



## Lubemaster Model OS600 Skid



# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS AND PARTS MANUAL

<b>Serial No</b>	<b>OS600</b>
<b>Unit No</b>	<b>OS600-0</b>

This equipment is protected by the following patent/applications  
Australia 2003277964 New Zealand 540199 Europe 1 563 037  
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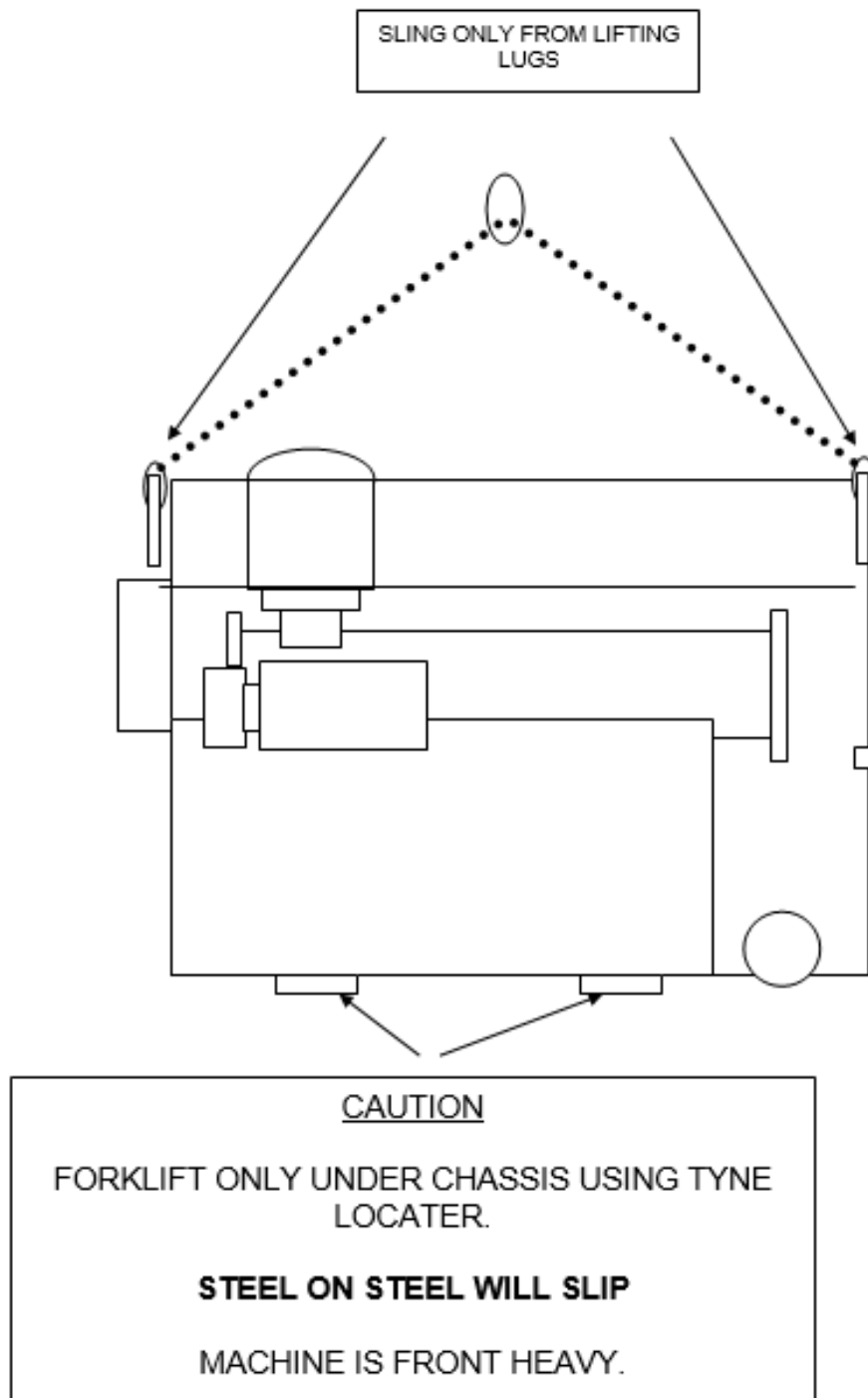
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# 1 SAFETY PROCEDURES

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## 1.1 SAFE LIFTING



**DO NOT PUSH THE MACHINE DOWN HILL, ON SLOPES OR ACROSS ROUGH UNEVEN GROUND.**

**BE SURE POWER LEAD AND HOSES ARE ROLLED UP BEFORE MOVING THE MACHINE**

**TAKE CARE WHEN HANDLING THE ROTOR AS ANY DAMAGE CAN CAUSE AN IMBALANCE – IT IS A HIGHLY BALANCED APPARATUS.**

## **1.2 ELECTRICAL SAFETY**

**REMEMBER – ELECTRICITY KILLS – IT CANNOT BE SEEN ..**

**DO NOT OPEN THE CONTROL PANEL/ SWITCHBOX UNLESS AUTHORISED AND QUALIFIED TO DO SO.**

**NEVER MOVE THE LUBEMASTER WITH THE POWER CABLE CONNECTED OR TURNED ON.**

**CIRCUIT VOLTAGE IS 415 VOLT 3 PHASE, 50HZ**

**CONTROL VOLTAGE IS 24 VOLTS A/C.**

**BEFORE ENTERING THE POWER BOX, BE SURE THAT MAIN PLUG IS DISCONNECTED FROM POWER SUPPLY.**

**ALWAYS OPERATE THE LUBEMASTER FROM AN RCD PROTECTED CIRCUIT.**

All Lubemaster components and equipment are built to IP66 specification, however common sense prevails, and it is not recommended to spray hoses, especially high pressure washers, directly onto the control panel.

Outdoor exposure to the elements will not affect the operation of the Lubemaster.

Check that leads cannot foul on wheels or frame when moving

Be sure that the machine is parked on level ground and cannot run downhill when operating.

## 2 LUBEMASTER OVERVIEW

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Thank you for choosing the Lubemaster centrifuge/vacuum dehydration oil cleaning system. Your system is designed to give simple trouble-free operation over long periods, with very low maintenance requirements and minimal operating costs.

