



Technical Bulletin

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TIPS & TRICKS

Engine oil filter Applications All Engine types

Engine oil filter benefits

Engine oil filter is responsible to **clean** and **protect** the engine from the following numerous types of particles

- Organic (sludge)
 - Unburnt fuel
 - Water
 - Solvents
 - Soot particles
- Inorganic (dust)
 - Oil additives
 - Metal particles from parts friction
- Acids
 - Resulting from combustion process

To ensure proper lubrication and longevity to the system it is imperative to continuously filter the oil



Oil filter element

- The filter element blocks the particles into the filter
- The design of filter element depends on
 - Particles size we have to filter
 - Type of oil
 - The amount of particles to block before servicing
 - The required filter size (space under the hood)





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Filter media





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What size of particles do we have to filter out?

Maximum **abrasion** occurs when the diameter of the particle is equal to the **gap** between moving parts in the engine.

The particles size which need to be removed is from **5 to 25µm** which is the **key** to control **engine wear**



Has an effect on wear Small particles

What is the Filter capacity and efficiency?

- Filter Capacity:- the amount of particles which are able to block by the filter for a specified maximum pressure drop
- Minimum pressure losses are required for long service life which is measured in Km (distance)
- Filter Efficiency:- is related to the % of a specified particle size which can be able to blocked by the filter



Oil filter main types

Туре	Spin type	Cartridge type
Description	Filter with a metal body screwed to the engine	Filter element located inside the oil module/housing
Photo		





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Oil sensor benefits

- **Oil condition sensor** measures the following variables
 - Engine oil temperature
 - Oil level
 - Engine oil quality
- The sensor can determine the **properties** of the oil. These properties **alter** when the engine oil shows signs of **degradation** and **ageing**



Oil condition sensor structure & how is it work?

- The oil condition sensor consists of 2 cylindrical condensers
- The condensers are **mounted** above **one another**
- The temperature sensor is **seated** on the **housing** of the oil condition sensor

How is it work?

- The electric material properties of the oil **changes** as its **wear** & **ages**
- The **change** in properties of oil will become **dielectric** which will change the **capacity** of the capacitor.
- The electronic evaluator converts the measured capacity into a digital signal which sent later to the engine management system, which is used for internal calculations for oil properties
- The oil level is measured by the **2nd capacitor** in the **upper part** of the oil condition sensor.
- It register the oil level with engine running
- The capacitor is at the **same** level as the oil level in the oil sump.
- As the oil level **changes**, the capacitance of the capacitor **changes**







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