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Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Family H (Hydraulic systems) — Specifications for hydraulic fluids in categories HETG, HEPG, HEES and HEPR

Lubrifiants, huiles industrielles et produits connexes (classe L) — Famille H (Systèmes hydrauliques) — Spécifications applicables aux fluides hydrauliques des catégories HETG, HEPG, HEES et HEPR

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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 document 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).

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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*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Classifications and specifications*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 15380:2016), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— addition of Clauses 3 and 6;

— deletion of Annexes B and C;

— updating of the environmental requirements for environmentally acceptable products;

— precision with respect to the stage of the filterability tests, wet and dry.

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

The specifications for hydraulic fluids based upon mineral oils (H) are described in ISO 11158 and the specifications for fire-resistant hydraulic fluids (HF) are given in ISO 12922. This document gives specifications for environmentally acceptable hydraulic fluids (HE). These fluids are biodegradable and have a low eco-toxicity. They are designed to minimize the impact upon the environment in the event of a leak or spill.

Table A.1 contains guidelines for changing fluids from mineral-based oils to environmentally acceptable fluids.

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Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Family H (Hydraulic systems) — Specifications for hydraulic fluids in categories HETG, HEPG, HEES and HEPR

1 Scope

This document specifies the requirements for environmentally acceptable hydraulic fluids and is intended for hydraulic systems, particularly hydraulic fluid power systems. The purpose of this document is to provide guidance and requirements for suppliers and users of environmentally acceptable hydraulic fluids, and for the direction of original equipment manufacturers of hydraulic systems.

This document stipulates the requirements for environmentally acceptable hydraulic fluids at the time of delivery.

Classification of fluids used in hydraulic application is defined in ISO 6743-4. This document encompasses the four categories of environmentally acceptable fluids covered by ISO 6743-4, namely HETG (triglycerides), HEPG (polyglycols), HEES (synthetic esters) and HEPR (polyalphaolefins and other synthetic hydrocarbons).

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 1817, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of the effect of liquids*

ISO 2049, *Petroleum products — Determination of colour (ASTM scale)*

ISO 2160, *Petroleum products — Corrosiveness to copper — Copper strip test*

ISO 2592, *Petroleum and related products — Determination of flash and fire points — Cleveland open cup method*

ISO 2909, *Petroleum products — Calculation of viscosity index from kinematic viscosity*

ISO 3016, *Petroleum and related products from natural or synthetic sources — Determination of pour point*

ISO 3104, *Petroleum products — Transparent and opaque liquids — Determination of kinematic viscosity and calculation of dynamic viscosity*

ISO 3170, *Petroleum liquids — Manual sampling*

ISO 3448, *Industrial liquid lubricants — ISO viscosity classification*

ISO 3675, *Crude petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Laboratory determination of density — Hydrometer method*

ISO 4259-1, *Petroleum and related products — Precision of measurement methods and results — Part 1: Determination of precision data in relation to methods of test*

ISO 4259-2, *Petroleum and related products — Precision of measurement methods and results — Part 2: Interpretation and application of precision data in relation to methods of test*

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ISO 4259-3, *Petroleum and related products — Precision of measurement methods and results — Part 3: Monitoring and verification of published precision data in relation to methods of test*

ISO 4259-4, *Petroleum and related products — Precision of measurement methods and results — Part 4: Use of statistical control charts to validate 'in-statistical-control' status for the execution of a standard test method in a single laboratory*

ISO 4263-1, *Petroleum and related products — Determination of the ageing behaviour of inhibited oils and fluids — TOST test — Part 1: Procedure for mineral oils*

ISO 4263-3, *Petroleum and related products — Determination of the ageing behaviour of inhibited oils and fluids using the TOST test — Part 3: Anhydrous procedure for synthetic hydraulic fluids*

ISO 4406, *Hydraulic fluid power — Fluids — Method for coding the level of contamination by solid particles*

ISO 6072, *Rubber — Compatibility between hydraulic fluids and standard elastomeric materials*

