

1 Steps of Lubrication Reliability



BRCE Workshop for Maintenance & Reliability Professionals

Lubrication Reliability: WHAT WILL YOU LEARN?



- Brief introduction
- Lubrication Technology
- Case studies
- > The 10 Components of Lubrication Reliability
- Conclusion
- Management approach
- Checklist for basisc auto assessment
- Questions .

Lubrication Reliability INTRODUCTION



> Company : Lubretec bvba

➤ Goal: Excellence & World Class Maintenance

> Strategy: Lubrication Reliability

> Implement : Lubrication Reliability program

> Tools: (10) Lubrication Best Practices & Equipment









- Industrial production equipment Reliability:
 - > Critical Mecanical components
 - > Rotating equipment
 - Pumps, compressors, mixers, fans, ...
 - ➤ Bearings, gears
 - > Lubrication techniques
 - ➤ Lubricants , oils & greases, hydraulics



- > Lubricants are the blood of your equipment
 - ➤ Right Type Brand Viscosity etc.
 - ➤ Right Quantity
 - > Right Temperature
 - ➤ Right Pressure / flow
 - ➤ Right Cleanliness level (ISO4406)

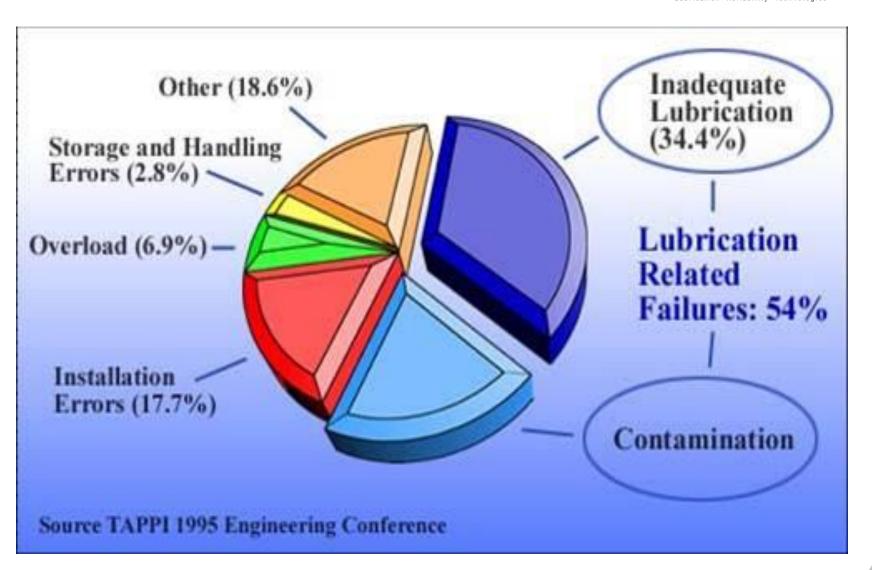


Breakdown Phase: when **Silent Phase**: where wear or **Prediction Phase**: wear or damage is detectable by traditional Como internal wear or damage has damage is occurring due to like Vibration, Temperature, Visual developed to the point failure is inadequate lubrication inevitable. conditions. Inspections,... 100% **Silent Phase Prediction** Breakdown **Phase Phase Risk of Failure Lubrication Reliability** Vibration **Temperature** Oil Analysis The 6 Lubrication Rights Visual The Right lubricant Inspection At the Right time Ultrasound In the Right quantity In the Right place Management or Prevention strategies. In the Right way In the Right condition 0 Component Service Life 100%

Life Extension: when the lubrication is managed effectually, then internal wear or damage is reduced and bearing life can be **maximized**.

Point of no return: when internal wear or damage is detectable by PDM or inspections, it is then too late to maximize the bearing life – it is already defined.

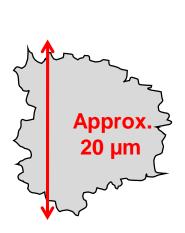


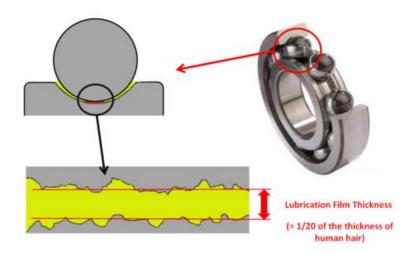




Lubricant

- Reduction metal-metal friction
- > Reduction surface wear
- Increase component life
- Lube Film Thickness
 - > Effective lubricant film thickness & viscosity
 - ➤ Clean & pure Lubricants uncontaminated
 - > "bearings can have an infinite life when particles larger than the lubricant film are removed." SKF



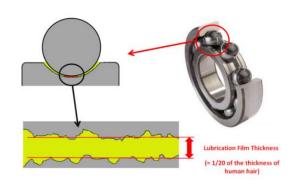




> Typical Lube Film Thickness

➤ Dynamic seals:

0.1 -3 µ
0.1 -3 μ
0.5 -100 μ
0.3 – 7 μ
$0.1 - 1 \mu$
1 – 3 µ
0.5 – 5 μ
0.5 – 5 μ
5 – 50 µ

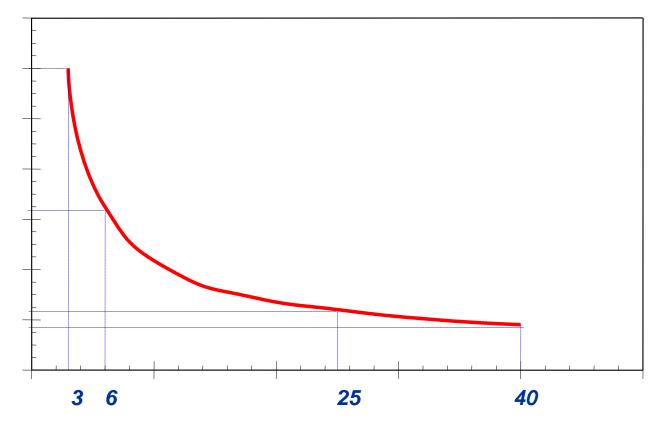


 $0.05 - 0.5 \mu$



Bearing life is function of lubricant Cleanliness (Dr.D.P. MacPhearson, Westland Helicopters Ltd.)

