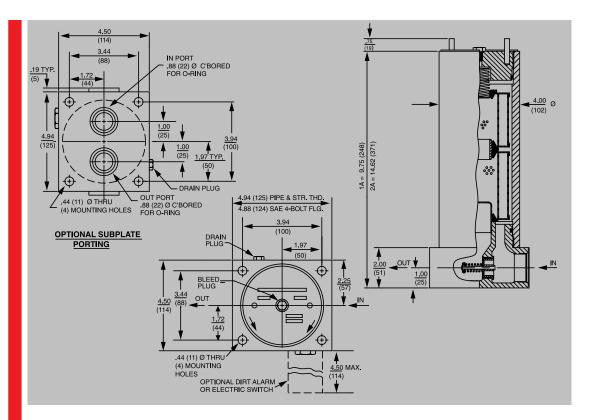
# Base-Ported Pressure Filter TF50

Model No. of filter in photographic	<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header>	5000 psi	NF30 NFS30 YF30 CFX30 PLD CF40 DF40 PF40 PF40 RFS50 RF60 CF60 CF60 VF60 LW60 KF30 KF50
Flow Rating Max. Operating Pressure	Up to 40 gpm (150 L/min) for 150 SUS (32 cSt) fluids	Filter Housing	KC50 MKF50
	15 000 psi (545 bai)	Specifications	

Max. Operating Pressure:	5000 psi (345 bar)	Housing	MKF50
Min. Yield Pressure:	15,000 psi (1035 bar), per NFPA T2.6.1	Specifications	МКС50
Rated Fatigue Pressure:	3500 psi (240 bar), per NFPA T2.6.1-2005		MICCOU
Temp. Range:	-20°F to 225°F (-29°C to 107°C)		KC65
Bypass Setting:	Cracking: 40 psi (2.8 bar) Full Flow: 69 psi (4.8 bar) Non-bypassing model has a blocked bypass.		HS60 MHS60
Porting Base:			IVIT 500
Element Case & Cap:	Steel		KFH50
Weight of TF50-1A: Weight of TF50-2A:			LC60
Element Change Clearance:	8.50" (215 mm)		LC35
			LCJJ
			LC50
		Ν	IOF30-05

Type Fluid	Appropriate Schroeder Media	Fluid NOF-50-760
Petroleum Based Fluids	All E media (cellulose) and Z-Media <sup>®</sup> (synthetic)	Compatibility FOF60-03
High Water Content	All Z-Media <sup>®</sup> (synthetic)	NMF30
Invert Emulsions	10 and 25 μ Z-Media <sup>®</sup> (synthetic)	
Water Glycols	3, 5, 10 and 25 $\mu$ Z-Media® (synthetic)	RMF60
Phosphate Esters	All Z-Media <sup>®</sup> (synthetic) with H (EPR) seal designation	14-CRZX10
Skydrol®	3, 5, 10 and 25 $\mu$ Z-Media <sup>®</sup> (synthetic) with H.5 seal designation (EPR seals and stainless steel wire mesh in element, and light oil coating on housing exterior)	20-CRZX10





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

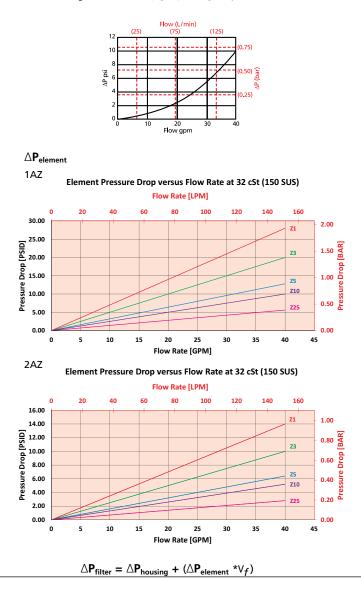
		tio Per ISO 4572/N article counter (APC) cali		Filtration Ratio per ISO 16889 Using APC calibrated per ISO 11171	
Element	$\beta_x \ge 75$	$\beta_x \ge 100$	$\beta_x \ge 200$	$\beta_x(c) \ge 200$	$\beta_x(c) \ge 1000$
AZ1	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<4.0	4.2
AZ3	<1.0	<1.0	<2.0	<4.0	4.8
AZ5	2.5	3.0	4.0	4.8	6.3
AZ10	7.4	8.2	10.0	8.0	10.0
AZ25	18.0	20.0	22.5	19.0	24.0
CCZX3	<1.0	<1.0	<2.0	4.7	5.8
CCZX10	7.4	8.2	10.0	8.0	10.0
Element	DHC (gm)				
AZ1	25				
AZ3	26				
AZ5	30				
AZ10	28				
AZ25	28				
CCZX3	26*				
CCZX10	28*				
Element Collapse Rating: Flow Direction:		150 psid (10 bar) for standard elements 3000 psid (210 bar) for high collapse (ZX) versions			
		Outside In		* Based on 100 p	osi termianl pressure
Element Nominal Dimensions:		A: 3.0" (75 mm) O.D. x 4.5" (115 mm) long CC: 3.0" (75 mm) O.D. x 9.5" (240 mm) long			

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### $\bigtriangleup \bm{P}_{\bm{housing}}$

TF50  $\triangle \mathbf{P}_{\text{housing}}$  for fluids with sp gr (specific gravity) = 0.86:



#### Exercise:

Determine  $\Delta \mathbf{P}_{\text{filter}}$  at 15 gpm (57 L/min) for TF501AZ10SD5 using 175 SUS (37.2 cSt) fluid.

Use the housing pressure curve to determine  $\Delta P_{\text{housing}}$  at 15 gpm. In this case,  $\Delta P_{\text{housing}}$  is 1.8 psi (.12 bar) on the graph for the TF50 housing.

Use the element pressure curve to determine  $\Delta P_{element}$  at 15 gpm. In this case,  $\Delta P_{element}$  is 3.8 psi (.26 bar) according to the graph for the AZ10 element.

Because the viscosity in this sample is 175 SUS (37.2 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,  $\triangle \mathbf{P}_{\text{filter}}$ , is calculated by adding  $\triangle \mathbf{P}_{\text{housing}}$  with the true element pressure differential, ( $\triangle \mathbf{P}_{\text{element}} * V_f$ ). The  $\triangle \mathbf{P}_{\text{element}}$  from the graph has to be multiplied by the viscosity factor to get the true pressure differential across the element.

#### Solution:

 $\Delta \mathbf{P}_{\text{housing}} = 1.8 \text{ psi} [.12 \text{ bar}] \mid \Delta \mathbf{P}_{\text{element}} = 3.8 \text{ psi} [.26 \text{ bar}]$ 

 $V_f = 175 \text{ SUS } (37.2 \text{ cSt}) / 150 \text{ SUS } (32 \text{ cSt}) = 1.2$  $\langle \mathbf{P}_{\text{ensure}} = 1.8 \text{ psi} + (3.8 \text{ psi} * 1.2) = 6.4 \text{ psi}$ 

 $\Delta \mathbf{P}_{filter} = .12 \text{ bar} + (.26 \text{ bar} * 1.2) = .43 \text{ bar}$ 

Pressure Drop Information Based on Flow Rate and Viscosity

#### Note:

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

•	• •		
Ele.	$\Delta \mathbf{P}$	Ele.	$\Delta \mathbf{P}$
A3	0.53	AA3	0.16
A10	0.36	AA10	0.18
A25	0.05	AA25	0.03
CCZX3	0.29		
CCZX10	0.26		

## **TF50** Base-Ported Pressure Filter

