



Optimizing Next Generation Multi-Metal Wire Drawing Lubes

ILMA 6th International Metalworking Fluids Conference
Atlanta Airport Marriott, Atlanta Georgia
January 8-10, 2024

Kathleen Havelka, Ph.D.,
Denis Buffiere,
Amelie Bretonnet, Andrew Schiffer



Introduction to Advancion

(Formerly ANGUS Chemical Company)

- **Solutions-driven** manufacturer of **multifunctional additives**, intermediates and solvents for a broad range of applications and markets
- **Extensive track record of industry innovation** and technical applications development
- **Dual-source manufacturing** for major product lines to ensure global supply security
- 6 Regional **Customer Application Centers** to address local customer needs
- Strong focus on **Responsible Care®** and product stewardship to support the emerging trends of tomorrow



Innovations in Wire Drawing Fluids Improve Efficiency of Mobility



Optimizing Next Generation Multi-Metal Wire Drawing Fluid Development Strategy

Need

High Performing Multi-Metal Wire Drawing Fluid

Maximize Formulation pH Stability and Fluid Life

Cost-Effective Fluid to Make High-Quality Wires

Approach

Semi-synthetic Fluid Provides Multi-Metal Compatibility

Amine Blends to Reduce Hydrolysis and Maintain pH

Additional Additives to Maintain Lubricant Properties and Improve Fluid Life

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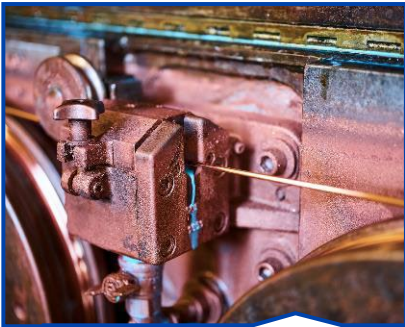
Approach

Semi-synthetic Fluid Provides Multi-Metal Compatibility

Amine Blends to Reduce Hydrolysis and Maintain pH

Additional Additives to Maintain Lubricant Properties and Improve Fluid Life

Wire Drawing Requires High-Quality Fluids to Meet Increasing Demand



Copper Rod Break-Down



Copper Multiwire Drawing



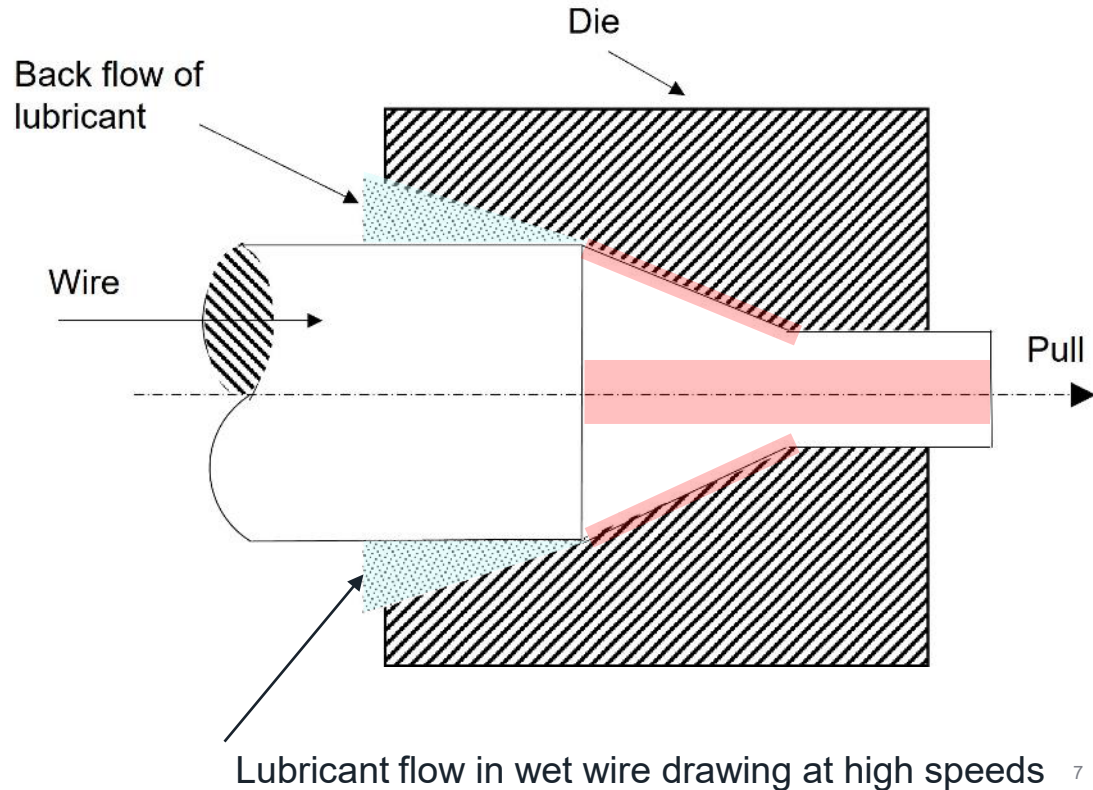
Aluminum Rod Break-Down



Aluminum Wire Drawing

Advances in Semi-Synthetic Wire Drawing Fluids Increase Efficiency in Copper and Aluminum Wire Drawing

- Growing demand for electric power generation, storage, and utilization are driving market growth
- Semi-synthetic WDFs are frequently used for copper wire drawing
- Neat oils are traditionally used for aluminum wire drawing, but new soluble oil WDFs show advantages
- Developing new semi-synthetic WDFs using esters and amines offer performance and environmental benefits



Lubricity Additive - Ester and Amine

Ingredients	Percent (%)
Mineral oil	50
Sodium Sulfonate	17
Emulsifier package	10
TMPTO Ester	15
Amine	3
Carboxylic Acid	0 - 2
Benzotriazole	0.3
Water	QSP
BIT 20%	1
Antifoam	0.05



Semi-Synthetic Multi-Metal Formula

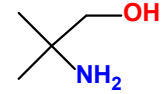
Provides multi-metal lubricant performance to increase efficiency of aluminum and copper wire drawing processes

Amino Alcohols With Diverse Composition and Structures Offer Multifunctionality

- 1° amino alcohols with varying alkyl groups
- Containing one or two alcohol groups
- Effective pH stabilizer
- Range from highly water soluble to water miscible
- Excellent multi-metal compatibility
- Improves lubricity
- Extends fluid life
- Enables formulation optimization

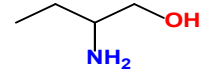
AMP

2-Amino-2-methyl propanol



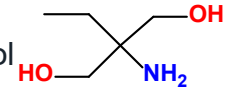
AB

2-Amino-1-Butanol



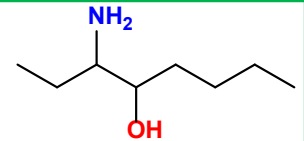
AEPD

2-Amino-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol



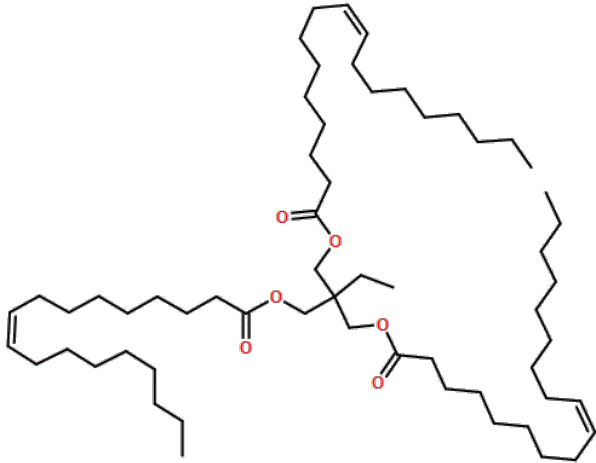
3A4O

3-Amino-4-Octanol



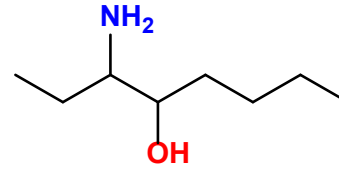
Lubricant Additive Structures Investigated

Ester

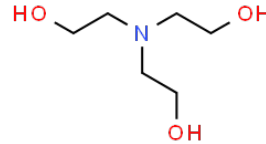


TMPTO
(Trimethylolpropane trioleate)

