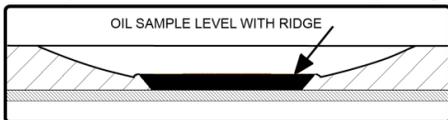


Lubricheck Instructions

- 1. Do NOT put oil on sensor BEFORE turning on the unit.** Make sure the sensor is clean & dry. (see no. 8 below)
- 2. Select engine type.** GAS for gas engines, and DSL for diesel engines.
- 3. Place unit on flat surface, slide power switch to “ON” position.** (If only red LED #10 blinks, replace batteries).
- 4. Wait 4 seconds** for #1 & 10 LEDs to blink. (If 7-8-9 LEDs light up, re-clean sensor).
- 5. Do not test hot oil*.** Put several drops of oil on the sensor until it is **level with the top of the ridge, as shown below.** Be careful not to scratch the sensor, or spill oil in switch openings.



- 6. Push test button BRIEFLY.** All LEDs light. One will remain blinking, indicating oil quality. **Never hold down test button.**
- 7. Turn off power switch.** Record result.
- 8. Clean sensor well.** It is important that the sensor is clean & dry. Testing with a dirty or oily sensor will give bad results, and may rate bad oil as OK. **Use cotton terrycloth, soft tissue like soft toilet paper, microfiber, or cotton swabs.** Press firmly with a twisting motion to remove oil between the rings and from around the edge. You may moisten the rag with few drops of gas.

Oil Quality Ratings

Green	1-7	Excellent/good oil quality
Yellow	8-9	Fair oil quality
Red	10 –slow flash	Recommend oil change
Red	10 –fast flash	Recommend engine check

* **Temperature: For best results, oil and Lubricheck temperature should be close to the same, between 32 and 105 F. (0 to 40C)**

How Does Lubricheck Work?

The Lubricheck primarily reacts to the increase in acidity of oil. (The TBN number.) As the oil degrades it becomes more acidic, and will begin to pit metal engine parts. The red LED #10 reading **usually** means the level of acid in the oil has reached a maximum acceptable level, and the oil should be changed. However, other contaminants like dirt, soot, water, anti-freeze and metal particles also influence the reading. **Water or anti-freeze in the oil may indicate** a bad seal or head gasket. **Metal particles result** from unusual wear of bearings, pistons, rings, etc. **Excessive Carbon or Soot** may be caused by poor compression & excessive blow-by. **Fuel** will dilute the oil and may give an artificially good oil quality reading. **If oil quality does not drop as expected over time, or seems to improve, check engine for fuel leaks.** (Try a drop of oil on paper. Look for a grey ring). If a significantly worse oil rating than expected is displayed, we recommend having the engine checked, or send a sample to an oil lab for analysis.

Lubricheck Trouble Shooting

Only #10 blinks when I turn on the unit: Low battery warning. Replace batteries with 2 type CR2016.

LED #7-8-9 flash in series: Dirty sensor, or you added oil before turning on the power switch.

My old oil tests like new: The sensor was not cleaned well before the test, or your oil may not be as bad as you think. Some oil can last over 10,000 miles

My results are inconsistent: Make sure oil is level with top of ridge. Sensor must be WELL CLEANED.

Visit us at www.lubricheck.com
for added technical information