

Lubrication of clamping elements in the glass industry

High Temperature Oil, light-coloured, synthetic



Advantages and benefits

- Suitable for temperatures up to 250 °C
- Outstanding oxidation properties
- Good wear protective through EP additives
- Very good creep properties
- Resistant to water and steam
- Low tendency to drip
- Inert against acidic media
- No formation of hard residues

Liquid glass – this image illustrates the high temperatures reigning in glass-processing companies. Even under these extreme conditions manufacturing plants and machines must operate continuously and reliably. A real challenge for the lubricants used under these circumstances. Transport chains, holding mechanisms and tools – the manufacturing machines used are as varied as in any other manufacturing company.

Traditional manufacturing processes for high-quality glasses and decoration, modern industrial manufacturing methods for commodity



glass, manual labour – every type of glass manufacturing has its own specific processes for manufacturing and refinement.

Product description

OKS 352 is a fully synthetic oil of medium viscosity on ester basis with very good protection against wear and very good oxidation resistance. OKS 352 possesses excellent creep properties and adheres very well to metal surfaces with no tendency to drip. It does not form hard deposits at high temperatures and loosens existing residues well. The high flashing point of approx. 260 °C ensures the required

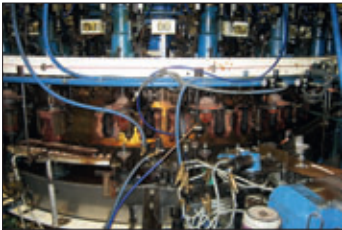
operational reliability even at hot lubrication points. The good temperature stability of the fully synthetic base oil makes the application temperature of 250 °C possible and ensures reliable and economic operation, in combination with low volatilising losses.

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Example of use: High Temperature Oil, light-coloured, synthetic

This fully automatic carousel is located in a large Czech glass factory. It is used to manufacture drinking glasses with a stem. The finished stems are supplied via a conveyor belt. The goblet parts are blown in the carousel and then united with the stem. The two parts are joined and then melted to each other in special holding units with clamping elements (Fig. 1). The holding unit turns slowly in the process. Subsequently the glass is brought into its final form by means of special rollers (Fig. 2) and cooled with air (Fig. 3). In the next

step the goblet is cut to the specified size and the edges are ground. The mechanical components of these clamping elements, the holding unit as well as the pressing rolls are lubricated by hand with OKS 352. The operator who permanently monitors the functioning of the carousel also monitors the functioning of the clamping elements in the process. Depending on the respective lubricating point, OKS 352 is applied with an oiler or a brush.



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3



Picture 4

Further OKS products for the glass industry

OKS 536	Graphite Bonded Coating, water-based, air-drying. For lubricating clamping elements of large forms and as a separator
OKS 2101	Protective Film for Metals. As a corrosion protection for temporary storage of the forms
OKS High-Temperature Greases	For a multitude of applications in the entire manufacturing company, such as lubrication of drive motors, blowers and exhaust systems
OKS Screw and Mounting Pastes	Used to screw holding elements of large casting