

Solutions for Power Generation and Industrial Plants

Maximize
machine
uptime

Extend
oil drains

Prevent
premature
failures



In-service Oil Analysis for Machine Condition Monitoring

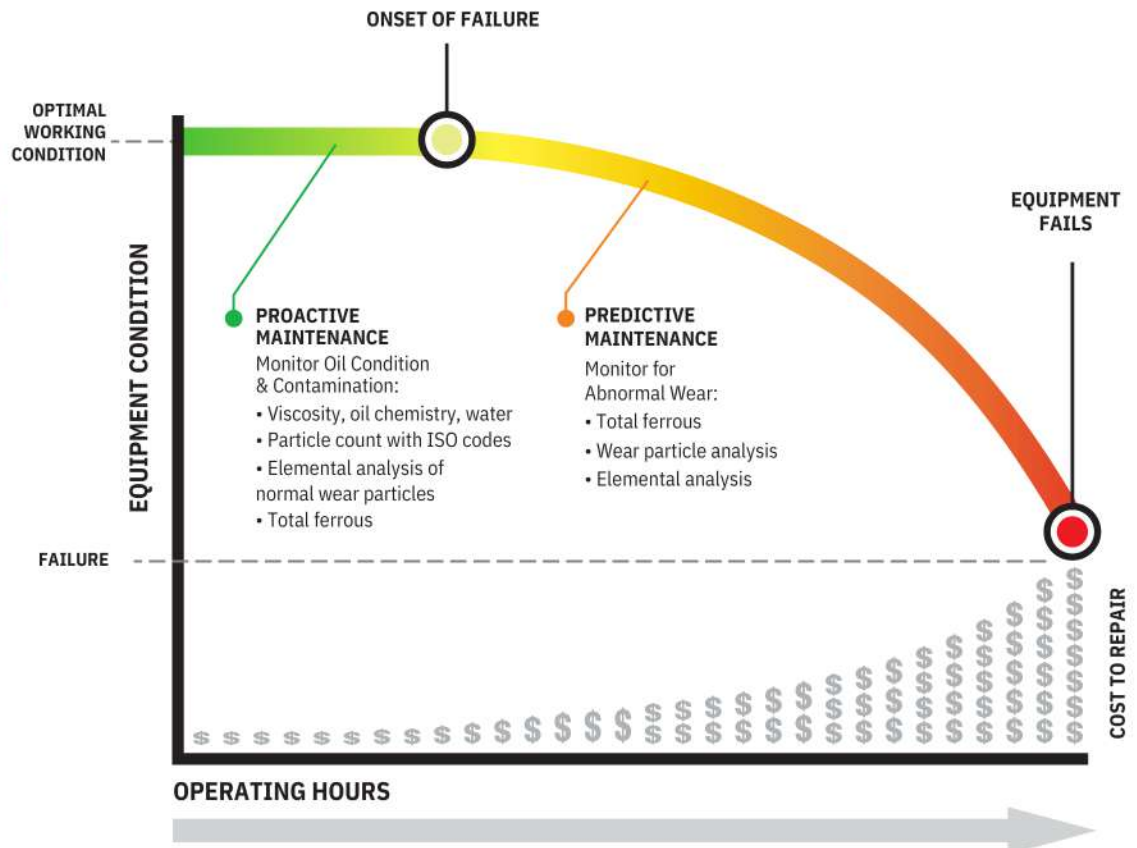
Since the reliable operation of high-value, fixed assets is critical to all industrial plants, predictive maintenance programs are implemented to manage machinery uptime.

In-service oil analysis is a key machine condition monitoring technique for Condition Based Maintenance (CBM) and Reliability programs. It complements vibration analysis, thermography, and other predictive maintenance technologies. In the time it takes external laboratories to return oil sample results, machinery conditions can change significantly. On-site oil analysis eliminates this wait and enables immediate decision-making.

Corrosion and wear cause surface degradation of the lubricated surfaces in machinery and are the root causes of most mechanically-induced equipment downtime. Corrosion is caused by water or other fluids reacting with metal surfaces, while wear is caused by surface abrasion, adhesion and fatigue. Oil analysis provides early indications of equipment wear and identifies the root causes of corrosion.

The P-F Curve (Potential-Failure Curve) illustrates how in-service oil analysis provides critical information on machine condition in both Proactive and Predictive Maintenance periods.

In the Proactive period, oil condition and contamination monitoring help prevent the onset of the root causes of machine failure. In the Predictive period, monitoring the increasing severity of wear particles allows maintenance work orders to be executed for component replacement or repair before catastrophic failure.



