

Report

on Testing a Lubricant for Reactivity with Oxygen

BAM Reference II-1049/2005 III

1 Application

Customer MPT Industries
6-B Hamilton Business Park
85 Franklin Road
Dover, NJ 07801
USA

Test Samples Lubricant OC7 for gaseous oxygen service at operating
temperatures up to 60 °C;
BAM-Ref.-No. II.1/48 049

Test Location BAM-Laboratory II.13; building no. 41, room no. 120

**Test Procedure
According to** DIN EN 1797: 2002-02 „CRYOGENIC VESSELS -
GAS/MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY“ and „Liste der
nichtmetallischen Materialien die von der Bundesanstalt
für Materialforschung und -prüfung (BAM) zum Einsatz
in Anlageteilen für Sauerstoff als geeignet befunden
worden sind“ (Edition: 31. August 2004) according to rule
BGR 500 „Betreiben von Arbeitsmitteln“ Part 2, chapter
2.32 „Betreiben von Sauerstoffanlagen“, Edition:
February 2005.

TESTREPORT

This test report consists of page 1 to 3 and annex 1.

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2 Documents and Test Samples

The following documents and samples were submitted to BAM:

- 1 test application,
- 1 material safety data sheet, and
- ca. 100 g of the lubricant OC7: light gray paste

3 Test Methods and Results

3.1 Autogenous Ignition Temperature (AIT)

A determination of the AIT was not necessary as the lubricant is not for use at temperatures greater than 60 °C.

3.2 Ignition Sensitivity to Gaseous Oxygen Impacts

The test method is described in annex 1.

Results:

Sample Temperature t_a	Oxygen Pressure		Reaction on Impact
	p_a	p_e	
60 °C	1 bar	100 bar	no reaction *)
60 °C	1 bar	100 bar	no reaction *)
60 °C	1 bar	120 bar	reaction on 5. impact*)
60 °C	1 bar	110 bar	reaction on 5. impact *)

*) within a series of five consecutive impacts

4 Evaluation

On basis of the test results there are no objections with regard to technical safety to use the lubricant OC7 in valves and fittings or other components for gaseous oxygen service at pressures up to 100 bar and temperatures up to 60 °C.

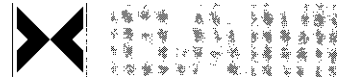
This report does not cover the use of the lubricant OC7 for liquid oxygen service. A particular test for reactivity with liquid oxygen needs to be carried out to evaluate the compatibility of the lubricant with liquid oxygen.

Annex 1

Testing for Ignition Sensitivity to Gaseous Oxygen Impacts

Approximately 0.2 g to 0.5 g of the pasty or divided solid sample is placed into a heatable steel tube, 15 cm³ in volume. In case of liquids to be tested, ceramic fibre, soaked with the sample, is used. The sample tube is connected by a 750 mm long pipe (internal diameter 14 mm) and a pneumatically operated quick opening valve to a high-pressure oxygen accumulator.

A heater allows to set the sample tube to the test temperature t_a . After the tube and pipe are at test pressure p_a , the quick opening valve is opened and preheated oxygen of 60 °C and of pressure p_e flows abruptly into the pipe and tube. In this way, the oxygen in the tube and in the pipe is almost adiabatically compressed from pressure p_a to p_e and heated. If there is a reaction of the sample with oxygen, indicated by a steep temperature rise in the tube, further tests with a new sample are performed at a lower pressure ratio p_e/p_a . If, however, no reaction of the sample with oxygen can be detected after a waiting period of 30 seconds, the tube is de-pressurized and the test is repeated (up to four times) until a reaction takes place. This means, each test series consists of a maximum of five single tests with the same material under the same conditions. If no reaction can be observed, even after the fifth single test of a test series, testing is continued with new samples at greater pressure ratios p_e/p_a , until finally that pressure ratio is determined, at which no reaction can be observed within a test series of five single tests. If the repetition of that test series with a new sample shows the same result, the test can be finished or continued at a different test temperature t_a .



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Report

on Testing a Lubricant for Reactivity with Liquid Oxygen

BAM Reference II-2709/2005 III

1 Application

Customer MPT Industries
6-B Hamilton Business Park
85 Franklin Road
Dover, NJ 07801
USA

Test Samples Lubricant OC-7-LPS for use in liquid oxygen;
BAM-Ref.-No. II.1/48 109

Test Location BAM-Working Group "Safe Handling of Oxygen";
building no. 41, room no. 073

**Test Procedure
According to** „Liste der nichtmetallischen Materialien die von der
Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (BAM)
zum Einsatz in Anlageteilen für Sauerstoff als geeignet
befunden worden sind“(Edition: 31. August 2004)
according to rule BGR 500 „Betreiben von Arbeitsmitteln“
Part 2, chapter 2.32 „Betreiben von Sauerstoffanlagen“,
Edition: February 2005.

This test report consists of page 1 to 2 and annex 1.

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In case a German version of the test report is available, exclusively the German version is binding.

TESTREPORT



2 Documents and Test Samples

The following documents and samples were submitted to BAM:

- 1 test application,
- 1 material safety data sheet, and
- ca. 100 g of the Lubricant OC-7-LPS: light gray paste

3 Test Methods and Results

3.1 Reactivity with Liquid Oxygen on Mechanical Impact

The test method is described in annex 1.

Results:

At a drop height of 1,0 m of the falling weight (Impact energy = 750 Nm) no reactions of the material with liquid oxygen could be observed in ten separate tests.

4 Evaluation

According to BAM standard "Testing for Reactivity with Liquid Oxygen on Mechanical Impact", described in annex 1, there are no objections regarding technical safety to use the Lubricant OC-7-LPS in plants or installations for liquid oxygen. In this case, a limitation to a particular pressure range is not necessary as compression of liquid oxygen causes no significant changes in concentration and therefore has no considerable influence on the reactivity of the material.

Annex 1

Testing for Reactivity with Liquid Oxygen on Mechanical Impact

Approximately 0.5 g of the liquid or divided sample is placed into a sample cup (height = 10 mm; diameter = 30 mm), made of 0.01 mm copper foil. Liquid oxygen is poured into the cup over the sample which is then exposed to the mechanical impact of a plummet (mass = 76.5 kg). The drop height of the plummet can be varied. A steel anvil with a chrome/nickel steel plate supports the sample cup. The anvil, having a mass eight times of the plummet, is supported by four damping elements mounted on the steel frame of the test apparatus that rests on a concrete base.

A reaction of the sample with liquid oxygen is usually indicated by a flame and a more or less strong noise of an explosion. The impact energy, at which no reaction occurs, is determined in varying the drop height of the plummet. This result shall be confirmed in a series of ten consecutive tests under the same conditions. The tests are finished, if reactions can be observed at impact energies of 125 Nm or less (equivalent to a drop height of the plummet of 0.17 m or less). In this case, with regard to technical safety, the material is not suitable for liquid oxygen service.