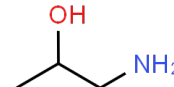
Amines



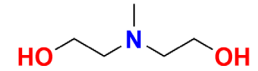
3A4O
(3-Amino-4-Octanol)



TEA
(Triethanolamine)

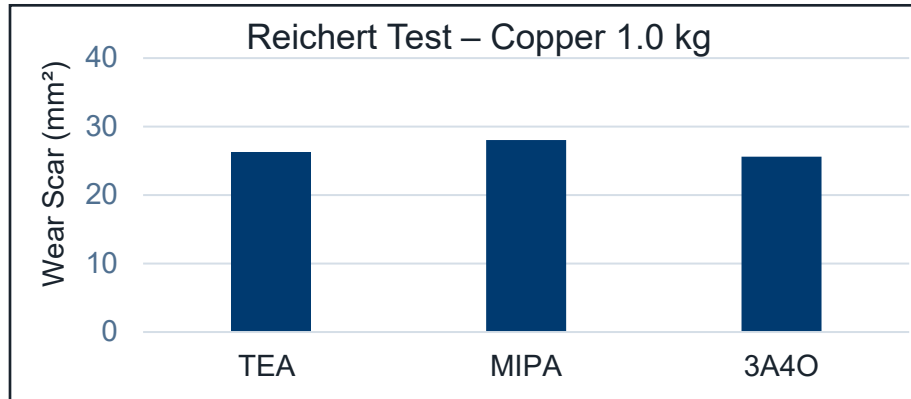
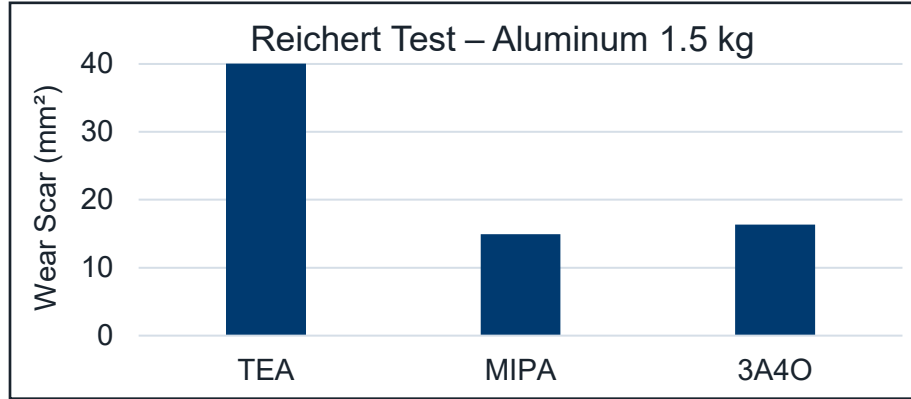


MIPA
(Monoisopropanolamine)



MDEA
(Methyl-diethanolamine)





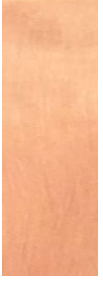

Lubrication Power



Excellent Lubrication Obtained

- Semi-synthetic formulations show strong multi-metal lubrication properties
- 3A4O and MIPA show excellent lubrication on aluminum
- All have excellent lubrication on copper

Multi-metal Compatibility

Alloys	TEA	MIPA	3A4O
pH	8.8	9.5	9.5
Aluminum			
Copper			



3A4O Shows Excellent Multi-Metal Compatibility




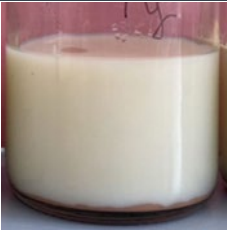

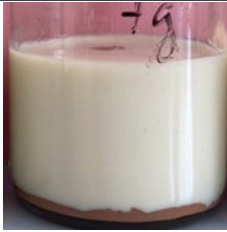
- 3A4O has the best performance on aluminum
- MIPA has the worst staining followed by TEA
- All have low copper staining

3A40 Shows Excellent Emulsion Stability with Copper Powder

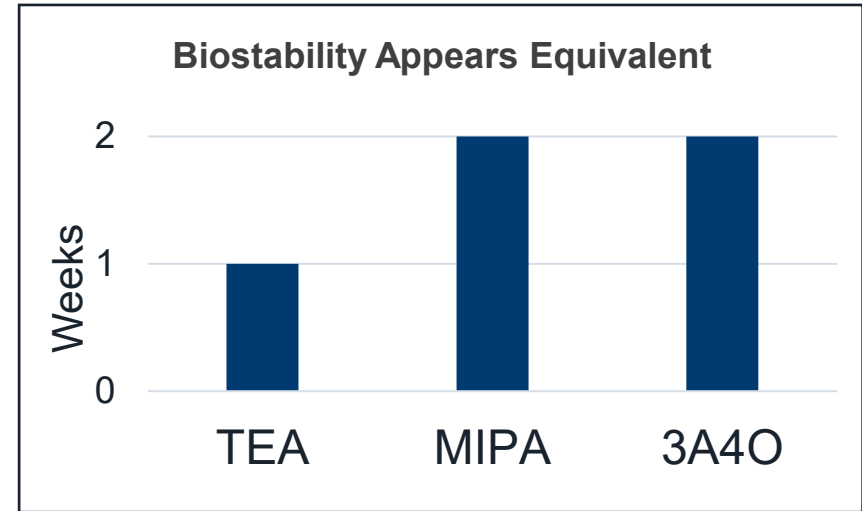
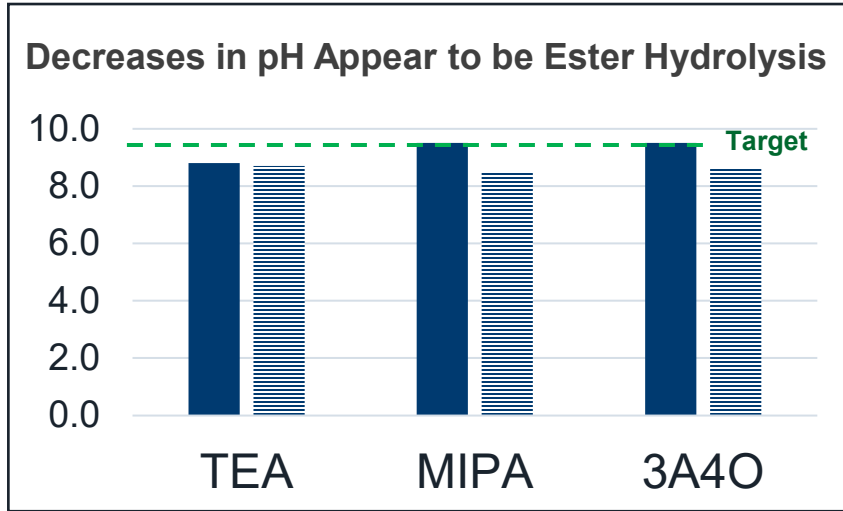


Emulsion Stability with Copper Powder

- 3A40 and TEA show stability
- MIPA shows instability

	TEA	MIPA	3A40
Initial Aspect			
After 3 weeks			

pH Change and Biostability Results Do Not Show a Direct Correlation



- TMPTO with TEA does not reach target pH
- TMPTO with 3A4O and MIPA shows a pH drop
- The pH drop is more prevalent at higher pH and can be attributed to hydrolysis of ester

- All formulations show similar microbial growth in bio-resistance challenge test

Semi-Synthetic Formulations Show Promise in Multi-metal Wire Drawing

- 3A4O formulation is stable and shows strong lubricity and compatibility with copper and aluminum
- Semisynthetic wire drawing fluids formulated with ester and amine show desired performance for multi-metal wire drawing
- 3A4O offered excellent aluminum and copper lubricity and corrosion control, and emulsion stability
- TEA offered good copper lubricity but did not have good aluminum lubricity
- MIPA showed formulation instability
- Biostability is an area to improve, and it is most likely due to ester hydrolysis

Chemical and Physical Properties of Ester Impact Hydrolysis

Attribute	TMPTO (C18)	TMP Ester (C8-C10)	Polymer Ester
Structure	TMP ester hindered unsaturated C18	TMP ester hindered saturated C8-10	Complex ester hindered and branched
Acid value	2.0	0.0	0.2
Water	0.1	0.0	0.0
KV @ 40C	46 cSt	20 cSt	340 cSt
Molecular weight	981.6	580.4	2000

