
Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Classification —

**Part 4:
Family H (Hydraulic systems)**

*Lubrifiants, huiles industrielles et produits connexes (classe L) —
Classification —*

Partie 4: Famille H (Systèmes hydrauliques)

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 6743-4:2015



STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 6743-4:2015



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2015, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Explanation of symbols used	1
4 Detailed classification	2
Bibliography	4

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 6743-4:2015

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Classifications and specifications*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 6743-4:1999), which has been technically revised with the following change:

- the table of classification now includes environmentally acceptable fluids.

ISO 6743 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Classification*:

- Part 1: Family A (Total loss systems)
- Part 2: Family F (Spindle bearings, bearings and associated clutches)
- Part 3: Family D (Compressors)
- Part 4: Family H (Hydraulic systems)
- Part 5: Family T (Turbines)
- Part 6: Family C (Gears)
- Part 7: Family M (Metalworking)
- Part 8: Family R (Temporary protection against corrosion)
- Part 9: Family X (Greases)
- Part 10: Family Y (Miscellaneous)
- Part 11: Family P (Pneumatic tools)
- Part 12: Family Q (Heat transfer fluids)

- *Part 13: Family G (Slideways)*
- *Part 14: Family U (Heat treatment)*
- *Part 15: Family E (Internal combustion engine oils)*
- *Part 99: General*

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 6743-4:2015

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 6743-4:2015

Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Classification —

Part 4: Family H (Hydraulic systems)

1 Scope

This part of ISO 6743 establishes the detailed classification of fluids of Family H (Hydraulic systems) which belong to class L (Lubricants, industrial oils, and related products). It is intended to be read in conjunction with ISO 6743-99. This classification system does not include automotive brake fluids or aircraft hydraulic fluids.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3448, *Industrial liquid lubricants — ISO viscosity classification*

ISO 11158, *Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Family H (hydraulic systems) — Specifications for categories HH, HL, HM, HV and HG*

ISO 12922, *Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Family H (Hydraulic systems) — Specifications for hydraulic fluids in categories HFAE, HFAS, HFB, HFC, HFDR and HFDU*

ISO 15380, *Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Family H (Hydraulic systems) — Specifications for categories HETG, HEPG, HEES and HEPR*

3 Explanation of symbols used

3.1 This detailed classification of Family H has been established by defining the categories of products required for the main applications of the family and final sub-division by reference to composition of corresponding products.

3.2 Each category is designated by a symbol consisting of a group of letters which, together, constitute a code.

The first letter of the code (H) identifies the family of the product considered but any following letters taken separately have no significance of their own.

NOTE The designation of each category can be supplemented by the addition of viscosity grades according to ISO 3448.

3.3 In this classification system, products are designated in a uniform manner. For example, a particular product may be designated in complete form, i.e. ISO-L-HV 32, or in an abbreviated form, i.e. L-HV 32, the number indicating the viscosity according to ISO 3448.

4 Detailed classification

The detailed classification is shown in [Table 1](#).

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 6743-4:2015

Table 1 — Classification of hydraulic fluids

Code letter	General applications	Particular applications	More specific applications	Composition and properties	Symbol ISO-L	Typical applications	Remarks	International Standard	
H	<i>Hydraulic Systems</i>	Hydrostatic		Non-inhibited refined mineral oils	HH			ISO 11158	
				Refined mineral oils with improved anti-rust and anti-oxidation properties	HL			ISO 11158	
				Oils of HL type with improved anti-wear properties	HM	General hydraulic systems which include highly loaded components		ISO 11158	
				Oils of HM type with improved viscosity/temperature properties	HV	Construction and marine equipment		ISO 11158	
			Applications where environmentally acceptable fluids are requested	Triglycerides	HETG	General hydraulic systems			ISO 15380
				Polyglycols	HEPG				
				Synthetic esters	HEES				
				Polyalphaolefin and other synthetic hydrocarbons	HEPR				
			Hydraulic slideway systems	Oils of HM type with anti-stick/slip properties	HG	Machines with combined hydraulic and plain bearing way lubrication systems where vibration or intermittent sliding (stick/slip) at low speed is to be minimised	These fluids are intended to be multi-functional but they do not function successfully under all hydraulic applications	ISO 11158	
			Applications where fire-resistant fluids are required	Oil in water emulsions	HFAE		Typically more than 95 % mass fraction of water.	ISO 12922	
				Chemical solutions in water	HFAS		Typically more than 95 % mass fraction of water.		
				Water in oil emulsions	HFB		Typically more than 40 % mass fraction of water.		
				Water polymer solutions	HFC		Typically more than 35 % mass fraction of water.		
Synthetic fluids containing no water and consisting phosphate esters	HFDR								
Synthetic fluids containing no water and of other composition	HFDU								