

“Transforming Asset Condition Monitoring and Proactive Maintenance with Ultrasound Technology”

ue
SYSTEMS INC





ABOUT UE SYSTEMS

**Founded in 1973 in Elmsford
New York,
USA**

**50+ Years Experience
with Ultrasound**

**Predictive Maintenance
Solutions Based on Ultrasound
Technology**

Presenter Bio

1. **Name:** Ahmed Moataz
2. **Job Title:** Middle East and North Africa Regional Manager at UE Systems

Certifications:

1. Airborne/Structure borne Ultrasound ISO Category I, II & III
2. Vibration Analyst ISO Category II and ASNT Level II - Reliability Improvement and Condition Monitoring
3. Asset Reliability Practitioner (ARP) ISO CAT I

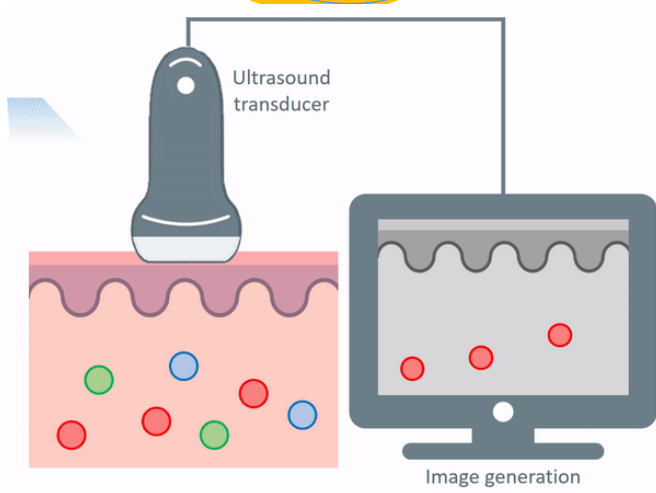
Education & Expertise:

1. Bachelor's degree, Mechanical Engineering.
2. Master's degree: MBA, Master of Business Administration
3. More than 9 years' Experience in the field of Condition Monitoring and Reliability.
4. Conducted more than 450 Ultrasound Technology case studies, training courses and workshops in different plants & Industries all over the Middle East Region during the last 12 years.

The Divisions of Ultrasound

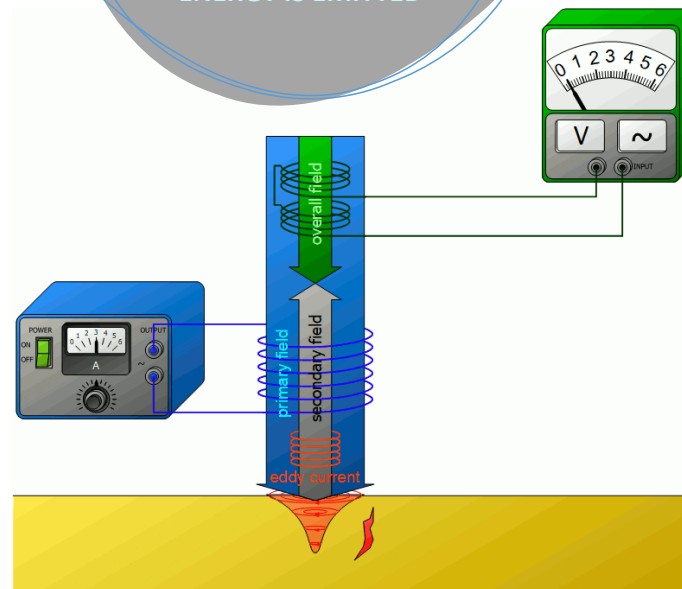
Pulse & Echo Ultrasound

ENERGY IS EMITTED
& RECEIVED



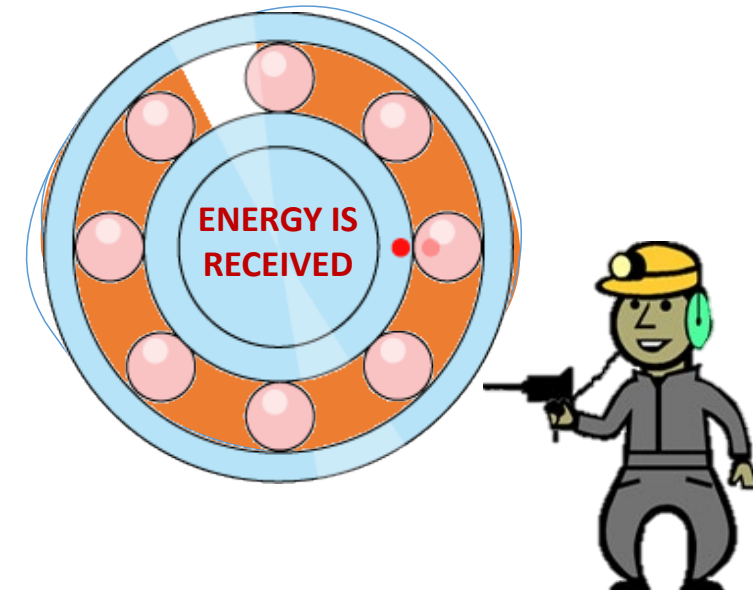
Power Ultrasound

ENERGY IS EMITTED

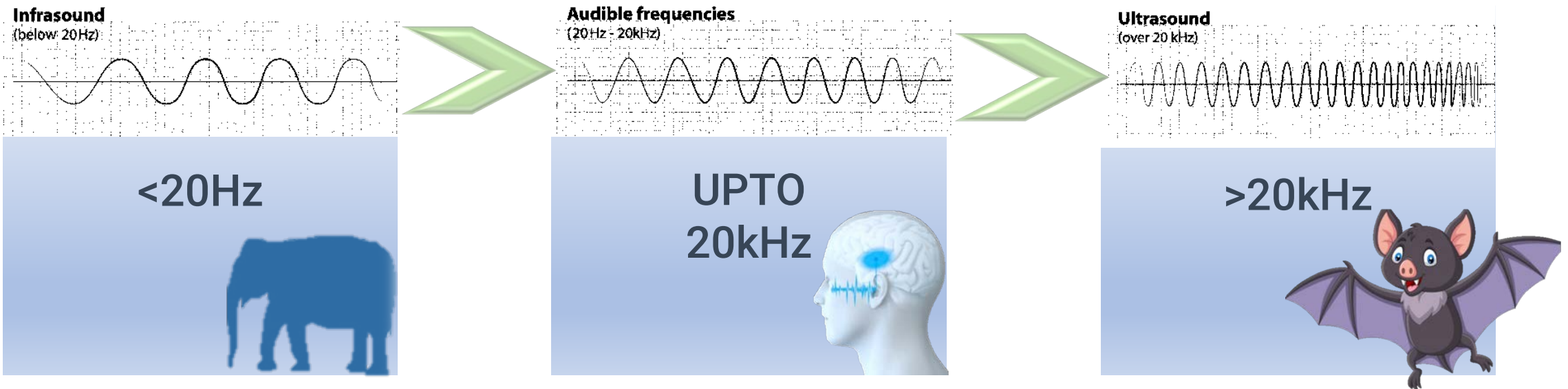


Airborne / Structure Borne Ultrasound

ENERGY IS
RECEIVED



What Is Ultrasound?



INFRASONIC

Below the Human Hearing Capability - Ultra Low Frequency Sound

SONIC

This is the Hearing Range of Humans - Low Frequency Sound

ULTRASOUND

Above the Human Hearing Capability - High Frequency Sound

WHY ULTRASOUND?

Ultrasound detects faults at
the earliest stage.



Ultrasound is defined from 20khz to 100khz
and beyond.

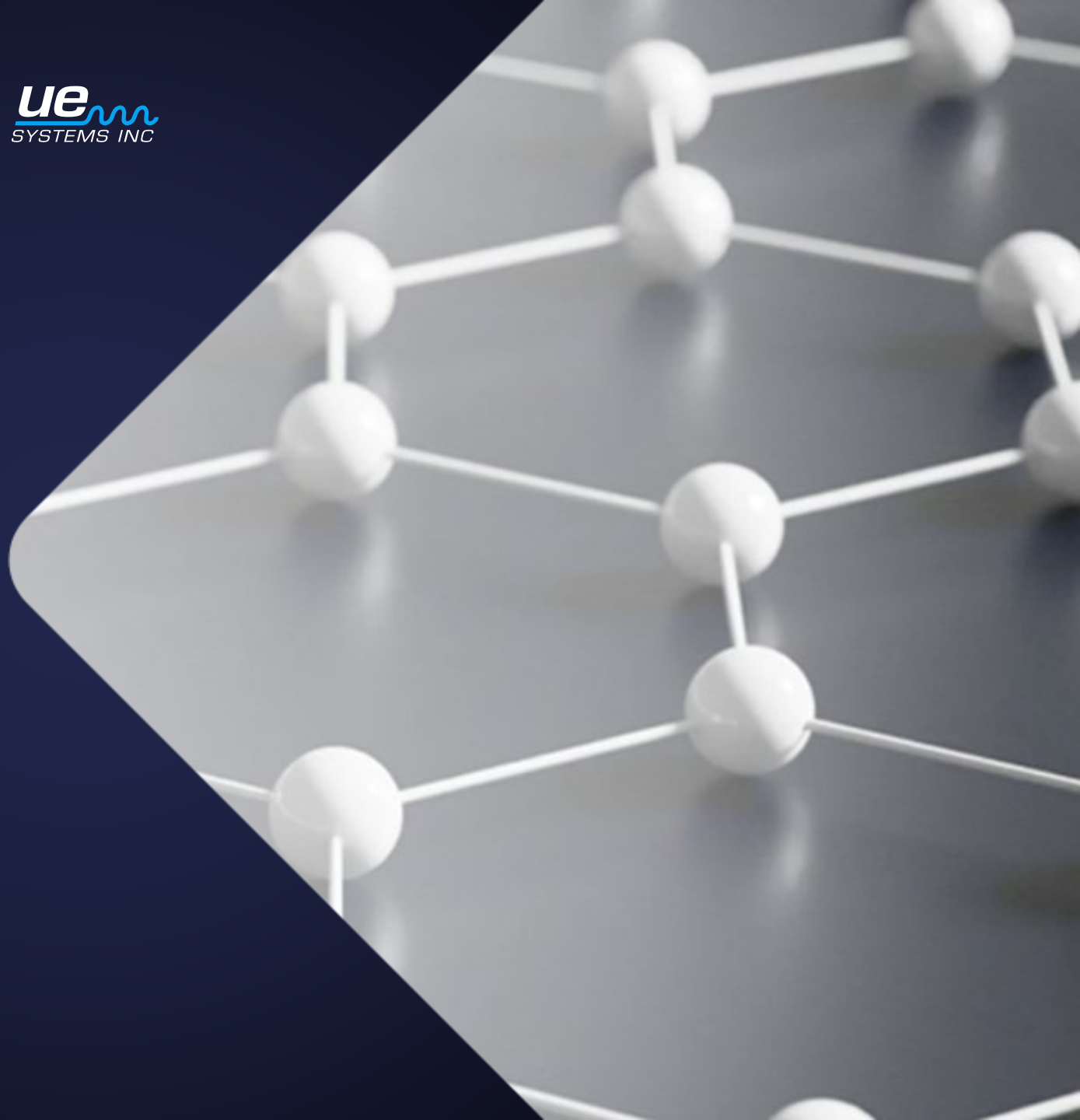
ADVANTAGES ARE:

- <> **Easy to Use:** considered the easiest technology to learn, implement, and use.
- <> **Versatile:** with a single device, you can handle all your plant's needs.
- <> **Cost Effective:** Ultrasound's advance warning gives you ample time to order parts, plan downtime, and allocate labor.

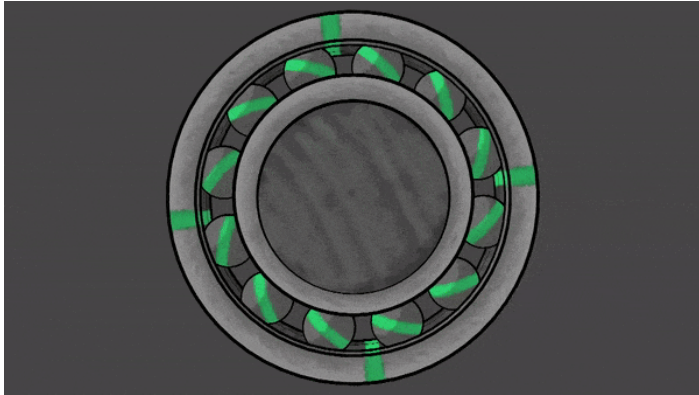
Two ways to detect ultrasound with our
instruments:

AIRBORNE MEDIUM - STRUCTURE BORNE MEDIUM

**APPLICATION
AREAS
WHERE IT
CAN BE USED?**



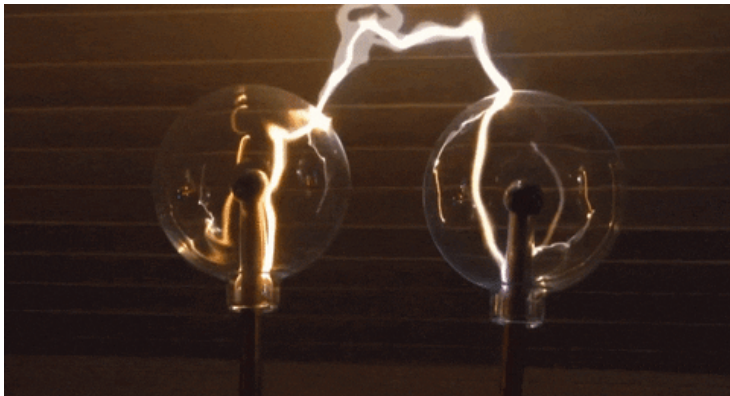
What Ultrasound Can Detect ?



