T E C H N I C A L B U L L E T I N

PYDRAUL®

Fire-Resistant Hydraulic Fluid

SELECTOR I

A guide to selecting the correct Pydraul fluid for your hydraulic system.

O-FF/3

Monsanto

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FUNCTIONAL FLUIDS Monsanto

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PYDRAUL® FLUIDS

Development

Fire protection for industrial hydraulic operations began with Pydraul in 1951. Pydraul fluids have since served industry with millions of machine hours of fire-free operation. Pydraul fluid has never contributed to a fire — not even when sprayed from the broken ends of high pressure hydraulic lines onto white-hot surfaces.

New ways are continuously being explored to improve the excellent performance records of Pydraul fluids. The first Pydraul fluid, general-purpose Pydraul F-9, has grown to a family of 12, specially tailored, fire-resistant hydraulic fluids. Each answers a major but specific hydraulic fluid need for industrial use. In addition to guarding against fire, each Pydraul fluid lubricates as well as premium grade oil. Pydraul fluids have answered the need of virtually every industrial hydraulic operation, indoors and out — from the sub-zero, outdoor hydraulic lift operations for refineries and blast furnaces to the low-viscosity fluid demands of high-speed, precision machine tools.

Performance

Pydraul fluids offer a wide range of viscosities from which you can select the proper range specified by your hydraulic equipment manufacturer. Whichever Pydraul fluid you select, each provides the same protection against fire, premium lubricity, ease of maintenance, and freedom from corrosive action and foam. Pydraul hydraulic fluids also offer several additional benefits —

REDUCED FIRE INSURANCE RATES

Pydraul eliminates fire hazards from hydraulic operations, reduces fire threats to surrounding structure and equipment. Insurance premiums for plants using Pydraul are often lower than premiums for operations using petroleum oil.

LONGER PUMP LIFE

Machines which operate on water-based fluids frequently require pump repair or replacement as often as every two or three months. Machines which use Pydraul hydraulic fluids can operate on the same pump for several years. Pydraul hydraulic fluids give the same long pump life as the finest grade petroleum oil.

NO CORROSION PROBLEMS

Any metal hydraulic system component in contact with Pydraul will not rust. Pydraul hydraulic fluids do not lose anti-rust properties even after extended use.

MAXIMUM EQUIPMENT RESPONSE

Pydraul never produces excessive froth or foam during normal operations to interfere with hydraulic equipment response. Because Pydraul hydraulic fluids lubricate as well as premium petroleum oils, Pydraul permits equipment to operate at optimum response capability.

INSPECTION AND REPLACEMENT DOWN-TIME ARE VIRTUALLY ELIMINATED

Pydraul hydraulic fluids are designed to be permanent. Pydraul fluids do not wear out. Except for normal "make-up" requirements, you never have to add new Pydraul to hydraulic systems. Pydraul eliminates "drain and change" periods; it does not have to be inspected in your system from month to month — or replaced from year to year.

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Converting to Pydraul is Easy

No matter what type of hydraulic fluid you now use in your equipment, you can easily convert to Pydraul. Virtually every type of hydraulic machinery requiring a fire-resistant hydraulic fluid has been converted to Pydraul. Equipment manufacturers are experienced in converting machinery to Pydraul and should be consulted for their specific recommendations. Some manufacturers will tell you exactly what seals to change. Most can supply the correct seals.

Machines operating on a *straight synthetic*, fire-resistant fluid can be converted to Pydraul without interrupting your production. When converting to Pydraul A-200, Pydraul 625, or Pydraul AC, simply add Pydraul as make-up. To convert to other Pydraul fluids, drain the old fluid and refill with the Pydraul fluid. No flush is necessary. For best seal performance, make your future seal selection according to recommendations in the booklet "Converting to Pydraul® Hydraulic Fluids."

Machines operating on oil or water-based hydraulic fluids require the few simple steps outlined below. These steps are necessary to clean the system of the old fluid and to change to dynamic seals compatible with Pydraul.

CHECK FOR LEAKS

Check your entire system for leaks before you shut down. Mark any leaks for sealing after the system is drained.

DRAIN THE SYSTEM

Drain your present fluid as completely as possible from reservoir, lines and cylinders. Flush system with steam or warm water to avoid residual oil and water-glycol sludge which can reduce Pydraul fluid fire-resistance. You may also be able to do this by opening unions at low spots in your system and blowing out with clean dry air. Seal any leaks.

