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CA 2492901 C 2010/02/09

(11)(21) **2 492 901**

(12) **BREVET CANADIEN
CANADIAN PATENT**

(13) **C**

(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2003/07/01
(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2004/01/29
(45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2010/02/09
(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2005/01/18
(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: US 2003/020547
(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2004/009748
(30) Priorité/Priority: 2002/07/18 (US10/198,700)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *C10M 169/04* (2006.01),
C10M 103/00 (2006.01), *C10M 103/02* (2006.01),
C10M 107/38 (2006.01), *C10M 125/04* (2006.01),
C10M 137/04 (2006.01)
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(54) Titre : LUBRIFIANT SOLIDE SERVANT A LUBRIFIER UN EQUIPEMENT REPOSANT SUR UN TOURILLON
(54) Title: SOLID LUBRICANT FOR LUBRICATING ROTARY TRUNNION SUPPORTED EQUIPMENT

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A solid lubricant bar for use in high temperature environments, such as rotary kilns, comprising an organo phosphate, such as triphenyl phosphate, a solid lubricant selected from the group comprising graphite, molybdenum, boron, boron nitride, tungsten, polytetrafluoroethylene, and mixtures thereof; and a soft metal selected from the group consisting of copper, aluminum, tin and mixtures thereof. The solid lubricant bar has an auto-ignition temperature of at least about 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit (537 degrees Celsius).



ABSTRACT

A solid lubricant bar for use in high temperature environments, such as rotary kilns, comprising an organo phosphate, such as triphenyl phosphate, a solid lubricant selected from the group comprising graphite, molybdenum, boron, boron nitride, tungsten, polytetrafluoroethylene, and mixtures thereof; and a soft metal selected from the group consisting of copper, aluminum, tin and mixtures thereof. The solid lubricant bar has an auto-ignition temperature of at least about 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit (537 degrees Celsius).

SOLID LUBRICANT FOR LUBRICATING ROTARY TRUNNION

10 SUPPORTED EQUIPMENT

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to solid lubricants used in high temperature
15 environments. More particularly, the present invention relates to solid
lubricants containing triphenyl phosphate, a solid lubricant, such as graphite,
and a soft metal.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Solid lubricants are used to reduce friction and wear on various parts in rotary
20 kilns, utilized in the manufacturing process of lime, cement, kaolin, pulp,
paper and the like. Selection of the components of the lubricant is critical to
prevent auto-ignition of the lubricant below the operating temperature of the
environment in which the lubricant is deposited. Kiln environments achieve
temperatures of 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit (537 degrees Celsius) or more.
25 Conventional lubricants containing paraffin have lower auto-ignition

temperatures and are thus often unsuitable for such high temperature environments. Organo phosphate materials which have higher auto-ignition temperatures have been used previously in liquid lubricants, but not a solid lubricant.

- 5 It would be desirable to have a solid lubricant having an auto-ignition temperature suitable for use in very high temperature environments, such as in kilns located in lime, and cement plants, and the like, where temperatures can exceed 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit (537 degrees Celsius).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

- 10 The present invention provides a solid lubricant bar for use in high temperature settings. The bar comprises a carrier, a solid lubricant and a soft metal. The carrier can be an organophosphate, such as triphenyl phosphate. The solid lubricant can be carbon, graphite or the like. Silica gel and/or inorganic clay may be added as a thickener. The soft metal can be copper,
- 15 aluminum, tin, mixtures thereof or the like. In a preferred embodiment the ratio of materials is about 60% triphenyl phosphate and about 40% solids (i.e., solid lubricant and soft metal). The solid lubricant bar has an auto-ignition temperature of preferably at least about 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit (537 degrees Celsius).
- 20 The present invention also provides a method of forming the composition of the present invention comprises first melting the carrier (e.g., TPP) to provide for easy mixing of the composition. The solid lubricant in powdered form and the soft metal, in powdered or flake form, is added to the melted liquid carrier

and mixed. The mixture thus formed is poured into molds where the mixture is allowed to cool and the carrier solidifies. The molds can produce a bar or other desired shape. When solidified, the composition provides a solid lubricant bar in which the graphite or other solid lubricant component and the soft metal
5 provide the significant portion of load carry lubrication action, while the carrier acts as a mild anti-wear (antioxidant) agent.

Other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent upon reading the following detailed description of embodiments of the invention, when taken in conjunction with the appended claims.