- Lower acid value esters to improve hydrolytic, pH, and biostability

Higher Purity Esters Improve Hydrolytic Stability

Impact of Ester Properties

Ester Tested

- Polymer Ester
- C8-C10 TMP Ester

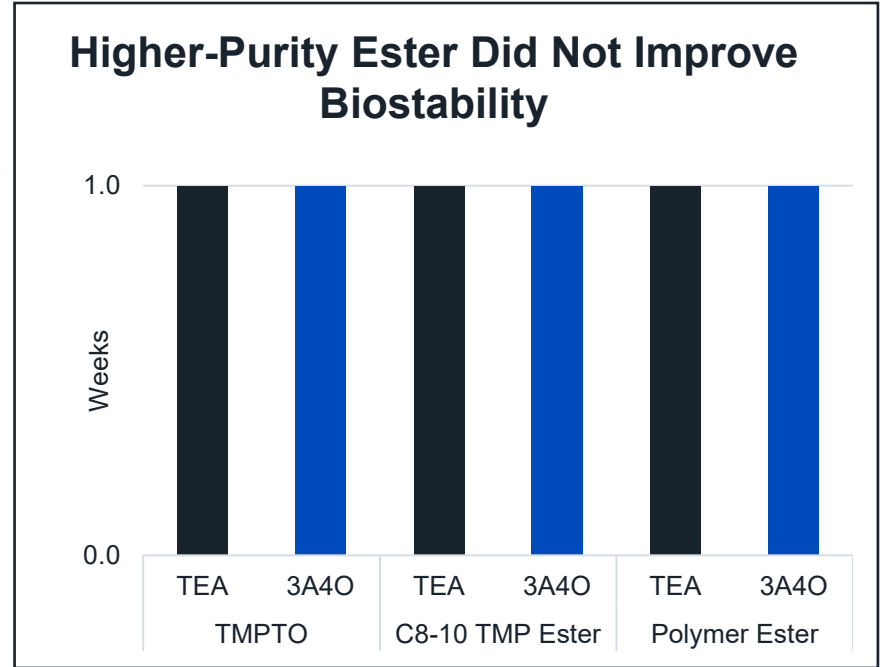
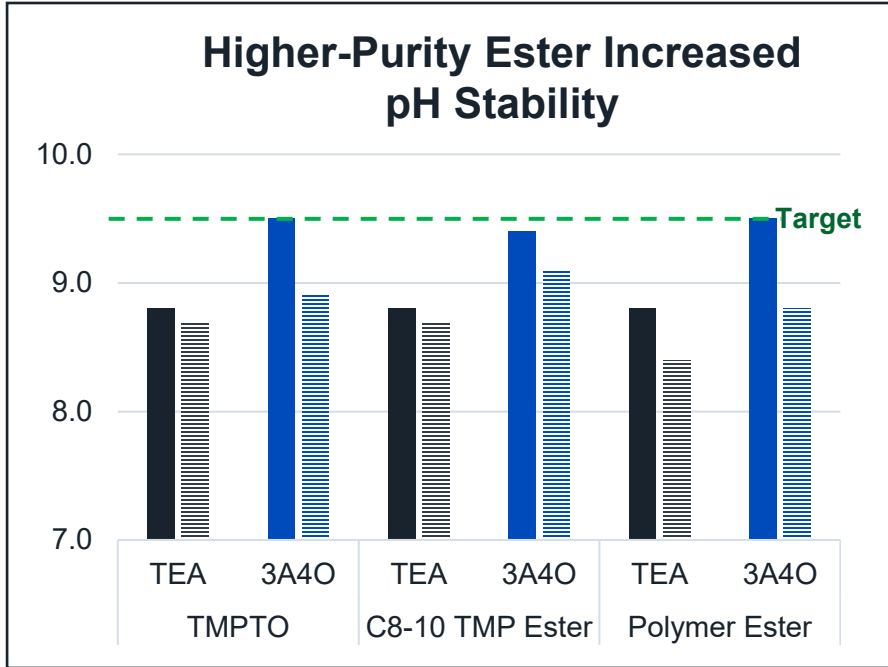
Amines Tested

- TEA
- 3A4O

Target pH of 9.5

Ingredients	Percent (%)
Mineral oil	50
Sodium sulfonate	17
Emulsifier package	10
Esters	10 - 15
Amine	3
Carboxylic acid	0 - 2
Benzotriazole	0.3
Water	QSP
BIT 20%	1
Antifoam	0.05

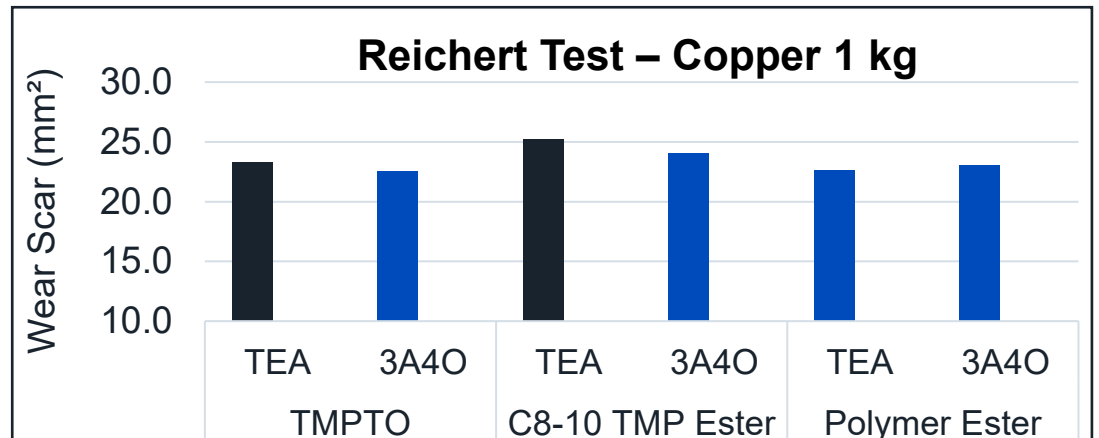
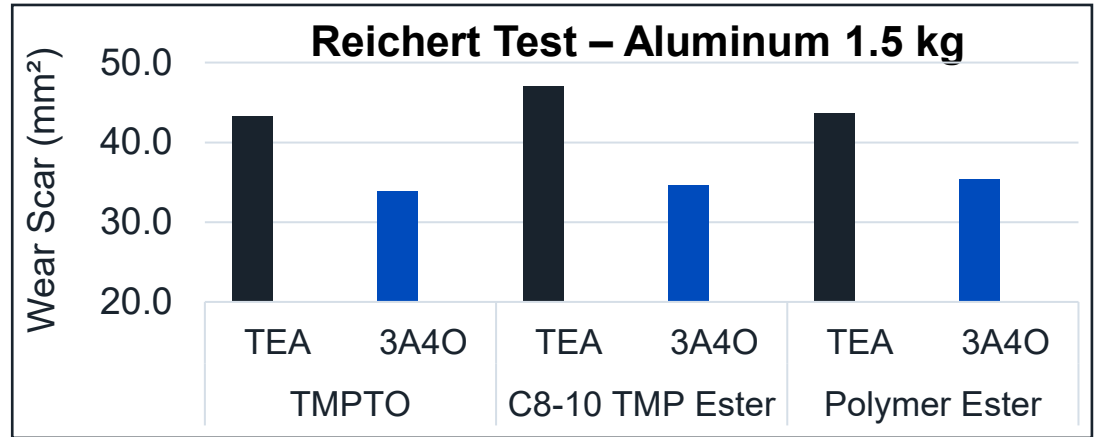
Higher-Purity Ester Improved pH Stability but Did Not Increase Biostability




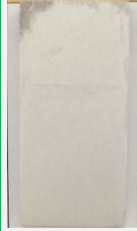

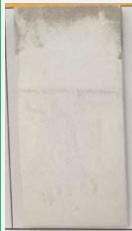

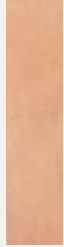
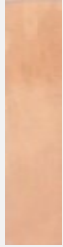

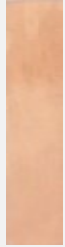
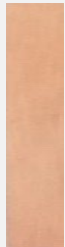




