

MiniMiser™ Tank-Mounted Filter

MTA



Features and Benefits

- Low pressure tank-mounted filter
- Compact size minimizes space requirements
- Minimizer is cost-effective alternative to spin-on filters
- Special filter element design provides aftermarket benefits

15 gpm
55 L/min
100 psi
7 bar

IRF
TF1
KF3
KL3
LF1
MLF1
RLD
GRTB
MTA
MTB
ZT
KFT
RT
RTI
LRT
ART
BFT
QT
KTK
LTK
MRT
PAF1
MAF1
MF2

Model No. of filter in photograph is MTA3TAZ10P8.

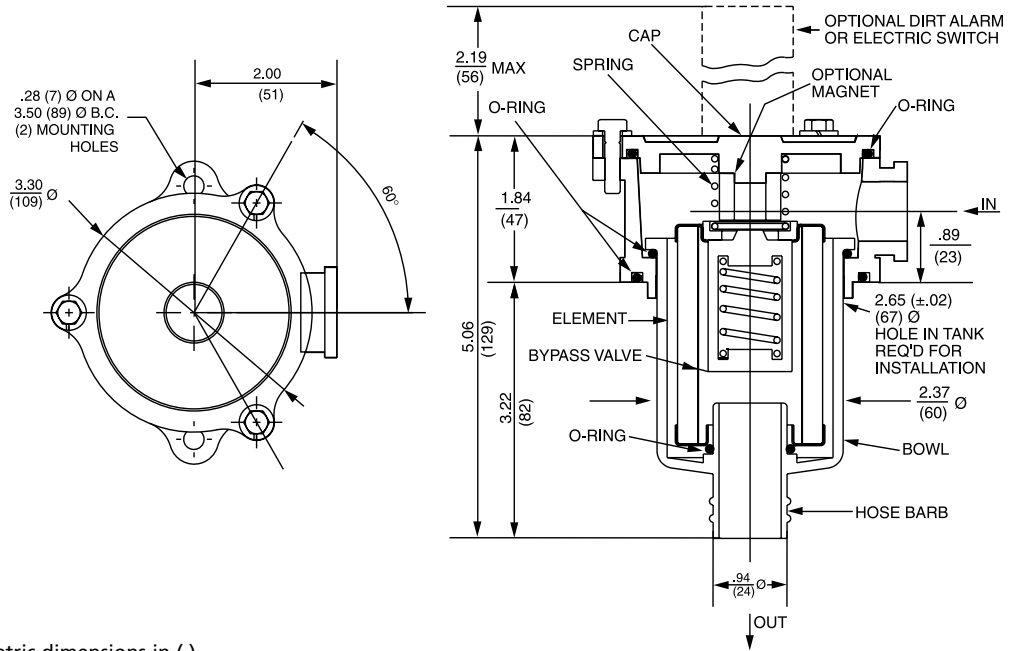
| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Flow Rating: | Up to 15 gpm (55 L/min) for 150 SUS (32 cSt) fluids |
| Max. Operating Pressure: | 100 psi (7 bar) |
| Min. Yield Pressure: | 269 psi (18 bar), per NFPA T2.6.1 |
| Rated Fatigue Pressure: | Contact factory |
| Temp. Range: | -20°F to 225°F (-29°C to 107°C) |
| Bypass Setting: | Cracking: 25 psi (2 bar) Full Flow: 48 psi (3.3 bar) |
| Porting Head & Cap: | Die Cast Aluminum |
| Element Case: | Glass Filled Nylon |
| Weight of MTA-3: | 1.0 lbs. (0.5 kg) |
| Element Change Clearance: | 3.0" (76 mm) |

Filter Housing Specifications

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Type Fluid | Appropriate Schroeder Media |
| Petroleum Based Fluids | All E media (cellulose) and Z-Media® (synthetic) |

Fluid Compatibility

Accessories
For Tank-Mounted
Filters



Metric dimensions in ().

Element Performance Information & Dirt Holding Capacity

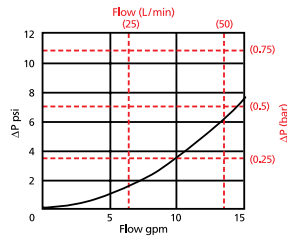
| Element | Filtration Ratio Per ISO 4572/NFPA T3.10.8.8 Using automated particle counter (APC) calibrated per ISO 4402 | | | Filtration Ratio per ISO 16889 Using APC calibrated per ISO 11171 | |
|---------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | $\beta_x \geq 75$ | $\beta_x \geq 100$ | $\beta_x \geq 200$ | $\beta_x(\alpha) \geq 200$ | $\beta_x(\alpha) \geq 1000$ |
| 3TAZ3 | <1.0 | <1.0 | <2.0 | <4.0 | 4.8 |
| 3TAZ5 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 6.3 |
| 3TAZ10 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 10.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 |
| 3TAZ25 | 18.0 | 20.0 | 22.5 | 19.0 | 24.0 |

| Element | DHC (gm) |
|---------|----------|
| 3TAZ3 | 4 |
| 3TAZ5 | 6 |
| 3TAZ10 | 4 |
| 3TAZ25 | 4 |