10 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

The present invention provides, in general, a solid lubricant bar (or other shape) comprising a carrier, a solid lubricant and a soft metal. The carrier of the lubrication bar is a material that has a high ignition temperature to prevent burning at high use temperatures. In one embodiment triphenyl phosphate
15 ("TPP") is used as an organophosphate carrier. TPP is desirable because it has a high auto-ignition temperature (in the range of 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit (537 degree Celsius), thereby making it suitable for high temperature environments, such as kilns utilized in the process of lime, cement, and other manufacturing plants.

20 For lower temperature environments, synthetic wax and/or paraffin can be incorporated into the solid lubricant to vary the melting point and performance parameters. In one embodiment where wax is used, the wax is a paraffin having a melting point of 125 - 127 degrees Fahrenheit (about 52-53 degrees

- Celsius), such as, paraffin wax No. 1230 by International Waxes Ltd. The copolymer is an ethylene acrylic acid copolymer having a melting point of 103 - 110 degrees Celsius, namely, ethylene copolymer EAS-1 by BASF or an ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer consisting predominantly of polyethylene
- 5 having a melting point of 87 - 92 degrees Celsius, namely, polyethylene glycol EVA-1 also by BASF. The advantage of using paraffin as the carrier over a copolymer or a polymer is that paraffin melts leaving very little harmful residue behind, whereas the polymers or copolymers may leave a fair amount of plastic residue behind after they have melted and vaporized.
- 10 The organic compounds containing phosphorus for use as the extreme pressure agent in the present invention are phosphite esters and phosphate esters. The phosphite esters include, but are not limited to, triphenyl phosphite, tricresyl phosphite, diphenylnonylphenyl phosphite, tris (nonylphenyl) phosphite, triisooctyl phosphite, diphenylisodecyl phosphite, phenyldiisodecyl phosphite,
- 15 mixtures thereof and the like. The phosphate esters include, but are not limited to triphenyl phosphate, tricresyl phosphate, trixylenyl phosphate, cresyldiphenyl phosphate, octyldiphenyl phosphate, xylenyldiphenyl phosphate, trilauryl phosphate, tricetyl phosphate, tristearyl phosphate, trioeryl phosphate, oleylhydrogen phosphate, mixtures thereof and the like.
- 20 The lubricant of the lubrication bar comprises a material selected from the group consisting of powdered carbon, graphite, molybdenum, boron, boron nitride, tungsten, polytetrafluoroethylene, and mixtures thereof. In one embodiment graphite is used, available from Applied Carbon Technology, Brocton, NY. The silica gel or inorganic clay or mixtures thereof can be used

as fillers and carriers, as opposed to providing lubricity to the mix, they are more typically used as gelling agents. The other products listed provide anti-wear and extreme pressure characteristics to the finished product.

The soft metal is selected from the group consisting of copper, aluminum, tin,
5 or a mixture thereof. While possibly too reactive, for certain applications zinc and/or lead can be used. The soft metal is provided in flake or powdered form.

In one embodiment the ratio of materials is about 60% TPP and about 40% solids (i.e., solid lubricant and soft metal). A broader range would consist of 100% TPP, or any percentage of the mixture of the TPP in conjunction with
10 about 1 to about 50% of either solid or a combination of the two solids. One could alternatively substitute any one of the other lubricity components, from the list above, and have a functionally quality product design to lubricate and reduce wear. In another embodiment, TPP can be used as the sole carrier and up to a total of about 50% solids (i.e., solid lubricant and soft metal) are added.
15 The combination of the solid lubricant (for example, but not by way of limitation, graphite) and metal (for example, but not by way of limitation, copper) mix can vary by about 1%, i.e., up to about 49% graphite and about 1% copper at one end of the range and up to about 49% copper and about 1% graphite may be used. In one embodiment it is preferable to limit copper to
20 under about 10% to manage environmental, reporting requirements and costs.

In one embodiment, the combination of solids, graphite or its substitutes can be down to about 1% with a minimum level of about 5% to be beneficial. The copper, or it's substitutes, now used at a maximum of about 10% due to

environmental concerns, could be as low as a trace amount, and the ratio varied upward to obtain premium/ optimum performance, only limited by cost and a maximum saturation point in the finished product.

