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РАЗРАБОТКА ЭФФЕКТИВНОЙ ПРИСАДКИ НА БАЗЕ МЕСТНОГО СЫРЬЯ ••••• DEVELOPMENT EFFICIENT ADDITIVE ON BASE LOCAL RESOURCE

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Аннотация. В работе показана возможность синтеза новых смазочных материалов для смазывания на базе локального плавания до ресурса. Показана возможность практического применения полимерной добавки.

Ключевые слова: добавка, полимер, смазывающее вещество, поликонденсация, депрессор, сырье, ресурсы, коллоидная характеристика, молекулярно-массовое распределение.

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Annotation. Possibility of the syntheses new lubrications material are shown In work to lubrificant on base local swam to resource. Possibility of the practical application polymeric additive are Shown.

Keywords: additive, polymer, lubrificant, polycondensationя, depressor, raw material recurs, colloidal characteristic, molecular-mass distribution.

The Conditions of the work lubricating oil in modern engine and mechanism become so tense that oil butters in clean type regardless of quality source cheese and methods of its conversion can not provide their normal work [1].

Entering the functional groups or chemical element in different organic join, used as additive to butter, allows to raise efficiency of the action of these join toward improvement that or other characteristic lubricating oil. So studies in the field of syntheses additive, containing in its composition different functional groups, has important importance with stand point of the reception multifunctional additive to butter [2]. For the reason syntheses depressor additive us were organized studies on introduction to molecule olygomers α , γ -dichlorgydringlycerin phosphor containing fragment and development to technologies of the reception phosphor containing additive on base α , γ -dichlorgydringlycerin with phosphor containing join, got on base phosphorits of a Central Kyzylkums [3].

From literature known that study of the regularities joint polycondensation galoid containing monomer and phosphor containing join attracts all greater attention of the researchers due to possibility of the creation on their base olygomers with given characteristic. On the other hand, study of the kinetics and mechanism of the interaction digaloids with said join will vastly increase our knowledge's in the field of inconvertible polycondensationing processes, and we consider that these studies promote, filling available in this area gap. The Last and shoos the necessaries to research the behavior phosphor containing join, after careful peelings in reaction polycondensation with digaloidalkil, contain in its structure two negative centers (α , γ -dichlorgydringlycerin) to achieve the hithemoleculling an additive on base of the products these reaction. The Process polycondensation phosphor containing component with α , γ -dichlorgydringlycerin conducted as en masse, so and in ambience of the different organic solvents. The Regularities polycondensation phosphor containing component (FCC) with α , γ -dichlorgydringlycerin studied at ekvimoling correlations source component in interval of the temperature 333-373 K for 300 minutes. To flow process polycondensation checked potensometric titring acid groups. Since change brought to viscosity and separation of the sodium chloride are a direct result of the described processes, that quantitative estimation two these factor and have served the method of the determination to velocities polycondensation DHG and FCC.



As can be seen from got given dependency amount selected as a result polycondensation DHG and FCC sodium chloride from length of the reactions has S-figurative type. At period from 60 before 150 mines occurs the intensive separation NaCI, characterizing high velocity to reactions polycondensation. Approximately through 160–245 mines (depending on the temperature) separation NaCI stops, reaching 65–80 % from theoretical. Such a regularity is confirmed at description of the process polycondensation DHG:FCC on change brought viscosity of the system and on result of importance's of the acid number of the products polycondensation.

In studied interval of the temperature (343-363K) - a most velocity to reactions exists under 363 K. Processing experimental data by method least square has shown that kinetic curves to the best advantage in coordinate from R = 0,8 before completion of the reactions. This has allowed doing the conclusion that in all studied events kinetic given are better described by equation of the second order. On the grounds of warm-up dependency of the process polycondensation is determined its energy to activations, which forms 31,9 kdj/moll. It is installed that modified designed additive of lubrificant not subject to sinereris, is herewith revealed that fillers (for instance, graphite) also raise the colloidal stability of lubricant. The Chemical stability of lubrificant defined the oxidation an them in bomb under pressure of the oxygen (8 atm) under 100 °C or bore the in special ditch in thermostats under raised to temperature. About stabilities judged on amount of the absorbed oxygen, at time and on growth acid number lubrificant.

It is installed that introduction designed additive in composition of lubrificant brings about reduction of water, in consequence of gidrofiling compositions that also reduces the corrosion of the metallic parts mechanism.

Viscosity of plastic lubricant measured on automatic capillary viscozimetr, since she defines the possibility of their leading-in in mechanisms of the start the machines, as well as loss to powers on friction. Particularly, it is important to know viscosity of lubrificant under low temperature. Under constant temperature viscosity it changes depending on velocities of the deformation of lubrificant. Usually in standard on lubrificant is specified greatly possible importance of viscosity under one or another low temperature and velocities to deformation. The Limit to toughness on shifts this minimum voltage of the shift, causing destruction of the structured framework of plastic lubrificant and transitions it to viscous current. This factor measured on capillary plastometr-K2.

For the reason production more qualitative goods oils on Alty-Aryks production Fergana oil referenirer plant was perfected lubrificant production technology, modified designed additive. Work on production modified oils and solider was realized in chemical laboratory (ChL-1) Alty-Aryks production FROP.

It is installed that physic-chemical features modified additive oils hang from structure hydrocarbon, falling into their composition. They are determined by method IR-spectrum, which results are indicative of that that there are unsaturated paraffin join in composition of the diesel oil that explains low density and viscosity given diesel oil.

Us are revealed that on factor of density, cinematic and dynamic viscosity modified fuel be up to quality GOST. It is installed that when functioning in mechanical transmissions (in gearbox, in leading bridge) modified designed additive industrial butters show all quality, inherent transmissions butter, answering modern requirements.

Together with that, they provide also work micromechanics box of the issues without vibration, slippages and sticking disk tractions. The Last, is an essential advantage phosphor-containing additive before industrial additive of the mark «Ferad» and EFO. Thereby, we are designed new polyphunktional phosphopolyols, which can be applying as additives to oils material. Since, applicable at present in industry of the additive wedding from-beyond the frontier, they hard obtenium, toxic and roads.

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