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HYDRAULIC FILTRATION
PRODUCTS

SUCTION FILTERS

PASSION TO PERFORM

MP FILTRI®

A WORLDWIDE LEADER IN THE FIELD OF HYDRAULIC FILTRATION EQUIPMENT.

Our company started life in 1964, when Bruno Pasotto decided to attempt to cater for the requests of a market still to be fully explored, with the study, design, development, production and marketing of a vast range of filters for hydraulic equipment, capable of satisfying the needs of manufacturers in all sectors. The quality of our products, our extreme competitiveness compared with major international producers and our constant activities of research, design and development has made us a worldwide leader in the field of hydraulic circuit filtering.
Present for 50 years in the market, we have played a truly decisive role in defining our sector, and by now we are a group capable of controlling our entire chain of production, monitoring all manufacturing processes to guarantee superior quality standards and to provide concrete solutions for the rapidly evolving needs of customers and the market.

MARKET LEADER

Our work is based on a skillful interaction between advanced technology and fine workmanship, **customizing products according to specific market requests**, focusing strongly on innovation and quality, and following every step in the manufacturing of both standard and special products, fully respecting customer expectations.

Our customer-oriented philosophy, which enables us to satisfy all customer requests **rapidly** and **with personalized products**, makes us a **dynamic and flexible enterprise**. The possibility of constantly controlling and monitoring the entire production process is essential to allow us to guarantee the quality of our products.

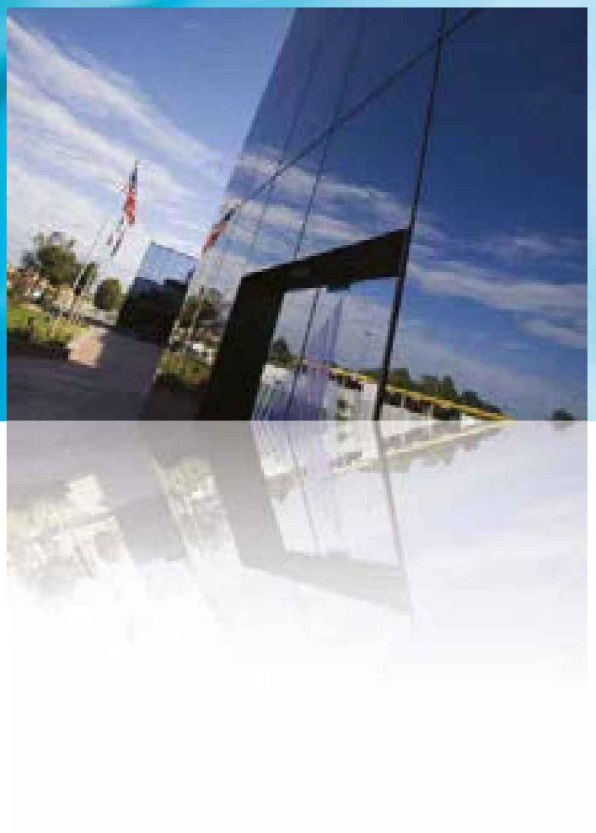
WORLDWIDE PRESENCE

Our foreign Branches enable us to offer a diversified range of products that allow us to successfully face the aggressive challenge of international competition, and also to maintain a stable presence at a local level.

The Group boasts **8** **business branches**

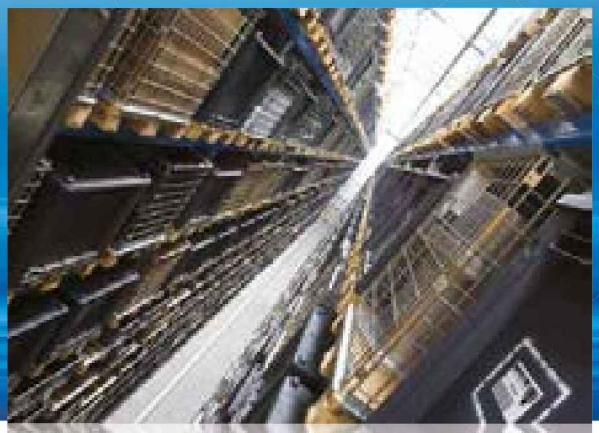
TECHNOLOGY

Our constant **quest for excellence in quality and technological innovation** allows us to offer only the best solutions and services for applications in many fields, including general industry, test rigs, lubrication, heavy engineering, renewable energies, naval engineering, offshore engineering, aviation systems, emerging technologies and mobile plant (i.e. tractors, excavators, concrete pumps, platforms).



AND PRODUCTION

Our high level of technological expertise means **we can rely entirely on our own resources, without resorting to external providers.** This in turn enables us to satisfy a growing number of customer requests, also exploiting our constantly updated range of machines and equipment, featuring **fully-automated workstations** capable of **24-hour production**.



SUCTION FILTERS

Flow rates
up to 875 l/min

Mounting:
- Tank immersed
- In-Line
- In tank with shut off valve
- In tank with flooded suction

RETURN FILTERS

Flow rates
up to 3000 l/min

Pressure
up to 20 bar

Mounting:
- In-Line
- Tank top
- In single and duplex designs

RETURN / SUCTION FILTERS

Flow rates
up to 300 l/min

Pressure
up to 80 bar

Mounting:
- In-Line
- Tank top

SPIN-ON FILTERS

Flow rates
up to 365 l/min

Pressure
up to 35 bar

Mounting:
- In-Line
- Tank top

LOW & MEDIUM PRESSURE FILTERS

Flow rates
up to 3000 l/min

Pressure
up to 80 bar

Mounting:
- In-Line
- Parallel manifold version
- In single and duplex designs

HIGH PRESSURE FILTERS

Flow rates
up to 750 l/min

Pressure from 110 bar
up to 560 bar

Mounting:
- In-Line
- Manifold
- In single and duplex designs

PRODUCT RANGE

MP Filtri can offer a vast and articulated range of products for the global market, suitable for all industrial sectors using hydraulic equipment.
This includes filters (suction, in-line, pressure, stainless steel, spin-on and return) and structural components (motor/pump bell housings, transmission couplings, flexible inserts, damper rings, support feet, aluminium tanks, inspection hatches).

We can provide all the skills and solutions required by the modern hydraulics industry to monitor contamination levels and other fluid conditions.

Mobile filtration units and a full range of accessories allow us to supply everything necessary for complete hydraulic circuits.

STAINLESS STEEL HIGH PRESSURE FILTERS

Flow rates up to 125 l/min
Pressure from 320 bar
up to 1000 bar

Mounting:
- In-Line
- Manifold
- In single and duplex designs

CONTAMINATION MONITORING PRODUCTS

- Calibrated on test rigs manufactured and certified to ISO 11943 based on methods from ISO 11171
- Off-line and In-line particles counting up to 400 bar
- Bottle samplers
- RS 232 - RS 485 digital bus interfaces

MOBILE FILTRATION UNITS

Flow rates from 15 l/min
up to 200 l/min

POWER TRANSMISSION PRODUCTS

- Aluminium bell-housings for motors from 0.12 kW to 400 kW
- Couplings in Aluminium Cast Iron - Steel
- Damping rings
- Foot bracket
- Aluminium tanks
- Cleaning covers

ACCESSORIES

- Oil filler and air breather plugs
- Optical and electrical level gauges
- Pressure gauge valve selectors
- Pipe fixing brackets
- Pressure gauges

HYDRAULIC FILTRATION PRODUCTS

INDEX

Contamination management

INDEX

1 HYDRAULIC FLUIDS

The fluid is the vector that transmits power, energy within an oleodynamic circuit. In addition to transmitting energy through the circuit, it also performs additional functions such as lubrication, protection and cooling of the surfaces.
The classification of fluids used in hydraulic systems is coded in many regulatory references, different Standards.

The most popular classification criterion divides them into the following families:
- MINERAL OILS
  Commonly used oil deriving fluids.

- FIRE RESISTANT FLUIDS
  Fluids with intrinsic characteristics of incombustibility or high flash point.

- SYNTHETIC FLUIDS
  Modified chemical products to obtain specific optimized features.

- ECOLOGICAL FLUIDS
  Synthetic or vegetable origin fluids with high biodegradability characteristics.

The choice of fluid for an hydraulic system must take into account several parameters.
These parameters can adversely affect the performance of an hydraulic system, causing delay in the controls, pump cavitation, excessive absorption, excessive temperature rise, efficiency reduction, increased drainage, wear, jam/block or air intake in the plant.

The main properties that characterize hydraulic fluids and affect their choice are:
- DYNAMIC VISCOSITY
  It identifies the fluid's resistance to sliding due to the impact of the particles forming it.

- CINEMATIC VISCOSITY
  It is a widespread formal dimension in the hydraulic field.
  It is calculated with the ratio between the dynamic viscosity and the fluid density.
  Cinematic viscosity varies with temperature and pressure variations.

- VISCOSITY INDEX
  This value expresses the ability of a fluid to maintain viscosity when the temperature changes.
  A high viscosity index indicates the fluid's ability to limit viscosity variations by varying the temperature.

- FILTERABILITY INDEX
  It is the value that indicates the ability of a fluid to cross the filter materials.
  A low filterability index could cause premature clogging of the filter material.

- WORKING TEMPERATURE
  Working temperature affects the fundamental characteristics of the fluid.
  As already seen, some fluid characteristics, such as cinematic viscosity, vary with the temperature variation.
  When choosing a hydraulic oil, must therefore be taken into account of the environmental conditions in which the machine will operate.

- COMPRESSIBILITY MODULE
  Every fluid subjected to a pressure contracts, increasing its density.
  The compressibility module identifies the increase in pressure required to cause a corresponding increase in density.

- HYDROLYTIC STABILITY
  It is the characteristic that prevents galvanic pairs that can cause wear in the plant/system.

- ANTIOXIDANT STABILITY AND WEAR PROTECTION
  These features translate into the capacity of a hydraulic oil to avoid corrosion of metal elements inside the system.

- HEAT TRANSFER CAPACITY
  It is the characteristic that indicates the capacity of hydraulic oil to exchange heat with the surfaces and then cool them.

2 FLUID CONTAMINATION

Whatever the nature and properties of fluids, they are inevitably subject to contamination. Fluid contamination can have two origins:

- INITIAL CONTAMINATION
  Caused by the introduction of contaminated fluid into the circuit, or by incorrect storage, transport or transfer operations.

- PROGRESSIVE CONTAMINATION
  Caused by factors related to the operation of the system, such as metal surface wear, sealing wear, oxidation or degradation of the fluid, the introduction of contaminants during maintenance, corrosion due to chemical or electrochemical action between fluid and components, cavitation.
  The contamination of hydraulic systems can be of different nature:

- SOLID CONTAMINATION
  For example rust, slag, metal particles, fibers, rubber particles, paint particles
- or additives

- LIQUID CONTAMINATION
  For example, the presence of water due to condensation or external infiltration or acids

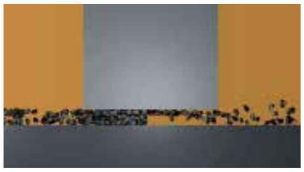
- GASEOUS CONTAMINATION
  For example, the presence of air due to inadequate oil level in the tank, drainage in suction ducts, incorrect sizing of tubes or tanks.

3 EFFECTS OF CONTAMINATION ON HYDRAULIC COMPONENTS

Solid contamination is recognized as the main cause of malfunction, failure and early degradation in hydraulic systems. It is impossible to delete it completely, but it can be effectively controlled by appropriate devices.

CONTAMINATION IN PRESENCE OF LARGE TOLERANCES

CONTAMINATION IN PRESENCE OF NARROW TOLERANCES



Solid contamination mainly causes surface damage and component wear.

- ABRASION OF SURFACES
  Cause of leakage through mechanical seals, reduction of system performance, failures.

- SURFACE EROSION
  Cause of leakage through mechanical seals, reduction of system performance, variation in adjustment of control components, failures.

- ADHESION OF MOVING PARTS
  Cause of failure due to lack of lubrication.

- DAMAGES DUE TO FATIGUE
  Cause of breakdowns and components breakdown.stem performance, failures.

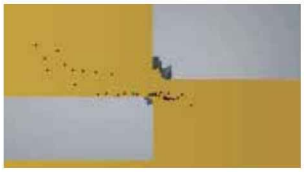
- SURFACE EROSION
  Cause of leakage through mechanical seals, reduction of system performance, variation in adjustment of control components, failures.

- ADHESION OF MOVING PARTS
  Cause of failure due to lack of lubrication.

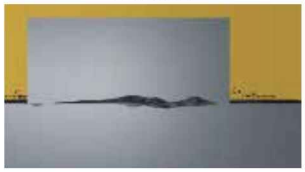
- DAMAGES DUE TO FATIGUE
  Cause of breakdowns and components breakdown.

ABRASION

EROSION



ADHESION



FATIGUE

Liquid contamination mainly results in decay of lubrication performance and protection of fluid surfaces.

DISSOLVED WATER

- INCREASING FLUID ACIDITY
  Cause of surface corrosion and premature fluid oxidation

- GALVANIC COUPLE AT HIGH TEMPERATURES
  Cause of corrosion

FREE WATER - ADDITIONAL EFFECTS

- DECAY OF LUBRICANT PERFORMANCE
  Cause of rust and sludge formation, metal corrosion and increased solid contamination

- BATTERY COLONY CREATION
  Cause of worsening in the filterability feature

- ICE CREATION AT LOW TEMPERATURES
  Cause damage to the surface

- ADDITIVE DEPLETION
  Free water retains polar additives

Gaseous contamination mainly results in decay of system performance.

- CUSHION SUSPENSION
  Cause of increased noise and cavitation.

- FLUID OXIDATION
  Cause of corrosion acceleration of metal parts.

- MODIFICATION OF FLUID PROPERTIES (COMPRESSIBILITY MODULE, DENSITY, VISCOSITY)
  Cause of system's reduction of efficiency and of controllability. It is easy to understand how a system without proper contamination management is subject to higher costs than a system that is provided.

- MAINTENANCE
  Maintenance activities, spare parts, machine stop costs

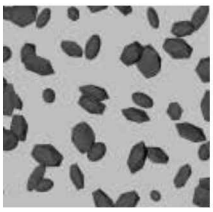
- ENERGY AND EFFICIENCY
  Efficiency and perfomance reduction due to friction, drainage, cavitation.

4 MEASURING THE SOLID CONTAMINATION LEVEL

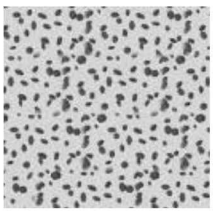
The level of contamination of a system identifies the amount of contaminant contained in a fluid.
This parameter refers to a unit volume of fluid.
The level of contamination may be different at different points in the system.
From the information in the previous paragraphs it is also apparent that the level of contamination is heavily influenced by the working conditions of the system, by its working years and by the environmental conditions.

What is the size of the contaminating particles that we must handle in our hydraulic circuit?

HUMAN HAIR
(75 µm)



MINIMUM DIMENSION
VISIBLE HUMAN EYES
(40 µm)



TYPICAL CONTAMINANT
DIMENSION IN A
HYDRAULIC CIRCUIT
(4÷14 µm)

Contamination level analysis is significant only if performed with a uniform and repeatable method, conducted with standard test methods and suitably calibrated equipment.
To this end, ISO has issued a set of standards that allowa to conduct tests and express the measured values in the following ways.

- GRAVIMETRIC LEVEL - ISO 4405

The level of contamination is defined by checking the weight of particles collected by a laboratory membrane. The membrane must be cleaned, dried and desiccated, with fluid and conditions defined by the Standard.
The volume of fluid is filtered through the membrane by using a suitable suction system. The weight of the contaminant is determined by checking the weight of the membrane before and after the fluid filtration.

- CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PARTICLES SIZE - ISO 4406

The level of contamination is defined by counting the number of particles of certain dimensions per unit of volume of fluid. Measurement is performed by Automatic Particle Counters (APC).
Following the count, the contamination classes are determined, corresponding to the number of particles detected in the unit of fluid.
The most common classification methods follow ISO 4406 and SAE AS 4059 (Aerospace Sector) regulations.
NAS 1638 is still used although obsolete.

Classification example according to ISO 4406

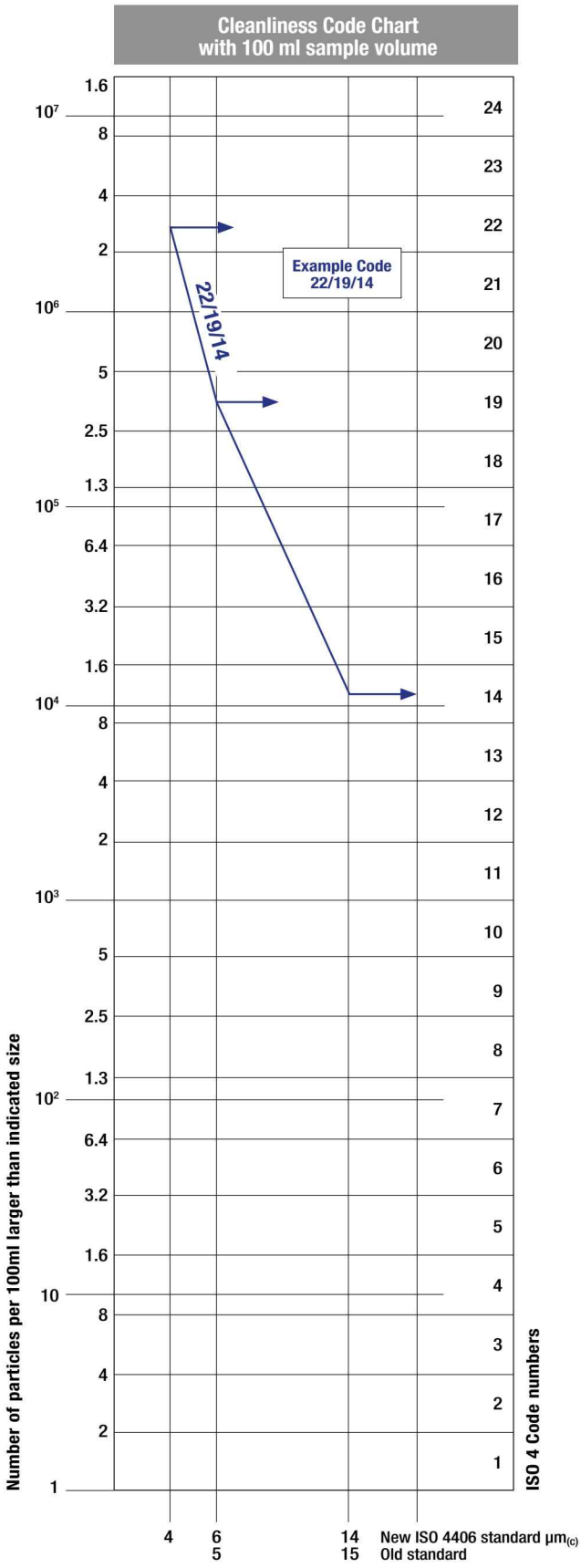
The code refers to the number of particles of the same size or greater than 4, 6 or 14 µm in a 1 ml fluid.

