

Condition Monitoring Solutions

International Maritime Organisation (IMO) 2020







OVER 25 YEARS OF INDUSTRY LEADING ACHIEVEMENT

GROW WITH

CONDITION MONITORING

The story of Parker Kittiwake is one of continual innovation in condition monitoring and predictive maintenance solutions. Serving industries including marine, oil & gas, industrial and food manufacturing, we have over 25 years of being the market leaders. We are also the key OEM supplier of CM products to blue-chip customers world wide.



1999 2004 2010 1995 1997 1990

Launched LCM







Analysers fitted to DRAX - biggest UK power station





2011 2014 2012 2013 2019



















There is so little time remaining until 1st January 2020 when the shipping industry is set to witness unprecedented change as the sector prepares for the new global sulphur limit of 0.5% m/m, significantly reducing the amount of sulphur oxide ships release into the atmosphere. The regulation will undoubtedly have a significant impact on the marine fuel supply chain with the introduction of new compliant fuel blends and alternative fuels.

In preparation for the global sulphur cap there has been a notable rise in new varieties of alternate fuels entering the market.

OIL MAJORS ARE FRANTICALLY WORKING TO PRODUCE A SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF LOW SULPHUR FUELS TO MEET DEMAND AHEAD OF 2020

This is despite the challenge that the industry as a whole is not in agreement as to what that level of demand will be. In addition, concerns and questions remain over the stability and compatibility of new blended and hybrid fuels, compared with Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO), and the potential impact on vessel operations urgently need to be addressed.

Condition monitoring technology has evolved significantly over the last decade, moving on from the days of engineers physically examining equipment and relying on their senses and intuition. The proper application of the sophisticated online sensor technology available today can enable operators to plan maintenance requirements with the least possible impact on operational schedules and cost.







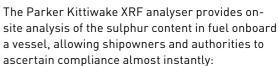
providing shipowners and Port State Control (PSC) with easy access to the data they need to check and prove compliance with the regulation.

Traditional methods for confirming sulphur levels rely on paperwork requirements such as the Bunker Delivery Note (BDN). This not only significantly increases the risk of noncompliance and subsequent penalties for shipowners, but also heightens the environmental impact of burning fuel with a higher sulphur content. In addition, the delay incurred by laboratory analysis creates the risk that the vessel may have left port with non-compliant fuel onboard, or may require non-compliant fuel to be de-bunkered and compliant fuel re-bunkered, incurring significant delays and additional cost.

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- •Integrated into a small, lightweight housing, the XRF is easily portable for 'plug-and-play' operation, the XRF provides an accurate indication of sulphur content through the analysis of a small fuel sample in 3 minutes.
- •The XRF Analyser is factory calibrated according to the ISO 8754 standard, and is capable of conducting field measurements that correlate strongly with laboratory measurements.
- •Fuel can be easily sampled at any stage of the bunkering process, and test results can be stored electronically, allowing operators to manage compliance audits more efficiently.

In addition to measuring the sulphur content in fuel oils, the XRF Analyser can also be used to measure a range of wear metals in lubricating oil, allowing operators to quickly identify potential damage in cylinder liners, bearings, piston rings, gears, stern lubes and hydraulic systems.

• XRF6111





For more information please contact kittiwakeinfo@parker.com

JOURNEY TO IMO 2020 The sulphur cap regulation will have a significant impact on the marine fuel supply chain as new compliant fuels and alternatives fuels enter the market. EARLY DETECTION OF CAT FINES MANAGING Fuel quality has a direct impact on a MARINE FUEL vessel's performance, efficiency and STABILITY AND maintenance costs, and so the testing of fuel samples for density, cat fines,

flash point, viscosity, water and pour points is central to maintaining safe, efficient and cost effective operations.

With so many variables influencing fuel quality and the resulting impact on combustion and potential engine damage, the importance of taking a proactive approach to sampling and testing fuels and lubrication oils and creating a trend of data across a fleet of ships, has never been greater to protect vessel, crew, critical machinery and revenue streams.



Catalytic fines, known as cat fines, are abrasive particles comprised of aluminium and silicon oxides. If cat fines are present in the fuel that enters engines, they can cause severe abrasive wear and create irreversible damage to a vessel's fuel system. When fuel is stored for extended periods of time, cat fines – leftovers from the refinery cracking process - settle out of the fuel and build up as sediment in storage tanks. If the tanks are not drained regularly, this sludge can enter the fuel system and cause substantial damage to fuel pumps, injectors, piston rings and cylinder liners - resulting in significant damage and costly repairs.