Millions of Cycles To Fatigue Failure



Filter Rating (Particle size, μ m, where Beta = 200)



Lubricant Cleanliness measured by ISO4406 (= Key Performance Index KPI)

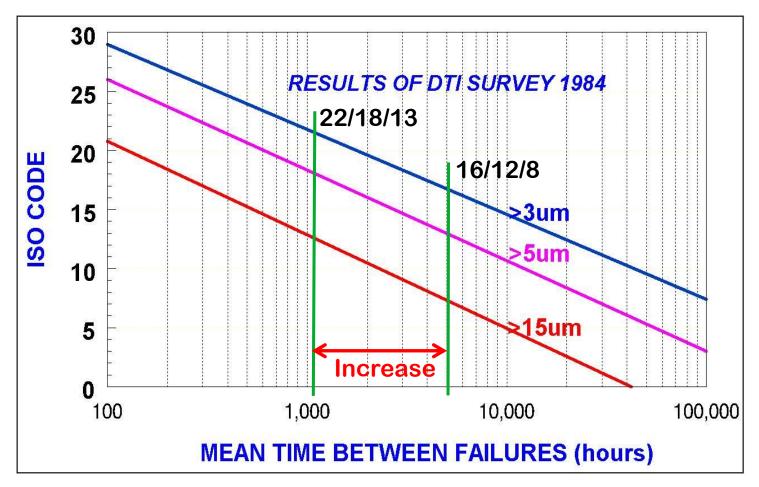
	Allocation of Pa	article Count Scale Numbers		
		Particles per milliliter		
	ISO Scale Number	More than	Less than	
	22	20,000	40,000	
xample = ISO Code 22/18/13	21	10,000	20,000	
	20	5,000	10,000	
arger than 4 $\mu m = 22,340$	19	2,500	5,000	
	18	1,300	2,500	
	17	640	1,300	
than 6 $\mu m = 1,950$ ———	16	320	640	
	15	160	320	
than 14 $\mu m = 43$	14	80	160	
Παπ 1 μπ – +5	13	40	80	
	12	20	40	
	11	10	20	
	10	5	10	
	9	2.5	5	
	8	1.25	2.5	

Table 2: ISO 4406 Allocation of particle count scale number



Machine Failure is related to ISO4406 Code level

(finer filtration = less failures)





Filter rating is related to ISO4406 Code level

(finer filtration = better ISO code)

Filter μm Rating (β = 1000)	Typical ISO 4406 Cleanliness Code
1	12/10/07 - 14/12/10
3	14/12/10/ - 16/14/12
6	16/14/12 - 17/16/13
12	17/16/13 - 19/17/14
25	19/17/14 - 21/19/17



> Typical recommended ISO 4406 Codes

> Bearings

➢ Rolling elements: 16/14/11
➢ Ball bearings: 15/13/10
➢ Journal, sleeve bearing: 17/15/12
➢ Gearbox bearing: 16/14/11

> Hydraulic valves

➤ Directional valves: 20/18/15➤ Servo valves: 15/13/10

> Pumps

➤ Gear Pumps: 20/18/15

> New oils

➤Typical new oil: 25/22/19



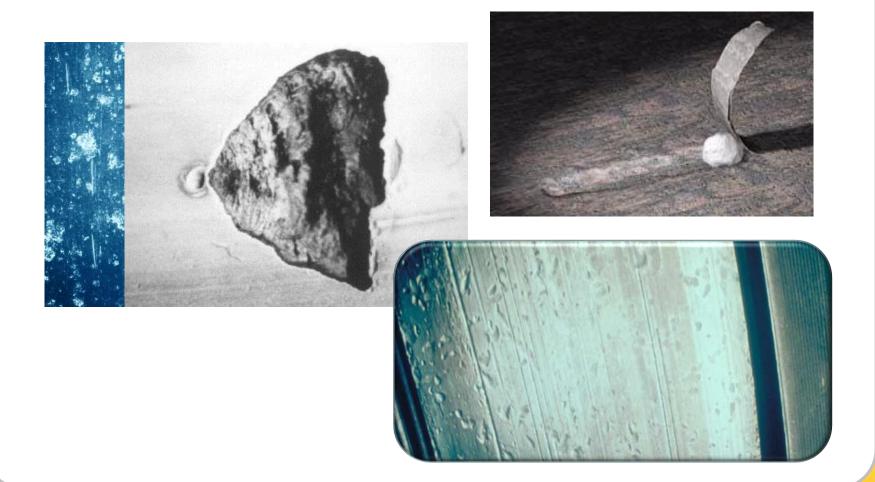
Types of contamination

- Internal Surface wear (debris)
- Initial contamination (new lubricant)
- Ingressed contamination
 - Ambient dust & sand
 - Chemical production materials
 - Moisture
 - Water (internal)
 - Water (external)
 - Cleaning agents
- Cross-contamination





Internal contamination: mechanism of component wear





Is new oil clean enough?

- 4 % of new oils have levels outside specification!
- New lubricants travel long way :

From manufacturing to:

- blending machine
- manufacturing storage tanks
- to truck-tanks (or drums)
- to customer storage
- to transfer equipment
- to machine







How to set Targets for ISO4406 Cleanliness Levels:

- 1. Measure > new fluids
- 2. All oils & hydraulic fluids
- 3. Machine designer spec = max level
- 4. Function of component life extention
- 5. Application & operation specifics



Lubrication Reliability: Case Study - Cardboard





Lubrication Reliability: Case Study - Cardboard



Recent Case Study findings

- 60% bearing failures = lubrication related : wrong lubricant, over & under lubrication, contaminated lubricants
- 15% bearings failures = incorrect fitting & adjustment, bad mounting, damaged during fitting
- 5% bearings failures = ignorance & mistakes, wrong bearing type, wrong clearance or seals
- 20% bearings = no problem, no failures : no need for change as they were in good condition





Lubrication Reliability: Case Study - Container Hub



Improvements in Cleanliness of Diesel Engine Oil @ Port of Tacoma



- From 19/16 ISO code to 15/12 gave a 3 X Life Extension.
- Mean Time Between Engine Rebuilds, from 7,200 hours to 21,000 Hours.
- Gain ?