Class	Number of particles per ml	
	Over	Up to
28	1 300 000	2 500 000
27	640 000	1 300 000
26	320 000	640 000
25	160 000	320 000
24	80 000	160 000
23	40 000	80 000
22	20 000	40 000
21	10 000	20 000
20	5 000	10 000
19	2 500	5 000
18	1 300	2 500
17	640	1 300
16	320	640
15	160	320
14	80	160
13	40	80
12	20	40
11	10	20
10	5	10
9	2.5	5
8	1.3	2.5
7	0.64	1.3
6	0.32	0.64
5	0.16	0.32
4	0.08	0.16
3	0.04	0.08
2	0.02	0.04
1	0.01	0.02
0	0	0.01

> 4 $\mu m_{(c)}$ = 350 particles
> 6 $\mu m_{(c)}$ = 100 particles
> 14 $\mu m_{(c)}$ = 25 particles
16 / 14 / 12

ISO 4406:1999 Cleanliness Code System

Microscope counting examines the particles differently to APCs and the code is given with two scale numbers only.
These are at 5 µm and 15 µm equivalent to the 6 $\mu m_{(c)}$ and 14 $\mu m_{(c)}$ of APCs.



- CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PARTICLES SIZE - SAE AS 4059-1 and SAE AS 4059-2

Classification example according to SAE AS 4059-1 and SAE AS 4059-2
The code, prepared for the aerospace industry, is based on the size, quantity, and particle spacing in a 100 ml fluid sample. The contamination classes are defined by numeric codes, the size of the contaminant is identified by letters (A-F).

It can be made a differential measurement (Table 1) or a cumulative measurement (Table 2)

Table 1 - Class for differential measurement

Class	Dimension of contaminant				
	6÷14 µm(c)	14÷21 µm(c)	21÷38 µm(c)	38÷70 µm(c)	>70 µm(c)
00	125	22	4	1	0
0	250	44	8	2	0
1	500	89	16	3	1
2	1 000	178	32	6	1
3	2 000	356	63	11	2
4	4 000	712	126	22	4
5	8 000	1 425	253	45	8
6	16 000	2 850	506	90	16
7	32 000	5 700	1 012	180	32
8	64 000	11 400	2 025	360	64
9	128 000	22 800	4 050	720	128
10	256 000	45 600	8 100	1 440	256
11	512 000	91 200	16 200	2 880	512
12	1 024 000	182 400	32 400	5 760	1 024

6÷14 µm(c) = 15 000 particles
14÷21 µm(c) = 2 200 particles
21÷38 µm(c) = 200 particles
38÷70 µm(c) = 35 particles
> 70 µm(c) = 3 particles
Class 6

Table 2 - Class for cumulative measurement

Class	Dimension of contaminant					
	>4 µm(c) A	>6 µm(c) B	>14 µm(c) C	>21 µm(c) D	>38 µm(c) E	>70 µm(c) F
000	195	76	14	3	1	0
00	390	152	27	5	1	0
0	780	304	54	10	2	0
1	1 560	609	109	20	4	1
2	3 120	1 217	217	39	7	1
3	6 250	2 432	432	76	13	2
4	12 500	4 864	864	152	26	4
5	25 000	9 731	1 731	306	53	8
6	50 000	19 462	3 462	612	106	16
7	100 000	38 924	6 924	1 224	212	32
8	200 000	77 849	13 849	2 449	424	64
9	400 000	155 698	27 698	4 898	848	128
10	800 000	311 396	55 396	9 796	1 696	256
11	1 600 000	622 792	110 792	19 592	3 392	512
12	3 200 000	1 245 584	221 584	39 184	6 784	1 024

> 4 µm(c) = 45 000 particles
> 6 µm(c) = 15 000 particles
> 14 µm(c) = 1 500 particles
> 21 µm(c) = 250 particles
> 38 µm(c) = 15 particles
> 70 µm(c) = 3 particle
Class from 2F to 4E

- CLASSES OF CONTAMINATION ACCORDING TO NAS 1638 (January 1964)

The NAS system was originally developed in 1964 to define contamination classes for the contamination contained within aircraft components.
The application of this standard was extended to industrial hydraulic systems simply because nothing else existed at the time.
The coding system defines the maximum numbers permitted of 100ml volume at various size intervals (differential counts) rather than using cumulative counts as in ISO 4406:1999. Although there is no guidance given in the standard on how to quote the levels, most industrial users quote a single code which is the highest recorded in all sizes and this convention is used on MP Filtri APC's.

The contamination classes are defined by a number (from 00 to 12) which indicates the maximum number of particles per 100 ml, counted on a differential basis, in a given size bracket.

Size Range Classes (in microns)

Maximum Contamination Limits per 100 ml					
Class	5÷15	15÷25	25÷50	50÷100	>100
00	125	22	4	1	0
0	250	44	8	2	0
1	500	89	16	3	1
2	1 000	178	32	6	1
3	2 000	356	63	11	2
4	4 000	712	126	22	4
5	8 000	1 425	253	45	8
6	16 000	2 850	506	90	16
7	32 000	5 700	1 012	180	32
8	64 000	11 400	2 025	360	64
9	128 000	22 800	4 050	720	128
10	256 000	45 600	8 100	1 440	256
11	512 000	91 200	16 200	2 880	512
12	1 024 000	182 400	32 400	5 760	1 024

5÷15 µm(c) = 42 000 particles
15÷25 µm(c) = 2 200 particles
25÷50 µm(c) = 150 particles
50÷100 µm(c) = 18 particles
> 100 µm(c) = 3 particles
Class NAS 8

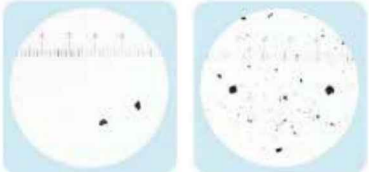
- CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PARTICLES SIZE - ISO 4407

The level of contamination is defined by counting the number of particles collected by a laboratory membrane per unit of fluid volume. The measurement is done by a microscope.
The membrane must be cleaned, dried and desiccated, with fluid and conditions defined by the Standard. The fluid volume is filtered through the membrane, using a suitable suction system.
The level of contamination is identified by dividing the membrane into a predefined number of areas and by counting the contaminant particles using a suitable laboratory microscope.

MICROSCOPE CONTROL AND MEASUREMENT

COMPARISON PHOTOGRAPH'S

1 graduation = 10µm



ISO 4406:1999	Class 16/14/11	Class 22/20/17
SAE AS4059E Table 1	Class 5	Class 11
NAS 1638	Class 5	Class 11
SAE AS4059E Table 2	Class 6A/5B/5C	Class 12A/11B/11C

- CLEANLINESS CODE COMPARISON

Although ISO 4406:1999 standard is being used extensively within the hydraulics industry other standards are occasionally required and a comparison may be requested. The table below gives a very general comparison but often no direct comparison is possible due to the different classes and sizes involved.

ISO 4406:1999	SAE AS4059 Table 2	SAE AS4059 Table 1	NAS 1638
> 4 $\mu m_{(c)}$ 6 $\mu m_{(c)}$ 14 $\mu m_{(c)}$	> 4 $\mu m_{(c)}$ 6 $\mu m_{(c)}$ 14 $\mu m_{(c)}$	4-6 6-14 14-21 21-38 38-70 >70	5-15 15-25 25-50 50-100 >100
23 / 21 / 18	13A / 12B / 12C	12	12
22 / 20 / 17	12A / 11B / 11C	11	11
21 / 19 / 16	11A / 10B / 10C	10	10
20 / 18 / 15	10A / 9B / 9B	9	9
19 / 17 / 14	9A / 8B / 8C	8	8
18 / 16 / 13	8A / 7B / 7C	7	7
17 / 15 / 12	7A / 6B / 6C	6	6
16 / 14 / 11	6A / 5B / 5C	5	5
15 / 13 / 10	5A / 4B / 4C	4	4
14 / 12 / 09	4A / 3B / 3C	3	3

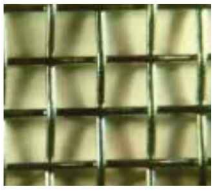
5 FILTRATION TECHNOLOGIES

Various mechanisms such as mechanical stoppage, magnetism, gravimetric deposit, or centrifugal separation can be used to reduce the level of contamination.
The mechanical stoppage method is most effective and can take place in two ways:

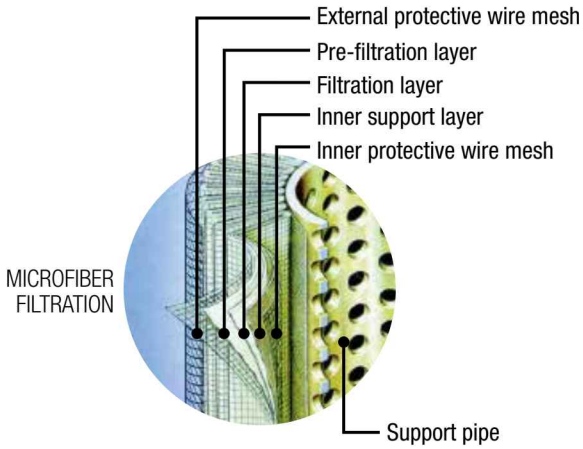
- SURFACE FILTRATION
  It is by direct interception. The filter prevents particles larger than the pores from continuing in the plant / system. Surface filters are generally manufactured with metal canvases or meshes.

- DEPTH FILTERING
  Filters are constructed by fiber interlacing. Such wraps form pathways of different shapes and sizes in which the particles remain trapped when they find smaller apertures than their diameter.
  Depth filters are generally produced with papers impregnated with phenolic resins, metal fibers or inorganic fibers.
  In inorganic fiber filtration, commonly called microfibre, the filtering layers are often overlapped in order to increase the ability to retain the contaminant.

WIRE MESH FILTRATION



PAPER FILTRATION



The filtration efficiency of metallic mesh filtrations is defined as the maximum particle size that can pass through the meshes of the filtering grid.
The efficiency of microfibre and paper filtration ($\beta_{x(c)}$) is defined through a lab test called Multipass Test. The efficiency value ($\beta_{x(c)}$) is defined as the ratio between the number of particles of certain dimensions detected upstream and downstream of the filter.

$$\frac{\text{Upstream particles number} > X\ \mu m_{(c)}}{\text{Downstream particles number} > X\ \mu m_{(c)}} = \beta_{x(c)}$$

Value ($\beta_{x(c)}$)	2	10	75	100	200	1000
Efficiency	50%	90%	98.7%	99%	99.5%	99.9%

Test conditions, such as type of fluid to be used (MIL-H-5606), type of contaminant to be used (ISO MTD), fluid viscosity, test temperature, are determined by ISO 16889.
In addition to the filtration efficiency value during the Multipass test, other important features, such as filtration stability (β stability) and dirt holding capacity (DHC), are also tested.
Poor filtration stability is the cause of the filtering quality worsening as the filter life rises. Low dirt holding capacity causes a reduction in the life of the filter.

Filtration ISO Standard Comparison	
MP Filtri Filter media code	$\beta_{x(C)}$ > 1000 ISO 16889
A03	5 $\mu m_{(c)}$
A06	7 $\mu m_{(c)}$
A10	10 $\mu m_{(c)}$
A16	15 $\mu m_{(c)}$
A25	21 $\mu m_{(c)}$

6 RECOMMENDED CONTAMINATION CLASSES

Any are the nature and the properties of fluids, they are inevitably subject to contamination. The level of contamination can be managed by using special components called filters.
Hydraulic components builders, knowing the problem of contamination, recommend the filtration level appropriate to the use of their products.

Example of recommended contamination levels

Piston pumps with fixed flow rate	•					
Piston pumps with variable flow rate			•			
Vane pumps with fixed flow rate		•				
Vane pumps with variable flow			•			
Engines	•					
Hydraulic cylinders	•					
Actuators					•	
Test benches						•
Check valve	•					
Directional valves	•					
Flow regulating valves	•					
Proportional valves				•		
Servo-valves					•	
Flat bearings			•			
Ball bearings				•		
ISO 4406 CODE	20/18/15	19/17/14	18/16/13	17/15/12	16/14/11	15/13/10
Recommended filtration $\beta x_{(c)} \geq 1.000$	$\beta_{20(c)}$ >1000	$\beta_{15(c)}$ >1000	$\beta_{10(c)}$ >1000	$\beta_{7(c)}$ >1000	$\beta_{7(c)}$ >1000	$\beta_{5(c)}$ >1000

The common classification of filters is determined by their position in the plant.

Types of filters:

Suction filters
They are positioned before the pump and are responsible for protecting the pump from dirty contaminants. It also provides additional flow guidance to the pump suction line.
Being subject to negligible working pressures are manufactured with simple and lightweight construction.
They are mainly produced with gross grade surface filtrations, mainly 60 ÷ 125 µm.
They can be equipped with a magnetic filter for retaining ferrous particles.
They are generally placed under the fluid head to take advantage of the piezometric thrust of the fluid and reduce the risk of cavitation.

There are two types of suction filters:
- IMMERSION FILTERS
  Simple filter element screwed on the suction pipe

- FILTERS WITH CONTAINER
  Container filters that are more bulky, but provide easier maintenance of the tank

Delivery (or Pressure) filters
They are positioned between the pump and most sensitive regulating and controlling components, such as servo valves or proportional valves, and are designed to ensure the class of contamination required by the components used in the circuit.
Being subjected to high working pressures are manufactured with more robust and articulated construction. In particular situations of corrosive environments or aggressive fluids can be made of stainless steel.
They are mainly produced with filtering depths of 3 ÷ 25 µm.
They can be manufactured with in-line connections, with plate or flange connections or directly integrated into the circuit control blocks / manifolds.
They can also be manufactured in duplex configuration to allow the contaminated section to be maintained even when the plant / system is in operation without interruption of the working cycle.

Return filters
They are positioned on the return line to the tank and perform the task of filtering the fluid from particles entering the system from the outside or generated by the wear of the components.
They are generally fixed to the reservoir (for this reason also called top tank mounted), positioned semi-immersed or completely immersed.
They are mainly produced with filtration depths of 10 ÷ 25 µm.
The positioning of the return filters must guarantee in all operating conditions that the fluid drainage takes place in immersed condition; this is to avoid creating foams in the tank that can cause malfunctions or cavitation in the pumps.
For the sizing of the return filters, account must be taken of the presence of accumulators or cylinders that can make the return flow considerably greater than the pump suction flow rate.
Being subject to contained working pressures are manufactured with simple and lightweight construction.
Normally it is possible to extract the filter element without disconnecting the filter from the rest of the system.

Combined filters
They are designed to be applied to systems with two or more circuits. They are commonly used in hydrostatic transmission machines where they have a dual filtration function of the return line and suction line of the hydrostatic transmission pump.
The filter is equipped with a valve that keeps the 0.5 bar pressure inside the filter. A portion of the fluid that returns to the tank is filtered by the return filter element, generally produced with absolute filtration, and returns to the transmission booster pump.
Only excess fluid returns to the tank through the valve.
The internal pressure of the filter and the absolute filtration help to avoid the cavitation phenomenon inside the pump.

Off-line filters
They are generally used in very large systems / plants, placed in a closed circuit independent from the main circuit. They remain in operation regardless of the operation of the main circuit and are crossed by a constant flow rate.
They can also be manufactured in duplex configuration to allow the contaminated section to be maintained even when the unit is in operation without interruption of the work cycle.

Venting filters
During the operation of the plants, the fluid level present in the reservoir changes continuously.
The result of this continuous fluctuation is an exchange of air with the outside environment.
The venting filter function, positioned on the tank, is to filter the air that enters the tank to compensate for fluid level variations.

7 FILTER CHOICE PARAMETERS

The choice of the filter system for an hydraulic system is influenced by several factors.
It is necessary to consider the characteristics of the various components present in the plant and their sensitivity to contamination.

It is also necessary to consider all the tasks that the filter will have to do within the plant:
- FLUID PROTECTION FROM CONTAMINATION
- PROTECTION OF OLEODYNAMIC COMPONENTS SENSITIVE TO CONTAMINATION
- PROTECTION OF OLEODINAMIC PLANTS FROM ENVIRONMENTAL WASTE
- PROTECTION OF OLEODINAMIC PLANTS FROM CONTAMINATION CAUSED BY COMPONENTS' FAILURES

The advantages of proper positioning and sizing of the filters are
- MORE RELIABILITY OF THE SYSTEM
- LONGER LIFE OF THE FLUID COMPONENTS
- REDUCTION OF STOP TIME
- REDUCTION OF FAILURE CASUALITIES

Each hydraulic filter is described by general features that identify the possibility of use in different applications.

- *MAXIMUM WORKING PRESSURE (Pmax)*
  The maximum working pressure of the filter must be greater than or equal to the pressure of the circuit section in which it will be installed.

- *PRESSURE DROP (ΔP)*
  The pressure drop depends on a number of factors, such as the working circuit temperature, the fluid viscosity, the filter element cleaning condition.

- *WORKING TEMPERATURE (T)*
  The working temperature deeply affect the choice of materials. Excessively high or low temperatures may adversely affect the strength of the materials or the characteristics of the seals.

- *FILTRATION EFFICIENCY (%) / FILTRATION RATIO ($\beta_{x(c)}$)*
  Filtration efficiency is the most important parameter to consider when selecting a filter.
  When choosing the filtration performances, the needs of the most sensitive components in the system must be considered.

- *FLUID TYPE*
  The type of fluid influences the choice of filters in terms of compatibility and viscosity. It is always mandatory to check the filterability.

- *PLACEMENT IN THE PLANT*
  The position of the filter in the system conditions the efficiency of all filter performances.

8 APPLICABLE STANDARDS FOR FILTER DEVELOPMENT

In order to obtain unique criteria for development and verification of the filters performance, specific regulations for the filters and filter elements testing have been issued by ISO. These norms describe the target, the methodology, the conditions and the presentation methods for the test results.

ISO 2941

Hydraulic fluid power -- Filter elements -- Verification of collapse/burst pressure rating

This Standard describes the method for testing the collapse / burst resistance of the filter elements.
The test is performed by crossing the contaminated fluid filter element at a predefined flow rate. The progressive clogging of the filter element, determined by contamination, causes an increase in differential pressure.

ISO 2942

Hydraulic fluid power -- Filter elements -- Verification of fabrication integrity and determination of the first bubble point

This Standard describes the method to verify the integrity of the assembled filter elements.
It can be used to verify the quality of the production process or the quality of the materials by verifying the pressure value of the first bubble point.

ISO 2943

Hydraulic fluid power -- Filter elements -- Verification of material compatibility with fluids

This Standard describes the method to verify the compatibility of materials with certain hydraulic fluids.
The test is carried out by keeping the element (the material sample) immersed in the fluid under high or low temperature conditions for a given period of time and verifying the retention of the characteristics.