3A4O Shows Excellent Multi-metal Lubrication

- All esters show similar lubricity
- 3A4O has better Al lubricity than TEA
- Both have Cu lubricity
- 3A4O has excellent overall multi-metal lubricity



	TMPTO		C8-C10 TMP Ester		Polymer Ester	
Alloys	TEA	3A4O	TEA	3A4O	TEA	3A4O
pH	8.8	9.5	8.8	9.4	8.8	9.5
Aluminum						
Copper						



3A4O Shows Excellent Multi-Metal Compatibility

- Esters show similar multi-metal compatibility
- 3A4O offers better protection than TEA on aluminum
- 3A4O and TEA show good compatibility on copper

High-Purity Esters Improve pH Stability But Do Not Improve Biostability

Ester Quality

- Higher-purity TMP ester improved pH stability
- No impact observed on biostability

Ester Structure

- High purity TMP ester showed better hydrolytic stability than polymer ester
- TMP and polymer esters show good lubrication, corrosion control and formulation stability
- No impact observed on biostability

Amine and Ester Properties

- 3A4O showed excellent multi-metal performance
- TEA did not have good aluminum compatibility
- 3A4O and TEA formulations had good pH stability with higher-quality esters
- Biostability still not meeting expectations

Optimizing Next Generation Multi-Metal Wire Drawing Fluid Development Strategy

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Maximize Formulation pH Stability and Fluid Life

Cost-Effective Fluid to Make High-Quality Wires

Approach

Semi-synthetic Fluid Provides Multi-Metal Compatibility

Amine Blends to Reduce Hydrolysis and Maintain pH

Additional Additives to Maintain Lubricant Properties and Improve Fluid Life



Amine Blends Scavenge Acid of Low Purity Ester

ESTER TESTED

- TMPTO

AMINES TESTED

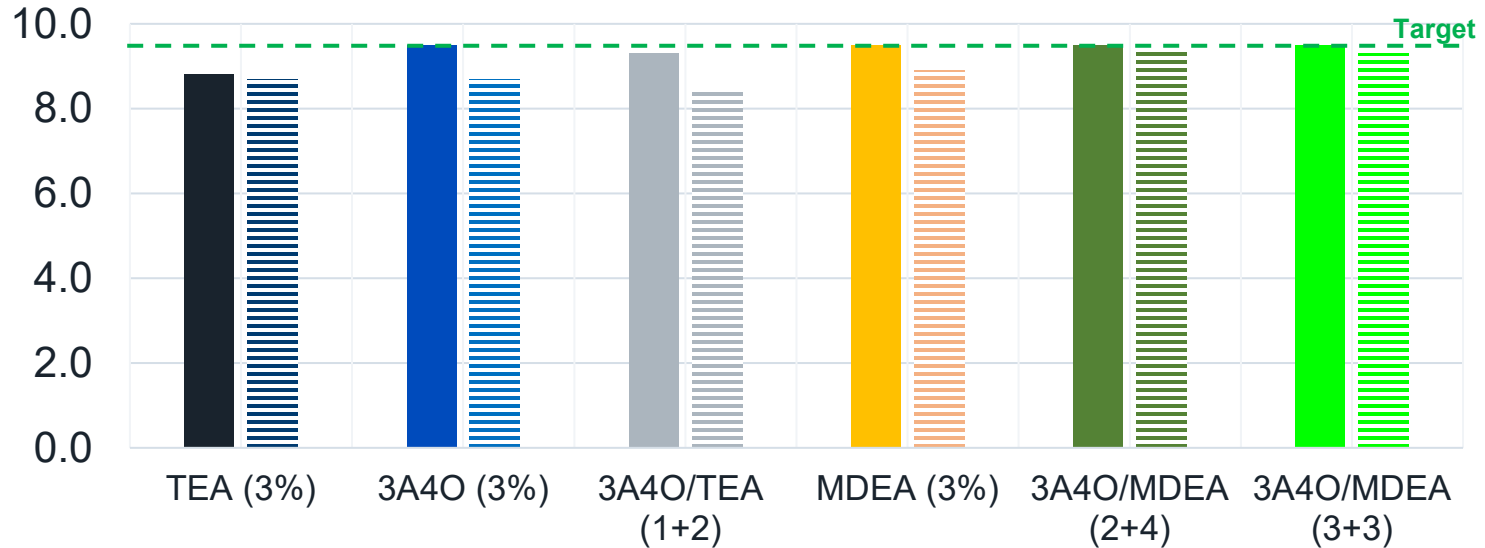
- 3A4O
- TEA
- MDEA

TARGET PH OF 9.5

Formulation with Amine Blends to Improve Fluid Life of Low Purity Ester

Ingredients	Weight %
Mineral oil	50
Sodium Sulfonate	17
Emulsifier package	4 - 6
TMPTO Ester	15
Amine(s)	3 - 6
Carboxylic Acid	0 - 3
Benzotriazole	0.3
Water	QSP
BIT 20%	1
Anti oxidant	0.4
Antifoam	0.05

3A4O Blended With MDEA Improved pH Stability of Low-Purity TMPTO Ester



- Highest pH stability is obtained at target pH with blends 3A4O and MDEA
- Blending 3A4O and TEA did not show desired pH stability
- Blends of 3A4O showed desired pH stability and can be further optimized



