

Table A5. Friction coefficient classes with guide values for different materials/surfaces and lubrication states in BJs

Friction coefficient class	Range for μ_G and μ_K	Selection of typical examples for	
		material/surfaces	lubricants
A	0,04 to 0,10	metallically bright black oxide phosphated galvanic coatings such as Zn, Zn/Fe, Zn/Ni Zinc laminated coatings	solid lubricants, such as MoS_2, graphite, PTFE, PA, PE, PI in lubricating varnishes, as top coats or in pastes; liquefied wax wax dispersions
B	0,08 to 0,16	metallically bright black oxide phosphated galvanic coatings such as Zn, Zn/Fe, Zn/Ni Zinc laminated coatings Al and Mg alloys	solid lubricants, such as MoS_2, graphite, PTFE, PA, PE, PI in lubricating varnishes, as top coats or in pastes; liquefied wax; wax dispersions, greases; oils; delivery state
		hot-galvanized	MoS_2; graphite; wax dispersions
		organic coatings	with integrated solid lubricant or wax dispersion
		austenitic steel	solid lubricants or waxes; pastes
C	0,14 to 0,24	austenitic steel	wax dispersions, pastes
		metallically bright phosphated	delivery state (lightly oiled)
		galvanic coatings such as Zn, Zn/Fe, Zn/Ni Zinc laminated coatings adhesive	none
D	0,20 to 0,35	austenitic steel	oil
		galvanic coatings such as Zn, Zn/Fe; hot-galvanized	none
E	≥ 0,30	galvanic coatings such as Zn/Fe, Zn/Ni austenitic steel Al, Mg alloys	none

The aim is to **achieve** coefficients of friction which fit into the **friction coefficient class B** in order to apply as high a preload as possible with low scatter. This does not automatically mean using the smallest values and that the friction coefficient scatter present corresponds to the class spread. Table A5 applies for room temperature.