ISO 3723

Hydraulic fluid power -- Filter elements -- Method for end load test

This Standard describes the method for verifying the axial load resistance of the filter elements.
After performing the procedure described in ISO 2943, the designed axial load is applied to the filter element. To verify the test results, then the test described in ISO 2941 is performed.

ISO 3968

Hydraulic fluid power -- Filters -- Evaluation of differential pressure versus flow characteristics

This Standard describes the method for checking the pressure drop across the filter.
The test is carried out by crossing the filter from a given fluid and by detecting upstream and downstream pressures.
Some of the parameters defined by the Standard are the fluid, the test temperature, the size of the tubes, the position of the pressure detection points.

ISO 16889

Hydraulic fluid power -- Filters -- Multi-pass method for evaluating filtration performance of a filter element

This Standard describes the method to check the filtration characteristics of the filter elements.
The test is performed by constant introduction of contaminant (ISO MTD).
The characteristics observed during the test are the filtration efficiency and the dirty holding capacity related to the differential pressure.

ISO 23181

Hydraulic fluid power -- Filter elements -- Determination of resistance to flow fatigue using high viscosity fluid

This Standard describes the method for testing the fatigue resistance of the filter elements.
The test is carried out by subjecting the filter to continuous flow variations, thus differential pressure, using a high viscosity fluid.

ISO 11170

Hydraulic fluid power -- Sequence of tests for verifying performance characteristics of filter elements

The Standard describes the method for testing the performance of filter elements. The protocol described by the regulations provides the sequence of all the tests described above in order to verify all the working characteristics (mechanical, hydraulic and filtration).

ISO 10771-1

Hydraulic fluid power -- Fatigue pressure testing of metal pressure-containing envelopes -- Test method

This Standard describes the method to check the resistance of the hydraulic components with pulsing pressure.
It can be applied to all metal components (excluding tubes) subject to cyclic pressure used in the hydraulic field.

FILTER SIZING

The correct filter sizing have to be based on the variable pressure drop depending by the application. For example, for the return filter the pressure drop have to be in the range 0.4 - 0.6 bar.

The pressure drop calculation is performed by adding together the value of the housing with the value of the filter element. The pressure drop in the housing is proportional to the fluid density (kg/dm³); all the graphs in the catalogue are referred to mineral oil with density of 0.86 kg/dm³.
The filter element pressure drop is proportional to its viscosity (mm²/s), the corrective factor Y is related to an oil viscosity different than 30 mm²/s.

Sizing data for single cartridge, head at top

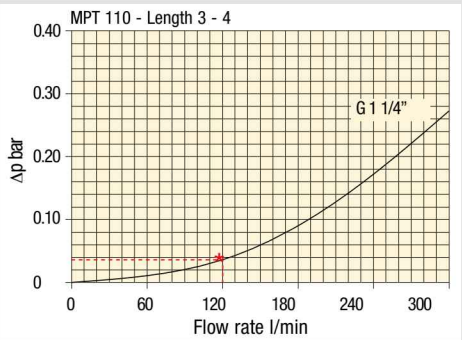
Δpc = Filter housing pressure drop [bar]
Δpe = Filter element pressure drop [bar]
Y = Multiplication factor Y (see correspondent table), depending on the filter element size, on the filter element lenght and on the filter media
Q = flow rate (l/min)
V1 reference viscosity = 30 mm²/s (cSt)
V2 = operating viscosity in mm²/s (cSt)
Δpe = Y : 1000 x Q x (V2/V1)
Δp Tot. = Δpc + Δpe

Calculation examples with HLP Mineral oil Variation in viscosity

Application data:
Top tank return filter
Filter with in-line connections
Pressure Pmax = 10 bar
Flow rate Q = 120 l/min
Viscosity V2 = 46 mm²/s (cSt)
Oil viscosity = 0.86 kg/dm³
Required filtration efficiency = 25 µm with absolute filtration
With bypass valve and 1 1/4" inlet connection
From the working pressure and the flow rate we understand it should be possible using the following top tank return filter series: MPT, MPH and FRI.
Let's proceed with MPT series.
The size 20 doesn't achieve the required flow rate, therefore we have to consider the size 100. The final version of size 100 (101, 104, 110, 120 and 114) will be then defined in function of the mounting characteristics.

Δpc = 0.03 bar (★ see graphic below, considering size 100 with the max available lenght to get the lowest pressure drop)
Δpe = (2.0 : 1000) x 120 x (46/30) = 0.37 bar
Δp Tot. = 0.03 + 0.37 = 0.4 bar

The selection is correct because the total pressure drop value is inside the admissible range for top tank return filters. It is of course possible trying to find a different solution, according to the mounting position or to other commercial need, repeating the previous steps while using a different series or lenght.



Filter housings Δp pressure drop.
The curves are plotted using mineral oil with density of 0.86 kg/dm³ in compliance with ISO 3968. Δp varies proportionally with density.

Corrective factor

Corrective factor Y, to be used for the filter element pressure drop calculation. The values depend to the filter size and lenght and to the filter media.
Reference viscosity 30 mm²/s

Return filters

Filter element		Absolute filtration H Series					Nominal filtration N Series		
Type		A03	A06	A10	A16	A25	P10	P25	M25 M60 M90
MF 020	1	74.00	50.08	20.00	16.00	9.00	6.43	5.51	4.40
	2	29.20	24.12	8.00	7.22	5.00	3.33	2.85	2.00
	3	22.00	19.00	6.56	5.33	4.33	1.68	1.44	1.30
MF 030 MFX 030	1	74.00	50.08	20.00	16.00	9.00	6.43	5.51	3.40
MF 100 MFX 100	1	28.20	24.40	8.67	8.17	6.88	4.62	3.96	1.25
	2	17.33	12.50	6.86	5.70	4.00	3.05	2.47	1.10
	3	10.25	9.00	3.65	3.33	2.50	1.63	1.32	0.96
	4	6.10	5.40	2.30	2.20	2.00	1.19	0.96	0.82
MF 180 MFX 180	1	3.67	3.05	1.64	1.56	1.24	1.18	1.06	0.26
	2	1.69	1.37	0.68	0.54	0.51	0.43	0.39	0.12
MF 190 MFX 190	2	1.69	1.37	0.60	0.49	0.44	0.35	0.31	0.11
MF 400 MFX 400	1	3.20	2.75	1.39	1.33	1.06	0.96	0.87	0.22
	2	2.00	1.87	0.88	0.85	0.55	0.49	0.45	0.13
	3	1.90	1.60	0.63	0.51	0.49	0.39	0.35	0.11
MF 750 MFX 750	1	1.08	0.84	0.49	0.36	0.26	0.21	0.19	0.06
CU 025		78.00	48.00	28.00	24.00	9.33	9.33	8.51	1.25
CU 040		25.88	20.88	10.44	10.00	3.78	3.78	3.30	1.25
CU 100		15.20	14.53	5.14	4.95	2.00	2.00	0.17	1.10
CU 250		3.25	2.55	1.55	1.35	0.71	0.71	0.59	0.25
CU 630		1.96	1.68	0.85	0.72	0.42	0.42	0.36	0.09
CU 850		1.06	0.84	0.42	0.33	0.17	0.17	0.13	0.04
MR 100	1	19.00	17.00	6.90	6.30	4.60	2.94	2.52	1.60
	2	11.70	10.80	4.40	4.30	3.00	2.94	2.52	1.37
	3	7.80	6.87	3.70	3.10	2.70	2.14	1.84	1.34
	4	5.50	4.97	2.60	2.40	2.18	1.72	1.47	1.34
	5	4.20	3.84	2.36	2.15	1.90	1.60	1.37	1.34
MR 250	1	5.35	4.85	2.32	1.92	1.50	1.38	1.20	0.15
	2	4.00	3.28	1.44	1.10	1.07	0.96	0.83	0.13
	3	2.60	2.20	1.08	1.00	0.86	0.77	0.64	0.12
	4	1.84	1.56	0.68	0.56	0.44	0.37	0.23	0.11
MR 630	1	3.10	2.48	1.32	1.14	0.92	0.83	0.73	0.09
	2	2.06	1.92	0.82	0.76	0.38	0.33	0.27	0.08
	3	1.48	1.30	0.60	0.56	0.26	0.22	0.17	0.08
	4	1.30	1.20	0.48	0.40	0.25	0.21	0.16	0.08
	5	0.74	0.65	0.30	0.28	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.04
MR 850	1	0.60	0.43	0.34	0.25	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.03
	2	0.37	0.26	0.23	0.21	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.03
	3	0.27	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.02
	4	0.23	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02

Corrective factor

Corrective factor Y, to be used for the filter element pressure drop calculation.
The values depend to the filter size and lenght and to the filter media.

Reference viscosity 30 mm^2/s

Suction filters

Filter element		Nominal filtration N Series	
Type		P10	P25
SF 250		65	21

Return / Suction filters

Filter element		Absolute filtration		
Type		A10	A16	A25
RSX 116	1	5.12	4.33	3.85
	2	2.22	1.87	1.22
RSX 165	1	2.06	1.75	1.46
	2	1.24	1.05	0.96
	3	0.94	0.86	0.61

Low & Medium pressure filters

Filter element		Absolute filtration N-W Series					Nominal filtration N Series		
Type		A03	A06	A10	A16	A25	P10	P25	M25
CU 110	1	16.25	15.16	8.75	8.14	5.87	2.86	2.65	0.14
	2	12.62	10.44	6.11	6.02	4.15	1.60	1.49	0.12
	3	8.57	7.95	5.07	4.07	2.40	1.24	1.15	0.11
	4	5.76	4.05	2.80	2.36	1.14	0.91	0.85	0.05
CU 210	1	5.30	4.80	2.00	1.66	1.32	0.56	0.43	0.12
	2	3.44	2.95	1.24	1.09	0.70	0.42	0.35	0.09
	3	2.40	1.70	0.94	0.84	0.54	0.33	0.23	0.05
DN	016	7.95	7.20	3.00	2.49	1.98	0.84	0.65	0.18
	025	5.00	4.53	1.89	1.57	1.25	0.53	0.41	0.11
	040	3.13	2.66	1.12	0.98	0.63	0.38	0.32	0.08
CU 400	2	3.13	2.55	1.46	1.22	0.78	0.75	0.64	0.19
	3	2.15	1.70	0.94	0.78	0.50	0.40	0.34	0.10
	4	1.60	1.28	0.71	0.61	0.40	0.34	0.27	0.08
	5	1.00	0.83	0.47	0.34	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.06
	6	0.82	0.58	0.30	0.27	0.17	0.22	0.18	0.05
CU 900	1	0.86	0.63	0.32	0.30	0.21	-	-	0.05
CU 950	2	1.03	0.80	0.59	0.40	0.26	-	-	0.05
	3	0.44	0.40	0.27	0.18	0.15	-	-	0.02
MR 630	7	0.88	0.78	0.36	0.34	0.16	0.12	0.96	0.47

FILTER SIZING Corrective factor

Corrective factor Y, to be used for the filter element pressure drop calculation.
The values depend to the filter size and lenght and to the filter media.

Reference viscosity 30 mm²/s

High pressure filters

Filter element		Absolute filtration N - R Series					Nominal filtration N Series
Type		A03	A06	A10	A16	A25	M25
HP 011	1	332.71	250.07	184.32	152.36	128.36	-
	2	220.28	165.56	74.08	59.13	37.05	-
	3	123.24	92.68	41.48	33.08	20.72	-
	4	77.76	58.52	28.37	22.67	16.17	-
HP 039	1	70.66	53.20	25.77	20.57	14.67	4.90
	2	36.57	32.28	18.00	13.38	8.00	2.90
	3	26.57	23.27	12.46	8.80	5.58	2.20
HP 050	1	31.75	30.30	13.16	12.3	7.29	1.60
	2	24.25	21.26	11.70	9.09	4.90	1.40
	3	17.37	16.25	8.90	7.18	3.63	1.25
	4	12.12	10.75	6.10	5.75	3.08	1.07
	5	7.00	6.56	3.60	3.10	2.25	0.80
HP 065	1	58.50	43.46	23.16	19.66	10.71	1.28
	2	42.60	25.64	16.22	13.88	7.32	1.11
	3	20.50	15.88	8.18	6.81	3.91	0.58
HP 135	1	20.33	18.80	9.71	8.66	4.78	2.78
	2	11.14	10.16	6.60	6.38	2.22	1.11
	3	6.48	6.33	3.38	3.16	2.14	1.01
HP 320	1	10.88	9.73	5.02	3.73	2.54	1.04
	2	4.40	3.83	1.75	1.48	0.88	0.71
	3	2.75	2.11	1.05	0.87	0.77	0.61
	4	2.12	1.77	0.98	0.78	0.55	0.47
HP 500	1	4.44	3.67	2.30	2.10	1.65	0.15
	2	3.37	2.77	1.78	1.68	1.24	0.10
	3	2.22	1.98	1.11	1.09	0.75	0.08
	4	1.81	1.33	0.93	0.86	0.68	0.05
	5	1.33	1.15	0.77	0.68	0.48	0.04

Filter element		Absolute filtration N Series					Nominal filtration N Series
Type		A03	A06	A10	A16	A25	M25
HF 320	1	3.65	2.95	2.80	1.80	0.90	0.38
	2	2.03	1.73	1.61	1.35	0.85	0.36
	3	1.84	1.42	1.32	1.22	0.80	0.35

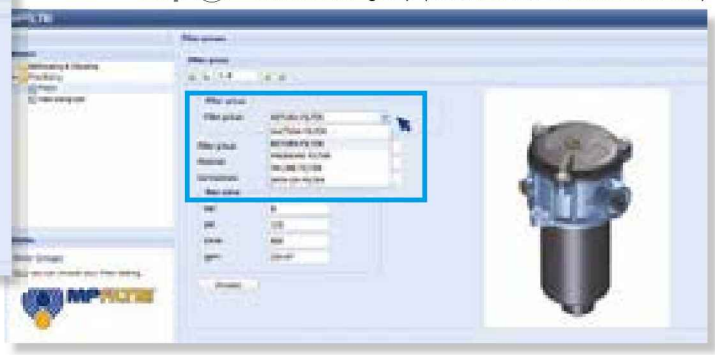
Stainless steel high pressure filters

Filter element		Absolute filtration N Series				
Type		A03	A06	A10	A16	A25
HP 011	1	332.71	250.07	184.32	152.36	128.36
	2	220.28	165.56	74.08	59.13	37.05
	3	123.24	92.68	41.48	33.08	20.72
	4	77.76	58.52	28.37	22.67	16.17
HP 039	2	70.66	53.20	25.77	20.57	14.67
	3	36.57	32.28	18.00	13.38	8.00
	4	26.57	23.27	12.46	0.88	5.58
HP 050	1	31.75	30.30	13.16	12.3	7.29
	2	24.25	21.26	11.70	9.09	4.90
	3	17.37	16.25	8.90	7.18	3.63
	4	12.12	10.75	6.10	5.75	3.08
	5	7.00	6.56	3.60	3.10	2.25
HP 135	1	20.33	18.80	9.71	8.66	4.78
	2	11.14	10.16	6.60	6.38	2.22
	3	6.48	6.33	3.38	3.16	2.14

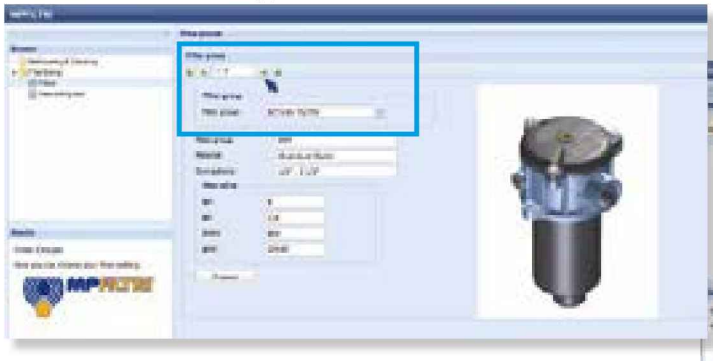
Filter element		Absolute filtration H - U Series				
Type		A03	A06	A10	A16	A25
HP 011	1	424.58	319.74	235.17	194.44	163.78
	2	281.06	211.25	94.53	75.45	47.26
	3	130.14	97.50	43.63	34.82	21.81
	4	109.39	82.25	36.79	29.37	18.40
HP 039	2	70.66	53.20	25.77	20.57	14.67
	3	36.57	32.28	18.00	13.38	8.00
	4	26.57	23.27	12.46	8.80	5.58
HP 050	1	47.33	34.25	21.50	20.50	14.71
	2	29.10	25.95	14.04	10.90	5.88
	3	20.85	19.50	10.68	8.61	4.36
	4	14.55	12.90	7.32	6.90	3.69
	5	9.86	9.34	6.40	4.80	2.50
HP 135	1	29.16	25.33	13.00	12.47	5.92
	2	14.28	11.04	7.86	7.60	4.44
	3	8.96	7.46	4.89	4.16	3.07

Step 1 Select "FILTERS"

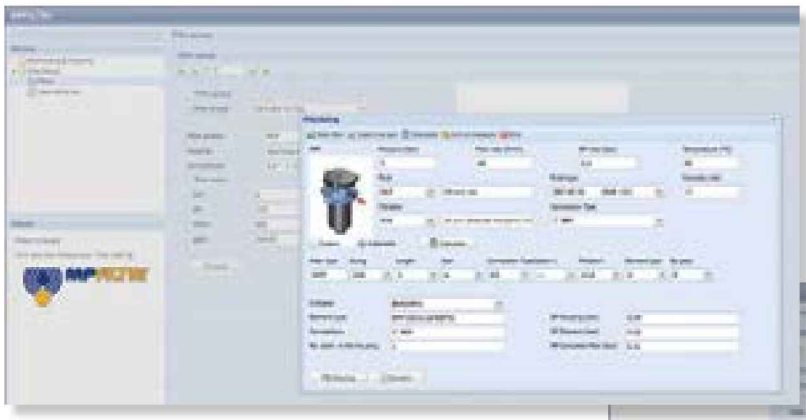
Step 2 Choose filter group (Return Filter, Pressure Filter, etc.)



Step 3 Choose filter type (MPF, MPT, etc.) in function of the max working pressure and the max flow rate



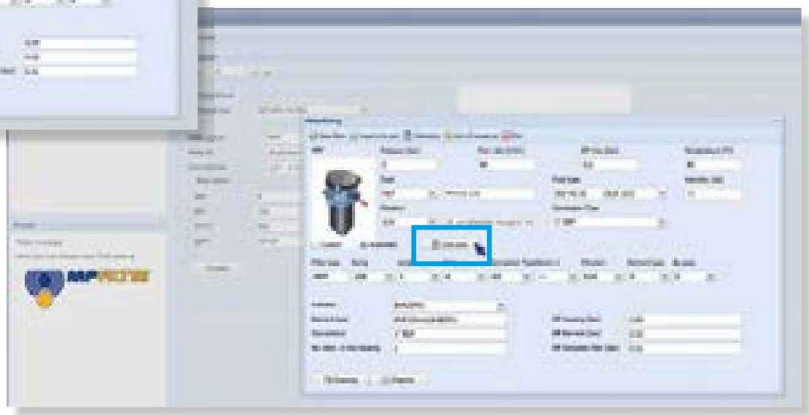
Step 4 Push "PROCEED"



Step 5

Insert all application data to calculate the filter size following the sequence:

- working pressure
- working flow rate
- working pressure drop
- working temperature
- fluid material and fluid type
- filtration media
- connection type



Step 6

Push "CALCULATE" to have result; in case of any mistake, the system will advice which parameter is out of range to allow to modify/adjust the selection

Step 7

Download PDF

Datasheet "Report.aspx" pushing the button "Drawing"

Suction filters are used as safety filters to protect pumps from gross contamination which can cause them to grip.