Lubemaster has been designed to eliminate the need for oil changing and disposal. By preventing the build-up of water and particles, pristine oil condition can be maintained at all times. If water levels are kept low, acid build up is prevented and oil additive degradation will be kept to a minimum, providing the correct oil is being used in the correct application.

Your oil and machine life can be substantially extended by maintaining the condition of the oil inside the machinery with the Lubemaster oil cleaning system. Lubemaster will easily clean all oils throughout the common viscosity ranges and will maintain particles to sub-micron levels, and water levels to below 50ppm, whilst in most cases, particularly fixed plant, your machinery continues operating.

There are no elements to exchange with your Lubemaster system, simply wash out the centrifuge rotor, reassemble and put the machine back to work. There is a 125µm stainless suction strainer in the suction circuit which will need washing periodically, the frequency depending on the condition of the oil being cleaned. This strainer is designed solely to protect the pump from large particles.

The onboard holding tank is designed to hold 200 litres of oil. The tank is 300 litre which allows room in the tank for foaming should it occur. The oil level should never raise high in the top site glass as room for expansion must be left in the tank.

Your Lubemaster centrifuge rotor is a delicate precision instrument which will spin at speeds of up to 5,500 rpm under normal operation. Consequently, the rotor is very highly balanced and must be handled with extreme care when dismantling and cleaning so as not to upset the balance of the rotor which can cause excessive vibration and premature wear.

The spinning rotor is also a very effective energy store which is potentially very dangerous should the rotor cover be removed whilst the rotor is still spinning. Take care and allow at least 5 minutes for the rotor to spin down before dismantling for cleaning. **Never remove the rotor cover until the rotor has completely stopped.**

Cleaning the rotor is the only regular ongoing service required during normal operation of the machine, if not changing oil grades. It is recommended that runs of equipment which use the same oil be planned, to minimise the need for total cleaning and flushing of the entire machine. If machinery which uses different oil grades is being cleaned, eg from gear oil to hydraulic oil, the entire machine will

need to be cleaned, drained and flushed to prevent cross contamination of the oil being cleaned.

Care needs to be exercised when changing oil grades as the Lubemaster holds approximately 20 litres of oil in its circuit which is enough oil to have a considerable effect if mixed with a different grade of oil, say moving from hydraulic to gear oil.

We do not recommend using your Lubemaster centrifugal cleaner on oils containing Molybdenum Disulphide as the Molybdenum is a metal which is denser than normal oil and consequently will be removed from the oil by the centrifugal action. As a general rule, anything that settles when the oil is left standing will be removed by the centrifuge as it is denser or has a higher specific gravity.

We recommend that the residue from the rotor be examined after cleaning each machine. The residue is a very helpful tool to use as a condition monitoring method to inspect contaminant type and check for abnormal wear particles which can tell us a lot about the operation within the machine.

By careful identification of the residue removed from a system, the operator has an opportunity to take corrective action to prevent or reduce the amount of contamination which may be entering the system thus presenting the opportunity of improving the machine's operating hygiene.

Your Lubemaster system offers a new concept in the way we think of our lubrication and contamination control. The most effective operation requires a considerable paradigm shift from our current lubricant quality management practices.

Our staff at **Clean Oil Services** are dedicated to assisting you in ways to better manage your lubricants and virtually eliminate the need for oil disposal in all but engine situations. For assistance on your needs and potential use options, please contact our service department who are experienced in assisting you achieve the maximum benefit from your Lubemaster product and explore other options to maximise your lubricant management.

## 3 KEY OPERATING CHECK POINTS

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### 3.1 SHORT OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS :

**ALWAYS CHECK THE OIL LEVEL IN EQUIPMENT PRIOR TO CONNECTING YOUR LUBEMASTER AND AGAIN SHORTLY AFTER START.**

**TAKE CARE THAT THE LUBEMASTER CANNOT PUMP OIL DRY FROM OPERATING MACHINERY – CHECK THAT OIL IS RETURNING.**

#### 3.1.1 STARTING YOUR LUBEMASTER

- Connect hoses, air and plug in power lead – consider safety with leads.
- Set delivery and return 3 way valves to allow the desired function and check all connections.
- Check pump rotation and reverse if necessary, with phase rotation switch – be sure to stop pumps before changing rotation.
- Check that pressure rises immediately on start to approximately 100 psi.
- **Check that oil is flowing in the desired path and that BOTH 3 way valves are set correctly on the suction and return.**
- Check all hose connections for leaks.
- Feel for rotor vibration in centrifuge and that speed is building.
- Turn on heater and set for desired temperature.
- Turn on vacuum and adjust to desired setting (-0.5 to -0.75Bar)
- Check rotor vibration again for intense vibration.
- Watch for signs of oil or mist emissions from the vacuum generator.
- Check oil level in equipment and top up if necessary.
- Check that the pressure has stabilised; if pump is noisy and hammering and the pressure gauge is fluctuating, your Lubemaster is starving for oil. Check the oil flow for restrictions and check to see if the suction strainer could be blocked. If required, service strainer as in section 4.7.

#### 3.1.2 SHUTTING DOWN YOUR LUBEMASTER

**For servicing centrifuge :**

Simply turn off all switches and isolate at the main supply prior to commencing service.

**ALLOW TIME FOR THE ROTOR TO STOP SPINNING PRIOR TO COMMENCING ANY WORK ON YOUR LUBEMASTER.**

Clean the centrifuge in accordance with the instructions in section 4.5.

### 3.1.3 SHUTTING DOWN PRIOR TO RELOCATING

#### Whilst the Lubemaster remains running:

- Turn off heater and vacuum switches at the main control panel.
- Turn off suction valve at equipment oil supply whilst Lubemaster remains running.
- Disconnect suction hose from plant end and elevate the hose to drain oil into the Lubemaster. Allow to suck disconnected for no more than 1 minute.
- Turn off pump at the 'PUMP' switch.
- Turn off the main isolation prior to servicing.
- Fully service and drain machine components if moving to a different oil grade or type.
- Allow 10 minutes for the rotor to stop spinning and for the oil to drain from the rotor.
- Run the pumps for 30 seconds after drain time to empty drained oil from the vacuum chamber.
- Isolate and disconnect the oil return hose.
- Hang hoses to drain and service machine according to requirements for next use.



