



What's inside that counts...

伝統と革新

Differentiating quality oil filters from imposters:

Factors

There are several factors that determine the working life of an oil filter, but of particular importance are:

- the absorption capacity of an oil filter;
- the ability to maintain cleaning efficiency;
- the effective filtration of particles without restricting oil flow.

All aspects are crucial to engine performance, and minimized wear of moving engine parts. Effective filtration is achieved by maximizing the filtration media area within the limited filter dimensions, specified by the OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer).

Material

The filtration media used in an oil filter ultimately determines the quality. The absorption capacity of a cheap filter significantly differs from a modern filter with advanced filtration media.

Bypass valve

Oil filters are equipped with a bypass valve, which acts to relieve excess oil pressure (without filtering the oil) in two instances: at low temperatures when the oil is thick, and in the case of the filter media being clogged.

A premium filter has the ability to provide the highest level of cleaning efficiency within the OEM's service interval (up to 15 000km) – optimizing the filtration speed and absorption capacity.

Whilst looking good on the outside, a cheap filter will clog easily, and utilize the bypass valve for the majority of the service interval – essentially making the oil filter redundant in it's ability to effectively collect particles that are detrimental to the vehicle's engine.

So don't be fooled by good looks – choose a premium oil filter that matches the quality of your preferred lubricant – choose TOTACHI®.



5,5x1x80x2=880 cm²
Modern Material
 Dust Capacity=+30%
 Cleaning Capacity=880x1,3=1200

PERFECT UP TO 15000 KM

4,7x0,7x60x2=400 cm²
Cheap Material
 Dust Capacity=1
 Cleaning Capacity=400x1=400

DEAD LINE 5000 KM



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