



# TECHNICAL DATA

102 Barton Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63104

In-State (314) 865-4100/Out of State 800-325-9962/Fax (314) 865-4107 <http://www.schaefferoil.com>

## #112B BIODEGRADABLE HYDRAULIC FLUID

### ISO 32, 46 & ISO 68

Biodegradable Hydraulic Fluid is a fully formulated anti-wear, readily biodegradable, environmentally friendly, ecologically responsive, non-toxic fluid that is designed for use in those high pressure industrial, marine, construction and mobile hydraulic systems, turbines and circulating oil systems that are operated in environmentally sensitive areas.

Biodegradable Hydraulic Fluid is blended from a unique combination of high oleic vegetable base oils and biodegradable synthetic polyol ester base fluids. This unique base fluid combination provides the Biodegradable Hydraulic Fluid with the following performance advantages:

1. Excellent Oxidative and Thermal Stability.
2. Very good low temperature properties.
3. High natural viscosity index.
4. Very good natural lubricity.
5. Low volatility characteristics.
6. Very good hydrolytic stability.
7. Very low foaming tendencies.
8. Excellent demulsibility.

Further blended into this unique combination of high oleic vegetable base fluids and the synthetic polyol ester base fluids is a highly specialized ashless non-zinc antiwear thermally stable multifunctional additive package. This highly specialized additive package provides the Biodegradable Hydraulic Fluid with the following performance advantages:

1. **Excellent thermal stability.**
2. **Excellent anti-wear protection.**
3. **Enhanced oxidative stability.**
4. **Excellent rust and corrosion protection**
5. **Extended pump and bearing life**
6. **Superior rust and corrosion protection.**
7. **Excellent demulsibility.**
8. **Excellent filterability.**
9. **Enhanced hydrolytic stability.**
10. **Low free Phenol per EPA 420.1.**

Continued on Next Page

TD-112B (Rev.11/09)

Biodegradable Hydraulic Fluid meets and exceeds the following specifications and manufacturer's requirements: Denison HF-O, Eaton-Vickers I-286-S, M-2950-S, , Eaton Char-Lynn, Eaton, FMC, Rexnord, Commercial Shearing HD 2/900, Commercial Hydraulics, Cincinnati Milicron P-54, P-68, P-69 and P-70; DIN 51524 Part 3, Bosch Rexroth, Saur Sundstrand, Saur Danfoss, US Steel 126, 127 and 136 and AF Nor E 48-603.

## INSTALLATION

To achieve optimum performance from biodegradable hydraulic fluids, a system should be as free of contamination as possible before charging with the final fill of these fluids. Contamination of biodegradable hydraulic fluids can have an adverse effect on their performance as hydraulic fluids.

To prevent biodegradable problems caused by admixtures of other fluids and contaminants, Schaeffer Mfg. recommends a flushing procedure for systems being converted to biodegradable hydraulic fluids. The degree of flushing depends on the type and condition of the system and the fluid previously used.

### **New Systems:**

Many new systems may have an internal coating of rust preventatives or may have been run on preservative fluids before shipping. Protective coatings on individual components, such as pumps and valves, should be removed and the components cleaned.

To prepare new systems for the biodegradable hydraulic fluids, Schaeffer Mfg. recommends a six-step procedure:

**Step 1** – If the system contains oil, drain as much as possible from cylinders, filters, pumps, valves, etc. Wipe the reservoir and other accessible interior spaces with lint-free rags. Look carefully for pipe scale, weld spatter, threading compound, gasket cement, shavings, and other debris left behind after installation.

**Step 2** – Replace filters, if necessary.

**Step 3** – Charge the system with sufficient Biodegradable Hydraulic Fluid to assure full circulation to all components.

**Step 4** – Operate the system at normal temperatures and loads for a minimum of four hours. Monitor the differential pressure drop across the filter. A filter change may be necessary during this flush because contaminants in the system are incompatible with the Biodegradable Hydraulic Fluid. If this is the case, change the filters and continue to operate the system at normal temperatures, but at reduced loads, until the four hours of flushing are completed.