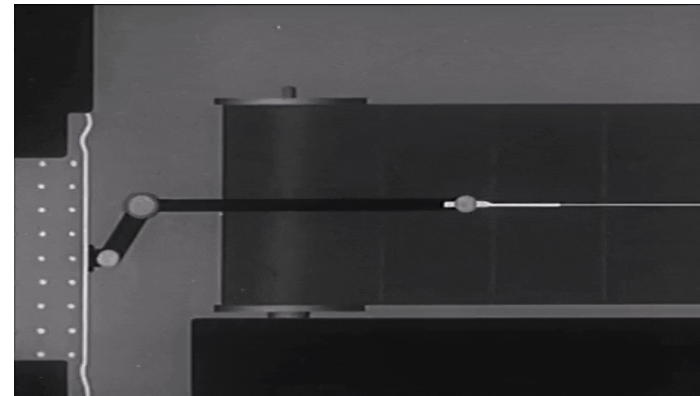
Friction – Rotating Equipment / bearings in need of lubrication



Turbulence – compressed Gas leak or valve/steam trap leakage



Ionization – electrical faults like corona, tracking, and arcing



Impacting – All Speeds & Other Applications

TYPICAL APPLICATION AREAS

ULTRASONIC LEAK DETECTION

- <> Compressed air systems
- <> Compressed gas systems
- <> Vacuum systems
- <> Air & water tightness testing

PARTIAL DISCHARGE DETECTION

Electrical Discharge detection on:

- <> High voltage systems
- <> Medium voltage systems
- <> Low voltage systems
- <> Handheld instruments & online monitoring systems

STEAM TRAP & VALVE INSPECTION

- <> Valve leak detection
- <> Steam trap inspection
- <> Handheld instruments & online monitoring systems

BEARING CONDITION MONITORING & LUBRICATION

- <> Condition monitoring of bearings
- <> Condition based lubrication
- <> Cavitation effect in pumps
- <> Conveyor belt systems
- <> Handheld instruments

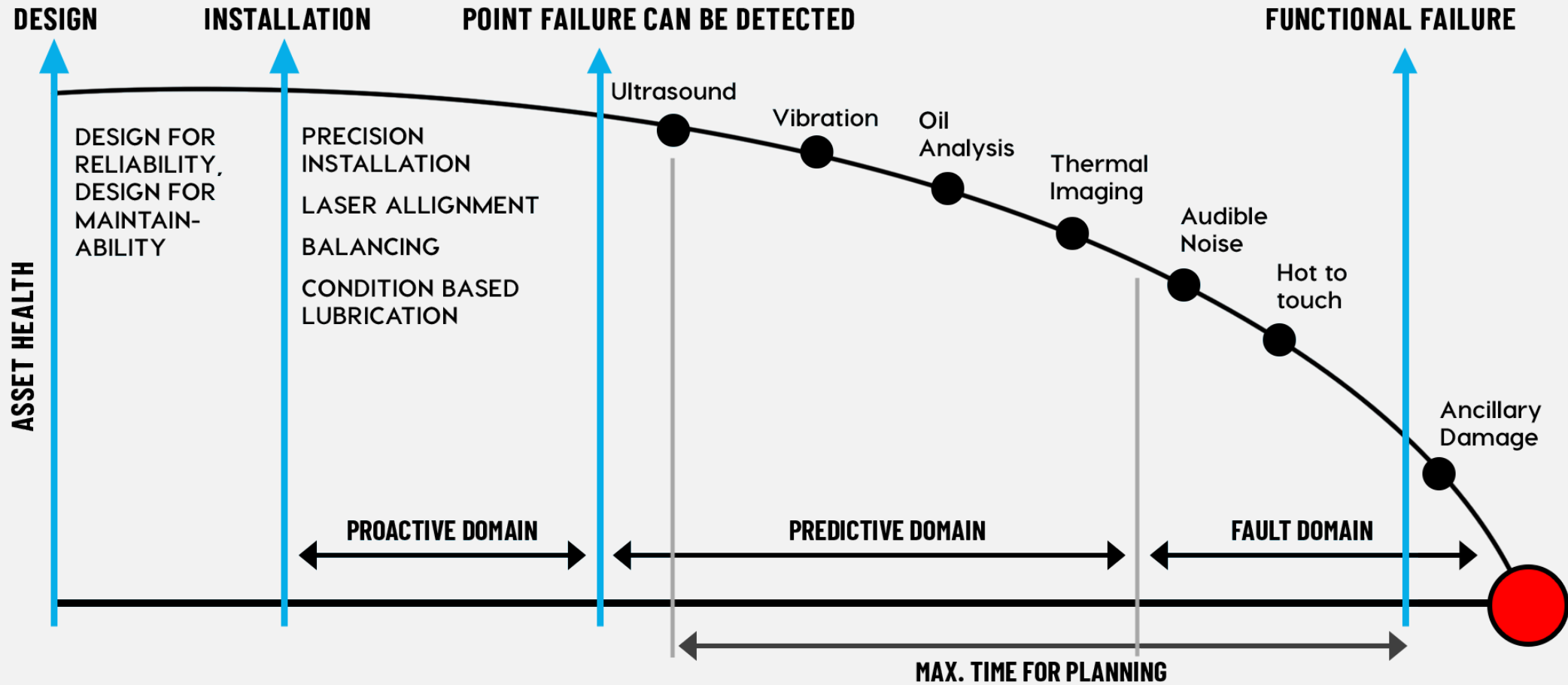
BEARING CONDITION MONITORING & LUBRICATION: ONLINE

- <> Monitoring & remote lubrication system
- <> Fixed sensors for valve monitoring
- <> Fixed sensors for bearing monitoring
- <> Ethernet compatible bearing monitoring systems

**BEARING
CONDITION
MONITORING &
CONDITION-BASED
LUBRICATION**



PRINCIPLE OVERVIEW





Bearing Reliability

- ▶ **Optimizing Bearing Life**

- Correct Bearing
- Correct Operation
- Correct Maintenance

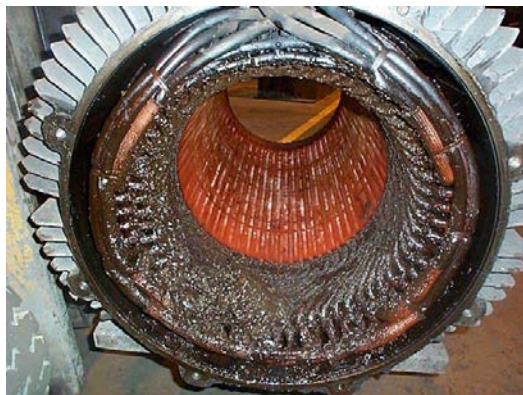
- ▶ **Reducing Catastrophic Failure**

- Correct PdM Technology(s)
- Correct Frequency

Bearings fail for many reasons !!



Lubrication Failure → Bearing Failure → Breakdown



Main causes of premature bearing failures



Poor fitting

Around 16% of all premature bearing failures are caused by poor fitting (usually brute force...) and maintenance personnel being unaware of the availability of the correct fitting tools. Individual installations may require mechanical, hydraulic or heat application methods for correct and efficient mounting or dismantling. SKF offers a complete range of tools and equipment to make these tasks easier, quicker and more cost effective, backed up by a wealth of service engineering know-how. Professional fitting, using specialised tools and techniques, is another positive step towards achieving maximum machine uptime.



Poor lubrication

Although 'sealed-for-life' bearings can be fitted and forgotten, some 36% of premature bearing failures are caused by incorrect specification and inadequate application of the lubricant. Inevitably, any bearing deprived of proper lubrication will fail long before its normal service life. Because bearings are usually the least accessible components of machinery, neglected lubrication frequently compounds the problem. Wherever manual maintenance is not feasible, fully automatic lubrication systems can be specified by SKF for optimum lubrication. Effective lubrication and using only recommended SKF greases, tools and techniques helps to significantly reduce downtime.



Contamination

A bearing is a precision component that will not operate efficiently unless both the bearing and its lubricants are isolated from contamination. And, since sealed-for-life bearings in ready-greased variants account for only a small proportion of all bearings in use, at least 14% of all premature bearing failures are attributed to contamination problems. SKF has an unrivalled bearing manufacturing and design capability and can tailor sealing solutions for the most arduous operating environments.



Fatigue

Whenever machines are overloaded, incorrectly serviced or neglected, bearings suffer from the consequences, resulting in 34% of all premature bearing failures. Sudden or unexpected failure can be avoided, since neglected or overstressed bearings emit 'early warning' signals which can be detected and interpreted using SKF condition monitoring equipment. The SKF range includes hand-held instruments, hard-wired systems and data management software for periodic or continuous monitoring of key operating parameters.

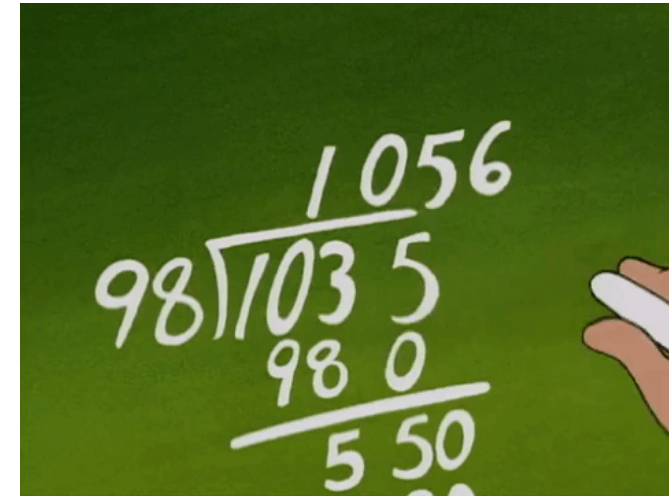
To determine the appropriate course of action, it is crucial to have a clear understanding of our current location and our desired destination.

Time Based Lubrication

- Bearing companies have formulas for greasing volumes and frequencies.
- Equipment suppliers often recommend lubrication schedules based on hours of operation.
- These are subjective and often not efficient for long life of the bearing.

ARE YOU SURE? Adding The Right Amount? The Right Time?

- Is it better to:
- ASK YOUR TIME SHEET? OR ASK YOUR BEARINGS?

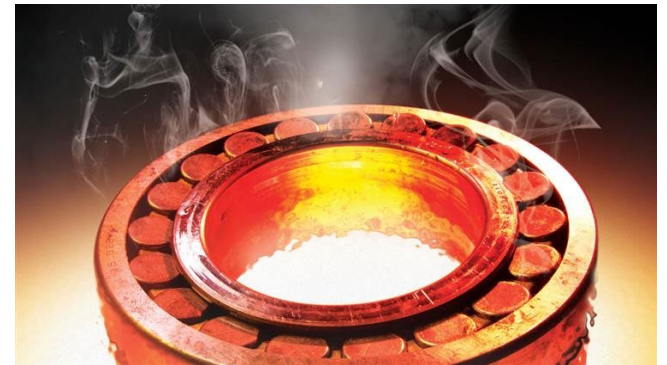
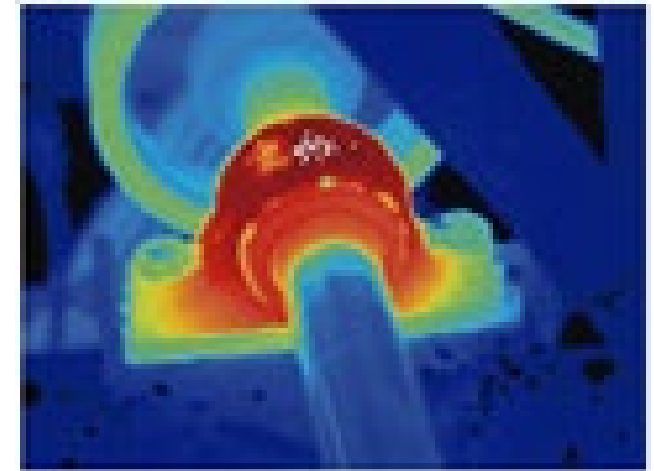


Over Lubrication & Under Lubrication

Over Lubrication & Lack of Lubrication



Figure 9. Over-greasing caused inside of motor to fill with grease.



Condition Based Lubrication...

- Ultrasound devices can let you know when and how much.
- Can tell you when the bearing needs grease.
- Can let you know how much is needed.
- Can let you know If the bearing is over greased
- Lubricating the bearings as per the condition



Greasing Best Practices

- Only grease a motor while it is operating
- Keep the grease gun and connector clean
- Use a manual (not battery powered) grease gun
- Slowly add the grease to the bearing
 - Adding grease too quickly (especially with an automatic gun) will over pressurize the bearing housing and can cause the failures below
- Use an ultrasonic sensor to listen to the bearing and decide if it needs lubricating. If it does need lubrication, add grease while continuing to listen.



Best Practices – Cross Contamination

ROTARY
AIRLOCK
BEARINGS



SHELL GADUS
S3 V 460

LX-2-460-M-EP

SCREW
CONVEYOR
BEARINGS



FAN BEARINGS



SHELL GADUS S2 V100
LI-2-100-M-AW



ALL MOTORS



MOBIL POLYREX EM
PU-2-115-M-AW



ALL CONVEYORS, AUTOMATIC GREASING
SYSTEMS & GENERAL PURPOSES



SHELL GADUS S3 V 220C
LX-2-220-M-EP



LOBE BLOWER



SHELL GADUS S2 U1000

BC-2-1000-M-EP



ALL MOTORS



AREA C HAZELTON PUMP



SHELL GADUS S2 V100
LI-2-100-M-AW



ALL GREASED COUPLINGS



SHELL GADUS S2 HIGH SPEED COUPLING GREASE
LI-1-3200-M-CG



TOYO SUBMERSIBLE PUMPS



MOBIL POLYREX EM
PU-2-115-M-AW



Best Practices – Cross Contamination

- Use a color coded cap to keep the grease fitting clean.
The color code will also prevent cross-contamination (adding the wrong kind of grease)



Best Practices – Cross Contamination

Defect Elimination: *Grease Purge* In the upcoming weeks, we will be going through all tool cabinets, flammable cabinets, and storage bins to find all grease guns and cartridges.

If during the “purge”:

- A grease gun is clean and in working order, it will be color coded according to the type of grease it has.
- A grease gun is too dirty to clean, it will be replaced by a new color-coded one according to the type of grease it will be used for.
- A cartridge of grease if found that we do not use, it will be disposed of.
- All grease guns will be fitted with rubber caps to keep out contaminants.

Removing old grease cartridges and color-coding all guns will help prevent cross-contamination and lubrication related failures.



Best Practices – What Does Good Look Like?

WORLD CLASS STANDARD FOR ALL ELECTRIC MOTORS



- Correct oil level and lubricant ID tag if oil bath lubricated
- Color coded grease cap if grease lubricated
- No exposed wiring
- Conduit in good condition
- Clean exterior
- Fan in working condition

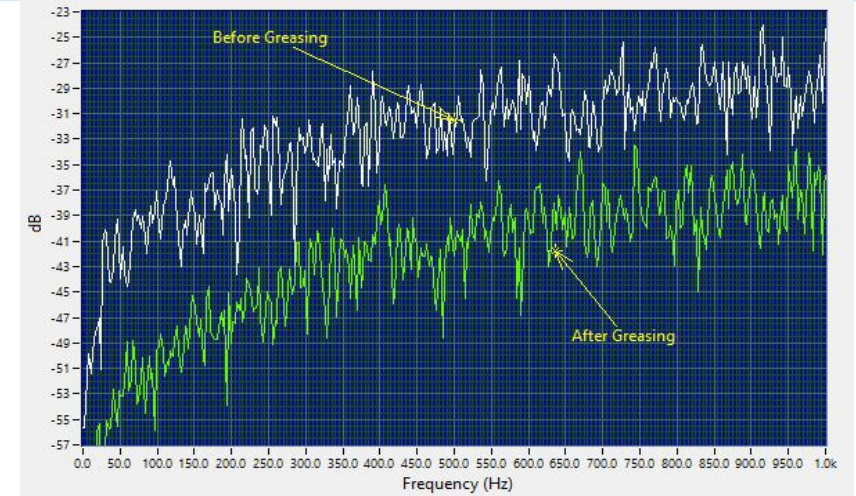
WORLD CLASS STANDARD FOR ALL GREASE GUNS



- CLEAR AND COLOR CODED TUBE
- PROTECTIVE CAP ON COUPLER
- IN WORKING ORDER
- CLEAN

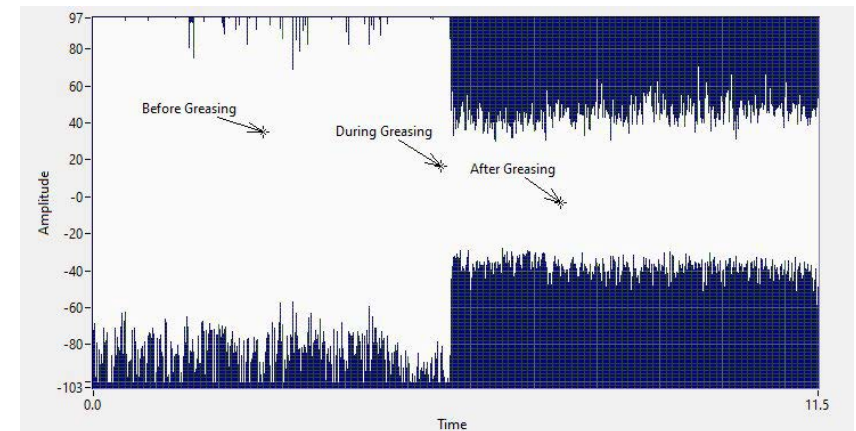


Bearing Sound Greasing



What Ultrasound Can tell us during greasing?

Is it about listening only?



Using Ultrasound



BEST PRACTICE

- Location: ODE & DE bearing.
- Always use clean surface.
- Always use the same location, mark the spot for future readings.
- Do not put sensor on fan shroud, cover, cooling fins,

The Challenge !! The Questions Now Is?

When To Lubricate?



How Much Grease?

