Designation: D7342 – 15

Standard Test Method for Prolonged Worked Stability of Lubricating Grease in Presence of Water (Water Stability Test)[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7342; 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*

1.1 This test method covers a procedure for determining the shear stability of lubricating grease in the presence of water (wet shear stability) by a full scale grease worker. This test method is also known as the water stability test.

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

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

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

D217 Test Methods for Cone Penetration of Lubricating Grease

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

D4057 Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

D4175 Terminology Relating to Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Lubricants

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *consistency, n—of lubricating grease*, degree of resistance to movement under stress.

3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—The term *consistency* is used somewhat synonymously with *penetration*. Generally, consistency refers to the worked penetration of a grease. **D217**

3.1.2 *lubricating grease, n*—semi-fluid to solid product of a dispersion of a thickener in a liquid lubricant.

3.1.2.1 *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 are commonly included to impart special properties. **D217**

3.1.3 *penetration, n—of lubricating grease*, depth that the standard cone, when released to fall under its own weight for 5 s, enters the sample. **D217**

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

3.1.4.1 *Discussion*—The thickener can be fibers (such as various metallic soaps) or plates or spheres (such as certain non-soap thickener) which are insoluble or, at most, only very slightly soluble in liquid lubricant. The general requirements are that the solid particles to be relatively stable, gel-like structure with the liquid lubricant. **D217**

3.1.5 *wet shear stability, n—of lubricating grease*, change in consistency of a mixture of sample and small amount of water after a specified amount of working in a grease worker.

3.1.6 *worked penetration, n—of lubricating grease*, the penetration at 25 °C, without delay, of a sample after 60 double strokes in a standard grease worker. **D217**

3.1.7 *working, n—of lubricating grease*, subjection of a sample to the shearing action of the standard grease worker. **D217**

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A grease sample mixed with a small amount of water is subjected to low shear at 20 °C to 35 °C for a specified time or strokes in a standard grease worker. The difference between the cone penetration before working and the cone penetration after is used as a measure of the wet shear stability of the grease.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 It is known that contamination by water can affect the shear stability of some greases in service. This test method is widely used to determine the wet shear stability of greases in service. Many grease specifications require these procedures as

[1] 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.G0.07 on Research Techniques.

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[2] 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.

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

a wet shear stability test. No accurate correlation is established between the test results and wet shear stability of grease in actual service.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Motorized Grease Worker,* as specified in Test Methods D217.

6.2 *Penetrometer,* as specified in Test Methods D217.

6.3 *Electric Kitchen-type mixer,* Low speed of 500 r/min.

6.4 *Suitable Mixing Bowl.*

6.5 *Spatula.*

7. Reagents and Materials

7.1 *Appropriate Volatile Gum-free Solvent,* for example, mineral spirit solvent.

7.2 *Cloth or Paper Wiper,* for wiping grease from the penetrometer cone. The wiper should be soft, so as not to scratch the surface of the cone.

7.3 *Distilled Water,* Specification D1193, Type II minimum purity.

8. Procedure

8.1 Measure the worked penetration for the grease to be tested according to Test Methods D217.

8.2 For each determination, prepare a homogeneous mixture of grease and water by placing 450 g ± 1 g of grease and 50 g ± 1 g of distilled water in a suitable mixing bowl using an electric kitchen-type mixer or mixing by hand in a suitable container.

8.2.1 Gradually add the calculated amount of distilled water to the grease in the bowl.

8.2.2 Mix the contents for 4 min ± 1 min. A spatula may be used to channel the constituents to the mixer.

8.2.3 The objective of foregoing sections is to produce a mixture of nine parts of grease and one part of water that transfer to a worker cup.

NOTE 1—If free water is observed after mixing, then additional mixing is required.

8.3 Fill a standard Test Methods D217 grease worker with the mixture and work the sample on a motorized grease worker for 100 000 double strokes (approximately 28 h). After working is completed, bring the grease worker and the sample to 25 °C ± 0.5 °C in accordance with the procedure described in Test Methods D217 for prolonged worked penetration.

8.4 Immediately after the grease sample reaches 25 °C ± 0.5 °C, rework the sample an additional 60 double strokes. Determine the worked penetration.

9. Calculation

9.1 Calculate the change in consistency of the sample as follows:

$$\text{Penetration change} = P_2 - P_1 \quad (1)$$

where:

P_2 = final full-scale penetration reading, and
P_1 = initial full-scale penetration reading.

NOTE 2—Penetration reading is measured in tenths of a millimetre. A negative penetration change indicates hardening of grease while a positive penetration change indicates softening.

10. Report

10.1 The value calculated in 9.1 is reported with the test procedure as the wet shear stability of the grease.

11. Precision and Bias[3]

11.1 *Precision*—The precision of this test method as determined by a statistical examination of interlaboratory test results shown in Table 1. The round robin samples are listed in Table 2.

[3] Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:D02-1824. Contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org.

TABLE 1 Round Robin Test Results

Lab	Sample				
	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5
1	+25	+122	+100	+55	+29
	+24	+126	+103	+60	+32
2	+11	+117	+88	+72	+25
	0	+112	+90	+71	+28
3	+154	+107	+97	+62	+24
	+159	+118	+99	+53	+7
4	+1	+120	+97	+53	+27
	+6	+123	+96	+80	+27
5	+29	+115	+86	+54	+28
	+12	+114	+109	+63	+28
6	+25	+95	+99	+49	+25
	+20	+88	+104	+44	+31
7	+11	+117	+79	+48	+25
	–2	+89	+92	+61	+23
8	0	+117	+96	+62	+36
	+3	+122	+88	+68	+33
9	+11	+118	+100	+59	+18
	+17	+113	+87	+64	+20
10	+11	+108	...	+70	+32
	+10	+91	...	+67	+37

TABLE 2 Round Robin Samples

Sample Code	NLGI Grade	Thickener Type
S1	2	Al-complex
S2	3	Lithium
S3	2	Polyurea
S4	1	Lithium
S5	1	Li-complex

11.1.1 *Repeatability*—The difference between successive results obtained by the same operator with the same apparatus under constant operating conditions on identical test materials would, in the long run, in normal and correct operation of the test method exceed the following values only in one case in twenty:

20 penetration units

11.1.2 *Reproducibility*—The difference between two single and independent results obtained by different operators working in different laboratories on identical test material would, in the long run, in the normal and correct operation of the test method, exceed the following values only in one case in twenty:

26 penetration units

11.2 *Bias*—This test method has no bias because the value of the relative wet shear stability of grease can be defined only in terms of the test method.

12. Keywords

12.1 cone penetration; consistency; grease worker; lubricating grease; penetration; water stability test; wet shear stability

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Subcommittee D02.G0 has identified the location of selected changes to this standard since the last issue (D7342 – 07) that may impact the use of this standard. (Approved Dec. 1, 2015.)

(1) Revised throughout to remove former Procedure B.
(2) Revised Section 11, adding new Research Report RR:D02-1824.