CLEAN RESERVOIR AND FILTERS

If your reservoir is painted, use a commercial paint remover or scrape out the interior to prevent paint deterioration later on. Wipe your reservoir clean with lint-free rags. Clean or change the cartridge in your filter.

CHECK PUMPS

Check your pumps thoroughly for wear. Replace any worn parts.

CHANGE SEALS, PACKINGS AND HOSES

Change your dynamic seals to seals compatible with Pydraul hydraulic fluid. If you use reinforced type hoses which are in good condition, you normally won't need to change them. If your hoses undergo severe flexing, we recommend butyl or Teflon-lined hoses. Your accumulator diaphragms should be of butyl, fluoroelastomers, EPR or silicone. Avoid buna elastomers, neoprene and natural rubber in dynamic seal locations.

RECONNECT LINES

Reconnect your lines, and tighten firmly. Fill your system with Pydraul to the manufacturer's recommended level.

START AND STOP PUMP

With the hydraulic controls in neutral, start and stop your pump several times, without allowing the system to reach working pressure. This procedure will lubricate the pump. Then you can leave the pump on to bring the system up to working pressure.

RUN THROUGH CYCLE

Run through the full operating cycle several times to use all parts of your system. Bleed any trapped air through the petcocks. Check your fluid level and add Pydraul if necessary.

ASK FOR THE BOOKLET

"Converting to Pydraul® Hydraulic Fluids," for complete information.

HOW TO EQUIP NEW MACHINERY WITH PYDRAUL

When ordering new hydraulic equipment, simply specify, "For use with Pydraul hydraulic fluid" and state the specific Pydraul you will use.

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Pydraul® Selector I

	PYDRAUL F-9	PYDRAUL 60
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES Appearance	Cloudy Blue Liquid	Cloudy Blue Liquid
Spec. Gravity 25°/25°C	1.280—1.295	1.088—1.091
Neutralization No. (acidity) (mg KOH/gm) max.	0.10—0.35	0.25
Moisture (max.)	0.20%	0.10%
VISCOSITY		
Centistokes @ 100° F.	43 to 53	9.6 to 10.4
210° F.	5.0 to 5.8	2.3 to 2.5
Saybolts as @ 100° F.	225 SSU	60 SSU
measured: 210° F.	43.3 SSU	35 SSU
"Absolute Saybolts" @ 100° F.	327 SSU	60.5 SSU
(SSU X Density) 210° F.	52 SSU	35 SSU
Pour Point	−5° F.	−70° F.
Compressibility $X10^{-6}$ sq. in./lb.	2.58	3.05
Bulk Temperature Max. (for continuous operation)	225° F.	175° F.
Boiling Point °F at 760 mm Hg.	644° F.	707° F.
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion per °F.	0.00041	0.00044
Specific Heat (BTU/lb./° F.) (@ 77° F.)	0.32	0.42
Thermal Conductivity BTU/hr./ft./° F.	0.067	0.047
Vapor Pressure Hg @ 200° F.	0.1mm	0.01mm
Bulk Modulus (Room Temp. 1000-6000 psi)	387,000	328,000
Solubility in Water	Negligible	Negligible
FIRE RESISTANCE TEST		
High Pressure Spray Test AMS-3150C and Federal Test Method Std. 791. Test fluid sprayed at 1000 psi through orifice, passing through flame of oxyacetylene torch, 6000° F.	Does not flash or ignite up to 3½ feet from orifice.	Self-extinguishing.
Low Pressure Spray Test (AMS-3150C). Test fluid sprayed at low pressure over ignited, oil-soaked rag to determine degree of increase in flame intensity.	No increase in flame intensity.	Slight increase in flame intensity.
Hot Manifold Test (Federal Test Method Std. 791). Test fluid dripped on tube at 1300° F.	Does not flash or burn.	Intermittent flashing and burning. Does not burn after leaving tube.
Molten Metal Ignition Test. Test fluid exposed to the surface of aluminum alloy at 1200° F., to test for spontaneous ignition.	Does not ignite: flashes by spark.	Does not ignite.

