
Compressed air —

Part 2:

Test methods for oil aerosol content

Air comprimé —

*Partie 2: Méthodes d'essai pour la détermination de la teneur en
aérosols d'huile*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 8573-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 118, *Compressors and pneumatic tools, machines and equipment*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Quality of compressed air*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 8573-2:1996), which has been technically revised.

ISO 8573 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Compressed air*:

- *Part 1: Contaminants and purity classes*
- *Part 2: Test methods for oil aerosol content*
- *Part 3: Test methods for measurement of humidity*
- *Part 4: Test methods for solid particle content*
- *Part 5: Test methods for oil vapour and organic solvent content*
- *Part 6: Test methods for gaseous contaminant content*
- *Part 7: Test method for viable microbiological contaminant content*
- *Part 8: Test methods for solid particle content by mass concentration*
- *Part 9: Test methods for liquid water content*

Compressed air —

Part 2: Test methods for oil aerosol content

1 Scope

This part of ISO 8573 specifies test methods for the sampling and quantitative analysis of oil aerosols and liquid oil that can typically be present in compressed air. Test methods for oil vapour are excluded from this part of ISO 8573 as they are covered by ISO 8573-5.

Two different methods are described, method A and method B. Method B is subdivided into two parts to clearly distinguish between procedures for obtaining the quantity of oil for analysis.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 8573-1, *Compressed air — Part 1: Contaminants and purity classes*

ISO 8573-5, *Compressed air — Part 5: Test methods for oil vapour and organic solvent content*

ISO 12500-1, *Filters for compressed air — Test method — Part 1: Oil aerosols*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 8573-1 and the following apply.

3.1

oil

mixture of hydrocarbons composed of six or more carbon atoms, i.e., C_{6+}

3.2

oil aerosol

mixture of liquid oil suspended in a gaseous medium having negligible fall velocity/settling velocity

3.3

wall flow

that proportion of liquid contamination no longer suspended within the air flow of the pipe