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Standard Specification for Mineral Hydraulic Oils¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6158; 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 specification covers mineral and synthetic oils of the types API groups I, II, III, and IV used in hydraulic systems, where the performance requirements demand fluids with one of the following characteristics:

1.1.1 A refined base oil or synthetic base stock (Class HH),

1.1.2 A refined mineral base oil or synthetic base stock with rust and oxidation inhibitors (Class HL),

1.1.3 A refined mineral base oil or synthetic base stock with rust and oxidation inhibitors plus anti-wear characteristics (Class HM),

1.1.4 A refined mineral base oil or synthetic base stock with rust and oxidation inhibitors, anti-wear characteristics, and increased viscosity index higher than 140 (Class HV),

1.1.5 A refined mineral base oil or synthetic base stock with rust and oxidation inhibitors plus anti-wear characteristics meeting a higher performance level than an HM fluid to address higher demanding hydraulic systems (Class HMHP), and

1.1.6 A refined mineral base oil with rust or synthetic base stock and oxidation inhibitors, anti-wear characteristics, and increased viscosity index higher than 140 meeting a higher performance level than an HV fluid to address higher demanding hydraulic systems (Class HVHP).

1.2 This specification defines the requirements of mineral oil-based or synthetic-based hydraulic fluids that are compatible with most existing machinery components when there is adequate maintenance.

1.3 This specification defines only new lubricating oils before they are installed in the hydraulic system.

1.4 This specification defines specific types of hydraulic oils. It does not include all hydraulic oils. Some oils that are not included may be satisfactory for certain hydraulic applications. Certain equipment or conditions of use may permit or require a wider or narrower range of characteristics than those described herein.

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

1.5.1 *Exception*—In **X1.3.9** on Wear Protection, the values of pump pressure are in MPa, and the psi follows in brackets as a reference point immediately recognized by a large part of the industry.

1.6 The following safety hazard caveat pertains to the test methods referenced in this specification. *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.*

1.7 *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

D92 Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup Tester

D97 Test Method for Pour Point of Petroleum Products

D130 Test Method for Corrosiveness to Copper from Petroleum Products by Copper Strip Test

D445 Test Method for Kinematic Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids (and Calculation of Dynamic Viscosity)

D471 Test Method for Rubber Property—Effect of Liquids

D664 Test Method for Acid Number of Petroleum Products by Potentiometric Titration

D665 Test Method for Rust-Preventing Characteristics of Inhibited Mineral Oil in the Presence of Water

D892 Test Method for Foaming Characteristics of Lubricating Oils

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.N0 on Hydraulic Fluids.

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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

- D943** Test Method for Oxidation Characteristics of Inhibited Mineral Oils
- D974** Test Method for Acid and Base Number by Color-Indicator Titration
- D1298** Test Method for Density, Relative Density, or API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Liquid Petroleum Products by Hydrometer Method
- D1401** Test Method for Water Separability of Petroleum Oils and Synthetic Fluids
- D2070** Test Method for Thermal Stability of Hydraulic Oils
- D2270** Practice for Calculating Viscosity Index from Kinematic Viscosity at 40 °C and 100 °C
- D2422** Classification of Industrial Fluid Lubricants by Viscosity System
- D2619** Test Method for Hydrolytic Stability of Hydraulic Fluids (Beverage Bottle Method)
- D2983** Test Method for Low-Temperature Viscosity of Automatic Transmission Fluids, Hydraulic Fluids, and Lubricants using a Rotational Viscometer
- D3427** Test Method for Air Release Properties of Hydrocarbon Based Oils
- D4052** Test Method for Density, Relative Density, and API Gravity of Liquids by Digital Density Meter
- D4310** Test Method for Determination of Sludging and Corrosion Tendencies of Inhibited Mineral Oils
- D5182** Test Method for Evaluating the Scuffing Load Capacity of Oils (FZG Visual Method)
- D5950** Test Method for Pour Point of Petroleum Products (Automatic Tilt Method)
- D6080** Practice for Defining the Viscosity Characteristics of Hydraulic Fluids
- D6973** Test Method for Indicating Wear Characteristics of Petroleum Hydraulic Fluids in a High Pressure Constant Volume Vane Pump
- D7042** Test Method for Dynamic Viscosity and Density of Liquids by Stabinger Viscometer (and the Calculation of Kinematic Viscosity)
- D7043** Test Method for Indicating Wear Characteristics of Non-Petroleum and Petroleum Hydraulic Fluids in a Constant Volume Vane Pump
- D7752** Practice for Evaluating Compatibility of Mixtures of Hydraulic Fluids
- D8277** Test Method for Wet Filterability of Lubricants and Hydraulic Fluids by Mass Flow Technique
- D8385** Test Method for Dry Filterability of Lubricants and Hydraulic Fluids by Mass Flow Technique

