

FLUID ANALYSIS GUIDE



JLG FLUID ANALYSIS INDIANAPOLIS

7898 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

JLG FLUID ANALYSIS HOUSTON

10910 W. Sam Houston Pkwy. N. Suite 700
Houston, TX 77064-6314

JLG FLUID ANALYSIS SALT LAKE CITY

3060 W. California Avenue
Suite B
Salt Lake City, UT 84104

JLG FLUID ANALYSIS EDMONTON

5140 75th Street
Edmonton, AB T6E 6W2 Canada

Send your samples to the laboratory location nearest you.

JLG Contact Information
Telephone Number: 877-JLG-LIFT (877-554-5438)
Fax Number: 800-733-8939
Website: www.jlg.com

JLG Industries, Inc.
1 JLG Drive
McConnellsburg, PA 17233



What Can JLG Fluid Analysis Do For You?

Imagine how powerful it would be to see what's happening inside your equipment and be able to schedule the maintenance needed before the equipment fails on a job. JLG's fluid analysis program does that for you. It can tell you the condition of the fluid and identifies component wear and contamination in engines, transmissions, gear boxes, transfer cases, wheel ends, and hydraulic systems so that you can:

- **Extend Oil Drain Intervals**
Monitoring the condition of the fluid optimizes drain intervals so that you get the most out of the fluid you're paying for. Fewer oil changes minimize maintenance costs and maximize equipment uptime.
- **Extend Equipment Life**
System cleanliness and filtration efficiency allow you to keep your equipment longer and significantly reduce replacement costs.
- **Identify Minor Problems Before They Become Major Failures**
State-of-the-art fluid analysis identifies dirt, wear particles, fuel dilution and coolant – contaminants that can cause catastrophic failure or significantly shorten equipment life.
- **Increase Resale Value**
Analysis results provide valuable sampling histories that easily justify higher equipment resale values.
- **Maximize Asset Reliability**
JLG Fluid Analysis ensures that units are up, running and making money.

For all JLG manufactured equipment, only filters and fluids that have been approved by JLG are to be used.

All JLG recommended service and maintenance schedules are to be strictly followed.



Why JLG Fluid Analysis?

High Quality Testing

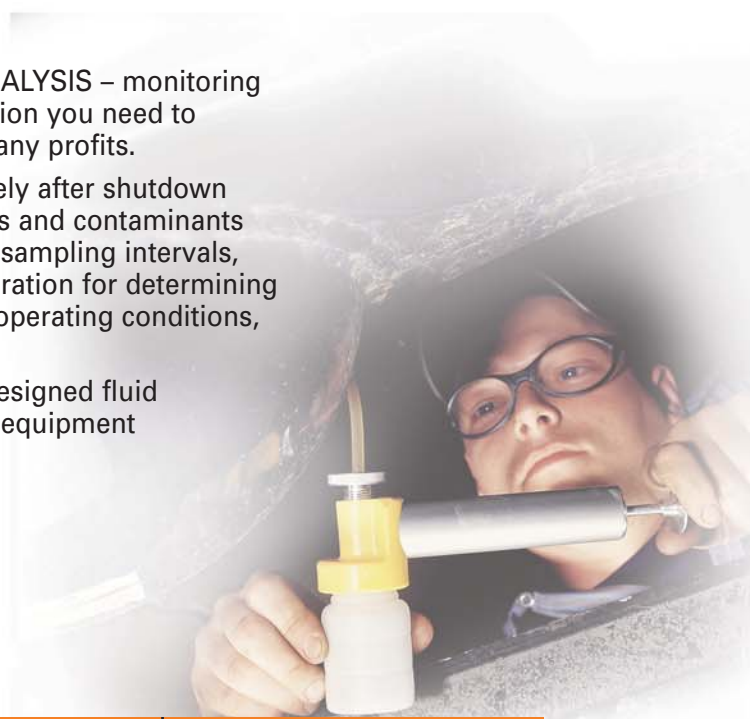
With the JLG fluid analysis program, you can be confident you're testing with a laboratory that knows your equipment better than anyone. And all of JLG's independent laboratories are ISO 17025 A2LA. This is the highest level of quality attainable by a testing laboratory backed by the most stringent accrediting body in the industry. You can be confident that the results you receive are accurate, repeatable and traceable to a standard and that your fluid analysis program is supported by a documented quality system you can depend on to deliver superior testing and customer service.