5 Year Net Gain = \$ 702,391.00 Rate of Return = 662% Payback Period = 2.04 m

10 Components of Lubrication Reliability





Correct Lubrication is Essential . Please consult working instruction manual (1959)



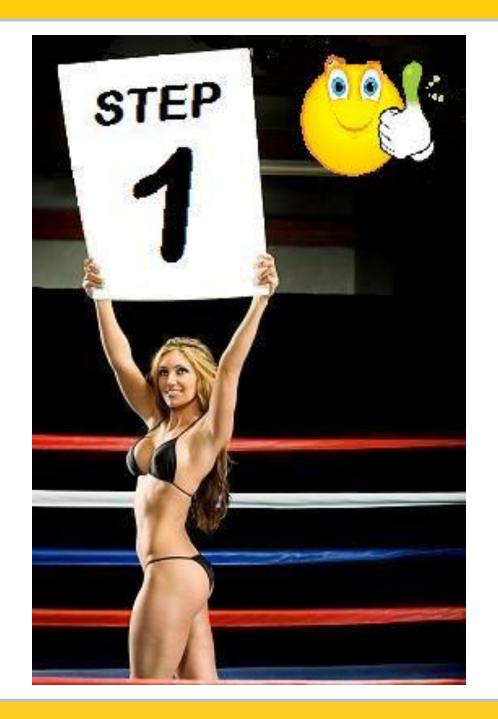
- > BASICS : 6 Rights in **LUBRICATION**
 - ➤ Right LUBRICANT
 - ➤ Right TIME
 - ➤ Right QUANTITY
 - > Right PLACE
 - ➤ Right WAY
 - > Right CONDITIONS



10 Components of Lubrication Reliability



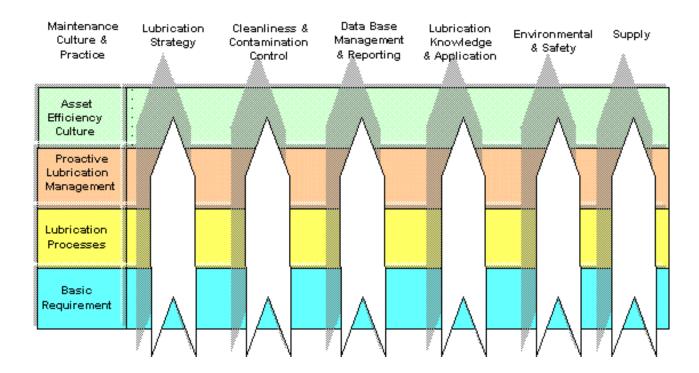
- 1 Lubrication Assessment
 - 2 Organisation & Planning
 - 3 Identification & Inspection
 - **4** Cleanliness Control
 - 5 Lubricant dispensing
 - **6** Grease Lubrication
 - 7 Contamination Control
 - 8 Oil Monitoring
 - 9 Environmental Control
 - 10 Lubrication Training







- Where are we now?
- What do we do wrong?
- What do we need to improve ?



Best Practice Solution: LubeAssess Assessment program





> Investigation of main 6 areas

- 1. Lubrication strategy: is there one? If yes, which one?
- 2. Cleanliness & Contamination Control: lubricants, storage, dispening equipment, machinery
- 3. Database management & reporting: how is the lubrication organisation managed and documented?
- 4. Lubrication Knowledge & application: is personel trained in lubrication practices and lubricant theory?
- 5. Is the Lubrication environment secured, clean and safe to work in?
- 6. How is the lubricant supply chain covered?

Best Practice Solution: Lubrication Assessment





- Benchmark and classify into 4 levels:
 - 1. Basic requirement level: minimum reactive level
 - **2. Lubrication process**: is the area part of a process basic strategy?
 - **3. Proactive lubrication management**: is the area based on proactive way of working?
 - 4. Asset Efficiency culture: predictive, excellent?

Best Practice Solution: Lubrication Assessment





| | Lubrication
Strategy | Cleanliness &
Contamination
Control | Data Base
Management
and Reporting | Lubrication
Knowledge &
Application |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| Basic
Requirement | Dedicated
Resources | Lube Room
Standards in
Place | Data Base
Existence | Cost verses
Investment in
Uptime |
| Lubrication
Processes | Instructions for the Work | Procedures for
Reducing
Contamination | Maintenance
Planning
Controls | Trained Staff on
Lubrication |
| Proactive
Lubrication
Management | RCFA on all failed Parts | Oil Analysis
and Evaluation | Dedicated Lube
Software | Integrated in
Reliability
Program |
| Asset
Efficiency
Culture | KPI's on Lube
Effect to
Reliability | Overall Plant
Cleanliness
Measurements | Integrated and
Seamless to
CMMS | Measurement of
Activity
Effectiveness |

Best Practice Solution: Lubrication Assessment





> WAKE UP : Class Work !