## 4 FULL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

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**PRIOR TO COMMENCING CONNECTION, IT IS GOOD PRACTICE TO TAKE FIVE AND FAMILIARISE YOURSELF WITH THE LUBEMASTER MACHINE, CONTROLS AND THE SYSTEM YOU ARE ABOUT TO ATTACH TO.**

**{MENTALLY} -HOW ARE YOU GOING TO EXECUTE THIS TASK AND WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL HAZARDS ?**

### 4.1 CONNECTING POWER AND HOSES

- Position the Lubemaster machine on level flat surface, taking precaution against rolling and check that all switches are turned to the off position.
- Fix the larger suction hose to the drain of the equipment to be filtered taking care that plumbing is adequate and will not reduce the flow below the supplied hose size and restrict flow – check that hose and fitting are tight and sealed on both ends and that all hoses are placed in a safe manner and not detrimental to the safety of other workers in the area or a trip hazard.



**It is advisable to suck the oil from the lowest point in the system being cleaned as the water will usually collect on the bottom of the system.**

- Fix the return hose to the return on the equipment at a point as far from the suction as possible to create as much flow through the oil sump as possible – check that hose and fitting are tight and sealed on both ends.



**It is good practice to try and connect hoses as far as possible away from each other (suction one end, return the other) to create wherever possible, a flow through situation within the system. This will have the effect of ‘washing’ the contaminated oil toward the suction.**

- Check that Lubemaster switches are turned off, plug in power supply and switch main supply on. Take care that the high voltage lead is positioned in a manner safe from possible damage or shorting. A 415 volt, 3 phase, 32 amp outlet is recommended although the machine only requires 15 amps to operate.
- Connect air hose to air supply and plug into Lubemaster air jack; position hose in a secure and safe position. Normal workshop air supply is adequate with approximately 15 cfm required at around 100 psi.
- Check the oil level in the machine prior to starting the Lubemaster – Top up may be required.



**Lubemaster OS600 holds approximately 15 litres of oil to fill the circuit; this amount will vary depending on the hose length and size – BE SURE TO CHECK OIL LEVELS AFTER PRIMING THE SYSTEM – Loss of oil level could result in equipment failure.**



Some systems can have free water and sludge lying in the bottom of their reservoir.

If you suck off the bottom of the reservoir and suck a volume of free water and sludge, you may be returning that sludge into circulation in the oil reservoir as the centrifuge is not working when pumping commences – This can have a detrimental effect on the oil quality in an operating system.

If this is a concern, drain the first few litres of oil into the Lubemaster reservoir, until contaminated oil is moved into the Lubemaster, to remove the sludge from the system and clean that oil first. Then switch over the suction and return valves after the centrifuge has reached operating speed.

**CAUTION** is advised when employing this practice as oil is removed from the system and it could easily pump a small system below operating level and cause oil starvation.

## 4.2 SETTING THE SUCTION AND RETURN

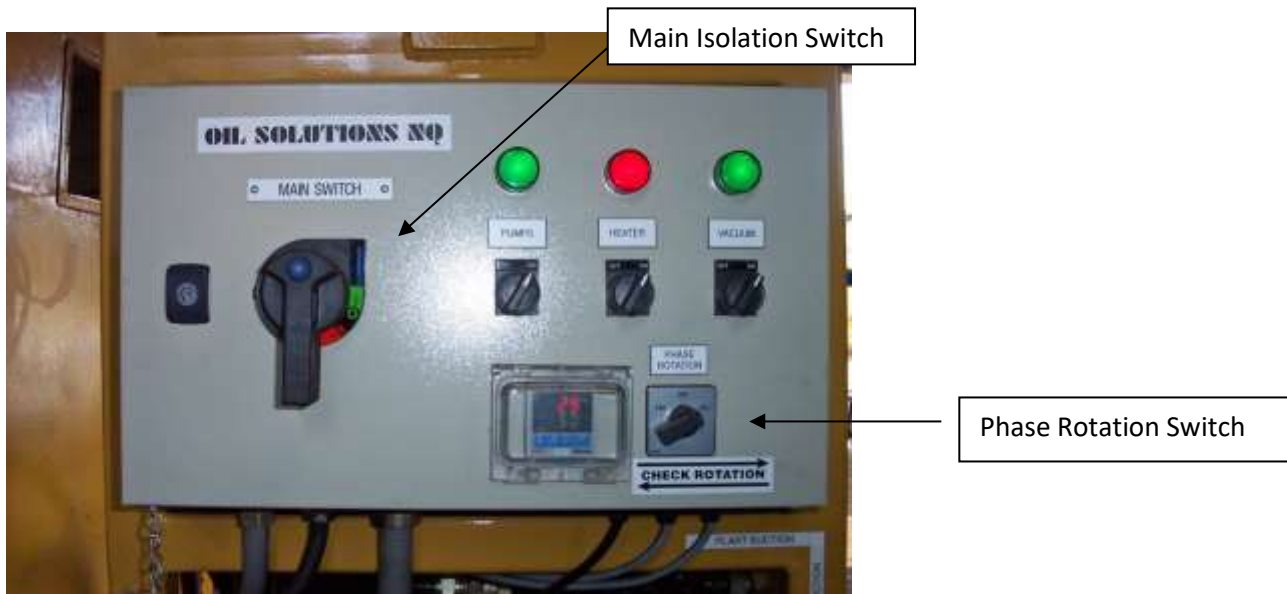
- Double check all fittings for tightness on both hose ends and check power lead for safe positioning.
- **CAUTION** - Set suction and delivery valves to the desired position on the Lubemaster, taking care that the correct function is selected. If valves are not set correctly, oil can be removed entirely from the equipment being cleaned, leaving it to run dry.

**DO NOT RETURN OIL TO THE LUBEMASTER TANK IF MACHINERY IS RUNNING, WITHOUT EXTREME CAUTION... YOU CAN DRAIN THE OIL FROM THE MACHINE.**

- **Double check that the desired 3 way valve settings are selected for both the suction and return**
- Open the suction and return valves on the equipment to allow oil supply to the Lubemaster and check for leaks.

