



RUST PREVENTATIVES



Matrix Specialty Lubricants

Matrix Specialty Lubricants is a company based in The Netherlands, producing and marketing specialty lubricants and greases.

Matrix Specialty Lubricants was created by a nucleus of industry specialists with a collective experience of many years working for major oil companies. Our vision is to harness new technology and with the expertise of our chemists provide the correct lubricant for each application. It is just a matter of knowledge.

Specific product information is available in our brochures and most of the technical data sheets can be found on our website; www.lubes-portal.com. Our main products are divided into groups with the most common being presented in our brochures. The most up to date information can always be found on our website.



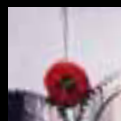
Bio lubricants

This group of products includes biodegradable hydraulic, gear, and other lubricants as well as a range of greases and concrete mould release agents. High performance, long life, low toxicity and biodegradability are key factors within this product group.



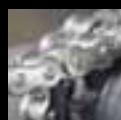
Compressor, vacuum and refrigeration fluids

A comprehensive range of gas and refrigeration compressor fluids providing long life and low maintenance costs in combination with high efficiency. The range consists of mineral, and synthetic (hydro treated, PAO, POE, Alkyl Benzenes, Di-Ester, Ester, PAG, PFPE) based lubricants with a performance up to 12.000 hour drain intervals.



Food grade lubricants

A complete range of fluids, lubricants and greases for applications whenever a food grade lubricant is required. The high performance Foodmax® line is NSF and InS approved and includes a range of spray cans.



Industrial specialty products

This product group includes a range of specialty chain lubricants, gear oils, transformer oils and many more products. All the products exceed performance expectations contributing to lower maintenance costs.



Grease and paste

An extensive range of specialty greases and pastes, including polyurea, calcium sulphonate, aluminium, barium, silicon, inorganic and PFPE. By using the latest technology and materials we are able to provide high performance and problem solving products.



Metal Working Fluids & Rust Preventatives

This line of products include the latest technology soluble metal working fluids, neat cutting oils, cold and hot forging, quenching, drawing and stamping products.



Specialty base oils and dispersions

These base oils are used in the formulation of metalworking fluids, biodegradable hydraulic fluids, top tier 2 stroke engine oils, mould release agents and many more. They include DTO, TOFA and various types of esters. Another range include both technical and pharmaceutical white oils. The Matrix line of D-MAX colloidal dispersions contain products based on graphite, MoS₂, PTFE and Boron Nitride (hBn). These can be used as additives, lubricants and processing products.



Rust inhibitors

Rust can occur after machining of metal parts and during storage. In order to protect expensive parts Matrix Specialty Lubricants has developed a range of rust preventatives for almost all applications. By applying these products the damaging effects of oxygen, moisture, detergents, salt and other types of contaminants can be avoided. Whether you would like to protect parts for a short or long period of time, the Matrix Anti Rust line of corrosion inhibitors will provide solution.

The selection table makes it easy to select the right product from the Matrix Anti Rust series, depending on the time period of protection needed, the type of film, application method and the starting point of the to be protected material. Matrix Anti Rust series is an extensive line of rust preventatives. In this brochure we have listed our most commonly used products. However if there is a specific requirement please do not hesitate to contact us or your local Matrix representative for support.

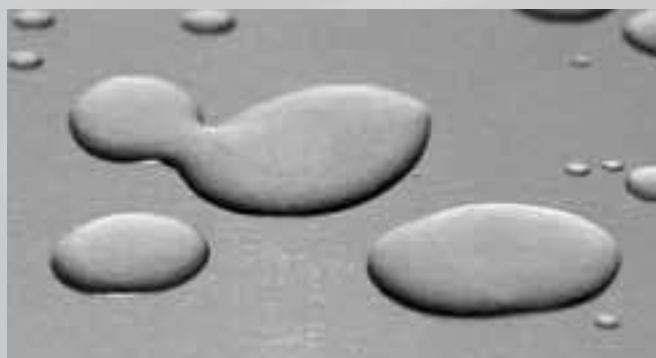
Benefits of using Matrix Anti Rust products;

