

Oil Analysis - level 1

In accordance with ISO 18436-4 ,Category level 1
Fundamental of Machinery Lubrication and Oil Analysis

Oil Analysis - level 2

In accordance with ISO 18436-4 , Category level 2
Previously name as " Oil Analysis I&II "



Oil Analysis –level 1

หลักสูตรอบรม 4 วัน

หลักสูตร ปี 2555

- 27-30 มีนาคม 2555
- 17-20 กรกฎาคม 2555
- 20-23 พฤศจิกายน 2555

At Novotel Hotel, Bangna, Bangkok

Oil Analysis –level 2

หลักสูตรอบรม 4 วัน

หลักสูตร ปี 2555

- 22-25 พฤษภาคม 2555
- 18-21 กันยายน 2555

At Novotel Hotel, Bangna, Bangkok

Course Fee :

Baht 22,800.- /person +VAT 7%



Language : Thai
บรรยายภาษาไทย

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Oil Analysis – Level 1

Fundamental of Machinery Lubrication and Oil Analysis

Course Outline

In accordance with ISO 18436-level 1

Maintenance Strategies

- ▼ Why machine fail
- ▼ The impact of poor maintenance on company profits
- ▼ Role of effective lubrication in failure avoidance
- ▼ Fundamental aspects of reliability-Centered Maintenance (RCM)
- ▼ Aspects of Conditioned-Based Maintenance (CBM)

Lubrication Theory

- ▼ Fundamental of tribology
- ▼ Functions of a lubricant
- ▼ Lubrication regimes
- ▼ Hydrodynamic
- ▼ Elasto –hydrodynamic
- ▼ Boundary

Lubrication Fundamentals – Lube oil

- ▼ Base-oils
- ▼ Additive and their functions
- ▼ Oil lubricant physical ,chemical and performance properties and etc.

Lubrication Fundamentals - Grease

- ▼ How grease is made
- ▼ Thickener types
- ▼ Grease physical ,chemical and performance properties and etc.
- ▼ NLGI classification

Lubrication Fundamental – Classification

- ▼ Viscosity (ISO/SAE)
- ▼ Grease NLGI
- ▼ Base Oil type selection
- ▼ Engine (API/ILSAC)
- ▼ API Gear oil
- ▼ AGMA Gear
- ▼ Hydraulic fluids

Solid Lubrication

- ▼ Type of Solid Lubrication
- ▼ Advantages and disadvantages of the common solid lubricants

Lubricant Selection

- ▼ Viscosity selection
- ▼ Base oil type selection
- ▼ Additive system selection
- ▼ Machine specific lubricant requirement ; hydraulic systems, Rolling element bearing, Journal bearing, Reciprocating engines , Gearing and gearboxes
- ▼ Application and environment related adjustments

Lubricant Application - Principle

- ▼ Effective use of manual delivery techniques
- ▼ Automatic delivery systems
- ▼ Distributed delivery systems
- ▼ Automated lubricators
- ▼ Maintenance of automated lubrication systems

Lubricant Storage ,Handling and Management

- ▼ Lubricant receiving procedures
- ▼ Proper storage and inventory management
- ▼ Lubricant storage containers
- ▼ Proper storage of grease guns and other lube application devices
- ▼ Maintenance of automatic grease systems
- ▼ Health and safety assurance

Oil Drains Flushing and Reservoir Management

- ▼ How to optimize and extend oil change interval
- ▼ Interval v.s. conditioned oil change intervals
- ▼ Best Practice for oil change
- ▼ How to know when to perform a flush

Oil Analysis - Fundamental

- ▼ Listen to your oil
- ▼ What oil analysis can tell you
- ▼ The right oil analysis program
- ▼ Three categories of oil analysis

Oil Sampling –level 1

- ▼ Objectives of lube oil sampling
- ▼ Sampling Method
- ▼ Managing interferences
- ▼ Bottle Cleanliness and management
- ▼ Flushing
- ▼ Machine condition appropriate for sampling

Lubricant Health Analysis and Monitoring-level1

- ▼ Lubricant failure mechanism
- ▼ Oxidative degradation
- ▼ Thermal degradation
- ▼ Additive depletion
- ▼ Fluid properties test method and measurement units

Lubricant contamination and control-level 1

- ▼ Particle contamination
- ▼ Moisture /Water contamination
- ▼ Filtration and separation
- ▼ Filter rating
- ▼ Filtration systems

