

MOV Long Life and Extra COMPARATIVE DATA – EXPLANATION

CHARACTERISTIC	EXPLANATION
Color	Use of dyes/fillers can be undesirable.
Thickener	Important for compatibility and performance.
Baseoil	Also important because a more highly refined oil can be better.
NLGI Grade	Not a measure of quality but consistency. Goes from a soft 00 to a hard 6.
Penetration: worked @25°C, ASTM D-217	This is a measure of the consistency. A higher number means a softer grease.
Stability: % change after 10,000 or 100,000 strokes, ASTM D-217	The smaller the change the more mechanically stable the grease.
Dropping Point: (°C), ASTM D-2265	Not necessarily indicative of quality, but generally the higher the better.
Base Oil Viscosity: (cSt), ASTM D-445 @40°C & @100°C	Mid-range is desirable as is a higher VI for less of a change with temperature.
Shell Roll Stability: % change, ASTM D-1831	Less of a change is normally better and is an indication of mechanical stability.
Bearing Life: hours, ASTM D-3527	The longer the life the better.
Bomb Oxidation: kPa drop, ASTM D-942	A lower pressure change after longer times would normally be more desirable.
Timken OK Load: (kg), ASTM D-2509	A higher load is good, provided it is achieved without undesirable additives.
4 Ball EP: load wear index and weld point (kg), ASTM D-2596	The higher the load wear index and the weld point, the better the wear resistance.
4 Ball Wear: scar dia (mm), ASTM D-2266	Smaller indicates less wear and is better.
Copper Strip Corrosion: (rating) ASTM D-4048	A lower number is better.
Salt Fog Chamber: (hours to failure), ASTM B-117	A higher number should offer better protection for steel components.
USX Mobility: (gm) amount of grease that can be expelled in the test at a given temperature.	A larger amount should mean better lubrication and lower operating torque because that the grease is more mobile and less affected by cold.