ISO 6245, *Petroleum products — Determination of ash*

ISO 6247, *Petroleum products — Determination of foaming characteristics of lubricating oils*

ISO 6296, *Petroleum products — Determination of water — Potentiometric Karl Fischer titration method*

ISO 6341, *Water quality — Determination of the inhibition of the mobility of Daphnia magna Straus (Cladocera, Crustacea) — Acute toxicity test*

ISO 6614, *Petroleum products — Determination of water separability of petroleum oils and synthetic fluids*

ISO 6618, *Petroleum products and lubricants — Determination of acid or base number — Colour-indicator titration method*

ISO 6619, *Petroleum products and lubricants — Neutralization number — Potentiometric titration method*

ISO 6743-4, *Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Classification — Part 4: Family H (Hydraulic systems)*

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

ISO 7346-2, *Water quality — Determination of the acute lethal toxicity of substances to a freshwater fish [Brachydanio rerio Hamilton-Buchanan (Teleostei, Cyprinidae)] — Part 2: Semi-static method*

ISO 8192, *Water quality — Test for inhibition of oxygen consumption by activated sludge for carbonaceous and ammonium oxidation*

ISO 9120, *Petroleum and related products — Determination of air-release properties of steam turbine and other oils — Impinger method*

ISO 9439, *Water quality — Evaluation of ultimate aerobic biodegradability of organic compounds in aqueous medium — Carbon dioxide evolution test*

ISO 11500, *Hydraulic fluid power — Determination of the particulate contamination level of a liquid sample by automatic particle counting using the light-extinction principle*

ISO 12185, *Crude petroleum and petroleum products — Determination of density — Oscillating U-tube method*

ISO 12937, *Petroleum products — Determination of water — Coulometric Karl Fischer titration method*

ISO 13226, *Rubber — Standard reference elastomers (SREs) for characterizing the effect of liquids on vulcanized rubbers*

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ISO 13357-1, *Petroleum products — Determination of the filterability of lubricating oils — Part 1: Procedure for oils in the presence of water*

ISO 13357-2, *Petroleum products — Determination of the filterability of lubricating oils — Part 2: Procedure for dry oils*

ISO 14593, *Water quality — Evaluation of ultimate aerobic biodegradability of organic compounds in aqueous medium — Method by analysis of inorganic carbon in sealed vessels (CO2 headspace test)*

ISO 14635-1, *Gears — FZG test procedures — Part 1: FZG test method A/8,3/90 for relative scuffing load-carrying capacity of oils*

ISO 14669, *Water quality — Determination of acute lethal toxicity to marine copepods (Copepoda, Crustacea)*

ISO 16221, *Water quality — Guidance for determination of biodegradability in the marine environment*

ISO 20763, *Petroleum and related products — Determination of anti-wear properties of hydraulic fluids — Vane pump method*

ISO 26422, *Petroleum and related products — Determination of shear stability of lubricating oils containing polymers — Method using a tapered roller bearing*

EN 16807, *Liquid petroleum products — Bio-lubricants — Criteria and requirements of bio-lubricants and bio-based lubricants*

EN 17181, *Lubricants — Determination of aerobic biological degradation of fully formulated lubricants in an aqueous solution — Test method based on CO2-production*

ASTM D2272, *Standard Test Method for Oxidation Stability of Steam Turbine Oils by Rotating Pressure Vessel*

ASTM D2532, *Standard Test Method for Viscosity and Viscosity Change After Standing at Low Temperature of Aircraft Turbine Lubricants*

ASTM D6081, *Standard Practice for Aquatic Toxicity Testing of Lubricants: Sample Preparation and Results Interpretation*

ASTM D6866, *Standard Test Methods for Determining the Biobased Content of Solid, Liquid and Gaseous Samples Using Radiocarbon Analysis*

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

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/

4 Sampling

Sampling of hydraulic fluids for the purpose of this document shall be carried out in accordance with the pertinent procedure specified in ISO 3170. A representative test specimen should be taken for analysis.

Any drum, barrel, tanker compartment or other type of container delivered to the end user may be sampled and analysed at the purchaser's discretion.

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