They are available in 2 styles:
- Suction Strainer (STR, MPA, MPM)
- SF2 external filters, for mounting semi-immersed under the oil level

SF2 semi-immersed filters, which shut off oil flow while the filter element is being replaced, replace the butterfly valves usually used for servicing hydraulic pumps.

FILTER SIZING

For the proper corrective factor Y see chapter at page 21

Suction filters

STR & MPA - MPM series

Flow rate up to 875 l/min

Technical data

Suction filters **Flow rate up to 875 l/min**

STR materials

1 - Connection: Polyamide, GF reinforced
2 - Core tube: Tinned Steel
3 - Wire mesh
4 - End cap: Polyamide, GF reinforced
5 - Bypass valve: Polyamide, GF reinforced - Steel

MPA - MPM materials

1 - Connection: Aluminium
2 - Magnetic column
3 - Tie rod: Galvanized Steel
4 - End cap: Galvanized Steel
5 - Core tube: Galvanized Steel
6 - Filter media: Wire mesh
7 - Bottom: Galvanized Steel
8 - Washer: Galvanized Steel
9 - Self-locking nut: Galvanized Steel - Nylon

Bypass valve

Opening pressure 30 kPa (0.3 bar)

Elements

Fluid flow through the filter element from OUT to IN.

Temperature

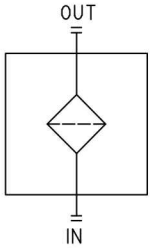
From -25 °C to +110 °C

Weights [kg]

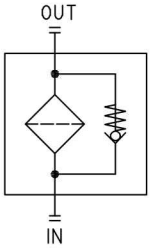
STR	see page 31
MPA - MPM	see page 33

Hydraulic symbols

STR - MPA - MPM
Style S



STR
Style B



STR

Without bypass

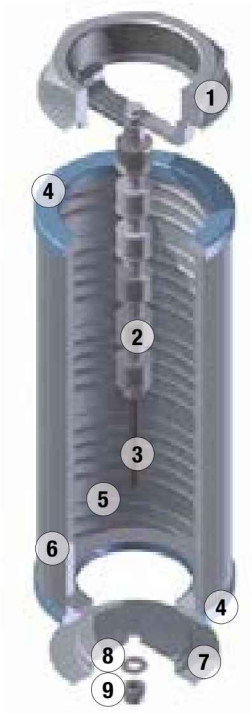
With bypass

MPA

Without magnetic column

MPM

With magnetic column

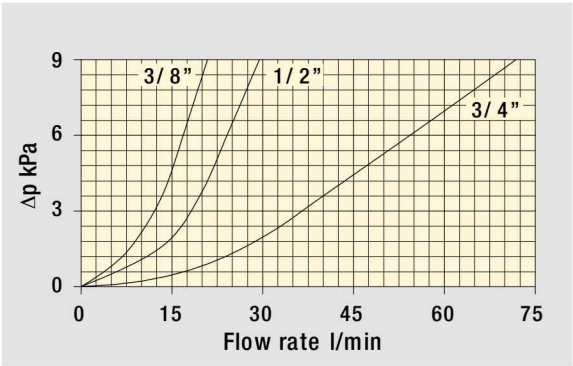


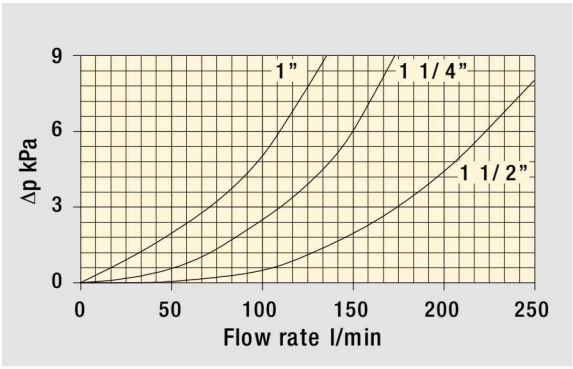
Pressure drop

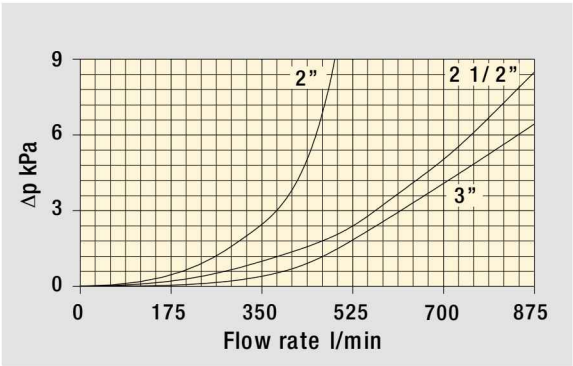
The curves are plotted using mineral oil with density of 0.86 kg/dm³ in compliance with ISO 3968.

Δp varies proportionally with density.

Filters pressure drop Δp in function of connection type







STR

Designation & Ordering code

COMPLETE FILTER

Configuration example 1: STR045 | 1 | B | G1 | M60 | P01

Configuration example 2: STR100 | 4 | S | G2 | M250 | P01

Element series and size

STR045
STR050
STR065
STR070
STR086
STR100
STR140
STR150

Connection nominal diameter

	STR045	STR050	STR065	STR070	STR086	STR100	STR140	STR150
1	3/8”	3/8”	1/2”	1/2”	1 1/2”	1 1/4”	1 1/2”	2”
2	1/2”	1/2”	3/4”	3/4”	2”	1 1/4”	2”	2 1/2”
3	-	-	3/4”	3/4”	1 1/2”	1 1/2”	2”	3”
4	-	-	1”	1”	2”	2”	2 1/2”	-
5	-	-	-	-	1 1/2”	1 1/2”	3”	-
6	-	-	-	1/2”	2”	-	3”	-

Valves

S Without bypass
B With bypass 6 bar

Connection type

G1 Thread GAS
G2 Thread NPT

Filtration rating (filter media)

M25 Wire mesh 25 µm
M60 Wire mesh 60 µm
M90 Wire mesh 90 µm
M250 Wire mesh 250 µm

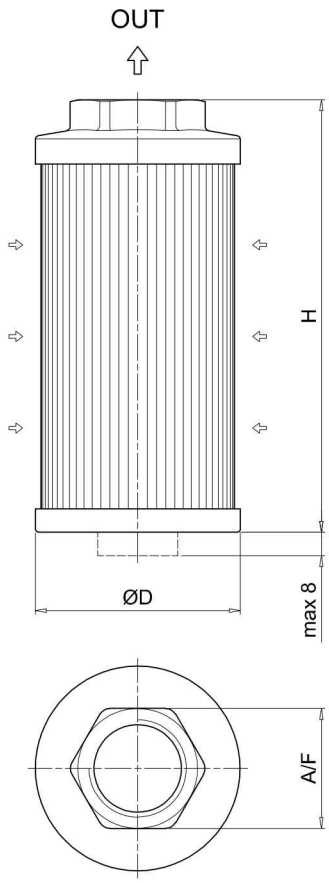
Execution

P01 MP Filtri standard
Pxx Customized

OTHER INFORMATION

Conditions of packaging

Filter size	Pcs. per box
045	12
050	12
065	6
070	6
086	6
100	6
140	1
150	1



STR					
Filter size	Nominal diameter	ØD [mm]	H [mm]	A / F [mm]	Weight [kg]
045	1	46	105	30	0.15
	2	46	105	30	0.19
050	1	52	79	30	0.11
	2	52	79	30	0.11
065	1	65	110	41	0.19
	2	65	110	41	0.22
	3	65	144	41	0.24
	4	65	144	41	0.22
070	1	70	95	41	0.18
	2	70	95	41	0.17
	3	70	141	41	0.23
	4	70	141	41	0.22
	6	70	141	41	0.24
086	1	86	143	69	0.33
	2	86	143	69	0.30
	3	86	201	69	0.43
	4	86	201	69	0.40
	5	86	261	69	0.53
	6	86	261	69	0.50
100	1	99	137	69	0.47
	2	99	227	69	0.58
	3	99	227	69	0.55
	4	99	227	69	0.51
	5	99	137	69	0.43
140	1	130	160	69	0.70
	2	130	160	69	0.68
	3	130	262	69	0.94
	4	130	272	101	1.10
	5	130	272	101	1.00
	6	130	330	101	1.17
150	1	150	150	70	0.34
	2	150	212	90	0.37
	3	150	272	100	0.40

MPA-MPM

Designation & Ordering code

COMPLETE FILTER

Configuration example 1: MPA | 030 | G1 | M60 | P01

Configuration example 2: MPM | 430 | G2 | M250 | P01

Element series

MPA	Without magnetic column
MPM	With magnetic column

Size - Connection nominal diameter

012	3/8”
015	1/2”
025	1/2”
030	3/4”
045	3/4”
050	1”
075	1”
095	1 1/4”
120	1 1/4”
150	1 1/2”
180	1 1/2”
220	2”
280	2”
300	2 1/2”
380	2”
430	3”

Connection type

G1	Thread GAS
G2	Thread NPT

Filtration rating (filter media)

M25	Wire mesh 25 µm
M60	Wire mesh 60 µm
M90	Wire mesh 90 µm
M250	Wire mesh 250 µm

Execution

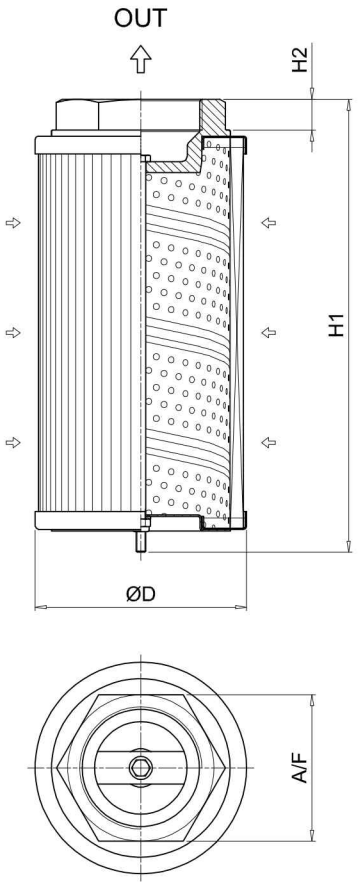
P01	MP Filtri standard
Pxx	Customized

OTHER INFORMATION

Conditions of packaging

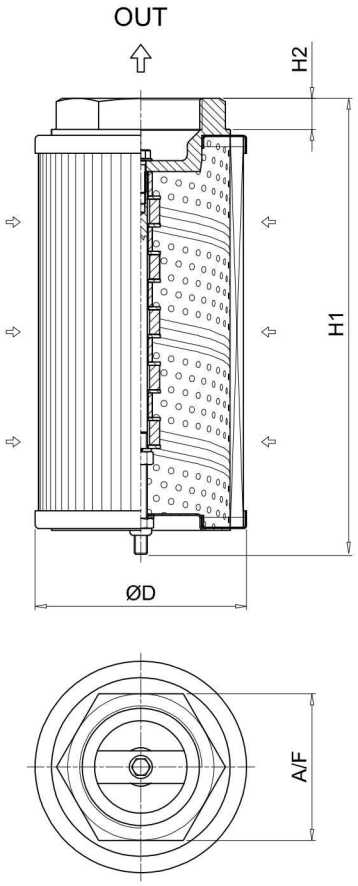
Size	Pcs. per box
012	12
015	6
025	6
030	6
045	6
050	6
075	6
095	6
120	6
150	6
180	1
220	1
280	1
300	1
380	1
430	1

Dimensions



MPA

Filter size	ØD [mm]	H1 [mm]	H2 [mm]	A/F [mm]	Weight [kg]
012	50	98	16	28	0.17
015	50	98	16	28	0.17
025	70	113	16	28	0.27
030	70	115	18	42	0.36
045	70	160	18	42	0.39
050	70	160	18	42	0.35
075	99	145	18	42	0.54
095	99	148	20	60	0.63
120	99	239	20	60	0.95
150	99	239	20	60	0.91
180	130	174	20	60	0.98
220	130	162	13	80	1.00
280	130	272	13	80	1.60
300	130	281	20	90	1.67
380	130	322	13	80	1.60
430	130	335	22	106	1.93



MPM

Filter size	ØD [mm]	H1 [mm]	H2 [mm]	A/F [mm]	Weight [kg]
012	50	98	16	28	0.17
015	50	98	16	28	0.17
025	70	113	16	28	0.27
030	70	115	18	42	0.36
045	70	160	18	42	0.39
050	70	160	18	42	0.35
075	99	148	18	42	0.54
095	99	154	20	60	0.63
120	99	244	20	60	0.95
150	99	244	20	60	0.91
180	130	174	20	60	0.98
220	130	163	13	80	1.00
280	130	273	13	80	1.60
300	130	282	20	90	1.67
380	130	323	13	80	1.60
430	130	336	22	106	1.93

SF2 250-350 series

Flow rate up to 160 l/min

Technical data

Suction filters **Flow rate up to 160 l/min**

Filter housing materials
- Filter body: Aluminium
- Cover: Polyamide, GF reinforced
- Valve: Polyamide, GF reinforced - Steel
- Anti-Emptying valve: Steel

Bypass valve
Opening pressure 30 kPa (0.3 bar)

Elements
Fluid flow through the filter element from IN to OUT

Note
SF2 250-350 filters mounting, see the drawings on page 39 and following.

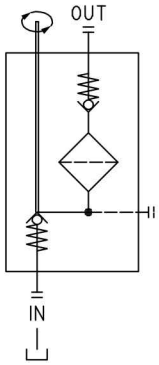
Seals
- Standard NBR series A
- Optional FPM series V

Temperature
From -25 °C to +110 °C

Weights [kg]

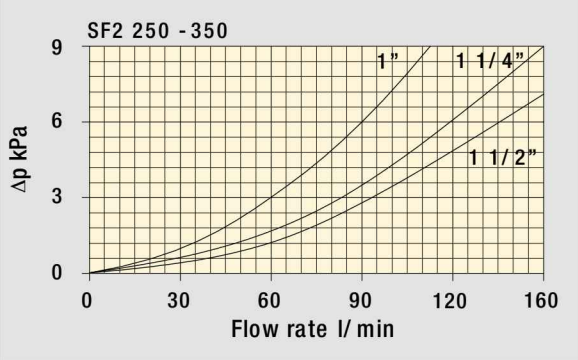
SF2 250	2.6
SF2 350	2.6

Hydraulic symbols

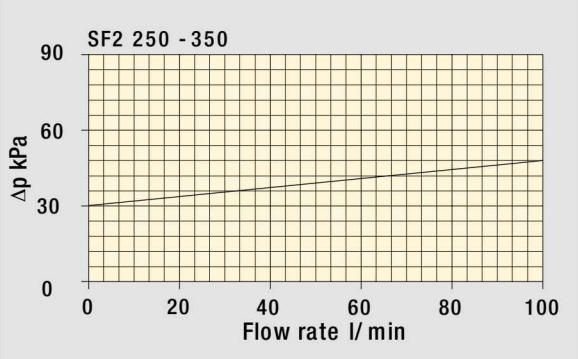


The curves are plotted using mineral oil with density of 0.86 kg/dm^3 in compliance with ISO 3968.
Δp varies proportionally with density.

Filter housings Δp pressure drop



Bypass valve pressure drop



SF2 250-350

Designation & Ordering code

COMPLETE FILTER

Configuration example 1: SF2250 | W | F2 | R | M25 | P01

Configuration example 2: SF2350 | A | G1 | S | P25 | P01

Series and size

SF2250

SF2350

Seals and treatments		Filtration rating Mxx	Filtration rating Pxx
A	NBR	•	•
V	FPM	•	•
W	NBR compatible with fluids HFA-HFB-HFC	•	
Z	FPM compatible with fluids HFA-HFB-HFC	•	

Connections		Aux (only SF2350)	SF2250	SF2350
G1	G1 1/2"	G1"	•	•
G2	1 1/2" NPT	-	•	
G3	SAE 24 - 1 7/8" - 12 UN	SAE 16 - 1 5/16" - 12 UN	•	•
G4	G1 1/4"	-	•	
G5	1 1/4" NPT	-	•	
G6	SAE 20 - 1 5/8" - 12 UN	-	•	
G7	G1"	-	•	
G8	1" NPT	-	•	
G9	SAE 16 - 1 5/16" - 12 UN	-	•	
F1	1 1/2" SAE 3000 psi/M	-	•	
F2	1 1/2" SAE 3000 psi/UNC	-	•	

Bypass valve and magnetic column

R	With bypass, with magnetic column	**Q**	Without bypass, with magnetic column
S	With bypass, without magnetic column	**H**	Without bypass, without magnetic column

Filtration rating (filter media)

M25	Wire mesh 25 µm
M60	Wire mesh 60 µm
M90	Wire mesh 90 µm
M250	Wire mesh 250 µm

Execution

P01	MP Filtri standard
Pxx	Customized

FILTER ELEMENT

Configuration example: SF250 | M25 | W | P01

Element series and size

SF250

Filtration rating (filter media)

M25	Wire mesh 25 µm
M60	Wire mesh 60 µm
M90	Wire mesh 90 µm
M250	Wire mesh 250 µm

Seals and treatments		Filtration rating Mxx	Filtration rating Pxx
N	NBR	•	•
V	FPM	•	•
W	NBR compatible with fluids HFA-HFB-HFC	•	
Z	FPM compatible with fluids HFA-HFB-HFC	•	