Wear Debris Monitoring and Analysis –level 1

- ▼ Common machine wear mechanisms

Oil Analysis –level 1

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Oil Analysis – Level 2

Course Outline

In accordance with ISO 18436-4-level 2

Oil Analysis Maintenance Strategies

- ▼ Fundamental aspect of reliability-centered maintenance(RCM)
- ▼ Fundamental of condition based maintenance (CBM)
- ▼ Predictive maintenance strategies
- ▼ Proactive maintenance strategies

Lubrication Fundamental

- ▼ Base Oil
- ▼ Additive functions
- ▼ Synthetic lubricants
- ▼ Lubrication Regimes :-
- ▼ Hydrodynamic
- ▼ Elasto-hydrodynamic
- ▼ Boundary

Oil Sampling -level2

- ▼ Objectives for lube oil sampling
- ▼ How to find the best sampling location
- ▼ Using primary and secondary sample point
- ▼ Recommendation for sampling valve and hardware
- ▼ Oil sampling procedures
- ▼ Setting optimum oil sampling frequencies
- ▼ Sampling inaccessible equipment

Lubricant health monitoring, diagnostics -level 2

- ▼ Lubricant failure mechanisms
- ▼ Oxidative degradation
- ▼ Thermal degradation
- ▼ Additive depletion /degradation
- ▼ Setting optimum limits for viscosity trending
- ▼ Diagnosing over-limit viscosity results
- ▼ Diagnosing under-limit viscosity results
- ▼ Using Acid and Base Numbers
- ▼ Common TAN trends for different oil types
- ▼ Using FTIR for detecting common problems
- ▼ When and how to use the RPVOT (RBOT) test

Lubricant contamination measurement and control-level2

- ▼ Particle Contamination
- ▼ Moisture Contamination
- ▼ Glycol coolant contamination
- ▼ Soot contamination
- ▼ Fuel contamination
- ▼ Air contamination
- ▼ Setting target for oil cleanliness

Wear Debris Analysis and monitoring-level 2

- ▼ Test for wear element analysis
- ▼ Technologies used to analyze wear debris
- ▼ Spark emission and ICP spectrometers
- ▼ Measuring large particles with Rotrode Filter
- ▼ Understanding wear metal trends
- ▼ Setting optimum limits for wear metals
- ▼ Using machine metallurgy for diagnosis
- ▼ Potential sources of metals in oil
- ▼ Elemental analysis vs. ferrography
- ▼ Using wear particle diagnosis templates
- ▼ Creating a patch filtergram

Start & Design Oil Analysis Program

- ▼ Program implementation steps
- ▼ Basic for selecting an oil analysis lab
- ▼ Options to consider before getting started
- ▼ Goals for oil analysis
- ▼ Costs and benefits - what to expect

How to Select Routine and Exception Test Based on Reliability Goals

- ▼ Selecting routine for diesel engines
- ▼ Selecting routine for turbo machinery
- ▼ Selecting routine for bearing, hydraulic, compressors
- ▼ Selecting Exception Test
- ▼ A quick method for selecting sample frequencies

How to Set Oil Analysis Target & Alarm Limits

- ▼ Four considerations when setting limits
- ▼ Proactive goal based limits
- ▼ Predictive rate-of-change limits
- ▼ Remaining useful life aging limits
- ▼ How to use statistical limits
- ▼ Calculating statistical rate-of-change limits
- ▼ Six common data interferences

How To Read Oil Analysis Report / Data Interpretation

- ▼ Keys Requirement Before you can read report
- ▼ Understand Oil Analysis Trend
- ▼ Interpret data to:
 - detect the use of the wrong lubricant
 - detect dispersancy failure
 - detect antioxidant depletion
 - Identify failure due to lubrication starvation

Field Inspection & Tests

- ▼ Simplify oil analysis using easy field tests
- ▼ Ten easy tests you can do without instruments
- ▼ Combining field test data with lab test data
- ▼ Partnering oil analysis with vibration analysis
- ▼ The use of oil analysis software
- ▼ The anatomy of an oil analysis report
- ▼ Case studies-try to figure out what's going on

Workshop – Interactive Case Studies Workshop

Oil Analysis –level 2

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Oil Analysis



Oil Analysis - level 1 and Oil Analysis -level 2

