

HPM: A Grease Spec-tacular!

STLE Houston Chapter
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February 10, 2023



Today's Topic



- What's Grease?



- Changes in Grease & its Impact



- HPM's relevance to current Industry



- GC-LB & HPM Specifications



- Navigating HPM spec



- Q & A

What is in a grease? Hint – there are 3 things



Thickener Types

 What is the most common thickener type?

 What other thickener types can you name?

NLGI Grade

 What does the NLGI grade indicate?

 The NLGI ranges from 000 to 6.
Which is the most viscous?

Grease Trends



Sustainability and the Challenges to the Grease Industry



The Rise of Electric Vehicles



NLGI HPM Specification



Lithium HSE Classification

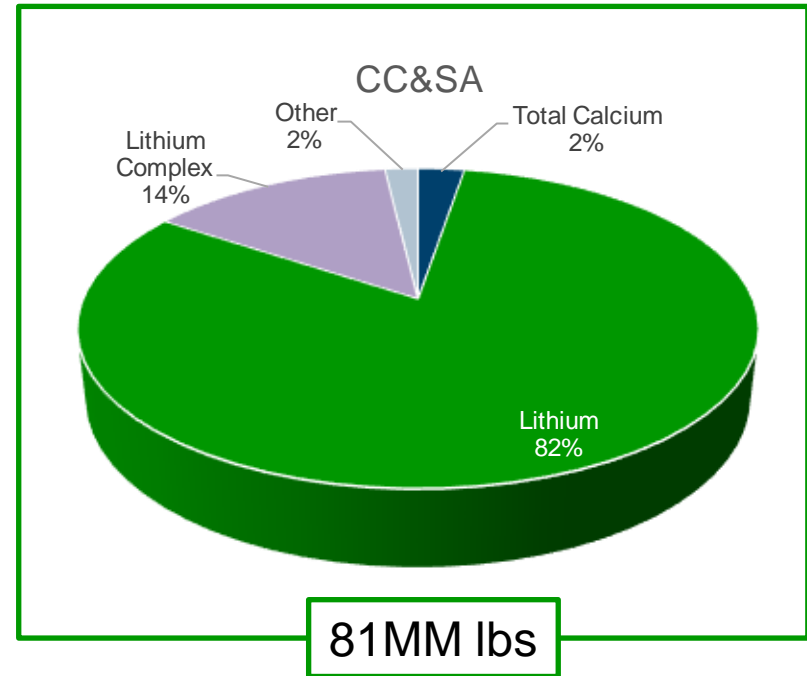
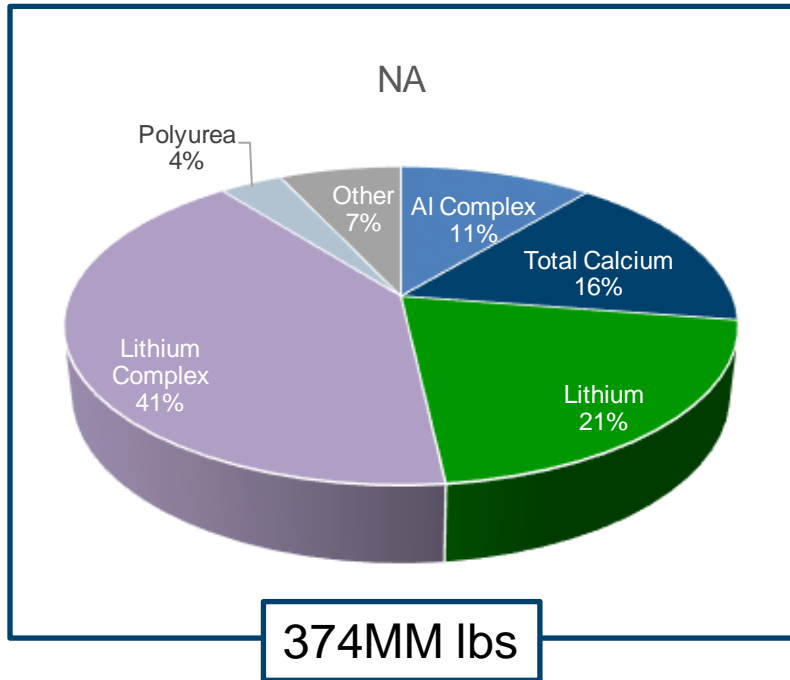