Taking Samples

JLG Fluid Analysis shows you how regular sampling and TREND ANALYSIS – monitoring test data over an extended period of time – will provide the information you need to continually maximize asset reliability and, ultimately, increase company profits.

Samples should be taken while equipment is operating or immediately after shutdown while the system is still at operating temperature so that wear metals and contaminants don't have an opportunity to settle. Along with JLG's recommended sampling intervals, how critical a piece of equipment is to production is a major consideration for determining sampling frequency, as are environmental factors such as hot, dirty operating conditions, short trips with heavy loads and excessive idle times.

Whether you are a seasoned veteran or a first-time sampler a well-designed fluid analysis program puts you on track for well-managed, cost effective equipment maintenance programming.



Suggested Sampling Intervals & Methods

	Initial Component Sampling Interval	Subsequent Component Sampling Interval	Suggested Sampling Method & Location
OILS			
Engine	1st 50 hours	Every 250 hours	By vacuum pump through dipstick retaining tube or sampling valve installed in filter return
Transmission	1st 50 hours	Every 1000 hours	By vacuum pump through oil fill port of system reservoir at mid-level
Transfer Case	1st 50 hours	Every 1000 hours	By vacuum pump through oil fill port of system reservoir at mid-level or by drain
Differential	1st 50 hours	Every 1000 hours	By vacuum pump through oil level plug or dipstick retaining tube
Wheel End	1st 50 hours	Every 1000 hours	By vacuum pump through oil fill port of system reservoir at mid-level or by drain
Hydraulic System	No Recommendation	Every 1500 hours	By vacuum pump through oil fill port of system reservoir at mid-level
COOLANTS			
Engine	No Recommendation	Every 1500 hours	By vacuum pump through the top tank on the radiator

JLG Fluid Analysis Test Packages

JLG Fluid Analysis kits provide advanced diagnostic, preventive maintenance testing designed to evaluate fluid condition, component wear and contamination in engines, hydraulic systems, transmissions, differentials, gear boxes, transfer cases and wheel ends.

To order JLG Fluid Analysis kits, sampling equipment or supplies, contact your local JLG dealer.

JLG Oil Analysis Test Packages – Part #100112446			
	Engine Test Package	Non-Engine Test Package	Hydraulic System Test Package
Components	Diesel and Gasoline Engines	Transmissions, Differentials, Gear Boxes, Final Drives, Natural Gas Engines, Turbines and Compressors	Hydraulic Systems
Elemental Metals by ICP	•	•	•
Water % by Crackle	•	•	•
Viscosity @ 40°C or 100°C	•	•	•
Fuel Dilution %	•		
Soot %	•		
Total Acid Number			•
Oxidation	•	•	•
Nitration	•	•	•
ISO Particle Count			•

JLG Coolant Analysis Test Package Part # 100112445
Elemental Metals by ICP
pH
Glycol % (Ethylene or Propylene)
Freeze Point
Boil Point
Nitrites
SCA Number
Total Dissolved Solids
Specific Conductance
Total Hardness
Visuals (color, oil, fuel, magnetic Precipitate, non-magnetic precipitate, odor & foam)

Sampling Equipment and Supplies	
Description	Part #
Oil Vacuum Pump	70010523
Coolant Vacuum Pump	70010524