- Better protection of parts
- Limited Health and Safety concerns by using low aromatic, solvent free and water based products
- Savings as a result of better protection (less scrapping of metal parts)
- Better product finishing Improved image and reputation



Rust preventatives selection table

Film	Name	Type of film	Viscosity at 40° (cSt)	Dewatering Performance	Salt Fog Test (hours)	Indoor protection (months)	Outdoor protection (months)	Flash Point (°C)	Density (g/l)
OILY	Anti Rust 1A	Oily	21		9	3-6	0-3	>180	0,870
	Anti Rust 5A	Oily thin	5		19	6-12	3-6	>105	0,850
	Anti Rust 7A	Oily	7,2		33	12-18	6-12	>65	0,870
	Anti Rust S (Spray)	Oily	7,2		33	12-18	6-12	>65	0,870
GREASY	Anti Rust 1DWSE	Greasy thin	3	x	10	6-12	3-6	>40	0,790
	Anti Rust 8A	Greasy thin	2,5	x	46	12-18	6-9	>80	0,820
	Anti Rust AG	Greasy	3	x	47	12-18	6-9	>40	0,840
	Anti Rust 2DWS	Greasy thin	3,6	x	59	12-18	6-9	>65	0,860
	Anti Rust 5G	Greasy	2,5		50	12-18	6-9	>40	0,890
	Anti Rust 6DVM	Greasy	4	x	72	18-24	6-12	>50	0,870
	Anti Rust L (Spray)	Greasy	4	x	72	18-24	6-12	>50	0,870
WAXY	Anti rust 3C	Waxy	5		>100	>24	6-12	>32	0,820
	Anti Rust 9C	Waxy	6	x	>200	>24	6-12	>45	0,820
WATER SOLUBLE	Anti Rust 99DW (20%)	Oily	35,9	x	57 at 20%	12-18	6-9	-	0,900
	Anti Rust 2CP	Dry	1,5		120	>24	6-12	-	1,030
PLASTIC	Anti Rust PG15	Plastic	-			>24	>24	>230	solid
FOOD GRADE	Foodmax Anti Rust 9	Oily	2.5		18	6-12	3-6	>78	0.819



De-Watering properties of Anti Rust



Anti Rust PG 15 a plastic layer to protect parts for a long period

Dewatering Performance

A number of products in the Matrix Anti Rust range have dewatering properties (check dewatering performance in the selection table). These products effectively remove water or any other aqueous metalworking fluid from parts. After the dewatering they leave a protective film on the metal which protects depending on the type of product chosen for a certain period during storage and transportation. Although the products marked with dewatering in the selection table can be applied by brushing or spraying, dipping in a tank would be the most preferable and effective way of processing the fluid. Displaced water can be drained from the bottom of the tank

Dry time at 20°C (minutes)	Melting point (°C)	Film Thickness (microns)	Application Method			VOC (low/high)
			Dip	Spray	Brush	
no	no	3,2	x	x	x	L
90-120	no	0,8	x	x	x	H
no	no	4,1	x	x	x	L
no	no	4,1		x		L
30-60	no	1,2	x	x	x	H
90-120	no	2,2	x	x	x	H
30-60	no	3	x	x	x	H
60-90	no	2,5	x	x	x	H
30-60	no	5	x	x	x	H
30-60	no	7,6	x	x	x	H
30-60	no	7,6		x		H
30-45	no	8,6		x	x	H
30-45	no	270		x	x	H
>2 h at 70°C	no	1,7	x	x	x	L
>2 h at 50°C	0	6	x	x	x	L
no	>90	-	x			L
60-90	no	2.2	x	x	x	H

Salt Fog test

Corrosion Testing (e.g. Salt Spray) is an environmental simulation that helps estimate component service life, compare candidate materials for use with your parts in your environment, and help screen suitable materials for your application. The Salt Spray Test (Fog Test) is an accelerated corrosion test used to evaluate the relative corrosion resistance materials exposed to a salt spray or salt fog at an elevated temperature. Test specimens are placed in an enclosed salt spray testing cabinet or chamber and subjected to a continuous indirect fog or spray of a salt water solution. This climate is maintained throughout the duration of the test. The hours reported in the selection table will make a comparison possible to choose the right product depending on the application and specific requirements.