Lithium Availability



Thickener Growth

Americas Grease Production by Thickener Type – 454.7 MM lbs in 2021

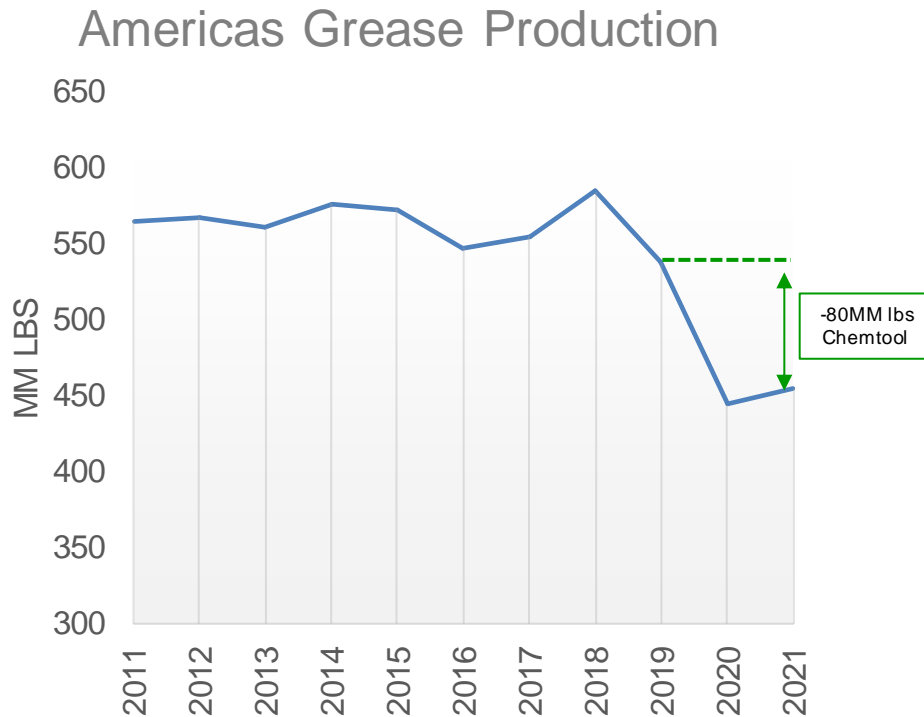


>60% of grease production in NA is Li based
>95% of grease production in LA is Li based

Source: NLGI 2021 Grease Production Survey

Americas Grease Production

- 📈 Total global production in 2021 was 2.62 Billion lbs
- 📈 The Americas accounts for 17% of global grease production
 - ▲ Americas recovery post pandemic is slower due to loss of Chemtool
- 📈 Overall global production trend is flat
 - ▲ Li thickener market share down globally 3% since 2018
 - ▲ Some areas of thickener growth (calcium sulfonate, polyurea, Al complex)



Source: NLGI Grease Production Survey 2011-2021

Grease Trends

Raw material landscape changing

- ▶ Reduced Naphthenic availability & increased cost
- ▶ Reduced Group I production & less bright stock availability
- ▶ Lithium – Increased competition with batteries driving growth in alternative thickeners

Growing need for higher performing greases

- ▶ Better equipment protection desired
- ▶ Increasingly harsh conditions
 - Higher temperatures and higher loads
- ▶ Reduce total cost of ownership
- ▶ Extended service interval/sealed for life
- ▶ Noise reduction

Growth in key application areas:

- ▶ Wind Energy
- ▶ Automotive electrification
- ▶ Mining and Agriculture
- ▶ Steel and paper mills

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Impact of these trends on grease formulation

Raw material landscape changing

- Limited availability of bright stock drives focus onto alternatives such as OCP's or other polymers
- Lithium price increase helps bridge the gap between cost and performance driving the use of alternative thickeners (e.g. calcium sulphonate)

Growing need for higher performing greases

- More focus on thickener selection to gain performance improvements in sectors such as steel production
- Extended life refocuses on component chemistry for flexibility, plus better oxidation performance
- Noise reduction a major consideration in key sectors, such as wind & EV

Growth in key application areas

- Solutions for specific needs (e.g. fretting wear in wind turbines)
- Compatibility with seals & metallurgies (more testing)
- New specifications/standards & technology needed for auto electrification
- Next generation of specifications introduction (i.e. NLGI HPM)

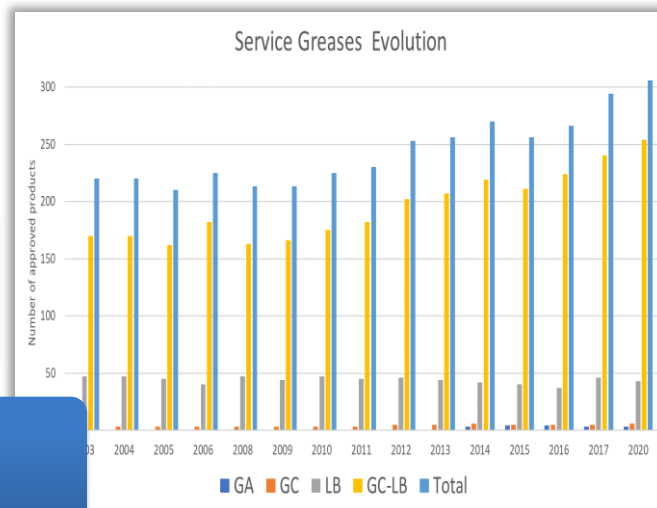
NLGI Specifications – Historical Perspective

1966 – Initial discussions held to develop automotive service grease specification between NLGI, ASTM, SAE