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As part of a proactive maintenance program, on-site oil analysis delivers rapid results with immediate decision making to:

- Lower operating costs
- Reduce unscheduled downtime
- Increase machine availability
- Extend equipment life
- Decrease total lifecycle equipment costs
- Provide immediate retest capability

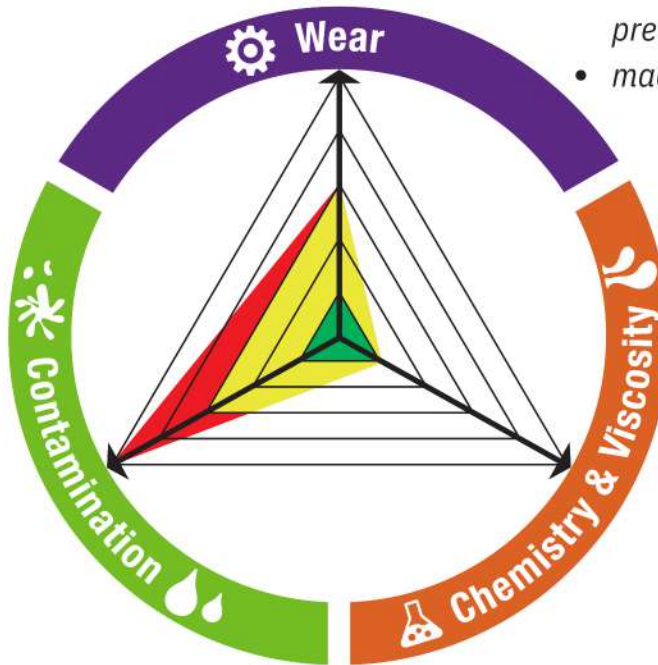
Trivector™ – oil and machine health simplified

The TriVector is a simple representation of the integrity of the lubrication system and the health of the machine itself. The Trivector indicates the degree of health in each vector. Each vector is a representation of Alarm Limits based on underlying parameters, such as viscosity, water contamination, acid number, oxidation, total ferrous, particle count and ISO code, large ferrous particle count, etc.

The following questions can be answered:



- Is the oil dry?
- Is the oil clean/
free of dirt?



- Is the machine healthy? Can I predict when the machinery will fail?

- Is it the right oil?
- Is the oil fit for use?





MiniLab Series Software

The TruVu 360 software is a browser-based platform installed on a company network, a local PC or accessed using the Spectro Scientific Cloud Hosting Service. The TruVu 360 Device Console can be installed on a local PC along with the MiniLab instrument software.

TruVu 360 delivers a best practice for the on-site oil analysis process and it provides performance dashboards at the asset, plant and corporate level.

It unifies asset trending of oil condition, chemistry and machinery wear with automated diagnostics and recommended maintenance actions, and it provides maintenance and oil savings tracking for assets.

The Diagnostics Sets can be adapted to users' asset requirements including both automatic diagnostics or user editable functions at the individual asset level.

TruVu 360 Enterprise cloud software

- Create asset database with provided templates of component types.
- Customize your own or import existing asset structure.
- Assign pre-configured alarm limits that can be adjusted at the component level based upon operating history.
- Assess alarm trends to refine alarm limits.

- Track samples that are planned, in process and tested.
- Review results and software-generated observations, diagnostics and recommendations.
- Add additional notes and observations before sample report is released.

Dashboards bring visibility of lubricant management and savings at the asset, plant and corporate level:

- Oil analysis results by category
- Total repair savings
- Total oil consumption

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- 1 Sample list from TruVu 360
- 2 Test
- 3 Upload test results
- 4 Trivector chart from rules engine

TruVu 360 Device Console

Reports

Trend reports are automatically generated including observations and recommended actions based upon alarm limit sets employed. Manual review and edits can be made before report release and automatic distribution.