## 4.3 STARTING THE LUBEMASTER

- After checking all connections, and that both suction and return valves are set to their desired position, start the pumps by activating the “PUMP” switch. Both pumps will immediately start.
- Check the rotation of the pumps to be sure they are not running reversed –
- If pump rotation is incorrect, turn off to stop the motors, reverse the phase rotation switch on the main control panel and restart the pumps which should now rotate in the correct rotation.



Immediately after start, check that the pressure gauge is showing a positive pressure reading indicating that the pump is generating positive flow. Pressure deflection may only be slightly positive at the commencement of operation until pump primes. Priming should occur within a ½ minute of starting the pumps – **DO NOT RUN PUMPS DRY FOR ANY MORE THAN 30 SECONDS** – Pump damage could result if pumps run dry.

Check that pressure is positive immediately after start and rises quickly to operating pressure, not to be greater than 6.3 bar or 100 psi



- Check that pressure has built to about 6 Bar operating pressure. Pressure could build to over 100psi (6 Bar) momentarily after start-up but should not exceed 130psi and should show a steady reduction as the system settles down and warms up.
- Slightly higher than normal set pressures may be experienced with cold gear oils and these pressures will drop as the oil warms up and becomes less viscous.
- System should settle down to a steady operating pressure at around 100 psi and pressure should not be seen to be fluctuating. If pressure is not stable, cavitation or pump starvation could be occurring.

Heavy oils (gear oils and above) can cause the pump relief valve to hammer, resulting in a louder than normal pump noise. This noise will reduce as the oil heats and becomes more pumpable.

- Once the pumps have stabilised and are running smoothly, turn on the heater which is controlled by a time delay switch and will not start for 30 seconds. The controller will start and initially self-check by displaying a lightning bolt symbol in the top display and the numerals 850 on the second line. This display will last for approximately 20 seconds and is an indication that the operating functions are set correctly. Display will turn to the actual oil temperature on the top line and the pre-set temperature on the bottom line after the checks have been completed by again pressing the mode button.

#### 4.4 POST START CHECKS AND SETTINGS

- **NEVER START THE MACHINE AND WALK AWAY WITHOUT THOROUGHLY CHECKING THAT ALL SYSTEMS ARE FUNCTIONING CORRECTLY.**
- After start, double check that the correct oil flow path is occurring, particularly when filtering as a dialysis whilst machinery is on line.
- Check all hoses and fittings for signs of leaking.
- After about 5 minutes of running, check the sight glass in the Lubemaster tank to ensure that the oil is not entering the holding tank – oil in the holding tank could be oil draining from the machinery.
- Remember that the Lubemaster holds approximately 20 litres within its circuit, oil which may have an effect on the oil level of the equipment, particularly in smaller systems. – If possible, check that the equipment oil level is adequate and top up if necessary. –



#### **REMEMBER MACHINERY OPERATING WITHOUT OIL IS DESTINED FOR SERIOUS FAILURE.**

- With the heater turned on, set the temperature to the desired pre-set temperature by pressing the 'mode' button and then arrowing the temperature up or down until the desired thermostat setting is reached. Press the 'mode' button again and the temperature will read out the actual temperature on the top scale and the set thermostat temperature on the bottom line.



- The thermostat set temperature may in time be exceeded due to the fluid friction of the oil passing through the system. This usually will not raise more than a couple of degrees above the set temperature. If it poses a problem, lower the set temperature to compensate; or turn the heater off.
- The heater indicator light will switch on and off as the heater cycles and the solenoid will be heard to click in and out. – This is the normal function once operating temperature is reached.
- Shortly after the heater starts, the oil temperature should be noted to increase at the fittings supplying the oil to the centrifuge.
- The rotor rotation should be noticeable by feeling the rotor cover; vibration should be noticeable due to the rotor action which will increase in intensity as the rotor picks up speed. The lighter the oil's viscosity, the quicker the rotor will reach high operating speed and the higher the speed and intensity of vibration the higher the speed. A good intense high speed vibration should be evident as operating conditions are reached, if the rotor is not spinning at high speed, the rotor may not be working, hence the machine is not functioning correctly.
- Once a good intense rotor speed is observed, consistent with the rotor spinning above 3,000 rpm, turn on the Vacuum switch which will activate the air supply to the vacuum generator and will immediately commence generating vacuum indicated by an anti-clockwise movement of the vacuum gauge.
- Turn the vacuum control valve either in or out depending on the required vacuum level. Turning the needle valve in (clock-wise) will reduce the volume of air flowing through the chamber, thus achieving higher vacuum, whilst turning the needle out (anti-clockwise) will allow more air entry, hence reducing the vacuum levels. At no time should the vacuum be operated with the needle valve fully closed as this completely prevents the flow of air which will render the vacuum system inoperative.



Vacuum Control Adjustment

- For normal use, set the needle valve so that a vacuum of -0.5 to -0.75 Bar is maintained which will effectively remove water from the oil. If very dry oil results are required such as in transformers, turbine systems or to remove large known volumes of water, increase the vacuum setting up to -0.8 Bar. Any setting over -0.65 Bar will create a very effective result and quickly remove water. For normal operation, a setting at around -0.5 to - 0.75 Bar is adequate.
- After changing the needle valve setting, allow time for the vacuum to settle as any adjustment will take time to stabilise.
- Check again for oil leaks and that all functions are operating as expected
- On switching on the vacuum switch, water could be noted to run from the bottom of the air filter chamber near the solenoid. This is normal and is nothing to do with the vacuum dehydrator and is in fact, condensation being collected from the air supply and automatically drained.



Supply Air Filter &  
Water Trap

- Air will also be heard to escape from the grey vacuum generator; this is normal and is the air being expelled from the vacuum system.



