

# Metal Working Fluids: Quench Additives for Straight Oil

May 16, 2023



## Agenda

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- Background
  - Types of MWF
  - What is Quench Oil?
- Performance Testing
  - Cooling Tests
  - Oxidation Tests
  - Residue Tests
- Additive Performance
  - Additive Properties
  - Formulated Performance



## Types of MWF

- Straight Oil – Prepared from mineral oil, no water present
- Emulsifiable Oil – Oil blended with water in opaque macroemulsion
- Semisynthetic Fluid – Oil blended with water in translucent microemulsion
- Synthetic Fluid – Prepared from water, no mineral oil present



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## Types of MWF

- Straight Oil – Prepared from mineral oil, no water present
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## What is Quench Oil?

- Quench fluids control cooling process
- Controlling cooling rate of metal adjusts hardness and ductility
- “Cold” Oils – Quench oils used between 27C and 93C
  - Refers to oil temperature, not part temperature
- 3 types of cold oil based on cooling speed:
  - Fast = 7-9 sec to 354C
  - Medium = 10-13 sec to 354C
  - Normal = 14-16+ sec to 354C

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## What is Quench Oil?

- Straight Oil quench fluids comprised of:
    - Mineral Oil – Majority component, transfers heat from metal surface
      - Lower Viscosity gives faster cooling
- $$\text{Cooling Capacity} = \frac{\rho \lambda C_P}{v}$$
- Quench Accelerator – typically polymeric, increases cooling rate
    - Polymer size and chemistry chosen to optimize cooling without contributing to varnish
  - Quench Package – blend of additives to protect against oxidation, rise in acid number, tarnish/sludge, and other negative effects

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## Cooling Tests

- ASTM D3520 – GM Quenchometer
  - Nickel ball heated to 882C and cooled in quenching oil
  - Time to 354C (Curie point of nickel) measured
    - Nickel becomes magnetic at Curie point and stops timer
- GMQS (seconds to Curie point) defines cold oil type
- Large variability in test results
  - Not suitable for fluid monitoring

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## Cooling Tests

- ASTM D6200 – Quenchalyzer (Cooling Curve) Test
  - Metal cylinder heated to 850C and cooled in quenching oil
  - Cylinder monitored with thermocouple
- Measures temperature and cooling rate across entire temperature range
- Sensitive to differences in used and unused quench oil
  - Appropriate for system monitoring

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## Oxidation Tests

- ASTM D6186 – Oxidation Induction Time
  - Oil heated to 180C in pressurized oxygen environment
  - Oil monitored by PDSC to determine onset of oxidation
- Reported in minutes to start of oxidation process
- Oxidation in a quench oil can lead to higher acid number, part staining, and sludge formation
  - All have negative effect on finished parts
  - Higher OIT means longer oil lifetime

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## Residue Tests

- Panel Coker Test – several internal versions across companies
  - Clean metal panel exposed to quench fluid at elevated temperature for hours, days, or weeks
    - Visual inspection (subjective)
    - Weight change
- ASTM D189 – Conradson Residue
  - Oil heated in high temperature until evaporated to create coke
  - % of sample weight left as coke is reported
  - Ash-forming additives may skew result
- Low coke/residue is desired to prevent part staining and reduction in cooling efficiency

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## Functional Q-249

- Quench package for Normal and Medium “Cold” Oils

Physical Properties Functional Q-249		
Color	--	Dark Amber
KV 100, cSt	ASTM D445	111.7
KV 40, cSt	ASTM D445	3,275
Density, lb/gal	ASTM D1475	7.98
Flash Point, C	ASTM D92, COC	224

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## Functional Q-249

- Quench oil performance with and without accelerator

Performance in 70N Group II		
	<u>No Accelerator</u>	<u>1% Accelerator</u>
Treat Rate	3%	3%
Type	Normal Cold Oil	Medium Cold Oil
ASTM D3520, Quenchometer	13.4 sec	11.2 sec
ASTM D6200, Quenchalyzer		
- Maximum Cooling Rate	74 C/sec	92 C/sec
- Time to 600C	10.6 sec	8.3 sec
- Time to 400C	14.5 sec	12.0 sec
- Time to 200C	44.6 sec	44.1 sec
ASTM D6186, OIT @ 180C	84 min	76 min
ASTM D189, Conradson	0.12%	0.07%

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## Functional Q-249

- Compare formulated performance to Lubrizol LZ5941S

Performance in Formulated Quench Oil (No Accelerator)		
Test Method	Functional Q-249	LZ5941S
ASTM D3520, Quenchometer	13.4 sec	17.4 sec
ASTM D6200, Quenchalyzer		
- Maximum Cooling Rate	74 C/sec	71 C/sec
- Temp @ Max Rate	551C	485C
- Rate @ 300C	6.4 C/sec	10.1 C/sec
- Time to 600C	10.6 sec	11.8 sec
- Time to 400C	14.5 sec	16.4 sec
- Time to 200C	44.6 sec	41.6 sec
ASTM D6186, OIT @ 180C	84 min	43 min
ASTM D189, Conradson	0.12%	0.29%

