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

*Lubrifiants, huiles industrielles et produits connexes (classe L) —
Famille H (Systèmes hydrauliques) — Spécifications applicables aux
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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 15380 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Classifications and specifications*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 15380:2002), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

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Introduction

The specifications for hydraulic fluids based upon mineral oils (H) are described in ISO 11158^[1] and the specifications for fire-resistant hydraulic fluids (HF) are given in ISO 12922^[2]. This International Standard gives specifications for environmentally acceptable hydraulic fluids (HE). These fluids are readily biodegradable and have a low ecotoxicity. They are designed to minimize the impact upon the environment in the event of a leak or spill.

This International Standard contains three informative annexes. Annex A contains guidelines for changing fluids from mineral-based oils to environmentally acceptable fluids. Annex B contains additional information on shear stability and the yellow metal test. Annex C covers the disposal of hydraulic fluids.

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

WARNING — The handling and use of products as specified in this International Standard may be hazardous if suitable precautions are not observed. This International Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this International Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use. The environmentally acceptable fluids should not present any significant hazard to health when used correctly in hydraulic equipment, observing the supplier's handling recommendations.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the requirements for environmentally acceptable hydraulic fluids. It is applicable to hydraulic systems, particularly hydraulic fluid power systems. The purpose of this International Standard is to provide guidance for suppliers and users of environmentally acceptable hydraulic fluids, and to advise manufacturers of hydraulic systems.

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

The classification of fluids used in hydraulic application is defined in ISO 6743-4. This International Standard encompasses only four of the categories of environmentally acceptable fluids covered by ISO 6743-4. These categories are HETG, HEPG, HEES and HEPR.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 2049, *Petroleum products — Determination of colour (ASTM scale)*

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

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

ISO 3016, *Petroleum products — 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, *Petroleum products — Determination and application of precision data in relation to methods of test*

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 5884, *Aerospace — Fluid systems and components — Methods for system sampling and measuring the solid particle contamination of hydraulic fluids*

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

DIN 51554-3, *Testing of mineral oils; Test of susceptibility to ageing according to Baader; Testing at 95 °C*

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*

3 Sampling

Sampling of hydraulic fluids for the purpose of this International Standard shall be carried out in accordance with the pertinent procedure specified in ISO 3170. A representative portion of a sample shall be evaluated.

NOTE 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.

4 Requirements for environmentally acceptable hydraulic fluids

For the purpose of this International Standard, hydraulic fluids shall be vegetable oil, polyglycols, synthetic esters, polyalphaolefins and related hydrocarbon products. The classification of these hydraulic oils shall be in accordance with ISO 6743-4 for categories HETG, HEPG, HEES and HEPR.

Fluid classification should correspond to the major base stock component.

When tested using prescribed methods, the fluids' characteristics shall comply with limiting values set out in Tables 1 to 5, where applicable.

The appearance of the delivered oils shall be clear and bright and free of any visible particulate matter when viewed under normal visible light at ambient temperature. The cleanliness level shall be expressed according to ISO 5884.

The precision (repeatability and reproducibility) of the test methods in this International Standard and the interpretation of the results shall be in accordance with ISO 4259, which shall be consulted in instances of uncertainty or dispute.

The environmental behaviour specifications for categories HETG, HEPG, HEES and HEPR are given in Table 1.

Table 1 — Environmental behaviour requirements for categories HETG, HEPG, HEES and HEPR

Characteristic of test	Unit	Requirement	Test method or applicable standard
Biodegradability, min.	%	60	ISO 14593 or ISO 9439
Toxicity ^a			
Acute fish toxicity, 96 h, LC50, min.	mg/l	100	ISO 7346-2
Acute Daphnia toxicity, 48 h, EC50, min.	mg/l	100	ISO 6341
Bacterial inhibition, 3 h, EC50, min.	mg/l	100	ISO 8192
^a Water-soluble fluids shall be tested according to the test method cited. Fluids with low water solubility shall be tested using water-accommodated fractions, prepared according to ASTM D6081.			

The biodegradability and aquatic toxicity tests shall be performed in a laboratory operating in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025^[3] or according to Good Laboratory Practice (GLP).

All other detailed specifications of each category mentioned in this International Standard are provided in Tables 2 to 5 respectively and as indicated below:

- Table 2: category HETG;
- Table 3: category HEPG;
- Table 4: category HEES;
- Table 5: category HEPR.