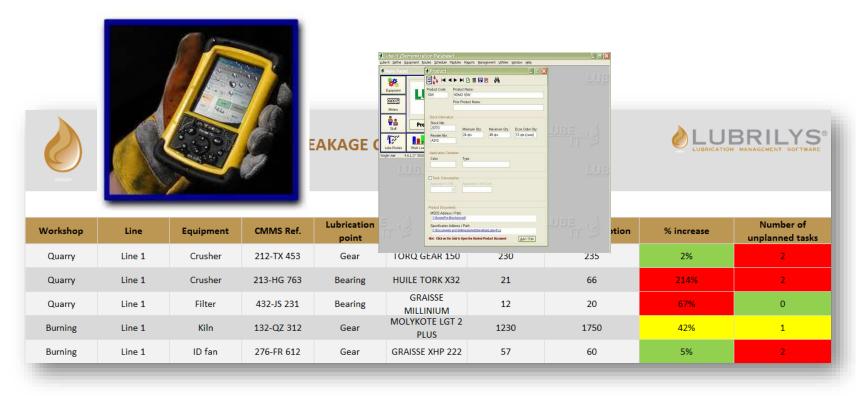
Best Practice Solution: Lubrication Self Assessment



😷 2: Organisation & Planning



- **Lubrication Planning**
- Central Lubrication Management
- Lubrication Management Software (web, stand alone)



Best Practice Solution: Lubrication Management Software



😷 2: Organisation & Planning



Stand Alone Vender Specific

Stand Alone Vender Neutral

Internet Based Vender Specific

Internet Based Vender Neutral

- Plant structure
 - Plant down to specific point.
- 2. Activity / point
 - Lube, Qty, Process, Freq.
- Time based Schedules
 - Paper copies or Handheld PC's
- Closing out completed schedules
- Enabling / Disabling points
- Catering for shut down activities
- Managing Routes
 - Changing points / responsibilities
- 8. Reporting activities and consumption

Ease of use



2: Organisation & Planning



Planned activities for a given period are organized in a Workplan schedule

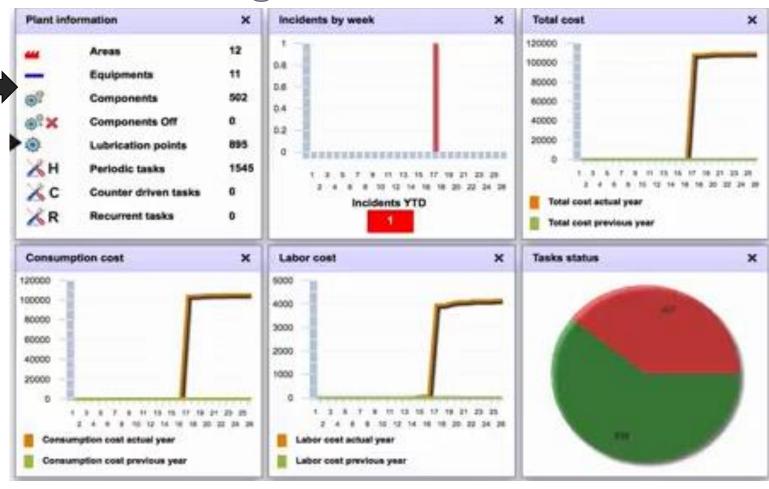




😷 2: Organisation & Planning



Plant general information





😲 2: Organisation & Planning



Incidents are reflected on all future activities and Workplan





2: Organisation & Planning



Activity reports: Consumptions, costs, labor time...

| Area
Equipment
Component
Lubrication Point | Production clinker | Lubrication Cost per Equipment
from 1 2014 to 27 2014 | | | & ! | LUBRILYS |
|---|--------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| | | Total Cost | | 0 | 63 | 63 |
| Area | Equipment | Component | Lubrication Point | Consumption Cost | Personnel Cost | Total Lubrication Cost |
| Production clinker | | | | 0 . | 63 | 63 |
| | Production clinker | | | 0 | 63 | 63 |
| | | 441-VE1 Ventilateur
DOPOL EXISTANTE | | | 2 | 2 |
| | | | palier cote accouplement | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | paller cote libre | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 442-VE1 Ventilateur | | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Roulement moteur | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 442-VE1 Ventilateur
process | | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | Located bearing | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Non-located | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 452-DQ1 Rotary air lock
valve 630×800 | | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Reducer Gear box | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 452-SF1 Surpresseur | | 0 | 3 | , |
| | | | Gearbox | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | pallers rotor | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Roulement moteur | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 452-SF2 Surpresseur | Gearbox | 0 | • | |
| | | | paliers rotor | 0 | 1 | |
| | | | Roulement moteur | 0 | | : |



3: <u>Identification</u> & Inspection



- Multiple types lubricants, avoiding errors
- Complex Chemistry & Compatibility
- TPM, ISO22000, OSHA-EU, IFS, 5S



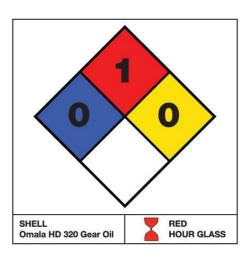


Best Practice Solution: Identification - labelling





- How to implement Identification
 - Legislation (OSHA, ISO22000, Food, BRC,)
 - Internal organisation (SAP)
 - Application (Lubes, greases, other fluids)
 - Consolidation (simplify)
 - Codification (internal systems)



Best Practice Solution: Identification - labelling





| COLOUR | SHAP
E | TYPE OF
LUBRICANT | NAME OF PRODUCT | VISCOSITY |
|------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| RED | | Gear Box Oil | Shell Omala 220 | ISO 220 |
| BLUE | | Gear Box Oil | Total GEAR 680 | ISO 680 |
| MID GREEN | | Hydraulic Oil | Fuchs Hydro 46 | ISO 46 |
| BLACK | | Hydraulic Oil | BP Hydrol 32 | ISO 32 |
| GREY | | Transmission Oil | Caterpillar Transol | ISO 120 |
| PURPLE | | Transmission Oil | Shell Transol HT | SAE 10W |
| BEIGE | | Compressor Oil | Klüber Compri XTC | ISO 46 |
| DARK GREEN | | General Lube Oil | Mobil Generol 220 | ISO 220 |
| YELLOW | | Turbine Oil | Texaco Turbo T12 | ISO 55 |
| ORANGE | | Motor Oil | Sunoco Synturo S | SAE 20W |