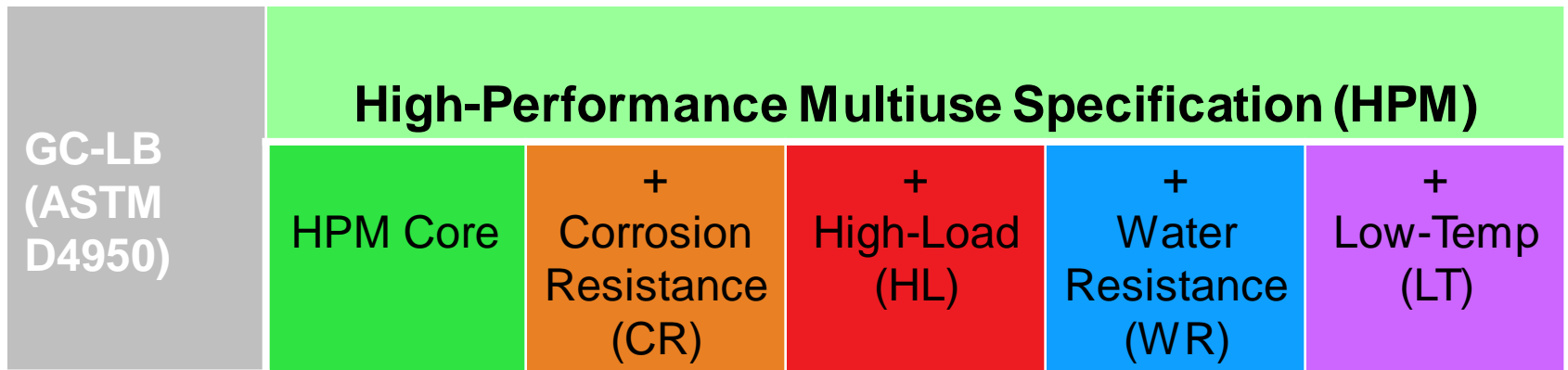
1989 – Publication of ASTM D4950 “Standard Classification and Specification for Automotive Service Greases”; NLGI begins certification of greases against new “GC-LB” specification.

2015 – NLGI establishes WG to discuss upgrades to GC-LB specification.

2019 – NLGI decides to move forward with proposal for new set of specifications in parallel to existing automotive service specifications.



Specifications from NLGI - Dec 2020



Media Release
December 2, 2020

NLGI Launches High-Performance Multiuse (HPM) Grease Certification

Last year, NLGI began the advancement for a new High-Performance Multiuse (HPM) Grease Certification. Today, we're pleased to launch the HPM certification and sub-categories with enhanced performance in the following areas:

- HPM Core Spec
- HPM Grease Core with enhanced Water Resistance (HPM + WR)
- HPM Grease Core with enhanced Salt Water Corrosion Resistance (HPM + CR)
- HPM Grease Core with High Load Carrying Capacity (HPM + HL)
- HPM Grease Core with enhanced Low Temp Performance (HPM + LT)

High-Performance Multiuse (HPM) Grease Specifications

Overall Goal: Define new grease specification categories with higher performance and broader utility for the market

- ▲ Increase communication between end-user and grease marketer/manufacturer
- ▲ Will **NOT** replace GC-LB

Additional Goal: Define greases that meet core HPM specification and sub-categories with tests and limits for *enhanced performance in the following areas:*

- ▲ Water Resistance (WR)
- ▲ High-Load Carrying Capacity (HL)
- ▲ Salt Water Corrosion Resistance (CR)
- ▲ Low-Temperature Performance (LT)
- ▲ High-Temperature/Long Life (HT/LL?) *[under discussion for future]*

Enhanced performance sub-categories must meet core HPM performance as well



HPM+WR
HPM+HL
HPM+CR
HPM+LT

High-Performance Multiuse (HPM) Grease Specifications

Development Strategy

- ▶ Build specifications based on grease's ability to perform under identified conditions
- ▶ Set performance limits to be challenging yet achievable
- ▶ Strengthen certification and audit process compared to GC-LB

