

Classification for

Rationalized range of lubricants for machine tool application

Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Petroleum Standards Policy Committee (PTC/-) to Technical Committee PTC/7, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Ball and Roller Bearing Manufacturers' Association
- British Coal Corporation
- British Fluid Power Association
- British Gear Association
- British Lubricants Federation Ltd.
- British Railways Board
- British Steel plc
- Department of Transport
- Electricity Industry in UK
- Engineering Equipment and Materials Users' Association
- Institute of Petroleum
- London Regional Transport
- Ministry of Defence

The following body was also represented in the drafting of the standard, through subcommittees and panels:

Advanced Manufacturing Technology Research Institute

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Petroleum Standards Policy Committee, was published under the authority of the Standards Board and comes into effect on 31 March 1992

© BSI 10-1999

First published May 1974
Second edition July 1982
Third edition March 1992

The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:
Committee reference PTC/7
Draft for comment 90/57039 DC

ISBN 0 580 20392 1

Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date	Comments

Contents

	Page
Committees responsible	Inside front cover
Foreword	ii
1 Scope	1
2 Classification	1
3 Designation	1
Appendix A Viscosity ranges of the viscosity grades mentioned in this classification	4
Table 1 — Rationalized range of lubricants for machine tools	2
Table 2 — Viscosity ranges	4
Publication(s) referred to	Inside back cover

Foreword

This British Standard has been prepared under the direction of the Petroleum Standards Policy Committee. It supersedes BS 5063:1982, which is withdrawn. It has been prepared to meet the needs of machine tool manufacturers and users by providing a classification of lubricants according to type. This classification does not include specifications for the lubricants but indications are given of some properties that should be given special consideration in relation to each class of lubricant.

When selecting lubricants for inclusion in this classification, particular attention was given to the need to rationalize the number of categories of lubricants; consequently some lubricants that may be required for special applications have not been included. The fact that a particular lubricant cannot be fitted into the classification should therefore not be taken to imply that it is unsuitable for its customary application.

The classes of lubricant, class designation and applications adopted in the 1982 edition were technically identical with the corresponding classes listed in ISO 3498:1979. ISO 3498:1979 has been withdrawn and replaced by ISO/TR 3498:1986.

This revision of BS 5063 has adopted those classes designated in ISO/TR 3498:1986 that are appropriate for use in the United Kingdom and includes additional classes that are considered necessary to meet the needs of the United Kingdom.

The table below lists the new class designations; the corresponding designations used previously are shown alongside where appropriate.

New class designation	Previous class designation
AN	—
CKB	CB
CKC	CC
FC	FC
FD	—
G	G
GS	—
HM	HM
HFA	—
HV	—
HG	HG
HGC	—
XM	XM

CAUTION. In relation to potential health hazards and to precautions recommended for persons regularly in contact with mineral oils over long periods, attention is drawn to the following.

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 1988

The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974

HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits

Environmental Health Guidelines EH40

MC (B5) Skin cancer caused by oil

MC (B6) Save your skin. Occupational Contact Dermatitis

MC (B9) Save your skin. Advice to Employers

MC (B10) Save your skin. Wear Gloves