Start With A Baseline

- Setting a baseline is the point where we start our CBL program
- Setting baseline will allow you to trend your bearings condition and to set alarms for Lubrication or taking further actions

Setting Up the Base Line for Trending by using:

1. **COMPARITIVE**
2. **DURING LUBRICATION**
3. **HISTORICAL**

Use the action dB Levels for Re-Greasing the Bearings

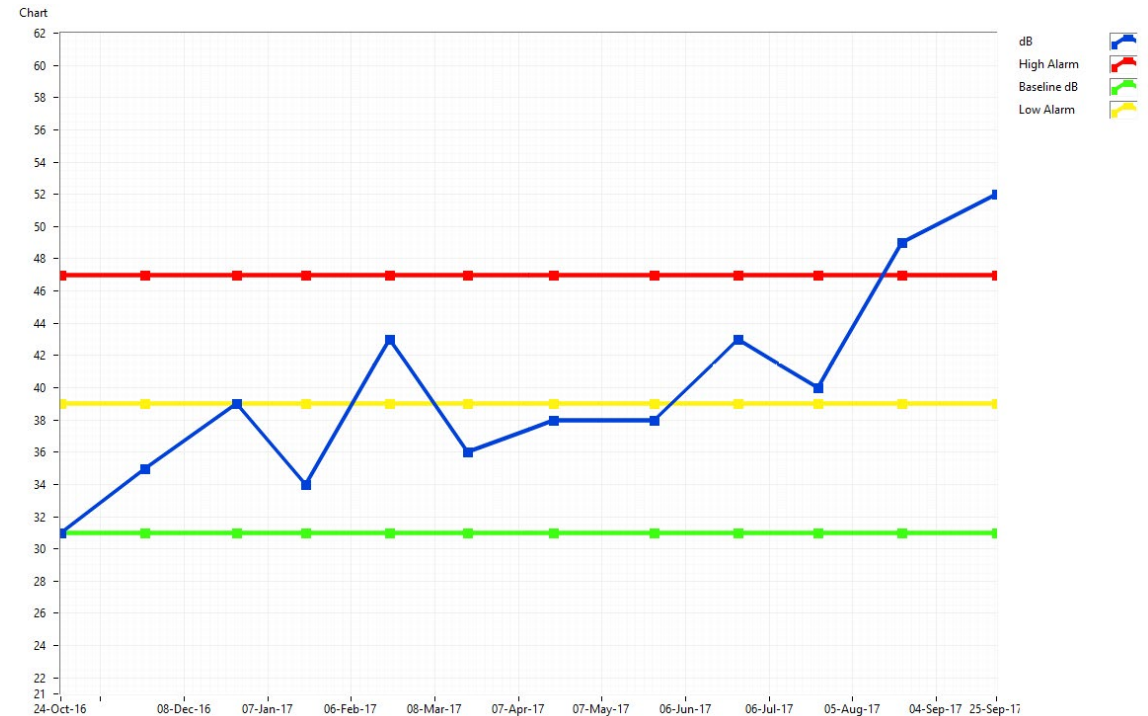
After Setting Base Line ? When & How Much?

- Follow the Action dB Levels

8dBLubrication
(ABOVE BASELINE)

16dBDamage/Visual Faults in FFT
(ABOVE BASELINE)

35dB+Extreme Damage
(ABOVE BASELINE)



The Paracetamol Effect

- When establishing the baseline, it is important to exercise caution and be mindful of the Panadol Effect.
- Panadol is known for providing **Temporary** relief from minor aches, pains, and headaches. Similarly, when greasing faulty bearings, the same effect can occur. The grease will reduce friction and fill in any microscopic faults, resulting in a decrease in bearing friction and dB (decibel) levels.
- To ensure the reliability of the baseline, it is considered best practice to wait for 3 to 5 minutes and then retest the dB levels.



MECHANICAL INSPECTION Lubrication



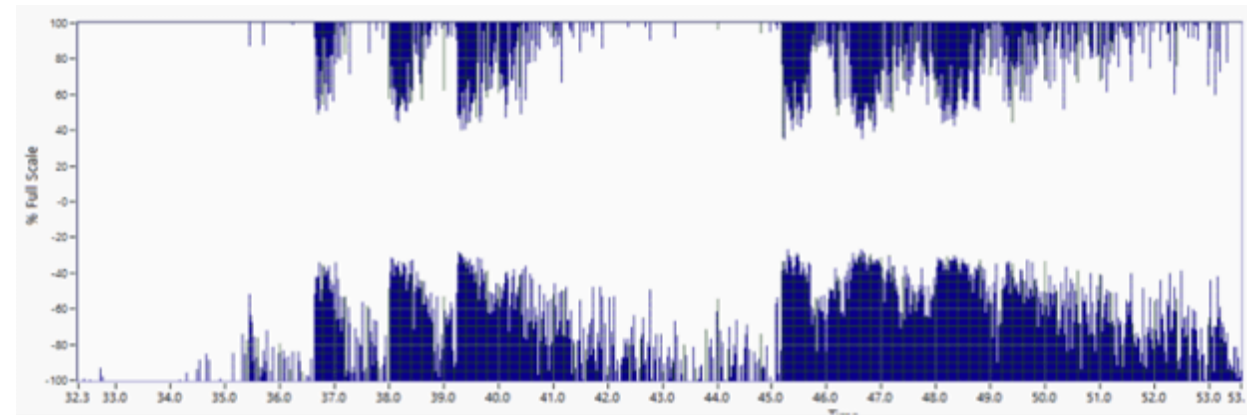
Determine bad actors Using Ultrasound Assisted Lubrication

Paracetamol Effect

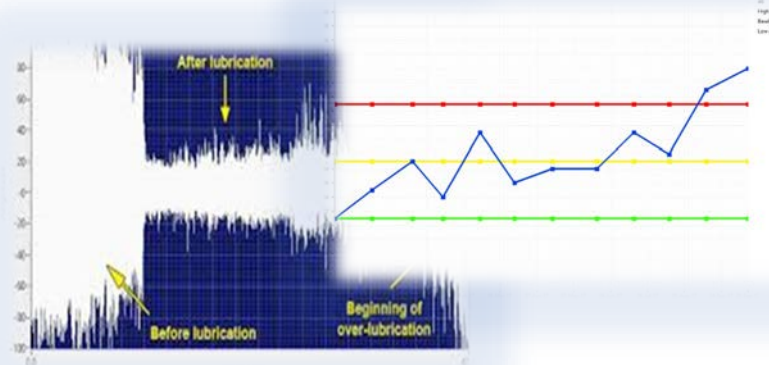
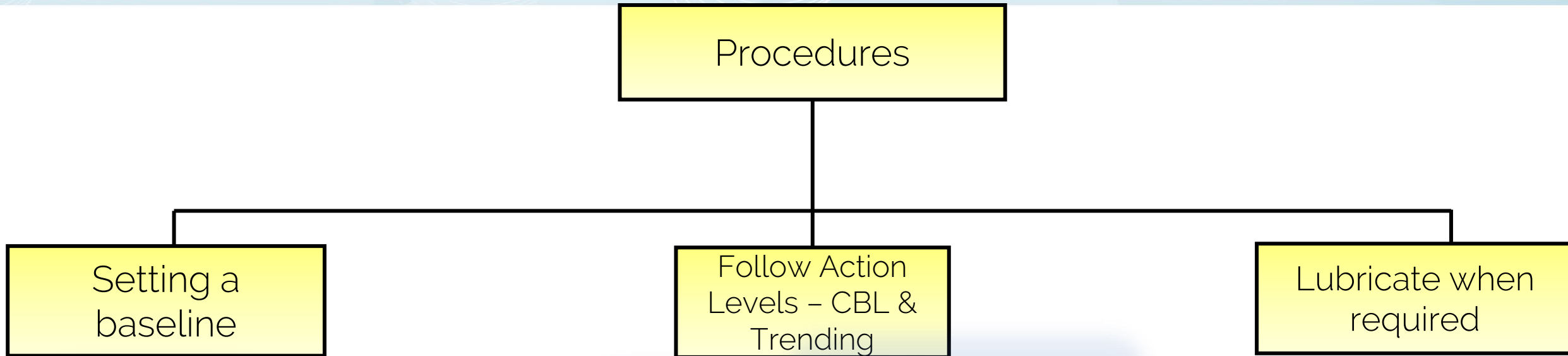
While greasing, we can hear and observe the bearing behavior.

Further Investigation was performed – results in following slide.

Bearing Being Lubricated:



What is the Ultrasound approach?



Time Based VS Condition Based Lubrication

Time Based Lubrication

- 1- Over Lubrication May Occur
- 2- Lack of Lubrication May Occur
- 3- Lubrication Frequency as per the manufacture Recommendations
- 4- Lubricating Blindly
- 5- What if there are other problems wrong with the bearing that lubrication is not the solution for?



VS

Condition Based Lubrication

- 1- Over lubrication will Give you a sign of dB increase
- 2- Lack of lubrication will increase friction = Higher dB level
- 3- Lubricating as per the bearings demand
- 4- Listening and monitoring friction levels during lubrication
- 5- Let us know if there are other problems with the bearing

Reporting & Documentation



Low Alarm

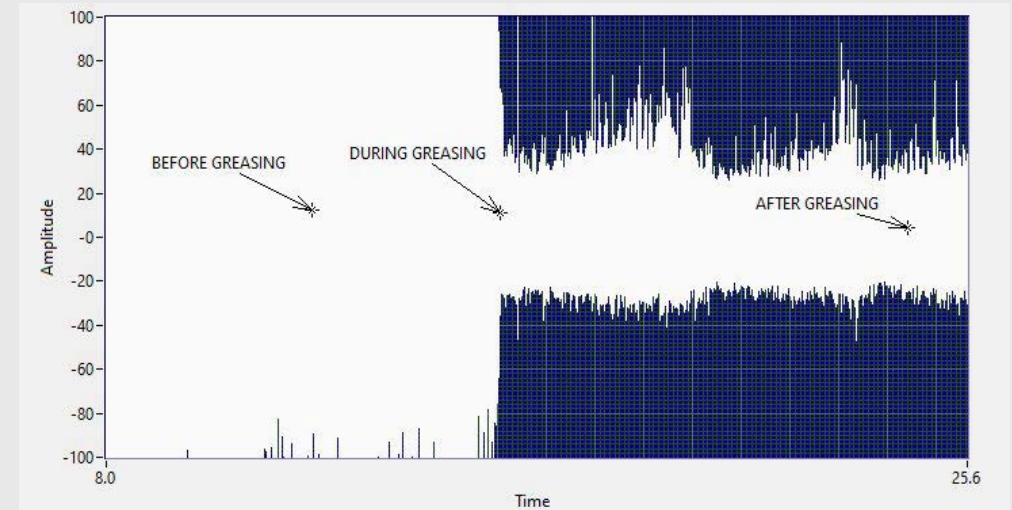
High Alarm

Configure UE 4Cast

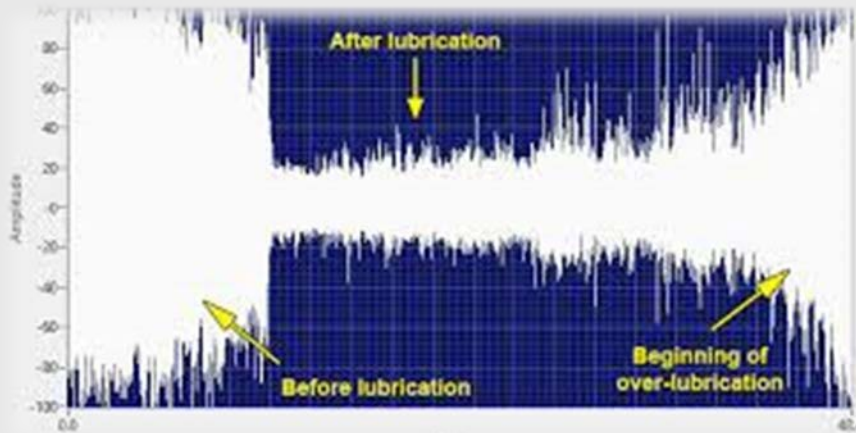
Lubrication Specific Fields

Case study: Motor bearing during lubrication.

- Equipment: Electric Motor
- Bearing: Anti Friction Bearing DGBB
- Strategy Used for Lubrication: TBL
- Amount of Grease As per the OEM: **20 Strokes every 3 months**
- Initial dB: 46
- Ended by: 39 dB with 7 strokes of grease only



Well lubricated



Over lubricated



ROI Return on Investment

- Short Term ROI \$\$\$

- Long Term ROI \$\$\$



CBL Benefit Results

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Year to Date | 5550.0 | 247.0 | 6.4 | \$ 90.44 | \$ 4.02 | \$ 86.40 |
| Month | Planned Strokes | Actual Strokes | Injected Mass | Planned Injected Cost | Actual Injected Cost | CBL Benefit |
| Mar-17 | 5550 | 247 | 6.42 | \$ 90.44 | \$ 4.02 | \$ 86.40 |

| Machine | Point | Date | Freq. | dB | Sens. | Alarm | Alarm | Status | Grease Type | Grease Viscosity | Lubed | Strokes | Strokes | Stroke | Mass | Mass | Cost | Injected Cost | CBL Benefit |
|---------|-------|-----------------------|-------|----|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------------|------------------|-------|---------|---------|--------|------|------|---------|---------------|-------------|
| | | 3/15/2017 9:22:58 AM | 30 | 22 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 119 | 12 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.31 | \$ 1.94 | \$ 0.20 | \$ 1.74 |
| | | 3/15/2017 9:25:07 AM | 30 | 23 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 119 | 10 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.26 | \$ 1.94 | \$ 0.16 | \$ 1.78 |
| | | 3/15/2017 9:26:52 AM | 30 | 18 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 119 | 10 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.26 | \$ 1.94 | \$ 0.16 | \$ 1.78 |
| | | 3/15/2017 9:28:35 AM | 30 | 14 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 119 | 12 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.31 | \$ 1.94 | \$ 0.20 | \$ 1.74 |
| | | 3/15/2017 9:33:40 AM | 30 | 23 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 119 | 6 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.16 | \$ 1.94 | \$ 0.10 | \$ 1.84 |
| | | 3/15/2017 9:35:02 AM | 30 | 29 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 119 | 15 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.39 | \$ 1.94 | \$ 0.24 | \$ 1.70 |
| | | 3/15/2017 9:38:13 AM | 30 | 23 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 119 | 4 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.1 | \$ 1.94 | \$ 0.07 | \$ 1.87 |
| | | 3/15/2017 9:39:32 AM | 30 | 30 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 119 | 12 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.31 | \$ 1.94 | \$ 0.20 | \$ 1.74 |
| | | 3/15/2017 9:42:57 AM | 30 | 24 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 78 | 3 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.08 | \$ 1.27 | \$ 0.05 | \$ 1.22 |
| | | 3/15/2017 9:46:41 AM | 30 | 32 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 78 | 16 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.42 | \$ 1.27 | \$ 0.26 | \$ 1.01 |
| | | 3/15/2017 9:48:52 AM | 30 | 36 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 78 | 10 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.26 | \$ 1.27 | \$ 0.16 | \$ 1.11 |
| | | 3/15/2017 9:50:16 AM | 40 | 41 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 78 | 7 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.18 | \$ 1.27 | \$ 0.11 | \$ 1.16 |
| | | 3/15/2017 9:52:44 AM | 30 | 28 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 78 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.27 | \$ - | \$ 1.27 |
| | | 3/15/2017 9:53:33 AM | 30 | 32 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 78 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.27 | \$ - | \$ 1.27 |
| | | 3/15/2017 9:55:30 AM | 30 | 20 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 78 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.27 | \$ - | \$ 1.27 |
| | | 3/15/2017 9:56:18 AM | 30 | 22 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 78 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.27 | \$ - | \$ 1.27 |
| | | 3/15/2017 9:58:52 AM | 30 | 14 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 161 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 2.62 | \$ - | \$ 2.62 |
| | | 3/15/2017 9:59:25 AM | 30 | 13 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 161 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 2.62 | \$ - | \$ 2.62 |
| | | 3/15/2017 10:01:26 AM | 30 | 22 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 185 | 7 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.18 | \$ 3.02 | \$ 0.11 | \$ 2.90 |
| | | 3/15/2017 10:02:36 AM | 30 | 27 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 185 | 10 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.26 | \$ 3.02 | \$ 0.16 | \$ 2.85 |
| | | 3/15/2017 10:04:29 AM | 30 | 11 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 78 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.27 | \$ - | \$ 1.27 |
| | | 3/15/2017 10:04:52 AM | 30 | 13 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 78 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.27 | \$ - | \$ 1.27 |
| | | 3/15/2017 10:16:47 AM | 30 | 29 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 252 | 12 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.31 | \$ 4.11 | \$ 0.20 | \$ 3.91 |
| | | 3/15/2017 10:18:26 AM | 30 | 27 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 252 | 8 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.21 | \$ 4.11 | \$ 0.13 | \$ 3.98 |
| | | 3/15/2017 10:21:48 AM | 30 | 21 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 252 | 10 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.26 | \$ 4.11 | \$ 0.16 | \$ 3.95 |
| | | 3/15/2017 10:33:24 AM | 30 | 27 | 70 | 122 | 122 | ok | Mineral Base | 100 | No | 252 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 4.11 | \$ - | \$ 4.11 |