Benefits

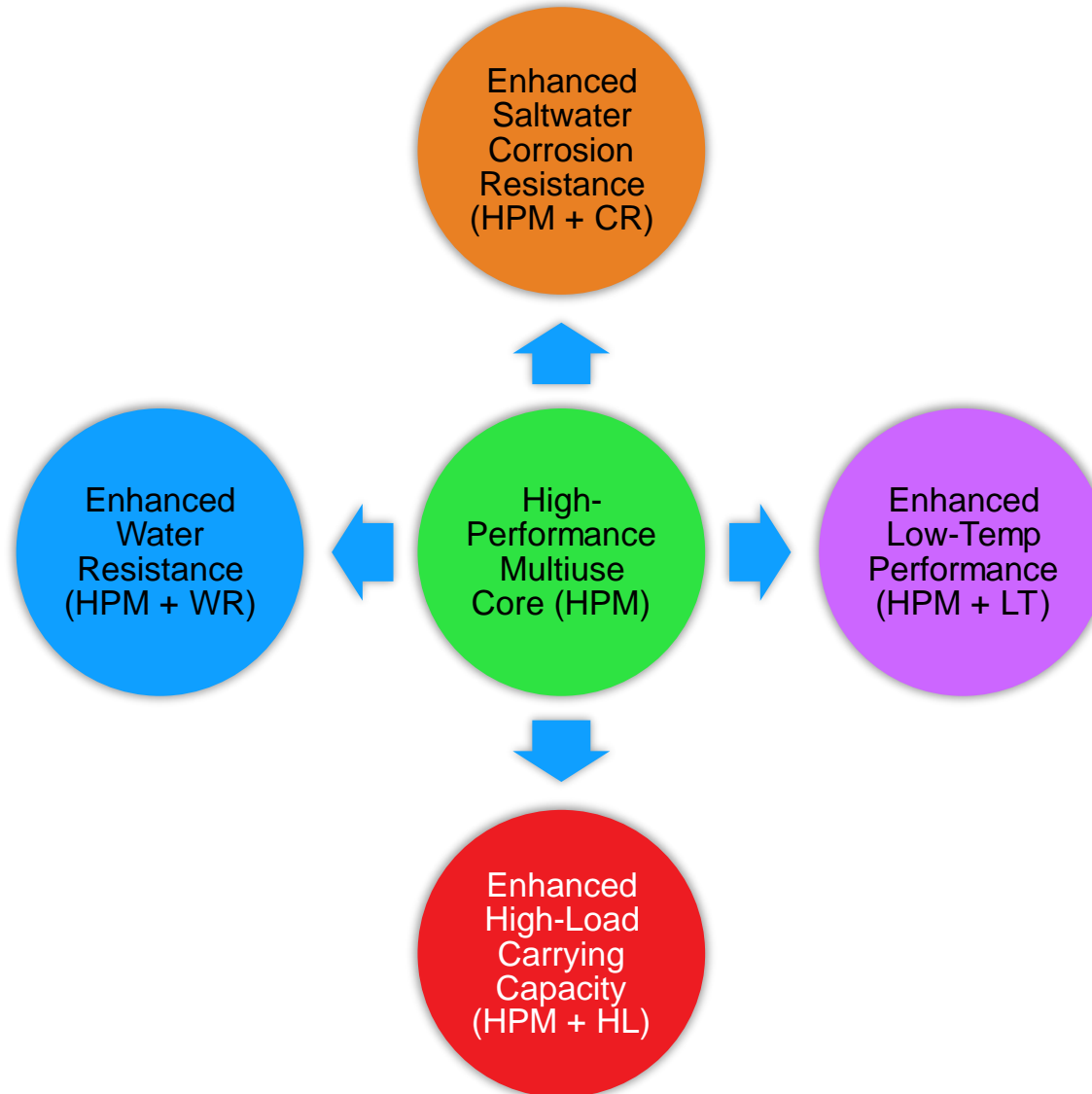
- ▶ Increased product quality with higher level of audit/certification testing
- ▶ Unified guidance based on performance of grease
- ▶ Educate end-users regarding grease capabilities

Performance-based specification:

- ▶ Performance is the key
- ▶ Does not specify type of thickener, base oil, additive, or other raw material



HPM Specifications Overview



HPM Core Specifications

GC-LB
(ASTM
D4950)

High-Performance Multiuse Specification (HPM)

HPM Core	+ Corrosion Resistance (CR)	+ High-Load (HL)	+ Water Resistance (WR)	+ Low-Temp (LT)
----------	--------------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------

Test Name	Units	Method	HPM Core
Worked-60 Pen	dmm	D217	220 -340
Rust Prevention	rating	D1743	Pass
Emcor rust test (distilled water), max	rating	D6138	0,1
Four-Ball Wear, max	mm	D2266	0.60
Four-Ball Weld, min	kgf	D2596	250
Oxid. Stability, 100 hrs, 100 °C, max	ΔkPa (psi)	D942	35 (4.9)
Copper corrosion, 24 hours, 100 °C, max	rating	D4048	1b
NBR (ISO 13226), 168 hours at 125 °C	ΔHardness	D4289	-15 to +2
	Δ Vol %	D4289	-5 to +30
Prolonged worked penetration (Δ10k)	dmm	D217	+/- 30
Water Washout, % loss, max	wt.%	D1264	10
High-Temp Bleed (30 hrs, 100 °C), max	wt.%	D6184	7
Roll stability (2 hrs, RT)	dmm	D1831	+/-10%
Oil Separation (24 hrs @ 25 °C), % loss, max	wt.%	D1742	5
Low-Temp Torque Ball Bearing, -20 °C		D1478	
Starting torque, max	mNm(g·cm)		1000(10,200)
Running torque, max	mNm(g·cm)		100(1,020)

HPM + Corrosion Resistance (CR)

GC-LB
(ASTM
D4950)

High-Performance Multiuse Specification (HPM)

HPM Core	+ Corrosion Resistance (CR)	+ High-Load (HL)	+ Water Resistance (WR)	+ Low-Temp (LT)
----------	--------------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------

