

Detergents-TBN BOOSTER

Provides a stable TBN, Neutralizing acid

- Detergent can neutralize the acid generated by the oxidation of lubricating oil, disperse the polar oxidation products at the same time, and also prevent rust and corrosion, and control the accumulation of gum.
- The types of detergents are generally divided into sulfonates, phenolates, salicylate and other functional groups.



NAME	Chemical basis	TBN	S	Ca	Mg		Main application	S
CheMost_T106D	Overbased Calcium Alkylbenzene Sulfonate	415	1.45	15.8	/	Engine oil	Metalworking oil/fluids	Greases
CheMost_T106	Synthetic, Calcium Sulfonate	310	1.45	11.8	/	Engine oil		
CheMost_T104	Synthetic, Calcium Sulfonate	30	2.6	2.6	/	Engine oil		
CheMost_T105	Synthetic, Calcium Sulfonate	155	1.85	7.0	/	Engine oil		
CheMost_T107	Overbased Magnesium, Sulfonate	420	1.55	/	9.5	Engine oil	Industrial oil	
CheMost_T109A	Calcium alkyl salicylate	175	/	6.2	/	Engine oil		
CheMost_T109B	Calcium alkyl salicylate	280	/	10.5	/	Engine oil		
CheMost_T115B	Calcium alkyl phenol sulfide	265	3.2	9.8	/	Engine oil	Hydraulic oil	

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Ashless Dispersants-PIBSI

Good dispersion, control deposit formation

- Ashless Dispersant has a higher molecular weight and it is able to suspend the sediment as well as its precursors in a variety of ways, include:
- The encapsulation of insoluble polar substances into micelles.
- Binds to colloidal particles to prevent their aggregation or precipitation.
- Aggregates formed by suspension.
- Prevents soot particles from accumulating, which in turn prevents lubricant viscosity growth.
- Prevents polar substances from adsorbing to metal surfaces.



NAME	Chemical basis	TBN	N	В	Viscosity 100 °C		Main applicatio	ons
CheMost_T151	Polyisobutylene Succinimide	48	2.15	/	300	Engine oil	Metalworking oil/fluids	Industrial oil
CheMost_T154	Polyisobutylene Bissuccinimide	28	1.25	/	180	Engine oil	Metalworking oil/fluids	Industrial oil
CheMost_T154S	Boron-modified Polyisobutylene Bissuccinimide	85	3.25	/	330	Engine oil	Industrial oil	Industrial oil
CheMost_T154B	Boron-modified Polyisobutylene Bissuccinimide	28	1.25	0.35	180	Engine oil	Metalworking oil/fluids	Industrial oil
CheMost_T161	HMW(high molecular weight) Polyisobutylene Bissuccinimide	28	1.05	/	400	Engine oil	Industrial oil	Industrial oil
CheMost_T161B	Boron-modified HMW Polyisobutylene Bissuccinimide	28	1.05	0.45	400	Engine oil	Metalworking oil/fluids	Industrial oil

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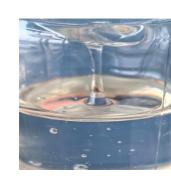


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Antiwear (AW) Additives-ZDDP

Low cost, versatility

- ZDDP is not only an excellent anti-wear agent, but also has extreme pressure, and is also an effective oxidation inhibitor and corrosion inhibitor.
- Dialkylphosphorodithioate Structure Provides Thermal and Hydrolytic Stability.
- Thermal stability: Long chain Primary alkyl>Primary alkyl>Secondary Alkyl...
- Hydrolytic Stability: Primary alkyl>Secondary Alkyl...
- Oxidative stability: Secondary Alkyl>Primary alkyl...



NAME	Chemical basis	Zn	S	Р	Main applica	ations
CheMost_T202	Zinc Dialkyl Dithiophosphate, Primary alkyl	8.9	16	7.5		
CheMost_T203	Dialkyldithiophospha tes, Long chain Primary alkyl	8.5	15	7.5		
CheMost_T204	Dialkyldithiophospha tes, Primary- Secondary Alkyl	5.6	15.5	7.9		
CheMost_T205	Dialkyldithiophospha tes, Secondary Alkyl	6.8	15.5	6.9		
CheMost_T010	MoDTP		12.5	3.5	Molybdenum	9.8
CheMost_T010S	MoDTC		11.5		Molybdenum	10.0

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Extreme Pressure (EP) Additives-1

Provides a sulfur-containing protective film to reduce friction

- Provides high content of sulfur-containing additives.
- Non-active sulfur additives are provided to avoid negative effects of active sulfur on anti-wear properties at high temperatures.
- Low activity sulfur additives can improve the oxidation resistance of lubricants, especially hydrogenation base oils.
- The lubricity of sulfur-containing compounds increases with increasing polarity.
- Offer light-colored, low-odor, odor-free sulfur additives made by refining processes.