Best Practice Solution: Lube Identification Chart



3: <u>Identification</u> & Inspection



| Color | N° | Type of Lubricant | Name of product | NLGI
Code |
|--------|----|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| YELLOW | #1 | Food Grade Grease | Cassida EP2 FG | # 2 |
| RED | #2 | Electric Motor
Grease | Esso unirex N3 | # 3 |
| BLUE | #3 | Bearing Grease | Renolin LX2 | # 2 |
| BLACK | #4 | RTC Grease | Fuchs Ceptatlyn | # 1 |
| PURPLE | #5 | Coupling Grease | Faulk | # 5 |
| GREY | #6 | RTC Bearing Grease | Fuchs Stabyl LTS
MO | # 2 |
| ORANGE | #7 | Extraction Grease | Tunap Tungrease
33-2 | # 2 |

Best Practice Solution: Grease Identification Chart













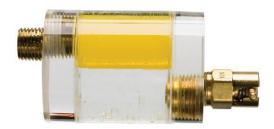


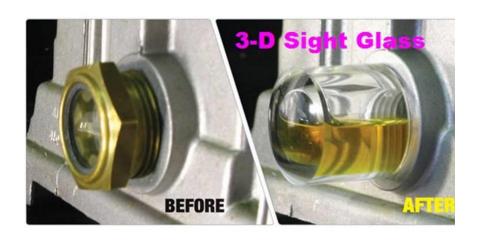
Best Practice Solution: Identifcation - labelling





- Visual Oil Analysis
- Regular inspection (TPM)
- Quick oil level fault detection
- Efficient sampling, water tap







Best Practice Solution: 3D Oil Level, Oil Sight Glass



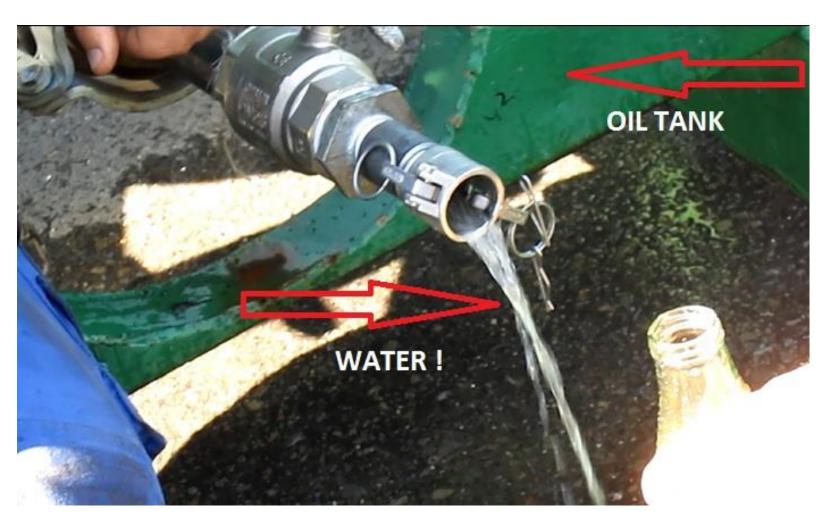




Best Practice Solution: 3D Oil Level, Oil Sight Glass



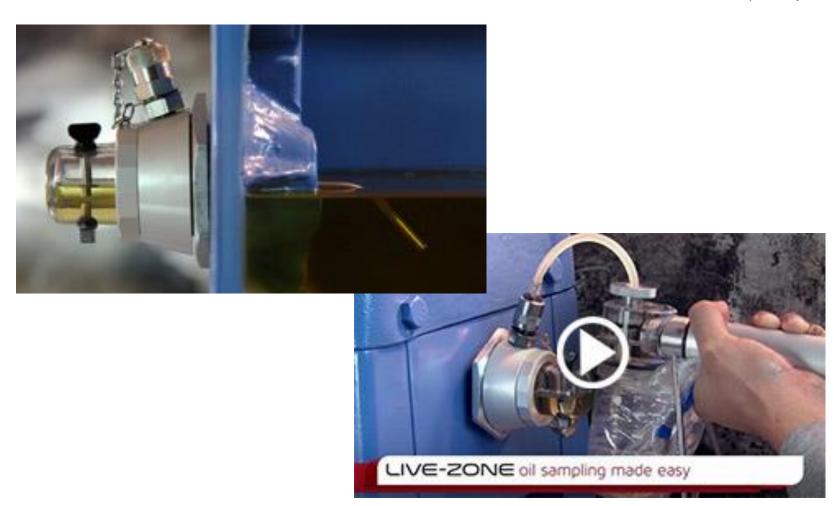




Best Practice Solution: Oil Sight Glass & Water drain







Best Practice Solution: Oil Sight Glass & Sampling





Combination:

- Oil level inspection
- Oil quality (color inspection)
 - Water drain
 - Sampling port





Best Practice Solution: Oil Sight Glass & Water drain



4: Cleanliness Control



- Contamination is a major source of failure
- Clean lubricants in operation
- Clean lubricants in storage
- Lubricant Cleanliness Control Centres
- Safe & Clean storage-conditionning-transfer
- Protection from environment









4: Cleanliness Control



• Is this your storage area today?















