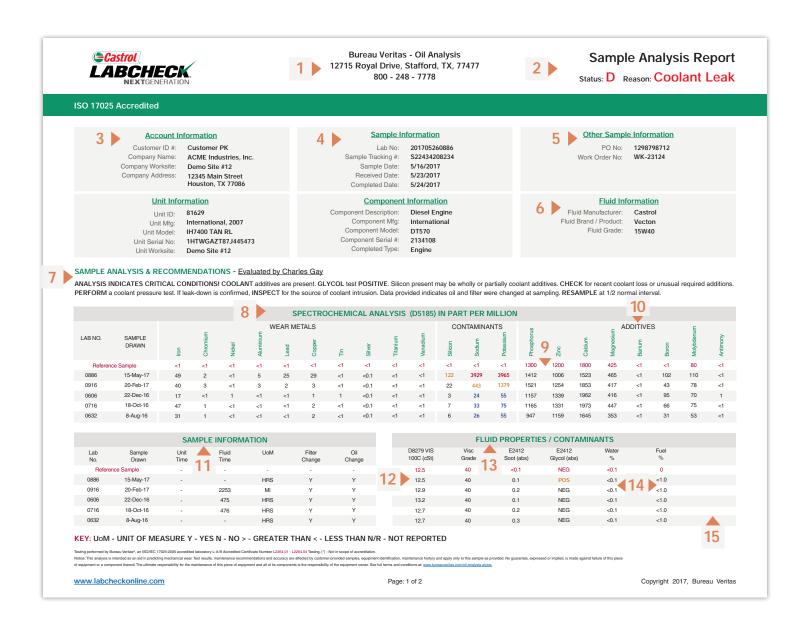
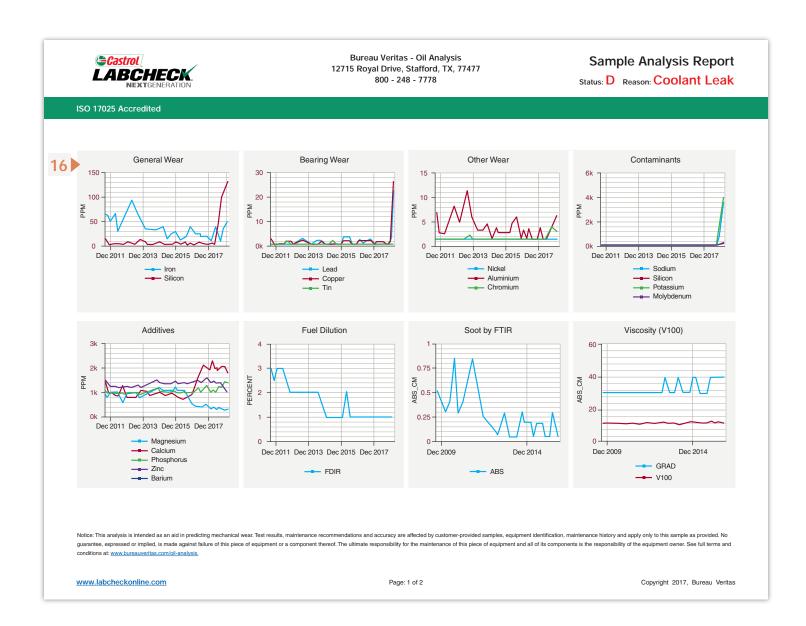
Understanding an Oil Analysis Report





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Oil Analysis Report Explained

- 1. Address and phone number for the laboratory where the sample was processed.
- 2. All processed samples are assigned a status which indicates the severity of the sample's condition: A Normal, B Monitor, C Abnormal, D Critical.
- 3. Laboratory account number, customer name, address and worksite are those of the sampling account.
- 4. The difference between the Date Sampled and the Date Received by the laboratory could point to turnaround time issues samples are stored too long before shipping or there could be shipping services issues. The difference between Date Received and Date Completed represents the laboratory's turnaround time.
- 5. Track unit oil analysis results by internal company PO and Work Order Numbers.
- 6. Complete fluid information identifies its specific properties for an accurate analysis of the results and is critical to determining if the correct fluid is being used or if "lube mixing" has occurred.
- 7. The contact information for the data analyst who reviewed your results is provided so that you can speak directly to them about any questions you might have.
- 8. Wear metals identified by spectrochemical analysis tell the analyst which components are wearing making unit manufacturer and model essential to the best analysis possible.
- 9. Results that need immediate attention appear in red. In this case, Status has been elevated to D due to the high levels of sodium and potassium strong evidence of a coolant leak.
- 10. Additive metals can be present for many reasons as several are used in the formulations of some oils, detergents and dispersants. Knowing lube type and grade can alert an analyst to depletion levels and help in determining if "lube mixing" has occurred.
- 11. The time on both the oil and the unit and the units of measurement used as well as whether or not there was an oil or filter change can provide an analyst with a much better picture of the results and allow for a more in-depth analysis.
- 12. Viscosity measures a lubricant's resistance to flow at temperature. Depending on lube grade, it is tested at 40 or 100 degrees Centigrade and is reported in Centistokes.
- 13. Fluid properties analysis measures the degradation of certain lubricant properties.
- 14. For engine samples, Fuel, Soot and Water are reported in % volume. High Fuel Dilution decreases load capacity. Excessive Soot reduces combustion efficiency. Water decreases lubricity, hinders additives and contributes to oxidation.
- 15. Any specialty testing results, such as Particle Count, would appear at the end of this section.
- 16. A second page allows users to view up to eight graphs that can be customized in Labcheck Online to track trends in specific test results.