NAME	Chemical basis	S	Copper corrosion	Viscosity 40 °C	Туре
CheMost_T321	Sulfurized Isobutene	45	2e	3.5	
CheMost_T2040	Sulfurized Olefin	40	3b	40	
CheMost_T3011	Sulfurized Triglyceride	11	1a	300	
CheMost_T3017A	Sulfurized Triglyceride	17	3a	180	
CheMost_T3017B	Sulfurized Triglyceride	17	3a	850	
CheMost_T4015	Olefin sulfide, fatty acids, glycerin	8	1a	150	

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Extreme Pressure (EP) Additives-2

Provides a sulfur-containing protective film to reduce friction

- Provides high content of sulfur-containing additives.
- Non-active sulfur additives are provided to avoid negative effects of active sulfur on anti-wear properties at high temperatures.
- Low activity sulfur additives can improve the oxidation resistance of lubricants, especially hydrogenation base oils.
- The lubricity of sulfur-containing compounds increases with increasing polarity.
- Offer light-colored, low-odor, odor-free sulfur additives made by refining processes.



NAME	Chemical basis	S	Copper corrosion	Viscosity 40 °C	Main	
CheMost_T6011A	Sulfurized fatty acid ester	11	3a	35		
CheMost_T6011L	Sulfurized fatty acid ester	11	1a	250		
CheMost_T6016	Sulfurized fatty acid ester	16	1a	180		
CheMost_T7323	Carbamodithioic acid, Dibutyl- methylene ester	30	/		Nitrogen% 6	5.2
CheMost_T9339	Triphenyl thiobenzene ester(TPPT)	10.5	/	Solid	Phosphorus % 9).3

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Antioxidant (AO) Additives

Phenolic, amine antioxidant

- ADPA is one of the most important lubricant antioxidants in use today and we offer AO to replace 57/67 as the primary antioxidant.
- 2, 6-di-tert-butyl -4-methylphenol (BHT) is a typical hindered phenol antioxidant, and we can provide both solid particles and liquid products.
- Antioxidants have a synergistic effect, which means that two or more antioxidants are used in combination to make their effect better than one alone.
- Sulfur and phosphorus compounds, or sulfur and nitrogen compounds, also exhibit antioxidant properties.



NAME	Chemical basis	Туре	N	Main applications
CheMost_AO57	Alkyl-diphenylaminel	Liquid	4.8	Engine oil Industrial Greases
CheMost_AO67	nonylated- diphenylamine	Liquid	3.6	Engine oil Industrial Greases
CheMost_PANA	Phenyl-α- naphthylamine	Solid	6.5	Engine oil Industrial Greases
CheMost_BHT	2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4- methylphenol	Solid	/	Industrial Greases Fuel oil
CheMost_AO52	Mixture, 2.6-Di-tert- butyl-p-cresol, phenol	Liquid	/	Industrial Greases Fuel oil
CheMost_AO135	β-(3, 5-di-tert-butyl- 4-hydroxyphenyl) isooctanol propionate	Liquid	/	Engine oil Industrial Greases

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Thickeners(VII) Additives-OCP

OCP Viscosity Index Improvers, Liquid/Solid

- Supply China, petrochina J0010 and J0050 solid OCP products.
- By using the ratio of mineral oil and OCP copolymer, stable liquid OCP is formed, which is available in a variety of specifications.
- Viscosity customized production.



NAME	Chemical basis	Туре	Shear Stability Index(SSI)	Viscosity at 100 °C
CheMost_J0010	Ethylene Propylene Copolymer(OCP)	Solid	25	/
CheMost_J0050	Ethylene Propylene Copolymer(OCP)	Solid	45	/
CheMost_VII6000	Polymer Mixes(OCP)	Liquid	45	1200
CheMost_VII8000	Polymer Mixes(OCP)	Liquid	23	750
CheMost VII9000	Polymer Mixes(OCP)	Liquid	17	2100

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Thickeners(VII) Additives-PMA/PIB

PMA, PIB, Viscosity Index Improvers

- PMA has a greater contribution to viscosity at higher temperatures and can meet the needs of multistage lubricant preparation.
- PMA is suitable for many types of lubricants, including but not limited to internal combustion engine oil, gear oil, hydraulic oil, transmission oil and other industrial oils.
- PMA can be used as PDDs to lower the freezing point by interacting with wax crystals.
- PIB Polyisobutylene is a versatile viscosity index improver that is ash-free.



