



Designation: ~~D2881–03 (Reapproved 2009)~~ D2881 – 12

Standard Classification for Metal Working ~~Metalworking~~ Fluids and Related Materials¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2881; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. ~~Scope~~ Scope*

1.1 This classification of ~~metal working fluids and related materials covers and~~ is designed to standardize and consolidate the terminology, nomenclature, and classification of ~~these products~~ metalworking fluids and related materials.

1.2 ~~Metal working~~ Metalworking fluids includes both metal removal and forming fluids. These are the coolants and lubricants associated with both types of processes.

1.3 This classification implies no evaluation of product quality or suitability for a given metalworking operation.

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

2. Terminology

2.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

2.1.1 *amorphous, adj*—possessing neither a lattice nor crystalline arrangement of atoms.

2.1.2 *crystalline, adj*—possessing a lattice or crystalline structure; that is, a definite arrangement or pattern of atoms in space.

2.1.3 *emulsifier, n*—~~a surface active~~ surface-active agent, or surfactant, that is at least partially soluble in both liquids (phases) of an emulsion, and thus stabilizes one in the other.

2.1.4 *emulsion, n*—~~a relatively stable mixture of two immiscible liquids~~ liquids, one of which is held in suspension in the other by small amounts of emulsifiers.

2.1.5 *functional additive, n*—~~in metalworking fluids~~, a chemical substance formulated into a metalworking fluid to provide one or more specific performance properties not inherently provided by the basestock.

¹ This classification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.L0.04 on Metal Deformation Fluids and Lubricants.

Current edition approved April 15, 2009 Nov. 1, 2012. Published July 2009 February 2013. Originally approved in 1970. Last previous edition approved in 2003 2009 as D2881 D2881-03(2009)-03. DOI: 10.1520/D2881-03R09-10.1520/D2881-12.

2.1.5.1 *Discussion*—

Functional additives include, but are not limited to, antifoaming agents, antimicrobial pesticides, buffers, corrosion inhibitors, coupling agents, emulsifiers, lubricity additives, and metal deactivators. The number and range of functional additives varies with the metalworking fluid formulation, and can range from a single additive to numerous additives in order to provide the performance properties specified by the fluid compounder.

2.1.6 *micelle, n*—a colloidal aggregate of surfactant molecules that occurs at a well-defined concentration.

2.1.7 *petroleum oil, n*—a naturally occurring hydrocarbon mix that was initially formed under pressure in the earth's crust and is liquid at room temperature.

2.1.8 *straight oil, n*—~~in metalworking fluids~~, an oil, petroleum or synthetic, ~~that~~ which essentially contains no water and is ~~not~~ neither emulsifiable nor miscible in water.

2.1.9 *synthetic oil; fluid, n*—a non-petroleum liquid that possesses lubricating properties. It includes both man-made and naturally occurring liquids.

2.1.10 *vitreous, adj*—having the appearance and properties of a glass; that is, a hard, amorphous, brittle structure.

3. Significance and Use

3.1 ~~Metal working~~ Metalworking may be divided into two general types of processes, metal deformation (such as rolling) and metal removal or cutting (such as grinding or cutting). This classification lists the various types of fluid and non-fluid materials

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard