CONCEPT

Oil Analysis and Lubrication Management: Sampling, Lab Report Interpretation and Alarm Limits

30 August – 3 September 2027
London - Central London four-star



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Introduction:

Many plants pay for oil analysis yet file the laboratory reports unread, while wrong lubricants, dirty top-ups and water ingress quietly shorten bearing and gear life. Oil analysis and lubrication management turn each sample into a decision on the lubricant, the contamination source or the machine. This Core Concept course trains lubrication and condition monitoring staff to select lubricants, draw representative samples, read viscosity, acid number, spectroscopy, particle count, ferrography and water results, and set alarm limits. Participants build an Oil Analysis Programme and Alarm Limit Plan for their own equipment.

Course Objectives:

- Select lubricants by viscosity grade, base oil and additive package for bearings, gears, turbines, hydraulics and engines
- Control particle and water contamination with breathers, filtration and target cleanliness codes stated in ISO 4406:1999 format
- Specify sampling points, bottle preparation and sampling frequency that give representative and repeatable oil samples
- Interpret viscosity, TAN, TBN, FTIR, elemental spectroscopy, particle count, ferrography and Karl Fischer water results on a laboratory report
- Set statistical and condition-based alarm limits and trend lubricant degradation, contamination and wear data over time
- Run a lubrication programme covering route planning, storage, handling, dispensing and oil analysis report follow-up

Target Audience:

- Lubrication technicians who top up, change and sample oil and grease on plant equipment
- Condition monitoring staff who manage oil sampling routes and review laboratory reports
- Reliability engineers who investigate wear, contamination and lubricant-related failures
- Maintenance planners who schedule oil changes, filtration and follow-up work from lab findings
- Plant and mechanical engineers accountable for turbine, gearbox, hydraulic and engine fleets
- Stores and lubricant handling staff who receive, store and dispense new oil

Course Outline:

Day 1: Lubricant Fundamentals, Lubrication Regimes and Selection

- Hydrodynamic, Elastohydrodynamic and Boundary Lubrication Regimes
- Mineral, Synthetic Hydrocarbon and Ester Base Oil Properties
- Additive Packages: Antiwear, Extreme Pressure, Antioxidant and Detergent Chemistry
- ISO Viscosity Grade Selection by Speed, Load and Operating Temperature
- Grease Thickener Types, NLGI Consistency and Compatibility Charts

Day 2: Contamination Control and Oil Sampling Practice

- ISO 4406:1999 Three-Number Cleanliness Code Reading and Target Setting
- NAS 1638 and SAE AS 4059 Cleanliness Classes Compared
- Desiccant Breathers, Kidney-Loop Filtration and Filter Beta Ratio
- Primary and Secondary Sampling Point Location on Live Circulating Systems
- Sampling Valve, Vacuum Pump and Bottle Cleanliness Procedure

Day 3: Used Oil Analysis Tests and Laboratory Report Reading

- Kinematic Viscosity at 40 and 100 Degrees Celsius and Viscosity Index Shift
- TAN and TBN Titration Results for Oxidation and Reserve Alkalinity
- FTIR Spectra for Oxidation, Nitration, Soot, Glycol and Additive Depletion
- Elemental Spectroscopy Groups: Wear Metals, Contaminant Elements and Additive Elements
- Coulometric and Volumetric Karl Fischer Water Content Measurement

Day 4: Wear Debris Diagnosis, Alarm Limits and Trending

- Analytical and Direct-Reading Ferrography Particle Classes and Wear Modes
- Wear Metal Source Mapping for Iron, Copper, Babbitt, Chromium and Aluminium
- Statistical Alarm Limits from Population Mean and Standard Deviation
- Rate-of-Change Trending and Cross-Checking Particle Count Against Spectroscopy
- False Alarm Causes: Top-Up Dilution, Sample Contamination and Lab Variation

Day 5: Equipment Case Studies and Lubrication Programme Build

- Steam and Gas Turbine Oil Case: Varnish, Oxidation and Water Ingress
- Industrial Gearbox Case: Micropitting, Iron Trend and Extreme Pressure Additive Loss
- Hydraulic and Diesel Engine Oil Cases: Fuel Dilution, Soot and Glycol Leaks
- Lubricant Storage, Labelling, Dispensing and First-In First-Out Handling Audit
- Oil Analysis Programme and Alarm Limit Plan Drafting and Peer Review

Skills You Will Gain:

- Lubricant Selection
- Contamination Control
- Representative Oil Sampling
- Laboratory Report Interpretation
- Wear Debris Analysis
- Alarm Limit Setting
- Lubricant Storage and Handling
- Lubrication Programme Management

Why Attend This Course:

- Return with an Oil Analysis Programme and Alarm Limit Plan prepared for equipment from your own site
- Turn each laboratory report into a clear action: resample, filter, change oil, inspect or leave in service
- Reduce lubricant-related failures by catching wrong oil, water and dirt before wear accelerates
- Compare sampling and lubrication practice with peers from power, oil and gas, mining, water and manufacturing

Conclusion:

Oil analysis pays off when the right lubricant, clean handling, representative samples and disciplined interpretation work together. The course moves from lubrication regimes, base oils, additives and viscosity selection, through contamination control and sampling practice, to the tests on a used oil laboratory report, wear debris diagnosis, alarm limits and trending. The final day applies these methods to turbine, gearbox, hydraulic and engine oil cases and a storage audit, producing an Oil Analysis Programme and Alarm Limit Plan ready for site use.