**AT NO TIME SHOULD EMISSIONS BE OBSERVED FROM THE VACUUM GENERATOR. IF VAPOURS OR OIL ARE OBSERVED, REDUCE THE VACUUM LEVELS AND/OR THE CENTRIFUGE OPERATING PRESSURE UNTIL THERE ARE NO SIGNS OF EMISSIONS.**

**CONTINUED OPERATION WHILST VAPOURS ARE BEING EMITTED WILL LEAD TO OIL LOSS FROM THE SYSTEM.**





Vacuum generator should not emit vapour

- After initial start up it is recommended to stay with the operating machine for at least 15 minutes to give the system time to settle. Monitor performance closely. Do not leave the machine unattended until all functions have been observed to be operating satisfactorily.
- Double check for leaks and that the correct flow functions are observed.
- Check oil level in the machine if running and top up to compensate for any oil loss.

#### 4.5 CLEANING THE CENTRIFUGE ROTOR

The centrifuge rotor will require periodic cleaning, the frequency of which will depend on the contamination levels in the oil being cleaned. Some highly contaminated systems will need daily cleaning; others will not need cleaning more than monthly. The dirt holding capacity of the rotor is designated by the rotor size; eg the OS600 rotor holds 6 kg of dirt, whilst the OS200 holds 2 kg.

Operators will quickly learn the optimum frequency of service as they become familiar with the Lubemaster operation in their applications.

It is not recommended to allow the rotor to completely fill with dirt. Whilst this will not harm the machine, the oil will simply pass through a full rotor which will not function to clean the oil. The fuller the rotor, the less effective it becomes, eventually filling until there is no space left for the dirt to collect.

- Stop the machine by turning off all 3 function switches, although turning off the PUMP switch only will render the HEATER and the VACUUM functions inoperative.
- **ISOLATE THE MACHINE BY EITHER LOCKING OUT THE MAIN SWITCH OR UNPLUGGING THE POWER SUPPLY SO THAT IT CANNOT BE ACCIDENTALLY STARTED.**
- Turn off the oil supply suction.



If the suction selector is left set to the external source over a long time period of time and the oil supply is above the level of the Lubemaster, oil can leak through the system and drain out through the breather and vacuum generator which will spill overnight.

**ALWAYS TURN OFF THE OIL SUPPLY AT THE SYSTEM WHEN LEAVING THE MACHINE STANDING FOR LONG PERIODS.**

- Place rag around the base of the centrifuge to collect the small quantity of oil which may drip from inside the cover when removed.
- **DO NOT REMOVE THE CLAMP OR THE ROTOR COVER UNTIL THE ROTOR HAS COMPLETELY STOPPED SPINNING** - allow about 10 minutes standing time for the oil to drain from the rotor.
- Remove the clamp from the rotor cover and remove cover by unscrewing the top nut – all threads are right hand.
- Place a bucket handy to the rotor and lift the rotor off the spindle immediately into a bucket or container.
- Remember that the centrifuge base will now become a receptacle for airborne dust and must be kept covered while the rotor is removed, otherwise dust will enter the circuit.
- Move the rotor to the cleaning station and unscrew the top nut of the rotor and remove the rotor shell taking care to support the rotor carefully and not to cut the “O” ring.
- Complete dismantling the rotor until all 4 components are separated.



- Clean all sludge from all surfaces inside the rotor, remembering to examine the sludge for abnormal particles.





- After cleaning all components, lightly oil the base and sit it upright in a clean area ready for assembly.
- Next clean the “O” ring and separator plate and lightly oil.
- Place the “O” ring on the base perimeter and locate the balance marks on the base.



- Place the separator plate on the base and be sure that it sits neat and free. Never force to align the separator
- Lightly oil the rotor sleeve and place it on the base, checking that the “O” ring is not damaged as the sleeve fits into place. Do not force the assembly. Check that the 2 balance arrows align.



- Lightly oil the rotor cover and put in place. Carefully screw down the nut, checking that all the balance marks remain aligned. Take care that the “O” ring fits into position without getting damaged, and that the whole assembly is fitting squarely into place.
- Using the spanner provided, firm the nut without over tightening. The nut need only be screwed firmly into position, hand-tight with the spanner provided.



- Wipe the large base “O” ring and surrounding area free of contamination and lubricate the top and bottom rotor bearing surfaces.
- Place the rotor over the spindle, taking care not to trap the fingers as the rotor settles. Do not drop the rotor onto the bearings as bearing damage can result.



- Check that the rotor is correctly in place and will spin freely.
- Replace the rotor cover and screw the nut down hand tight only.



- Replace the clamp and hand tighten only.
- **DO NOT FURTHER TIGHTEN THE COVER NUT OR THE CLAMP AFTER THE INITIAL TIGHTEN AS THEY DO BECOME LOOSE TO FEEL WHEN RUNNING** – This looseness is normal and the slack should not be taken up as distortion can occur when machine is stopped which can overload components and cause damage.
- Wipe all contamination from around the centrifuge.
- Your Lubemaster should now be ready for restart.

## 4.6 CLEANING LUBEMASTER TO CHANGE OIL TYPE

When changing your Lubemaster to clean oil of a different grade to the oil previously cleaned, it is necessary to completely drain and clean all of the components which may retain the previous oil.

- Clean the machine externally. All components are rated to IP66 and can be washed. However, it is not recommended to spray water on the power box unnecessarily.
- Whilst the machine remains running, turn off the suction at the plant and remove the suction hose, elevating the hose to allow remaining oil to be sucked out as much as possible. Do not run the machine dry for more than 1 minute.
- Turn off the machine and isolate by disconnecting the power supply or locking out the main switch.
- Remove the suction and delivery hoses and hang them up to drain taking care that they cannot collect dust.
- Remove the suction strainer by undoing the nut holding the strainer retainer bracket. Service the strainer as in section 4.7
- Clean the rotor as in section 4.6 and reassemble.
- Drain the heater housing via the drain cock on the bottom of the housing.



- Drain the vacuum chamber at the ball cock on the water drain under the chamber. This chamber could contain up to 10 litres of oil.



- Drain the tank by removing the plug next to the front wheel – check that tank is empty before removing the plug. Be sure to seal the plug thread on reassembly.



- Inside of the holding tank can be cleaned if necessary, by removing the square plate on the tank top behind the supply motor.
- A small amount of oil can remain in the drop pipe from the vacuum chamber to the return pump. It is recommended to flush the system at start up to remove this oil and prevent contamination.

