Bitzer compressor oil pdf

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Genuine YORK Oil
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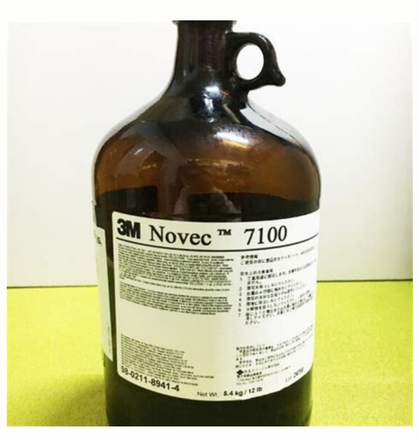
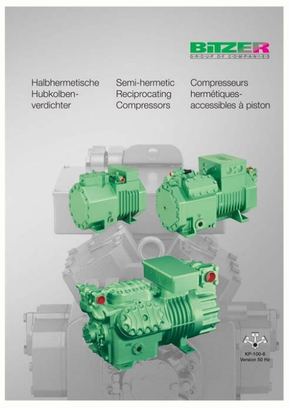
Bitzer
Kältemaschinenöl
Refrigeration compressor oil
Huile pour machines frigorifiques
BSE32
Bitzer Kältemaschinenbau GmbH
Capacity 1 Litres • Inhalt 1 Liter • Volume 1 Litres
KOLBEN


3M Novec ™ 7100



Bitzer compressor oil capacity. Bitzer compressor oil price. Bitzer compressor oil pressure. Bitzer compressor oil level control. Bitzer compressor oil bse 170. Bitzer compressor oil filter. Bitzer compressor oil pump. Bitzer compressor oil change.