VOC

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are organic chemicals that have a high vapor pressure at ordinary room temperature. Their high vapor pressure results from a low boiling point, which causes large numbers of molecules to evaporate or sublime from the liquid or solid form of the compound and enter the surrounding air. In the selection table we categorised the VOC content with High and Low.



Anti Rust Spray Cans

The 2 Anti Rust spray cans are easy to handle and will allow quick protection of parts and tools. Anti-Rust spray S is developed for intermediate storage of tools and parts, Anti Rust spray S allows easy cleaning when tools are used again. Anti Rust Spray L in comparison will protect tools and parts for a longer period and with a more greasy layer which requires more cleaning before tools and parts can be used.

Glossary of terms

Additive

A chemical added in small quantities to a product to improve certain properties. Among the more common petroleum product additives are: oxidation inhibitors for increasing the product's resistance to oxidation and for lengthening its service life; rust and corrosion inhibitors to protect lubricated surfaces against rusting and corrosion, demulsifiers to promote oil-water, separation, VI improvers to make an oil's viscosity less sensitive to changes in temperature, pour-point depressants to lower the cold temperature fluidity of petroleum products, oiliness agents, anti-wear agents, and EP additives to prevent high friction, wear, or scoring under various conditions of boundary lubrication, detergents and dispersants to maintain cleanliness of lubricated parts, anti-foam agents to reduce foaming tendencies, and tackiness agents to increase the adhesive properties of a lubricant, improve retention, and prevent dripping or spattering.

Anhydrous

Free of water, especially water of crystallization.

Anti-Foam Agent

An additive that causes foam to dissipate more rapidly. It promotes the combination of small bubbles into large bubbles which burst more rapidly.

Anti-Oxidant

A chemical added in small quantities to a petroleum product to increase its oxidative resistance in order to prolong its storage and/or service life. The additive activates in two ways: by combining with the peroxides formed initially by oxidation paralyzing their oxidizing influence, or reacting with a catalyst to coat it with an inert film.

Anti Wear Agent

An additive that minimizes wear caused by metal-to-metal contact by reacting chemically with the metal by forming a film on the surfaces under normal operating conditions.

Acid Number

Also referred to as NEUT or NEUTRALIZATION number: the specific quantity of reagent required to 'neutralize' the acidity or alkalinity of a lube oil sample. In service, the oil will, in time, show increasing acidity as the result of oxidation and, in some cases, additive depletion. Though acidity is not, of itself, necessarily harmful, an increase in acidity may be indicative of oil deterioration, and NEUT number is widely used to evaluate the condition of an oil in service. The most common measurement is ACID NUMBER, the specific quantity of KOH (potassium hydroxide) required to counterbalance the acid characteristics. How high an acid number can be tolerated depends on the oil and the service conditions, and only broad experience with the individual situation can determine such a value.

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Minimum temperature at which a combustible fluid will burst into flame without the assistance of an extraneous ignition source. This temperature is typically several hundred degrees higher than the flash and fire point.

Base Oils

Base stocks or blends used as an inert ingredient in the manufacturing of automotive and industrial lubricants.

Base Stocks

Refined petroleum oils that can either be blended with one another or supplemented with additives to make lubricants.

Base Oil Viscosity in a Grease

Because oil does the lubricating in a grease, and viscosity is the most important property of the lubricant, the viscosity of the base oil needs to be designed correctly for the application.

Boundary Lubrication

A form of lubrication effective in the absence of a full fluid film. Made possible by the inclusion of certain additives in the lubricating oil that prevent excessive friction and scoring by forming a film whose strength is greater than that of oil alone. These additives include oiliness agents, compounded oils, anti-wear agents, and extreme pressure agents.

Carbon Residue

Coked material formed after lubricating oil has been exposed to high temperatures.