Basic protective (clean) storage







Best Practice Solution: Lubricant storage













Basic protective (clean) storage



- Horizontal storage
- Breather protection
 - Self closing tap
 - Identification
 - Optional oil level

Best Practice Solution: Horizontal storage

















Basic protective (clean)







Best Practice Solution: Grease Station

















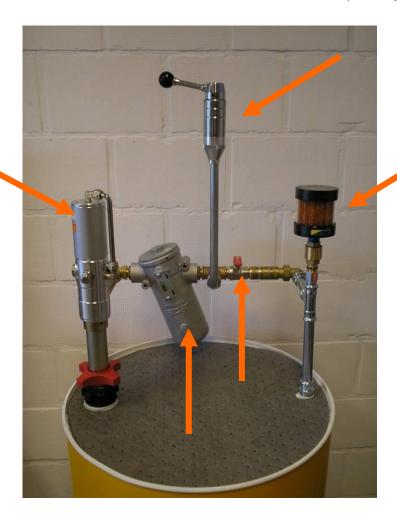




4: Cleanliness Control Individual Storage



- Individual storage + lube upgrade (filter)



Best Practice Solution: Lubricant Storage System



4: Cleanliness Control Individual Storage



Individual storage

+ Lube Upgrade (filter)

Mobile





Best Practice Solution: Mobile Lubricant Storage System















4: Cleanliness Control Centralized Storage



LUBRISTATION ® S

- Horizontal Tanks
- Electrical pumps
- Breather Dryer Lubesec
- FILTRATION online (3)
- Retention tank

Advantage:

- Very compact
- 4 lubes / 1,7 m² surface
- Optimal protection
- Identification
- Options (meter, pumps)
- Per 2 lubes



Best Practice Solution: Tank Lubricant Storage System



4: Cleanliness Control Centralized



LUBRISTATION ® LCU

- Vertical drums
- Pneumatical pumps
- Breather Dryer Lubesec
- FILTRATION online (3)
- Retention tank integrated

Advantage:

- Turn Key solution
- 20 40 ft containers
- Optimal protection
- Identification
- Options (meter, pumps)
- Atex, Condit., Off Shore



Best Practice Solution: Container Lubricant Storage System



4: Cleanliness Control Centralized LCU













4: Cleanliness Control Centralized LCU







🥰 4: Cleanliness Control Centralized



LUBRISTATION R(etrofitt)

- Vertical drums
- Pneumatical pumps
- Breather Dryer Lubesec
- FILTRATION online (3)
- Retention tanks

Features:

- Existing luberoom
- Tap bar retention
- Closed loop piping
- Identification Label Safe
- Filtration 3, 10, 25 μ
- Options (meter, pumps)
- Complete lube storage



Best Practice Solution: Luberoom retrofit



4: Cleanliness Control Bulk Storage



Bulk Storage Systems by FluidDefense.

Tank storage with optimal protection

• Best practice : filtration & contamination control

• Cleanliness, Efficiency, Safety, Reliability

• 30, 65, 120, 240 Gallon tanks





Best Practice Solution: Bulk Storage Systems



4: Cleanliness Control Bulk Storage



Lustor

- LDPE Tanks
- Pneumatic pumps
- Breather Dryer
- FILTRATION online (3 way)
- Retention pallet

Advantage:

- Compact INTEGRATED
- 4 lubes / 1,2 m² surface
- Optimal protection
- Identification OILSAFE colors
- Options : hose reel, anti-static
- Per 1 lube

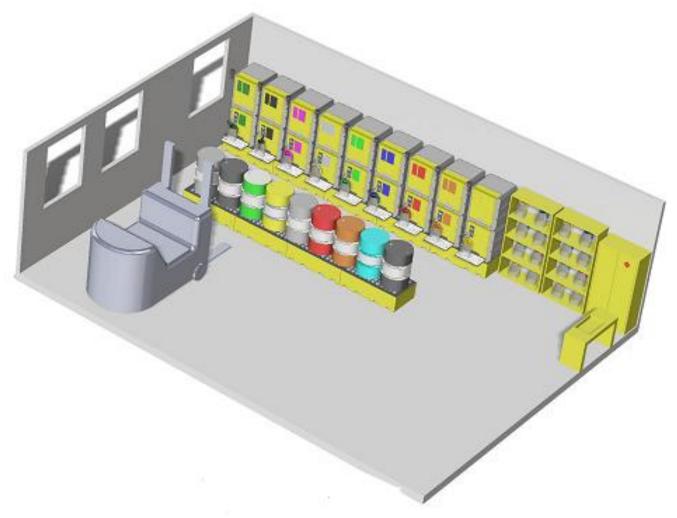


Best Practice Solution: Lubrication Storage System



4: Cleanliness Control Bulk Storage





Best Practice Solution: Lubrication Storage Room



5: Lubricant Dispensing & Transfer



Still doing it the old fashion way ?













Best Practice Solution: Professional Oil Transfer System



5: Lubricant Dispensing & Transfer



- Safe & Clean tools
- Efficient & user friendly
- Adapted to application
- Multi colored identification
- Contamination free
- Fully sealable





Best Practice Solution: OilSafe Oil Transfer System



6: Grease Lubrication



- Best practice tools
- Efficient & practical
- Color-coded, metered
- Automatic
- Ultrasound control







Best Practice Solution: Color coded, metering, auto



6: Grease Lubrication



- Mobile solutions
- Point of lubrication
 - Fixed in LCU







Best Practice Solution: Grease units



6: Grease Lubrication



- Automatic UltraSound
- Special tools
- Reliable Lubrication





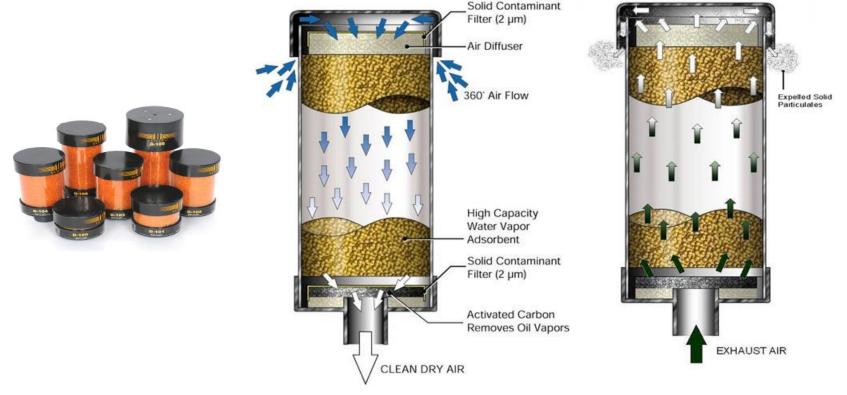


Best Practice Solution: Wire Rope Lubricator, Ultrasound Lube





- ISO4406 contamination check
- Lubricant protection : storage & production
 - dust, particles, production material, moisture, water