**Step 5** – Drain the system while hot and repeat Step 1. Replace filters.

**Step 6** – Add the final charge of Biodegradable Hydraulic Fluid and begin normal operation.

### **Conversion from Automotive Oils:**

Automotive engine oils can demonstrate the highest degree of incompatibility with biodegradable hydraulic fluids, particularly if the systems contain moisture. For this reason, special precautions are necessary to assure an adequate flush.

**Step 1** – Before draining systems containing wet and/or degraded automotive oils, add five-percent volume of #131 Neutra Fuel Stabilizer. Circulate under normal operating conditions for at least six hours. If the system is unusually dirty, add a ten-percent volume of #131 Neutra Fuel Stabilizer to increase the thoroughness of cleaning and to reduce cleaning time. This much solvent, however, will drastically reduce the viscosity of the oil. Operating the machine under normal load may cause rapid wear, therefore, operate under light load or no load, and monitor temperature and pressures.

**Step 2** – Drain the system, including all cylinders, accumulators, and lines, while hot.

**Step 3** – Install new filters and clean the filter housings.

**Step 4** – Fill the system with sufficient Biodegradable Hydraulic Fluid to assure full circulation to all components. If the system was severely contaminated, substitute #112 Micron Moly® HTC ISO 32 for this phase of flushing.

**Step 5** – Operate the system for not less than two hours under normal operating conditions.

(If the flushing fluid shows any sign of contamination, repeat Steps 2, 3, 4 and 5)

**Step 6** – If the previous flushing charge in the system was not Biodegradable Hydraulic Fluid, fill the system with just enough Biodegradable Hydraulic Fluid for good circulation. Operate the system under normal conditions for 30 minutes. Repeat Steps 2 and 3, and then proceed to Step 7. If the previous charge was Biodegradable Hydraulic Fluid, skip to Step 7.

**Step 7** – After repeating Steps 2 and 3, fill the system with the final charge of Biodegradable Hydraulic Fluid. Assume normal operation and monitor filters daily.

### **Conversion from Industrial Hydraulic and Circulating Oils:**

Most dry industrial hydraulic and circulating oils are more compatible than automotive oils with Biodegradable Hydraulic Fluids. However, the moisture level in systems previously charge with industrial hydraulic and circulating oils must be reached to as low a level as possible.

To flush these systems, operate them under normal conditions for at least four hours prior to draining. Proceed with Steps 2 through 7 described earlier under “Conversion from Automotive Oils”.

### **Conversion from Synthetic Oils:**

Systems using synthetic oils require special consideration. Contact Schaeffer Mfg. Company for guidance.

### SPILLAGE AND DISPOSAL

Depending on the contamination and/or degradation levels, small amounts of spilled or leaked Biodegradable Hydraulic Fluid will not adversely affect ground water or the environment. For small spills on the ground uncontaminated product will be readily biodegraded by naturally occurring soil organisms when exposed to air. Nonetheless, spillage of Biodegradable Hydraulic Fluid should be handled similarly to currently accepted methods for conventional mineral oil spills.

Biodegradable Hydraulic Fluid does not contain hazardous substances reportable under CERCLA. Since all oil spills are reportable, even a spill of this vegetable oil-based product must be reported to the National Response Center (the US Coast Guard). Local environmental agencies should also be consulted to clarify local requirements.

Acceptable methods of disposal include use as a fuel supplement, recycling and reclamation (that is, the same disposal practices available for conventional mineral oils). Since Biodegradable Hydraulic Fluid typically will not be a hazardous waste, additional disposal options may be available, including land farming or processing through sewage treatment facilities. If necessary, approvals are obtained from appropriate regulatory authorities.

The flushing solution may not be biodegradable therefore; it should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner. Follow procedures used for disposing of conventional mineral oils.