3A4O Blended with MDEA Increased Biostability

ESTER TESTED

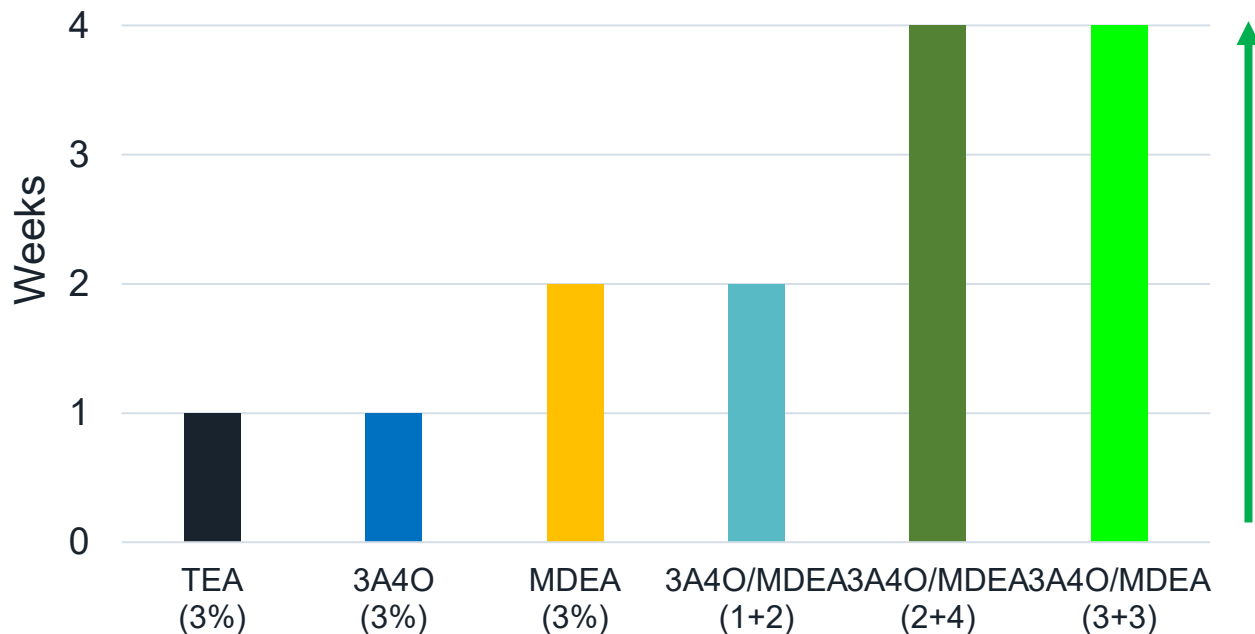
- TMPTO

AMINES TESTED

- 3A4O
- TEA
- MDEA

TARGET PH OF 9.5

3A4O Blended With MDEA Significantly Increased Fluid Life



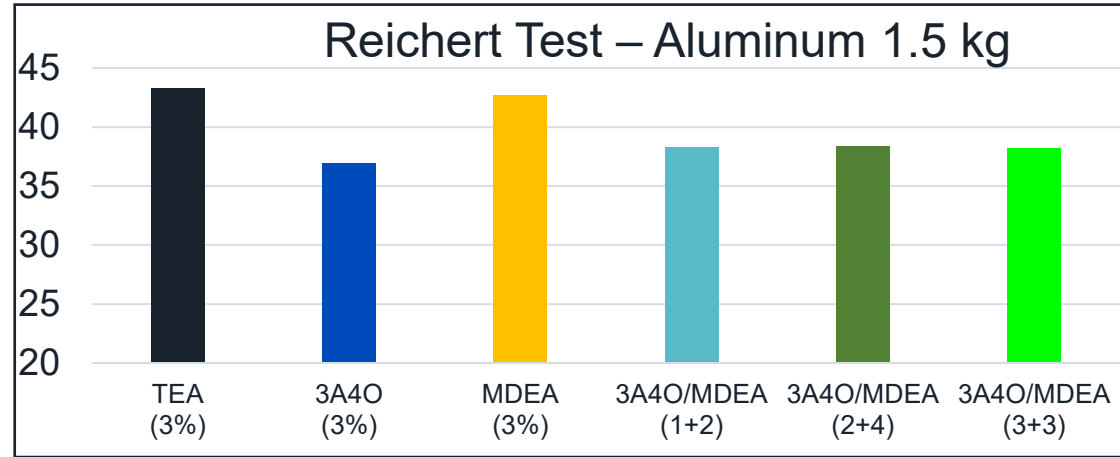


3A4O Blended with MDEA Shows Multi-Metal Lubrication Power

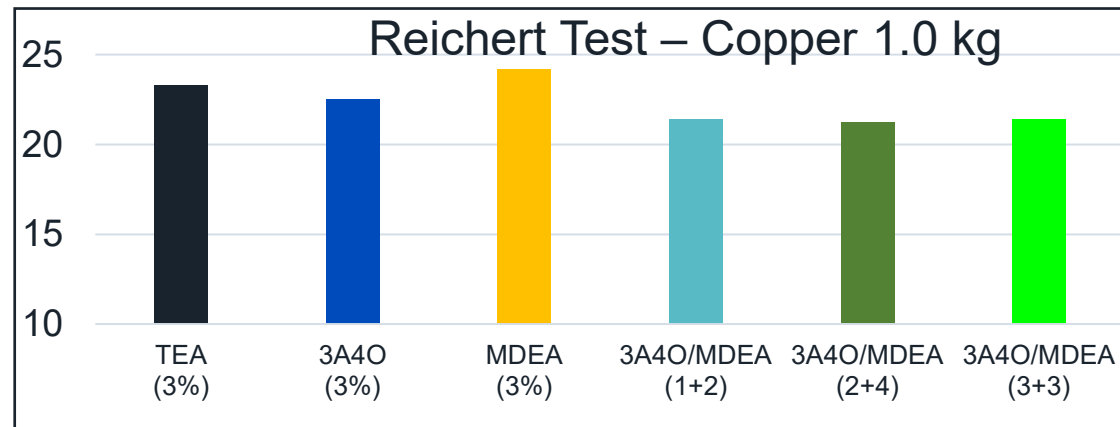
Results

- 3A4O (alone or in blends) shows better lubrication than MDEA or TEA on aluminum
- All formulations show good lubrication on copper

Reichert Test – Aluminum 1.5 kg










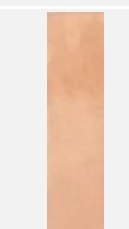
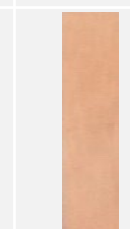

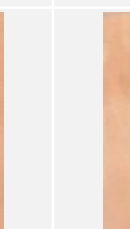

Reichert Test – Copper 1.0 kg





3A4O Blended with MDEA Maintains Multi-Metal Compatibility

- 3A4O offers the best aluminum compatibility, followed by blends of 3A4O with MDEA
- All formulations show good copper compatibility

Alloys	TEA (3%)	3A4O (3%)	MDEA (3%)	3A4O/MDEA (1 + 2)	3A4O/MDEA (2 + 4)	3A4O/MDEA (3 + 3)
pH	8.8	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4
Aluminum						
Copper						

3A4O Blended with MDEA Improved Fluid Life of Low-Purity TMPTO Ester

- 3A4O blended with MDEA improved pH stability of low-purity TMPTO ester and increased biostability
- 3A4O blended with TEA did not reach target pH and did not improve pH stability of low-purity TMPTO ester
- 3A4O alone and blended with MDEA showed excellent multi-metal lubricant performance

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Maximize Formulation pH Stability and Fluid Life

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Approach

Semi-synthetic Fluid Provides Multi-Metal Compatibility

Amine Blends to Reduce Hydrolysis and Maintain pH

Additional Additives to Maintain Lubricant Properties and Improve Fluid Life

Addition of an Anti Oxidant Additive to Improve Fluid Life

Ester tested

- TMPTO

Amines tested

- 3A4O
- TEA
- MDEA

Anti Oxidant Additive tested

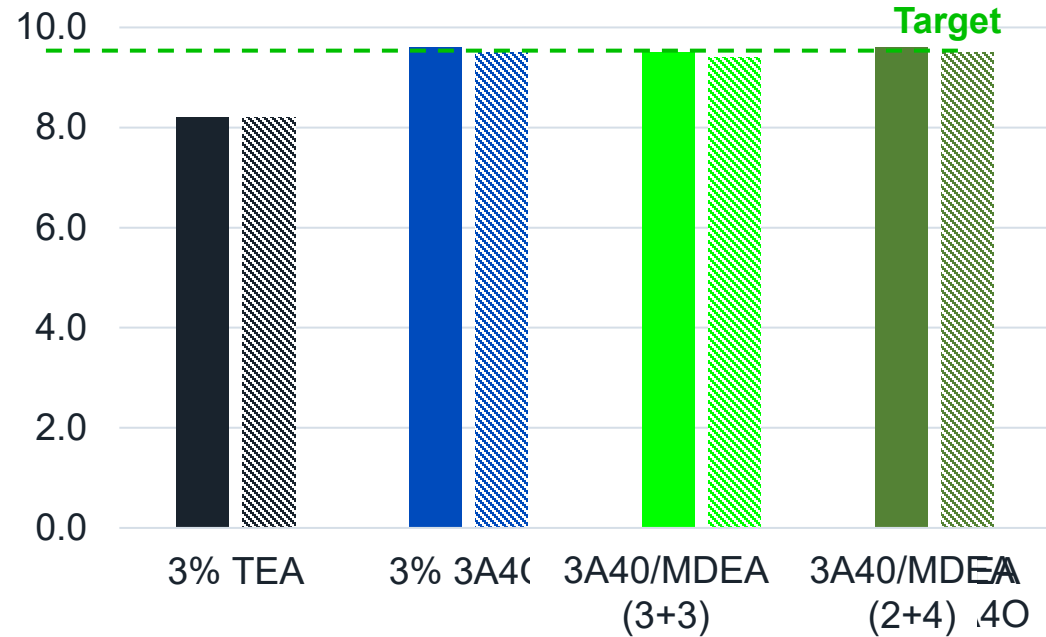
- Mixture of octylated and butylated diphenylamine

