



Synlube[®] CLP

Synthetic Industrial Gear Oil

Premium quality, polypropylene glycol based synthetic industrial gear lubricant specifically designed for very severe applications. Formulated for low foaming tendency with oxidation and rust inhibitors, and a special additive system to enhance anti-wear and extreme pressure properties.

APPLICATIONS

- All types of gears and bearings where use of conventional mineral oil based product is ruled out by the severe operating conditions
- Enclosed industrial gearboxes containing spur, bevel and especially worm gears, including filled-for-life units
- Typical gear applications include rolling and cement grinding mills, paper making and mining machines, calenders, stirrer units, rubber kneaders, furnace doors, aggregate conveyors, power stations, winches, dredges, cranes, etc.
- Ball, roller and plain bearings exposed to very heavy-duty conditions

Not miscible with mineral oil based lubricants.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

- German Standard DIN 51517 Part 3 CLP
- David Brown Table G approval for industrial enclosed gear units
- SKF – circulating oil in paper mill dryer sections

KEY PROPERTIES

ISO Grade	150	220	320	460	680
David Brown Grade	4G	5G	6G	7G	8G
Copper Strip Corrosion, 3 hrs @ 100°C	1b	1b	1b	1b	1b
FZG, Failure Load Stage	12+	12+	12+	12+	12+
Pour Point, °C	-42	-39	-36	-36	-36
Viscosity, Kinematic					
mm ² /s @ 40°C	150	220	320	460	680
mm ² /s @ 100°C	24.0	34.0	49.0	67.0	100
Viscosity Index	198	210	218	228	251

BENEFITS

★ Reduces maintenance costs

Effective EP and anti-wear additives, plus the naturally high lubricity of the polypropylene glycol synthetic base fluid, minimize wear under highly loaded conditions. Absolute shear stability ensures “stay-in-grade” qualities even when exposed to severe or prolonged shear stress. High thermal stability and inherent solvency characteristics of polypropylene glycols maintains gear and bearing surfaces in a clean condition preventing lubricant film disruption, minimizing wear rates, and preventing seal failure.

★ Saves on energy costs

Naturally high lubricity of the polypropylene glycol synthetic base fluid lowers friction between moving parts. The synthetic base fluid’s very high viscosity index means there is little oil thickening at low temperatures, and less oil thinning at high temperatures which could otherwise allow friction inducing metal-to-metal contact.

★ Extends fluid service intervals

High oxidation stability of the polypropylene glycol base fluid, plus the addition of effective oxidation inhibitors, prevents acid build-up, oil thickening, and formation of gum, varnish and sludge, making extended oil drain intervals possible.

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH and SAFETY

Information is available on this product in the Caltex Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and Caltex Customer Safety Guide. Customers are encouraged to review this information, follow precautions and comply with laws and regulations concerning product use and disposal. To obtain a MSDS for this product, visit www.caltexoils.com.

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This bulletin was prepared in good faith from the best information available at the time of issue. While the values and characteristics are considered representative, some variation, not affecting performance, can be expected. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure that the products are used in the applications for which they are intended.

Produced by ChevronTexaco Global Lubricants Solutions



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SERVICE CONSIDERATIONS

Unlike mineral oil based lubricants which break down and form deposits at high temperatures, the polypropylene glycol base fluid of Synlube CLP tends to decompose to fluid components or volatile products, retaining its lubricating properties as long as any fluid film remains. The polypropylene glycol also provides a solvent action which helps to keep the lubrication system and machine surfaces clean.

Synlube CLP is not miscible with conventional mineral oils. A mineral oil content of less than 5%, however, should not lead to phase separation, although some slight turbidity may be observed. Nevertheless, it is recommended that gear systems should be thoroughly flushed to remove traces of mineral oil before filling with Synlube CLP.

Seals previously exposed to mineral oil may shrink on exposure to polypropylene glycols and should therefore be changed prior to conversion. Only seals compatible with polypropylene glycol lubricants should be used.

As ordinary industrial paints soften in the presence of polypropylene glycols the internal surfaces of gearboxes should be left unpainted or, alternatively, coated with two-part epoxy formulations.