Test Name	Units	Method	HPM Core	+ Corrosion Resistance (CR)
Worked-60 Pen	dmm	D217	220 -340	
Rust Prevention	rating	D1743	Pass	
Bearing rust (10% SSW)	rating	D5969		Pass
Emcor rust test (distilled water), max	rating	D6138	0,1	
Emcor rust (100% SSW), max	rating	D6138		1 , 2
Emcor rust (0.5 N NaCl solution), max	rating	D6138		2 , 3
Four-Ball Wear, max	mm	D2266	0.60	
Four-Ball Weld, min	kgf	D2596	250	
Oxid. Stability, 100 hrs, 100 °C, max	ΔkPa (psi)	D942	35 (4.9)	
Copper corrosion, 24 hours, 100 °C, max	rating	D4048	1b	
NBR (ISO 13226), 168 hours at 125 °C	ΔHardness	D4289	-15 to +2	
	Δ Vol %	D4289	-5 to +30	
Prolonged worked penetration (Δ10k)	dmm	D217	+/- 30	
Water Washout, % loss, max	wt.%	D1264	10	
High-Temp Bleed (30 hrs, 100 °C), max	wt.%	D6184	7	
Roll stability (2 hrs, RT)	dmm	D1831	+/-10%	
Oil Separation (24 hrs @ 25 °C), % loss, max	wt.%	D1742	5	
Low-Temp Torque Ball Bearing, -20 °C		D1478		
Starting torque, max	mNm(g·cm)		1000(10,200)	
Running torque, max	mNm(g·cm)		100(1,020)	

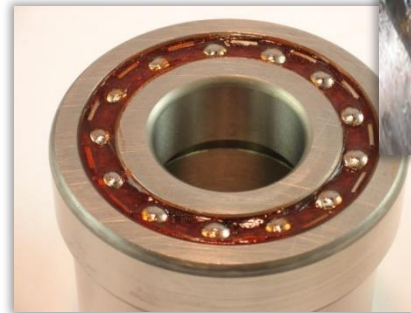
Corrosion Resistance (CR) Tests

EMCOR Dynamic bearing corrosion (ASTM D 6138)

- ▶ Bearings run for 8 hours, sit for 16 (3 cycles) then sit for 4 days
- ▶ Distilled or salt water
- ▶ Rate from 0 (no rust) to 5 (severe)

Standard bearing corrosion (ASTM D1743 / D5969)

- ▶ Bearing packed with grease, 48 hrs. at 52°C in humid atmosphere
- ▶ Distilled or salt water
- ▶ Evaluate for rust, run in triplicate



HPM + High-Load (HL)

GC-LB
(ASTM
D4950)

High-Performance Multiuse Specification (HPM)

HPM Core	+ Corrosion Resistance (CR)	+ High-Load (HL)	+ Water Resistance (WR)	+ Low-Temp (LT)
----------	--------------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------

Test Name	Units	Method	HPM Core	+ High-Load (HL)
Worked-60 Pen	dmm	D217	220 -340	
Rust Prevention	rating	D1743	Pass	
Emcor rust test (distilled water), max	rating	D6138	0,1	
Four-Ball Wear, max	mm	D2266	0.60	0.50
Four-Ball Weld, min	kgf	D2596	250	400
SRV step Load, (Procedure B at 80 °C), min	N	D5706		800
Fretting wear (weight loss), aver 2, max	mg	D4170		5
Fretting wear scar by SRV, max	mm	D7594		0.500
Oxid. Stability, 100 hrs, 100 °C, max	ΔkPa (psi)	D942	35 (4.9)	
Copper corrosion, 24 hours, 100 °C, max	rating	D4048	1b	
NBR (ISO 13226), 168 hours at 125 °C	ΔHardness	D4289	-15 to +2	
	Δ Vol %	D4289	-5 to +30	
Prolonged worked penetration (Δ10k)	dmm	D217	+/- 30	
Water Washout, % loss, max	wt.%	D1264	10	
High-Temp Bleed (30 hrs, 100 °C), max	wt.%	D6184	7	
Roll stability (2 hrs, RT)	dmm	D1831	+/-10%	
Oil Separation (24 hrs @ 25 °C), % loss, max	wt.%	D1742	5	
Starting torque, max	mNm(g·cm)		1000(10,200)	
Running torque, max	mNm(g·cm)		100(1,020)	

High Load (HL) Tests

4 Ball Wear (ASTM D2266)

- ▶ 1h/75°C/1200rpm/ 40 kg (typical)
- ▶ Wear scar

4 Ball EP (ASTM D2596)

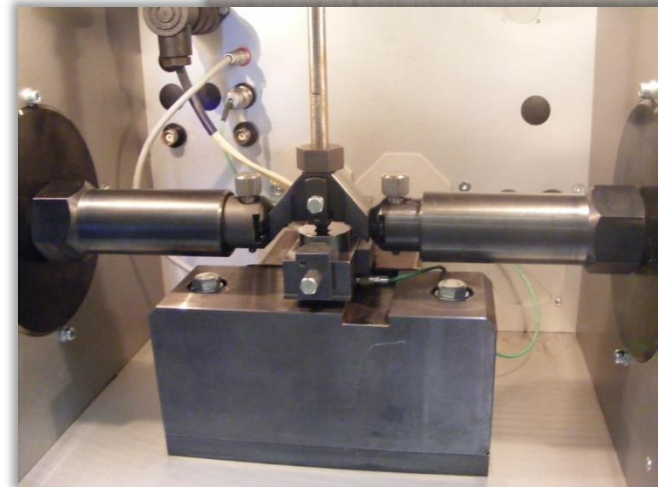
- ▶ Run at increasing loads
- ▶ Weldpoint in kg