Phosphate Industry / CBL Using Ultrasound



Total Savings in Grease \$1,919.47

Short Term ROI \$\$\$

| Machine | Point | Date | dB | Alarm Status | Planned Strokes | Actual Strokes | Mass Per Stroke | Cost Per Mass | Injected Mass | Planned Injected Cost | Actual Injected Cost | CBL Benefit |
|---------------|-------|------------------------|----|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 3 N CLEANUP | ODE | 12/21/2017 9:42:55 AM | 22 | ok | 78 | 12 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.31 | \$ 1.27 | \$ 0.20 | \$ 1.08 |
| 3 N CLEANUP | DE | 12/21/2017 9:43:51 AM | 14 | ok | 78 | 13 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.34 | \$ 1.27 | \$ 0.21 | \$ 1.06 |
| 1 DENSIFYING | ODE | 12/21/2017 9:45:10 AM | 23 | ok | 252 | 9 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.23 | \$ 4.11 | \$ 0.15 | \$ 3.96 |
| 1 DENSIFYING | DE | 12/21/2017 9:45:33 AM | 17 | ok | 252 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 4.11 | \$ - | \$ 4.11 |
| 3 DENSIFYING | ODE | 12/21/2017 9:47:09 AM | 26 | ok | 252 | 10 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.26 | \$ 4.11 | \$ 0.16 | \$ 3.95 |
| 3 DENSIFYING | DE | 12/21/2017 9:47:33 AM | 28 | ok | 252 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 4.11 | \$ - | \$ 4.11 |
| 1 S CLEANUP | ODE | 12/21/2017 9:48:04 AM | 21 | ok | 78 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.27 | \$ - | \$ 1.27 |
| 1 S CLEANUP | DE | 12/21/2017 9:49:30 AM | 25 | ok | 78 | 30 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.78 | \$ 1.27 | \$ 0.49 | \$ 0.78 |
| S FINE ROUGH | ODE | 12/21/2017 9:54:53 AM | 23 | ok | 161 | 12 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.31 | \$ 2.62 | \$ 0.20 | \$ 2.43 |
| | | 12/21/2017 9:55:11 AM | 26 | ok | 161 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 2.62 | \$ - | \$ 2.62 |
| 3 S CLEANUP | ODE | 12/21/2017 9:55:42 AM | 27 | ok | 78 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.27 | \$ - | \$ 1.27 |
| 3 S CLEANUP | DE | 12/21/2017 9:55:50 AM | 26 | ok | 78 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.27 | \$ - | \$ 1.27 |
| W GMT SEAL | ODE | 12/21/2017 9:56:16 AM | 28 | ok | 78 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.27 | \$ - | \$ 1.27 |
| W GMT SEAL | DE | 12/21/2017 9:56:25 AM | 31 | ok | 78 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.27 | \$ - | \$ 1.27 |
| E GMT SEAL | ODE | 12/21/2017 9:56:51 AM | 37 | ok | 78 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.27 | \$ - | \$ 1.27 |
| E GMT SEAL | DE | 12/21/2017 9:56:59 AM | 35 | ok | 78 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.27 | \$ - | \$ 1.27 |
| 2 S CLEANUP | ODE | 12/21/2017 9:58:06 AM | 22 | ok | 78 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.27 | \$ - | \$ 1.27 |
| 2 S CLEANUP | DE | 12/21/2017 9:58:16 AM | 0 | ok | 78 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.27 | \$ - | \$ 1.27 |
| S FINE ACID W | ODE | 12/21/2017 9:59:29 AM | 26 | ok | 78 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.27 | \$ - | \$ 1.27 |
| S FINE ACID W | DE | 12/21/2017 9:59:45 AM | 24 | ok | 78 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.27 | \$ - | \$ 1.27 |
| GMT | ODE | 12/21/2017 10:00:16 AM | 22 | ok | 230 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 3.75 | \$ - | \$ 3.75 |
| GMT | DE | 12/21/2017 10:00:46 AM | 14 | ok | 230 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 3.75 | \$ - | \$ 3.75 |
| N FINE ACID W | ODE | 12/21/2017 10:01:36 AM | 16 | ok | 78 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.27 | \$ - | \$ 1.27 |
| N FINE ACID W | DE | 12/21/2017 10:01:53 AM | 15 | ok | 78 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.27 | \$ - | \$ 1.27 |
| S AMINE CONC | ODE | 12/21/2017 10:02:50 AM | 17 | ok | 252 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 4.11 | \$ - | \$ 4.11 |
| S AMINE CONC | DE | 12/21/2017 10:03:35 AM | 29 | ok | 252 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 4.11 | \$ - | \$ 4.11 |
| N AMINE CONC | ODE | 12/21/2017 10:04:51 AM | 21 | ok | 119 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.94 | \$ - | \$ 1.94 |
| N AMINE CONC | DE | 12/21/2017 10:05:32 AM | 16 | ok | 119 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.94 | \$ - | \$ 1.94 |
| 2 N CLEANUP | ODE | 12/21/2017 10:06:31 AM | 21 | ok | 78 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.27 | \$ - | \$ 1.27 |
| 2 N CLEANUP | DE | 12/21/2017 10:06:40 AM | 25 | ok | 78 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.27 | \$ - | \$ 1.27 |
| S COARSE ACID | ODE | 12/21/2017 10:07:37 AM | 22 | ok | 119 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.94 | \$ - | \$ 1.94 |
| S COARSE ACID | DE | 12/21/2017 10:08:01 AM | 26 | ok | 119 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.94 | \$ - | \$ 1.94 |
| N COARSE ACID | ODE | 12/21/2017 10:08:42 AM | 9 | ok | 119 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.94 | \$ - | \$ 1.94 |
| N COARSE ACID | DE | 12/21/2017 10:09:10 AM | 14 | ok | 119 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0 | \$ 1.94 | \$ - | \$ 1.94 |

Long Term ROI

- 1000s of Man Hours Saved
- Long-term protection of equipment.
- Accurate lubrication.
- Reduced maintenance costs.
- Increased profitability.
- The right lubricant volume per point.
- Increased Asset Reliability
- Increased Asset Availability



Culture change!

- Adding Ultrasound technology will help you a lot to get out the most of your resources and decrease downtime and increase bearings reliability and availability
- BUT if you still following the same Culture your money will be wasted
- ***Successful organizations have learned that they have to do more than dealing with just the technical barriers. They came to the conclusion that a healthy lifestyle is way better than just going on a diet in order to lose weight!!***

Key Points to fulfill the Culture Change:



- **Cleanliness / Avoid Contamination**
- Select the proper grease with the correct viscosity for the application.
- Grease equipment while its running
- **Calibrated or metered grease gun**
- **Remote access sensors** must be used if there is no direct access to the bearing housing when the asset is inaccessible due to guarding or distance
- **Repeatability**
 - Making contact in the same location
 - Using the same frequency setting
 - Using the same contact method
- **Select the right person & make sure that:**
 - They are trained
 - They understand the importance of proper lubrication to the reliability of the assets
 - They have been given clear instructions and procedures for how the assets will be greased and how the ultrasound instruments are used
 - Consider updating/rewriting lubrication PM's to reflect the use of ultrasound

BEARING LUBRICATION *REIMAGINED*

A SMART CONDITION BASED AUTOMATIC LUBRICATION SYSTEM

USER
UE
Interstacks Systems

MOTOR LOADED REALTIME FRICTION

34.4

MOTOR LOADED GAUGE

33.5

MOVING AVERAGE

PREVIOUS RESET NEXT

MOTOR LOADED REMOTE LUBRICATION

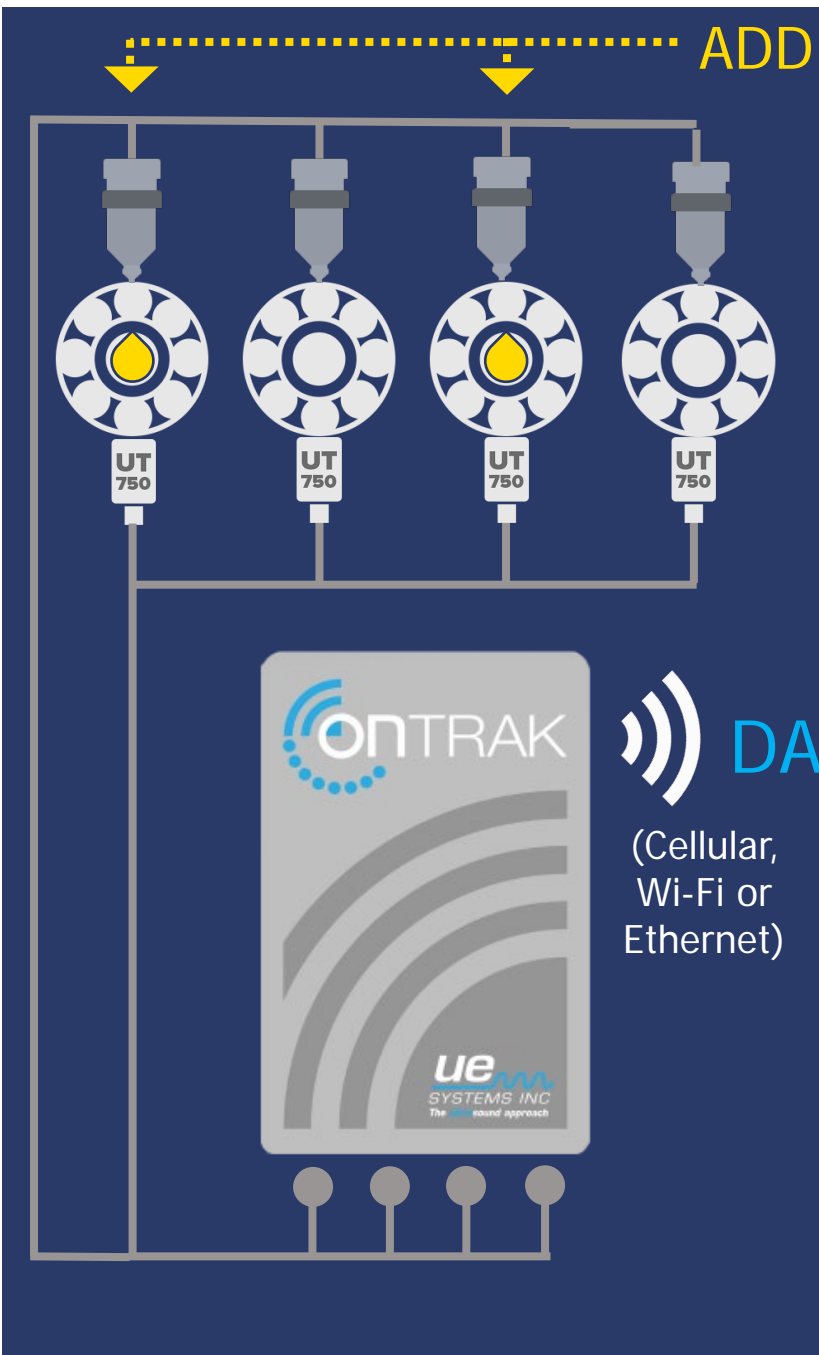
LUBRICATE

Status: Online
Grease Type: SHC 2020
Remaining Grease Level: 75%

ONTRAK
UE SYSTEMS INC

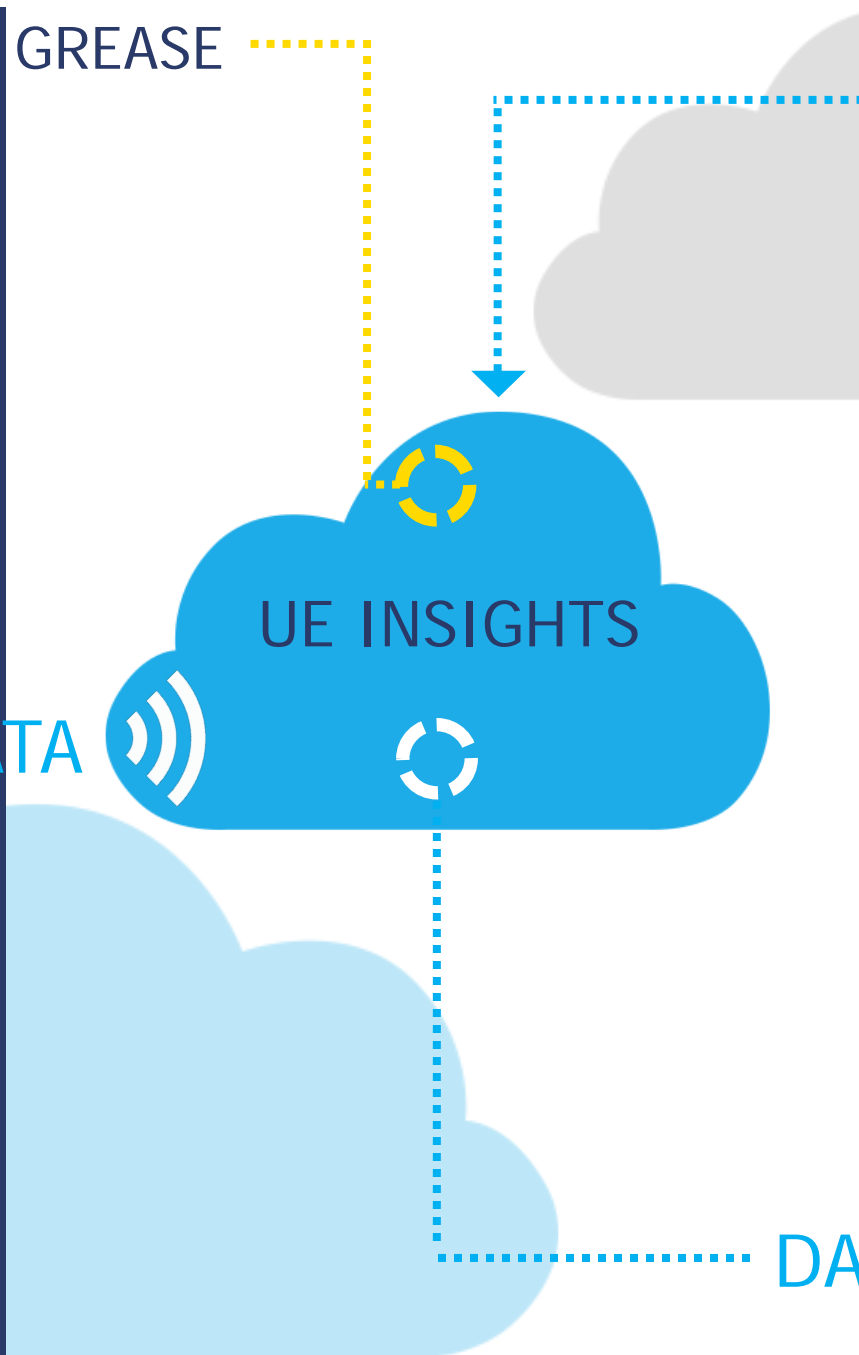
ONTRAK SMARTLUBE OVERVIEW





ADD GREASE

DATA
(Cellular, Wi-Fi or Ethernet)