All of the categories listed above pertain to lubricants, industrial oils and related products of Group HE, i.e. environmentally acceptable hydraulic fluids, a typical application of which is in general hydraulic systems (mobile). The composition of each category is specified in the title of the tables. These elements are taken from ISO 6743-4.

Table 2 — Specifications for type HETG hydraulic fluids, triglycerides

Characteristic of test	Unit	Requirement				Test method or applicable standard
Viscosity grade		22	32	46	68	ISO 3448
Density at 15 °C	kg/m ³	— ^a	— ^a	— ^a	— ^a	ISO 12185 ISO 3675
Colour ^b	—	— ^a	— ^a	— ^a	— ^a	ISO 2049
Appearance at 25 °C ^c	—	Clbr	Clbr	Clbr	Clbr	—
Ash content, max.	% (m/m)	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d	ISO 6245
Flash point Cleveland open cup, min.	°C	165	175	185	195	ISO 2592
Kinematic viscosity at –20 °C, max. at 0 °C, max. at 40 °C, min. to max. at 100 °C, min.	mm ² /s mm ² /s mm ² /s mm ² /s	— ^d 300 19,8 to 24,2 4,1	— ^d 420 28,8 to 35,2 5,0	— ^d 780 41,4 to 50,6 6,1	— ^d 1 400 61,2 to 74,8 7,8	ISO 3104
Pour point, max.	°C	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d	ISO 3016
Low temperature fluidity after 7 days	°C	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d	ASTM D2532
Acid number ^e , max.	mg KOH/g	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d	ISO 6618 ISO 6619
Water content, max.	mg/kg	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	ISO 12937 ISO 6296
Copper corrosion, 100 °C, 3 h, max.	rating	2	2	2	2	ISO 2160
Rust prevention, procedure A	—	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	ISO 7120
Foam at 24 °C, max. at 93 °C, max. at 24 °C, max.	ml ml ml	150/0 80/0 150/0	150/0 80/0 150/0	150/0 80/0 150/0	150/0 80/0 150/0	ISO 6247
Air release, 50 °C, max.	min	7	7	10	10	ISO 9120
Water separation Time to 3 ml emulsion at 54 °C, max.	min	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d	ISO 6614

Table 2 (continued)

Characteristic of test	Unit	Requirement				Test method or applicable standard
Viscosity grade		22	32	46	68	ISO 3448
Elastomer compatibility ^f after 1 000 h at given test temperature						ISO 6072
NBR 1	°C	60	80	80	80	
HNBR	°C	60	80	80	80	
FKM 2	°C	60	80	80	80	
AU ^g	°C	60	80	80	80	
Change in Shore A hardness, max.	grade	±10	±10	±10	±10	
Change in volume, max.	%	−3 to +10	−3 to +10	−3 to +10	−3 to +10	
Change in elongation, max.	%	30	30	30	30	
Change in tensile strength, max.	%	30	30	30	30	
Oxidation stability						
Time to reach ΔTAN = 2 mg KOH/g, min.	h	— ^{ad}	— ^{ad}	— ^{ad}	— ^{ad}	ISO 4263-3
Baader test, 95 °C, 72 h						DIN 51554-3
Increase in viscosity at 40 °C, max.	%	20	20	20	20	
Load-carrying properties, FZG A/8,3/90, min.	stage	— ^h	10	10	10	ISO 14635-1
Vane pump						
Ring, max.	mg	120	120	120	120	ISO 20763
Vane, max.	mg	30	30	30	30	
<p>^a Report.</p> <p>^b For purposes of identification, dye may be used by agreement between supplier and end user.</p> <p>^c “Clear and bright” is abbreviated as Clbr.</p> <p>^d Criteria of performance or values of characteristics to be negotiated between supplier and end user.</p> <p>^e The initial acid number is given by the base fluids and the additives.</p> <p>^f The requirements for two of the listed elastomer types shall be met. The values are minimum requirements for standard reference elastomers. The elastomers are suitable for guidance and selection of the correct sealing material. Other materials and/or test conditions may be agreed between supplier and customer. FKM 2 replaces FPM AC 6; these elastomer materials are identical.</p> <p>^g No hydrolytic stabilized elastomer exists for AU. Manufacturers produce stabilized AU materials for practical applications. It is recommended that users clarify this point with the elastomer manufacturer.</p> <p>^h Not applicable to viscosity grade 22.</p>						