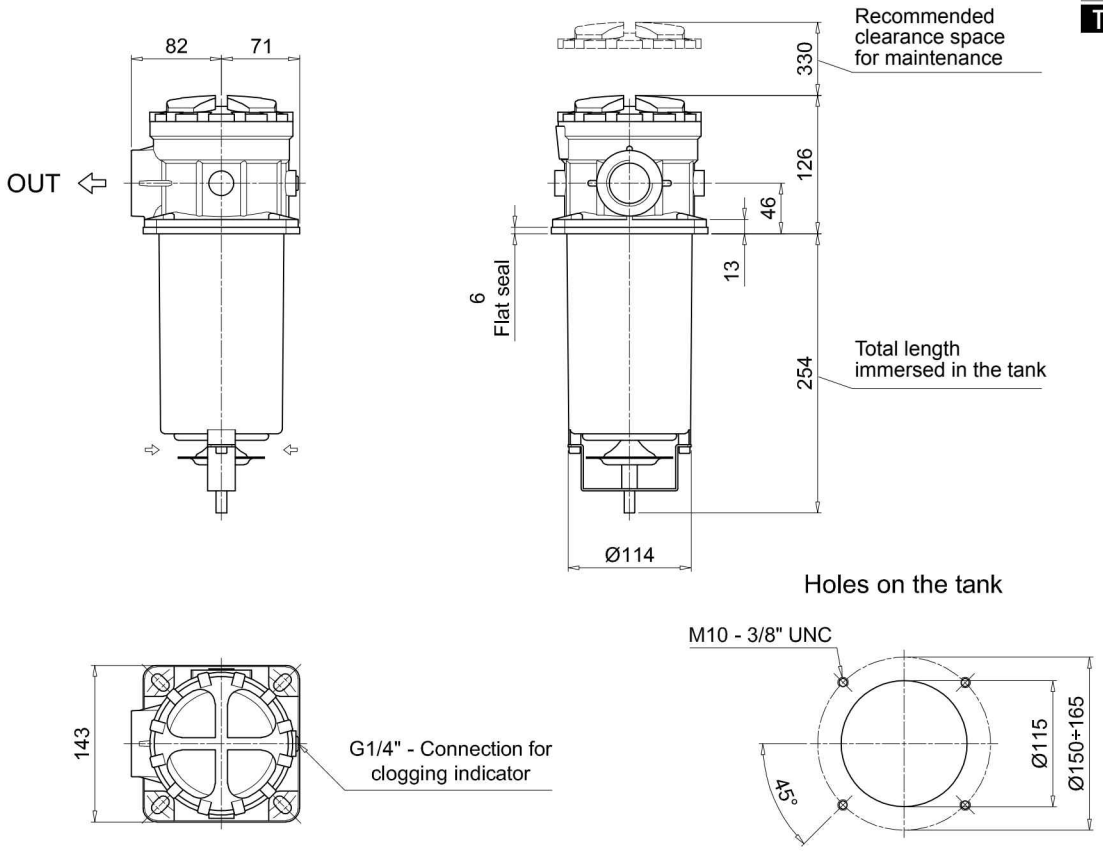
Execution

P01	MP Filtri standard
Pxx	Customized

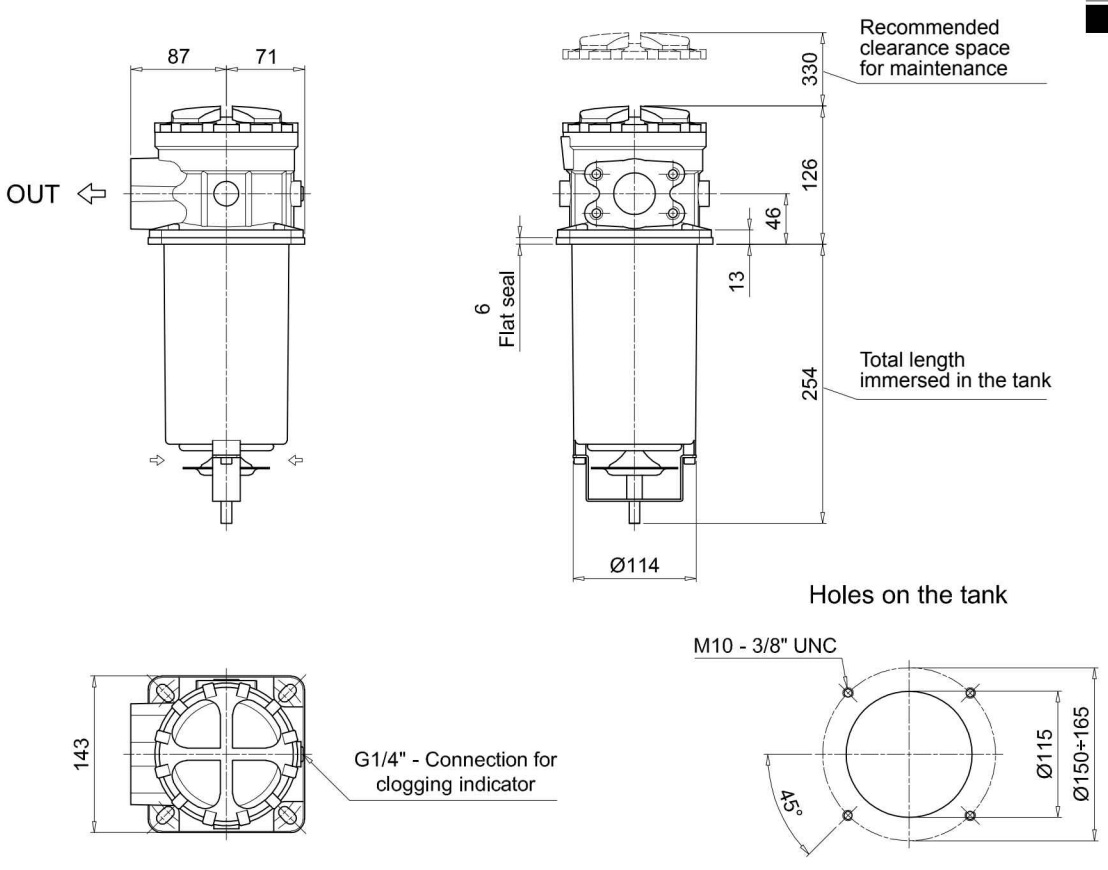
ACCESSORIES

Clogging indicators		page
VVA	Axial vacuum gauge	55
VVR	Radial vacuum gauge	55
VEA	Electrical vacuum indicator	54
VLA	Electrical / visual vacuum indicator	54

SF2 250
Threaded connections "G"



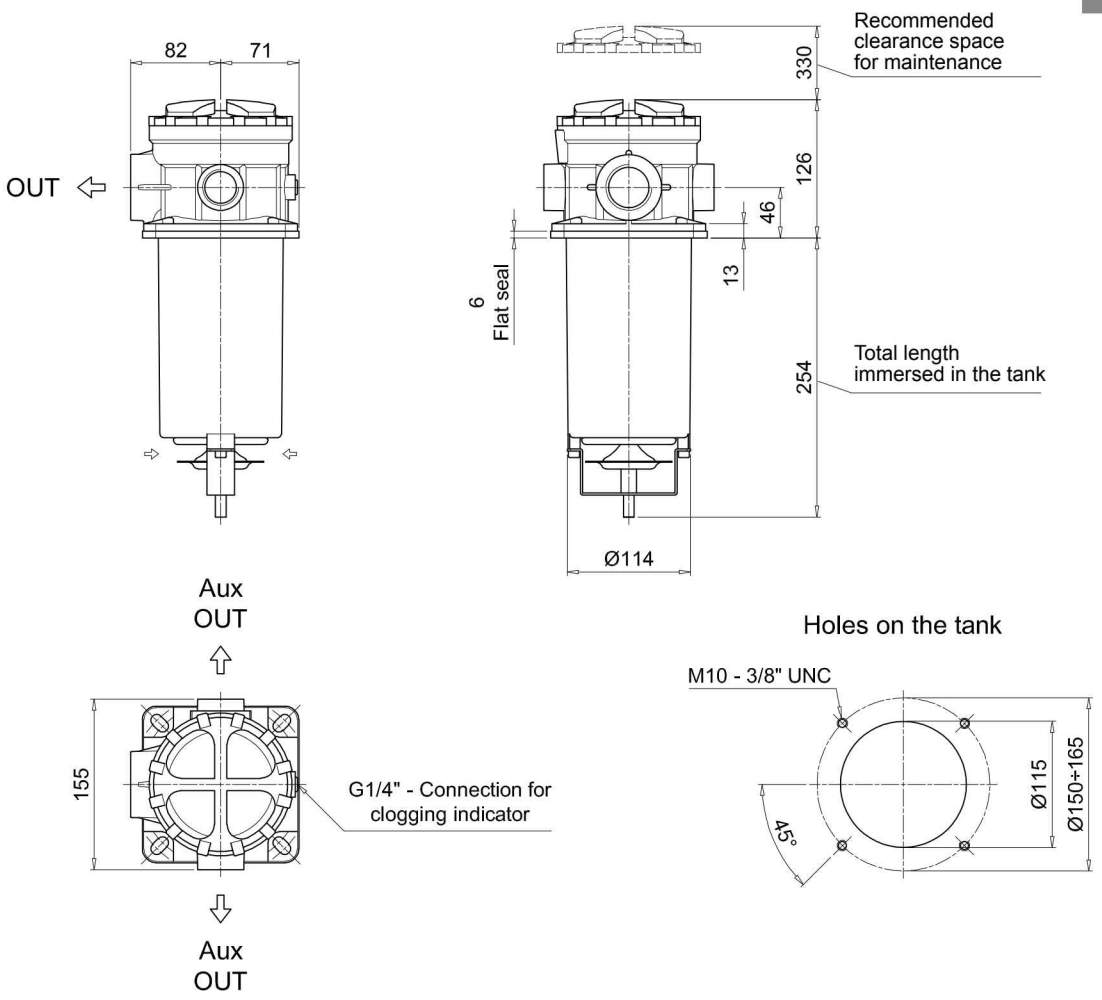
SF2 250
Flange connections "F"



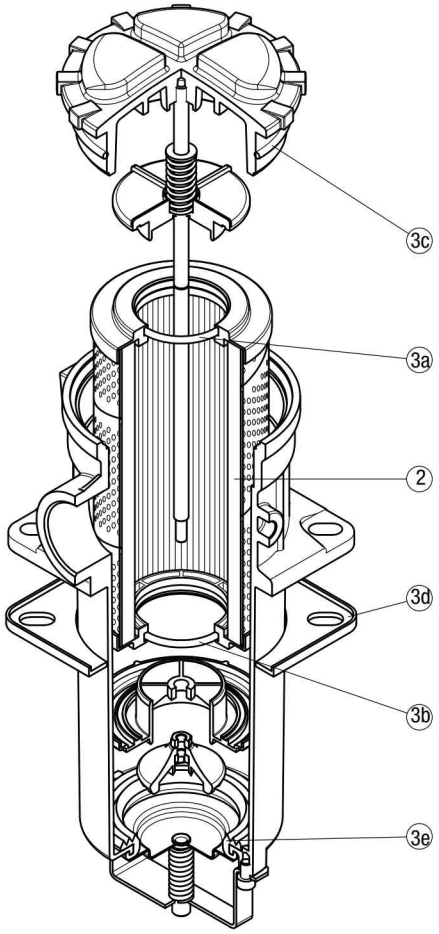
SF2 250-350

Dimensions

SF2 350



Order number for spare parts



Item:	Q.ty: 1 pc. 2	Q.ty: 1 pc. 3 (3a ÷ 3e)	
Filter series	Filter element	Seal Kit code number NBR	FPM
SF2 250 - 350	See order table	02050586	02050587

SF2 500 series

Flow rate up to 800 l/min

Technical data

Suction filters **Flow rate up to 800 l/min**

Filter housing materials
- Housing:
  Anodized Aluminium
  Steel (chemical heat treatment): only for SF2 535 - 540

- Cover:
  Anodized Aluminium
  Steel (chemical heat treatment): only for SF2 535 - 540

- Optional flange:
  Anodized Aluminium

Seals
- Standard NBR series A
- Optional FPM series V

Temperature
From -25 °C to +110 °C

Elements
Fluid flow through the filter element from IN to OUT.

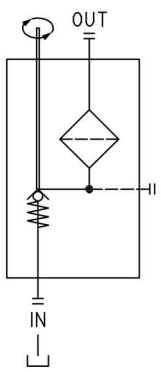
Note
SF2 500 filters mounting, see the drawings
on page 47 and following.

Weights [kg]

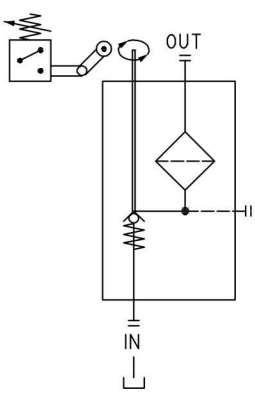
SF2 500-501	4.0
SF2 503	4.8
SF2 504	5.8
SF2 505	6.0
SF2 510	7.2
SF2 535	17
SF2 540	19

Hydraulic symbols

SF2 500 S-M

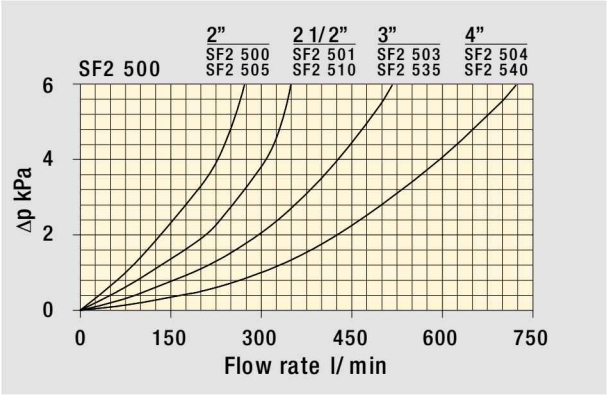


SF2 500 D-K



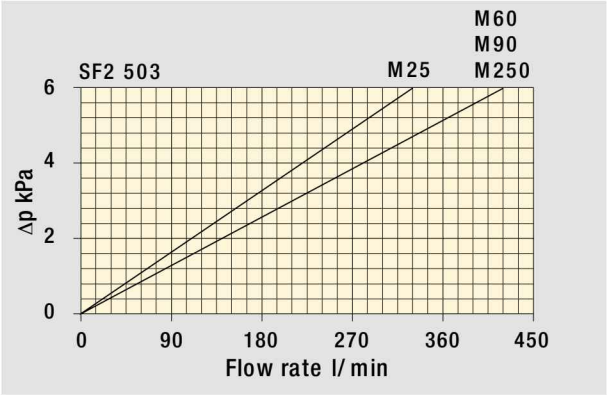
The curves are plotted using mineral oil with density of 0.86 kg/dm³ in compliance with ISO 3968.
Δp varies proportionally with density.

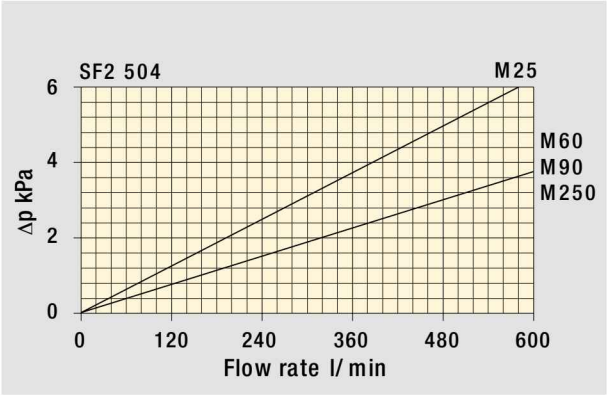
Filter housings Δp pressure drop

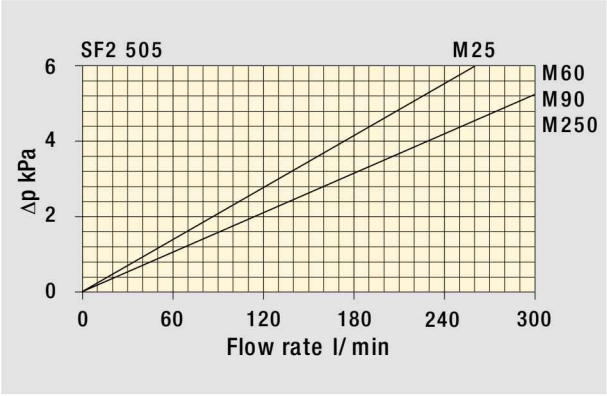


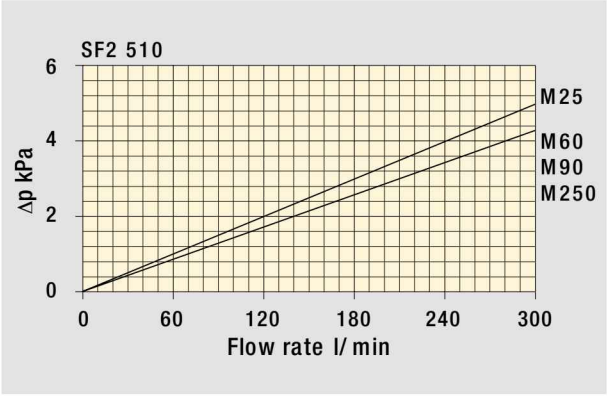
The curves are plotted using mineral oil with density of 0.86 kg/dm³ in compliance with ISO 3968.