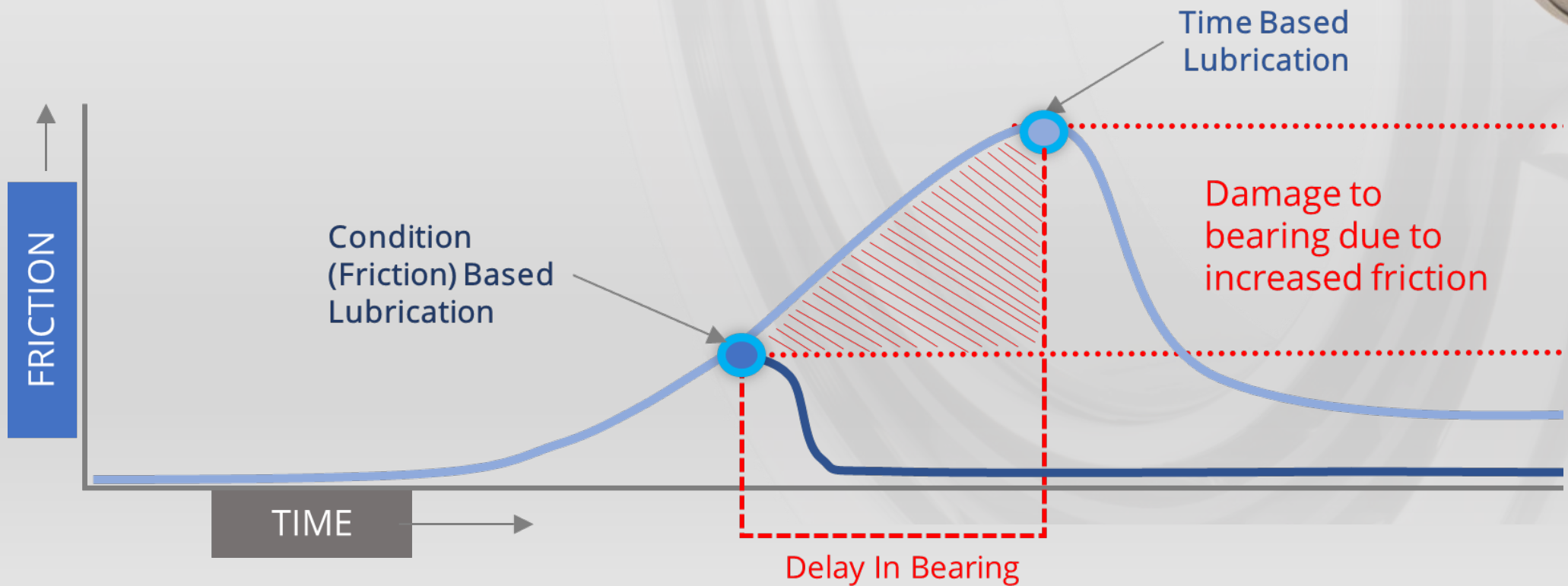
HOW WE MEASURE FRICTION

IT IS SIMPLE, AS THE FRICTION IN THE BEARING INCREASES DUE TO LUBRICATION ISSUES OR THE ONSET OF FAILURE, THERE WILL BE A CORRESPONDING RISE IN ULTRASOUND (dB)



USING ULTRASOUND TECHNOLOGY TO CONTINUOUSLY MONITOR THE BEARING FRICTION

- KNOW WHEN GREASED IS REQUIRED
- KNOW PRECISELY HOW MUCH IS REQUIRED



MONITOR AND TREND DECIBEL LEVELS CAUSED BY FRICTION

+8dB

**ABOVE BASELINE
INDICATES A LACK OF
LUBRICATION.**

+16dB

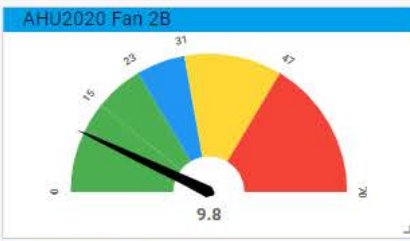
**ABOVE BASELINE
INDICATES DAMAGE TO
THE BEARING – A FAILURE
MODE BEYOND
LUBRICATION ALONE..**

+35dB

**ABOVE BASELINE
MEANS THE ASSET IS
CRITICAL – IT IS CLOSE
TO FAILURE.**



REMOTE CONDITION BASED LUBRICATION



AHU2020 Fan 2B

- Volume of Lubricant Used: 7.00 cc
- Last Lubricated: 2 days ago
- Mode Used: Assist
- Baseline Friction Level: 15.0 dB
- Starting Friction Level: 29.6 dB
- Ending Friction Level: 16.7 dB

< PREV RECENT NEXT >

AHU2020 Fan 2B

Remaining Volume: 131.00 cc (52.4%)

RESET LUBRICANT VOLUME

AHU2020 Fan 2B

SMARTLUBE MANUAL

SMARTLUBE ASSIST

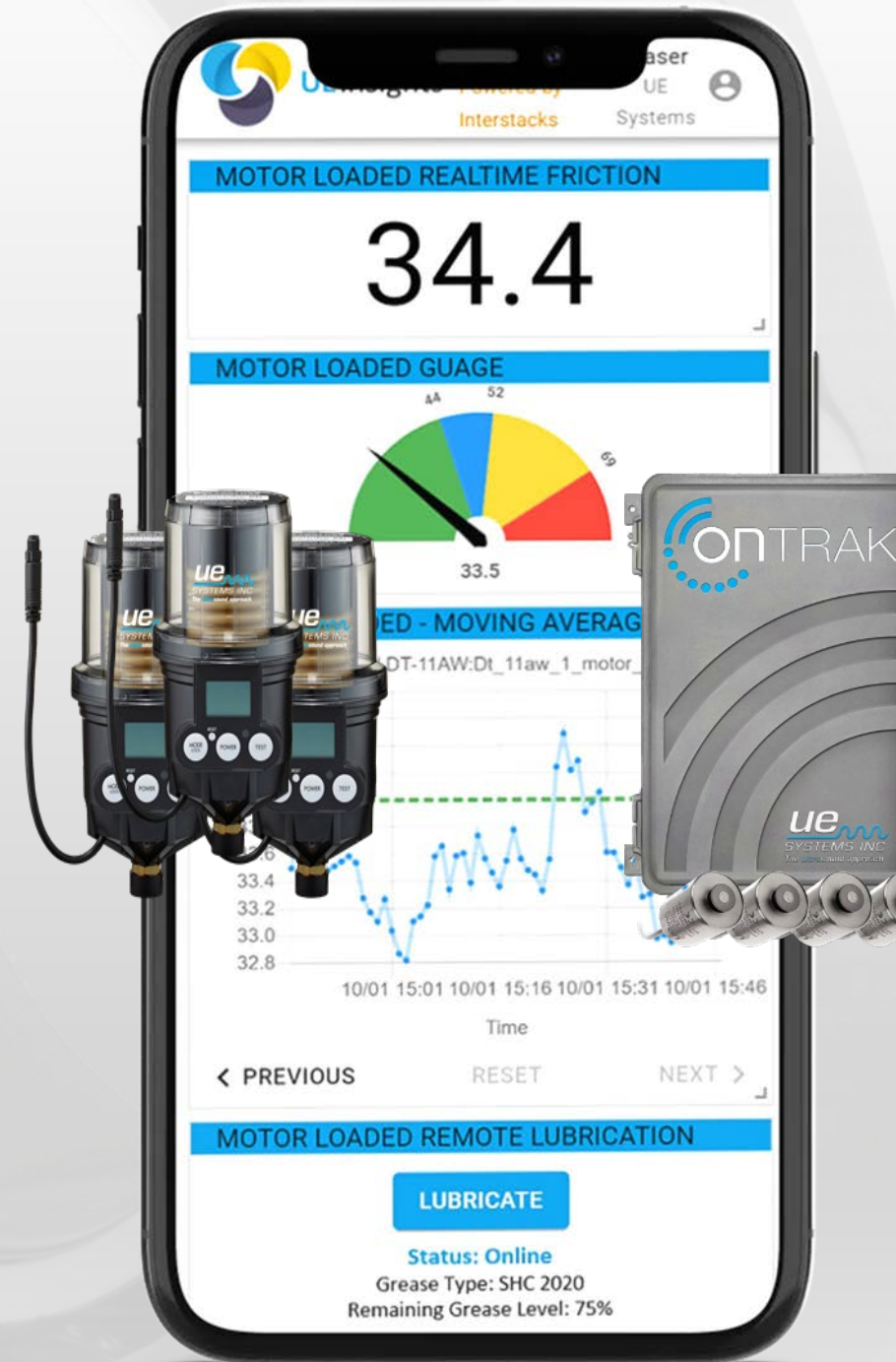
Ready
Last Sent: --

END LUBRICATION CYCLE

No Active Lubrication Cycle

ONTRAK & SMARTLUBE CASE STUDIES

REAL DATA FROM OVER 8.5 BILLION DATA POINTS COLLECTED

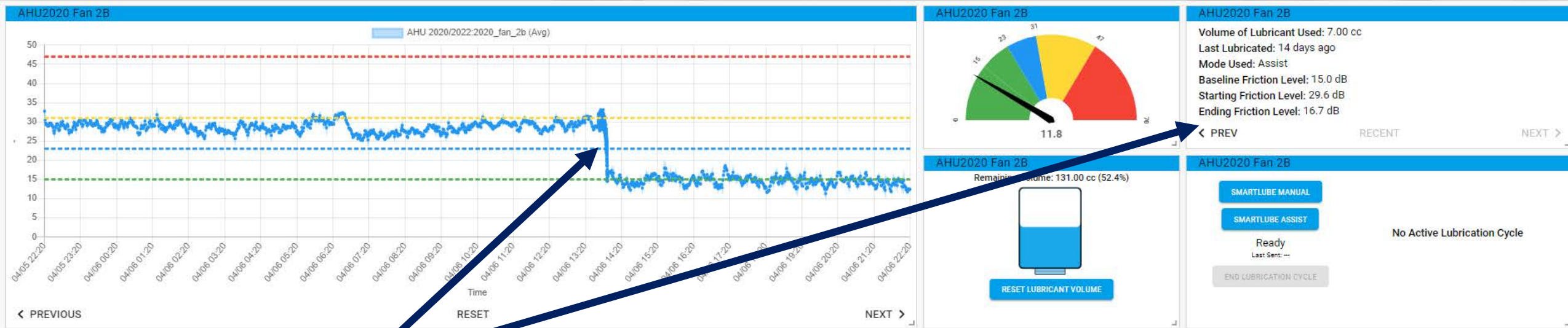


USE CASE | UNDER LUBRICATED BEARING



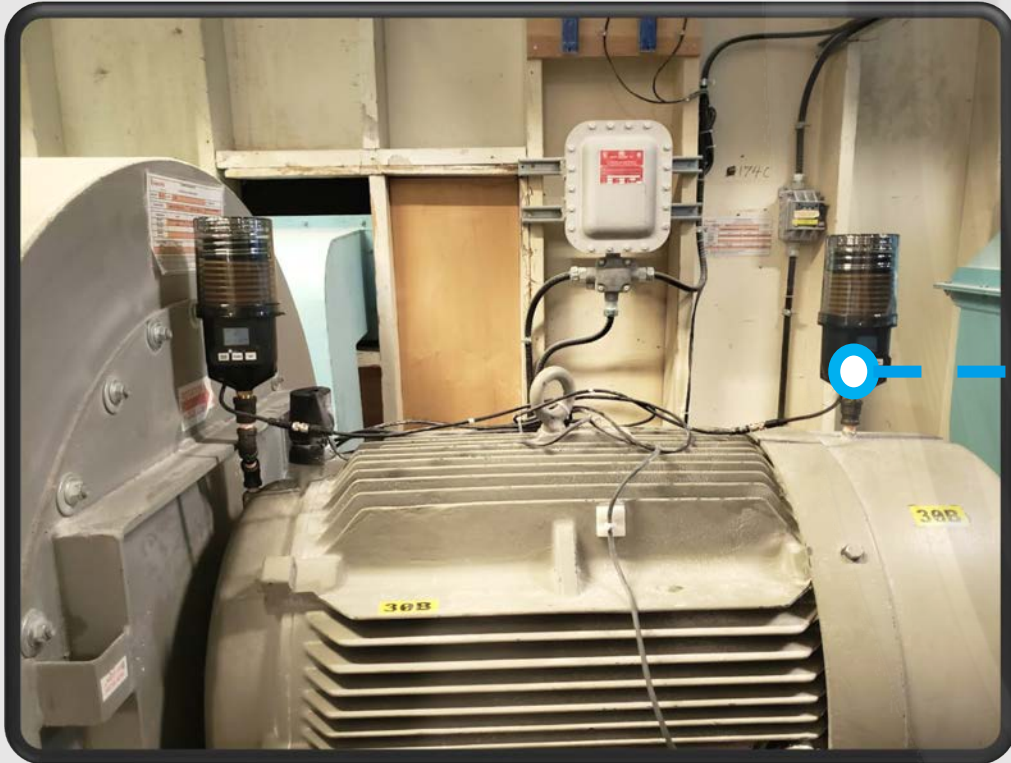
- DRIVE END OF MOTOR
- ONTRAK SMARTLUBE SYSTEM

USE CASE UNDER LUBRICATED BEARING



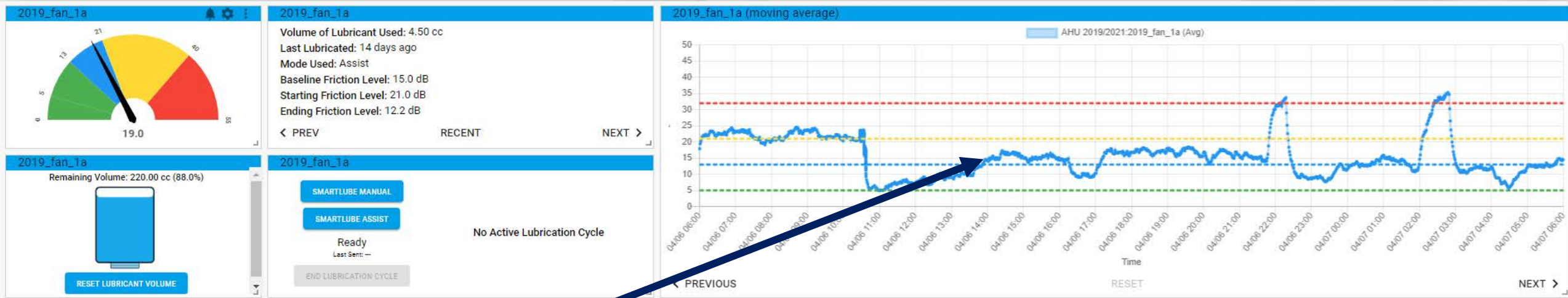
NOTICEABLE DECREASE IN FRICTION AFTER LUBRICATION

USE CASE UNDER LUBRICATED WITH A BAD BEARING



- NON-DRIVE END OF MOTOR
- ONTRAK SMARTLUBE SYSTEM

USE CASE UNDER LUBRICATED WITH A BAD BEARING



○ WITHIN A FEW HOURS OF LUBRICATION, THE FRICTION WAS BACK UP!



Ontrak Smart Lube Mounting

ULTRASOUND





ULTRATRAK 950BT

Unmatched Ultrasound Precision. Enhanced Insights.

