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Petroleum products and lubricants — Determination of rust-prevention characteristics of lubricating greases —

Part 1: Dynamic wet conditions

Produits pétroliers et lubrifiants — Détermination des caractéristiques antirouille des graisses lubrifiantes —

Partie 1: Conditions dynamiques humides

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum and related products, fuels and lubricants from natural or synthetic sources*.

This first edition of ISO 11007-1, together with ISO/TS 11007-2, cancels and replaces ISO 11007:1997, which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— the document has been divided in two parts: part 1 on dynamic wet conditions and part 2 specifying the method with water wash-out;

— other water types and user-specified solutions have been introduced to the test procedure.

A list of all parts in the ISO 11007 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

ISO 6743-9 classifies greases according to their conditions of use. The complete designation of a grease comprises of the ISO sign, the letter L (lubricant, industrial oils and related products), the letter X for the grease family, four symbols related to the conditions of use, and the NLGI consistency number. The third symbol is related to the ability of the grease to ensure satisfactory lubrication in presence of water and provide an adequate corrosion protection level.

The symbol 3 is a combination of the rust protection level evaluated using this document and of the level of resistance to water contamination using the water washout test according to ISO 11009.

The purpose of this document is to prescribe a method for the evaluation of the corrosion protection properties of lubricating grease in dynamic wet conditions. This test method is commonly known as Emcor [1)] test in the industry.

Greases are specified in ISO 12924.

A rolling bearing grease may be not suitable to lubricate plain bearings or gears.

1) Emcor stands for Emulsion corrosion.

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Petroleum products and lubricants — Determination of rust-prevention characteristics of lubricating greases —

Part 1: Dynamic wet conditions

WARNING — The use of this document can involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This document does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of users of this document to take appropriate measures to ensure the safety and health of personnel prior to the application of the document, and to determine the applicability of any other restrictions for this purpose.

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of the rust prevention characteristics of lubricating grease under dynamic wet conditions.

This test method is used to assess the ability of a grease to prevent corrosion in rolling bearings operated in presence of water, synthetic sea water or any industrial aqueous pollutant.

NOTE For the purposes of this document, the term "% (*m*/*m*)" is used to represent the mass fraction.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 15, *Rolling bearings — Radial bearings — Boundary dimensions, general plan*

ISO 648, *Laboratory glassware — Single-volume pipettes*

ISO 1998-1, *Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 1: Raw materials and products*

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

ISO 3838, *Crude petroleum and liquid or solid petroleum products — Determination of density or relative density — Capillary-stoppered pyknometer and graduated bicapillary pyknometer methods*

ISO 7120, *Petroleum products and lubricants — Petroleum oils and other fluids — Determination of rust-preventing characteristics in the presence of water*

ISO 23572, *Petroleum products — Lubricating greases — Sampling of greases*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 1998-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

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3.1
corrosion
chemical reaction on metal surfaces, when (rolling bearing) steel is in contact with moisture, e. g. water or acid, that causes oxidation of surfaces

4 Principle

A test portion of grease is run in a specialized and carefully cleaned test rig under specified conditions, after introduction of an aqueous test fluid (distilled water, synthetic sea water, sodium chloride solution, user-specified solutions), for a period of approximately a week with a predetermined sequence of running and stopping. At the end of the test period, the apparatus is dismantled and the condition of the outer ring track of the bearing is examined and rated according to the degree of corrosion.

5 Sampling

Unless otherwise specified, sampling shall be conducted in accordance with ISO 23572. The sample shall be evaluated on a representative portion. Any drum, barrel, tanker compartment or any type of container delivered to the end user may be sampled and analysed at the discretion of the purchaser.

6 Apparatus and materials

6.1 Test bearings, double-row self-aligning ball bearings conforming to 1306 K of ISO 15 with a steel cage or polyamide cage, specially inspected and packed to prevent rust.

6.2 Test rig, as specified in Annex A.

6.3 Oven, capable of maintaining a temperature of 90 °C ± 2 °C to dry the bearing.

6.4 Dentist's mirror, no magnification.

6.5 Pipette, conforming to ISO 648, capacity of 10 ml.

6.6 Tweezers, to hold the bearings.

6.7 Cloth, absorbent, lint free.

6.8 Protective gloves, smooth, clean polyvinyl chloride (PVC), or polyethylene, or nitrile, or latex.

6.9 Filter paper, any suitable absorbent grade.

6.10 Tong, stainless steel or aluminium with covered forceps.

7 Reagents

Use only reagents of recognized analytical grade.

7.1 Wash solvent, consisting of low-sulfur, low aromatic, low volatility hydrocarbon.

NOTE White spirit according to BS 245 or mineral spirit according to ASTM D235 (all classes) are suitable.

7.2 Water, conforming to grade 3 of ISO 3696, as wash solvent.

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