



BSI Standards Publication

Lubricants — Determination of tribological quantities for oils and greases — Tribological test in the translatory oscillation apparatus

National foreword

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*Lubrifiants — Détermination de quantités tribologiques d'huiles et de
graisses — Essais tribologiques dans l'appareil translation-oscillation*





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ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum and related products from synthetic or biological origin*.

Introduction

Liquid lubricants (oils) and consistent lubricants (greases) reduce friction and wear and/or prevent adhesive wear (scuffing, galling). In order to establish the tribological profile of a lubricant adequate tribometric, test methods are required. The test method described in this document can be regarded as an evaluation tool for the determination of the lubricant-related contribution to friction, wear, load carrying capacity and extreme pressure behaviour.

This test method is dedicated to a translatory oscillation apparatus which is fully computer controlled.

This test method harmonizes the following national test methods using the ball-on-disk contact geometry:

- a) DIN 51834-2^[1] (oil, coefficient of friction and wear);
- b) ASTM D6425^[2] (oil, coefficient of friction and wear);
ASTM D7421^[4] (oil, pass load/O.K. load);
ASTM D5706^[6] (grease, pass load/O.K. load);
ASTM D5707^[8] (grease, coefficient of friction and wear);
- c) SH/T 0721^[9] (grease, coefficient of friction and wear);
SH/T 0784^[7] (grease, pass load/O.K. load);
NB SH/T 0847^[3] (oil, coefficient of friction and wear);
NB/SH/T 0882^[5] (oil, pass load/O.K. load).

The harmonization is also related to the use of only one type of cleaning solvent.

Users of this test method should determine whether the results obtained from this method correlate with field performance or other applications.

It is the responsibility of the operator to ensure that all local legislative and statutory requirements are met.