ULTRASOUND | VIBRATION | TEMPERATURE

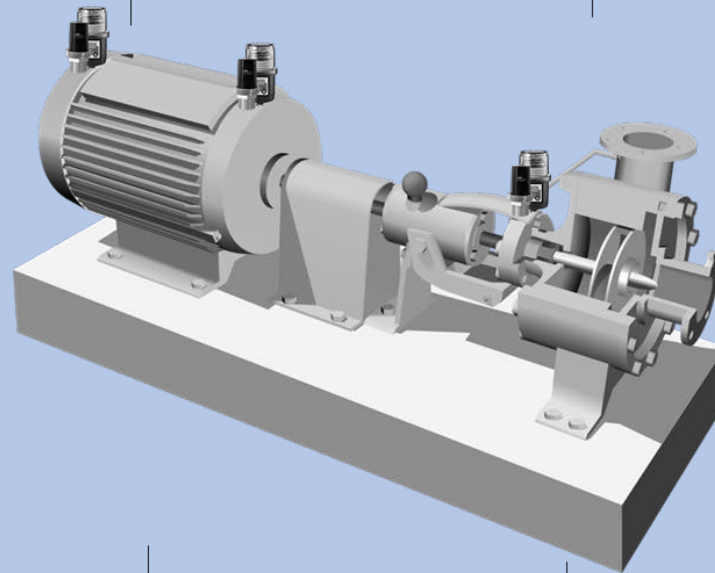


BEARING FAULTS

- Early Stage Bearing Defect
- Bearing Mechanical Defect
- Bearing Impacting Severity

LUBRICATION FAULTS

- Lack of Lubrication
- Over Lubrication



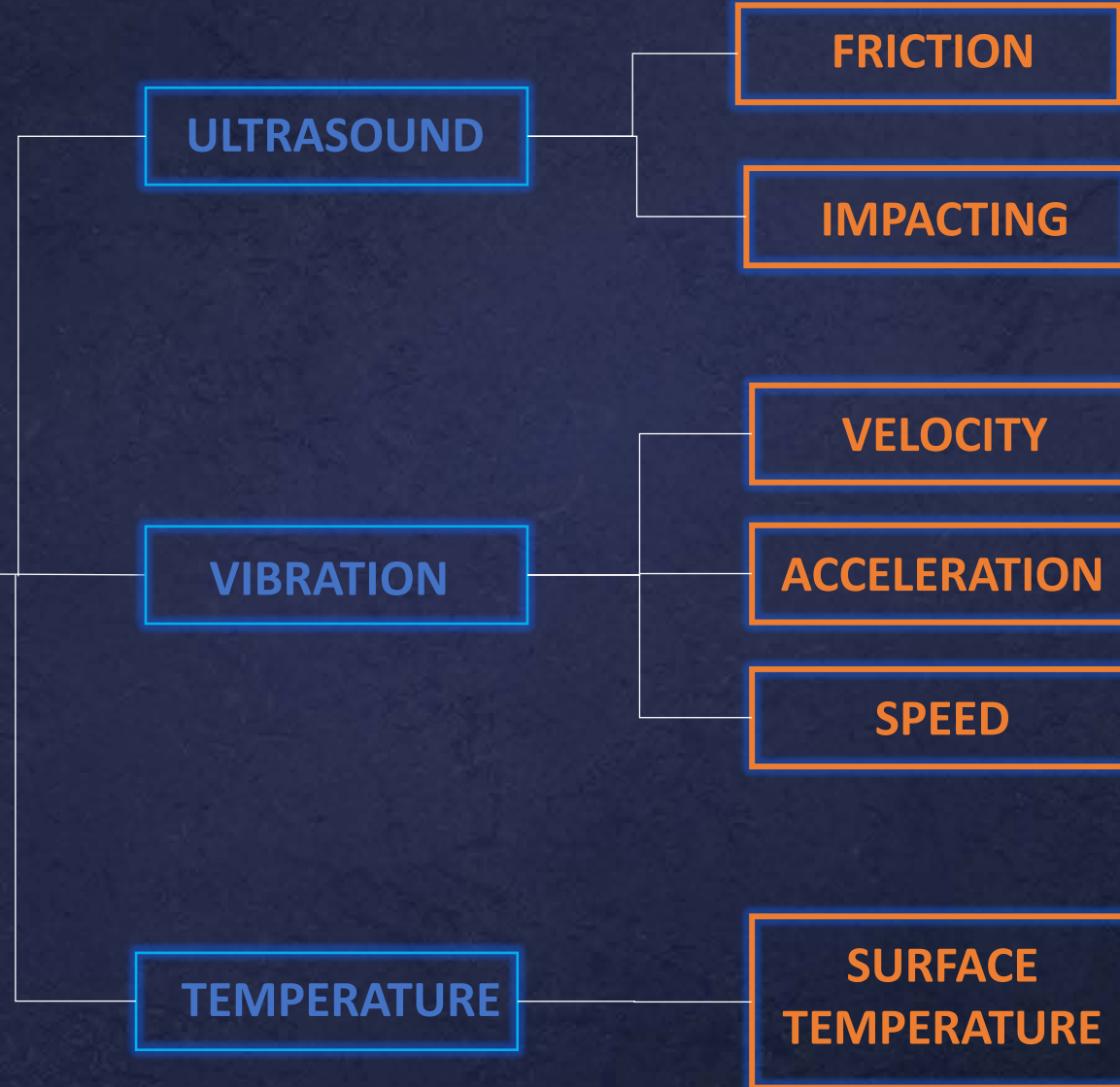
MACHINE FAULTS

- Misalignment
- Mechanical Looseness
 - Imbalance
 - Belt Issues

PRECISION LUBRICATION

- Condition-Based Automatic Lubrication

EXPERIENCE THE FUTURE OF ULTRASOUND SENSING, WHERE SIMPLICITY DOESN'T MEAN A COMPROMISE ON CAPABILITIES



ONTRAK WIRELESS OVERVIEW

ONTRAK BT
EDGE ANALYTIC GATEWAY



UE INSIGHTS
CLOUD OR ON
PREMESIS DASHBOARD
AND ALERTING
PLATFORM

BT-UE
WIRELES SINGLE POINT
LUBRICATOR

950BT
WIRELESS ULTRASOUND, VIBRATION,
SPEED AND TEMPERATURE SENSOR

UE INSIGHTS
(CLOUD OR ON PREMISES)

**ULTRA-TRAK 950BT SENSOR &
BT-UE SINGLE POINT LUBRICATOR**



UP TO 1300 FEET

**ONTRAK BT
GATEWAY**
(UP TO 40 DEVICES PER GATEWAY)



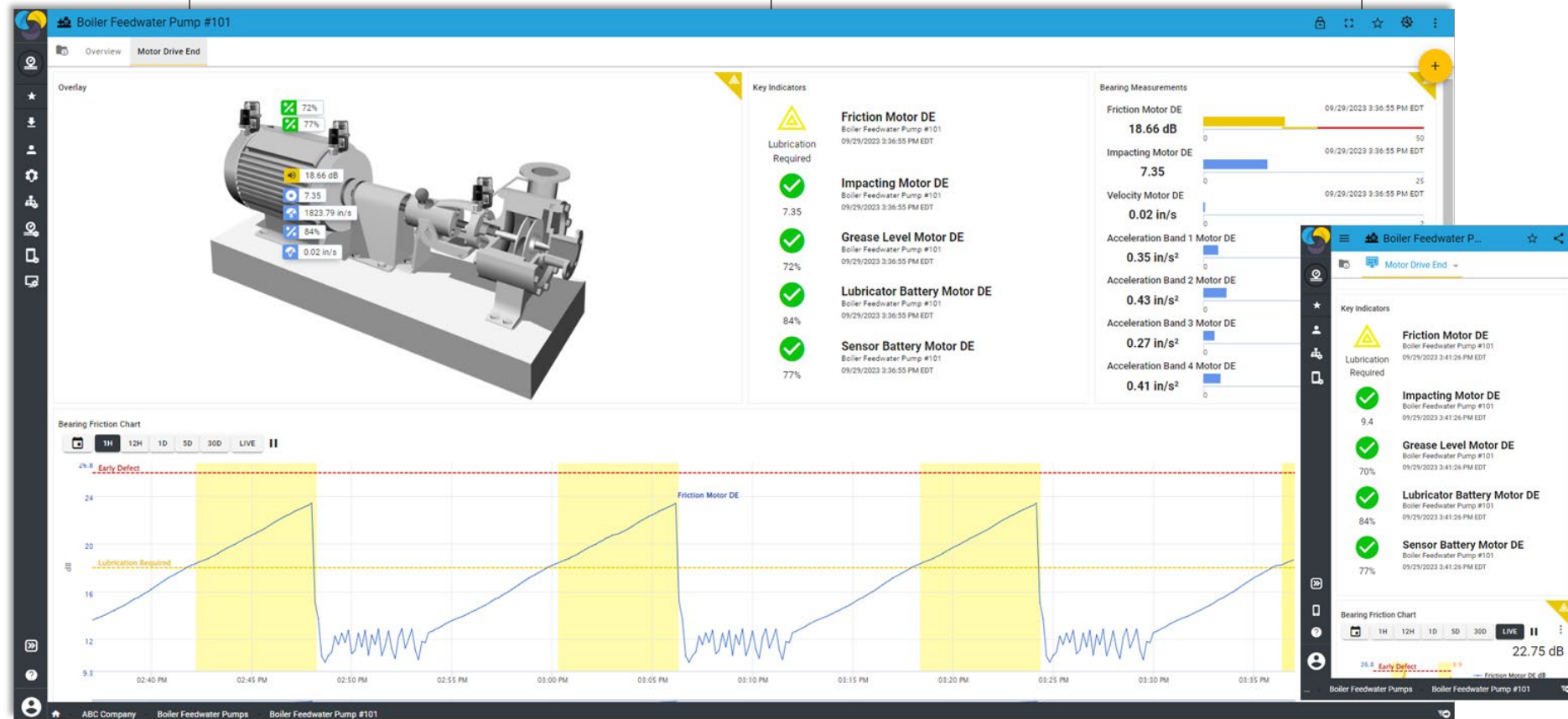
ETHERNET
WI-FI
CELLULAR



throughout your entire organization.

insights for a complete perspective.

identified issues.