Best Practice Solution: Desiccant Breathers







Best Practice Solution: Desiccant Breathers



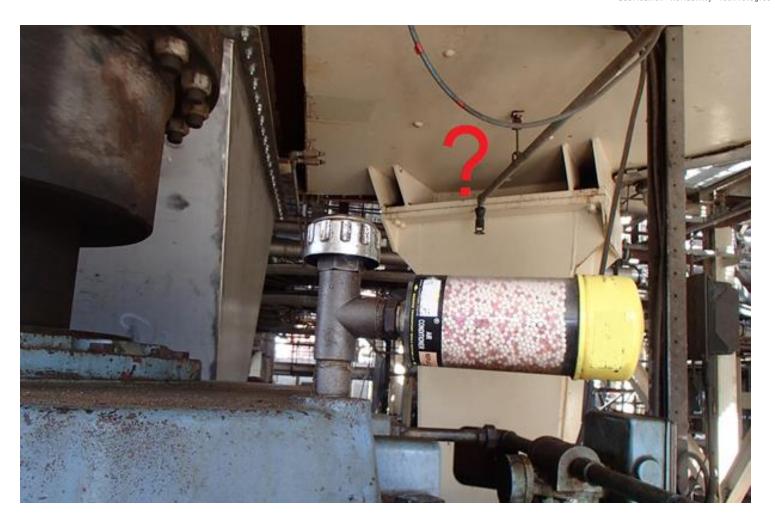




Best Practice Solution: Desiccant Breathers







QUIZ: Best Practice Error **Desiccant** beather



7: Contamination Control Filtration



- ISO4406 check imperative
- On line /Off line filtering
- **DE** Contamination : particles, moisture
 - Gravity (tank deposit)
 - Centrifugal
 - Absorption (most common)
 - Vacuum
 - Airstripping
 - Heating (Lubes)
 - Electrostatic





Best Practice Solution: Filter units on line, off line



🥰 8: Oil Condition Monitoring



- ISO 4406 monitoring
- Lubricant life extention (chemistry)
- Cleanliness management





Best Practice Solution: Sampling Equip., Analysers



What to expect from an OA program:

To support a comprehensive diagnostic, preventive maintenance program for **monitoring** and **evaluating**<u>lubricant</u> and <u>equipment condition</u>.







Why start an Oil Analysis Program?

- Real time Status of Equipment
- Equipment failure prediction
- Fewer parts to keep in inventory
- Less used lubricant consumption
- Higher reliability, less downtime







4 Major Oil Analysis sets



Hydraulic and Circulating Oils



Gearbox Oils



Compressor Oils



Motor Oils





Hydraulic or Circulating Oils

Elemental Metals (wear)

ISO Particle Count (contamination)

Karl Fischer Water ppm (water cont)

Total Acid Number (use)

Viscosity @ 40°C or 100°C







3 19-Oct-2008 28-Oct-2008

4 26-Apr-2009 05-May-2009

5 17-Oct-2009 28-Oct-2009

6 06-Aug-2010 09-Aug-2010

7 13-May-2012 21-May-2012

8 13-May-2012 18-May-2012

Lubricant Analysis Report 800-537-7683



Overall report severity based on comments.

mg mg abs/0.1 KOH/g KOH/g abs/cm mm

1.81

1.59

1.55

1.30

0.28

| Account Information | | | | | | | | Component Information | | | | | | | | Sample Information | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|--|---|--|--|----------------|-------------------|---|------------|--------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Account Number: Company Name: Contact: Address: Phone Number: | | | | | | | | c | Component ID: 400-170 GB Secondary ID: HARP DRIVE LINE 4 WIRECUT Component Type: HELICAL GEAR Manufacturer: SUMITO Model: CHHJ-4175DCY-210 Application: FOOD/BEVERAGE PLANT Sump Capacity: 1 qt | | | | | | | | Tracking Number: Lab Number: I-744603 Lab Location: Indianapolis Data Analyst: JUK Sampled: Received: Completed: | | | | | | | |
| Filter Information | | | | | | | | | Miscellaneous Information | | | | | | | | Product Information | | | | | | | |
| | Filb
Micron | nts | Flagge
equipr | ed dat
nent a | and flu
s prod | uid cor | ndition | ns. Ge | Mis
imme
ar an | Wildca
Wildca
Wildca
cellane
cellane
diate in
d/or be
ackno | rd 2:
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eous:
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ed; Sa | il is at
ample | a MO | DERA | TE LE | inue t
VEL; V | Visco
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sity G
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or tes | rade:
ne trei
LIGHT | MHIT
ISO 2
nd and
LY LO | E GEA
20
d mon
W; ZII | itor
NC slig | 70.00 |
| | additional testing was added an Wear Metals (ppm) | | | | | | and ti | d the report has been regenerated; Sample RUS Contaminant Metals (ppm) Multi-Source | | | | | | HED per customer request. Metals (ppm) Additive Metals (ppm) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sample # | Iron | Chromium | Nickel | Aluminum | Copper | Lead | Tin | Cadmium | Silver | Vanadium | Silicon | Sodium | Potassium | Titanium | Molybdenum | Antimony | Manganese | Lithium | Boron | Magnesium | Calcium | Barium | Phosphorous | Zinc |
| 3 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 248 | 25 |
| 4 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 218 | 24 |
| 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 547 | 13 |
| 5 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | .0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 498 | 2 |
| 7 | 357 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 682 | 17 |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 602 | 12 |
| Sample Information | | | | | | | 195 | - 0 | | Contaminants | | | | | | | Fluid Properties | | | | | | | |
| | | e T | 10 | 9 | ar. | 1 | 2 | | | 200 | | 000 | 1 | 2. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. | | | | > | > | - 1 | | 119.00 | 5 | |

