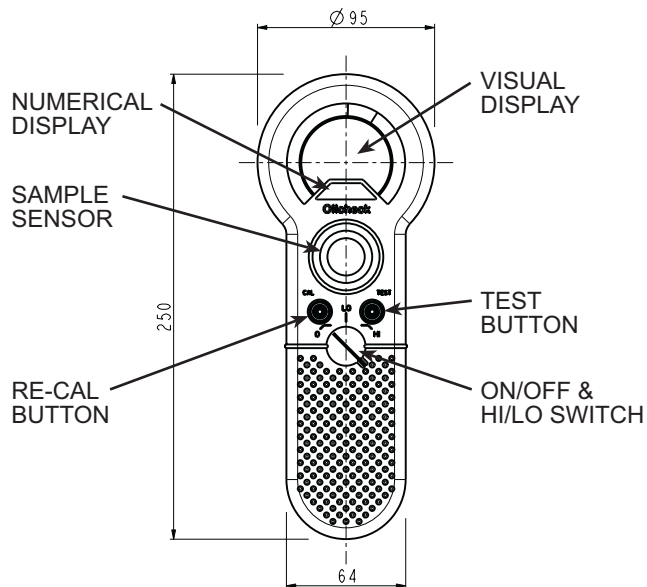


## SPECIFICATION



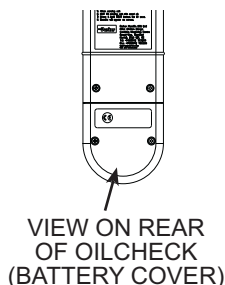
## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

For the best results please ensure these guidelines are adhered to:

1. The Oilcheck is very sensitive to moisture. Ensure that the surface of the sensor is dry and that the unit is not used in conditions of high humidity, snow, rain or fog.
2. Extremes of temperature will also affect the results, ensure that the unit is calibrated at the ambient temperature that the tests will be conducted in. Normal operating temperatures between 5°C - 25°C (41°F - 77°F).
3. Ensure that the sample taken from the engine does not pick up contamination from airborne particles or moisture. Use a vacuum sampler if available.
4. Treat the surface of the sensor with care as excessive scratching and abrasion of the tracks will damage the product.
5. Battery warning: When the Oilcheck battery becomes low, the HI/LO graphic on the display will begin to flash.

## MAINTENANCE

Keep the instrument clean, wipe off any oil on the instrument surface, do not allow the instrument to get wet. If the instrument is dropped or hit the device should be re-calibrated to re-check its performance. Power is by 9V PP3 battery. To replace the battery, remove the two screws holding the battery cover in place. Approximate battery life: 150 hours or 3000 test.



The Choice is

## Perfectly Clear

### Manufacturing and Sales Locations

**Parker Hannifin (UK) Ltd**  
Filter Division Europe  
Condition Monitoring Centre  
Brunel Way  
Thetford, Norfolk  
IP24 1HP, UK  
Phone: +44 (0) 1842 763299  
Fax: +44 (0) 1842 756300  
Web site: www.ucc.co.uk

**Parker Hannifin (UK) Ltd**  
Filter Division Europe  
Shaw Cross Business Park  
Dewsbury, West Yorkshire  
WF12 7RD, UK  
Phone: +44 (0) 1924 487000  
Fax: +44 (0) 1924 487001

**Parker Hannifin Oy**  
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Filter Division Europe  
Salmentie 260  
FIN - 31700 Urjala Finland  
Phone: +358 (0)3 54100  
Fax: +358 (0)3 5410100

**Parker Filtration BV**  
Parker Arlon  
Filter Division Europe  
Stieltesweg 8  
6827 BV Arnhem  
The Netherlands  
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Fax: +31 26 3643620  
Web site: www.parkerarlon.nl

**Parker Hannifin Corp**  
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Metamora, Ohio, USA  
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### Worldwide Sales locations

Argentina.....	+54 (11) 4752 4129
Australia.....	+61 (2) 9 634 7777
Austria.....	43-2622-23501-0
Belgium.....	+32 (67) 280900
Brazil.....	55-12-3955-1000
Canada.....	1-800-272-7537
Central & South America/Caribbean.....	1-305-470-8800
China.....	+86 (21) 6445 9339
Czech Republic.....	42-0-2-830-85-221
Denmark.....	45-0-43-56-04-00
Finland.....	+43 2622 235013
France.....	33-0-254-741403
Germany.....	49-0-2131-513-350
Hong Kong.....	+852 (2) 428 8008
Hungary.....	+36 (1) 252 8137
India.....	91-22-790-7081
Italy.....	39-02-451921
Japan.....	81-3-6408-3900
Jordan.....	(962) (6) 810679
Korea Choongnam.....	82-41-583-1410
Korea Kyoungnam.....	82-55-389-0100
Mexico.....	1-800-272-7537
Netherlands.....	31-0-541-585000
New Zealand.....	+64 (9) 573 1523
Norway.....	47-64-91-1000
Poland.....	48-22-863-4942
Singapore.....	+65 688 76300
South Africa.....	+27 (11) 392 7280
Spain.....	+34 (91) 675 7300
Sweden.....	46-8-5979-5000
Switzerland.....	41-0-22-307-7111
Taiwan.....	+886 (2) 8787 3780
Thailand.....	+662 693 3304
United Arab Emirates.....	971-2-6788587
United Kingdom.....	44-0-1924-487000
USA.....	1-800-272-7537
Venezuela.....	58-212-238-54-22

