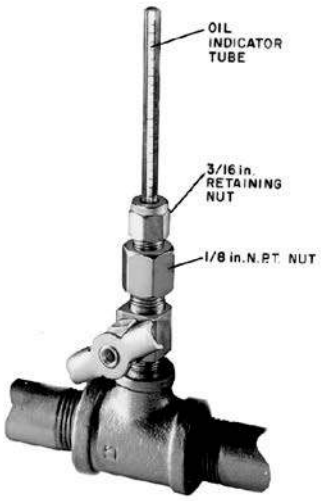
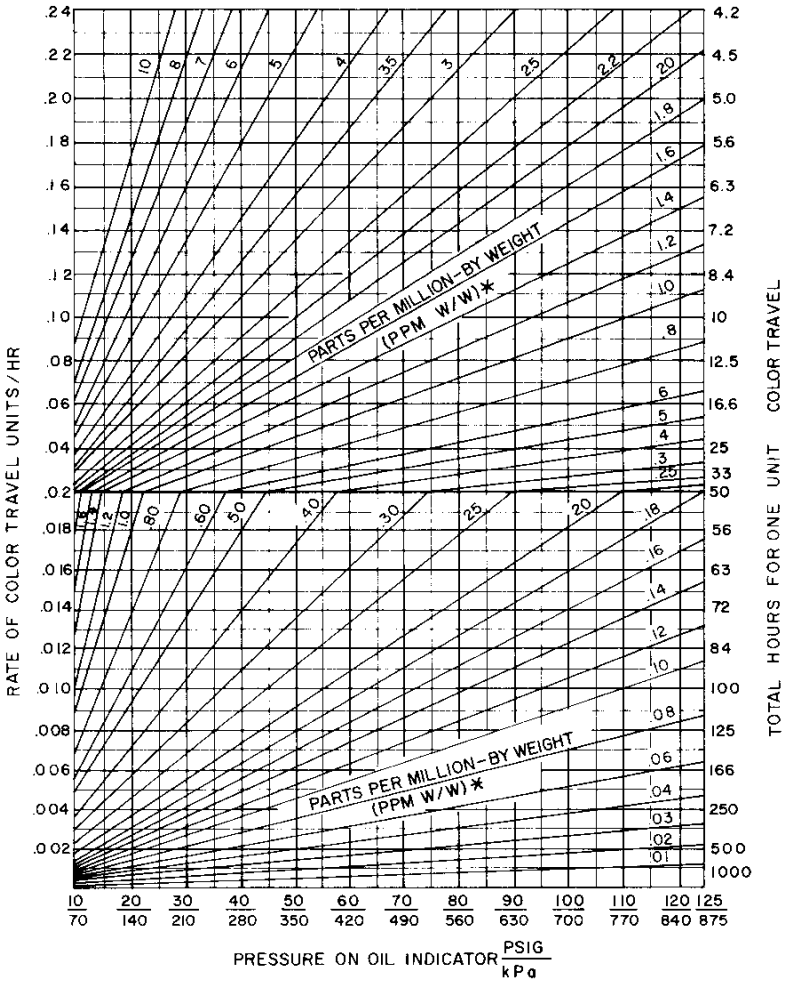


Fig. 3: A-4000-121 Replacement Cartridge

Oil Concentration Determination (See Fig. 4)

1. If color travel is 1 unit at the final reading time, find the Total Hours on the right side of the conversion chart and the Pressure on the bottom of the chart. The point where Hours and Pressure intersect is the parts per million of oil concentration.
2. If the final reading occurs at other than 1 unit of color travel, divide the units traveled by the total hours to find the Rate of Color Travel.
3. Find the Rate of Color Travel on the left side of the conversion chart and the Pressure on the bottom of the chart. The point where Rate and Pressure intersect is the parts per million of oil concentration.

For any Rate of Color Travel beyond 0.24 units/hr., the measured rate should be divided by any factor which will bring it into the range of the chart. This number should then be used to determine the oil concentration (PPM). This concentration must then be multiplied by the same factor used previously to determine the actual oil concentration.



*W/W = Weight of oil per weight of air
Note: Multiply PPM by 0.12 to obtain oz/100,000 SCF
Multiply PPM by 1.2 to obtain mg/m^3

Fig. 4: Conversion Chart for Oil Indicator

Example: The Rate of Travel on the high pressure side of a PRV (80 PSIG [560 kPa]) is found to be 0.5 units/hr. Divide this rate by five (0.5 ÷ 5 = 0.1 units/hr) to bring it into the range of the conversion chart. Locate this new rate on the chart, showing a concentration of 1.4 PPM. Multiply this concentration by the previous factor (1.4 × 5 = 7.0 PPM) to obtain the actual oil concentration in the air being tested.