How to Read the JLG Fluid Analysis Report

UNIT ID:		COMPANY INFORMATION																				
3930 E																						
SECOND ID																						
FREIGHTLINER																						
UNIT TYPE																						
DIESEL ENGINE																						
APPLICATION																						
TRANSPORTATION																						
ACCOUNT NUMBER		OVERALL SEVERITY OF REPORT																				
DATE SAMPLED: 08/22/06		based on comments, not individual flags																				
DATE RECEIVED: 10/12/06		0 1 2 3 4																				
DATE COMPLETED: 10/13/06		NORMAL AB NORMAL CRITICAL																				
TRACKING #:		LAB # 202152																				
MANUFACTURER/MODEL:		LOCATION I																				
LUBE MFR: CONOCO		ANALYST KM																				
LUBE TYPE - GRADE: HYDROCLEAR POWER D SAE 15W40																						
MICRON RATING: 15																						
FILTER TYPE: FULLFLOW																						
SUMP CAPACITY: 00000																						
HYD SYSTEM PRESSURE: 0																						
FLUID ADDED:																						
<p>COMMENTS: Suggest checking air fuel ratio, timing, air or exhaust restriction, SOOT IS AT A SIGNIFICANT LEVEL; Infrared results indicate OXIDATION is SEVERELY HIGH; Infrared results indicate that NITRATION is at a SEVERE LEVEL; Base number is below acceptable minimum; Cylinder region metals (pistons, rings, liners etc.) have increased and are now at a SIGNIFICANT LEVEL; LEAD is at a MODERATE LEVEL and may be OVERLAY METAL from MAIN/ROD BEARINGS; Viscosity is MODERATELY HIGH; Lubricant change acknowledged; Resample in 30 days;</p>																						
WEAR METALS PPM		CONTAMINANT METALS - PPM		MULTI-SOURCE METALS - PPM		ADDITIVE METALS PPM																
SAMP #	CHROMIUM	ALUMINUM	COPPER	LEAD	TIN	IRON	SILICON	PHOSPHORUS	ZINC													
1	64	5	11	2	3	0	0	0	0													
2	74	5	2	9	2	10	1	0	0													
3	148	13	4	12	2	16	2	0	0													
4	182	7	3	6	4	10	1	0	0													
5	314	15	7	7	4	54	2	0	0													
SAMP #	DATE SAMPLED	UNIT TIME	F I L T E R	F U E L	S O O T	W A T E R	V I S	V I S	T A N	T B N	I-R	I-R	ISO	4	6	10	14	21	38	70	100	
1	N/A	02/11/05	U	U	0.00	84.40	0.00	12.60	3.38	12.00	21.00											
2	04/28/05	198515	U	U	0.50	2.30	0.00	14.40	2.60	20.00	29.00											
3	09/01/05	30000	Y	U	0.50	3.70	0.00	13.10	3.59	11.00	21.00											
4	09/06/05	30000	U	U	0.50	2.50	0.00	17.10	1.82	34.00	72.00											
5	08/22/06	377550	Y	U	0.50	7.90	0.00															
10/12/06	48210																					

Accurate, thorough, and complete fluid and equipment information allows for more in-depth analysis and can eliminate confusion when interpreting results.



Lube Manufacturer, Type and Grade identify a lube's properties and its viscosity.

Filter Types and their Micron Ratings are important in analyzing particle count-the higher the micron rating, the higher the particle count results.

Sump Capacity identifies the total volume of oil (in gallons) in which wear metals are suspended and is critical to trending wear metal concentrations.

Lube Time is how long the oil has been used. Unit Time is the age of the equipment and Lube Added is how much oil has been added since the last sample was taken.

Application identifies in what type of environment the equipment operates and is useful in determining exposure to possible contaminants.

Equipment ID is each customer's opportunity to uniquely identify units being tested and their location.

Unit Type should give as much detail as possible. What kind of compressor, gearbox, engine, etc., influences flagging parameters and depth of analysis. Different metallurgies require different lubrication and have great impact on how results are interpreted.

The information submitted with a sample is as important to who is reading the report as it is to the analyst interpreting the test results and making recommendations. Properly document your equipment and share this knowledge with your laboratory. Implement a sampling process for every piece of equipment in your Fluid Analysis program that can be followed consistently each time the unit is sampled. Accurate, thorough and complete fluid and equipment information allows for more in-depth analysis and can eliminate confusion when interpreting results.

Make note of the difference between the Date Sampled and the Date Received by the lab. Turnaround issues may point to storing samples too long before shipping or shipping service problems. Also noted is testing Date Completed.

Manufacturer and Model can also identify metallurgies involved as well as the OEM's standard maintenance guidelines and possible wear patterns to expect.

- Severity Status Levels:**
- 0- Normal.
 - 1- At least one or more items have violated initial flagging points yet are still considered minor.
 - 2- A trend is developing.
 - 3- Simple maintenance and/or diagnostics are recommended.
 - 4- Failure is eminent if maintenance is not performed.