Proactively testing for the presence of cat fines, both in the fuel and in the system, can deliver significant cost savings and safeguard against potentially catastrophic damage.

Using a simple pre-mixed chemical bottle test, which detects the presence of cat fines in a representative sample of fuel oil, engineers are able to identify abrasive and potentially damaging particulates in the fuel oil before the oil enters the system, allowing them to take preventive action to avoid critical damage before it occurs.

The Cat Fines Test Kit detects catalytic fines to help prevent irreparable damage of fuel pumps, injectors, piston rings and liners.

• FG-K30566-KW











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By utilising longer piston strokes these newer engine designs achieve improved fuel oil consumption. However this process allows the cylinder walls to cool more than the older engine designs, allowing water to condense on the surfaces of the cylinder liners and react with the sulphur dioxide in the combustion gasses, leading to the formation of sulphuric acid and resulting in corrosion on the liner surface. The resulting iron compounds formed by this process are flushed into the cylinder oil, leading to excessive wear of the cylinder liner, the average replacement costs of which are \$150,000.

Operators can avoid costly repair bills with frequent testing which provides a comprehensive overview of conditions within the cylinder chamber, enabling them to address harmful levels of corrosive elements before they are able to cause damage. In order to prevent cold corrosion from causing preventable damage, shipowners must understand the underlying causes and limit - or if possible eradicate - the effects of corrosive wear, ensuring optimal operational efficiency and minimising costs.

Most commonly available condition monitoring tests indicate the total iron level, giving the combined level of both metallic and non-metallic compounds in the cylinder oil. However each of these elements have differing properties. Ship operators ideally need to monitor the levels of both metallic and non-metallic elements separately in order to understand where corrosive wear originates from and therefore take action to prevent it. This can be achieved through regular and efficient condition monitoring.





OPERATE WITH It becomes ever more important to monitor the condition of cylinder oil as increasing numbers of engine manufacturers now advocate the use of higher base number (BN) lubricants in newer engine designs in order to minimise the issue of corrosion.

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The scrape down oil is continually exposed to acidic combustion products that need to be neutralised before they corrode engine parts. Frequently testing the residual base number of used cylinder lubricant will prevent damage to engine parts by ensuring that alkaline reserve levels required to neutralise the acid are sufficient, preventing unnecessary corrosive damage to costly engine components such as cylinder liners.

The Parker Kittiwake DigiCell is a state-of-the-art analysis tool that gives engineers a rapid indication of the levels of water in oil as well as an indication of the lubricant's residual BN. It's one of shipping's most popular test methods for onboard testing, providing fast, accurate results in real time, enabling easy monitoring of vital trends.





The DIGICell is the essential device for Water in Oil and BN (Base Number) testing - now tests up to BN150!

• FG-K1-110-KW



A completely self-contained unit providing everything needed to comply with the collection, retention and storage of bunker fuel oil samples in accordance with IMO 2020 regulations.

• FG-K16091-KW



Make fast on-site maintenance decisions with the Heated Viscometer, providing laboratory grade oil condition results in minutes.

• FG-K1-200-KW



LinerSCAN is the world's first real-time alarm system for cylinder liner wear, providing early warning against engine damage.

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FG-K17400-KW

FG-K17401-KW



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The Attenuated Total Reflectance (ATR) truly revolutionises on board testing as no reagents, chemical mixing or accurate sample sizes are needed. This is truly REAGENTLESS TESTING.

• ATR1100



For more information please contact kittiwakeinfo@parker.com

Parker Worldwide

Europe, Middle East, Africa

AE - United Arab Emirates,

Dubai

Tel: +971 4 8127100 parker.me@parker.com

AT - Austria, Wiener Neustadt Tel: +43 (0)2622 23501-0 parker.austria@parker.com

AT - Eastern Europe, Wiener Neustadt

Tel: +43 (0)2622 23501 900 parker.easteurope@parker.com

AZ - Azerbaijan, Baku Tel: +994 50 2233 458 parker.azerbaijan@parker.com

BE/LU - Belgium, Nivelles Tel: +32 (0)67 280 900 parker.belgium@parker.com

BG - Bulgaria, Sofia Tel: +359 2 980 1344 parker.bulgaria@parker.com

BY - Belarus, Minsk Tel: +48 (0)22 573 24 00 parker.poland@parker.com

CH - Switzerland, Etoy Tel: +41 (0)21 821 87 00 parker.switzerland@parker.com

CZ - Czech Republic, Klecany Tel: +420 284 083 111 parker.czechrepublic@parker.com