**NOTE:** The (+) sign in front of the country code indicates that you may need to dial an additional prefix.

Distributor

# Oilcheck Portable Oil Monitor User Manual



24hr Help Line: +44 0800 27275374

Web: www.parker.com

Email: commoninfo@parker.com



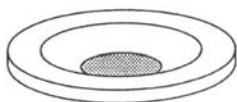
## INTRODUCTION

The Oilcheck measures the effect of all the contaminants and electro chemicals that occur in synthetic and petroleum based oils. This is achieved by detecting and measuring the oils dielectric constant. By comparing the measurements obtained from used and unused oils of the same make and grade, Oilcheck is able to determine the degree of change in oils dielectric constant. Dielectric change is directly related to the contamination level and degradation of the oil and will allow the user to achieve longer intervals between oil changes and immediately detect increased mechanical wear and loss of the oils lubricating properties.

## OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

### Calibration

1. Note, before calibration it is important to ensure the sensing cell is clean and dry, as moisture and contamination will adversely affect the results.



2. All testing should be undertaken with the unit switched in the LO position. The HI position is for use where oil samples are very heavily contaminated.

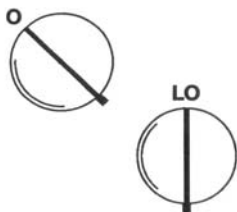
### Step 1.

Half fill the sensing cell with clean oil (ensuring that the whole surface of the sensor cell is well covered with oil). For best results, oil of the same type and grade should be used as is used in the system being evaluated.



### Step 2.

Turn the rotary switch from the OFF position to the LO position, the display will complete a full sweep and return to the zero position.

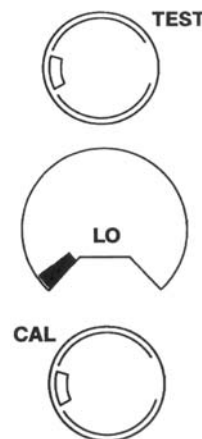


The display will show with the Cal symbol flashing. If during testing the Cal graphic flashes the unit will require re-calibration.



### Step 3.

Press the TEST button, the Cal graphic will disappear, one segment will remain displayed. The instrument has now calibrated itself against the clean sample and is ready to test the oil in your system.



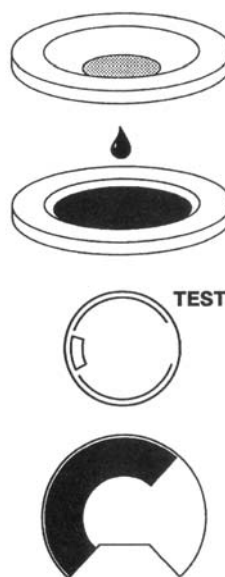
Note, to put the instrument back into calibration mode press and hold the CAL button for 2 seconds.

### Step 4.

Clean out the unused sample from the sensor cell, with a clean rag or tissue, place enough used oil in the sensor to fully cover the sensor surface.

Note, for optimum results use oil that is at the same temperature as the calibration sample. Samples are best taken half an hour to an hour after use.

When oil is in place press the TEST button and keep the button depressed for 10 seconds or until the segments have stopped moving around the display (the display will flash to show the unit is testing). The result will remain on the display when the button is released until the next test is carried out.

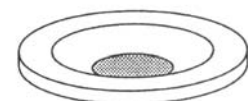


### Cleaning Agents

Only the recommended cleaning solution may be used. Other solutions may damage the Oilcheck and invalidate the warranty.

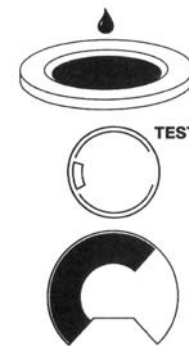
### Step 5.

To test again clean out the sensor well with clean rag to tissue.



Refill the sensor well and press the TEST button again. The previous result will change to a new reading.

The colour that the segments relate to gives the oil condition. Within the green band the oil is deemed acceptable, within the red area the oil should be changed and checked again after a short running period to ensure no mechanical problems are present.



## CONTAMINATION EFFECTS

The usual contamination found in oils is caused by oxidation and acid build up, these occur during the normal running of an engine and should show up as a gradual increase in readings over a period of time or miles.

Other contaminants occur because of excessive wear or mechanical failure, the main elements of which are dirt, soot, fuel, water, antifreeze and metal particles. These elements give a marked increase in the Oilcheck's reading and will give immediate warning of possible failure.

1. Water and antifreeze will cause the segments to move smoothly round the display well into the red or instantly complete a full sweep.

2. Metal particles will also cause an extreme reading though the display should move up in little jumps as the particles settle on the sensor surface.

3. Fuel is harder to detect as its presence will sometimes mask the presence of other contaminants. If the oil is only contaminated by fuel the display will show it as a stronger reading well into the red but the presence of water or metal will sometimes counteract the fuel giving a reading in the green. Should an engine continue to show no increase in its reading over a period of time the possibility of fuel contamination should be investigated.

4. The red and green areas are designed as an indication of the oils change in dielectric constant. **This is a suggested threshold of acceptability only.** Users should use the Oilcheck to monitor the change in the oils properties and build up a picture of the oils degradation based on their experience and own operating criteria. A different change period than that recommended by the Oilcheck may be more appropriate in some cases and the new threshold should be marked on the unit's scale.