Sample ID	Sampled on	Revised on	Total
1800713154552	28 Sep 2018	28 Sep 2018	1

Element	Unit	1800713154552	1800713154552	1800713154552	1800713154552	1800713154552
Iron	µm	<1.00	1.48	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00
Lead	µm	<1.00	8.74	<1.00	2.44	<1.00
Copper	µm	<1.00	3.81	2.11	<1.00	<1.00
Tin	µm	1.43	9.13	18.33	6.63	1.43
Fe Wear Severity Index	µm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chromium	µm	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00
Nickel	µm	<1.00	1.70	1.10	<1.00	<1.00
Aluminum	µm	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00
Titanium	µm	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00
Silver	µm	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00
Antimony	µm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cadmium	µm	0.34	4.67	3.37	7.37	0.34
Manganese	µm	1.47	7.94	6.54	2.24	1.47
Silicon	µm	4.40	7.49	0.33	1.40	4.40
ISO 4436 Code (>4µm)		19	18	18	18	14
ISO 4436 Code (>14µm)		3	11	11	11	10
Boron	µm	20.72	4.42	6.82	10.22	20.72
Sodium	µm	<1.00	2.40	1.40	<1.00	<1.00
Vanadium	µm	<1.00	2.15	6.65	<1.00	<1.00
Potassium	µm	0.38	3.58	4.69	1.78	0.38
Calcium	µm	0.38	3.22	0.75	0.54	0.38
Oxidation	µm	0.90	1.44	0.90	0.84	0.90
Visc 40		101.2	98.8	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00
Molybdenum	µm	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00
Phosphorus	µm	21.68	56.98	71.38	62.18	21.68
Zinc	µm	1.07	13.37	11.17	9.97	1.07
Phosphorus	µm	210.89	68.33	36.82	86.23	210.89
Zinc	µm	3.26	8.62	15.62	3.36	3.26
Barium	µm	<1.00	12.63	17.33	8.03	<1.00

TruVu 360 report

Parameter	Value	Sample	Parameter
Wear	1.48	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	8.74	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	3.81	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	9.13	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	18.33	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	6.63	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	1.43	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	0.00	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	<1.00	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	1.70	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	<1.00	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	<1.00	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	<1.00	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	<1.00	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	0.00	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	4.67	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	3.37	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	7.94	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	6.54	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	2.24	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	1.47	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	4.40	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	7.49	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	0.33	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	1.40	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	19	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	18	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	18	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	18	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	14	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	3	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	11	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	11	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	10	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	20.72	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	4.42	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	6.82	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	10.22	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	20.72	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	<1.00	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	2.40	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	1.40	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	<1.00	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	<1.00	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	2.15	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	6.65	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	<1.00	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	<1.00	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	0.38	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	3.58	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	4.69	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	1.78	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	0.38	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	3.22	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	0.75	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	0.54	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	0.38	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	0.90	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	1.44	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	0.90	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	0.84	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	0.90	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	101.2	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	98.8	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	<1.00	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	<1.00	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	<1.00	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	<1.00	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	21.68	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	56.98	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	71.38	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	62.18	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	21.68	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	1.07	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	13.37	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	11.17	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	9.97	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	1.07	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	210.89	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	68.33	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	36.82	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	86.23	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	210.89	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	3.26	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	8.62	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	15.62	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	3.36	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	3.26	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	<1.00	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	12.63	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	17.33	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	8.03	1800713154552	Wear
Wear	<1.00	1800713154552	Wear

TruVu 360 trending chart and historical sample data



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MiniLab Evolution

5200 MiniLab vs MiniLab 153

The MiniLab Series is the next generation of Trivector on-site oil analyzers replacing the 5200 MiniLab.

	5200 MINILAB	MINILAB 153
Wear	Large Ferrous content,	Total ferrous particle content (ppm)
	trending only	Image import from any file for attachment to
	Analysis (WDA) (Optional)	sample report
		Automatic wear particle shape classification, count & distribution
Contamination	Particle count & distribution,	Wear elements: Fe, Cu, Pb, Mg, Ag, Sn
	ISO codes	Particle count & distribution, ISO codes
	Emulsified water only	Dissolved water (ppm)
		Free water (ppm)
Chemistry	Dynamic viscosity @ room temperature	Kinematic viscosity @ 40°C
	Dielectric, trending only	Fluid Integrity index, trending only
		Oxidation
		Total Acid Number (TAN)
		Nitration, Sulfation, Anti-wear additive, Total Base Number (TBN), and soot for engine oils
		Additive elements: Ca, P, Zn, Mg, Ba, Mo
Application	Typical mineral and synthetic lubricant and hydraulics oils for industrial rotating machinery. Not suitable for backup generators.	Mineral and synthetic lubricant and hydraulics for industrial rotating machinery, plus engine oil for backup generators and ground fleet, and special lubricants such as phosphate esters and PAG.