Fafnir Fretting Wear (ASTM D4170)

- ▶ Arc of 12°, frequency of 30.0 Hz, load of 2450 N, for 22 h at RT
- ▶ Weight loss, mg

SRV (Optimol)

- ▶ Ball-on-disc tests
- ▶ Step load (ASTM D5706)
- ▶ Fretting wear (ASTM D7594)



HPM + Water Resistance (WR)

GC-LB
(ASTM
D4950)

High-Performance Multiuse Specification (HPM)

HPM Core	+ Corrosion Resistance (CR)	+ High-Load (HL)	+ Water Resistance (WR)	+ Low-Temp (LT)
----------	--------------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------

Test Name	Units	Method	HPM Core	+ Water Resistance (WR)
Worked-60 Pen	dmm	D217	220 -340	
Rust Prevention	rating	D1743	Pass	
Emcor rust test (distilled water), max	rating	D6138	0,1	
Four-Ball Wear, max	mm	D2266	0.60	
Four-Ball Weld, min	kgf	D2596	250	
Oxid. Stability, 100 hrs, 100 °C, max	ΔkPa (psi)	D942	35 (4.9)	
Copper corrosion, 24 hours, 100 °C, max	rating	D4048	1b	
NBR (ISO 13226), 168 hours at 125 °C	ΔHardness	D4289	-15 to +2	
	Δ Vol %	D4289	-5 to +30	
Prolonged worked penetration (Δ10k)	dmm	D217	+/- 30	
Water Washout, % loss, max	wt. %	D1264	10	5
Water spray off, max	wt. %	D4049		40
Wet roll stability (pen change)	dmm	D8022		+/- 15%
High-Temp Bleed (30 hrs, 100 °C), max	wt. %	D6184	7	
Roll stability (2 hrs, RT)	dmm	D1831	+/-10%	
Oil Separation (24 hrs @ 25 °C), % loss, max	wt. %	D1742	5	
Low-Temp Torque Ball Bearing, -20 °C		D1478		
Starting torque, max	mNm(g·cm)		1000(10,200)	
Running torque, max	mNm(g·cm)		100(1,020)	
Low-Temp Torque @ -40 °C, max	N-m	D4693		

Water Resistance (WR) Tests



Water Washout (ASTM D1264)

- ▶ Ball bearing packed with grease and rotated at $600 \text{ r/min} \pm 30 \text{ r/min}$
- ▶ Measure the average of duplicate tests as the % wt. of grease washed out ($60 \text{ min} \pm 1 \text{ min}$) at the test temperature

Water Spray Off (ASTM D4049)

- ▶ Grease is coated on a stainless steel panel and sprayed with water at the specified test temperature and pressure
- ▶ Measure of the resistance of the grease to water spray-off on the panel after $5 \text{ min} \pm 15 \text{ s}$ to the nearest 1.0 %

Wet roll stability (ASTM D8022)

- ▶ Grease sample is mixed with water sheared at 20°C to 35°C for a specified time in a roll stability apparatus
- ▶ Report the difference of the final cone penetration reading minus the initial penetration reading between the cone penetration before working and the cone penetration after

HPM + Low-Temperature (LT)

GC-LB
(ASTM
D4950)

High-Performance Multiuse Specification (HPM)

HPM Core	+ Corrosion Resistance (CR)	+ High-Load (HL)	+ Water Resistance (WR)	+ Low-Temp (LT)
----------	--------------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------

Test Name	Units	Method	HPM Core	+ Low-Temp (LT)
Worked-60 Pen	dmm	D217	220 -340	
Rust Prevention	rating	D1743	Pass	
Emcor rust test (distilled water), max	rating	D6138	0,1	
Four-Ball Wear, max	mm	D2266	0.60	
Four-Ball Weld, min	kgf	D2596	250	
Oxid. Stability, 100 hrs, 100 °C, max	ΔkPa (psi)	D942	35 (4.9)	
Copper corrosion, 24 hours, 100 °C, max	rating	D4048	1b	
NBR (ISO 13226), 168 hours at 125 °C	ΔHardness	D4289	-15 to +2	
	Δ Vol %	D4289	-5 to +30	
Prolonged worked penetration (Δ10k)	dmm	D217	+/- 30	
Water Washout, % loss, max	wt.%	D1264	10	
High-Temp Bleed (30 hrs, 100 °C), max	wt.%	D6184	7	
Roll stability (2 hrs, RT)	dmm	D1831	+/-10%	
Oil Separation (24 hrs @ 25 °C), % loss, max	wt.%	D1742	5	
Low-Temp Torque Ball Bearing, -20 °C		D1478		
Starting torque, max	mNm(g·cm)		1000(10,200)	
Running torque, max	mNm(g·cm)		100(1,020)	
Low-Temp Torque Ball Bearing, -30 °C		D1478		
Starting torque, max	mNm (g·cm)			1000(10200)
Running torque, max	mNm (g·cm)			100(1020)
U. S. Steel Mobility, -20 °C, min	g/min	LT-37		10
Low-Temp Flow (Kesternich), -30 °C, max	mbar	DIN 51805-2		1400

Low-Temperature (LT) Tests

Kesternich – Low Temperature Flow properties (DIN 51805-2)