#### **4.7 SERVICING THE SUCTION STRAINER**

- Undo the cap of the suction strainer assembly by removing the top of the housing.
- Drain the housing via the bottom drain tap.



- Tip the element assembly over a bucket to drain all remaining oil.
- Take the element assembly to the cleaning station and unscrew the nut from the main body.
- The strainer is attached to the head end of the body; take care not to damage the strainer whilst dismantling.





- Wash the strainer free of all contamination and check it for any visible damage – replace the strainer if it is punctured or damaged.
- Wash and rinse the strainer body and strainer, taking extreme care not to damage the thread.
- Replace the strainer, bottom spring and nut, screwing on until about 10mm of thread is protruding to through the base nut.
- Carefully grease the male thread and “O” ring on the cap and check the “O” ring for damage.
- Grease the “O” ring groove in the cap.
- Insert the strainer into the body, replace the spring on the top of the strainer and screw the cap to the base taking care not to damage or cross thread the cap – do not use any tools to screw the cap on as it will easily screw down by hand.
- Pinch cap to firm but not tight once it has contacted the “O” ring but do not over tighten.

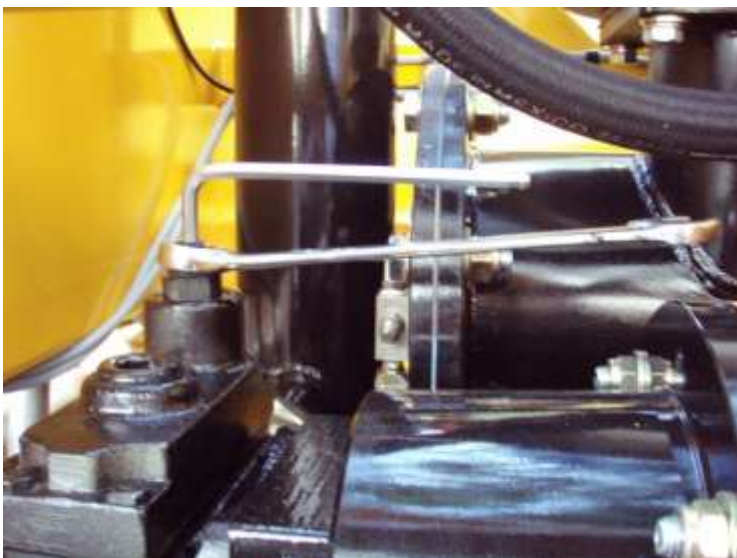
#### 4.8 SETTING THE PUMP PRESSURE

Normally, it will not be necessary to alter the pump pressure once they have been set, although occasionally adjustment may be necessary.

Never exceed 100 psi (6 bar) operating pressure as excessive pressure can cause the rotor to expand and distort and consequently will become inoperative.

The pressure is adjusted by firstly loosening the lock nut on the relief valve with a  $\frac{3}{4}$ ” AF ring-

spanner. While holding the nut, screw in or out the adjusting screw with an Allen key until the desired pressure has been reached.



The rear return pump pressure should not need adjustment as the return is normally open ended, requiring minimal pressure settings; however adjustment is the same as that for the supply pump.

Care should be exercised so as not to pressurise the equipment.

## 5 CUT OUT AND PROTECTION DEVICES

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Lubemaster has several inbuilt devices designed to protect the system both electrically and mechanically.

### 5.1 MECHANICAL PROTECTION

There are two devices which will render the Lubemaster inoperative if activated as follows: –

- a. The onboard holding tank has an inbuilt float switch which is designed to shut the system down completely if the tank is fully filled. If the machine shuts down when the tank is full, the Lubemaster cannot be restarted until some of the oil has been removed from the tank to the lower limit of the float switch, which will close the circuit and reactivate. This is achieved by removing the tank top cover behind the main motor and removing some oil or draining some oil from the drain plug near the front wheel.
- b. The oil circuit also contains a pressure switch built into the vacuum chamber. This switch is designed to prevent the likelihood of the circuit pressurising in the event of a return pump failure. If the system pressurises, the Lubemaster circuit will switch on and off at a frequent interval as the pressure increases and decreases. Normally a slight vacuum will be evident as the return pump sucks when operated without the vacuum turned on.

### 5.2 ELECTRICAL PROTECTION

Several devices have been installed to protect the electrical circuit and equipment as follows –

- a. The main “PUMP” switch controls all other circuits. The heater or the Vacuum system cannot be activated without the pumps running.
- b. The control box cannot be opened with the main safety switch turned on. The main circuit switch must be in the off position to enable the front cover of the control box to be opened.
- c. The heater circuit is controlled by a timer which will prevent the heater from activating in order to give the pump time to fill the heater element with oil and prevent the heater coil running dry. Consequently, the heater will take approximately 30 seconds to activate when first turned on.
- d. Both motors have individual thermal protection, which if motors draw excessive current; the overload may trip and shut the circuit down. If one motor trips, the entire system will shut down until manually reset. If one motor trips, either C1 or C2 will show a yellow indicator on the thermal overload which is reset by pressing the small red tab on the overload.
- e. All circuits are protected with individual inbuilt circuit breakers which will trip if overloaded. These devices will reset when switched off then on again however we advise that in the event of a trip, that the cause of the circuit overload be investigated as tripping is unusual without a reason and usually indicates a short or overloaded circuit.