### TYPICAL PROPERTIES

ISO Grade	32	46	68
Specific Gravity @ 60°F/15°C	0.9259	0.9250	0.9048
Viscosity @ 40°C, Cst (ASTM D-445)	30.00 -35.50	41.50 - 50.50	61.00 – 74.70
Viscosity @ 100°, Cst (ASTM D-445)	6.9 – 8.1	8.70 – 10.90	12.50 – 15.90
Viscosity Index (ASTM D-2270)	205	206	218
Flash Point °F/°C (ASTM D-92)	421°/216°	466°/241°	397°/203°
Pour Point °F/°C(ASTM D-92)	-28°/-33.33°	-28°/-33.33°	-20°/-28.89°
Foam Test (ASTM D-892)			
Tendency Stability, ml			
Sequence I	0/0	0/0	0/0
Sequence II	0/0	0/0	0/0
Sequence III	0/0	0/0	0/0
Total Acid Number (ASTM D-664)	0.54	0.54	0.54
Demulsibility (ASTM D-1401)			
@ 130°F/54.4°C; Oil-Water-			
Emulsion (min)	40/40/0 (15 minutes)	40/40/0 (15 min)	40/40/0 (15 min)
Rust Test (ASTM D-665)			
Procedure A (Distilled Water)	Pass	Pass	Pass
Procedure B (Salt Water)	Pass	Pass	Pass
Aniline Point °F/°C (ASTM D-611)	197°/91.67°	197°/91.67°	197°/91.67°
Hydrolytic Stability (ASTM D-2619)			
Copper Wt. Loss (mg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	0.01	0.01	0.01
Acidity of Water, mg/KOH	0.21	0.21	0.21
Copper Strip Corrosion Test (ASTM D-130)	1a	1a	1a
Oxidative Stability (ASTM D-2272)			
RVPOT. Minutes to fail	210	210	210

Continued on Next Page

**Typical Properties Continued**

ISO Grade	32	46	68
Oxidation Solubility Test (ASTM D-943)			
Hours to TAN of 2	4000	4000	4000
Four Ball Wear (ASTM D-4172)			
1hr/40kg/167°, Scar Diameter, mm	0.36	0.36	0.36
FZG (DIN) (5182)			
Load Stage	12	12	12
Vickers 35VQ Pump Wear Test Standard Duration (3000 psi/200°F/2400rpm)			
Total Ring & Vane Wt. Loss, mg. First 50 Hour Test	8	8	8
Total Ring & Vane Wt. Loss, mg. Second 50 Hour (100 hours Total)	11	11	11
Total Ring & Vane Wt. Loss, mg. Third 50 Hour (150 hours Total)	10	10	10
Vickers 35VQ Pump Wear Test Extended Duration			
Total Ring & Vane Wt. Loss, mg. 350hrs on oil; 250 hours on cartridge	33	33	33
Total Ring & Vane Wt. Loss, mg. 550hrs on oil; 450 hours on cartridge	174	174	174
Vickers V-104C Pump Test (2000 psi, 1200 rpm, 175°F; 100 hours)			
Total Ring & Vane Wt. Loss, mg	3.9	3.9	3.9
Vickers 20VQ5 Pump Test			
Total Ring & Vane Wt. Loss, mg	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denison T-5D Vane Pump Test (2,000 psi, 200°F, 100 hours)			
Total Ring & Vane Wt. Loss, mg	25	25	25
Thermal Stability Test (Cincinnati Millicron Method) (ASTM D-2070)			
Sludge mg/100 ml	0.5	0.5	0.5
Condition of Copper Rod	3	3	3
Condition of Iron Rod	2	2	2
Sludging Tendencies (ASTM D-4310)			
Total Sludge, mg	78.1	78.1	78.1
Copper Wt. Loss, mg	20.00	20.00	20.00
Iron Wt. Loss, mg	1.10	1.10	1.10
Air Release Properties			
Time @ 50°C/122°F	0.5	0.5	0.5
Biodegradability			
% Biodegradability CEC-L-33-T-93	95%	95%	95%
% Biodegradability Modified Stürm OECD 301B	61%	61%	61%
Ecotoxicity			
Fathead Minnow, 96 hours LC50, ppm	>10,000	>10,000	>10,000
Daphina Magna 48 hours, EC50, ppm	>10,000	>10,000	>10,000
	WAF	WAF	WAF
Sludge Respiration Inhibition, EC50, ppm	>10,000	>10,000	>10,000