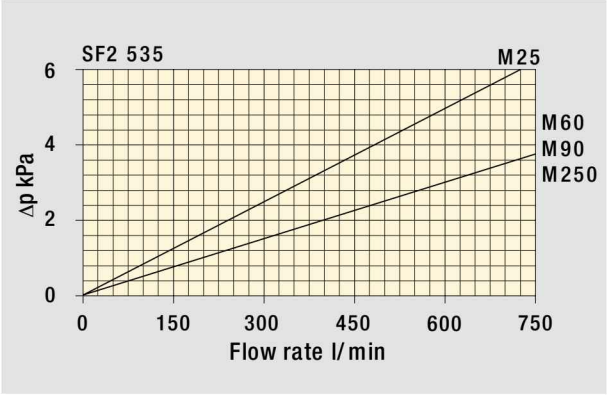
Filter element Δp pressure drop

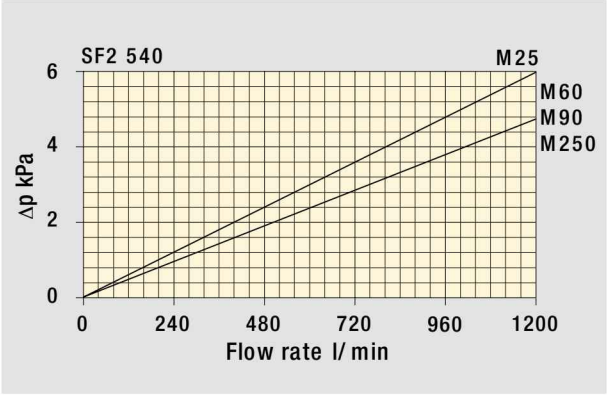












Designation & Ordering code

COMPLETE FILTER

Configuration example 1: SF2500 | W | F1 | D | M25 | P01

Configuration example 2: SF2535 | A | F2 | C | M60 | P01

Series and size

- **SF2500**
- **SF2501**
- **SF2503**
- **SF2504**
- **SF2505**
- **SF2510**
- **SF2535**
- **SF2540**

Seals and treatments		Filtration rating Mxx	Filtration rating Pxx
A	NBR	•	•
V	FPM	•	•
W	NBR compatible with fluids HFA-HFB-HFC	•	
Z	FPM compatible with fluids HFA-HFB-HFC	•	

Connections

	SF2500 - SF2505	SF2501 - SF2510	SF2503 - SF2535	SF2504 - SF2540
F1	2” SAE 3000 psi/M	2 1/2” SAE 3000 psi/M	3” SAE 3000 psi/M	4” SAE 3000 psi/M
F2	2” SAE 3000 psi/UNC	2 1/2” SAE 3000 psi/UNC	3” SAE 3000 psi/UNC	4” SAE 3000 psi/UNC
C1	Hose barb 2”/M	Hose barb 2 1/2”/M	Hose barb 3”/M	Hose barb 4”/M

Microswitch and Handweel

		SF2500 - SF2501	SF2503 - SF2504	SF2505 - SF2510	SF2535 - SF2540
S	Without microswitch, without handwheel	•	•	•	•
C	With microswitch, without handwheel			•	•
D	With microswitch, with Nylon handwheel	•	•		
K	With microswitch, with steel handwheel	•	•		
M	Without microswitch, with Nylon handwheel	•	•		

Filtration rating (filter media)

- **M25** Wire mesh 25 µm
- **M60** Wire mesh 60 µm
- **M90** Wire mesh 90 µm
- **M250** Wire mesh 250 µm

Execution

- **P01** MP Filtri standard
- **Pxx** Customized

FILTER ELEMENT

Configuration example 1: SF510 | M25 | W | P01

Configuration example 2: SF535 | M60 | | P01

Element series and size

	SF2500	SF2501	SF2503	SF2504	SF2505	SF2510	SF2535	SF2540
SF503			•					
SF504				•				
SF505					•			
SF510	•	•				•		
SF535							•	
SF540								•

Filtration rating (filter media)

- **M25** Wire mesh 25 µm
- **M60** Wire mesh 60 µm
- **M90** Wire mesh 90 µm
- **M250** Wire mesh 250 µm

Seals and treatments		Filtration rating Mxx	Filtration rating Pxx
	Standard version	•	•
W	Compatible with fluids HFA-HFB-HFC	•	

Execution

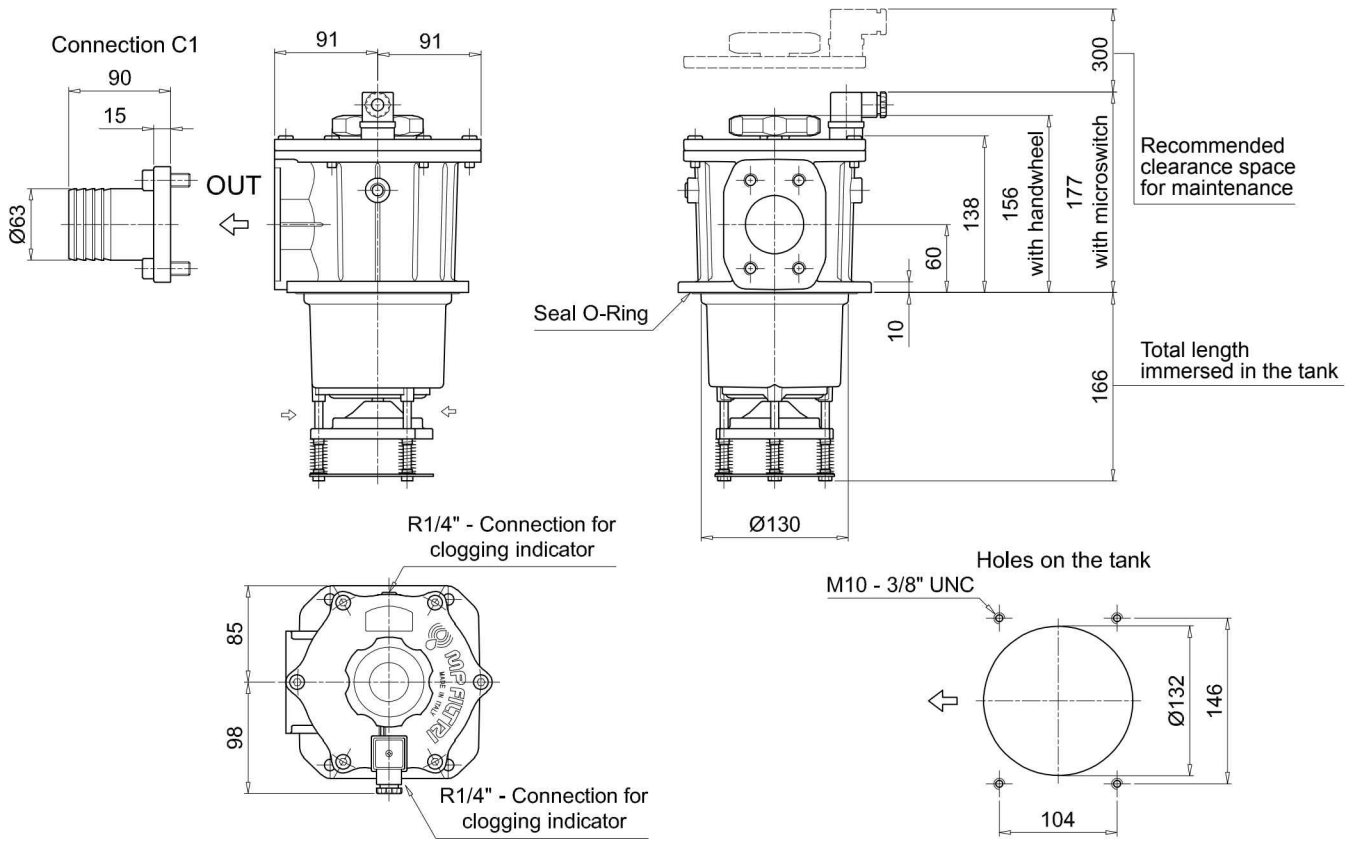
- **P01** MP Filtri standard
- **Pxx** Customized

ACCESSORIES

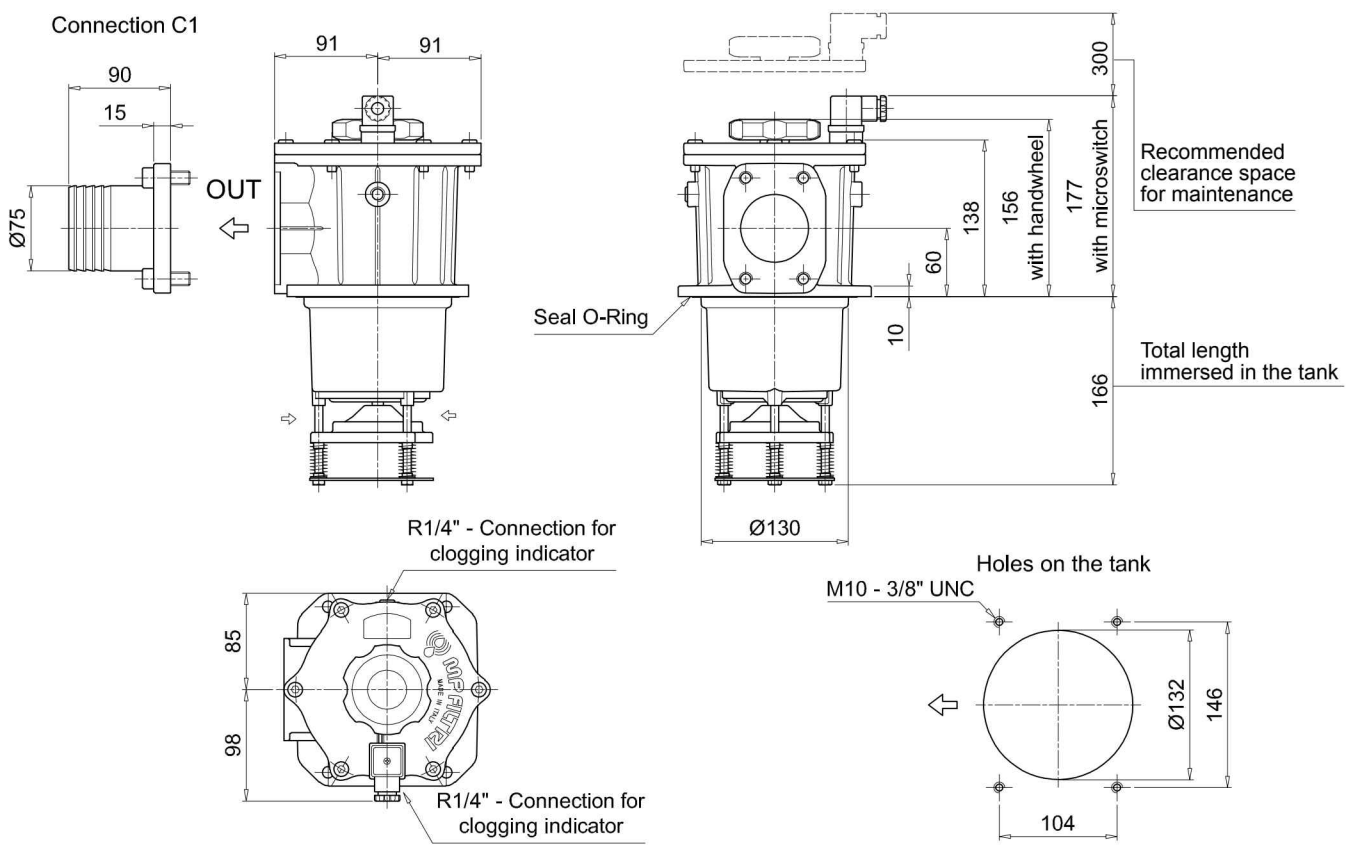
Clogging indicators		page
VVA	Axial vacuum gauge	55
VVR	Radial vacuum gauge	55
VEA	Electrical vacuum indicator	54
VLA	Electrical / visual vacuum indicator	54