**THIS CHANGES
EVERYTHING.
AGAIN**

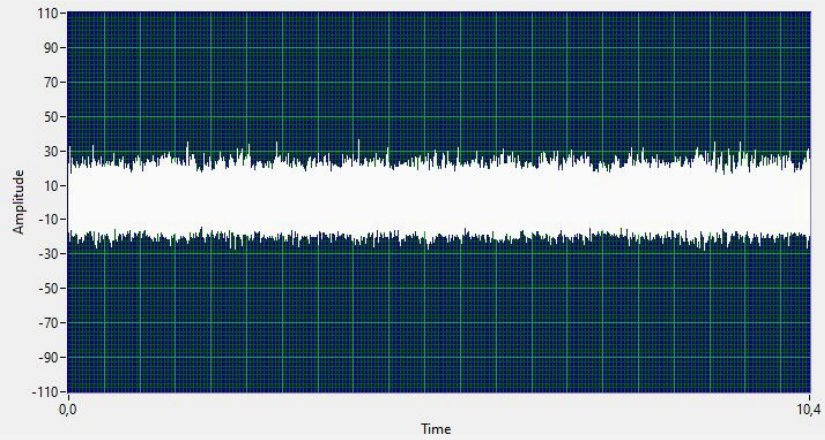


ue
SYSTEMS INC

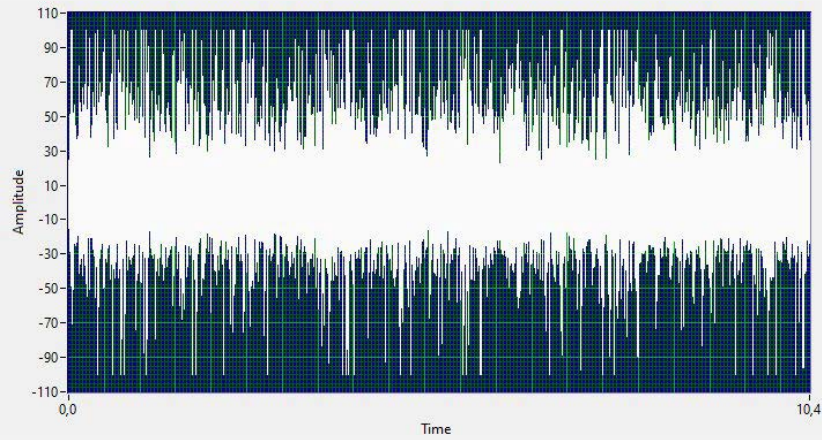


1465 RPM MOTOR 200 kW

BASELINE

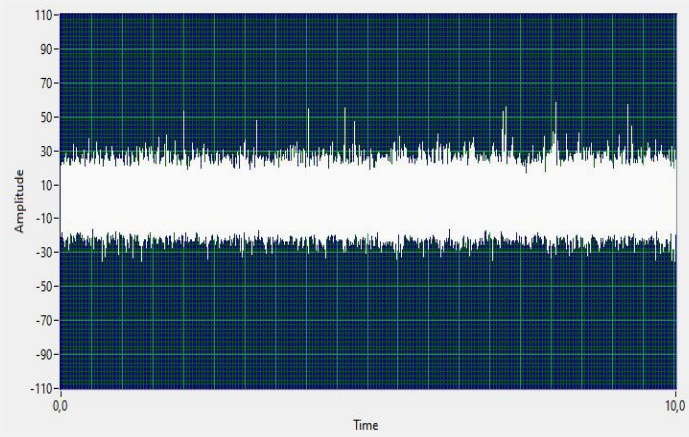


FAULT

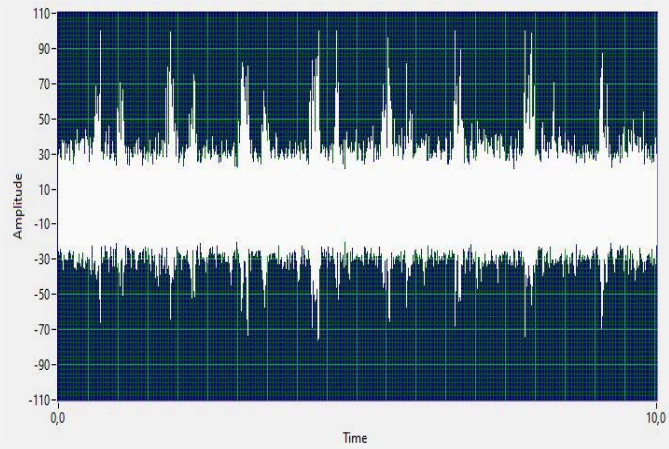


1465/70 RPM GEARBOX

BASELINE

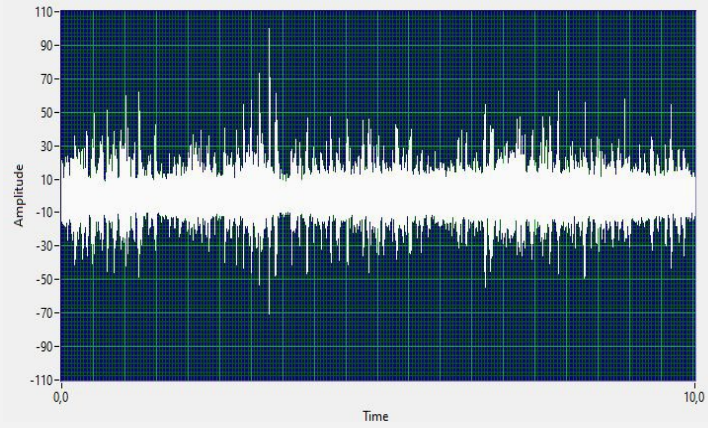


FAULT

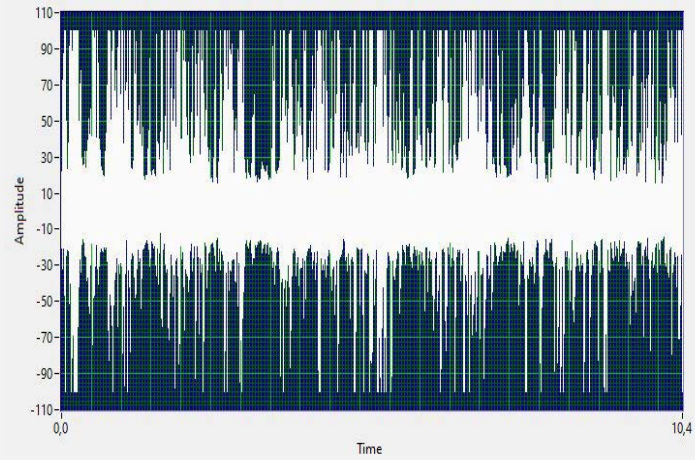


72 RPM BUCKET ELEVATOR

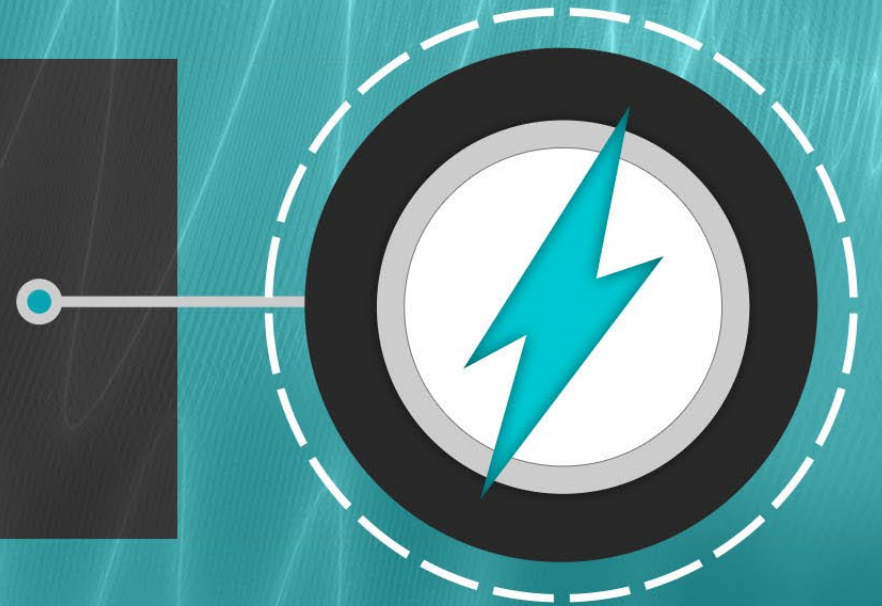
BASELINE



FAULT



ELECTRICAL
APPLICATION



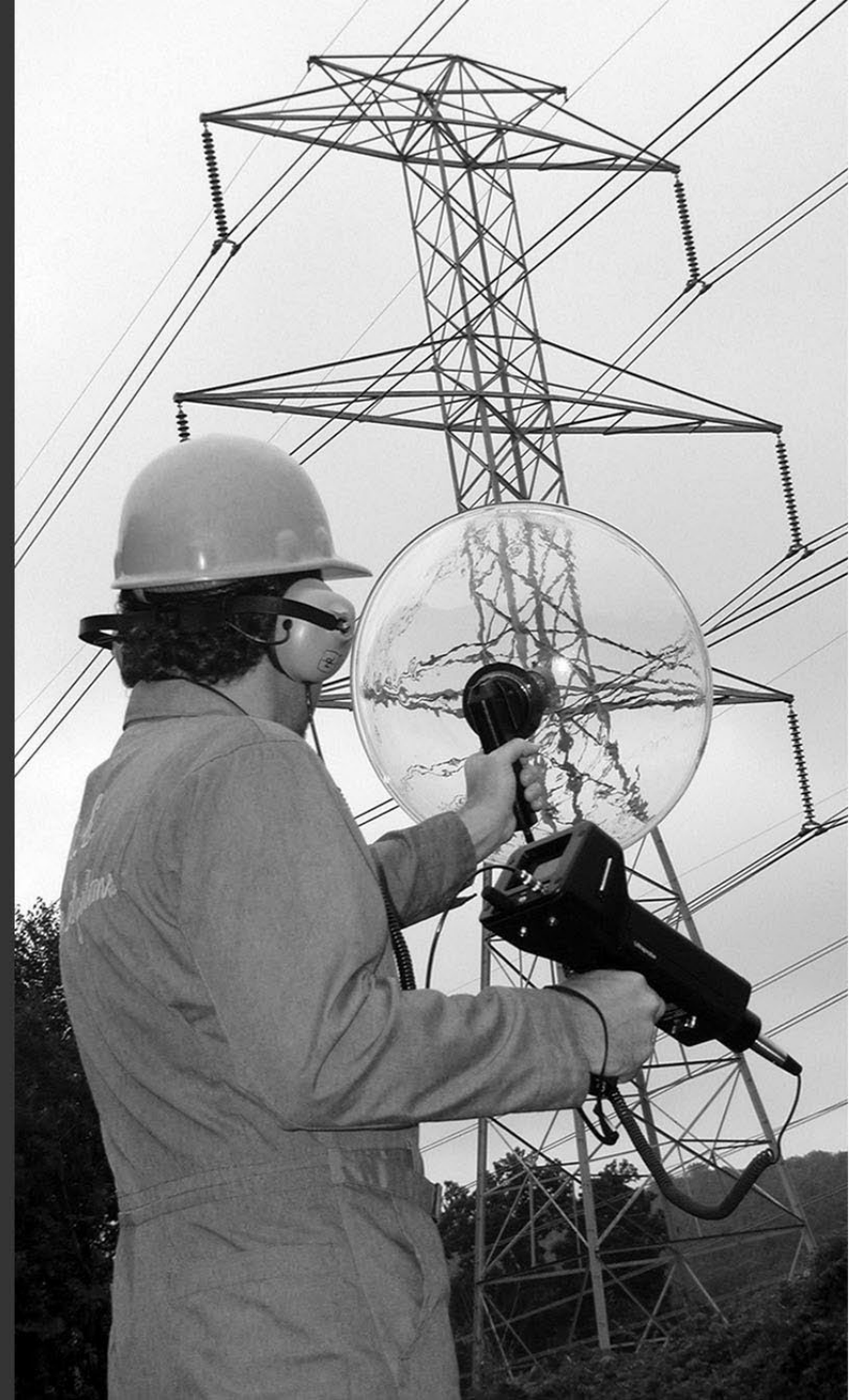
ELECTRICAL INSPECTION

THE ULTRAPROBE WILL FIND EARLY STAGES OF:

- CORONA 
- TRACKING 
- ARCING 
- MECHANICAL LOOSENESS 



*This applies to any type of equipment and can be detected from a distance of up to 30 meters with help of the **ULTRASONIC WAVEFORM CONCENTRATOR*** ▶



ELECTRICAL INSPECTION

There are situations **IR** is difficult to use for getting a visual line.
For **ULTRASOUND** all we need is an open air connection.

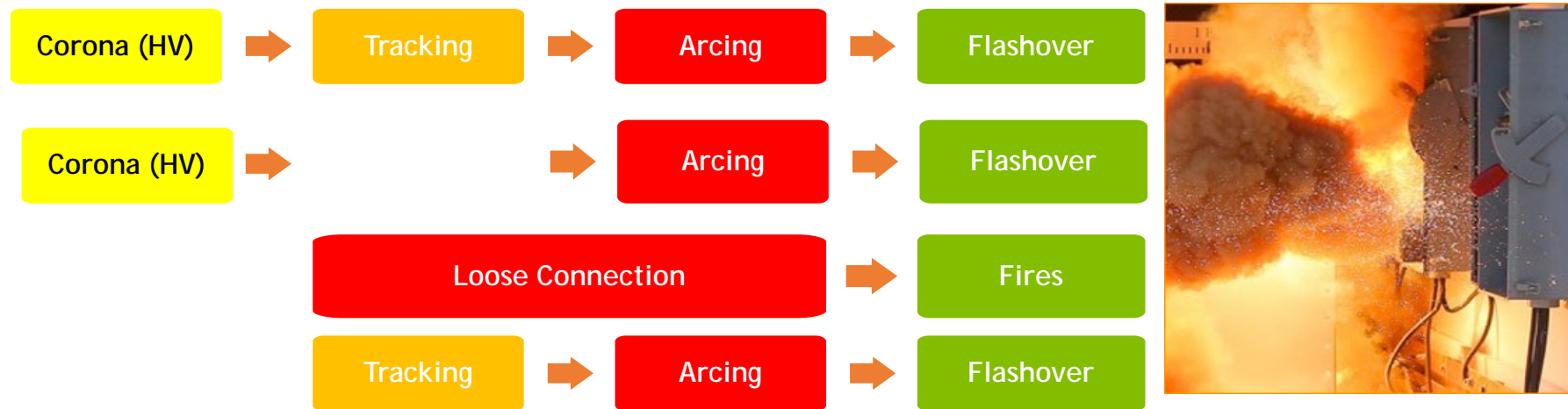
EARLY STAGES OF TRACKING, EVOLVING INTO ARCING.... **INTO CATASTROPHIC FAILURE!**



***EXAMPLE
ENCLOSED TRANSFORMER***



Electrical Flashovers



Current Mitigation actions:

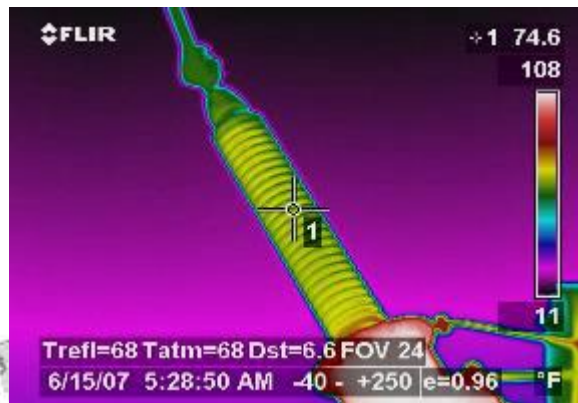
1. Make sure electrical PMs are conducted
2. Utilize thermography if possible to detect hot spots

Electrical inspection using ultrasonic technology is an efficient method of detecting electrical faults in early stages.

HEAT vs SOUND

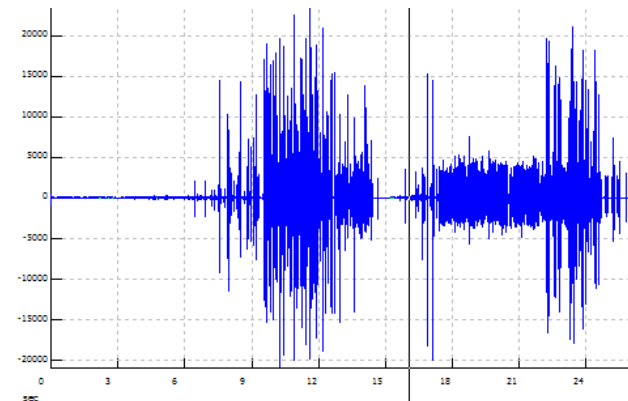
Heat - Thermography

- Resistance Dependent anomalies
- Resistance produces Heat
- Loose Connections Resistance (Heat Generated)
- Arcing
- Enclosed Systems with IR Sight Glass



Sound - Ultrasound

- Voltage Dependent anomalies
- Ionization produces Ultrasound
- Corona
- Tracking
- Arcing
- Enclosed Systems



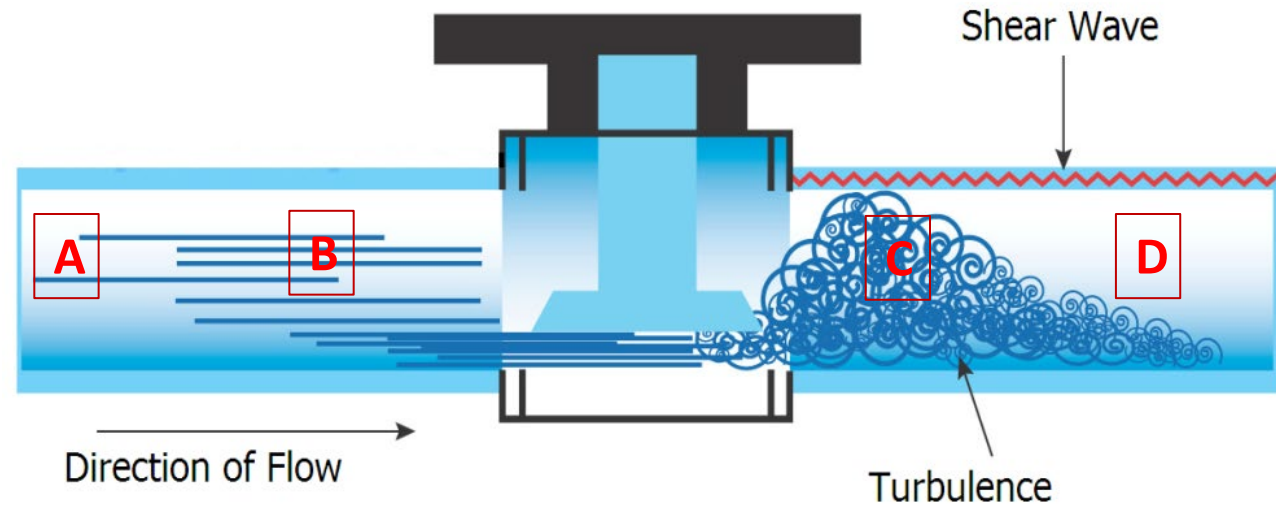


VALVE & STEAM TRAP APPLICATION


Valve INSPECTION

When Inspecting Valves, a Four Point Technique is Utilized Called the "A,B,C,D and Sometimes E Method".

Four Decibel Values are Assessed to Determine the Source of Turbulence.



STEAM TRAP INSPECTION



**CHECK STEAM TRAPS
REGULARLY TO CUT
ENERGY COST &
OPTIMIZE EFFICIENCY
IN THE PRODUCTION
PROCESS**

Steam systems, an inefficient but necessary form of energy

IT'S EXPENSIVE TO BUILD AND OPERATE....

