Glossary of Terms

TERM	USAGE
Aerosol	Submicron particles suspended in air, gas or vapor. A fog, fume, or smoke.
Bulk Density	Ratio of total mass or weight of the material divided by the volume of the material (includes void volume in the case of solids).
Coalesce	To unite small droplets of one liquid preparatory to its being separated from another liquid. Filter/coalescer cartridges coalesce small water droplets present in water contaminated fuel and certain oils into larger drops which are then separated by gravity.
Continuous Phase	The basic product flowing through a filter or filter/separator which continues on through a system after being subjected to solids and/or water removal.
Delta P	See "Pressure Drop" on reverse.
Discontinuous Phase	The phase dispersed in the continuous phase; water is a discontinuous phase to be separated from a hydrocarbon liquid or from air or gas.
Drop	The quantity of liquid which makes up one spherical mass; a liquid globule.
Droplet	A minute drop which may coalesce to form larger drops.
Effluent	Stream of fluid at the outlet of a filter or filter/separator. Opposite of influent.
Emulsion	A dispersion of fine droplets in the continuous phase.
Entrained Water	Discrete visible water droplets carried by a continuous hydrocarbon phase.
Fiber Migration	Carry-over of fibers from filter or separator media material into the effluent. Fiber migration is a qualitative part of total media migration.
Filtrate	The fluid which has passed through filtering media. Also referred to as effluent from filters.
Gravity Separation	Separation of immiscible phases resulting from a difference in specific gravity (Settling).
Hydrophobic	Water repelling. Lacking affinity for water. Opposite of hydrophilic.

TERM	USAGE
Immiscible	Liquids which are mutually insoluble; opposite of miscible.
Influent	Stream of fluid at the inlet of a filter or filter/separator. Opposite of effluent.
Media Migration	Carry-over of fibers and particles from filter or separator media material into the effluent. Includes fiber migration, expressed as milligrams per liter.
Miscible	Liquids which are mutually soluble. Opposite of immiscible.
Pressure Drop (Delta P: ΔP)	The difference in pressure between two points, generally at the inlet and outlet of a filter or a filter/separator. Measured in pounds per square inch, inches of mercury, kilograms per square centimeter, kilopascals (kPa) or bars (1 bar = 14.5 psi). (Also commonly referred to as Delta P or differential pressure.)
Specific Gravity	The ratio of weight of a fluid to the weight of an equal volume of standard substance; i.e. water for solids and liquids, and air or hydrogen for gases.
Static Generation	Unbalanced or net electrical charge produced in a flowing hydrocarbon liquid.
Surfactants	Surface-active agents, which are also called detergents, emulsifiers, or wetting agents. Polar compounds. (Most surfactants in Jet Fuel can be removed by Clay Treatment.)
Three-Stage	A filter/separator vessel containing coalescers, separators and 3rd stage monitor elements (e.g. CDF cartridges)
Two-Stage	A filter/separator containing two kinds or types of elements (coalescers and separators).
Velocity	The time rate of motion or speed in a given direction.
Viscosity	A molecular property of fluids: the friction of molecular motion. A more viscous fluid has a higher pressure drop at a given rate of flow, as compared to a less viscous fluid.

VEL1235R9 0618

Parker Hannifin Corporation
Aerospace Filtration Division
1210 Garden of the Gods Road
Colorado Springs, CO 80907 USA
tel +1 719 531 5855
www.velcon.com | www.parker.com