Lube Oil Varnish
Turbine lube oil is susceptible to degradation from oxidation and thermal events leading to varnish creation & deposit formation. Condition monitoring is critical in staying ahead of lube oil degradation issues and the Membrane Patch Colorimetric (MPC) testing method is one of the key pieces in predicting potential varnish problems before unit trip or fail to start conditions occur.

New Oil Formulations (Group I vs Group II)
Group I base stocks are giving way to group II based turbine lube oils with greater oxidative and thermal stability. One compromise with group II base stocks is lower solvency which can lead to more rapid varnish deposit formation. That’s one more reason that monitoring varnish potential is reliability critical.

Varnish Potential Patch Test Kits
Include everything you need to properly prepare a filter patch and analyze it for varnish potential on site.

The Proven Lube Oil Varnish Solution
To Make Varnish Vanish
When combustion turbines fall casualty to unit trip or fail-to-start conditions, lube oil varnish is the usual suspect!

SVR (Soluble Varnish Removal) system featuring ICB (ION Charge Bonding) element technology attacks the root cause of varnish deposit formation by removing the by-products of oxidation while they are still in solution (dissolved). By removing the soluble (dissolved) oxidation by-products SVR takes away the feedstock for varnish deposit formation to stop varnish before it stops you!

Hy-Pro NSD (Non-Spark) Filter Elements prevent fluid thermal degradation related to element sparking and extend the life of anti-oxidant additive packages. NSD elements are available for all lube and hydraulic control applications in a variety of micron ratings.

Note: After drawing sample refer to ASTM D7843-12 for sample preparations before testing.