

*"Unparalleled Delivery Times on Custom and Standard Filtration Products"*

# Suction Strainers

## THE DIFFERENCE

What do we mean by saying, "THE DIFFERENCE?" Well, Ohio Fabricators manufactures those with all plated steel connections and those with nylon connections. Sometimes the question will arise as to which one works better in my system? Let's take a look at the differences in these types of suction strainers.

### CONNECTION SPECIFICATIONS

- A. Connection heads can be made from all plated steel (OFCO H7000 series).
- B. Connection heads can be made with glass reinforced nylon type 6 (OFCO P7000 series).

C. Plated steel heads can withstand a higher temperature than nylon. However, this is a non-issue because the "weakest link," so to speak, is the highest peak temperature of the epoxy used to keep the strainer together. The maximum temperature of a strainer is approximately 340°F regardless of the type of connection head.

D. Plated steel heads are stronger than nylon but less corrosion resistant. Plated steel heads may be more durable in systems where there is a lot of vibration.

E. Strainers with nylon heads are less costly.

F. A final reason, that plated steel suction strainers are used vs. those with nylon heads is that simply, some operators, maintenance personnel, or engineers just prefer them and feel more comfortable using all steel heads.

Overall, as for functionality of the strainer, both are equal in performance when it comes to filtration. Therefore, the choice is up to those selecting which style they prefer to use. It is simply that.

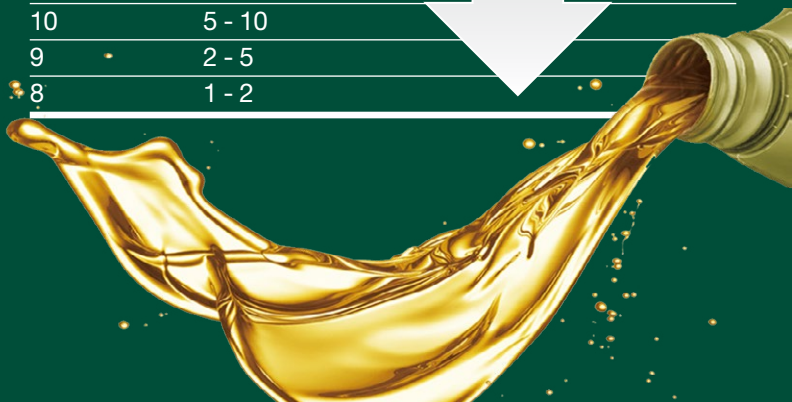


## ISO Code Chart

In today's industrial world, with production requirements being so precise and critical, more and more companies prefer to use ISO grade hydraulic fluids. After all, ISO grade oils have a high viscosity index which reduces the change in viscosity when the temperature rises. They also have good thermal stability when exposed to high temperatures. ISO grade oils have low volatility which aids in a system functioning smoothly and they have excellent anti-wear properties. These are just a few advantages of ISO grade oils over conventional hydraulic oils. They are also designed for high-performance hydraulic systems, ensuring that components operate smoothly and efficiently. Keep this ISO Code Chart handy when making determinations on how efficient your system requirements need to be. Next time, we will illustrate an understanding of the ISO Code Chart, so stay tuned.

ISO CODES	NUMBER OF PARTICLES / ml	
24	80,000 - 160,000	Dirty
23	40,000 - 80,000	
22	20,000 - 40,000	
21	10,000 - 20,000	
20	5,000 - 10,000	
19	2,500 - 5,000	Clean
18	1,300 - 2,500	
17	640 - 1,300	
16	320 - 640	
15	160 - 320	
14	80 - 160	Cleaner
13	40 - 80	
12	20 - 40	
11	10 - 20	
10	5 - 10	
9	2 - 5	Cleaner
8	1 - 2	

NOTE: Particle count doubles at each level



# What Should I Do to Keep Contamination Under Control?

PREVENTING

! HYDRAULIC !  
CONTAMINATION

The good news is that contamination, which threatens equipment reliability, can be effectively controlled with some cost-effective preventative maintenance techniques. The best and easiest way to exclude contaminants is to avoid practices that risk exposing system lubes to contaminants. A multi-faceted program that includes some simple proactive steps can help conquer contamination.

**THERE ARE THREE STEPS TO TAKE WHEN YOUR END GOAL IS A CLEAN SYSTEM. THEY ARE:**

1. Detection
2. Prevention
3. Removal

Sounds simple doesn't it? However, next time we'll take a glimpse into this matter and see that, sometimes it isn't. We will take these one at a time and answer the questions, "How is it done?" "Where is it done?" "With what is it done?" and "How do we keep it that way?" And finally, "What is the bottom line?"

## Suction Screen Applications

You've most likely visited our website and taken a look at our new suction screens. They will not corrode, are available in various pipe sizes and mesh sizes, and are made at our plant in the USA.

**THEY HAVE BEEN WIDELY USED IN AREAS SUCH AS...**

1. Low-flow hydraulics
2. Chemical industry where non-caustic fluids are used (fluids used must be compatible with the epoxy in the suction screens).
3. Water applications. They are made of glass reinforced nylon and stainless steel.
4. Disaster recovery. Merely thread them onto a suction hose to remove unwanted flooding of water to prevent excessive debris blocking suction.
5. Industrial paint industry. Used with paint sprayers that pick up paint from five gallon buckets or larger drums for spraying.
6. Coolants. Where coolants are gently sprayed on metals to coat them preventing corrosion (This is not a suction application but can be used in this manner).

7. Insect control. Used in various insect control sprayers.
8. Building maintenance. Used in floor cleaning machines if there are equipment space issues where larger strainers will not fit.

The following links will take you directly to our website for all options. Always brainstorm, asking yourself, "Where can I use these?" or "Where can my customer use these?"

[Suction Screens - Male Threads](#)  
[Suction Screens - Female Threads](#)



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