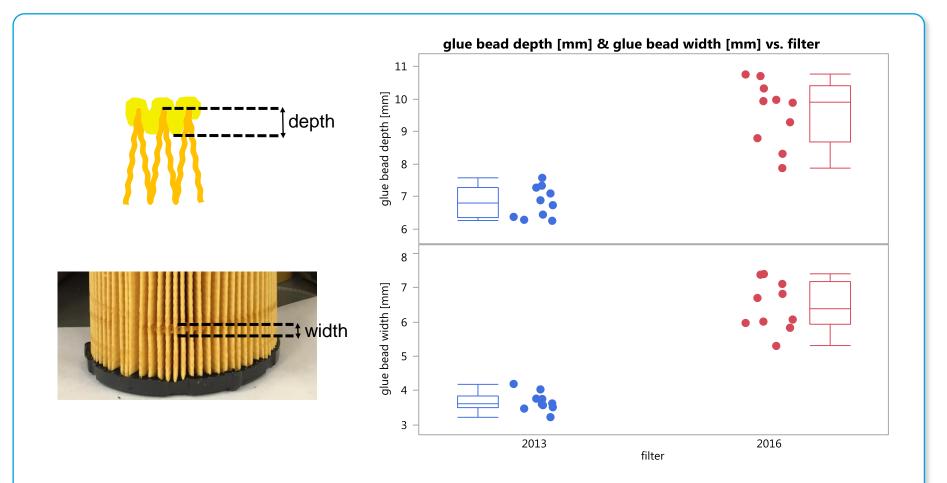
Appendix 1g: Summary of open area measurements





Appendix 2: Glue beading measurements

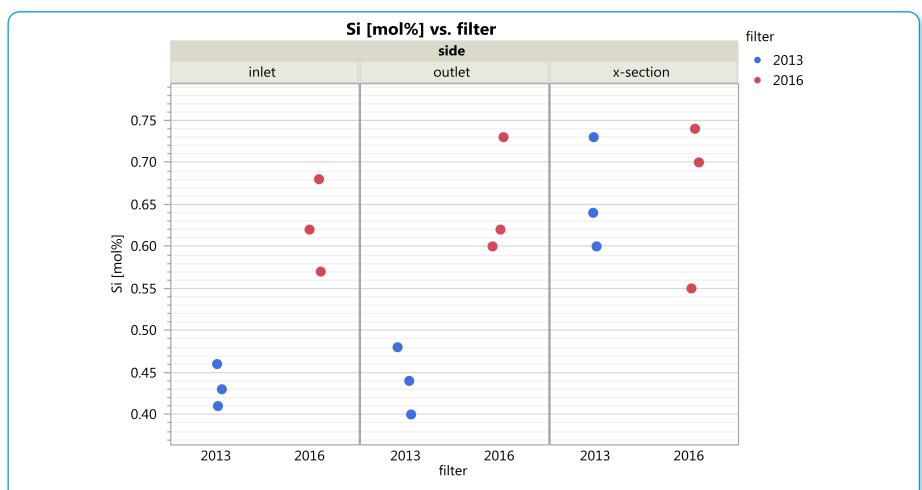




Glue beading was wider and deeper for 2016 filter compared to 2013 filter. 2016 filter sample may have had glue gun at a hotter temperature during manufacturing? Combined with less pleats, this further decreases available filter surface area for the 2016 filter.

Appendix 3: Si content from EDS analysis



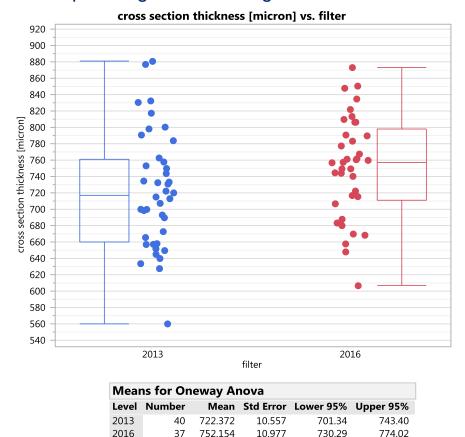


 Inlet and outlet sides of 2016 filter contained about 50% more glass fibers than those of 2013 filter. May have contributed to higher stiffness / less pleats for 2016 filter sample.