Oil library database

The MiniLab Series includes an extensive industrial oil library database to analyze in-service oils as a variety of lubricants and fluids are used in industrial equipment. The following fluid categories can be tested:

FLUIDS	ELEMENTAL	CHEMISTRY	PARTICLE COUNT & FERROUS	VISCOSITY
Mineral oil based Hydraulic fluids and lubricants	Y	Y	Y	Y
Synthetic hydrocarbon based hydraulic fluids and lubricants	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ester-based Lubricant blends	Y	Y	Y	Y
Oil Soluble Polyglycols (OSP)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Organic Esters (OE)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Phosphate Esters (Fyrquel/Skydrol)	Y	Y	Y1	Y
Polyalkylene Glycols (PAG)	Y	Y	Y1	Y
Poly Alpha Olefins (PAO)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Polyinternal Olefins	Y	Y	Y	Y
Polyol Esters (POE)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Grease	Y	Y2	N	N
Mineral Transformer Oil	Y	N	Y	Y

1: Require factory installed Skydrol tube and fitting kits and compatible solvent 2: Oxidation and water (absorbance units) for trending

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Typical limits for machinery

Factory libraries of component types, reference oils and alarm limits are provided and additional parameters and limits can be added by the user.

TriVector	Parameter	Diagnostic
Wear	Iron	Suspect source to be wear of shaft, reduction gear
Wear	Lead	Suspect source to be wear of bearings, piping, or
Wear	Copper	Suspect source to be wear of bearings, bushings, c
Wear	Tin	Suspect source to be wear of shaft, reduction gear
Wear	Total Ferrous	Suspect source to be wear of shaft, reduction gear
Wear	Large Iron	Suspect source to be wear of shaft, reduction gear
Wear	Fe Wear Severity Index	Suspect source to be wear of shaft, reduction gear
Contamination	Boron	Suspect source to be contamination from lubrican
Contamination	Silicon	Suspect source to be contamination from dirt, dus
Contamination	Water, ppm	Suspect source to be water ingress from labyrinth
Contamination	ISO 4406 Code (>4µm)	Suspect source of particulate to be dirt, dust ingre Secondary sources include filter bypass or clogge
Contamination	ISO 4406 Code (>6µm)	Suspect source of particulate to be dirt, dust ingre Secondary sources include filter bypass or clogge
Contamination	ISO 4406 Code (>14µm)	Suspect source of particulate to be dirt, dust ingre Secondary sources include filter bypass or clogge
Chemistry	Calcium	Suspect contamination from lubricant additives m
Chemistry	Phosphorus	Suspect contamination from lubricant additives m system.
Chemistry	Zinc	Suspect contamination from lubricant additives m
Chemistry	TAN	Suspect TAN increase due to overheating, additive localized hot spots.
Chemistry	Oxidation	Suspect oxidation rise due to overheating, localize
Chemistry	Visc 40	Oil may be contaminated, severely degraded or had

ADAPTIVE RULE ENGINE (BELTA)						
Turbine, Steam						
Parameter	Limit Type	Abnormal	Severe	Reference Value	Maintenance Actions (Abnormal)	Maintenance Actions (Severe)
Iron	Absolute	5	10		• Monitor. Resample at half of normal sampling frequency.	• Investigate equipment urgently.
Lead	Absolute	3	5		• Monitor. Resample at half of normal sampling frequency.	• Investigate equipment urgently.
Copper	Absolute	2	5		• Monitor. Resample at half of normal sampling frequency.	• Investigate equipment urgently.
Tin	Absolute	5	10		• Monitor. Resample at half of normal sampling frequency.	• Investigate equipment urgently.
Total Ferrous	Absolute	10	20		• Monitor. Resample at half of normal sampling frequency.	• Investigate equipment urgently.
Large Iron	Absolute	0.1	0.2		• Monitor. Resample at half of normal sampling frequency.	• Investigate equipment urgently.
Fe Wear Severity Index	Absolute	1	4		• Monitor. Resample at half of normal sampling frequency.	• Investigate equipment urgently.
Boron	Absolute	15	20		• Monitor. Resample at half of normal sampling frequency.	• Investigate equipment urgently.
Silicon	Absolute	5	10		• Monitor. Resample at half of normal sampling frequency.	• Investigate equipment urgently.
Water, ppm	Absolute	100	200		• Monitor. Resample at half of normal sampling frequency. Check integrity of seals, breather or cooler system coupling.	• Install a water removal system (vacuum dehydration) system. Check integrity of seals, breather or cooler system coupling.
ISO 4406 Code (>4µm)	Absolute	17	18		• Monitor. Resample at half of normal sampling frequency.	• Clean system oil by filtration or centrifuging.
ISO 4406 Code (>6µm)	Absolute	14	15		• Monitor. Resample at half of normal sampling frequency.	• Clean system oil by filtration or centrifuging.
ISO 4406 Code (>14µm)	Absolute	11	12		• Monitor. Resample at half of normal sampling frequency.	• Clean system oil by filtration or centrifuging.
Calcium	Absolute	15	20		• Feed and bleed reservoir with correct lubricant.	• Change oil with approved lubricant. Check seal integrity.
Phosphorus	Absolute	100	200		• Monitor. Resample at half of normal sampling frequency.	• Change oil with approved lubricant. Check seal integrity.
Zinc	Absolute	10	25		• Monitor. Consider feed and bleed. Resample at half of normal	• Investigate equipment urgently.