Fire-resistance Advantages of Pydraul

Pydraul fluids protect hydraulic equipment and personnel with *permanent* fire protection. Pydraul fluids contain no water to evaporate and leave a flammable residue. During their more than one billion machine hours of use, Pydraul fluids have been accidentally sprayed over molten metal, through electrical arcs, into flames and sparks —without causing fire. Pydraul fluids have never caused or contributed to a hydraulic fire in any type of equipment. They pass all of the important ignition tests for fire-resistance.

Monsanto introduced Pydraul F-9 as industry's first straight synthetic, fire-resistant hydraulic fluid. Pydraul F-9 rapidly became the standard against which all other synthetic hydraulic fluids were judged. Today, it is still considered the basis for comparison. Pydraul F-9 is now used in every major type of die-casting machine and a wide variety of other equipment found in the metal-working, glass, and process industries. No other fire-resistant hydraulic fluid has more on-the-line *proven* performance to offer.

Low viscosity Pydraul 60 flows freely at −20° F. It retains its properties and thermal stability at temperatures up to 200° F. In hydraulic operations that require precision flow *instantly*, Pydraul 60 supplies smooth operation from machine start to stop; it offers flow-on-demand operation without hydraulic lag. Pydraul 60 offers excellent, fire-resistant, hydraulic operation with vane, gear and piston pumps in high-speed machine tools.

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PYDRAUL 150	PYDRAUL A-200	PYDRAUL 625	PYDRAUL AC	PYDRAUL AC WINTER GRADE 28
Cloudy Blue Liquid	Cloudy Blue Liquid	Cloudy Blue Liquid	Clear Blue Liquid	Clear Blue Liquid
1.120—1.131	1.415—1.430	1.360—1.400	1.345—1.385	1.275—1.295
0.17	0.80—1.10	0.30	0.15	0.15
0.10%	0.05%	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%
29 to 34 6.9 to 8.1	30.0 to 33.0 2.8 to 3.0	125 to 145 5.7 to 6.2	82 to 92 4.6 to 5.0	26 to 30 3.5 to 3.9
145.9 SSU 52.9 SSU	144 SSU 35.7 SSU	625.7 SSU 45.9 SSU	408.8 SSU 42.1 SSU	408.8 SSU 42.1 SSU
163 SSU 56 SSU	204 SSU 48 SSU	845 SSU 59 SSU	550 SSU 50 SSU	180 SSU 52 SSU
−55° F.	+15° F.	+30° F.	+20° F.	0° F.
3.13	2.28	2.66	2.66	2.66
150° F.	250° F.	225° F. (max. exit air temp. 350° F.)	225° F. (max. exit air temp. 350° F.)	225° F. (max. exit air temp. 350° F.)
617° F.	620° F.	724° F.	688° F.	688° F.
0.00042	0.00040	0.00040	0.00040	0.00040
0.40	0.28	0.28	0.32	0.32
0.072	0.068	0.065	0.066	0.066
0.1mm	0.2mm	0.09mm	2.0×10^{-2}	2.0×10^{-2}
319,000	438,000	375,000	375,000	375,000
Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Self-extinguishing.	Does not flash or ignite up to 3½ feet from orifice.	Does not flash or ignite up to 3½ feet from orifice.	Does not flash or ignite up to 3½ feet from orifice.	Does not flash or ignite up to 3½ feet from orifice.
Slight increase in flame intensity.	Slight increase in flame intensity.	Very slight increase in flame intensity.	Very slight increase in flame intensity.	Very slight increase in flame intensity.
Intermittent flashing and burning. Little burning in pan below.	Does not flash or burn.	Does not flash or burn.	Does not flash or burn.	Does not flash or burn.
Does not ignite.	Does not ignite.	Does not ignite.	Does not ignite.	Does not ignite.
Pydraul 150 is used in hydraulic systems to control fuel-to-air ratios for blast furnaces, soaking pits, and other similar related equipment. Although developed especially for severe cold-weather, outdoor operations, Pydraul 150 is also used for certain missile-launch projects and in gears of LOX pumps located in oxygen-rich atmospheres at missile-fueling sites. Pydraul 150 also performs as an excellent low-viscosity fluid for high-speed machine tools.	Pydraul A-200 is one of the most widely used, general-purpose, fire-resistant hydraulic fluids in industry. Introduced in 1959, it was the first fire-resistant, straight synthetic hydraulic fluid to break the "price/performance barrier." Pydraul A-200 performs like premium-grade petroleum oil in a wide variety of industrial applications, from die-casting to aluminum extrusion. It protects plants and personnel with chemically "inherent" fire-resistance, yet costs less than other straight synthetic fluids.	High viscosity Pydraul 625 is tailored for ultra-heavy-duty hydraulic operations, such as for large industrial presses and pumps. Pydraul 625 is also used as a fire-and-explosion-resistant air compressor lubricant. Pydraul 625 can be used in any equipment requiring an 800 to 1000 SSU oil. Pydraul 625 has all the good performance characteristics that have won Pydraul fluids the reputation of quality and dependability throughout industry. In years of industrial field use, Pydraul 625 has proven to be a top-grade lubricant.	Pydraul AC is a special safety lubricant for air compressors which provides several important advantages over petroleum oil for this use. Pydraul AC reduces the threat of compressor fires and explosions by eliminating combustible mists and minimizing carbonaceous residues. Costs of compressor downtime and cleaning are greatly reduced, because Pydraul AC virtually eliminates deposits on exhaust valves, in coolers, and in piping. These lower maintenance costs alone usually justify Pydraul AC for air compressors.	Pydraul AC Winter Grade 28, a low temperature formulation of Pydraul AC lubricant. It is recommended for air compressors which operate in low ambient temperatures.

