

Fluid analysis is not just for motor oil.

Motor oil is by far the most common fluid submitted for analysis, but some customers do not realize how many other types of lubricants can be analyzed. The regular oil analysis kits can be used to test most driveline fluids and many industrial fluids as well.

Automatic and manual transmission fluids can be tested to determine proper drain intervals and verify fluid problems, such as oxidation or contamination. The same can be said for fluids used in transfer cases and differentials.

Hydraulic fluids, including those used in power steering systems, can also be tested using the regular kits. Compressor fluids are also acceptable, as are turbine oils.

Diesel fuel and engine coolant, however, require kits other than the regular oil analysis kits.

Testing coolant requires the use of KIT09. If coolant is sent to the lab using an oil analysis kit, the lab will hold the sample and notify me. Testing will not be completed until the customer is contacted and agrees to pay for coolant testing, which is more expensive.

Several kits are also available for diesel fuel testing. These kits contain a completely different sample container because of the different properties of diesel fuel. The kits are also for different types of fuel tests, depending on what the customer is looking to find out about his sample. KIT10, KIT11, KIT12 and KIT13 are each for a specific set of tests.

Please contact Oil Analyzers Inc. if you need help determining which kit is correct for you. Using the correct kit for your sample is important to avoid delays in getting the results you are looking for.



Allen Bender, OAI Manager