

Medium Pressure Filter

RLD



Features and Benefits

- Lightweight duplex filter constructed of aluminum
- High chromium content aluminum alloy is water tolerant – anodization is not required for high water-based fluids (HWBF)
- Filter housings are designed to withstand pressure surges as well as high static pressure loads
- Screw-in bowl allows the filter element to be easily removed for replacement or cleaning
- Standard model supplied with drain plugs
- Standard Viton® seal on filter housing
- Filter contains an integrated equalization valve
- Pressure is equalized between filters by raising the change-over lever prior to switching it to the relevant filter side

100 gpm
380 L/min
350 psi
24 bar

Model No. of filter in photograph is RLD25DNZ5S24DW.

Flow Rating:	Up to 100 gpm (380 L/min) for 150 SUS (32 cSt) fluids
Max. Operating Pressure:	350 psi (24 bar)
Min. Yield Pressure:	Contact factory
Rated Fatigue Pressure:	350 psi (24 bar)
Temp. Range:	-22°F to 250°F (-30°C to 121°C)
Bypass Setting:	Standard: 102 psi (7 bar) Optional: 43 psi (3.0 bar)
Porting Head:	Aluminum
Element Case:	Aluminum
Weight of RLD-25DN:	26 lbs. (11.8 kg)
Weight of RLD-40DN:	29 lbs. (13.0 kg)
Element Change Clearance:	25DN: 3.5" (89 mm) 40DN: 3.5" (89 mm)

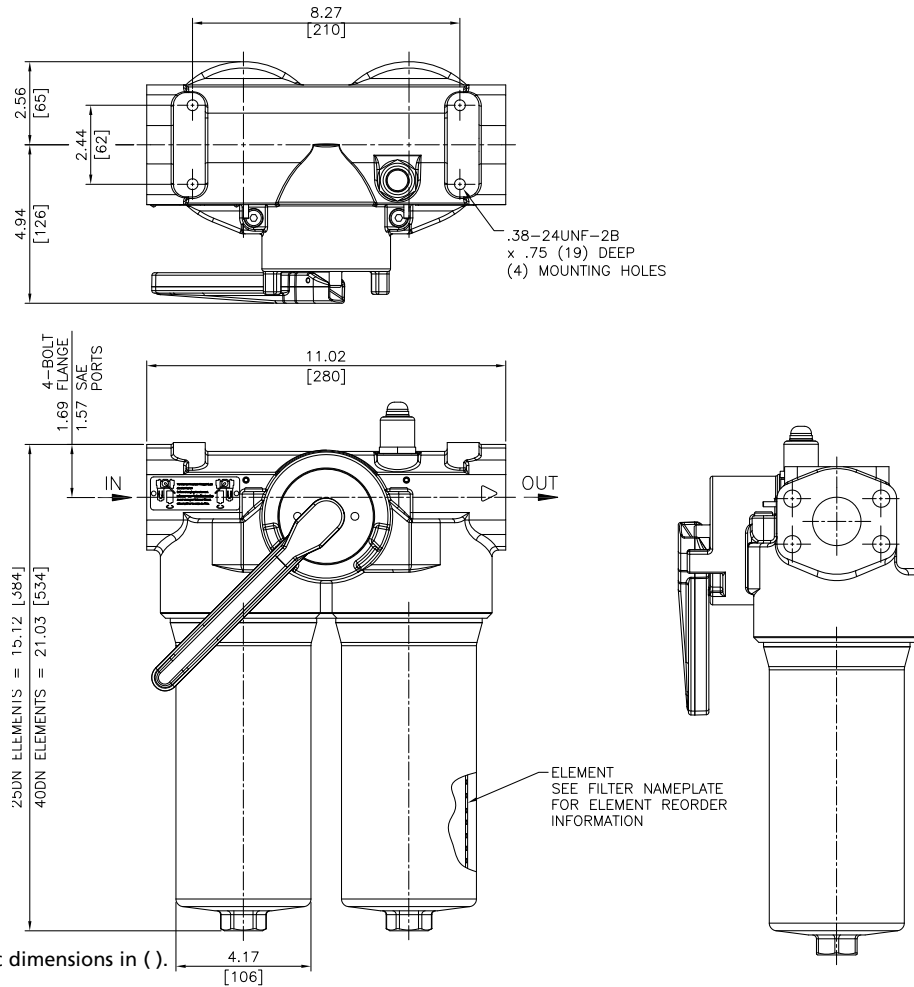
Filter Housing Specifications

Type Fluid	Appropriate Schroeder Media
Petroleum Based Fluids	All Z-Media® (synthetic)
High Water Content	All Z-Media® (synthetic)
Invert Emulsions	10 and 25 µ Z-Media® (synthetic)
Water Glycols	3, 6, 10 and 25 µ Z-Media® (synthetic)

Fluid Compatibility

Accessories For Tank-Mounted Filters

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



Metric dimensions in ().