Target pH of 9.5

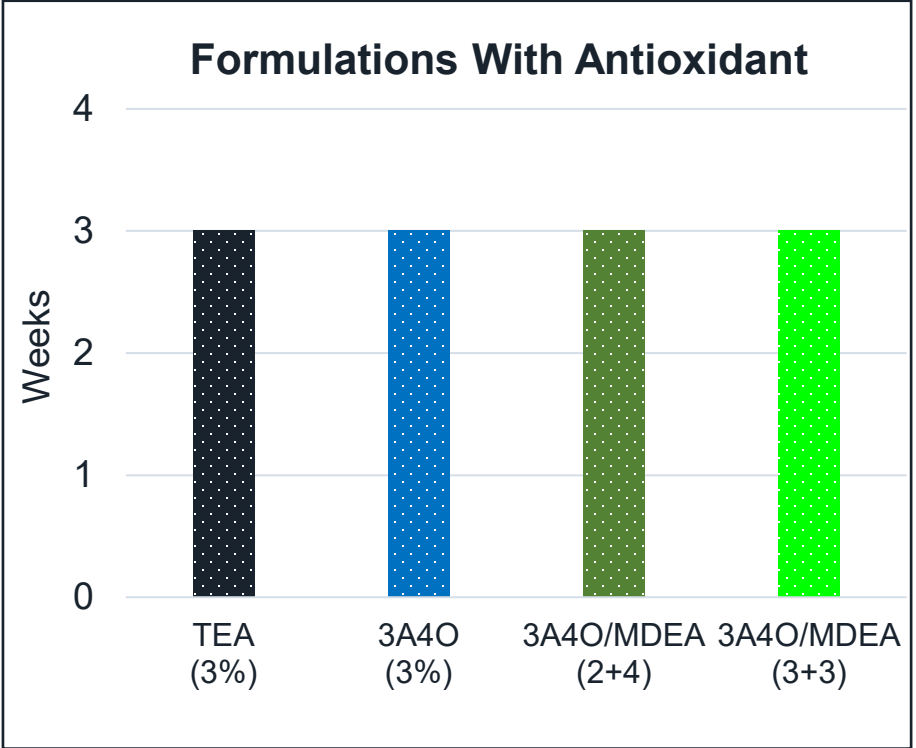
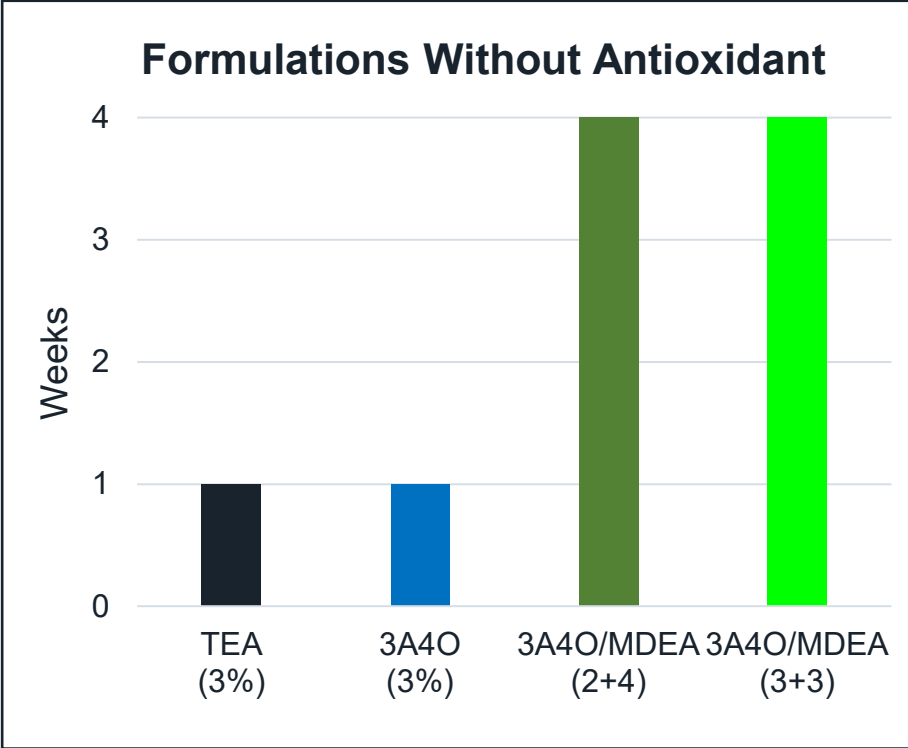
Ingredients	Weight %
Mineral oil	50
Sodium Sulfonate	17
Emulsifier package	4 - 6
TMPTO Ester	15
Amine(s)	3 - 6
Carboxylic Acid	0 - 3
Benzotriazole	0.3
Water	QSP
BIT 20%	1
Antioxidant	0.4
Antifoam	0.05

Antioxidant Additive Improved pH Stability

- 0.4% antioxidant was added to all TMPTO containing wire drawing fluid formulations
- All formulations showed very good pH to stability



All Formulations with Antioxidant Additive Showed Similar or Better Biostability Results



Addition of a Phosphate Ester

Ester tested

- TMPTO

Amines tested

- 3A4O
- TEA
- MDEA

Phosphate Ester tested

- Phosphoric acid, mono- and di-C11-14 (linear and branched) alkyl esters

Anti Oxidant Additive tested

- Mixture of octylated and butylated diphenylamine

Target pH of 9.5

Ingredients	Weight %
Mineral oil	50
Sodium Sulfonate	17
Emulsifier package	4 - 6
TMPTO Ester	15
Amine(s)	3 - 6
Carboxylic Acid	0 - 3
Benzotriazole	0.3
Phosphate Ester	2
Water	QSP
BIT 20%	1
Antioxidant	0.4
Antifoam	0.05

Multi-metal Protection

Dilution	TEA	3A4O	3A4O/MDEA (3+3)	3A4O/MDEA (2+4)
No Phosphate Ester				
2% Phosphate Ester				
No Phosphate Ester				
2% Phosphate Ester				



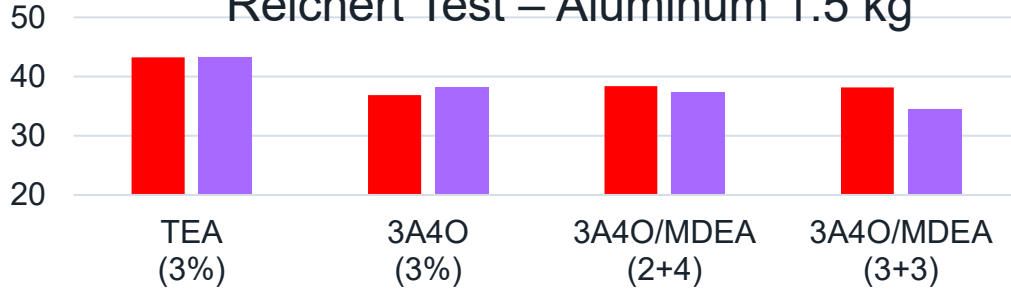
- 2% phosphate ester was added to all formulations
- All formulations with phosphate ester showed similar or improved ferrous and aluminum corrosion resistance