The copper is selected from copper powders having a maximum percent
5 retention on No. 325 mesh of about 1.5%, such as, Copper Flake Powder No. 530 by Canbro. The zinc is selected from zinc dusts having an average particle size of about 3.50-4.50 microns, such as, Zinc Dust UP4 by Purity Zinc. The aluminum is selected from aluminum powders having a maximum percent retention on No. 325 mesh of about 1.5%, such as, Aluminum Powder No. 805
10 by Canbro. The advantage of using copper powder is that it is the second most economical metal lubricant powder and it dissipates heat quite effectively.

In the one embodiment, the noble metal powder is selected from the group consisting of copper, silver or a mixture thereof. The copper is selected from copper powders having a maximum percent retention on No. 325 mesh of
15 about 1.5%, such as, Copper Flake Powder No. 530 by Canbro. The silver is selected from silver powders having a maximum percent retention on No. 325 mesh of about 1.5%, such as, silver powder by Johnson and Matthey. The advantage of using copper powder is already mentioned hereinabove, but silver powder dissipates heat even more than copper powder. Any of the
20 metals could be utilized, including, but not limited to, zinc, aluminum, silver, gold, copper, lead, tin, antimony, and the like, when reactivity or cost is not a concern.

A method of forming the composition of the present invention comprises first melting the carrier (e.g., TPP) to provide for easy mixing of the composition. The solid lubricant in powdered form and the soft metal, in powdered or flake form, is added to the melted liquid carrier and mixed. The mixture thus formed
5 is poured into molds where the mixture is allowed to cool and the carrier solidifies. The molds can produce a bar or other desired shape. When solidified, the composition provides a solid lubricant bar in which the graphite or other solid lubricant component and the soft metal provide the significant portion of load carry lubrication action, while the carrier acts as a mild anti-
10 wear (anti-oxidant) agent. The molds are sized to provide bars of lubricant which can be easily inserted between the load bearing filler bars of the kiln, or kiln shell and the inside bore of the riding ring. Since the kiln operates at elevated temperatures, the carrier melts and the solid lubricants flow over and are deposited on the friction surfaces. If the bar is extruded the percentage of
15 solids may be as high as about 90%.

The present invention also provides a solid lubricant bar produced by the process described above and in the Example.

Utilizing the TPP provides a lower melt point than microcrystalline wax, and provides significantly higher auto-ignition points over both paraffin and
20 microcrystalline wax. These benefits allow the use of the TPP to replace the microcrystalline wax in the formula without raising the melt point. It also allows for replacement of the paraffin wax when a lower melt point is desired. The current formula (non TPP) utilizes both of the paraffin and microcrystalline waxes in the formula at varying percentages to alter melt

point and enhance the solubility of the solids in the paraffin wax. The use of TPP aids in the elimination of a potentially tacky residue being formed on the equipment surfaces when it is used to replace the paraffin wax.

EXAMPLE

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Example 1

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A batch of 50 lbs. is made by first taking the TPP or mixture of wax and measuring out the 30 lbs. of wax / carrier, pouring it into a kettle and applying heat and agitation to liquefy the solid wax / TPP carrier. Once the carrier has become liquid, 15 lbs. of the graphite in powdered form is added to the batch and mixed thoroughly. 5 lbs. of flaked copper is then added and mixed again to obtain a homogenous blend. Then the complete mixture is poured into molds while hot, and the molds are stored and allowed to cool. As the product cools it becomes a solid once again. When the product has cooled sufficiently we remove the bars from the mold and package the bars. It is possible to use an extruder, which may reduce the man hours, labor costs, increases production and improves product uniformity.

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Example 2

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A product sample obtained from Example 1 was tested using the ASTM method E-659. The heating apparatus has 4 thermocouple points (3 on the outside and 1 on the inside), which must be equivalent before the sample is inserted. The sample was crushed at room temperature and sent down a chute into a flask that is maintained at the constant temperature interval. Ten (10) temperature samples were used starting at 790 degrees Fahrenheit (421 °C)

and going up by 30 °F until 1090 °F was reached. The maximum temperature of the apparatus was 1090 °F, because of the aluminum foil leads on the thermocouples. Therefore, the auto-ignition point of the product of Example 1 is >1090°F (588°C).

Although only a few exemplary embodiments of this invention have been described in detail above, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that many modifications are possible in the exemplary embodiments without materially departing from the novel teachings and advantages of this invention. Accordingly, all such modifications are intended to be included within the scope of this invention as defined in the following claims.