Dimensions

SF2500

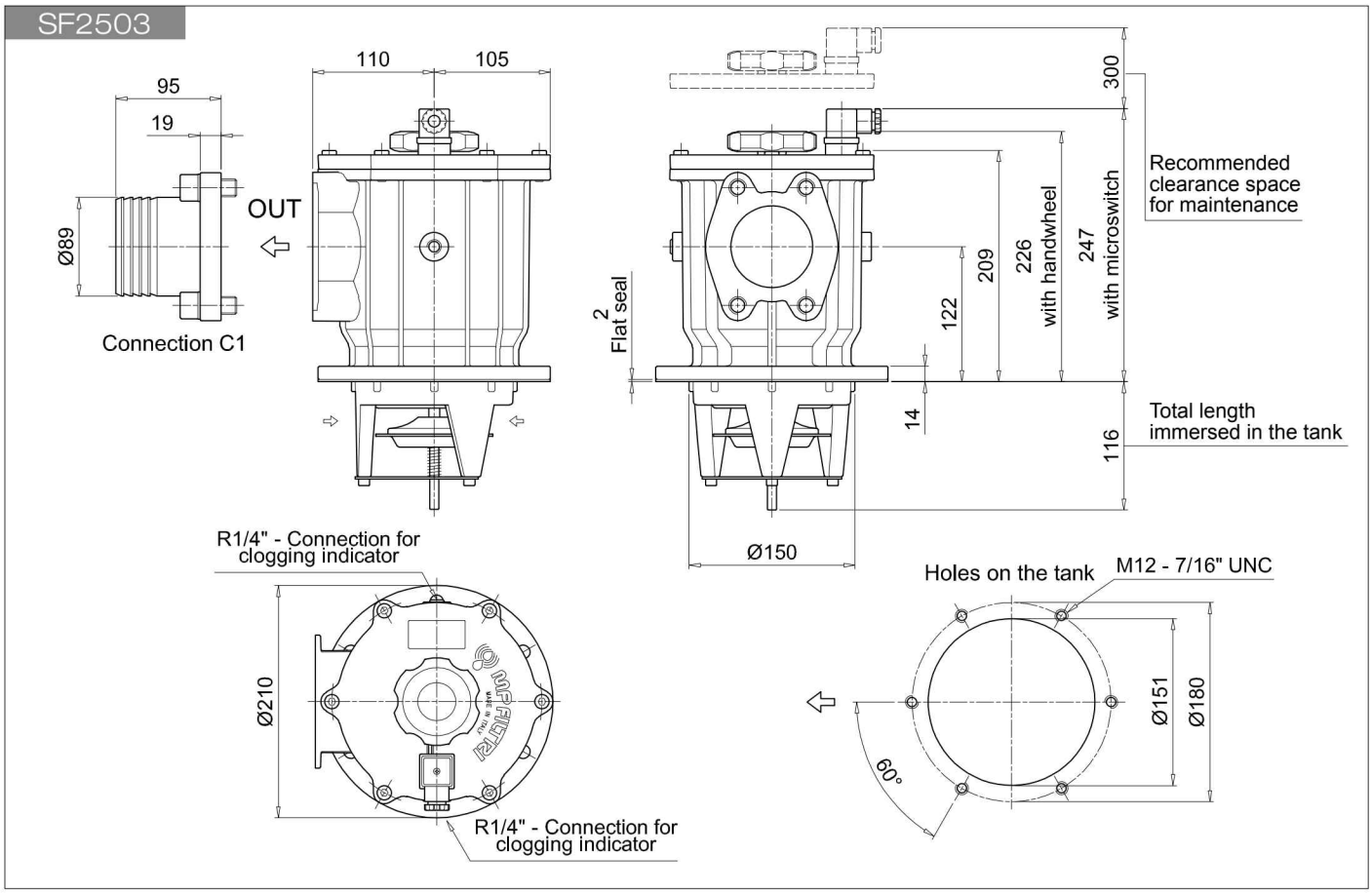


SF2501

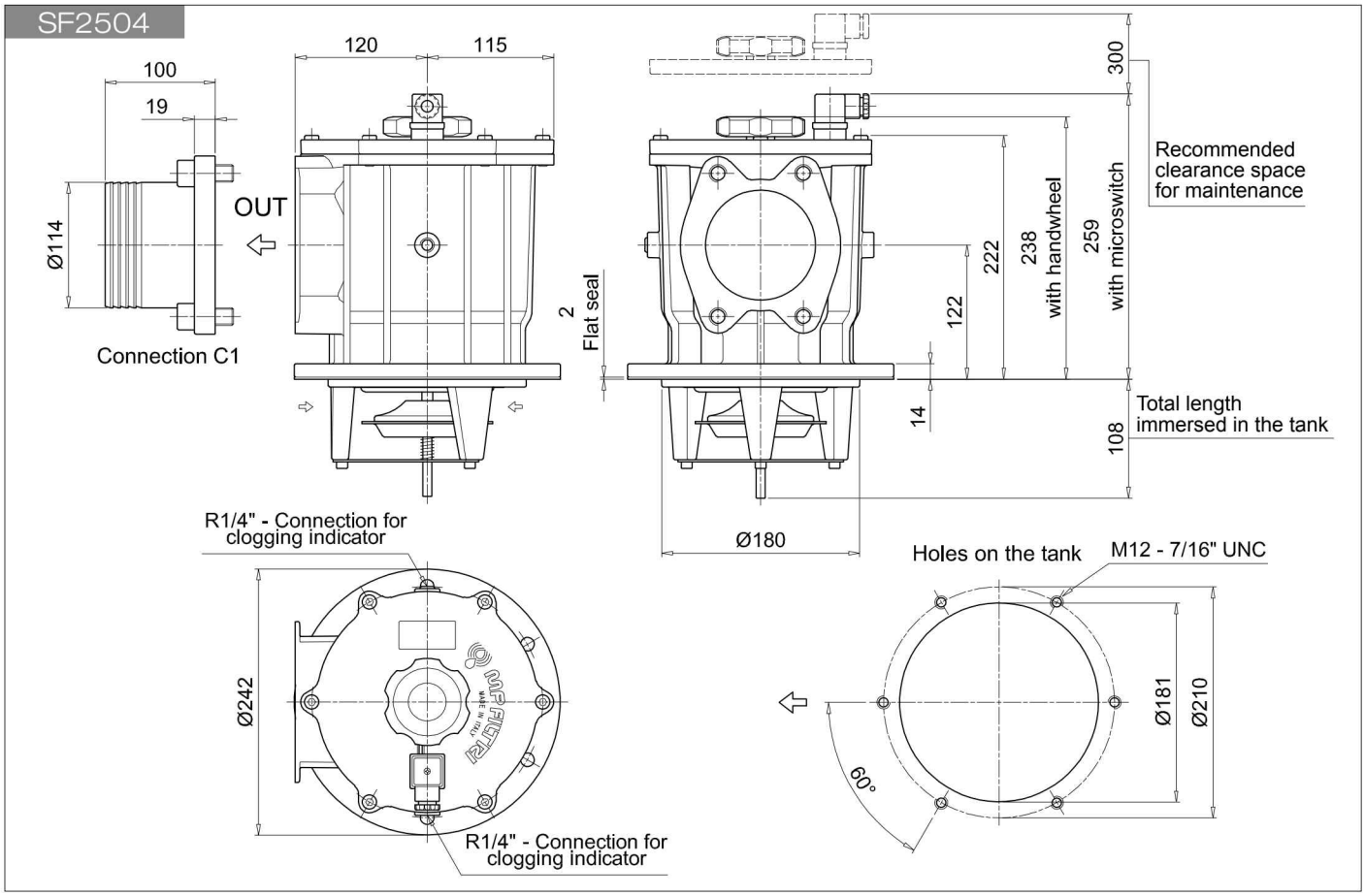


Dimensions

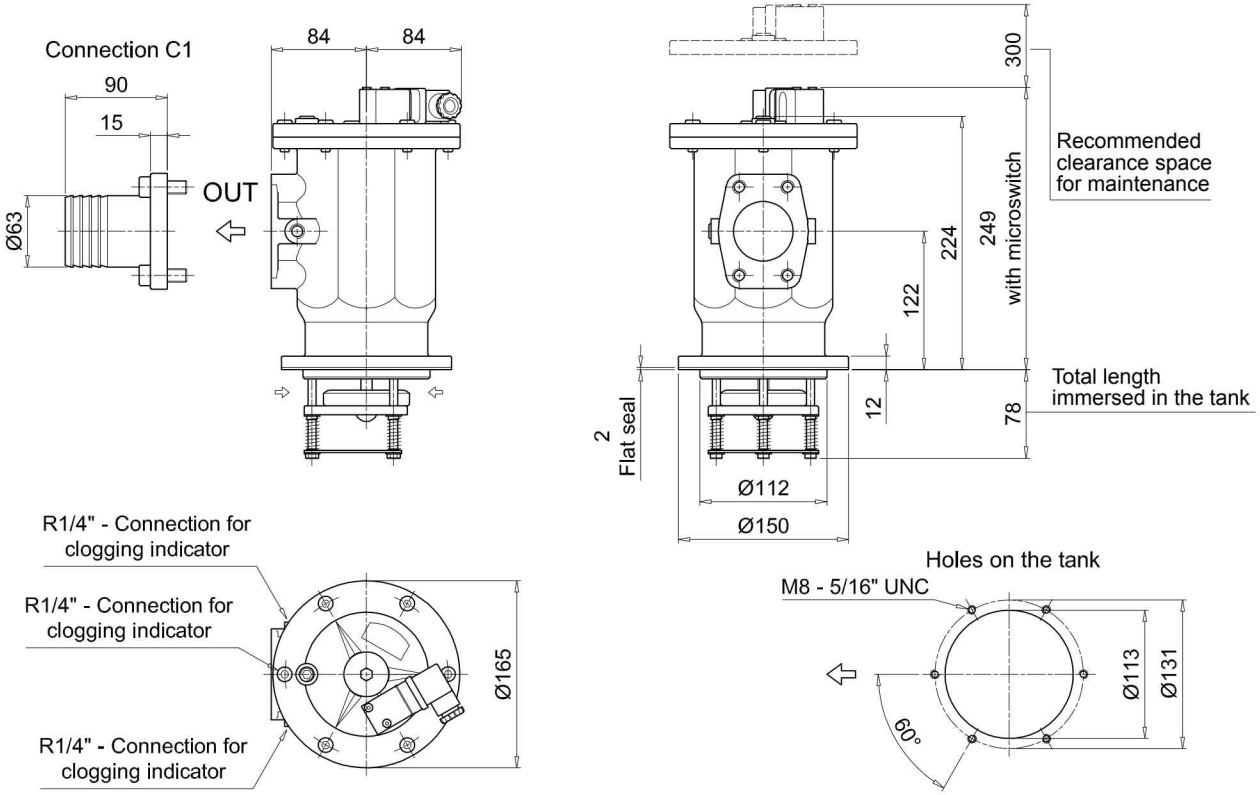
SF2503



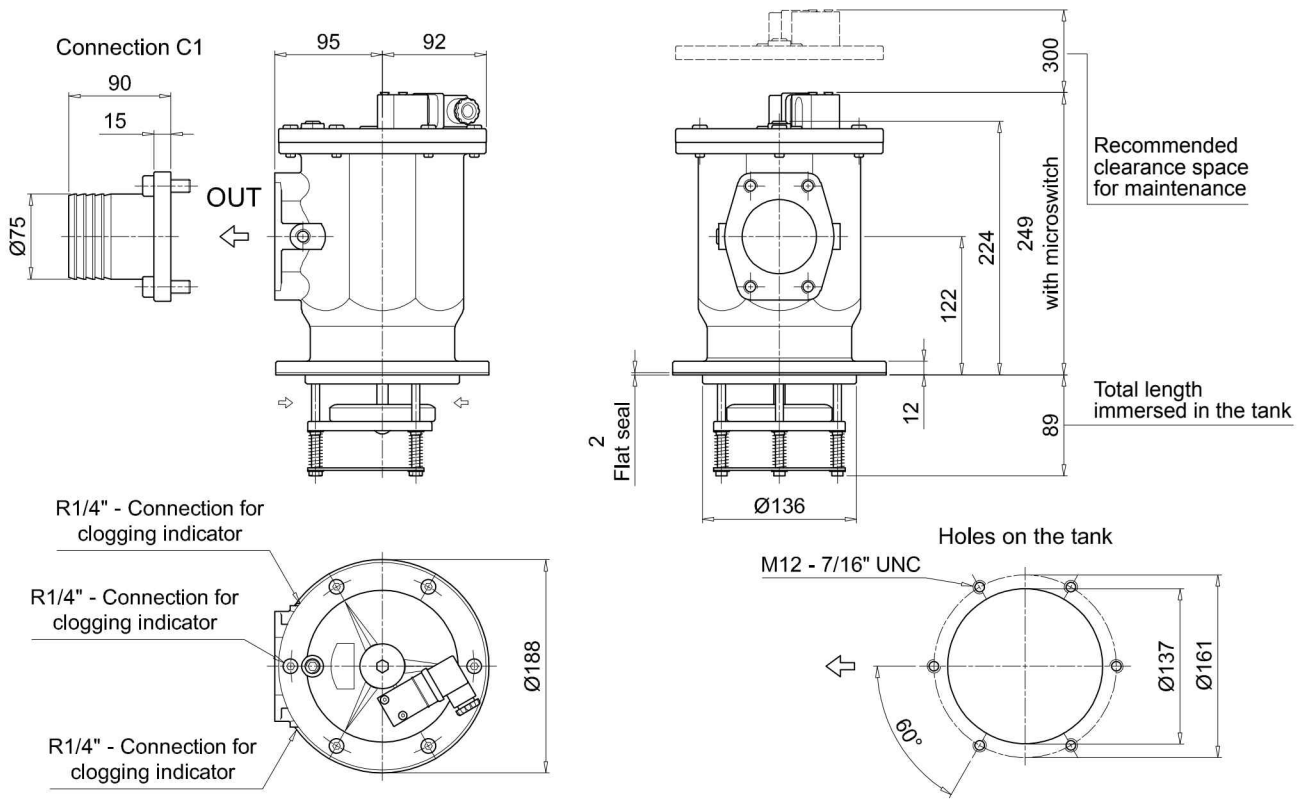
SF2504



SF2505

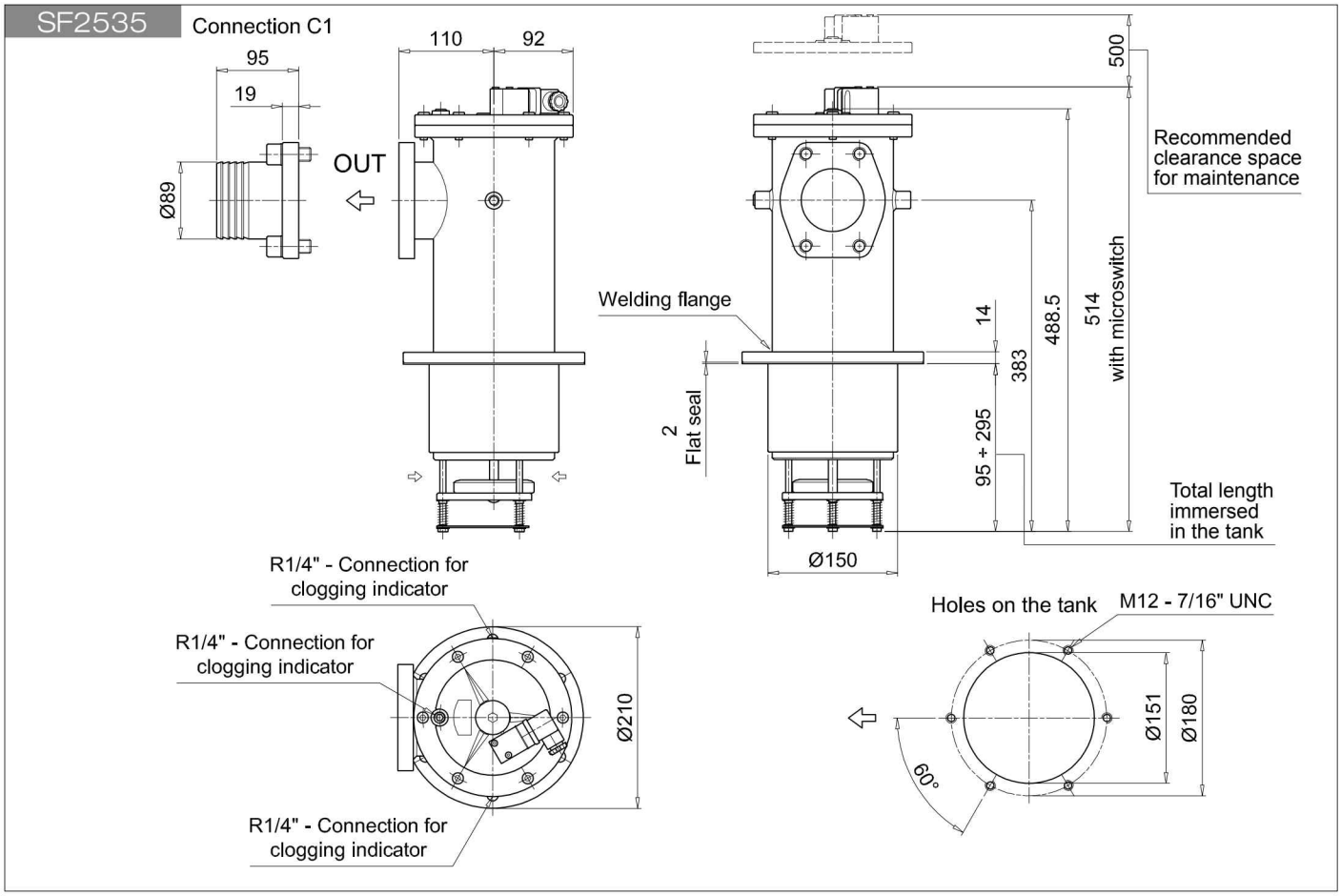


SF2510

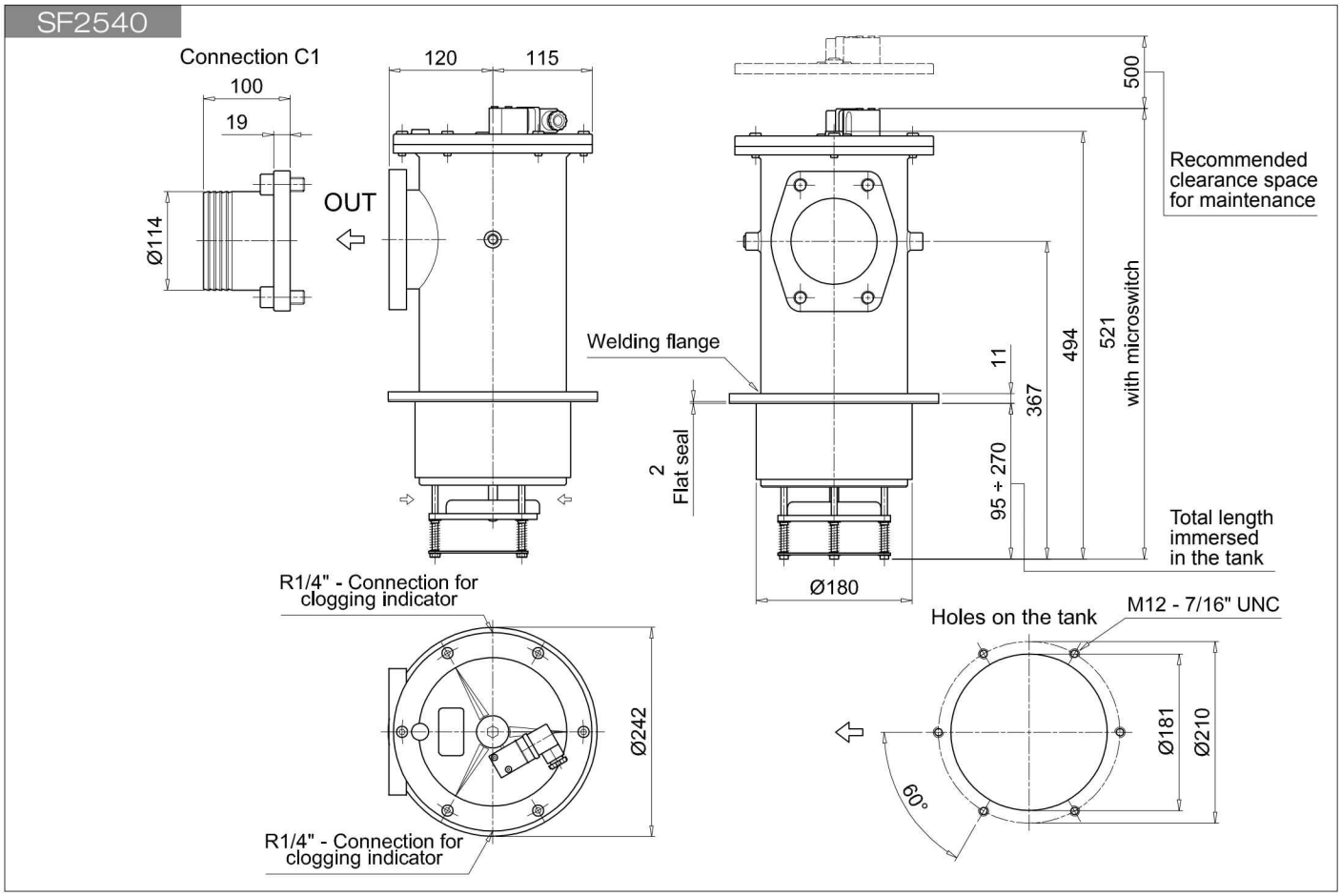


Dimensions

SF2535

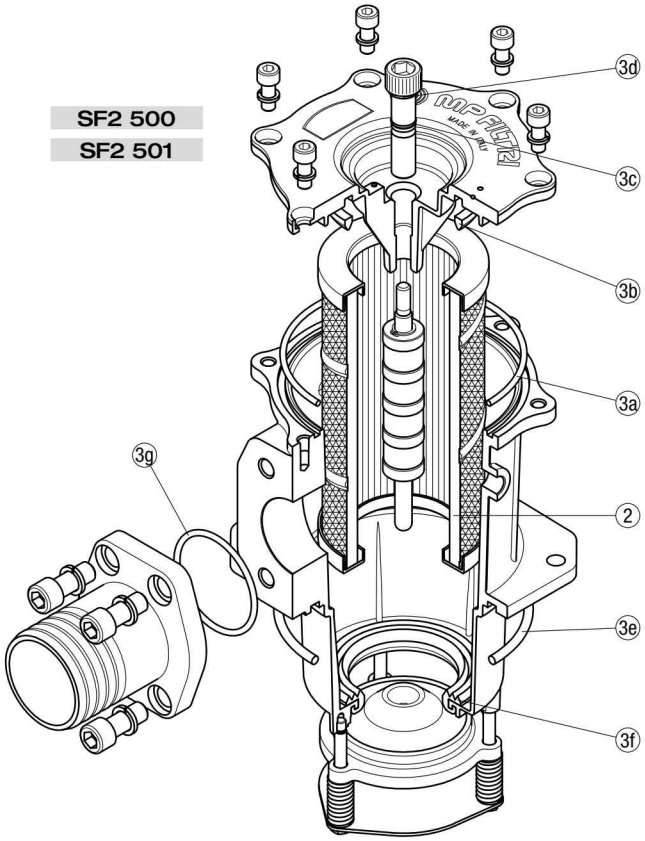


SF2540

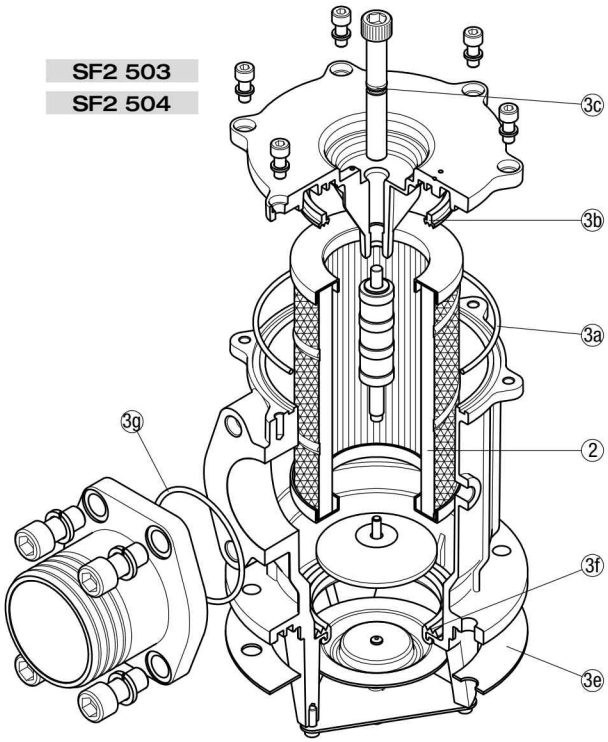


Order number for spare parts

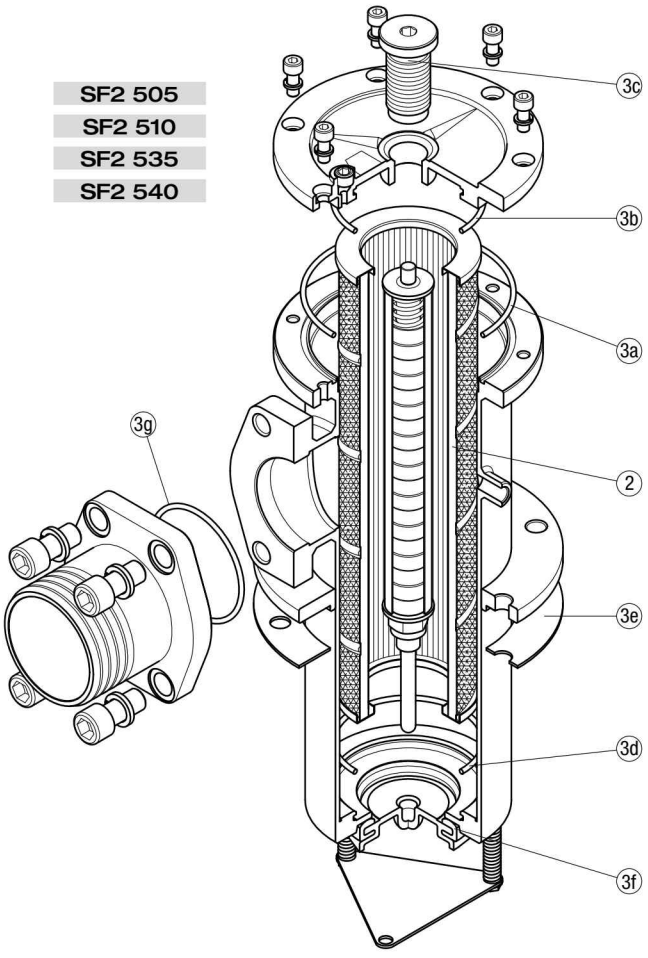
SF2 500
SF2 501



SF2 503
SF2 504



SF2 505
SF2 510
SF2 535
SF2 540



Item:	Q.ty: 1 pc. 2	Q.ty: 1 pc. 3 (3a ÷ 3g)	
Filter series	Filter element	Seal Kit code number NBR	FPM
SF2 500	See order table	02050141	02050142
SF2 501		02050143	02050144
SF2 503		02050070	02050071
SF2 504		02050072	02050073
SF2 505		02050043	02050044
SF2 510		02050045	02050046
SF2 535		02050051	02050052
SF2 540		02050053	02050054

Clogging indicators

Vacuum indicators

Introduction

Filter elements are efficient only if their Dirt Holding Capacity is fully exploited.
This is achieved by using filter housings equipped with clogging indicators.

These devices trip when the clogging of the filter element causes an increase in pressure drop across the filter element.

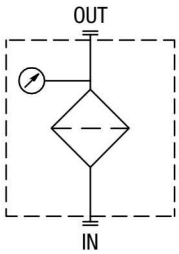
The indicator is set to alarm before the element becomes fully clogged.