Element Performance Information & Dirt Holding Capacity

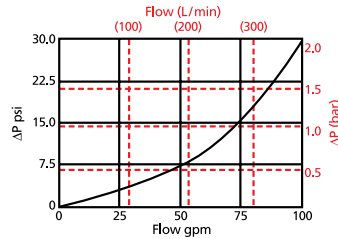
Element	Filtration Ratio Per ISO 4572/NFPA T3.10.8.8 Using automated particle counter (APC) calibrated per ISO 4402			Filtration Ratio per ISO 16889 Using APC calibrated per ISO 11171	
	$\beta_x \geq 75$	$\beta_x \geq 100$	$\beta_x \geq 200$	$\beta_x(\alpha) \geq 200$	$\beta_x(\alpha) \geq 1000$
25/40DNZ3	<1.0	<1.0	<2.0	<4.0	4.8
25/40DNZ6	2.5	3.0	4.0	4.8	6.3
25/40DNZ10	7.4	8.2	10.0	8.0	10.0
25/40DNZ25	18.0	20.0	22.5	19.0	24.0

Element	DHC (gm)	Element	DHC (gm)
25DNZ3	57	40DNZ3	105
25DNZ6	62	40DNZ6	115
25DNZ10	52	40DNZ10	104
25DNZ25	48	40DNZ25	94

Element Collapse Rating: 290 psid (20 bar)
 Flow Direction: Outside In
 Element Nominal Dimensions: 3.0" (75 mm) O.D. x 14.5" (370 mm) long

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

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

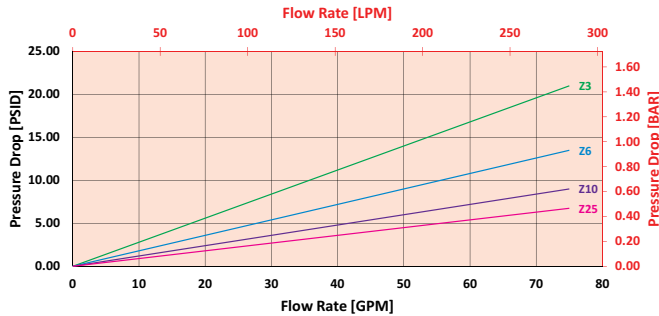


Pressure Drop Information Based on Flow Rate and Viscosity

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

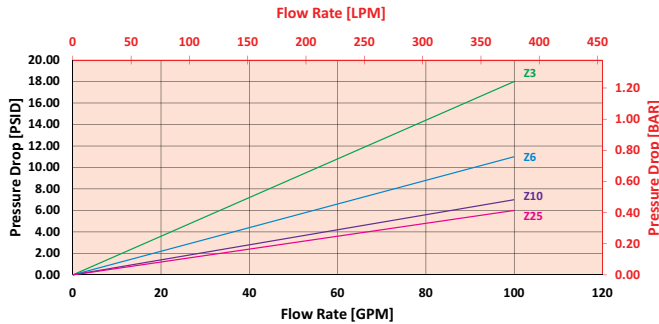
25DNZ

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



40DNZ

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



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

Exercise:

Determine ΔP_{filter} at 70 gpm (265.3 L/min) for RLD25DNZ5VF2440VM using 160 SUS (34 cSt) fluid.

Use the housing pressure curve to determine $\Delta P_{\text{housing}}$ at 70 gpm. In this case, $\Delta P_{\text{housing}}$ is 14 psi (.96 bar) on the graph for the RLD housing.

Use the element pressure curve to determine $\Delta P_{\text{element}}$ at 70 gpm. In this case, $\Delta P_{\text{element}}$ is 8 psi (.55 bar) according to the graph for the 25DNZ5V element.

Because the viscosity in this sample is 160 SUS (44 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:

$\Delta P_{\text{housing}} = 14 \text{ psi } [0.96 \text{ bar}] \mid \Delta P_{\text{element}} = 8 \text{ psi } [0.55 \text{ bar}]$

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

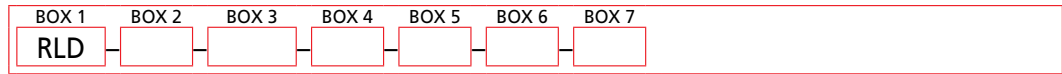
$\Delta P_{\text{filter}} = 14 \text{ psi} + (8 \text{ psi} * 1.1) = 22.8 \text{ psi}$

OR

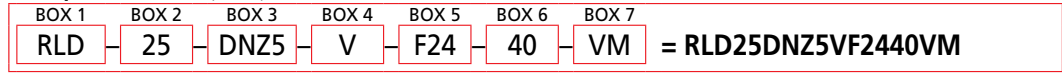
$\Delta P_{\text{filter}} = 0.96 \text{ bar} + (0.55 \text{ bar} * 1.1) = 1.6 \text{ bar}$

Filter Model Number Selection

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



Example: NOTE: One option per box

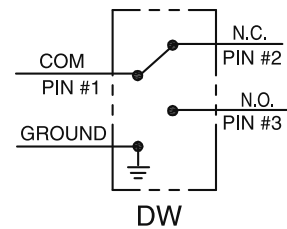


BOX 1	BOX 2	BOX 3	BOX 4
Filter Series	Length of Elements (cm)	Element Size and Media	Element Seal Material
RLD	25 40	DNZ5 = DN size 5 μ synthetic media DNZ10 = DN size 10 μ synthetic media DNZ25 = DN size 25 μ synthetic media DNM25 = DN size 25 μ M media (reusable metal) DNM50 = DN size 50 μ M media (reusable metal) DNM100 = DN size 100 μ M media (reusable metal) DNM200 = DN size 200 μ M media (reusable metal)	Omit = Buna N V = Viton®

BOX 5	BOX 6	BOX 7
Porting	Bypass Setting	Dirt Alarm® Options
F24 = 1½" SAE 4-bolt flange Code 61 S24 = SAE-24 (1½")	Omit = 102 psi cracking 40 = 43 psi cracking	Omit = None Visual VM = Visual pop-up w/manual reset Electrical DW = AC/DC 3-wire (NO or NC)



VM = Manual Reset



DW = AC/DC 3-wire (NO or NC)

NOTES:

Box 2. Replacement element part numbers are a combination of Boxes 2, 3 and 4. Example: 40DNZ10

Box 4. Filter housings are supplied with standard Viton seals. Seal designation in Box 4 applies to element only. Viton® is a registered trademark of DuPont Dow Elastomers.