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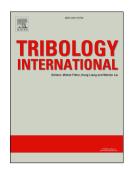
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Compatibility study of common sealing elastomers with a biolubricant (Jatropha oil)

Leonardo Israel Farfan-Cabrera ^a, Ezequiel Alberto Gallardo-Hernández ^a, José Pérez-González ^b

a Instituto Politécnico Nacional, SEPI-Escuela Superior de Ingeniería Mecánica y Eléctrica, Unidad Zacatenco, Grupo de Tribología,

Col. Lindavista, C.P. 07738, Ciudad de México, México.

^b Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Escuela Superior de Física y Matemáticas, Laboratorio de Reología y Física de la Materia Blanda, U.P.

Adolfo López Mateos Edif. 9, Col. Lindavista, Ciudad de México, México.

Email: e.a.gallardo@hotmail.com

Abstract

Vegetable oils are potential alternative lubricants for the twofold purpose of achieving good

tribological properties while protecting the environment. However, any intended use of bio-lubricants in

machinery requires of a previous study of their compatibility with the involved sealing materials. In

particular, Jatropha oil (JO) is inexpensive and easy to obtain, which make it a good candidate to be used as

bio-lubricant in machinery. In this work, a compatibility study of four commercial sealing elastomers,

namely, fluoroelastomer (FKM), silicone rubber (VMQ), neoprene/chloroprene (CR), and ethylene-

propylene-diene monomer (EPDM) with JO, Engine Motor Oil (EMO) and a blend of EMO and JO (80-20%)

(B20), for the purpose of comparison, was conducted. The analyses include the basic measurements

comprised in the ASTM-D471 and ASTM-D7216 methods, namely, changes in mass, volume, tensile and tear

resistance and hardness. In addition, non-standard measurements of creep compliance, surface morphology

and topography, and chemical composition were performed to achieve a deeper evaluation of the interaction

of JO with the elastomers. In general, good compatibility was found regarding the standard methods for the

four elastomers with JO, being VMQ the most compatible sealing material. However, FKM, CR and EPDM

showed changes in the creep compliance modulus and surface morphology when in contact with the three

lubricants, which may considerably affect their sealing performance and decrease their useful life. Overall,

pure JO generated much less physical changes on the elastomers than EMO and B20, which can be ascribed

to the concentrations of free fatty acids contained in JO.

Keywords: Lubrication oil; Elastomer; Seals; Degradation

1

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