DE - Germany, Kaarst Tel: +49 (0)2131 4016 0 parker.germany@parker.com

DK - Denmark, Ballerup Tel: +45 43 56 04 00 parker.denmark@parker.com

ES - Spain, Madrid Tel: +34 902 330 001 parker.spain@parker.com

FI - Finland, Vantaa Tel: +358 (0)20 753 2500 parker.finland@parker.com

FR - France, Contamine s/Arve Tel: +33 (0)4 50 25 80 25 parker.france@parker.com

GR - Greece, Athens Tel: +30 210 933 6450 parker.greece@parker.com HU - Hungary, Budaörs Tel: +36 23 885 470 parker.hungary@parker.com

IE - Ireland, Dublin Tel: +353 (0)1 466 6370 parker.ireland@parker.com

IL - Israel

Tel: +39 02 45 19 21 parker.israel@parker.com

IT - Italy, Corsico (MI) Tel: +39 02 45 19 21 parker.italy@parker.com

KZ - Kazakhstan, Almaty Tel: +7 7273 561 000 parker.easteurope@parker.com

NL - The Netherlands, Oldenzaal Tel: +31 (0)541 585 000 parker.nl@parker.com

NO - Norway, Asker Tel: +47 66 75 34 00 parker.norway@parker.com

PL - Poland, Warsaw Tel: +48 (0)22 573 24 00 parker.poland@parker.com

PT - Portugal

Tel: +351 22 999 7360 parker.portugal@parker.com

RO - Romania. Bucharest Tel: +40 21 252 1382 parker.romania@parker.com

RU - Russia, Moscow Tel: +7 495 645-2156 parker.russia@parker.com

SE - Sweden, Spånga Tel: +46 (0)8 59 79 50 00 parker.sweden@parker.com

SK - Slovakia. Banská Bystrica Tel: +421 484 162 252 parker.slovakia@parker.com

SL - Slovenia, Novo Mesto Tel: +386 7 337 6650 parker.slovenia@parker.com

TR - Turkey, Istanbul Tel: +90 216 4997081 parker.turkey@parker.com

UA - Ukraine, Kiev Tel: +48 (0)22 573 24 00 parker.poland@parker.com UK - United Kingdom, Warwick Tel: +44 (0)1926 317 878 parker.uk@parker.com

ZA - South Africa, Kempton Park Tel: +27 (0)11 961 0700 parker.southafrica@parker.com

North America

CA - Canada, Milton, Ontario Tel: +1 905 693 3000

US - USA, Cleveland Tel: +1 216 896 3000

Asia Pacific

AU - Australia, Castle Hill Tel: +61 (0)2-9634 7777

CN - China, Shanghai Tel: +86 21 2899 5000

HK - Hong Kong Tel: +852 2428 8008

IN - India, Mumbai Tel: +91 22 6513 7081-85

JP - Japan, Tokyo Tel: +81 (0)3 6408 3901

KR - South Korea, Seoul Tel: +82 2 559 0400

MY - Malaysia, Shah Alam Tel: +60 3 7849 0800

NZ - New Zealand, Mt Wellington Tel: +64 9 574 1744

SG - Singapore Tel: +65 6887 6300

TH - Thailand, Bangkok Tel: +662 186 7000

TW - Taiwan, Taipei Tel: +886 2 2298 8987

South America

AR - Argentina, Buenos Aires Tel: +54 3327 44 4129

BR - Brazil, Sao Jose dos Campos Tel: +55 800 727 5374

CL - Chile, Santiago Tel: +56 2 623 1216

MX - Mexico, Toluca Tel: +52 72 2275 4200

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Hydraulic & Industrial Process Filtration EMEA Parker Kittiwake

3 - 6 Thorgate Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex BN17 7LU United Kingdom +44 (0)1903 731470 kittiwakeinfo@parker.com www.parker.com

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