Best Practice Solution: FANPRO® Oil Analysis Service

<.1 - Hotplate 395

<.1 - Hotplate 411

<.1 - Hotplate 440

<.1 - Hotplate 193

190

<.1 - Hotplate

<.1 - Hotplate





Check for possible source of ABRASIVES entry (such as faulty filter elements, Abrasives (Silicon)are at a SEVERE LEVEL; LUBRICANT CHANGE is suggested in metal is at a SIGNIFICANT LEVEL; We recommend an Analytical Ferrogram be wear and/or contamination present. Please contact Customer Service for add the form of alumina/silica (Dirt); In order to properly compare data to the con

| Sample # | Fe | Cr | Ni | Al | Cu |
|----------|------|----|----|----|----|
| 7 | 1337 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 2 |
| 6 | 597 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| 5 | 1276 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| 4 | 5275 | 27 | 13 | 62 | 16 |
| 3 | 1748 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 8 |



Conclusion: You should be able to

- View reports within 24/48 hours
- Use web-based tools to manage data
- Rely on Skilled & Expert Analysis Team
- Excellent trending possibilities
- Support your Lubrication Reliability in daily maintenance practices



Best Practice Solution: Oil Analysis Program













Best Practice Solution: Sampling equipment and tools



🥰 9: Environmental Control



- Clean environment = clean lubrication = clean oil
- Maintenance strategies : 5S
- Environmental protection
- Efficiency tools





Best Practice Solution: Absorbents, Spill Control



9: Environmental Control



- Clean environment = clean lubrication = clean oil
- Practical Solutions













Best Practice Solution: Absorbents, Spill Control



10: Knowledge Management



- Reliability Lubrication Training
- Lubrication Technician -> Reliability Technician
- E-learning
- Certifications (International Council for Machinery Lubrication), ea



Best Practice Solution: www.reliabilityinstitute.com

Lubrication Reliability Conclusion





BAD Practice









Lubrication Reliability Conclusion









BEST Practice









Custom System

Lubrication Reliability Management Approach



- Company : Lubretec byba
- > Set Goal: Excellence & World Class Maintenance
- Use Strategy: Lubrication Reliability
- Start to Implement : Lubrication Reliability program
- Invest in Tools: Lubrication Best Practices & Equipment

Lubrication Reliability: Management Approach



Goal: World Class Maintenance

- What Maintenance Strategy
 - Reactive (fire fighting)
 - Planned (scheduled)
 - Proactive (planned & adapted)
 - Predictive (condition centered) = WCM





Lubrication Reliability: Management Approach



Strategy: Lubrication Reliability

- Lubrication >> strategy (Culture Change)
- Lubrication Exellence Mindset
- Use Best Practices
- Dedicate people
- Best in Class
- > 4 steps:
 - Benchmark current performance (start & finish)
 - Define priorities (ROI)
 - Lubrication Reliability Plan
 - Implement the plan





Lubrication Reliability: Management Approach



Implement: Lubrication Reliability program

- ➤ Study 10 components
- Set up the LR program
- ➤ Bugetize & Invest
- > Equipment modifications
- > PROCESS versus PROJECT
- > Continous improvement

Tools: Lubrication Best Practices & Equipment

- > Tools
- > Products
- Knowledge by training
- ➤ Consultancy



Lubrication Reliability: Auto Assess Check List



- Consolidation of packaging (centralized storage)
 - ✓ Unique type of packaging (200 I)
 - ✓ Larger type
- Consolidation of lubricant types (less is more)
- Reception control
 - ✓ Type check & date
 - ✓ Damaged packaging
 - ✓ ISO4406 contamination level
- Proper identification
 - ✓ Color coding (refer to dispensing, avoiding mistakes)
 - ✓ Type brand internal order code
 - ✓ Viscosity
 - ✓ Application
 - ✓ Date of reception & of first use

Lubrication Reliability: Check List



- Pre-filtering of new oil to required ISO4406 level
 - ✓ While transfer to new storage tanks
 - ✓ Kidney loop on drum or tank
 - ✓ Correct filter rate in function of application
- Storage in proper environment
 - ✓ Clean dedicated lube room, not outside
 - ✓ Constant temperature & humidity
 - ✓ Organized, safe & efficient
 - ✓ Away from dirt causing production environment
 - Use of proper absorbents (no pellets, no sawdust)
 - ✓ Use of regulatory spill-retention equipment

Lubrication Reliability: Check List



- Storage in proper recipients
 - ✓ Lube supplier drums, containers (horizontal/vertical)
 - New plastic tanks containers (rust free, translucent)
 - ✓ New steel coated tanks (with oil level)
 - ✓ New SS tanks (oil level)
- Protection
 - ✓ Protect lubes from humidity & dirt with breather-dryers
 - ✓ Fully closed containers/tanks, pump-tank connection.
 - ✓ Protect grease nipples, quick disconnects with caps & plugs.
- Transfer and dispensing
 - ✓ Closed loop tank-dispensing equipment preferred
 - Use of fully sealable dispensing equipment (chain of cleanliness)
 - ✓ Filtering during transfer and dispensing

Lubrication Reliability: Check List



- Continuous Lubrication Inspection
 - ✓ Oil Levels on machines (min-max level)
 - ✓ Water separation sight glass inspection and tap
 - ✓ Oil quality on machines (Oil analysis)
 - ✓ Lubricant and/or grease leakage
 - Storage inspection (open drums, dirty connectors, lost protect caps)
 - ✓ Grease level in automatic lubricators
 - ✓ Blocked grease lines
 - ✓ Filter Saturation indicators
 - ✓ Filter content inspection, pictures, samples (FMEA)
 - ✓ Breather-dryer inspection for saturation

Lubrication Reliability **Questions**





Lubrication Reliability contact & Info



10

Components of Lubrication Reliability

THANK YOU!

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