TruVu 360 limit table grouped by Trivector parameters

Particle analysis and wearing mechanism

With total ferrous, large ferrous total particle counts and ISO codes, wear particle counts users can make informed decisions to identify oil drain points, corrosive wear and the onset of a serious abnormal machine wear mechanism.

MONITORING	TOTAL Fe, ppm	LARGE FERROUS CONTENT, ppm	LASERNET LARGE PARTICLES >20 µm	LASERNET CLASSIFIER
	Establish constant wear rate	Dynamic equilibrium levels	Dynamic equilibrium levels	Dynamic equilibrium levels
Oil change interval	Reaches limit	NA	NA	NA
Onset of corrosive wear	level Increase in	No change	No change	No change
Transition into abnormal wear mode	rate	Increase	Increase	Increase – cutting/sliding/fatigue
Ongoing severe wear mechanism (breakdown shear mixed layer)	Increase in rate	Increase	Increase	Increase – cutting /sliding/fatigue
Temporary wear rate change due to increased load and speed	Same or decrease in rate	No change	No change	
Onset of external contamination	Increase in rate	No change	Increase	No change
3 Body abrasive mechanism iron		Increase	Increase	
3 Body abrasive mechanism non-ferrous (copper, aluminum)	No change	No change	Increase	Increase – non-metallic
Onset of rolling contact failure	No change	Increase	Increase	Increase – cutting/sliding
	No change			Increase – fatigue

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Elemental Analysis

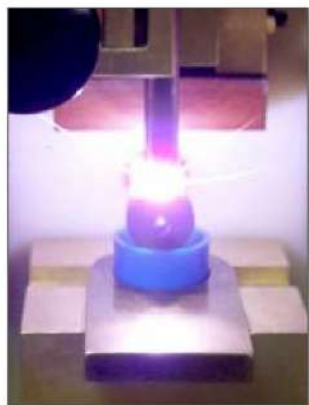
 Wear particle by metal type

 Contamination ID by source

 Oil additive levels



SpectrOil 100 Series instrument can be purchased separately.



Sample consumed using RDE technology is optically analyzed with AE spectroscopy to detect elements.

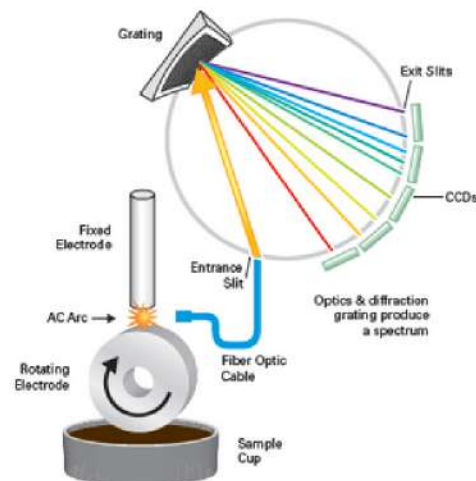
The SpectrOil 100 Series analyzes small particulate wear, lubricant additives and contaminants for trace quantities of elements dissolved or suspended as fine particles. Using the proven rotating disc electrode (RDE) technique, the SpectrOil 100 Series has become the workhorse of industrial, commercial and military oil analysis laboratories requiring rapid analysis of wear metals, contaminants and additives in lubricants.

Coolant, wash-down water and JOAP calibrations are available in addition to in-

- service lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid analysis.
- Measures ppm levels of up to 32 elements in less than 30 seconds
- Easy to operate – no sample preparation, gases, coolants or solvents needed
- Compliant with ASTM D6595 for used oil analysis

On-site oil analysis provides greater insight into contaminant sources by linking elemental parameters with the probable source:

ELEMENT	Oil Chemistry – metallic additives possible sources
Sodium	Corrosion inhibitor additive, also indicates coolant leak into oil, can also be road salt, sea water, ingested dirt
Boron	Corrosion inhibitor additive, antiwear/antioxidant additive; can indicate coolant leak, grease contamination
Magnesium	Detergent/dispersive additive, can also be alloying element in steels
Calcium	Detergent/dispersant additive, alkaline reserve additive for high sulfur fueled engines, can be grease contamination,
Molybdenum	Solid/liquid antiwear additive, alloy in bearing and piston rings
Barium	Corrosion inhibitors, detergents, rust inhibitors
Zinc	Antiwear, corrosion inhibitors, anti-oxidants, alloying element for bearings, thrust washers, galvanized cases
Phosphorus	Antiwear, corrosion inhibitors, anti-oxidants additives, EP additives