Copper Strip Corrosion

Evaluation of a product's tendency to corrode copper or copper alloys. ASTM D130. Test results are based on the matching of corrosion stains.

Corrosion Inhibitor

A lubricant additive for protecting surfaces against chemical attack from contaminants in the lubricant.

Compatibility of a Grease

This is one of the most important grease properties. Whenever two incompatible thickeners are mixed, grease usually becomes soft and runs out of the bearing. When mixing different thickener types, consult supplier on compatibility. Some incompatible thickeners are aluminum and barium soaps, clay and some polyureas.

Consistency

NLGI grade is based on amount of thickener. Consistency describes the stiffness of the grease. NLGI 2 is the most common grade.

Demulsibility

A lubricant's ability to separate from water, an important consideration in the lubricant maintenance of many circulating systems.

Detergent

An additive which chemically neutralizes acidic contaminants in the oil before they become insoluble and fall out of the oil forming sludge. Particles are kept finely divided so that they can remain dispersed throughout the lubricant.

Dropping point

The temperature at which a grease changes from semi-solid to a liquid state under test conditions. It may be considered an indication of the high temperature limitation for application purposes.

Entrainment

Describing a state of an immiscible fluid component. Minute quantities of a fluid (typically water) can be dissolved or absorbed into the oil, but excess quantities can be most harmful to equipment due to the entrainment leaving gaps in the lubricated areas.

Emulsion

A mechanical mixture of two mutually insoluble liquids (such as oil and water).

EP agent

An additive to improve the extreme pressure properties of a lubricant.

Flash Point

Lowest temperature at which the air vapor from a sample of a petroleum product or other combustible fluid will "flash" in the presence of an ignition source. The flash can be seen in the form of a small spark over the liquid.

Fire Point

Lowest temperature at which a combustible fluid will burst into flame in the presence of an extraneous ignition source. Very little additional heat is required to reach the fire point from the flash point.

Foaming

A possible reaction of an oil when mixed with air. This entrained air can result in reduced film strength and performance reduction.

Foam Inhibitor

An additive which causes foam to dissipate more rapidly. It promotes the combination of small bubbles into large bubbles which burst more easily.

Four-Ball Tests

Two test procedures on the same principle. The Four Ball Wear Test is used to determine the relative wear-preventing properties of lubricants operating under boundary lubrication conditions. The Four Ball Extreme Pressure Test is designed to evaluate performance under much higher unit loads.

Hydrocarbons

Compounds of hydrogen and carbon of which petroleum products are typically examples. Petroleum oils are generally grouped into two parts: Napthenics, which possess a high proportion of unsaturated cyclic molecules; and paraffinic, which possess a low proportion of unsaturated cyclic molecules.

Glossary of terms continued

Hydro Treating

A Gulf patented process used to make lubricant base stocks. In the process, lubricant feedstocks are reacted with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst at very high temperature (400oC) and pressure (3000 plus psi). The process displaces impurities and unsaturated hydrocarbons.

Hydrodynamic Lubrication

A type of lubrication effected solely by the pumping action developed by the sliding of one surface over another in contact with an oil. Adhesion to the moving surface draws the oil into the high-pressure area between the surfaces, and viscosity retards the tendency to squeeze the oil out. If the pressure developed by this action is sufficient to completely separate the two surfaces, full-fluid-film lubrication is said to prevail.

ISO

International Standard Organization

Load Carrying Ability

Under high-load conditions, high-viscosity base stock is required and usually with an EP additive or solid additive like molybdenum disulfide.

NLGI: classifying stiffness of a Grease

The best way to define the consistency or stiffness of the grease is set out by the NLGI (National Lubricating Grease Institute). A test method defines the following grades according to a level of penetration measured at a temperature of 25 °C. The consistency of the grease will change as soon as the temperature of the application will increase or decrease. When temperature falls below 25 °C, the NLGI grade rises and the grease will appear more stiff.

On the other hand, as soon as the temperature will go beyond 25 °C, the NLGI grade is reduced and the grease becomes less stiff.

