

## PRODUCT DATA SHEET

# SMART FILTRATION ST CART 200 cSt

FOR OIL VISCOSITIES UP TO 200 CST



The Smart Filtration ST Cart provides a convenient portable mode of off-line filtration, flushing and fluid transfer. Use it with your in-plant machinery and mobile equipment to achieve and maintain proper ISO cleanliness levels.

In-series Ultra High Efficiency particulate filter, designed with Donaldson's proprietary synthetic media, removes 99.95% of abrasive particulates in a Single Pass and a Water Absorbing Filter removes water. The powerful 44 lpm Gear pump provides efficient fluid transfer and filtration.

### Typical Applications:

- Filtering contaminated system
- Flushing new or repaired systems
- Pre-filtering new oil
- Transferring oils
- Topping off reservoirs
- Dispensing new oil

### Standard Features:

#### Materials:

- Frame: Carbon steel with drip pan; at free tires
- Motor: 220V 50 Hz
- Filter Heads: Medium pressure, cast aluminum heads
- Pump: Gear pump 44 l/min
- Hoses: 7 Meters Hydraulic Hose
- Power Switch: Sealed on/off power switch
- Cord: 10mt.. electric cord

#### Filter Indicators:

- Individual pressure gauges. Filter change out at 2 bars pressure.

#### Pump Relief:

- None.

#### Weight:

- Approx.42 KG

#### Dimensions:

- Approx. Approx. 50 cm L x 53 cm W x 104 cm H



# Understanding Liquid Filter Efficiency

This information is provided as an aid to understanding filter efficiency terminology based on current ISO, ANSI and NFPA test standards.

## What Is a Beta Ratio?

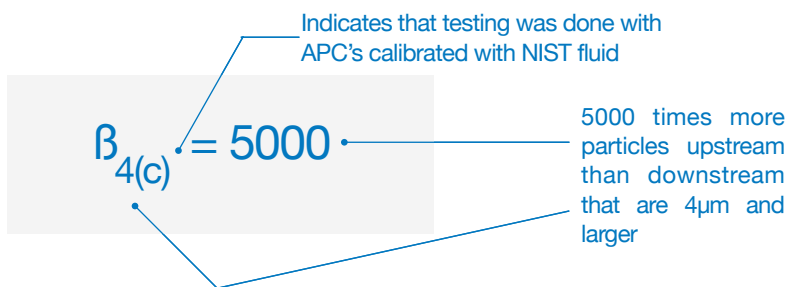
Beta ratio (symbolized by  $\beta$ ) is a formula used to calculate the filtration efficiency of a particular fluid filter using base data obtained from multi-pass testing.

In a multi-pass test, fluid is continuously injected with a uniform amount of contaminant (i.e., ISO medium test dust) then pumped through the filter unit being tested. Filter efficiency is determined by monitoring fluid contamination levels upstream and downstream of the test filter at specific times. An automatic particle counter is used to determine the contamination level. Through this process an upstream to downstream particle count ratio is developed, known as the beta ratio.

The formula used to calculate the beta ratio is:

$$\text{Beta ratio}_{(x)} = \frac{\text{particle count in upstream fluid}}{\text{particle count in downstream fluid}}$$

where  $(x)$  is a given particle size



## What is Efficiency?

The beta ratio is commonly used to calculate the filtration efficiency of a filter and can be converted into a percentage of efficiency at a given particle size.

The formula used to calculate efficiency is:

$$\text{Efficiency}_{(x)} = \frac{\beta - 1}{\beta}$$

where  $(x)$  is a given particle size

$$\beta_{4(c)} = 5000 \text{ is same as } 99.98\% \text{ @ } 4\mu\text{m}$$

$\beta 5000$  is 99.98% for particles  $4\mu\text{m}$  and greater

## How Big is a Micron?

Compare a micron size to these familiar particles.

Grain of table salt	100 $\mu\text{m}$
Human hair	80 $\mu\text{m}$
Lower limit of visibility	40 $\mu\text{m}$
White blood cell	25 $\mu\text{m}$
Talcum powder	10 $\mu\text{m}$
Red blood cell	8 $\mu\text{m}$
Bacteria	2 $\mu\text{m}$
Silt	<5 $\mu\text{m}$

Beta Ratio (at given particle size)	Efficiency (at the same particle size)
1.01	1.00%
1.1	9.10%
1.5	33.30%
2 (Nominal)	50.00%
5	80.00%
10	90.00%
20	95.00%
75 (Absolute)	98.70%
100	99.00%
200	99.50%
1000	99.90%
2000	99.95%
5000	99.98%

- Without Beta Ratio / Efficiency information, Micron rating alone is meaningless.
- Focus must be on Beta Ratio, rather than just Efficiency %, as we can see above, 98.70% & 99.98% might not sound too big of a difference but in Filtration World, that's a huge difference.