

J. F. Queeny Plant

March 30, 1961

Pydraul A-200

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During the middle of January 1961 the first bulk shipment of Pydraul A-200 was made to Johnson Motors in Waukegan, Ill. This customer had commented on a previous occasion that some of the drums of Pydraul A-200 had a foul odor. At the time of shipment, and when the material was unloaded into their tank, the odor was normal for that production run. However, about a week after the bulk shipment was received by Johnson Motors, they commented that the odor of the material in the tank had changed considerably. This was verified when a returned sample was examined at J.F.Q. The only explanation for this change in odor is that the customer heated the Pydraul to 120-150°C -- too high for this production.

Upon further investigation of this matter with Johnson Motors they commented that it is their feeling that Pydraul A-200 odor has changed considerably in the last 1½ years. This prompted an investigation and laboratory work by the plant.

A comparison of the reserve samples of current production with Pydraul A-200 produced in June, 1959, substantiated the customers findings. The 1959 sample had no pungent odor at all, whereas the reserve samples exhibited a slight pungent odor; considerably changed over the 1959 production.

After conversations with various individuals having knowledge of Pydraul A-200 it was concluded that the Santolube 393 was causing the odor problem. Duane Bacon, Santolube 393 supervisor at the Krummrich Plant, confirmed there had been an odor change of that product during 1960. They have endeavored to control the odor by making some process changes and also by having an odor panel to pass on all material leaving WCK.

A sample of current Santolube 393 production was obtained from which a laboratory batch of Pydraul A-200 was made. The odor compared to the Johnson complaint material was considerably improved and it was decided to proceed with production of Pydraul A-200.

0019273

March 30, 1961

Current production of Pydraul A-200 from the plant indicates that there is an improvement in odor compared to late 1960 production. However, it is still not equal to the odor of the June, 1959 production.

It is felt at this time that unless the odor of Santolube 393 is further improved that the odor of Pydraul A-200 will have to remain at the present level. To my knowledge there are no plans at the Krummrich Plant to make further improvement in their odor of Santolube 393.

It is interesting to note at this time that the production made in January 1961 when heated to 150°C evolved this foul odor almost immediately upon reaching that temperature. It was, however, stable around 100°C. Current production heated to 150°C is stable to odor changes. It is felt at this time that current production can be heated to 150° but we should once again emphasize with our customers that they should not go above 100°.

The present method in the plant, and this is recommended to our customers for heating Pydraul A-200, is to apply steam to the coils with no trap on the exhaust end of the coils. The steam flow is regulated so that a small amount of steam is coming out the open end of the coils. This method will prevent high skin temperatures.

E. D. Malone

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