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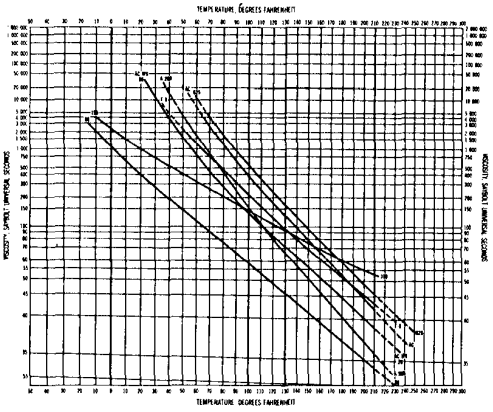
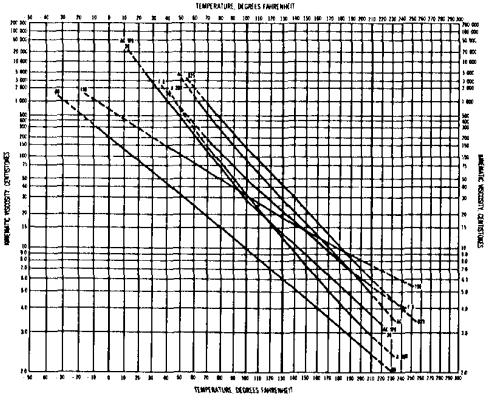
Pydraul Viscosities

Laboratory viscosity measurements of SSU (Saybolt Seconds Universal) are affected by fluid density. Because all petroleum oils used for hydraulic operations have similar densities, their measured viscosities can be compared; however, the densities of synthetic fluids differ from one another and from petroleum oils. To compare viscosities, measured viscosities of synthetic fluids must be corrected for density.

Each curve on the two charts (SSU and Centistokes) shows the viscosity-temperature relationship modified for the difference in density of the indicated Pydraul fluid. By comparing these curves with viscosity curves of light, medium, and heavy grades of petroleum oils, it can be seen that Pydraul fluids virtually duplicate viscosities of petroleum oils at normal operating temperatures.





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Pydraul Lubrication Properties

Pydraul fluids lubricate as well as premium petroleum oil. Because of this premium lubricity, Pydraul fluids give the same long pump life as premium petroleum oil. Equipment responds at its optimum capability. And Pydraul fluids are designed to be permanent — they never evaporate or wear out.