SpectrOil 100 Series rotating disc electrode optical emission spectrometer schematic






Emission spectrum of hydrogen



Emission spectrum of iron

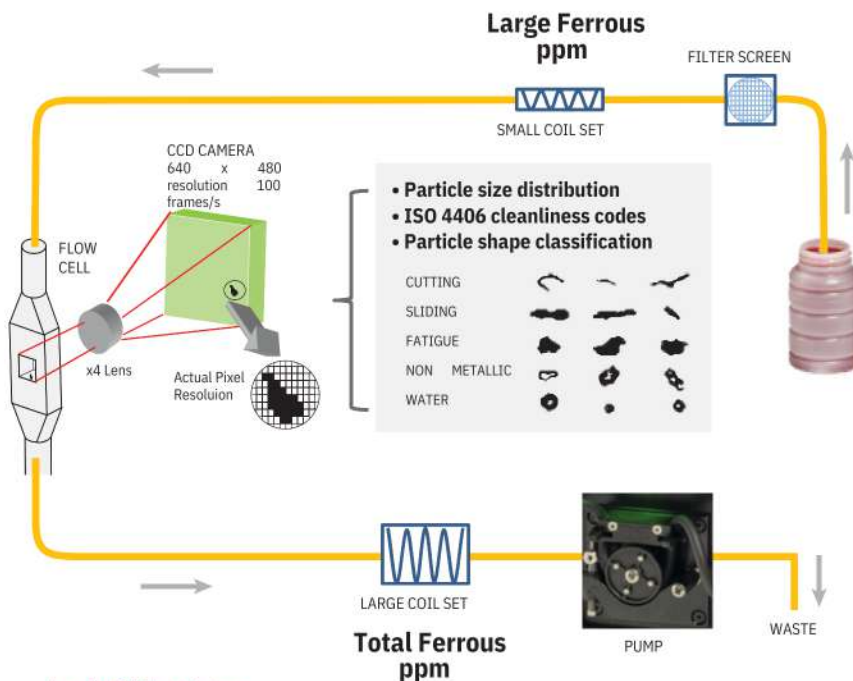
Particle Count and Ferrous Monitor

- The LaserNet 200 Series provides particle counts and codes, large wear particle classification and ferrous wear monitoring.
- Particle count, size distribution and codes (ISO 4406, NAS 1638, NAVAIR 01-1A-17,
- SAE AS 4059, GOST, ASTM D6786, HAL, and user-defined bins)
- Differentiates contaminants (silica and fibers from machine-wear metal)
- Classifies wear particles, stores images, and reports particle count for each wear type of Cutting, Sliding, Fatigue, Fibers and Nonmetallic
- Ferrous Monitor measures the total ferrous content in the sample and large ferrous
- Widest range is up to 5,000,000 particles/ml
- Test oil viscosity up to ISO320 without dilution
- Images through dark fluids containing up to 2% soot
- Error corrections for water and air bubbles
- Options include configurations without the ferrous monitor and wear classification.

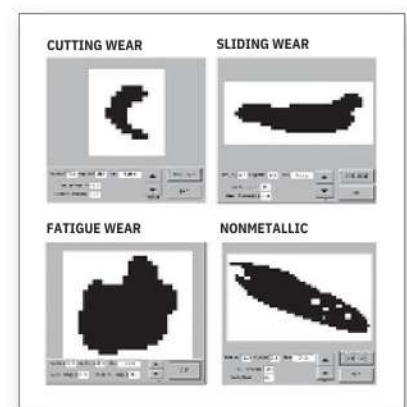
-  > Ferrous content
 > Wear particle shape
-  > Particle count and codes



LaserNet 200 Series instrument can be purchased separately.



LaserNet 230 flow diagram






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-  > Water
-  > TAN
-  > TBN
- > Oxidation
- > Nitration
- > Sulfation
- > Soot
- > Additive depletion
- > Glycol



FluidScan 1000 Series handheld infrared spectrometer can be purchased separately.