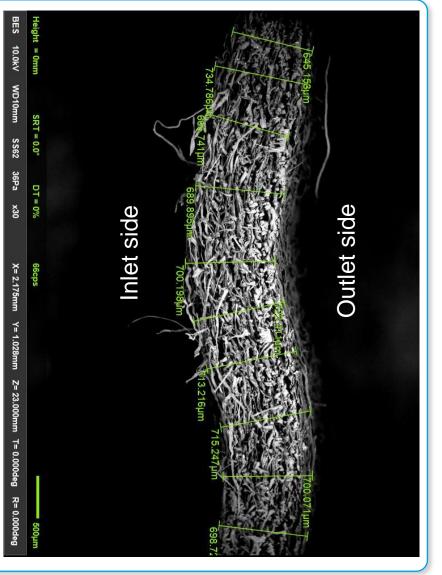
Appendix 4: Filter media thickness



2016 filter media was measured to be only slightly thicker than 2013 filter media sample. 4 samples cut from each filter and about 10 measurements were taken for each sample. Example image shown to right.



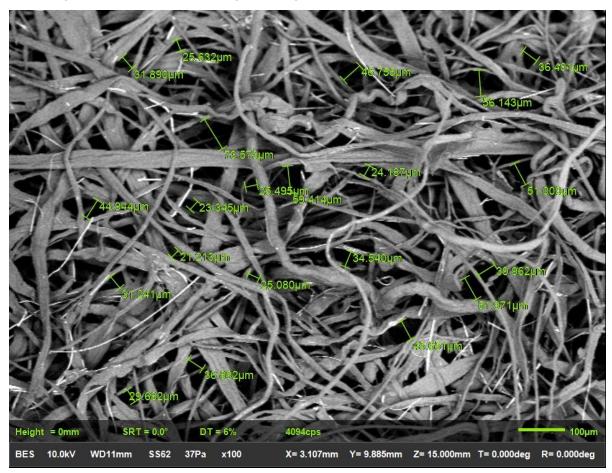
Std Error uses a pooled estimate of error variance



Appendix 5: Pore size measurements



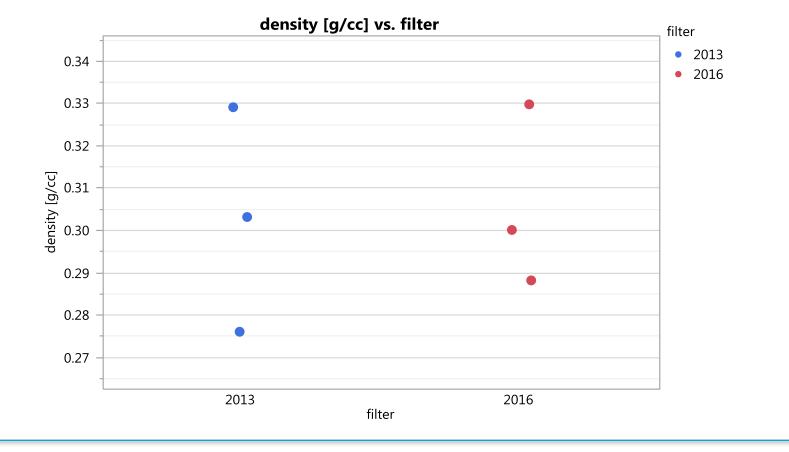
Due to the nature of fibers (non-uniformity, several layers, etc), it was challenging to accurately characterize pore size. An example of how measurements were taken is given in the image below. Openings ranged from about 20 to 80 microns.



Appendix 6: Filter density



 Three 1 cm x 1 cm samples were cut from each filter and weighed. Measurements of length and width were from a handheld micrometer, thickness from SEM measurements, and weight from a digital scale. Densities measured were comparable / very similar for each filter.





Permission is given for storage of one copy in electronic means for reference purposes. Further reproduction of any material is prohibited without prior written consent of Infineum International Limited. The information contained in this document is based upon data believed to be reliable at the time of going to press and relates only to the matters specifically mentioned in this document. Although Infineum has used reasonable skill and care in the preparation of this information, in the absence of any overriding obligations arising under a specific contract, no representation, warranty (express or implied), or guarantee is made as to the suitability, accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information; nothing in this document shall reduce the user's responsibility to satisfy itself as to the suitability, accuracy, reliability, and completeness of such information for its particular use; there is no warranty against intellectual property infringement; and Infineum shall not be liable for any loss, damage or injury that may occur from the use of this information other than death or personal injury caused by its negligence. No statement shall be construed as an endorsement of any product or process. For greater certainty, before use of information contained in this document, particularly if the product is used for a purpose or under conditions which are abnormal or not reasonably foreseeable, this information must be reviewed with the supplier of such information.

Links to third party websites from this document are provided solely for your convenience. Infineum does not control and is not responsible for the content of those third party websites. If you decide to access any of those websites, you do so entirely at your own risk. Please also refer to our Privacy Policy.

© INFINEUM INTERNATIONAL LIMITED 2016. All rights reserved

"INFINEUM, PARATAC, SYNACTO, VISTONE and the interlocking ripple device are Trade Marks of Infineum International Limited