BITZER compact screw compressors for R22 are charged with a high-quality complex ester oil. It significantly exceeds the requirements of DIN 51503, Part 1, for refrigeration compressor oils with respect to water content and total acid number (TAN). It mixes well with R22 and is therefore especially suitable for operation with this substance. Material safety data sheets Apart from this document, please observe the material safety data sheet (MSDS) for the respective oil. It contains information on toxicity, handling, personal protective equipment and disposal of the oil. Material safety data sheets for all Bitzer oils are available on request.Miscibility gaps for oil B320SH: Limit temperature depending on oil content (mass % of oil in oil refrigerant blend).M: Range of complete miscibility.P: Phase separation range (miscibility gap).The following diagram can be used to read off the refrigerant content in the lubricant depending on refrigerant pressure and oil temperature.B320SH is categorized as group KC according to DIN51503, Part 1. To determine the used condition of the oil, e.g. with respect to water content or total acid number (TAN), the reference values of DIN 51503, Part 2, apply.Relevant literature recommends ethylene propylene diene rubber as seaI material for complex ester with refrigerant R22. Semi-synthetic oil for refrigeration compressors. The BITZER scroll compressors for refrigerants HCFC (R-22) are originally charged with special refrigeration oil Bitzer B5.2. Product Packaging Oil type 6143 Bitzer B 5.2 Can of 5 L AB/MN Reliable and friction less operations of compressor to operate at pressure of over 200 psi with wide rang of models for various compressor series and refrigerantsBSE 320 SHBSE 170B100B 5.2Thank you! Your submission has been received!Oops! Something went wrong while submitting the form. Fill the quantity to get latest price! Contact SellerAsk for best deal Get Latest PriceRequest a quote BITZER compressors which are intended for use with chlorine-free HFC and HFO refrigerants (R134a, R404A, R407A/C/F, R507A, R1234yf, R513A, R450A etc.) are charged with a high-quality polyolester oil. In these cases, a “Y” is added to the type designation of the compressor. BITZER polyolester oils significantly exceed the requirements of DIN 51503, Part 1, for refrigeration compressor oils with respect to water content and total acid number (TAN). They mix well with HFC and HFO refrigerants and are therefore especially suitable for operation with these substances. Initial charge only with original oils Risk of compressor damage!BITZER polyolester oils are mandatory for the running-in period of the compressor. Use only these oils for the initial charge! BITZER polyolester oils are characterised by specific tribological characteristics and have special wear protection additives which increase the service life of the compressor. The use of alternative oils whose characteristics correspond largely to the original charge is only possible at the system owner’s own responsibility. It is possible to mix them with the original oil, within the respective viscosity group, as long as appropriate own or comparable experience is available for the application concerned. Generally, mixing different oil types may have a negative effect on the properties of the oils. Precondition for the use of alternative oils is that the manufacturer or supplier guarantees product quality and moisture content 36%hydrogenated acrylonitrile butadiene rubber, nitrile content >36%ethylene propylene diene rubber Positive experiences have been made with the following oils, among others: Material safety data sheets Apart from this document, please observe the material safety data sheet (MSDS) for the respective oil. It contains information on toxicity, handling, personal protective equipment and disposal of the oil. Material safety data sheets for all Bitzer oils are available on request. The listed oils are categorized as group KAA according to DIN51503, Part 1. To determine the used condition of the oil, e.g. with respect to water content or total acid number (TAN), the reference values of DIN 51503, Part 2, apply. The visual assessment (oil sample from the low pressure side) is also decisive: clear oil in the colour of fresh oil and without solid components is generally still usable. If the oil is noticeably darker than fresh oil, the water content in particular should be checked. Mineral oils (MO) with refrigerant R717: Recommended seaI materials: hydrogenated acrylonitrile butadiene rubber, nitrile content >36%acrylonitrile butadiene rubber, nitrile content >36%chlorobutadiene rubber, e.g. neoprenes poly-alpha-olefins (PAO) with refrigerant R717: Relevant literature recommends the following seaI material: hydrogenated acrylonitrile butadiene rubber, nitrile content >36% Positive displacement compressors – as are predominantly used in commercial and industrial refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump systems – are commonly oil-lubricated. Despite appropriate constructional measures and/or installation of an oil separator, a small amount of oil is pumped into the circuit together with the compressed gas flow. To stabilise the oil balance, suitable measures for continuous oil return must be taken. Oils that are soluble and miscible with the refrigerant are advantageous. The refrigerant dissolved in the oil significantly reduces the viscosity, improving oil fluidity and minimising the negative influence on heat transfer in heat exchangers.In the past, so-called naphthenic mineral oils and synthetic alkylbenzenes were preferred. For systems with CFC and HCFC refrigerants (for example R22) and hydrocarbons, they are very favorable with regard to solubility and miscibility. On the other hand, owing to their low polarity, they are insufficiently miscible with the highly polar HFC and HFO refrigerants and are therefore not properly and sufficiently drawn into the refrigeration cycle.Immiscible oils can accumulate in the heat exchangers and hinder the heat transfer so much that operation of the system is no longer possible.Therefore, new lubricants with appropriate solubility/miscibility have been developed for systems with HFC and HFO refrigerants. These are oils based on polyol ester (POE) and polyalkylene glycol (PAG).They have similar or better lubricating properties than previously customary oils, but are more or less hygroscopic, depending on the refrigerant solubility. This requires special care in manufacturing (including drying), transport, storage and charging, so that chemical reactions in the plant – such as hydrolysis in POE – are avoided.PAG-based oils are particularly critical concerning water absorption. In addition, they have a relatively low dielectric strength and are therefore less suitable for semi-hermetic and hermetic compressors. They are primarily used in mobile air conditioning systems with open drive compressors, where special requirements for lubrication and best solubility/miscibility are required because of a high oil circulation rate. To avoid copper plating, non-ferrous metals are used in these systems.The remaining refrigeration industry so far prefers POE oils. The extensive experience gained with them is positive if the water content in the oil does not significantly exceed 100 ppm. However, only oils specified by the compressor manufacturer may be used. Because of the increased reactivity of HFOs with oil, this is especially true for systems with these refrigerants.Compressors for factory-made air conditioners and chillers are also increasingly being charged with poly-vinyl ether (PVE) oils. Although they are more hygroscopic than POE, they are very resistant to hydrolysis, thermally and chemically stable, have good lubricating properties and high dielectric strength. In contrast to POE, they are less prone to the formation of metal soaps and thus offer more security against blockage of capillaries.Special requirements for the lubricants exist with CO2 systems. Specially formulated POEs are also suitable for use in widely ramified pipe networks due to their particularly good solubility/miscibility. However, these properties have a negative effect on viscosity and lubricity (tribology) and therefore require compressors with an extremely robust and wear-resistant drive gear. At very high loads, e.g. heat pumps, PAG oils specially developed for CO2 applications ensure even more favorable lubrication conditions.Due to the thermodynamic properties of ammonia (NH3) and the resulting plant engineering, non-soluble/miscible oils are advantageous. These include for example mineral oils and polyalphaolefins (PAO). However, they require a special technique for oil separation and oil recirculation. For further explanations as well as additional information on applications when using partially soluble PAG oils: NH_3 (Ammonia) as alternative refrigerant and Supplementary BITZER information concerning lubricants.Complete overview of lubricants: Overview lubricants for compressors.