- ▲ Sample is conditioned to agreed upon temp. For 2 hrs.
 - 0°C to -50°C
- ▲ Pressure is increased at intervals of 30 sec until the gas escapes and the grease 'moves'
- ▲ Temp. and pressure (hPa) are recorded

U. S. Steel Mobility, LT-37

- ▲ Limits >10 g/min @-20°C (-4°F)

D1478 Low-Temp Torque

- ▲ Pack bearing with sample, then lower to test temp. And hold for 2hrs.
- ▲ Bearing starts slow rotation (1 rpm)
 - Starting torque recorded
- ▲ After 1 hour
 - Running torque recorded

NLGI GC-LB vs HPM Core

GC-LB
(ASTM
D4950)

High-Performance Multiuse Specification (HPM)

HPM Core	+ Corrosion Resistance (CR)	+ High-Load (HL)	+ Water Resistance (WR)	+ Low-Temp (LT)
----------	--------------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------

Test Name	Units	Method	NLGI GC-LB	HPM Core
Worked-60 Pen	dmm	D217	220 - 340	220 -340
Rust Prevention	rating	D1743	Pass	Pass
Emcor rust test (distilled water), max	rating	D6138		0,1
Four-Ball Wear, max	mm	D2266	0.6	0.60
Four-Ball Weld, min	kgf	D2596	200	250
Four-Ball LWI, min	kgf	D2596	30	
Fretting Protection, max	mg	D4170	10	
Dropping Point, min	°C (°F)	D566/D2265	220 (428)	
High-Temp Life, max	hrs	D3527	80	
Oxid. Stability, 100 hrs, 100 °C, max	ΔkPa (psi)	D942		35 (4.9)
Copper corrosion, 24 hours, 100 °C, max	rating	D4048		1b
CR Volume Change	Δ Vol %	D4289	0 to 40	
CR Hardness Change	ΔHardness	D4289	-15 to 0	
NBR Volume Change	Δ Vol %	D4289	-5 to 30	
NBR Hardness Change	ΔHardness	D4289	-15 to 2	
NBR (ISO 13226), 168 hours at 125 °C	ΔHardness	D4289		-15 to +2
	Δ Vol %	D4289		-5 to +30
Prolonged worked penetration (Δ10k)	dmm	D217		+/- 30
Water Washout, % loss, max	wt. %	D1264	15	10
High-Temp Bleed (30 hrs, 100 °C), max	wt. %	D6184		7
Roll stability (2 hrs, RT)	dmm	D1831		+/-10%
Oil Separation (24 hrs @ 25 °C), % loss, max	wt. %	D1742	6	5
Leakage, grams loss, max	g	D4290	10	
Low-Temp Torque Ball Bearing, -20 °C		D1478		
Starting torque, max	mNm(g·cm)			1000(10,200)
Running torque, max	mNm(g·cm)			100(1,020)
Low-Temp Torque @ -40 °C, max	N·m	D4693	15.5	

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Combinations

- Corrosion Resistance
- High Load
- Water Resistance
- Low Temperature
- Other Combinations Possible

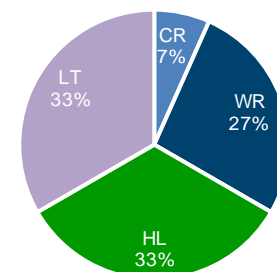
NLGI HPM Statistics – November 2022

Registered Branded Product	Supplier	CORE	Corrosion Resistance	Water Resistance	High Load	Low Temperature
Acinol 152 HQS (US) – All Colors	Axel Americas	CORE+		+WR		+LT
Axellence 652 HQ (US) – All Colors	Axel Americas	CORE+				+LT
Castrol Molub-Alloy 860/460-1 ES	BP Lubricants USA, Inc.	CORE				
Castrol Tribol™ GR SW 460-1	BP Lubricants USA, Inc.	CORE+	+CR		+HL	+LT
Gadus® S3 V220C 2	Shell	CORE+			+HL	
GLEITMO 680 XT	FUCHS Lubricants Co.	CORE				
LML Lithium Complex Grease	Loadmaster Lubricants, LLC	CORE+		+WR		
Mobilgrease X-HP™ 222	ExxonMobil Oil Corporation	CORE+		+WR		
MOLYKOTE® Multilub Synthetic High Performance Grease	Molykote Specialty Lubricants	CORE+				+LT
Peerless™ LLG	Petro-Canada Lubricants, an HF Sinclair Brand	CORE				
Peerless™ OG2 Red	Petro-Canada Lubricants, an HF Sinclair Brand	CORE				
RENOLIT CXS BGR	FUCHS Lubricants Co.	CORE+			+HL	+LT
RENOLIT CXS CRM 1	FUCHS Lubricants Co.	CORE				
RENOLIT LX 2	FUCHS Lubricants Co.	CORE				
STABYL LX460 SYN	FUCHS Lubricants Co.	CORE+			+HL	
Valvoline™ Cerulean Plus #2	Valvoline, Inc.	CORE		+WR	+HL	
Valvoline™ Extreme Red	Valvoline, Inc.	CORE				