The laboratory at which testing was completed is denoted by an I for Indianapolis, an H for Houston, an S for Salt Lake City and an E for Edmonton. The following Lab # is assigned to the sample upon entry for processing and should be the reference number used when contacting the lab with questions, concerns or feedback.

Data Analysts Initials

UNIT ID:		COMPANY INFORMATION	
3930 E			
SECOND ID			
FREIGHTLINER			
UNIT TYPE			
DIESEL ENGINE			
APPLICATION			
TRANSPORTATION			
ACCOUNT NUMBER		OVERALL SEVERITY OF REPORT	
DATE SAMPLED: 08/22/06		based on comments, not individual flags	
DATE RECEIVED: 10/12/06		0 1 2 3 4	
DATE COMPLETED: 10/13/06		NORMAL AB NORMAL CRITICAL	
TRACKING #:		LAB # 202152	
MANUFACTURER/MODEL:		LOCATION I	
LUBE MFR: CONOCO		ANALYST KM	
LUBE TYPE - GRADE: HYDROCLEAR POWER D SAE 15W40			
MICRON RATING: 15			
FILTER TYPE: FULLFLOW			
SUMP CAPACITY: 00000			
HYD SYSTEM PRESSURE: 0			
FLUID ADDED:			
<p>COMMENTS: Suggest checking air fuel ratio, timing, air or exhaust restriction, SOOT IS AT A SIGNIFICANT LEVEL; Infrared results indicate OXIDATION is SEVERELY HIGH; Infrared results indicate that NITRATION is at a SEVERE LEVEL; Base number is below acceptable minimum; Cylinder region metals (pistons, rings, liners etc.) have increased and are now at a SIGNIFICANT LEVEL; LEAD is at a MODERATE LEVEL and may be OVERLAY METAL from MAIN/ROD BEARINGS; Viscosity is MODERATELY HIGH; Lubricant change acknowledged; Resample in 30 days;</p>			

Recommendations

A data analyst's job is to explain and, if necessary, recommend actions for rectifying significant changes in the lubricant or the unit's condition. Reviewing comments before looking at the actual test results will provide a road map to the report's most important information. Any actions that need to be taken are listed first in order of severity. Justifications for recommending those actions immediately follow.

UNIT ID: 3930 E SECOND ID: FREIGHTLINER UNIT TYPE: DIESEL ENGINE APPLICATION: TRANSPORTATION		COMPANY INFORMATION 											
ACCOUNT NUMBER: DATE SAMPLED: 08/22/06 DATE RECEIVED: 10/12/06 DATE COMPLETED: 10/13/06		OVERALL SEVERITY OF REPORT based on comments, not individual flags <table border="1"> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NORMAL</td> <td>ABNORMAL</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>CRITICAL</td> </tr> </table>		0	1	2	3	4	NORMAL	ABNORMAL			CRITICAL
0	1	2	3	4									
NORMAL	ABNORMAL			CRITICAL									
TRACKING #: MANUFACTURER/MODEL: LUBE MFR: CONOCO LUBE TYPE - GRADE: HYDROCLEAR POWER D SAE 15W40 MICRON RATING: 15 FILTER TYPE: FULLFLOW SUMP CAPACITY: HYD SYSTEM PRESSURE: 00000 FLUID ADDED: 0		LAB #: 202152 LOCATION: I ANALYST: KM											
COMMENTS: Suggest checking air fuel ratio, timing, air or exhaust restriction, SOOT IS AT A SIGNIFICANT LEVEL; Infrared results indicate OXIDATION is SEVERELY HIGH; Infrared results indicate that NITRATION is at a SEVERE LEVEL; Base number is below acceptable minimum; Cylinder region metals (pistons, rings, liners etc.) have increased and are now at a SIGNIFICANT LEVEL; LEAD is at a MODERATE LEVEL and may be OVERLAY METAL from MAIN/ROD BEARINGS; Viscosity is MODERATELY HIGH; Lubricant change acknowledged; Resample in 30 days;													
WEAR METALS PPM		CONTAMINANT METALS - PPM											
MULTI-SOURCE METALS - PPM		ADDITIVE METALS PPM											

The laboratory will request additional unit and lube information if sample label is incomplete.