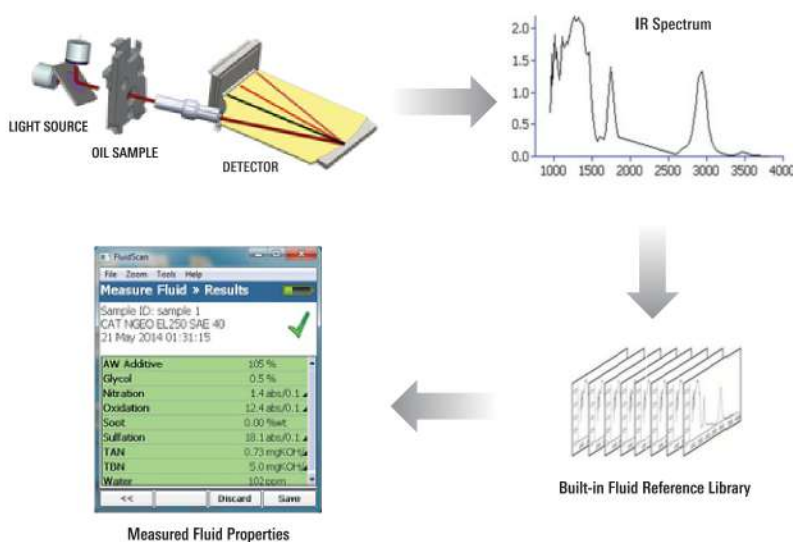
The oil library contains various categories of fluids. The industrial library provided with the MiniLab series includes the Comprehensive Water Solution and the Industrial Fluid Oil Library.

CATEGORY	Industrial Fluid Library
ASTM EP Gear/Hydro	✓
ASTM Petroleum	✓
Crankcase	✓
Polyol Ester	✓
BIODIESEL	✓
FEEDSTOCK CHILLER	✓
ENGINE	✓
ENGINE-HEAVY DUTY	✓
ENGINE-HFO	✓
ENGINE-NAT GAS	✓
ETHANOL IN	✓
GASOLINE	✓
FAME	✓
FAME in DIESEL	✓
GEAR-PRESSURE	✓
GEAR-SPLASH	✓
HEAT TRANSFER	✓
HYDRAULIC	✓
HYDRAULIC-FIRE	✓
RESISTANT	✓
SLIDEWAY	✓
TRANSMISSION	✓
TURBINE AERO	✓
TURBINE-CCGT	✓
TURBINE-STEAM	✓

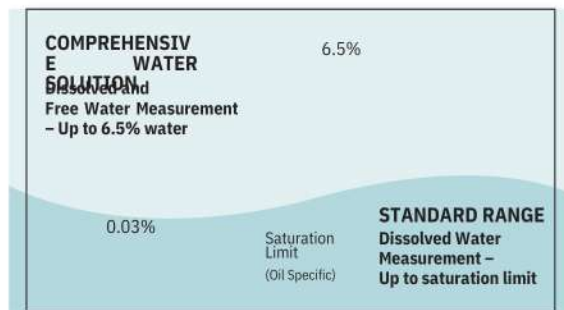
Chemical Analysis

The FluidScan® 1000 Series oil chemistry analyzer determines when in-service oil is no longer fit for use due to oil degradation or the ingress of water or glycol. It is fast and easy to use, with just one drop of oil needed for the sample and less than one minute for test results. The analyzer includes an extensive oil library; additional oils can be added by the user.

- Compliant to ASTM D7889 “Standard Test Method for Field Determination of In-service Fluid Properties Using IR Spectroscopy”
- High correlation to TAN and TBN laboratory tests conducted with ASTM D664 and D4739
- The patented, Comprehensive Water Measurement option extends the range to 6.5%. (Included with all MiniLab systems.)
- Fluid Integrity Index



FluidScan operating principle



Water measurement range

QES (ASIA-PACIFIC) SDN. BHD.

No.2, Jalan Jururancang U1/21,
Hicom Glenmarie Industrial Park Seksyen U1,
40150, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

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Viscosity

The MiniVisc 3000 Series provides fast, accurate 40°C kinematic viscosity measurements for easy detection of viscosity variations caused by contamination, mix-up and oil degradation.

- Solvent free, portable, and easy to use
- Viscosity range 1-700 cSt @40°C
- Accuracy +/- 3% to NIST viscosity standards
- Fast results: ISO 15 ~10 seconds, ISO 320 ~ 3 minutes

For machinery oils, the 40°C kinematic viscosity is used as the reference value. Engine oils operate at higher temperatures than rotating machinery, so they require V100°C kinematic viscosity. The Viscosity Index of an oil is a parameter that relates the V40°C measurement value to the V100°C value. A reference Viscosity Index value can be entered in the viscometer and both the measured V40°C viscosity and the calculated V100°C viscosity values are displayed.