Lubrication Power with Addition of 2% of Phosphate Ester

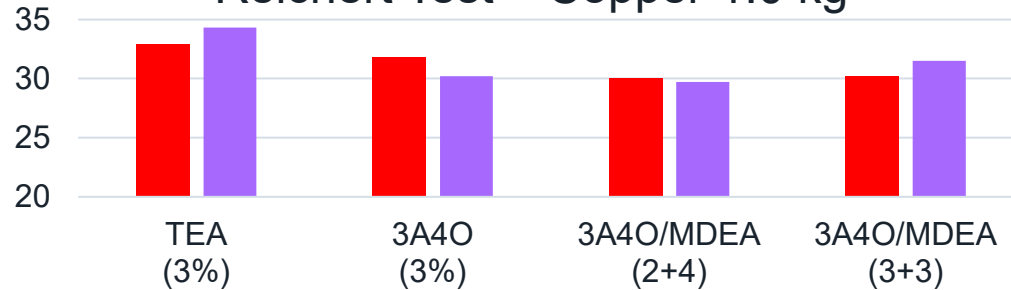


- No significant impact on lubrication is obtained by adding a phosphate ester

Reichert Test – Aluminum 1.5 kg

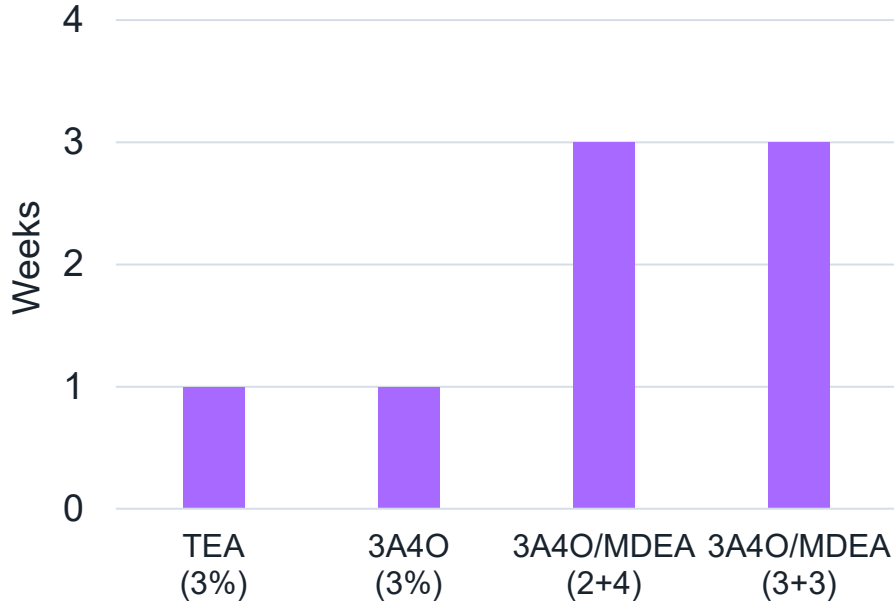


Reichert Test – Copper 1.0 kg



■ No Phosphate Ester ■ 2% Phosphate Ester

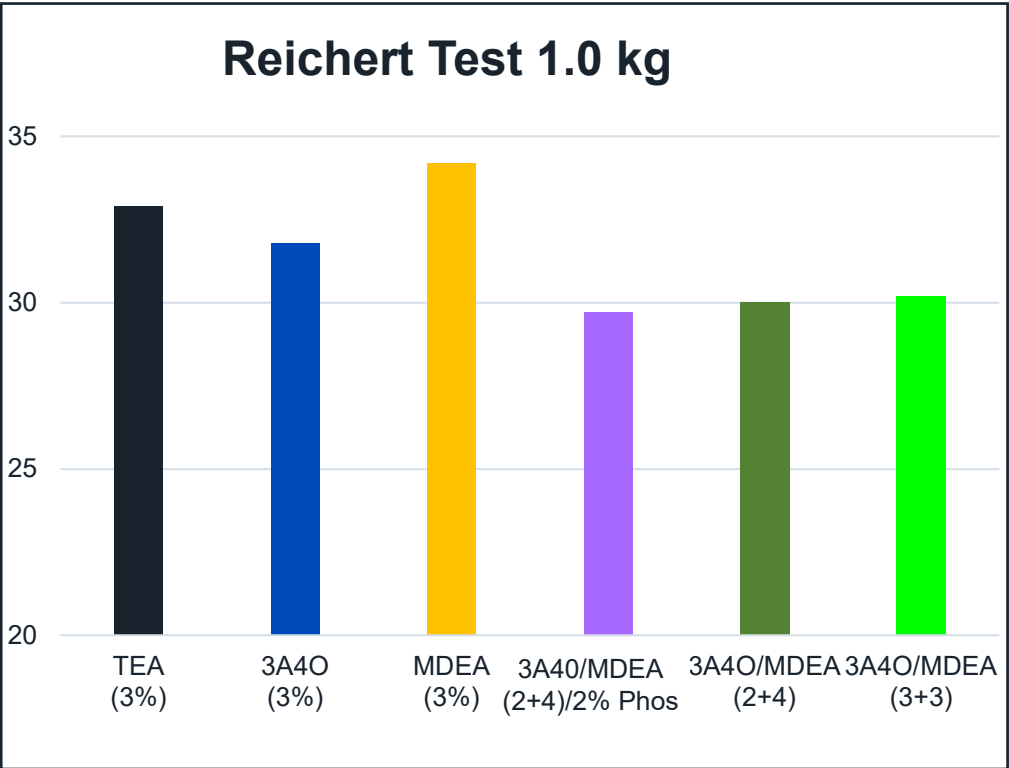
Biostability of Formulations with Addition of 2% Phosphate Ester



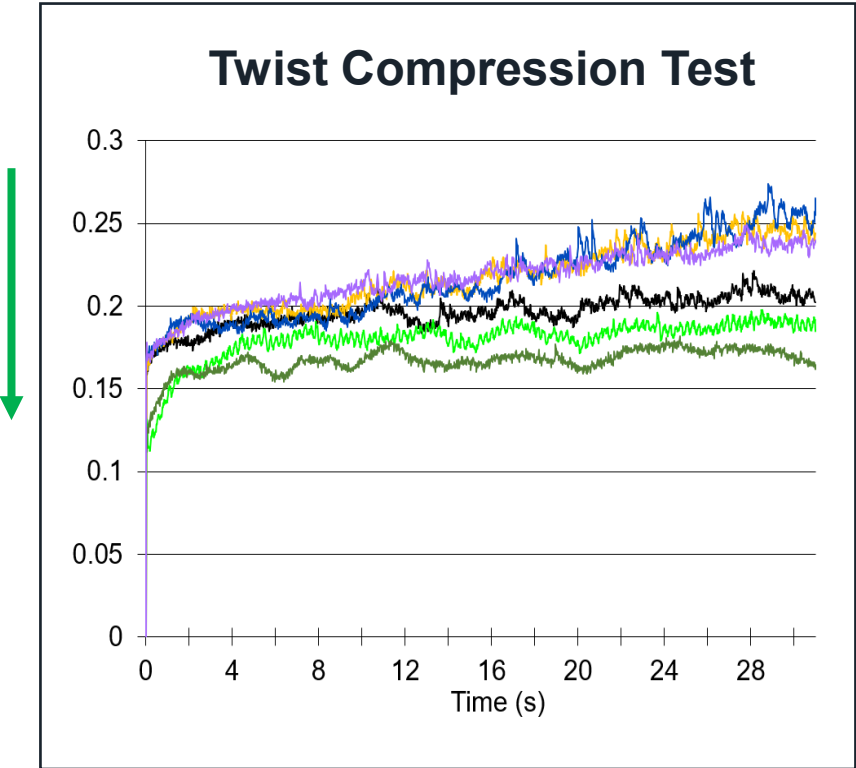
- 2% Phosphate Ester does not improve biostability
- It offsets the improvement gained in single amino alcohol formulations gained from the antioxidant
- 3A4O/MDEA blends continue to have higher biostability