2.2 Other Standards:

- ISO 13226** Standard Reference Elastomers (SREs) for Characterizing the Effect of Liquids on Vulcanized Rubbers³
- ISO 13357-1** Petroleum Products—Determination of the Filterability of Lubricating Oils—Part 1: Procedure for Oils in the Presence of Water³
- ISO 13357-2** Petroleum Products—Determination of the Filterability of Lubricating oils—Part 2: Procedure for Dry Oils³

- DIN 51350-6** Testing of Shear Stability of Lubricating Oils Containing Polymers⁴
- CEC L-45-A-99** Viscosity Shear Stability of Transmission Lubricants (KRL Taper Roller Bearing Rig)⁵

3. Classification

3.1 *Type HH Hydraulic Oils*—Non-inhibited refined mineral oils or synthetic base stock for hydraulic systems that do not have specific requirements of oxidation stability, rust protection, or anti-wear properties. Type HH oils are usually intended for total loss systems or very light-duty equipment.

3.2 *Type HL Hydraulic Oils*—Refined mineral oils or synthetic base stock with improved rust protection and oxidation stability for hydraulic systems where relatively high temperatures and long periods of operation time are expected, and where there is the possibility of water or humidity that could rust metal parts of the machinery. These oils are intended for use in systems where no metal-to-metal contact is expected between the moving parts. Usually, systems working at low pressures specify HL oils. Some high-pressure piston pumps can operate satisfactorily on these oils.

3.3 *Type HM Hydraulic Oils*—Oils of HL type with improved anti-wear properties, for general hydraulic systems, especially for those working at high pressures and where the possibility of metal-to-metal contact between the moving parts exists. Type HM oils are usually specified for hydraulic systems with vane pumps, or when the system is intended to work at maximum pump capacity for long periods of time.

3.4 *Type HV Hydraulic Oils*—Oils of HM type with improved viscosity/temperature properties, for general hydraulic systems where equipment is intended to operate over a wide range of ambient temperatures.

3.5 *Type HMHP Hydraulic Oils*—Oils of HM meeting a higher performance level to meet the changing needs of hydraulic systems, especially for those working at high pressures and temperatures intended to work at maximum pump capacity for long periods of time.

3.6 *Type HVHP Hydraulic Oils*—Oils of HMHP type with improved viscosity/temperature properties, for more demanding hydraulic systems where equipment is intended to operate over a wide range of ambient temperatures.

4. Classification Requirements

4.1 *Type HH*—The requirements for this type of oil are presented in **Table 1** and include Viscosity Grades ISO VG from 10 to 150, in accordance with Classification **D2422**.

4.2 *Type HL*—The requirements for this type of oil are presented in **Table 2** and include Viscosity Grades ISO VG from 10 to 150, in accordance with Classification **D2422**.

⁴ Available from Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V.(DIN), Am DIN-Platz, Burggrafenstrasse 6, 10787 Berlin, Germany, <http://www.din.de>.

⁵ Available from Coordinating European Council (CEC), Services provided by Kellen Europe, Avenue Jules Bordet 142 - 1140, Brussels, Belgium, <http://www.cectests.org>.

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