This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.

Designation: D2783 – 19

Standard Test Method for Measurement of Extreme-Pressure Properties of Lubricating Fluids (Four-Ball Method)[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2783; 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 the determination of the load-carrying properties of lubricating fluids. The following two determinations are made:

1.1.1 Load-wear index (formerly Mean-Hertz load).

1.1.2 Weld point by means of the four-ball extreme-pressure (EP) tester.

1.2 For the determination of the load-carrying properties of lubricating greases, see Test Method D2596.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses after SI units are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.4 *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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

D2596 Test Method for Measurement of Extreme-Pressure Properties of Lubricating Grease (Four-Ball Method)

G40 Terminology Relating to Wear and Erosion

2.2 *ANSI Standard:*

B 3.12 Metal Balls[3]

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *compensation line*—a line of plot on logarithmic paper, as shown in Fig. 1, where the coordinates are scar diameter in millimetres and applied load in kilograms-force (or newtons), obtained under dynamic conditions.

3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—Coordinates for the compensation line are found in Table 1, Columns 1 and 3.

3.1.1.2 *Discussion*—Some lubricants give coordinates which are above the compensation line. Known examples of such fluids are methyl phenyl silicone, chlorinated methyl phenyl silicone, silphenylene, phenyl ether, and some mixtures of petroleum oil and chlorinated paraffins.

3.1.2 *compensation scar diameter*—the average diameter, in millimetres, of the wear scar on the stationary balls caused by the rotating ball under an applied load in the presence of a lubricant, but without causing either seizure or welding.

3.1.2.1 *Discussion*—The wear scar obtained shall be within 5 % of the values noted in Table 1, Column 3.

3.1.3 *corrected load*—the load in kilograms-force (or newtons) for each run obtained by multiplying the applied load by the ratio of the Hertz scar diameter to the measured scar diameter at that load.

3.1.4 *extreme pressure (EP) additives, n*—tribologically reactive species that prevent mating metallic surfaces from adhering to each other under concentrated contact conditions with high PV values [PV product, G40].

3.1.4.1 *Discussion*—The PV value is the product of the contact pressure (MPa) and sliding velocity (m/s).

3.1.5 *extreme pressure (EP) lubricants, n*—formulations whose effects may become observable at different operating conditions, preventing adhesive wear under mixed or boundary lubrication regimes and are characterized by an increased load carrying capacity or increased tribolfilm strength.

[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.L0.11 on Tribological Properties of Industrial Fluids and Lubricates.

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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.

[3] Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, http://www.ansi.org.

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

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