## 6 PARTS LIST

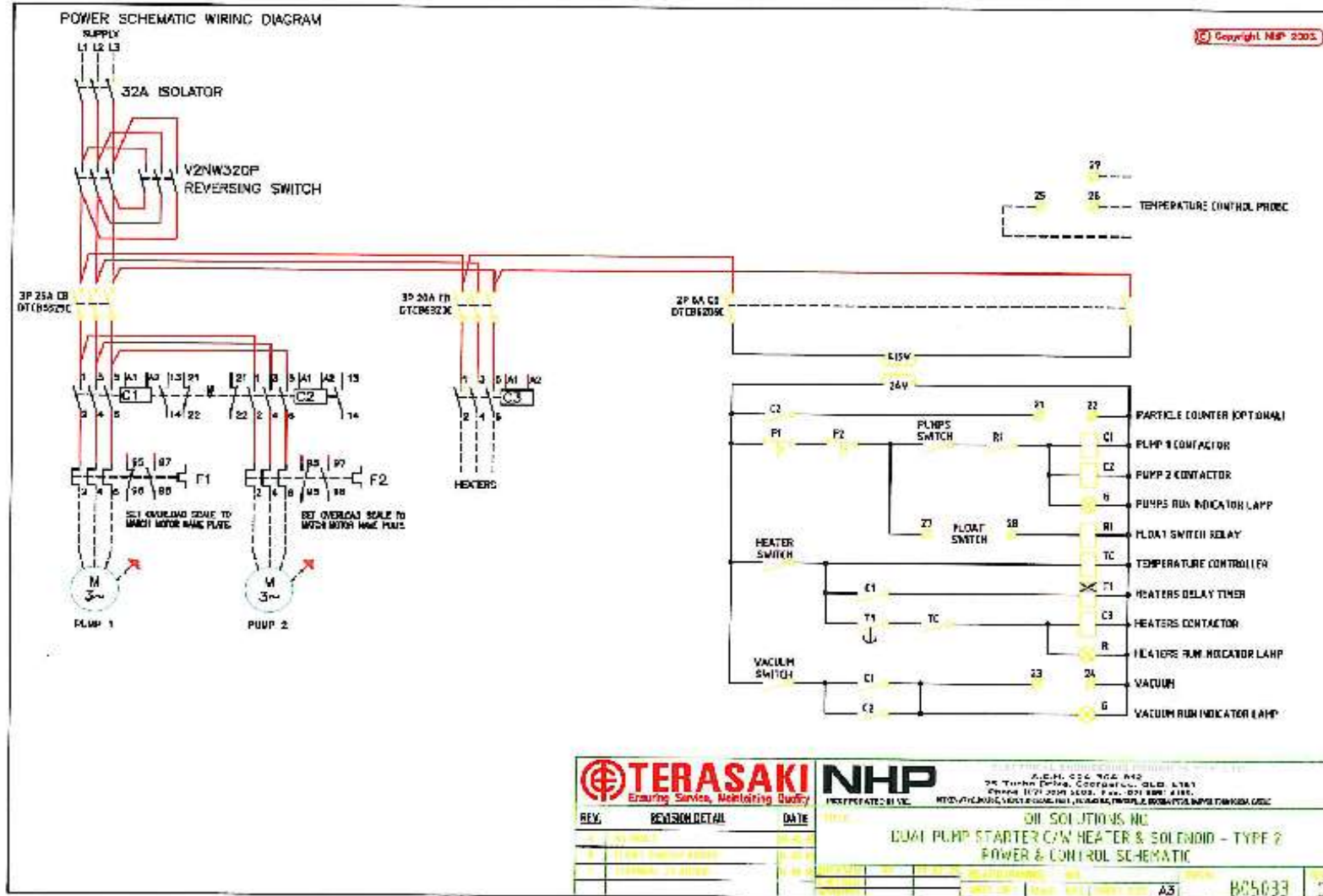
Component	Part	Part No.
<b>CENTRIFUGE</b>	OS600 Centrifuge	CF60012
	OS600 Rotor Assembly	CF6001A
	OS600 O-Ring Set (Viton)	CF6001G1
<b>PUMPS/ MOTORS</b>	Haight U40 Pump	PMPH40
	Seal Kit VITON mechanical	PMPH40C
	N100 Pump Drive Coupling Set	PMPCOU-N100
	WEG Motor 2.2kW 6P 940RPM	99415MTR6P
	WEG Motor 2.2kW 4P 1440 RPM	99415MTR4P
	B2 Pump Flange	PMPFB2
	Bell Housing	99BH100-112
	Solenoid 24V 1 ½" NC	99SOL2411/2
<b>SWITCH BOX</b>	Dual Reversing Pump Starter	9910SWB600std
	24VAC/DC Temp Controller	9910TC24V
	Contactors 3P 4kW 24VAC Coil	9910C2
	Motor Overload Protection	9910MOP1
	S/S Enclosure 300x500x150	9910SENC
	Transformer 415V 100VA 50Hz	9910TR415
	Panel Light Bulbs 24V AC/DC Green	9910LB1G
	Panel Light Bulbs 24V AC/DC Red	9910LB1R
	Main Isolating Switch 32A 3P	9910MIS1
	Selector SW 2Pos WH	9910SW2PWH
	Main SW Off-Rev 3P 32A	9910SWM1
	Switch Off-Rev 3P 25A Panel Mt	9910SWPM
	Timer Delay 1C/O ·5-10HR	9910TD
<b>VACUUM CHAMBER</b>	ISO Mounts	9910VCMB2
	08 Brass Ball-Valve c/w SS Lever	SFBV-SSBV08
<b>HEATER</b>	10 Brass Ball-Valve c/w SS Lever	SFBV-SSBV10
	240/415V 4kW Oil Immersion Heater 500mm long	9910HE04
	PT100 & Thermowell	9910THW
<b>HOLDING TANK</b>	Mini Float Switch Top Mount	9910MFLW
<b>SUCTION STRAINER</b>	1 ½" In-Line Filter	HYDF-INLF11/2GA2-230
	120um Cartridge SS	E13-05
	Magnetic Core 2-230	9910SS2-230IN
<b>AIR/ VACUUM SYS</b>	20PM M Adaptor ¼"	HYDA-1/4 BSPTM20PMNITTO
	Vacuum Ejector	PNUP-VACEJECT
	Vacuum Ejector	PNUP-VACEJCTOR
	Modular Air Filter RC1/2 pt Auto Drain	PNUP-AF40
	Bracket AF40	PNUP-AF40BRKT
	Exhaust Cleaner	PNUP-EXCLNR
	Water Mate	PNUP-WATERMTE