Oxidation

A form of chemical deterioration to which all petroleum products are subject to, and involves the addition of oxygen atoms resulting in degradation. It is accelerated by higher temperatures above 25oC, with the rate of oxidation doubling by each 10o increase. With fuels and lubricant oils, oxidation produces sludges, varnishes, gums, and acids, all of which are undesirable.

Oxidation Inhibitor

A chemical added in small quantities to a petroleum product to increase its oxidation resistance in order to prolong its storage and/or service life. The additive activates in two ways: by combining with the peroxides formed initially by oxidation, paralyzing their oxidizing influence, or reacting with a catalyst to coat it with an inert film.

Oil Separation of a Grease

For a grease to be effective, a small amount of oil must separate from the thickener (usually less than 3%).

Pumpability of a Grease

This is an important property when pumping grease in centralized systems at low temperatures. Most common test is Lincoln Ventmeter.

Pour Point

A widely used low temperature flow indicator, depicted as -15oC above the temperature to which a normal liquid petroleum product maintains fluidity. It is a significant factor in cold weather start-up. Paraffinic oils typically have higher pour points due to the formation of wax crystals, while many other lubricants reach their low pour points through an increase in viscosity.

Rust Inhibitor

Alubricant additive for protecting ferrous (iron and steel) components from rusting caused by water contamination or other harmful materials from oil degradation.

Shear Stress

A unit of frictional force overcome in sliding one layer of fluid along another. This is typically measured in pounds per square foot, with pounds representing the frictional force, and square feet representing the area of contact between the sliding layers.

Shear Stability

Grease needs to maintain its consistency under high shear conditions. The shear stability test measures the softening of grease when sheared for 10,000 or 100,000 double strokes with a grease worker. Loss of less than one NLGI grease grade signifies a stable thickener under high shear conditions.

Sludge

The collective name for contamination in a compressor and on parts bathed by the lubricating oil. This includes decomposition products from the fuel, oil, and particulates from sources external to the compressor.

Solvency

The ability to dissolve into a solution producing a homogeneous physical mixture. The degree of solvency varies along with the rate of dissolution depending on the amount of heat added to the solution.

Synthetic lubricants

Lubricants manufactured by a process, where a chemical conversion or transformation of one complex mixture of molecules into another complex mixture takes place.

Common types of synthetic base oil include: Polyalpha olefins (PAO), Hydrocracked/Hydroisomerized, Unconventional Base Oils (UCBO), Organic Esters, Polyglycols (PAG).

Timken OK load

Measure of the extreme pressure properties of a lubricants.

Thickener for Grease

A grease consists of a base oil, additives and a thickener. There are soap and non-soap thickeners. Each thickener type provides unique characteristics to the grease.

Vapor Pressure

The measure of a liquid's volatility. The higher the pressure at a standard test temperature, the more volatile the sample, and the more readily it will evaporate.

Varnish

A deposit resulting from oxidation and polymerization of fuels and lubricants. Similar to but softer than lacquer.

Viscosity

Measure of a fluid's resistance to flow. This is typically measured as the time required for a standard quantity of fluid at a certain temperature to flow through a standard orifice. The higher the value, the more viscous the fluid. Viscosity varies inversely with temperature so the measurements are always expressed together. Tests are typically conducted at 40oC and 100oC.

Viscosity Index

The measure of the rate of change of viscosity with temperature. Heating tends to make lubricants thinner, cooling makes them thicker. The higher a VI is on a particular fluid, the less of a change in viscosity there will be over a given temperature range. In determining the VI, two temperatures of viscosity are taken, one at 40oC and the other at 100oC.

Volatility

The property of a liquid that defines its evaporation characteristics. Of two liquids, the more volatile one will boil at a lower temperature and will evaporate faster when both liquids are at the same temperature. The volatility of petroleum products can be evaluated with tests for flash point, vapor pressure, distillation, and evaporation rate.

Water Resistance

Water washout test measures ability of a thickener to remain intact in bearing when submerged in water. Water spray-off measures ability of a thickener to remain in bearing in presence of water spray. Both of these tests measure percent grease removed.



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version II