3A4O Blended with MDEA Shows Multi-Metal Lubrication Power on Copper

Reichert Test 1.0 kg

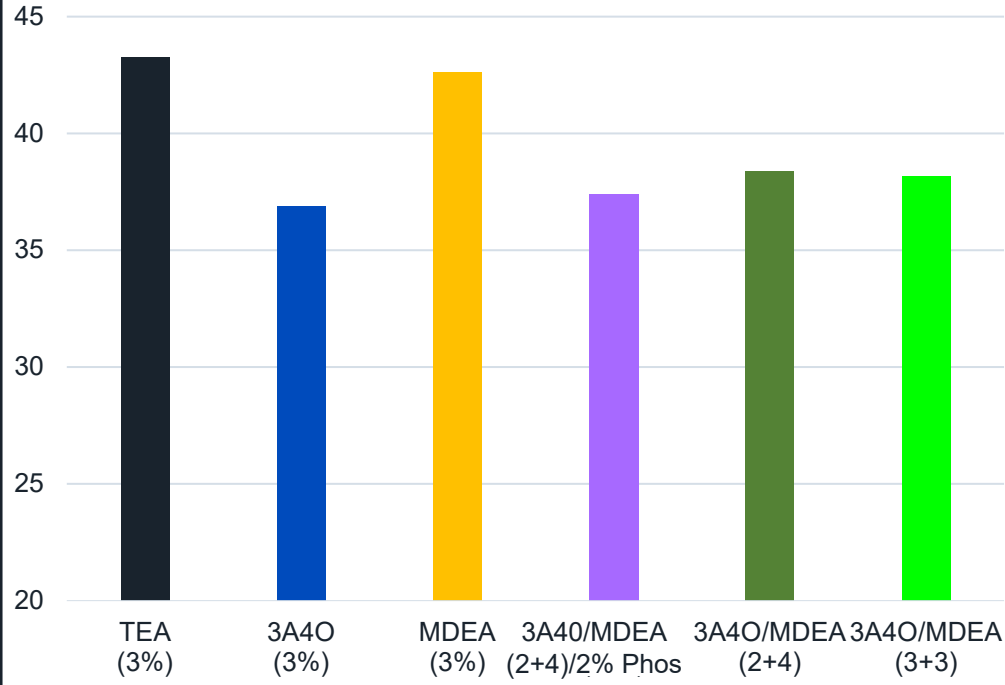


Twist Compression Test

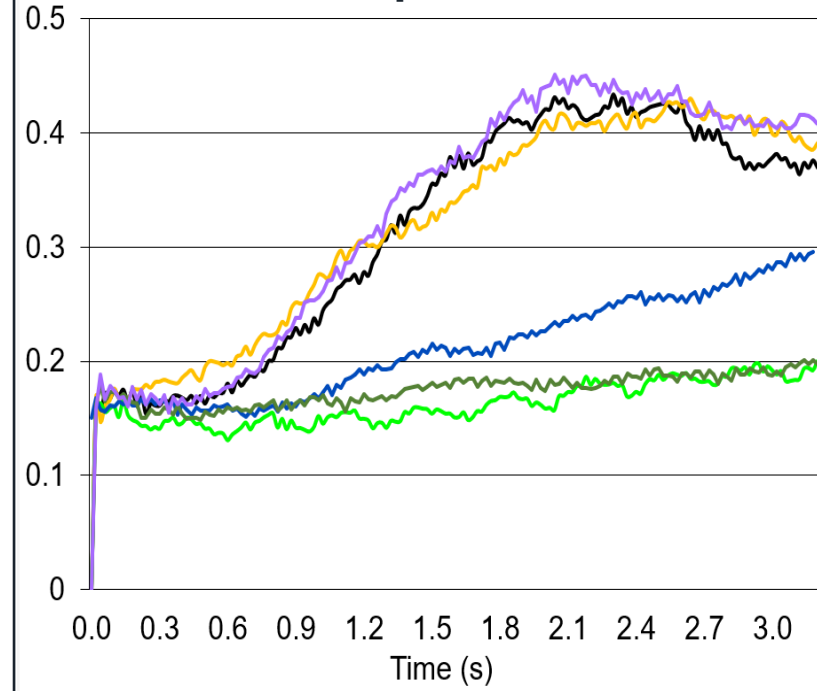


3A4O Blended with MDEA Shows Lubrication Power on Aluminum in Different Operating Regimes

Reichert Test –1.5 kg



Twist Compression Test

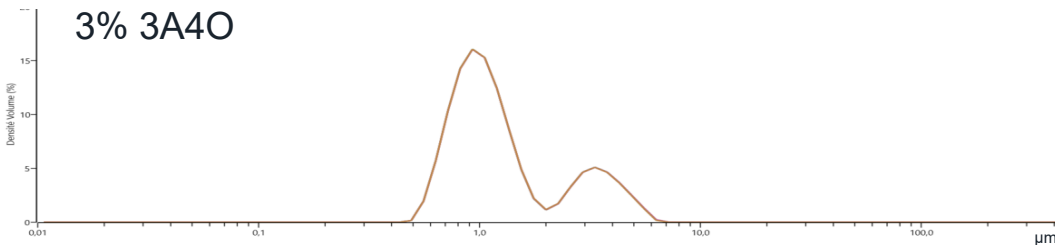
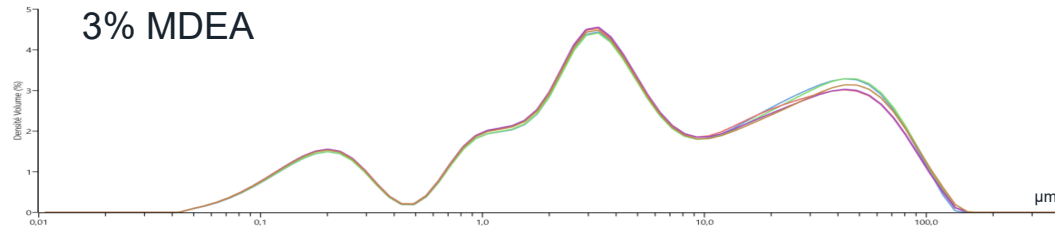
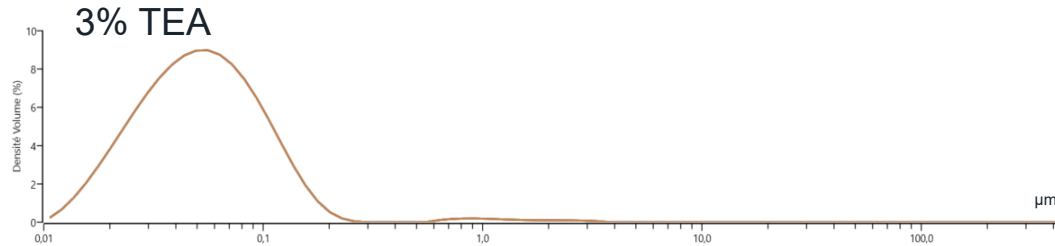


Emulsions Properties Impact Lubrication

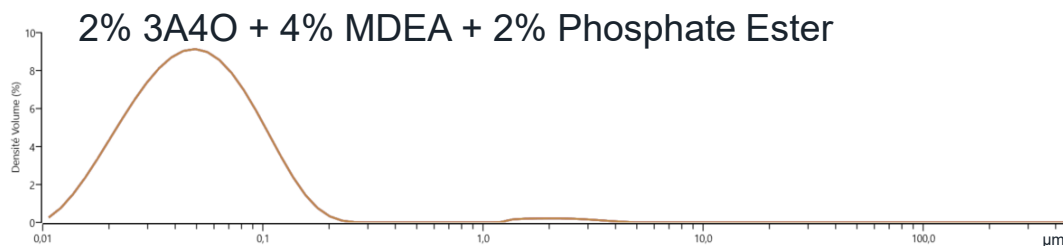
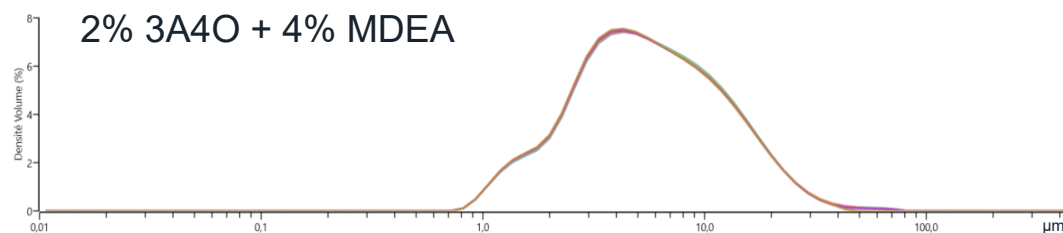
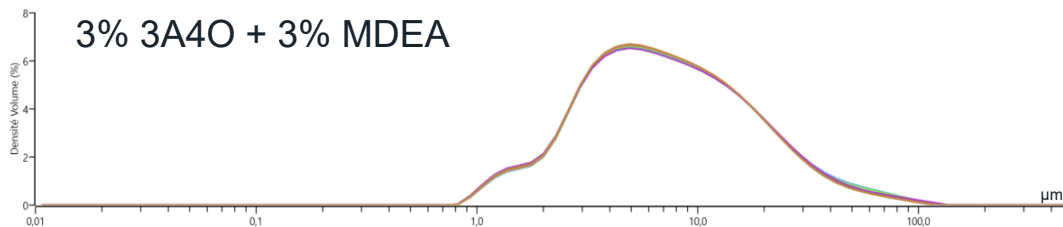


Droplet Size Distribution

- TEA - gives the smallest droplet size and the distribution is large.
- MDEA - gives a multimodal droplet size and broad distribution.
- 3A4O - gives a larger droplet size compared to TEA and bimodal distribution. Larger droplet size can be beneficial for the lubricity.



Stable Emulsion with Larger Particle Size Provides Higher AI Lubrication



- 3A4O and MDEA blends - give large droplet size and broad distribution. This is beneficial for AI lubricity.
- 2% of phosphate ester in 3A4O/MDEA (2+4) gives a smaller droplet size and a distribution similar to TEA.

Antioxidant and Phosphate Ester Additives Provide Complimentary Benefits in Formulations to Amino Alcohols

Antioxidant Impact

- Antioxidant improved pH stability but not improve bioresistance in TMPTO formulations
- Antioxidant slightly reduce lubrication power

Phosphate Esters

- Provide a benefit on aluminum staining
- The impact on other parameters is negligible

Summary and Next Steps

- Semi-synthetic wire drawing fluids using esters, amines, and other additives demonstrate efficient wire drawing performance on Aluminum and Copper
- 3A4O (3-amino-4-octanol) showed strong WDF formulation versatility and benefits in multi-metal compatibility
- 3A4O mixed with multiple amino alcohols shows promise for wire drawing fluids and will be investigated further
- Performance can be further optimized through more research and collaboration with formulators



THANK YOU