NAME	Chemical basis	Viscosity at 100 °C	Main
CheMost_PMA99	Polymethacrylate	1800	
CheMost_PIB680	Polyisobutene	80	
CheMost_PIB950	Polyisobutene	230	
CheMost_PIB1300	Polyisobutene	680	
CheMost_PIB2400	Polyisobutene	4700	
CheMost_PIB3500	Polyisobutene	7000	

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Pour Point Depressant&Flow Improvers Additives

PMA, Viscosity Index Improvers, Pour Point Depressant

- Pour point depressants(PPDs), also known as low-temperature flow improvers and wax crystal improvers.
- The early commercial applications of anti-gelling agents were poly(methyl methacrylate) polymers.
- CheMost has developed higher-grade versions based on this. In addition, we also offer fumarate/vinyl acetate copolymers to provide various ways to control wax crystallization.



NAME	Chemical basis	Viscosity at 100 °C	Pour point decline rate by 0.5%	
CheMost_PPD02	Polymethacrylate(PMA)	450	20	
CheMost_PPD02S	Polymethacrylate(PMA)	2800	20	
CheMost_PPD06N	Alkyl Fumarate–Vinyl Acetate Copolymer	130	16	
CheMost_PPD06P	Alkyl Fumarate–Vinyl Acetate Copolymer	130	16	

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Anti-Rust & Corrosion Inhibiting Additives

Form a protective film on the metal surface to inhibit corrosion

- Sulfonates have a dual anti-rust effect. On the one hand, they form a protective film; on the other hand, they neutralize the acidic substances produced by corrosion.
- Carboxylic acid/succinic acid derivatives are ash-free, multi-scenario rust inhibitors.



NAME	Chemical basis	Ва	Na	Ca	Main applications
CheMost_B50	Synthetic, Barium Sulfonate	7.5			
CheMost_B1S	Synthetic, Barium sulfonated dinonyl naphthalene	11.5			
CheMost_B1SA	Synthetic, Barium sulfonated dinonyl naphthalene,Neutral	6.5			
CheMost_N50	Synthetic, Natrium Sulfonate				
CheMost_N50E	Synthetic, Natrium Sulfonate				
CheMost_N65	Synthetic, Natrium Sulfonate				
CheMost_C1A	Synthetic, Calcium sulfonated dinonyl naphthalene, Neutral			2.1	

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Anti-Rust & Corrosion Inhibiting Additives-Ashless

Form a protective film on the metal surface to inhibit corrosion

- Sulfonates have a dual anti-rust effect. On the one hand, they form a protective film; on the other hand, they neutralize the acidic substances produced by corrosion.
- Carboxylic acid/succinic acid derivatives are ash-free, multi-scenario rust inhibitors.
- Ash-free metal passivators are also the main additives to inhibit the occurrence of metal corrosion, they inhibit the catalytic effect of metal on oil oxidation by complexing metal ions or generating a chemical protective film on the metal surface.



NAME	Chemical basis	Acid value	N	Main
CheMost_T7624	Carboxylic acid/succinic acid derivatives	245		
CheMost_T7639	Carboxylic acid/succinic acid derivatives	395		
ChemHonest_T7714	Carboxylic acid/succinic acid semi- ester derivatives	145		
ChemHonest_T7720	Carboxylic acid/succinic acid semi- ester derivatives	210		
CheMost_CCI51	Benzotriazole derivatives		TBN	230mgKOH/g
CheMost_CCI61	Thiadiazole derivatives	4.0		

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Surfactant

Some compounds that affect surface tension

- Foam Inhibitors: Simple to use complex foam inhibitors that affect the surface tension of the lubricant to control foam or make it disappear quickly.
- Demulsify Additive: Due to the high surface activity, the emulsifier can adsorb or partially replace the emulsified components on the surface, and form a mixed film with lower surface film strength with the film-forming substances, resulting in the destruction of the surface film, the water is released, and the water droplets aggregate with each other to form large droplets that settle to the bottom, and the oil and water phases are separated, so as to achieve the purpose of breaking the emulsion.
- Emulsifier molecules form a film at the interface of oil and water, separating the oil molecules from each other and stably dispersing them in water to form a stable emulsion.



Chemical basis	Main
Polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS)	
Compound defoamer	
Compound defoamer	
Compound Silicone-free Foam Inhibitor	
Mixture, Amines and propylene oxide compounds	
Mixture, Polyether polymer compounds	
Polyisobutylene succinic anhydride	
Sorbitan monooleate	
	Polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) Compound defoamer Compound Silicone-free Foam Inhibitor Mixture, Amines and propylene oxide compounds Mixture, Polyether polymer compounds Polyisobutylene succinic anhydride

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