THE EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION IN WHICH AN EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGE IS CLAIMED ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

1. A solid lubricant composition for lubricating trunnion supported rotary equipment, comprising:

a) an organo phosphate;

b) a solid lubricant selected from the group consisting of graphite, molybdenum, boron, boron nitride, tungsten, polytetrafluoroethylene, and mixtures thereof;

and,

c) a metal selected from the group consisting of copper, aluminum, tin and mixtures thereof,

said solid lubricant having an auto ignition point of at least about 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit (537 degree Celsius), wherein said solid and metal collectively are present in a range of from 1% to 49% by weight and the remainder is essentially an organophosphate.

2. The solid lubricant composition of Claim 1, wherein said organic phosphate material is a phosphite ester selected from the group consisting of triphenyl phosphite, tricresyl phosphite, diphenylnonylphenyl phosphite, tris (nonylphenyl) phosphite, triisooctyl phosphite, diphenylisodecyl phosphite, phenyldiisodecyl phosphite, and mixtures thereof.

3. The solid lubricant composition of Claim 1, wherein said organic phosphate material is a phosphate ester selected from the group consisting of triphenyl phosphate, tricresyl phosphate, trixylenyl phosphate, cresyldiphenyl phosphate, octyldiphenyl phosphate, xylenyldiphenyl

phosphate, trilauryl phosphate, tricetyl phosphate, tristearyl phosphate, trioleyl phosphate, trioleyl phosphate, dioleoyl phosphate, dioleoyl phosphate, and mixtures thereof.

4. The solid lubricant composition of Claim 1, wherein the ratio of said organic phosphate material to other solids is about 60:40.

5. The solid lubricant composition of Claim 1, wherein said solids are present in a range of about 1-49 % by weight and the remainder is essentially an organophosphate.

6. The solid lubricant composition of Claim 5, wherein said organophosphate is triphenyl phosphate.

7. The solid lubricant composition of Claim 1, wherein said graphite and said copper are present in a concentration range of about 49% by weight graphite and about 1% by weight copper to about 1% by weight graphite and 49% by weight copper.

8. The solid lubricant composition of Claim 1, further comprising at least one carrier selected from the group consisting of paraffin, bee's wax and synthetic wax.

9. The solid lubricant composition of Claim 1, further comprising a thickener selected from the group consisting of silica gel, inorganic clay, and mixtures thereof.

10. A solid lubricant composition for lubricating trunnion supported rotary equipment, comprising:

a) triphenyl phosphate;

b) powdered graphite; and,

c) copper,

whereby said triphenyl phosphate comprises about 60% by weight of said solid lubricant composition and said powdered graphite and copper together comprise about 40% by weight of said solid lubricant composition, said solid lubricant composition having an auto ignition point of at least about 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit (537 degree Celsius).

11. A method of forming a solid lubricant composition comprising the steps of:

- a) melting a quantity of triphenyl phosphate to form a liquid or semi-liquid;
- b) adding to the liquid or semi-liquid of step (a) a quantity of a solid lubricant in powdered form selected from the group consisting of graphite, molybdenum, boron, boron nitride, tungsten, polytetrafluoroethylene, and mixtures thereof, and a quantity of a metal in flake or powdered form selected from the group consisting of copper, aluminum, tin and mixtures thereof;
- c) mixing the components of step (b) to form a mixture;
- d) pouring the mixture of step (c) into a mold; and,
- e) allowing the molded mixture of step (d) to cool to form a solid,

said solid lubricant composition having an auto-ignition temperature of at least 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit (537 degrees Celsius).

12. A solid lubricant composition formed by a process comprising the steps of:

- a) melting a quantity of triphenyl phosphate to form a liquid or semi-liquid;

b) adding to the liquid or semi-liquid of step (a) a quantity of a solid lubricant in powdered form selected from the group consisting of graphite, molybdenum, boron, boron nitride, tungsten, polytetrafluoroethylene, and mixtures thereof, and a quantity of a metal in flare or powdered form selected from the group consisting of copper, aluminum, tin and mixtures thereof;

c) mixing the components of step (b) to form a mixture;

d) pouring the mixture of step (c) into a mold; and,

e) allowing the molded mixture of step (d) to cool to form a solid,

said solid lubricant composition having an auto-ignition temperature of at least 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit (537 degrees Celsius).