	PYDRAUL F-9	PYDRAUL 60	PYDRAUL 150	PYDRAUL A-200	PYDRAUL 312	PYDRAUL 625	PYDRAUL AC*
Timken Load (Passing)	50 lbs. 17,500 psi	14 lbs. 7,400 psi	40 lbs. 18,200 psi	50 lbs. 16,300 psi	55 lbs. 18,000 psi	55 lbs. 21,200 psi	50 lbs. 23,250 psi
Almen Wear	2.0 mg@ 4,000 psi	—	3.9 mg@ 4,000 psi	1.3 mg@ 4,000 psi	—	2.2 mg@ 4,000 psi	—
Almen Load	43 lbs. 25,000 psi	48 lbs. 25,000 psi	46 lbs. 23,000 psi	44 lbs. 24,000 psi	—	50 lbs. 23,000 psi	—
Falex Load—Jaw Load—Lbs.	4100	2300	2000	4200	1800	4100	3600
—Torque—lb. inches	93	73	64	90	35	89	98
Falex Wear (Under continuous load @ 100 lbs., loss in inches)							
1st 10 minutes	0.000428	0.000475	0.000428	0.000380	—	0.000618	0.000428
2nd 10 minutes	0.000190	0.000380	0.000332	0.000380	—	0.000332	0.000285
Shell Four-Ball Wear (167°F. 1 hr., 830 rpm, mm scar) Steel on Steel							
10 kg.	0.28	0.27	0.36	0.29	0.25	0.26	0.32
40 kg.	0.67	0.48	0.51	0.43	0.44	0.62	0.70
Steel on Bronze							
10 kg.	1.18	0.82	0.80	1.40	0.87	1.10	—
40 kg.	1.28	2.35	1.58	1.70	—	1.19	—
Pump Test—Vickers (V-104-E, 140°F. 1000 hrs.)							
Ring, grams (loss or gain)	−0.0084	−0.0037	−0.1212	−0.0848	−0.0013	−0.0013	−0.0076
Vanes, grams (loss or gain)	−0.0011	−0.1859	−0.0378	−0.0191	−0.0021	−0.0015	+0.0014
Bushing 2015 grams (loss or gain)	+0.0120	+0.0008	−0.1601	−0.0151	+0.0081	−0.0045	+0.0040
Bushing 2016 grams (loss or gain)	−0.0063	−0.0020	−0.1134	−0.0217	−0.0057	−0.0050	+0.0045

*Values for Pydraul AC Winter Grade 28 are essentially equivalent to those for Pydraul AC.

Mixing Compatibility

PYDRAUL WITH OTHER HYDRAULIC FLUIDS

	F9	60	150	200	312*	625	AC	AC-WG28
CELLULUBE								
90	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
150	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
220	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
300	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
550	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
HOUGHTO-SAFE								
1010	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
1055	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
1120	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
1130	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES

PYDRAUL WITH OTHER PYDRAUL FLUIDS

	F9	60	150	200	312*	625	AC	AC-WG28
F9	—	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
60	NO	—	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
150	YES	NO	—	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
200	YES	YES	YES	—	YES	YES	YES	YES
312	YES	NO	YES	YES	—	YES	YES	NO
625	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	—	YES	YES
AC	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	—	YES
AC-WG28	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	—

WATER-GLYCOL and **WATER-OIL EMULSION** Fluids — Pydraul hydraulic fluids are not compatible with these fluids.

*Pydraul 312 is one of a family of new Pydraul fire-resistant fluids characterized by high performance and low cost. The other fluids in this family have the same compatibility as Pydraul 312 with other hydraulic fluids and with other Pydraul fluids. The new Pydraul fluids include: Pydraul 90, Pydraul 125, Pydraul 230, Pydraul 312, and Pydraul 540.

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Handling and Storage

As with all specialized industrial fluids, certain precautions are advisable when handling Pydraul fluids. No health problems should arise when Pydraul fluids are used as recommended.

Avoid repeated or continuous skin contact. Repeated or prolonged contact can lead to drying and skin "chapping." Where prolonged skin contact cannot be avoided, gloves should be worn.

At room temperatures, there is no vapor inhalation hazard from Pydraul; however, inhalation of vapors at high temperatures should be prevented. In animal experimentation, exposures to vapors for one hour showed local respiratory irritation, although no systemic effects were produced.

Although eye irritation studies using Pydraul at full strength indicate Pydraul is a mild irritant, there is no evidence to show Pydraul causes permanent damage to eye tissues. If Pydraul fluid is splashed or sprayed into the eyes, eyes should be thoroughly flushed with water and the workman referred to a physician. To relieve irritation, physicians have used 1% pontocaine solution, as well as the ophthalmic cortisone acetate solution.

Pydraul hydraulic fluids can be stored at subzero temperatures without fluid damage. Before using, simply allow the fluid to warm to room temperature. Drums stored outside should be sealed tightly and placed in a horizontal position to keep out moisture.

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