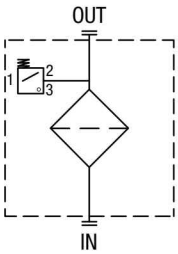
MP Filtri can supply vacuum indicators with a visual, electrical or both signals.

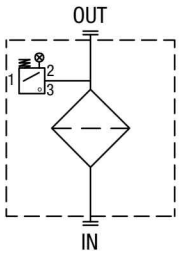
Suitable indicator types

VACUUM INDICATORS

Vacuum indicators are used on the Suction line to check the efficency of the filter element.
They measure the pressure downstream of the filter element.
Standard items are produced with R 1/4" EN 10226 connection.
Available products with R 1/8" EN 10226 to be fitted on MPS series.







Quick reference guide

Filter series	Visual indicator	Electrical indicator	Electrical / Visual indicator
SF2 250 - 350 SF2 500 - 501 - 503 - 504 - 505 SF2 510 - 535 - 540	VWA16P01 VWR16P01	VEA21AA50P01	VLA21AA51P01 VLA21AA52P01 VLA21AA53P01 VLA21AA71P01

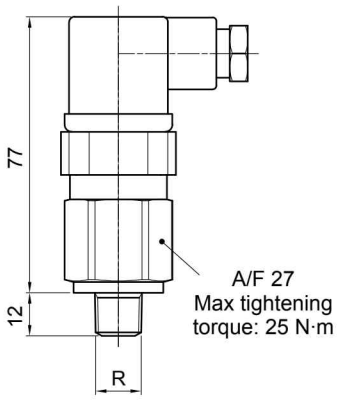
VACUUM INDICATORS

Dimensions

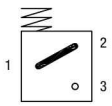
VE*50

Electrical Vacuum Indicator

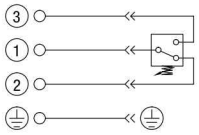
R	Ordering code
EN 10226 - R1/4"	VE A 21 A A 50 P01



Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol



Materials

- Body: Brass
- Base: Black Nylon
- Contacts: Silver
- Seal: NBR

Technical data

- Vacuum setting: -0.21 bar ±10%
- Max working pressure: 10 bar
- Proof pressure: 15 bar
- Working temperature: From -25 °C to +80 °C
- Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oil, Synthetic fluids HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943
- Degree of protection: IP65 according to EN 60529

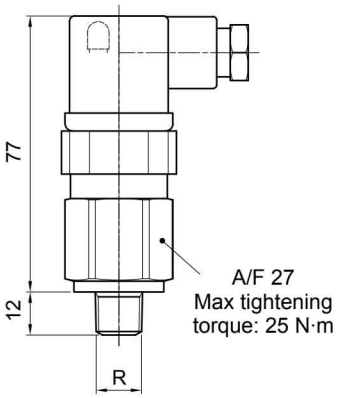
Electrical data

- Electrical connection: EN 175301-803
- Resistive load: 5 A / 14 Vdc
  4 A / 30 Vdc
  5 A / 125 Vac
  4 A / 250 Vac
- Available Atex product: II 1GD Ex ia IIC Tx Ex ia IIIC Tx°C X
- CE certification

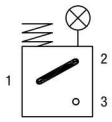
VL*51 - VL*52 - VL*53

Electrical/Visual Vacuum Indicator

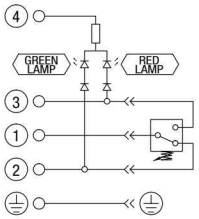
R	Ordering code
EN 10226 - R1/4"	VL A 21 A A xx P01



Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol



Materials

- Body: Brass
- Base: Transparent Nylon
- Contacts: Brass - Nylon
- Seal: NBR

Technical data

- Vacuum setting: -0.21 bar ±10%
- Max working pressure: 10 bar
- Proof pressure: 15 bar
- Working temperature: From -25 °C to +80 °C
- Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oil, Synthetic fluids HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943
- Degree of protection: IP65 according to EN 60529

Electrical data

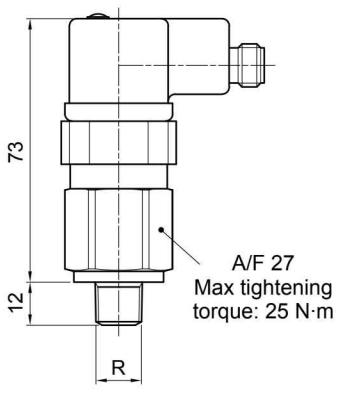
- Electrical connection: EN 175301-803

Type	51	52	53
Lamps	24 Vdc	110 Vdc	230 Vac
Resistive load:	0.8 A / 24 Vdc	0.2 A / 115 Vdc	4 A / 230 Vac

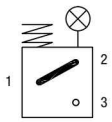
VL*71

Electrical/Visual Vacuum Indicator

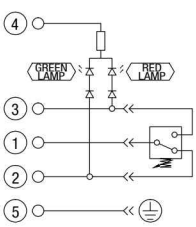
Connections	Indicator code
EN 10226 - R1/4"	VL A 21 A A 71 P01



Hydraulic symbol



Electrical symbol



Materials

- Body: Brass
- Base: Black Nylon
- Contacts: Silver
- Seal: NBR

Technical data

- Vacuum setting: -0.21 bar ±10%
- Max working pressure: 10 bar
- Proof pressure: 15 bar
- Working temperature: From -25 °C to +80 °C
- Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oil, Synthetic fluids HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943
- Degree of protection: IP65 according to EN 60529

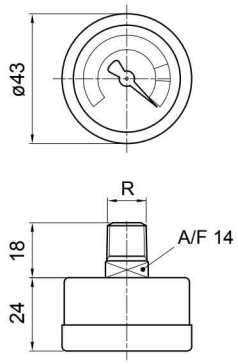
Electrical data

- Electrical connection: IEC 61076-2-101 D (M12)
- Lamps 24 Vdc
- Resistive load: 0.4 A / 24 Vdc

VVA

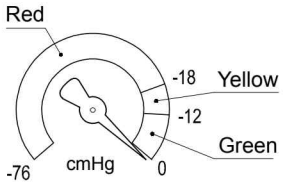
Axial Vacuum Gauge

R	Ordering code
EN 10226 - R1/4"	VV A 16 P01



Hydraulic symbol

Dial scale



Conversion to SI units

[cmHg]	[bar]
-12	-0.16
-18	-0.24
-76	-1.01

Materials

- Case: Painted Steel
- Window: Transparent plastic
- Dial: Painted Steel
- Pointer: Painted Aluminium
- Pressure connection: Brass
- Pressure element: Bourdon tube Cu-alloy soft soldered

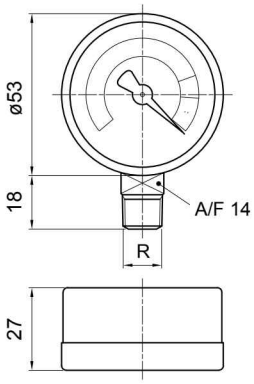
Technical data

- Max working pressure: Static: 7 bar
  Fluctuating: 6 bar
  Short time: 10 bar
- Working temperature: From -40 °C to +60 °C
- Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oil, Synthetic fluids
  HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943
- Accuracy: Class 2.5 according to EN 13190
- Degree of protection: IP31 according to EN 60529

VVR

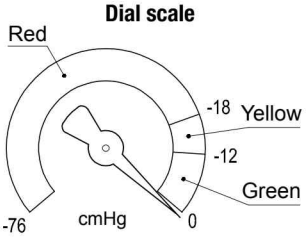
Radial Vacuum Gauge

R	Ordering code
EN 10226 - R1/4"	VV R 16 P01



Hydraulic symbol

Dial scale



Conversion to SI units

[cmHg]	[bar]
-12	-0.16
-18	-0.24
-76	-1.01

Materials

- Case: Painted Steel
- Window: Transparent plastic
- Dial: Painted Steel
- Pointer: Painted Aluminium
- Pressure connection: Brass
- Pressure element: Bourdon tube Cu-alloy soft soldered

Technical data

- Max working pressure: Static: 7 bar
  Fluctuating: 6 bar
  Short time: 10 bar
- Working temperature: From -40 °C to +60 °C
- Compatibility with fluids: Mineral oil, Synthetic fluids
  HFA, HFB, HFC according to ISO 2943
- Accuracy: Class 2.5 according to EN 13190
- Degree of protection: IP31 according to EN 60529

DESIGNATION & ORDERING CODE

Configuration example 1:	VE	A	21	A	A	50	P01
Configuration example 2:	VL	A	21	A	A	71	P01
Configuration example 3:	VV	R	16				P01

Series

VE Electrical vacuum indicator
VL Electrical/Visual vacuum indicator
VV Vacuum gauge

Type VE - VL

A Connection EN 10226 - R1/4"

Type VV

A Axial connection EN 10226 - R1/4"
R Radial connection EN 10226 - R1/4"

Vacuum setting	VE	VL	VV
16 0.16 bar			•
21 0.21 bar	•	•	

Seals	VE	VL	VV
A NBR	•	•	

Thermostat	VE	VL	VV
A Without	•	•	

Electrical connections	VE	VL	VV
50 Connection EN 175301-803	•		
51 Connection EN 175301-803, transparent base with lamps 24 Vdc		•	
52 Connection EN 175301-803, transparent base with lamps 110 Vdc		•	
53 Connection EN 175301-803, transparent base with lamps 230 Vdc		•	
71 Connection IEC 61076-2-101 D (M12), black base with lamps 24 Vdc		•	

Option

P01 MP Filtri standard
Pxx Customized

Filter elements are efficient only if their Dirt Holding Capacity is fully exploited. This is achieved by using filter housings equipped with clogging indicators.

These devices trip when the clogging of the filter element causes an increase in pressure drop across the filter element.

The indicator is set to alarm before the element becomes fully clogged.

MP Filtri can supply indicators of the following designs:

- Vacuum switches and gauges
- Pressure switches and gauges
- Differential pressure indicators

These type of devices can be provided with a visual, electrical or both signals.

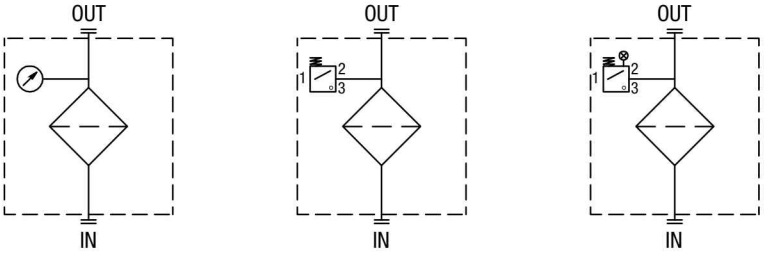
Clogging Indicators

Clogging indicators

Suitable indicator types

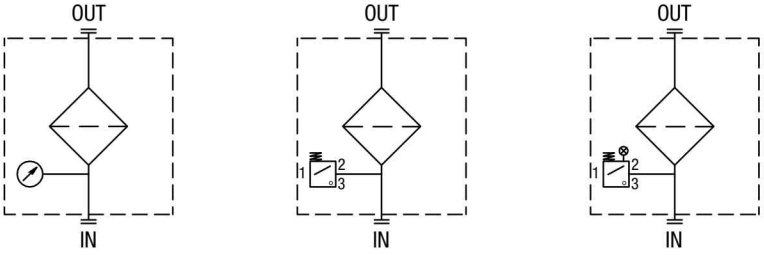
VACUUM INDICATORS

Vacuum indicators are used on the Suction line to check the efficency of the filter element.
They measure the pressure downstream of the filter element.
Standard items are produced with R 1/4" EN 10226 connection.
Available products with R 1/8" EN 10226 to be fitted on MPS series.



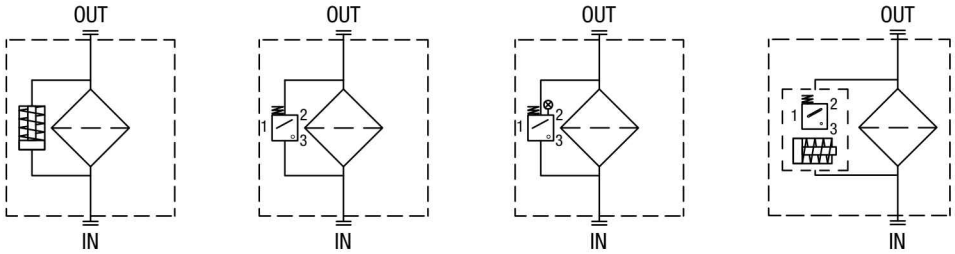
BAROMETRIC INDICATORS

Pressure indicators are used on the Return line to check the efficency of the filter element.
They measure the pressure upstream of the filter element.
Standard items are produced with R 1/8" EN 10226 connection.



DIFFERENTIAL INDICATORS

Differential indicators are used on the Pressure line to check the efficency of the filter element.
They measure the pressure upstream and downstream of the filter element (differential pressure).
Standard items are produced with special connection G 1/2" size.
Also available in Stainless Steel models.



CLOGGING INDICATORS

Filter family	Filter series		Visual indicator	Electrical indicator	Electrical / Visual indicator	Electronic indicator
SUCTION FILTERS	SF2 250 - 350 SF2 500 - 501 - 503 - 504 - 505 SF2 510 - 535 - 540		VVA16P01 VVR16P01	VEA21AA50P01	VLA21AA51P01 VLA21AA52P01 VLA21AA53P01 VLA21AA71P01	
RETURN FILTERS	MPFX-MPTX-MPF-MPT with bypass 1.75 bar MPH with bypass 1.75 bar		BVA14P01 BVR14P01 BVP20HP01 BVQ20HP01	BEA15HA50P01 BEM15HA41P01	BLA15HA51P01 BLA15HA52P01 BLA15HA53P01 BLA15HA71P01	
	MPFX-MPTX-MPF-MPT with bypass 3 bar MPH with bypass 2.5 bar FRI 255		BVA25P01 BVR25P01 BVP20HP01 BVQ20HP01	BEA20HA50P01 BEM20HA41P01	BLA20HA51P01 BLA20HA52P01 BLA20HA53P01 BLA20HA71P01	
	FRI 025 - 040 - 100 - 250 - 630 - 850		DVA20xP01 DVM20xP01	DEA20xA50P01 DEM20xAxxP01	DLA20xA51P01 DLA20xA52P01 DLA20xA71P01 DLE20xA50P01 DLE20xF50P01	DTA20xF70P01
RETURN / SUCTION FILTERS	Suction line	MRSX 116 - 165 - 166	VVB16P01 VVS16P01	VEB21AA50P01	VLB21AA51P01 VLB21AA52P01 VLB21AA53P01 VLB21AA71P01	
	Return line	MRSX 116 - 165 - 166 LMP 124	BVA25P01 BVR25P01 BVP20HP01 BVQ20HP01	BEA25HA50P01 BEM25HA41P01 BET25HF10P01 BET25HF30P01 BET25HF50P01	BLA25HA51P01 BLA25HA52P01 BLA25HA53P01 BLA25HA71P01	
SPIN-ON FILTERS	Suction line	MPS 050 - 070 - 100 - 150 MPS 200 - 250 - 300 - 350	VVB16P01 VVS16P01	VEB21AA50P01	VLB21AA51P01 VLB21AA52P01 VLB21AA53P01 VLB21AA71P01	
	Return line	MPS 050 - 070 - 100 - 150 MPS 200 - 250 - 300 - 350 MST 050 - 070 - 100 - 150	BVA14P01 BVR14P01 BVP20HP01 BVQ20HP01	BEA15HA50P01 BEM15HA41P01	BLA15HA51P01 BLA15HA52P01 BLA15HA53P01 BLA15HA71P01	
	In-line	MPS 051 - 071 - 101 - 151 MPS 301 - 351 MSH 050 - 070 - 100 - 150	DVA12xP01 DVM12xP01	DEA12xA50P01 DEM12xAxxP01	DLA12xA51P01 DLA12xA52P01 DLA12xA71P01 DLE12xA50P01 DLE12xF50P01	
LOW & MEDIUM PRESSURE FILTERS	With bypass valve	LMP 110 - 112 - 116 - 118 - 119 LMP 120 - 122 - 123 LMP 210 - 211 - LDP LMP 400 - 401 - 430 - 431 LMP 902 - 903 - 952 - 953 - 954 LMD 211 - 400 - 401 - 431 - 951 - LDD	DVA20xP01 DVM20xP01	DEA20xA50P01 DEM20xAxxP01	DLA20xA51P01 DLA20xA52P01 DLA20xA71P01 DLE20xA50P01 DLE20xF50P01	DTA20xF70P01
	Without bypass valve	LMP 110 - 112 - 116 - 118 - 119 LMP 120 - 122 - 123 LMP 210 - 211 - LDP LMP 400 - 401 - 430 - 431 LMP 902 - 903 - 952 - 953 - 954 LMD 211 - 400 - 401 - 431 - 951 - LDD	DVA50xP01 DVM50xP01	DEA50xA50P01 DEM50xAxxP01	DLA50xA51P01 DLA50xA52P01 DLA50xA71P01 DLE50xA50P01 DLE50xF50P01	DTA50xF70P01
HIGH PRESSURE FILTERS	With bypass valve	FMP 039 - 065 - 135 - 320 FHP 010 - 011 - 065 - 135 - 320 - 500 FMM 050 - FHA 051 FHM 006 - 007 - 010 - 050 - 065 - 135 - 320 - 500 FHB 050 - 135 - 320 FHF 325 FHD 021 - 051 - 326 - 333	DVA50xP01 DVM50xP01	DEA50xA50P01 DEM50xAxxP01	DLA50xA51P01 DLA50xA52P01 DLA50xA71P01 DLE50xA50P01 DLE50xF50P01	DTA50xF70P01
	Without bypass valve	FMP 039 - 065 - 135 - 320 FHP 010 - 011 - 065 - 135 - 320 - 500 FMM 050 - FHA 051 FHM 006 - 007 - 010 - 050 - 065 - 135 - 320 - 500 FHB 050 - 135 - 320 FHF 325 FHD 021 - 051 - 326 - 333	DVA70xP01 DVM70xP01	DEA70xA50P01 DEM70xAxxP01	DLA70xA51P01 DLA70xA52P01 DLA70xA71P01 DLE70xA50P01 DLE70xF50P01	DTA70xF70P01
STAINLESS STEEL HIGH PRESSURE FILTERS	With bypass valve	FZH 010 - 011 - 039 FZP 039 - 136 FZX 011 FZB 039 FZM 039 FZD 051	DVX50xP01 DVY50xP01	DEX50xA50P01	DLX50xA51P01 DLX50xA52P01	
	Without bypass valve	FZH 010 - 011 - 039 FZP 039 - 136 FZB 039 FZM 039 FZD 010 - 021 - 051	DVX70xP01 DVY70xP01	DEX70xA50P01	DLX70xA51P01 DLX70xA52P01	

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