## High-Flow, High Pressure Filter LW60



Model No. of filter in photograph is LW6039ZPZ5VB32DPG.

300 gpm 1135 L/min 6000 psi 415 bar

**LW60** 

**KC50** 

**Filter** Housing **Specifications** 

**KC65** 

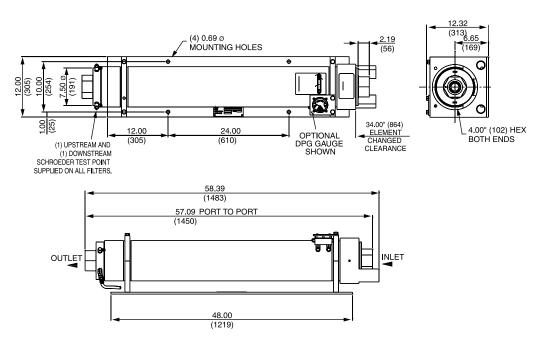
KFH50

Fluid Compatibility

Flow Rating:	Up to 300 gpm (1135 L/min) for use with 95/5 fluids
Max. Operating Pressure:	6000 psi (414 bar)
Min. Yield Pressure:	18,000 psi (1240 bar), per NFPA T2.6.1
Rated Fatigue Pressure:	4500 psi (310 bar), per NFPA T2.6.1
Temp. Range:	-20°F to 225°F (-29°C to 107°C)
Bypass Setting:	Cracking: 50 psi (3.4 bar) LWN60 non-bypassing model available with high crush element
Porting Cap: Housing:	Steel Steel
Weight:	550 lb. (250 kg)
Element Change Clearance:	34.0" (864 mm)

95/5 fluids Specifically designed for use with 95/5 fluids applications

# **High-Flow, High Pressure Filter**



Metric dimensions in ().

Dimensions shown are inches (millimeters) for general information and overall envelope size only. For complete dimensions please contact Schroeder Industries to request a certified print.

### **Element Performance Information & Dirt Holding Capacity**

	Using APC calibrated per ISO 11171	
Element	$\beta_{x}(c) \geq 1000$	
39ZPZ3V	5.1	
39ZPZ5V	6.1	
39ZPZ10V	12.1	
39ZPZ25V	17.7	

Element	DHC (gm)	
39ZPZ3V	449	
39ZPZ5V	359	
39ZPZ10V	429	
39ZPZ25V	284	

Element Collapse Rating: 150 psid (10 bar) Flow Direction: Outside In

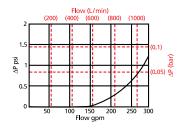
Element Nominal 5.0" (127 mm) O.D. x 38.0" (965 mm) long

Dimensions:

## High-Flow, High Pressure Filter LW60

 $\triangle \mathbf{P}_{\text{housing}}$ 

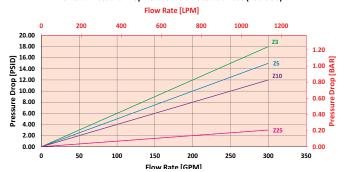
LW60  $\triangle P_{\text{housing}}$  for fluids with sp gr (specific gravity) = 0.86:



 $\triangle P_{element}$ 

39ZPZ

Element Pressure Drop versus Flow Rate at 32 cSt (150 SUS)



$$\triangle \mathbf{P}_{\text{filter}} = \triangle \mathbf{P}_{\text{housing}} + (\triangle \mathbf{P}_{\text{element}} * \forall_f)$$

### Exercise:

Determine  $\Delta \mathbf{P}_{\text{filter}}$  at 200 gpm (757 L/min) for LW6039ZPZ3VB32DPG using 75 SUS (16 cSt) fluid.

Use the housing pressure curve to determine  $\Delta P_{\text{housing}}$  at 200 gpm. In this case,  $\Delta P_{\text{housing}}$  is .25 psi (.02 bar) on the graph for the LW60 housing.

Use the element pressure curve to determine  $\Delta P_{\text{element}}$  at 200 gpm. In this case,  $\Delta P_{\text{element}}$  is 12 psi (.83 bar) according to the graph for the 39ZPZ3 element.

Because the viscosity in this sample is 75 SUS (16 cSt), we determine the Viscosity Factor (V<sub>f</sub>) by dividing the Operating Fluid Viscosity with the Standard Viscosity of 150 SUS (32 cSt). To best determine your Operating Fluid Viscosity, please reference the chart in Appendix D.

Finally, the overall filter pressure differential,  $\Delta P_{\text{filter}}$ , is calculated by adding  $\Delta P_{\text{housing}}$  with the true element pressure differential,  $(\Delta \mathbf{P}_{\text{element}}^* \vee_f)$ . The  $\Delta \mathbf{P}_{\text{element}}$  from the graph has to be multiplied by the viscosity factor to get the true pressure differential across the element.

 $\Delta \mathbf{P}_{\text{housing}} = .25 \text{ psi } [.02 \text{ bar}] \mid \Delta \mathbf{P}_{\text{element}} = 12 \text{ psi } [.83 \text{ bar}]$ 

 $V_f = 75 \text{ SUS } (16 \text{ cSt}) / 150 \text{ SUS } (32 \text{ cSt}) = .50$ 

$$\Delta \mathbf{P}_{\text{filter}} = .25 \text{ psi} + (12 \text{ psi} * .50) = 6.25 \text{ psi}$$

 $\Delta P_{\text{filter}} = .02 \text{ bar} + (.83 \text{ bar} * .50) = .44 \text{ bar}$ 

**Pressure** 



# **High-Flow, High Pressure Filter**

Filter Model Number Selection