Formulations presented all 3% treat package in 70N API Group II mineral oil

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## Functional Q-249

- Compare formulated performance to Lubrizol LZ5941S

Performance in Formulated Quench Oil w/ Accelerator		
Test Method	Functional Q-249	LZ5941S
ASTM D3520, Quenchometer	11.2 sec	11.9 sec
ASTM D6200, Quenchalyzer		
- Maximum Cooling Rate	92 C/sec	93 C/sec
- Temp @ Max Rate	596 C	584C
- Rate @ 300C	6.3 C/sec	6.0 C/sec
- Time to 600C	8.3 sec	8.8 sec
- Time to 400C	12.0 sec	11.8 sec
- Time to 200C	44.1 sec	41.3 sec
ASTM D6186, OIT @ 180C	76 min	43 min
ASTM D189, Conradson	0.07%	0.3%

Formulations presented all 3% treat package and 1% treat accelerator in 70N API Group II mineral oil

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## Functional Q-145

- Economy quench package for Normal and Medium “Cold” Oils

Physical Properties Functional Q-145		
Color	--	Dark Amber
KV 100, cSt	ASTM D445	6.1
KV 40, cSt	ASTM D445	37.4
Density, lb/gal	ASTM D1475	7.5
Flash Point, C	ASTM D92, COC	226

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## Functional Q-145

- Quench oil performance with and without accelerator

Performance in 70N Group II		
	<u>No Accelerator</u>	<u>2% Accelerator</u>
Treat Rate	3%	3%
Type	Normal Cold Oil	Medium Cold Oil
ASTM D3520, Quenchometer	19.9 sec	11.5 sec
ASTM D6200, Quenchalyzer		
- Maximum Cooling Rate	60 C/sec	94 C/sec
- Time to 600C	12.3 sec	8.4 sec
- Time to 400C	18.3 sec	12.0 sec
- Time to 200C	48.3 sec	43.9 sec
ASTM D6186, OIT @ 180C	36 min	--
ASTM D189, Conradson	0.12%	--

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## Functional Q-145

- Q-145 requires more accelerator to meet competitive performance
- Additional accelerator offset by reduced cost of Q-145 package

Performance and Formulation Comparison for Functional Q-145			
	<u>Q-145</u>	<u>Q-249</u>	<u>LZ5941S</u>
% Treat	3	3	3
% Accelerator	2	1	1
ASTM D3520, Quenchometer	11.5 sec	11.2 sec	11.9 sec
ASTM D6200, Quenchalyzer			
- Maximum Cooling Rate	94 C/sec	92 C/sec	93 C/sec
ASTM D6186, OIT @ 180C	36 min	76 min	43 min
ASTM D189, Conradson	0.12%	0.07%	0.3%
Relative Cost of Package (\$/lb)	1.000x	1.405x	--

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## Functional V-731

- Functional V-731 is a viscosity modifier and quench accelerator for straight oils

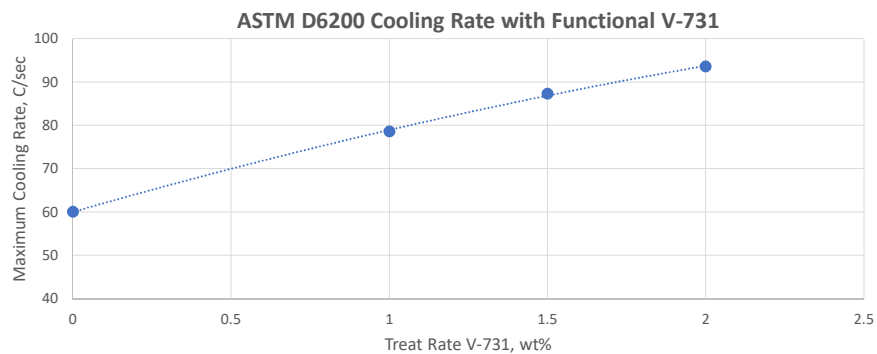
Physical Properties Functional V-731		
Color	ASTM D1500	1.0
KV 100, cSt	ASTM D445	1,100
KV 40, cSt	ASTM D445	19,000
Density, lb/gal	ASTM D1475	7.14
Flash Point, C	ASTM D92, COC	280

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## Functional V-731

- Functional V-731 has a strong effect on maximum cooling rate and ASTM D3520 GMQS

ASTM D3520 Quenchometer Results				
% Treat	0%	1%	1.5%	2%
GMQS	19.9 sec	14.9 sec	12.7 sec	11.5 sec



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## Topics We Covered

1. Quench Oil Basics and Performance Measurements
2. Functional Straight Oil Quench Packages
3. Functional Quench Accelerator

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## Summary

- Quench fluids allow for controlled cooling of metals
  - Determines hardness/ductility of worked metal
- Quench fluids are evaluated based on quench times, oxidation stability, and cleanliness of finished product
- Functional Products offers additive packages and accelerators for blending straight oil quench fluids
- Functional performance is comparable to leading additives on the market

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**Thank you for attending  
today's session!**

**Contact:**

Email

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