



Designation: ~~D6184~~ – ~~14~~ D6184 – 16

## Standard Test Method for Oil Separation from Lubricating Grease (Conical Sieve Method)<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6184; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

*This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.*

### INTRODUCTION

The conical sieve method for measuring leakage from lubricating grease (commonly known as the cone bleed test) uses the same equipment as the ~~now obsolete and obsolete~~, withdrawn Federal Test Method (FTM) 791C Method 321.3, Oil Separation from Lubricating Grease (Static Technique). Despite the lack of a precision statement, Method 321.3 ~~had been~~ was used for many years in ~~military and industrial grease specifications to determine fluid separation tendencies from specifications to~~ evaluate the tendencies of base fluid separation from military and industrial greases. Test Method D6184 ~~overcomes the~~ supersedes the FTM method by overcoming deficiencies of Method 321.3. It ~~reflects~~ includes the procedures and precision determinations ~~used in~~ resultant from a cooperative study ~~in conducted by participating members of Subcommittee D02.G0 of Committee D02 and supersedes the FTM method: D02.~~

### 1. Scope ~~Scope~~\*

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the tendency of lubricating grease to separate oil at an elevated temperature. This test method shall be conducted at ~~100°C~~ 100 °C for ~~30 h~~ 30 h unless other conditions are required by the grease specification.

1.2 This test method is suitable for use with most all greases, but the test precision was established using greases having a worked penetration (Test Methods [D217](#)) greater than 220 (NLGI No. 3 grade) and less than 340 (NLGI No. 1 grade).

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The term ~~60 mesh~~ 60 mesh was originally described in the now withdrawn [E437](#) standard. It is used to describe the wire mesh because there is no exact metric equivalent.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

[D217 Test Methods for Cone Penetration of Lubricating Grease](#)

[D1742 Test Method for Oil Separation from Lubricating Grease During Storage](#)

[E437 Specification for Industrial Wire Cloth and Screens \(Square Opening Series\) \(Discontinued 2000\) Replaced by E 2016 \(Withdrawn 2000\)](#)<sup>3</sup>

2.2 ~~Withdrawn Government Standard: Standard (Withdrawn):~~

[Federal Test Method \(FTM\) 791C Method 321.3, Oil Separation from Lubricating Greases \(Static Method\) — Withdrawn Technique](#) — [Withdrawn November 2007](#)<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D02](#) on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D02.G0.03](#) on Physical Tests

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](#), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](#). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>3</sup> The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on [www.astm.org](#).

<sup>4</sup> Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, Bldg. 4 Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, Attn: NPODS.

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

### 3. Terminology

#### 3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *lubricating grease, n*—a semifluid to solid product of a dispersion of a thickener in a liquid lubricant.

##### 3.1.1.1 Discussion—

The dispersion of the thickener forms a two-phase system and immobilizes the liquid lubricant by surface tension and other physical forces. Other ingredients imparting special properties are often included. **D217**

3.1.2 *oil separation, n*—the appearance of a liquid fraction from an otherwise homogeneous lubricating composition. **D1742**

3.1.3 *thickener, n—in a lubricating grease*, a substance composed of finely divided particles dispersed in a liquid lubricant to form the product's structure.

##### 3.1.3.1 Discussion—

The thickener can be fibers (such as various metallic soaps) or plates or spheres (such as certain non-soap thickeners) which are insoluble or, at most, only very slightly soluble in the liquid lubricant. The general requirements are that the solid particles be extremely small, uniformly dispersed, and capable of forming a relatively stable, gel-like structure with the liquid lubricant **D217**

### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The weighed sample is placed in a cone-shaped, wire-cloth sieve, suspended in a beaker, then heated under static conditions for the specified time and temperature. Unless otherwise required by the grease specification, the sample is tested at standard conditions of  $\pm 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$  for  $30 \text{ h} \pm 0.25 \text{ h}$ . The separated oil is weighed and reported as a percentage of the mass of the starting test sample.

### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 When lubricating grease separates oil, the residual material may change in consistency, which can affect the ability of the product to function as designed. Test results obtained with this procedure are not intended to predict oil separation tendencies of grease under dynamic service conditions.

5.2 This test method is used for specifications and quality control.

NOTE 1—No data have been developed to compare results between this test method and Test Method **D1742**.

### 6. Apparatus

6.1 *Test Apparatus*—The assembled apparatus consists of a cone-shaped sieve constructed of ~~60-mesh~~, 60 mesh, corrosion-resistant wire cloth, a ~~200-mL~~ 200 mL tall-form beaker without spout, and a closely fitting cover with a hook in the center. Construction details and dimensions are shown in **Fig. 1**.

6.1.1 The conical sieve shall be fabricated of stainless steel, monel, or nickel wire cloth, of No. 60 medium-heavy mesh as defined in Table 2 of Specification **E437** and shall be fabricated to the dimensions and requirements shown in **Fig. 1**.

NOTE 1—Sieves of stapled or wire-bound construction, instead of silver-soldered construction, have been used in the past. Such sieves do not conform to this test method.

6.2 *Oven*, capable of maintaining the specified temperature,  $\pm 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ .

6.3 *Balance*, having a minimum capacity of ~~250 g~~ 250 g and a sensitivity of at least ~~0.01 g~~ 0.01 g.

### 7. Sampling

7.1 Examine the sample for any indication of non-homogeneity such as oil separation, phase changes, or gross contamination. If any abnormal conditions are found, obtain a new sample.

7.2 The sample submitted for analysis should be minimally sufficient for duplicate testing.

7.3 Although the mass of the test grease is determined, the sieve is filled by volume rather than mass. Each test will require a quantity sufficient to fill the sieve to approximately the same level as indicated in **Fig. 1** (about 10 mL). Approximately the same volume shall be used for each test regardless of the grease density; the mass will range from about ~~88 g~~ 12 g.

### 8. Preparation of Apparatus

8.1 Carefully clean the sieve, beaker, and cover, by wiping with a suitable solvent. Allow the sieve to air dry. See **Note 32**.

NOTE 2—Use of an ultrasonic solvent bath has been found helpful in cleaning the sieve.