## **UNDERSTANDING ISO CODES**

**Understanding ISO Codes** - The ISO cleanliness code (per ISO4406-1999) is used to quantify particulate contamination levels per milliliter of fluid at 3 sizes 4m[c], 6m[c] and 14m[c]. The ISO code is expressed in 3 numbers (example: 19/17/14). Each number represents a contaminant level code for the correlating particle size. The code includes all particles of the specified size and larger. It is important to note that each time a code increases the quantity range of particles is doubling and inversely as a code decreases by one the contaminant level is cut in half.

ISO 4406:1999 Code Chart				Particle	Particles	ISO 4406	ISO
Range Code	Particles per Milliliter			Size	per Milliliter	Code Range	Code
	More Than	Up To/Including		4		20000 10000	0.4
24	80000	160000		<b>4</b> μ <b>m</b> [c]	151773	80000~160000	24
23	40000	80000		4.6µm <sub>[c]</sub>	87210		
22	20000	40000		<b>6</b> μ <b>m</b> <sub>[c]</sub>	38363	20000~40000	22
21	10000	20000		10μm <sub>[c]</sub>	8229		
20	5000	10000		<b>14</b> μ <b>m</b> [c]	3339	2500~5000	19
19	2500	5000		21μm <sub>[c]</sub>	1048		
18	1300	2500		38µm <sub>[c]</sub>	112		
17	640	1300		68μm <sub>[c]</sub>	2		
16	320	640			5 " 1		
15	160	320		Particle	Particles per Milliliter	ISO 4406 Code	ISO
14	80	160		Size		Range	Code
13	40	80		<b>4</b> μ <b>m</b> [c]	69	40~80	13
12	20	40		4.6μm <sub>[c]</sub>	35		
11	10	20		<b>6</b> μ <b>m</b> [c]	7	5~10	10
10	5	10		10μm <sub>[c]</sub>	5		
9	2.5	5	Ī ,-	<b>14</b> μ <b>m</b> [c]	0.4	0.32~0.64	6
8	1.3	2.5		21μm <sub>[c]</sub>	0.1		
7	0.64	1.3		38μm <sub>[c]</sub>	0.0		
6	0.32	0.64		68μm <sub>[c]</sub>	0.0		

## Succeed with a Total Systems Cleanliness Approach

Developing a Total System Cleanliness approach to control contamination and care for fluids from arrival to disposal will ultimately result in more reliable plant operation and save money. Several steps to achieve Total Systems Cleanliness include: evaluate and survey all hydraulic and lubrication systems, establish an oil analysis program and schedule, insist on specific fluid cleanliness levels for all new fluids, establish a baseline and target fluid cleanliness for each system, filter all new fluids upon arrival and during transfer, seal all reservoirs and bulk tanks, install high quality particulate and desiccant breathers, enhance air and liquid filtration on existing systems wherever suitable, use portable or permanent off-line filtration to enhance existing filtration, improve bulk oil storage and handling during transfer, remove water and make a commitment to fluid cleanliness.



The visible cost of proper contamination control and total systems cleanliness is less than 3% of the total cost of contamination when not kept under control. Keep your head above the surface and avoid the resource draining costs associated with fluid contamination issues including:

- Downtime and lost production
- Component repair/replacement
- Reduced useful fluid life
- Wasted materials and supplies (\$)
- Root cause analysis meetings
- Maintenance labor costs
- Unreliable machine performance
- Wasted time and energy (\$)