Elemental Analysis

Elemental Analysis, or Spectroscopy, identifies the type and amount of wear particles, contamination and oil additives. Determining metal content can alert you to the type and severity of wear occurring in the unit. Measurements are expressed in parts per million (ppm).

Combinations of these **Wear Metals** can identify components within the machine that are wearing. Knowing what metal a unit is made of can greatly influence an analyst's recommendations and determine the value of elemental analysis.

Knowledge of the environmental conditions under which a unit operates can explain varying levels of **Contaminant Metals**. Excessive levels of dust and dirt can be abrasive and accelerate wear.

Additive and **Multi-Source Metals** may turn up in test results for a variety of reasons. Molybdenum, antimony and boron are additives in some oils. Magnesium, calcium and barium are often used in detergent/dispersant additives. Phosphorous is used as an extreme pressure additive in gear oils. Phosphorous, along with zinc, are used in anti-wear additives (ZDDP).

SAMP #	WEAR METALS PPM										CONTAMINANT METALS - PPM					MULTI-SOURCE METALS - PPM					ADDITIVE METALS PPM				
	IRON	CHROMIUM	NICKEL	ALUMINUM	COPPER	LEAD	TIN	CADMIUM	SILVER	TITANIUM	VANADIUM	SILICON	SODIUM	POTASSIUM	MOLYBDENUM	ANTIMONY	MANGANESE	LITHIUM	BORON	MAGNESIUM	CALCIUM	BARIUM	PHOSPHORUS	ZINC	
1	64	5	1	11	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	16	3	0	0	0	26	9	3178	0	889	1067	
2	74	5	2	9	2	10	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	13	8	0	0	16	8	3121	0	872	1020		
3	148	13	4	12	2	16	2	0	0	0	0	5	3	18	5	0	1	0	11	8	3180	1	934	1023	
4	182	7	3	6	4	10	1	0	0	0	0	6	7	6	7	0	1	0	19	9	3655	1	1004	1123	

Test Data

Test results are listed according to age of the sample—oldest to most recent, top to bottom—so that trends are apparent. Significant changes are flagged and printed in the gray areas of the report.

Samples are listed by **Date Received** in the lab—oldest first. They are also assigned a **Lab Number** for easy internal tracking. Important to also note is whether or not the **Lube** has been **Changed** since the last sample was taken.

Viscosity measures a lubricant's resistance to flow at temperature and is considered it's most important physical property. Depending on lube grade, it is tested at 40 and/or 100 degrees Centigrade and reported in Centistokes.

SAMP #	DATE SAMPLED	UNIT TIME	LUBE CHG	FUEL CHG	SOOT Vol.	WATER Infrared	VIS 40C CS	VIS 100C CS	TAN Total Acid	TBN Total Base	I-R OXID	I-R INT RA	ISO CODE											
													4	6	10	14	21	38	70	100				
1	N/A	02/11/05	U	U		0.00	84.40				11.00	17.00												
2	04/28/05	198515	U	U	0.50	2.30	0.00	12.60	3.38	12.00	21.00													
3	09/01/05	05/18/05	30000	Y	U	0.50	3.70	0.00	14.40	2.60	20.00	29.00												
4	05/02/06	329340	U	U	0.50	2.50	0.00	13.10	3.59	11.00	21.00													
5	08/22/06	377550	Y	U	0.50	7.90	0.00	17.10	1.82	34.00	72.00													

Fuel and **Soot** are reported in % of volume. High fuel dilution decreases unit load capacity. Excessive soot is a sign of reduced combustion efficiency. (only on engine oil samples)

Water in oil decreases lubricity, prevents additives from working and furthers oxidation. Its presence can be determined by crackle or FTIR and is reported in % of volume. Water by Karl Fischer ASTM D1744 determines the **amount** of water present. These results appear in the Special Testing section of your report.

The **ISO Code** is an index number that represents a range of particles within a specific micron range, i.e., 4, 6, 14. Each class designates a range of measured particles per one ml of sample. The particle count is a cumulative range between 4 and 6 microns. This test is valuable in determining large particle wear in filtered systems.