17 Greases Listed as of 11/21/22

8 greases (47%) are CORE only

Performance Tag Breakdown



3 greases (18%) have multiple tags

HPM Specification - Implementation

- 🏠 The website is now live and accepting applications
 - ▶ www.CenterforQA.com/hpm-about
- 🏠 CQA will collect samples and carry out testing as part of certification and audit program



FIVE STEP CERTIFICATION PROCESS for Grease Manufacturers and Marketers

1. Submit Application for Sample Approval & Branded Product Registration
 - Manufacturers include product data
 - Rebrands submit Supplier Affidavit
2. Submit Qualification Sample
3. Submit the signed License Agreement
4. Submit Payment
5. Submit additional Branded Grease Product names

More information on HPM at www.NLGI.org

High-Performance Multiuse (HPM) Grease Specification

Property	Test Conditions	Test method	Units	Min	Max
Cone Penetration of Lubricating Grease	Worked 60 Strokes	ASTM D217	dmm	220	340
Cone Penetration of Lubricating Grease	Prolonged worked penetration (Δ100%)	ASTM D217	dmm	-30	+30
Elastomer compatibility of Lubricating Greases and Fluids [using NBR standard reference elastomer per ISO 13226]	168 hours @ 125 °C	ASTM D4289	ΔHardness (Shore A points) Δ Volume percent	-15 -5	+2 +30
Oxidation Stability of Lubricating Greases by the Oxygen Pressure Vessel Method	Pressure drop after 100hrs @ 100 °C	ASTM D942	kPa (psi)		35 (4.9)
Determining the Water Washout Characteristics of Lubricating Greases	60 minutes @ 79 °C	ASTM D1264	wt%		10
Low Temperature Torque of Ball Bearing	-20 °C	ASTM D1478			

Specification Details & Testing

GC-LB Comparison

Webinars

Historical Information

Certification & Application Process

Renewal Process

HPM Webinar Series

NLGI is pleased to announce the launch of a dedicated webinar series, specifically focused on the tests included in the new High-Performance Multiuse (HPM) grease specification.

This series will run weekly from November 2020 – April 2021 (avoiding holidays). Each week will focus on a new test from the HPM specification. **Join NOW and enter webinar ID: 821 2135 9516**

The webinars will be approx. 15-20 minutes, plus live Q&A at the end of the webinar. Once the webinar airs, a repository can be found on the **Members' Only** area of the NLGI website. Contact NLGI HQ if you need login credentials.

Click [HERE](#) for more details.

August 28, 2020

HPM Panel Discussion



October 7, 2020

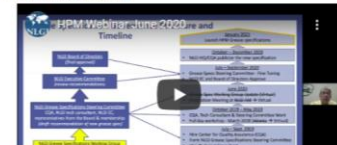
STLE CMF Webinar Recording



STLE CMF Webinar Slides

June 18, 2020

HPM Webinar Recording



NLGI currently issues grease through their Certification Mark program which is the well-known GC-LB Performance

Historical Information

Press Releases

December 2020
September 2020
April 2020
October 2019
August 2019

Articles

ILMA Compounding's Nov/Dec 2020
STLE CFM
Next Generation Article
Fuels and Lubes Article

Timeline & Governance Structure

Timeline
Governance Structure

Marketing Information

HPM Booklet
HPM Promo Piece
HPM Marketing Guidelines



Center for Quality Assurance

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PROGRAM BENEFITS

SPECIFICATION TESTING

FAQ

NLGI NEWS

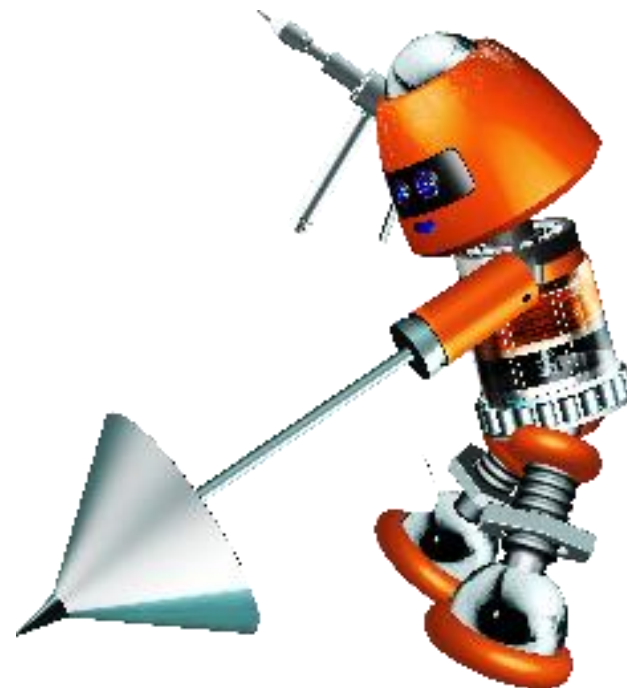
REGISTER YOUR PRODUCTS

HPM Grease Licensing Program



A New Standard for the Grease Industry

NLGI is a nonprofit trade association founded in 1933 by pioneers of the lubricating grease industry. The National Lubricating Grease Institute (NLGI) was established with



Questions