

LTJ Sampling Tube Frequently Asked Questions

Why would it be recommended to use a valve with a tube over a valve without a tube?

A valve with a tube extends to reach the active, data rich oil. The extended tube helps avoid inaccuracies of sampling stagnant, non-representative oil that collects near the sides or near the bottom.

What is the function of the swivel on a sampling tube?

The swivel helps install a tube that is bent up or down to reach the active turbulent oil zone. The swivel keeps the bent tube in a fixed position while tightening the threads. Otherwise the tube will rotate when tightened.

Why would it be recommended to use a LTJ over a BT Sampling Tube?

The LTJ Sampling Tube is designed for use with low pressure systems often with higher viscosity oils. The higher flow L valve has been shown in tests to often sample **7x** faster than the BT Sampling Tube.

What are the benefits of a LTJ over a MT Sampling Tube?

The LTJ Sampling Tube has a flush face valve design. It is easier to see that there is no buildup of dirt at the valve and it is easier to clean. This creates less chance of sample contamination.

When would you recommend a LTJ over a LT Sampling Tube?

The LTJ Sampling Tube works with a wide range of standard JIC 37 port adapters. Therefore, only one sampling tube is needed to adapt to a variety of equipment port threads. The LTJ with adapter is compact and has a built-in swivel function to reach the active oil zone.

There is a need for a pipe port bushing and pipe swivel adapter (one more fitting than the LTJ) when installing a LT Sampling Tube on a installation port that is anything but a 1/4" NPT.

How do you get a sample out of a non-pressurized system using a LT, LTJ, MT or BT?

The sampling process is the same for all our sampling tubes:

1. Insert fresh tubing on barb of probe
2. Fully insert the tubing into a vacuum pump with attached sampling bottle
3. Thread probe onto valve
4. Pull back handle to sample
5. Unthread probe when finished

Note: it is important to take a purge sample first



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Where would you position the tube to get the best samples?

- Determine the turbulent zone when the lubrication is most active
- Position the end of the tube within a short distance (2"/50 mm) away from moving parts
- At a mid-level gearbox port, the tube can be sent straight or bent upward or bent downward depending on the oil level
- At a breather port, the tube can be bent down and away from the gearing
- At a side mounted drain port, bend the tube upward to reach the active zone
- At a bottom mounted drain port, send the tube straight in
- At a top reservoir port, bend the tube into the oil zone where the oil returns to the tank

Why would you chose a different tube diameter?

A larger diameter (5/16" OD) tube enables thicker, colder oil (> 320-460 VG) to flow faster for quicker sampling.

A smaller diameter tube (3/6" OD) is necessary when installing in smaller ports such as 1/8" NPT or M10x1. It is also needed for visual acrylic gauges in smaller ports.

For any questions not answered here please contact us at info@checkfluid.com.

Please keep in mind that these answers are designed to help but any selections may involve other factors and are the responsibility of the user.

