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Sampling Procedure – A few tips

In our last issue, we discussed why and how important a proper sampling procedure was in order to obtain accurate oil test results. Here are a few tips to help you in extracting your sample properly.

Use 1/4 inch (6,5 mm), **new** poly tubing. Cut it at an angle, long enough so that it can reach the bottom of the sump or reservoir, or approximately 6 inches (15 cm) longer than the oil dipstick.

Insert the tubing through the hole in the knob of the vacuum pump and let it extend about 1 inch (2,5 cm) into the sampling bottle. Tighten the knob. Uncap the bottle and screw it into the pump. Make sure it is seated properly.



Note: The bottle must be **unused** to prevent contamination.

Insert the tubing into the sampling point as close as possible to center. Make sure it extends into the crankcase or reservoir. Try not to take sample from the top or bottom of the reservoir. This will ensure a representative sample.

Use pump handle to drain oil in a slow pumping action until sample bottle is almost full (do not fill completely as this could cause overflow and contaminate pump).



If the knob and the bottleneck are properly tightened, the bottle should fill within seconds. When (almost) full, pull out the tubing from the dipstick's tube or reservoir, unscrew the bottle from the pump and close it. **Do not re-use the tubing.**

Affix the self-adhesive label on the bottle with the requested information and send it to the lab. Keep the bottle and the label clean and make sure the sample is properly identified. This will avoid confusion at the lab.

Note: All the components of the pump should be cleaned at least every 3-5 samples in order to reduce chances of contamination.



For more information, please visit http://www.tribologik.com/predictive.php?section=SAMPLING

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