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Lubricants

Delivering of lubricants

The delivering of lubricant is influenced by many different factors.

- One of the most important ones is the penetration (consistency). The higher the penetration NLGI-Class the stiffer the lubricant. Generally spoken: stiffer lubricant (grease) can not be pumped that easily. NLGI-Class 000 is the lowest class, i.e. the softest lubricant, NLGI-Class 6 is the stiffest, viscousest lubricant.
- Lubricants up to NLGI-Class 2 can be normally therefore the pumped without any problems.
- Most of the used lubricants correspond with the NLGI-Class 2.
- NLGI - Class = Rating of the lubricants, which is done by the National Lubricating Grease Institute.

NLGI - Class	Walkpenetration acc. DIN ISO 2137 Unit = 0.10 mm
000	445 up to 475
00	400 up to 430
	355 up to 385
1	310 up to 340
2	265 up to 295
3	220 up to 250
4	175 up to 205
5	130 up to 160
6	85 up to 115

- The apparent dynamical viscosity, which is provided by certain manufacturers of lubricants, has an important meaning. If it goes beyond 5000 m Pa.s, pumping with conventional lubricant pumps or systems is complicated or not even possible.
- At the same time the surrounding temperature as well as the length of the conduits or hoses is also important.
- Synthetic or Bio-lubricants can affect the seal materials.
- If the solid content parts in the lubricant are too big, the pumping of such lubricant can be impossible with a conventional pump.
- Do not confuse silicone grease with silicone used for sealing (no lubricant).