Testing steam traps while in operation:

- TEST FOR CORRECT OPERATION (MODULATING VALVES)
- TEST FOR LEAKAGE WHEN IN CLOSED CONDITION
- FIND OUT FLOW DIRECTION
- DETERMINE LOCATION OF SOUND EMISSION (CONFIRMING DIAGNOSES)
- REPORT THE STEAM LOSS INTO YEARLY COST REPORTING

WORKS FOR ALL DIFFERENT TYPES OF STEAM TRAPS:

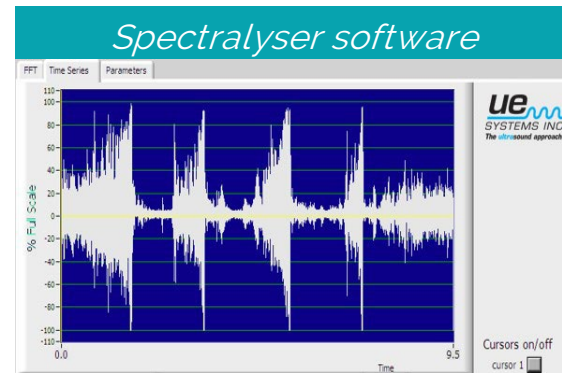
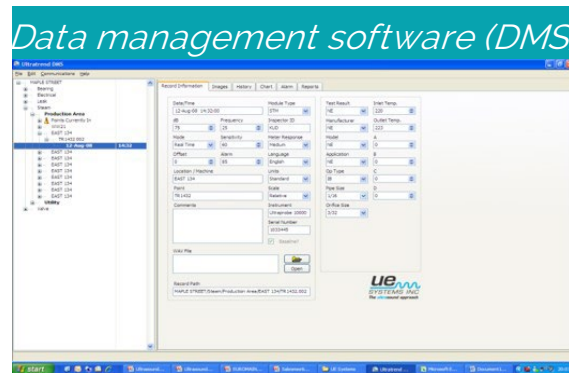
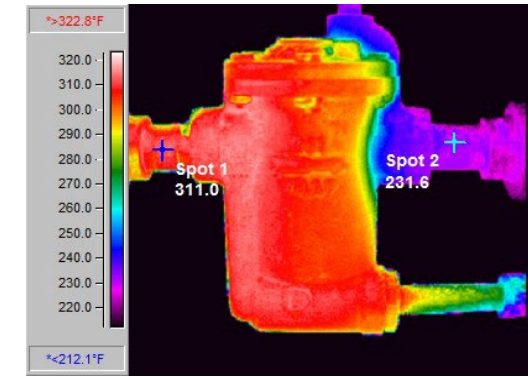
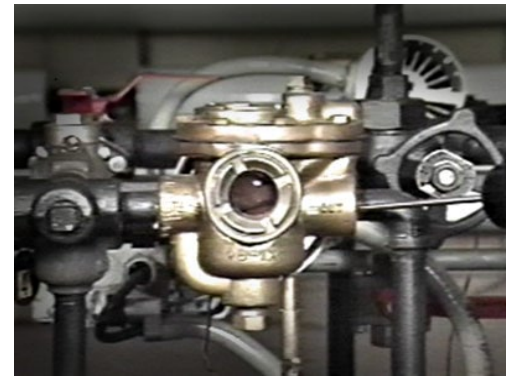
ON/OFF: Inverted bucket, Thermodynamic & Thermostatic valves

CONTINUOUS FLOW: Float & Thermostatic valves

STEAM TRAP INSPECTION

For evaluating steam traps we need **▶ ULTRASOUND & TEMPERATURE**

Analyze the condition and report the yearly losses with our **SOFTWARE** ▼



EXAMPLE ▶



GOOD

BAD

(note the airflow variation)

LEAK DETECTION APPLICATION



ULTRASOUND LEAK DETECTION COVERS A WIDE RANGE OF LEAKS

- Leak Detection is the Foundation of Ultrasonic Technology. Referred to as the “Low Hanging Fruit” of waste identification within facilities today.
- Using Ultrasound to Locate, Measure, Quantify, and Repair Leaks can have an immediate impact on Energy Conservation.

**TAG ALL LEAKS
TO STOP WASTE
AND SAVE MONEY**



AVOID ENERGY LOSS BY FIXING LEAKS

Industry average: 31% of energy use can be avoided by just fixing leaks



EFFICIENCY & SAFETY

Using soap water creates simultaneously a safety hazard & extra work



COMPRESSED AIR LEAK SURVEYS

Report on cost estimation per leak and demonstrate the carbon footprint reduction.



AIR LEAK DETECTION USING ULTRASOUND?





LEAK DETECTION

WHY LEAK DETECTION?

ECONOMICS:

Leaks cost money



ENVIRONMENT:

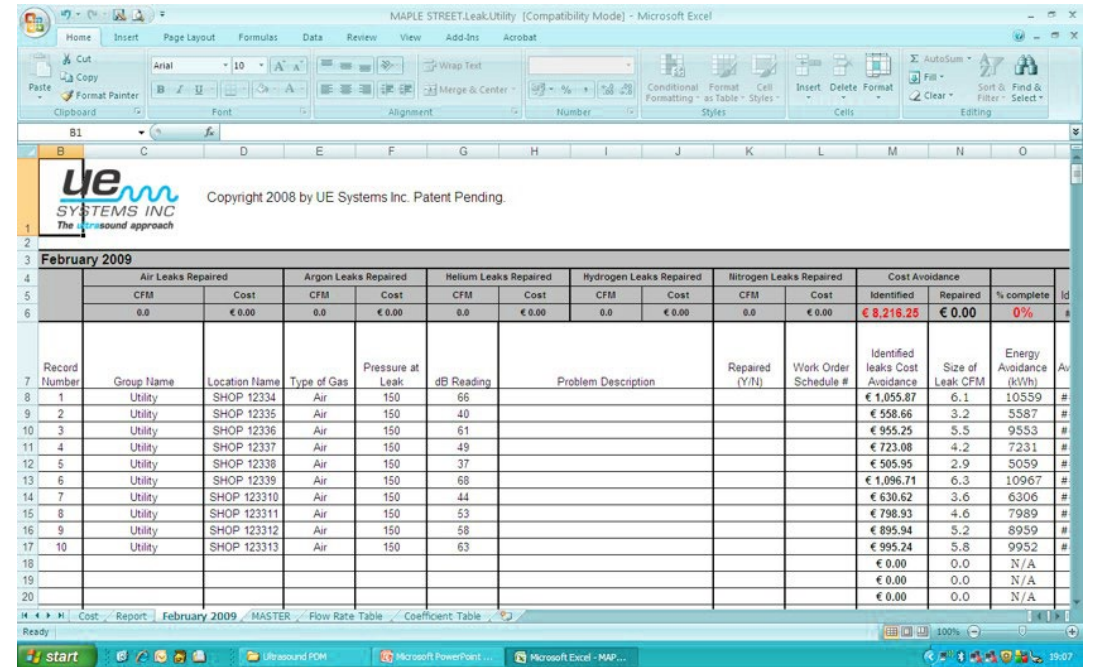
CO2 reduction & specialty gasses

SAFETY:

Flammable gasses

Our digital Ultraprobes can report the cost per leak!

FIND IT ► **TAG, RECORD & PICTURE** ► **REPORT!**



MAPLE STREET,LeakUtility [Compatibility Mode] - Microsoft Excel

Copyright 2008 by UE Systems Inc. Patent Pending.

February 2009

| | | Air Leaks Repaired | | Argon Leaks Repaired | | Helium Leaks Repaired | | Hydrogen Leaks Repaired | | Nitrogen Leaks Repaired | | Cost Avoidance | | % complete |
|---------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------|------------|
| | | CFM | Cost | CFM | Cost | CFM | Cost | CFM | Cost | CFM | Cost | Identified | Repaired | |
| | | 0.0 | € 0.00 | 0.0 | € 0.00 | 0.0 | € 0.00 | 0.0 | € 0.00 | 0.0 | € 0.00 | € 8,216.25 | € 0.00 | 0% |
| Record Number | Group Name | Location Name | Type of Gas | Pressure at Leak | dB Reading | Problem Description | Repaired (Y/N) | Work Order Schedule # | Identified leaks Cost Avoidance | Size of Leak CFM | Energy Avoidance (kWh) | Av | | |
| 1 | Utility | SHOP 12334 | Air | 150 | 66 | | | | € 1,055.87 | 6.1 | 10559 | # | | |
| 2 | Utility | SHOP 12335 | Air | 150 | 40 | | | | € 558.66 | 3.2 | 5587 | # | | |
| 3 | Utility | SHOP 12336 | Air | 150 | 61 | | | | € 955.25 | 5.5 | 9553 | # | | |
| 4 | Utility | SHOP 12337 | Air | 150 | 49 | | | | € 723.08 | 4.2 | 7231 | # | | |
| 5 | Utility | SHOP 12338 | Air | 150 | 37 | | | | € 505.95 | 2.9 | 5059 | # | | |
| 6 | Utility | SHOP 12339 | Air | 150 | 68 | | | | € 1,096.71 | 6.3 | 10967 | # | | |
| 7 | Utility | SHOP 123310 | Air | 150 | 44 | | | | € 630.62 | 3.6 | 6306 | # | | |
| 8 | Utility | SHOP 123311 | Air | 150 | 53 | | | | € 798.93 | 4.6 | 7989 | # | | |
| 9 | Utility | SHOP 123312 | Air | 150 | 58 | | | | € 895.94 | 5.2 | 8959 | # | | |
| 10 | Utility | SHOP 123313 | Air | 150 | 63 | | | | € 995.24 | 5.8 | 9952 | # | | |
| | | | | | | | | | € 0.00 | 0.0 | N/A | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | € 0.00 | 0.0 | N/A | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | € 0.00 | 0.0 | N/A | | | |

► THERE IS A FREE APP FOR THAT



SHOWING ROI

| Images | Date | Survey Name | Location Name | Gas | Distance | dB | Leak Size (CFM) | Serial # | Tag # | Repaired | Severity | Leak Cost | Energy/Emissions Avoidance | | | |
|--------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------|----------|----|-----------------|----------|-------|----------|----------|--------------|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Energy (kWh) | CO2 (lb) | NOx (lb) | SO2 (lb) |
| | 2/20/2023, 4:39:44 PM | VT 102 | UTILITY | Air | 5.00 | 19 | 0.28 | AC13U131 | | | Minor | \$ 2,934.33 | 489 | 223 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2/20/2023, 4:50:25 PM | VT 101 | UTILITY | Air | 10.00 | 35 | 1.31 | AC13U131 | | | Moderate | \$ 13,563.71 | 2,261 | 1,031 | 1 | 0 |
| | 2/20/2023, 1:13:11 PM | NGP002 | UTILITY | Air | 2.00 | 62 | 2.41 | AC13U131 | | ✓ | Major | \$ 24,980.29 | 4,163 | 1,898 | 2 | 0 |
| | 2/20/2023, 1:03:34 PM | LTDS BLOWER LINE | UTILITY | Air | 10.00 | 49 | 2.78 | AC13U131 | | ✓ | Major | \$ 28,801.60 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | 2/20/2023, 1:04:10 PM | LTDS BLOWER LINE | UTILITY | Air | 10.00 | 51 | 3.23 | AC13U131 | | ✓ | Major | \$ 33,508.99 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | 2/20/2023, 1:15:55 PM | ACP008 | UTILITY | Air | 2.00 | 69 | 3.71 | AC13U131 | | ✓ | Major | \$ 38,539.96 | 4,800 | 2,189 | 2 | 0 |
| | 2/20/2023, 12:34:41 PM | NITROGEN LEAK | UTILITY | Air | 10.00 | 62 | 6.28 | AC13U131 | | ✓ | Major | \$ 65,129.57 | 5,585 | 2,547 | 2 | 0 |
| | 2/20/2023, 12:56:38 PM | MAIN STEAMLINE SRS | UTILITY | Other | 100.00 | 8 | 2.64 | AC13U131 | | | Moderate | \$ 13,878.52 | 6,423 | 2,929 | 3 | 0 |
| | 2/20/2023, 1:16:47 PM | NGP002 | UTILITY | NITROGEN | 2.00 | 64 | 2.72 | AC13U131 | | ✓ | Major | \$ 28,614.92 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | 2/20/2023, 1:12:51 PM | NGP002 | UTILITY | NITROGEN | 2.00 | 70 | 3.90 | AC13U131 | | ✓ | Major | \$ 41,028.67 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | 2/20/2023, 5:05:53 PM | ADL GAS LINE LEAK | UTILITY | Argon | 10.00 | 55 | 4.15 | AC13U131 | | ✓ | Major | \$ 54,467.16 | 10,855 | 4,950 | 5 | 1 |

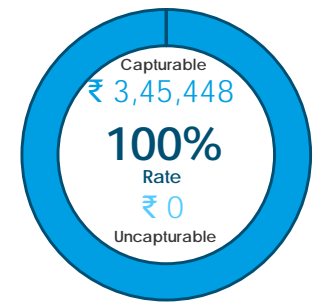
Cost - INR

| Survey Name | Year | Repaired | Not Repaired |
|-------------|------|----------|--------------|
| AC13U131 | 2023 | 1,90,960 | 13,564 |
| AC13U131 | 2023 | 2,934 | 13,879 |
| AC13U131 | 2023 | 69,644 | 13,564 |
| AC13U131 | 2023 | 54,467 | 13,879 |

| Survey Name | Year |
|-------------|---------|
| AC13U131 | #VALUE! |

| Date | Month |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 2/20/2023, 1:03:34 ... | 2/20/2023, 1:03:34 ... |
| 2/20/2023, 1:04:10 ... | 2/20/2023, 1:04:10 ... |
| 2/20/2023, 1:12:51 ... | 2/20/2023, 1:12:51 ... |
| 2/20/2023, 1:13:11 ... | 2/20/2023, 1:13:11 ... |

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Energy/Emissions Avoidance

| | Energy (kWh) | CO2 (lb) | NOx (lb) | SO2 (lb) |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Not Repaired | 2,750 | 1,254 | 1 | 0 |
| Repaired | 31,827 | 14,513 | 14 | 2 |
| Total | 34,576 | 15,767 | 15 | 2 |

73% Complete
8 Repaired
11 Total

Major: 8
Moderate: 2
Minor: 1

Air: 7
NITROGEN: 2
Argon: 1
Other: 1

Identified CFM Total

| Type of Gas | Not Repaired | Repaired | Total |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Air | 1.6 | 18.4 | 20.0 |
| Other | 2.6 | | 2.6 |
| NITROGEN | | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| Argon | | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Total | 4.2 | 29.2 | 33.4 |

Case Study 3 Food Processing Plant



- Industry: Food Processing Plant
- No. of compressors: 11 Compressors
- No of Leaks: 206 Leaks
- Energy Cost: 0.3 AED/KWH
- Pressure: 7 Bar
- Operation: 365 Days/Yr
- Job Duration: 4 Days, 6 Hours/Day
- Savings (ROI): **409,876 SAR**

| Record Number | Air Leaks Repaired | | Cost Avoidance | | | NO Identified | SO ₂ Identified | Identified LPM Total | Identified Leaks Cost Avoidance | Size of Leak (LPM) | Energy Avoidance (kWh) |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | LPM | Cost | Identified | Repaired | % Complete | | | | | | |
| | g.s | g.s.s | \$ | \$ | % | | | | | | |
| | | | \$112,295.57 | \$0.00 | 0% | 1894289 | 6947279 | 26269.9 | | | |
| | Group Name | Location Name | Type of Gas | Pressure at Leak | dB Reading | Hours Per Day | Days Per Year | Repair Difficulty | | | |
| 1 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 55 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$463.75 | 108.5 | 6625 |
| 2 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 41 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$307.34 | 71.9 | 4391 |
| 3 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 43 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$328.54 | 76.9 | 4693 |
| 4 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 59 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$511.66 | 119.7 | 7309 |
| 5 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 54 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$451.98 | 105.7 | 6457 |
| 6 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 55 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$463.75 | 108.5 | 6625 |
| 7 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 51 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$417.21 | 97.6 | 5960 |
| 8 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 55 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$463.75 | 108.5 | 6625 |
| 9 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 48 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$383.25 | 89.7 | 5475 |
| 10 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 53 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$440.30 | 103.0 | 6290 |
| 11 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 61 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$536.11 | 125.4 | 7659 |
| 12 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 66 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$598.64 | 140.0 | 8552 |
| 13 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 54 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$451.98 | 105.7 | 6457 |
| 14 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 65 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$585.98 | 137.1 | 8371 |
| 15 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 66 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$598.64 | 140.0 | 8552 |
| 16 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 68 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$624.20 | 146.0 | 8917 |
| 17 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 72 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$676.22 | 158.2 | 9660 |
| 18 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 72 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$676.22 | 158.2 | 9660 |
| 19 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 59 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$511.66 | 119.7 | 7309 |
| 20 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 51 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$417.21 | 97.6 | 5960 |
| 21 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 44 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$339.29 | 79.4 | 4847 |
| 22 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 23 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$136.79 | 32.0 | 1954 |
| 23 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 29 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$189.24 | 44.3 | 2709 |
| 24 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 62 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$548.46 | 128.3 | 7835 |
| 25 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 38 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$276.32 | 64.6 | 3947 |
| 26 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 67 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$611.38 | 143.0 | 8734 |
| 27 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 67 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$611.38 | 143.0 | 8734 |
| 28 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 50 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$405.80 | 94.9 | 5797 |
| 29 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 48 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$383.25 | 89.7 | 5475 |
| 30 | compressors | COMP ROO | Air | 7 | 56 | 24 | 365 | 1 | \$475.60 | 111.3 | 6794 |



MAESTRO

One Technology cannot do everything, while successful integration between different technologies will give you a clear picture and high confidence level before taking the action

using the right technology in the right time will lead you to take the right action

Thank you

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Thank you

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