Element Collapse Rating: 150 psid (10 bar)
 Flow Direction: Outside In
 Element Nominal Dimensions: 2.0" (51 mm) O.D. x 3.0" (76 mm) long

$\Delta P_{\text{housing}}$

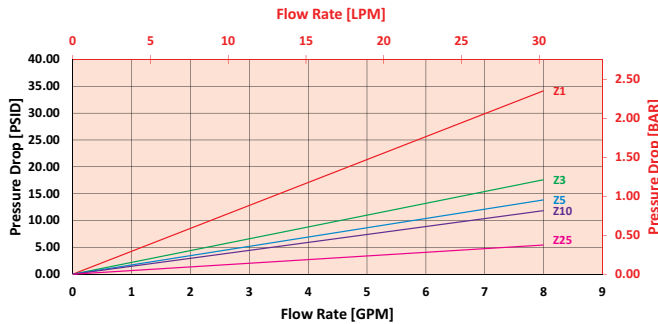
MTA $\Delta P_{\text{housing}}$ for fluids with sp gr (specific gravity) = 0.86:



$\Delta P_{\text{element}}$

3TAZ

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



Pressure Drop Information Based on Flow Rate and Viscosity

$$\Delta P_{\text{filter}} = \Delta P_{\text{housing}} + (\Delta P_{\text{element}} * V_f)$$

Exercise:

Determine ΔP_{filter} at 10 gpm (37.9 L/min) for MTA3TAZ25P8Y5 using 160 SUS (34 cSt) fluid.

Use the housing pressure curve to determine $\Delta P_{\text{housing}}$ at 10 gpm. In this case, $\Delta P_{\text{housing}}$ is 4 psi (.27 bar) on the graph for the MTA housing.

Use the element pressure curve to determine $\Delta P_{\text{element}}$ at 10 gpm. In this case, $\Delta P_{\text{element}}$ is 7 psi (.48 bar) according to the graph for the 3TAZ25 element.

Because the viscosity in this sample is 160 SUS (34 cSt), we determine the **Viscosity Factor (V_f)** 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, ΔP_{filter} , is calculated by adding $\Delta P_{\text{housing}}$ with the true element pressure differential, ($\Delta P_{\text{element}} * V_f$). The $\Delta P_{\text{element}}$ from the graph has to be multiplied by the viscosity factor to get the true pressure differential across the element.

Solution:

$$\Delta P_{\text{housing}} = 4 \text{ psi } [.27 \text{ bar}] \quad | \quad \Delta P_{\text{element}} = 7 \text{ psi } [.48 \text{ bar}]$$

$$V_f = 160 \text{ SUS } (34 \text{ cSt}) / 150 \text{ SUS } (32 \text{ cSt}) = 1.1$$

$$\Delta P_{\text{filter}} = 4 \text{ psi } + (7 \text{ psi } * 1.1) = 11.7 \text{ psi}$$

OR

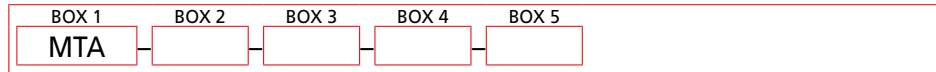
$$\Delta P_{\text{filter}} = .27 \text{ bar } + (.48 \text{ bar } * 1.1) = .80 \text{ bar}$$

Note:
If your element is not graphed, use the following equation:
 $\Delta P_{\text{element}} = \text{Flow Rate} \times \Delta P_f$. Plug this variable into the overall pressure drop equation.

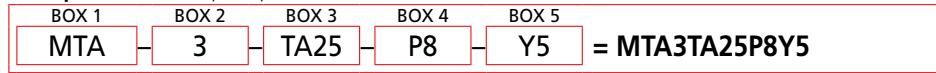
| Ele. | ΔP |
|-------|------------|
| 3TA10 | 1.40 |
| 3TA25 | 0.33 |

Filter Model Number Selection

How to Build a Valid Model Number for a Schroeder MTA:



Example: NOTE: One option per box



| BOX 1 | BOX 2 | BOX 3 |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Filter Series | Element Length (in) | Element Size and Media |
| MTA | 3 | TA10 = TA size 10 μ E media (cellulose) TA25 = TA size 25 μ E media (cellulose) TAZ1 = TA size 1 μ Excellement® Z-Media® (synthetic) TAZ3 = TA size 3 μ Excellement® Z-Media® (synthetic) TAZ5 = TA size 5 μ Excellement® Z-Media® (synthetic) TAZ10 = TA size 10 μ Excellement® Z-Media® (synthetic) TAZ25 = TA size 25 μ Excellement® Z-Media® (synthetic) |

| BOX 4 | BOX 5 |
|----------------------------|---|
| Porting Options | Dirt Alarm® Options |
| P8 = ½" NPTF S8 = SAE-8 | Omit = None Visual <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y2C = Bottom-mounted gauge in cap Y5 = Back-mounted gauge in cap Electrical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESC = Electric pressure switch (2 terminals) |