Positive displacement pipette



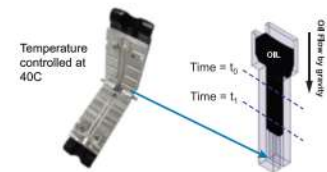
Open the two parallel plates for easy cleaning.



 Viscosity



MiniVisc 3000 Series portable viscometer can be purchased separately.



MiniVisc 3000 Series kinematic viscometer schematic

Total Ferrous

The MiniLab 33 includes the FerroCheck, a portable ferrous analyzer that measures the total ferrous content of a sample. It is easy to operate; simply insert the sample vial with fluid sample to measure.

- Small sample requirement with results in 30 seconds
- No sample preparation and no solvents required to clean
- Measurement range 0-10,000 ppm for oil, 10-150,000 ppm for grease



Grease boat and sample introduction vials

 Wear



FerroCheck 2000 Series portable ferrous analyzer can be purchased separately.



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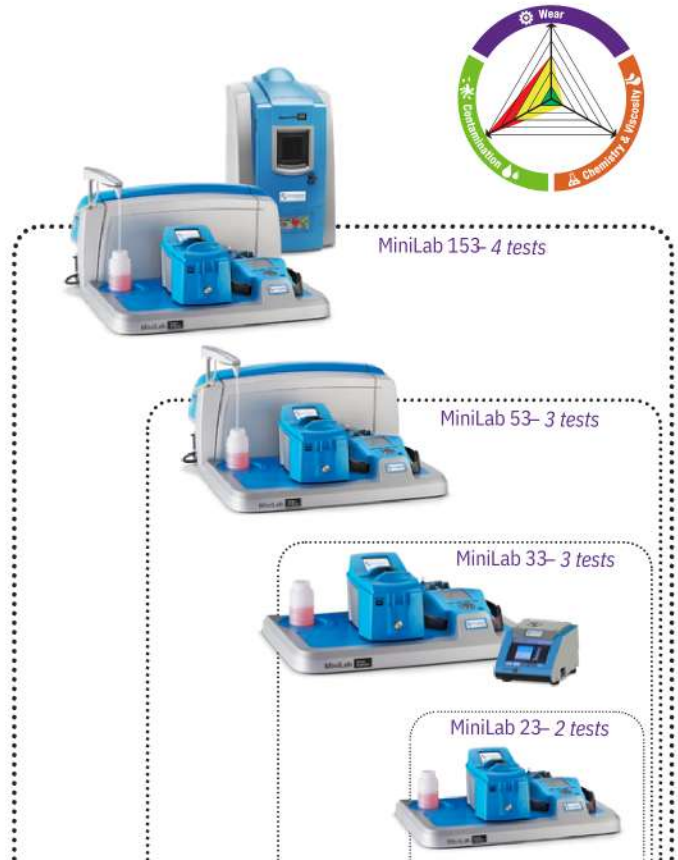
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Four MiniLab Options. Which One is for You?

- MiniLab 153 – provides a complete oil analysis report with elemental analysis, comprehensive wear particle analysis, solid and water contamination, fluid chemistry and viscosity. It is ideal for large power plants and manufacturing plants with many assets.
- MiniLab 53 – provides a Trivector report with comprehensive wear particle analysis, solid and water contamination, fluid chemistry and viscosity.
- MiniLab 33 – provides a basic Trivector report with total ferrous wear, fluid chemistry, water in oil and viscosity.
- MiniLab 23 – provides basic oil condition information including viscosity, chemistry and water in oil.



	PARAMETER	Elemental ASTM METHOD D6595	Particle Count and Ferrous ASTM METHOD D7596	Ferrous ASTM METHOD D8120	Viscosity ASTM METHOD D8092	Chemical ASTM METHOD D7889
Contamination 	Particle count and ISO codes		✓			
	Non-metallic particle count, distribution and images		✓			
	Sodium and Silicon	✓				
	Total Water					
	Viscosity					✓
Chemistry & Viscosity 	Total Acid Number (TAN)				✓	
	Oxidation					✓
	Fluid Integrity					✓
	Total Base Number (TBN), Oxidation, Nitration, and Sulfation for engine oils					✓
	Magnesium, Calcium, Barium, Zinc, Molybdenum, and Phosphorus					✓
	Wear particle images and counts	✓				
Wear 	Total Ferrous content, ppm		✓			
	Large Ferrous content, ppm		✓	✓		
	Copper, Silver, Chromium, Titanium, Aluminum, Nickel, Iron, Manganese, Lead, Tin, Cadmium, and Vanadium		✓			
		✓				