<b>AIR/ VACUUM SYS</b>	Speed Control	PNUP-SPCTRL
	¼" 24V Solenoid	99SOL241/4
	3um Breather	B103
	Breather Base Assembly	B1BA
	Bar/PSI Compound Vacuum Gauge	9910GCV1
	Bar/PSI Pressure Gauge	9910GP1
	DN2/400 ¼" BSP Hose 1200LG	HYDH-1/4BSPDN2/630.1200MM
	DN2/400 ¼" BSP Hose 400LG	HYDH-1/4BSPDN2/630.400MM
	Blk 8mm Hose	PNUH-8MMBLK
	Pressure switch	9910GPS1
<b>HOSE KITS</b>	1 ½" Hose Assy 5M	99HA11/2
	1 ¼" Hose Assy 5M	99HA11/4
	10mm Blue Airline Assy	99HAAIR
<b>IN-LINE FILTER (OPTIONAL)</b>	1 ½" In-Line Filter	HYDF-INLF11/2GA2-230
	2um Cartridge	E13-01

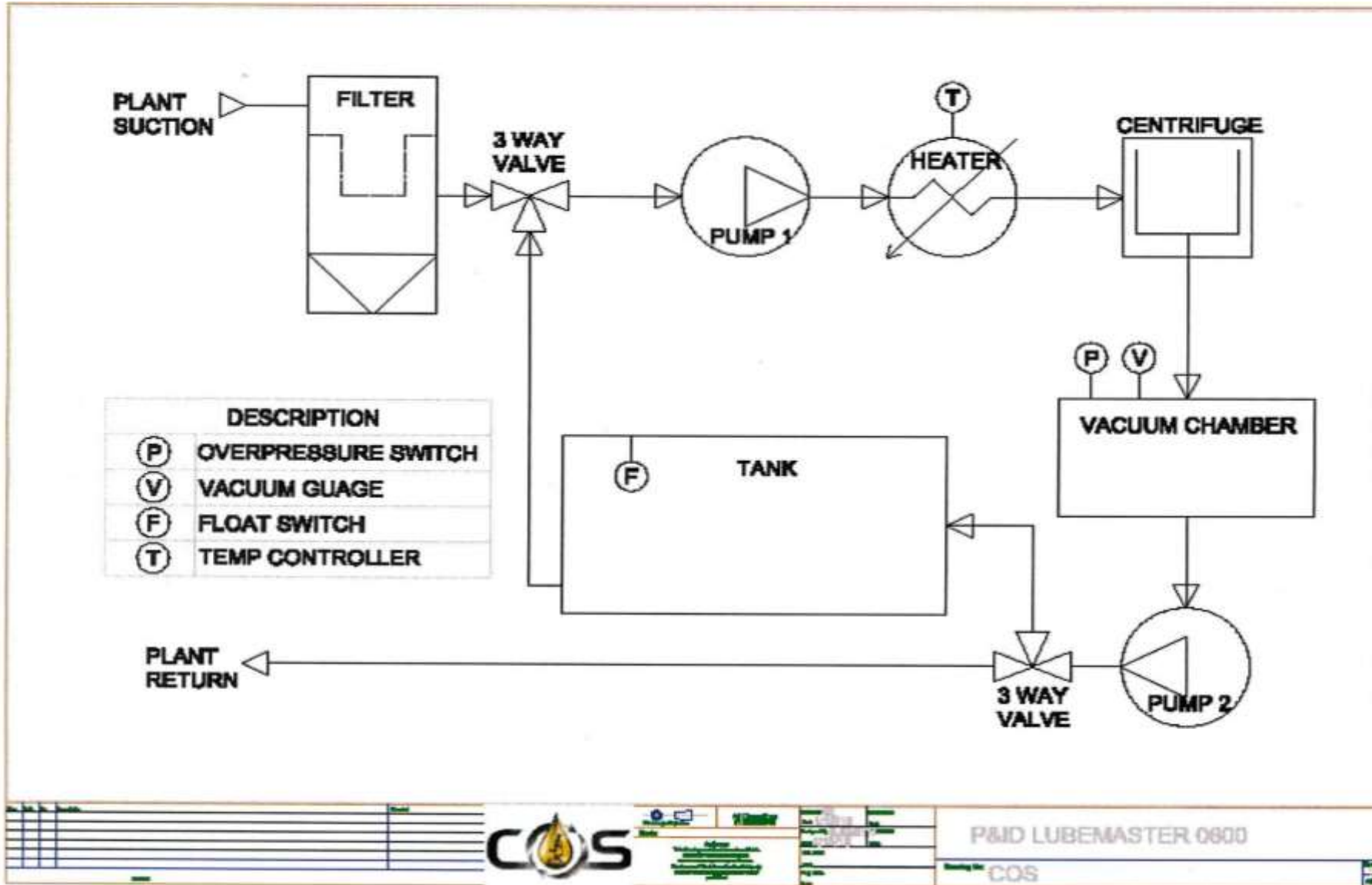


# 7 DIAGRAMS

## 7.1 ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT



7.2 P & ID



## 8 CE CERTIFICATION

# LUBEMASTER AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

ABN 37 103 420 640

P.O. Box 7942,  
472 Woolcock Street  
Garbutt Qld 4814

Ph. 07 4728 7777  
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## LUBEMASTER CENTRIFUGAL/VACUUM DEHYDRATION OIL CLEANING MACHINE



### Declaration of Conformity for CE Marking

Machinery Directive 98/37/EC (Safety Annex II Under A)  
EMC Directive 89/336/EEC (Electromagnetic Compatibility)  
Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC

Manufacturer: Lubemaster Australia Pty Ltd  
472 Woolcock Street  
Garbutt Qld 4814  
Queensland  
Australia

Phone 61 7 4728 7777  
Fax 61 7 4728 7799

We declare that the Lubemaster Centrifugal/ Vacuum Dehydration Oil Cleaning Machine in its various configurations as listed below, is in conformity with the essential requirements of the Machinery Directive 98/37/EEC (according to Annex II under A), the essential requirements of the Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC.

Part Name	Description
Lubemaster Oil Cleaning Machine	Complete and totally contained oil cleaning unit
Lubemaster Model No	OS600-SD-000
Lubemaster Serial No	OS6004040
WEG Motors	2.2KW, 415 volt 3 phase
NHP control box	Contactors overloads & overload protection
Construction Material	Steel, Pneumatic Tyres

Start of CE Marking: 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2006  
Place of Issue: Townsville, Australia

Robert C Smith, Managing Director

CE Mark Declaration of Conformity.