

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
4402

Second edition
1991-10-15

**Hydraulic fluid power — Calibration of
automatic-count instruments for particles
suspended in liquids — Method using classified
AC Fine Test Dust contaminant**

*Transmissions hydrauliques — Étalonnage des compteurs automatiques
de particules en suspension dans les liquides — Méthode utilisant une
fine poussière d'essai (ACFTD)*



Reference number
ISO 4402:1991 (E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75% of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 4402 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 191, *Fluid power systems*, Sub-Committee SC 8, *Product testing and certification control*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 4402:1977), table 3 of which has been technically revised.

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Introduction

In hydraulic fluid power systems, power is transmitted and controlled through a fluid under pressure within an enclosed circuit. The fluid is both a lubricant and a power-transmitting medium.

Reliable system performance requires control of the fluid medium. Qualitative and quantitative determination of particulate contaminant in the fluid medium requires precision in obtaining the sample and determining the nature and extent of contamination.

Liquid automatic particle-counters are an accepted means for determining the nature and extent of contamination. Individual instrument accuracy is established through calibration.