



DATA SHEET

HEAVY-DUTY NITRITED EG-HTF

Ethylene Glycol-Based Industrial Heat Transfer Fluid and Stationary Engine Coolant Concentrate

Our heavy-duty, nitrited, ethylene glycol-based heat transfer fluid (HTF) is designed for use in stationary engine applications.

It contains a full complement of heavy-duty inhibitors, including a minimum of 2400 ppm nitrite (as NO₂) in concentrate. The formulation is silicate- and phosphate-free, which minimizes the problems associated with hot surface scaling that can occur with other fluids.

CORROSION, FREEZE AND BURST PROTECTION

HD Nitrited EG-HTF contains an advanced inhibitor system that protects all system metals. These inhibitors, combined with the glycol base, ensure year-round protection against freeze-ups, boil-overs, and engine cooling system corrosion. This heat transfer fluid also provides outstanding protection from cavitation erosion and corrosion in water pumps and wet sleeve cylinder liners.

BENEFITS

This fluid is ideal for applications

that require a heavy-duty, silicate-free coolant to:

- Disperse minor oil leakage
- Prevent fouling
- Control hot surface scaling
- Provide peak performance without damage to paint or rubber

APPLICATIONS

- Oil and gas facilities
- Natural gas processing
- Power generation
- Compressor engines

INDUSTRY STANDARDS

This heavy-duty HTF meets the following industry specifications:

- ASTM D6210 (Heavy-Duty Diesel Engine Coolant Specification)
- ASTM D4985 (Heavy-Duty Diesel Low Silicate)
- ASTM D3306 (Light-Duty Engine Coolant Specification, Including D1384)

It's recommended for use in these and other engines:

- Cummins CES14603 (as found in service bulletin 3666132-02)

- Cummins 90T8-4
- John Deere H24
- EMD M.I. 1748E
- Caterpillar DEAC
- Waukesha 4-1974D

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DILUTION

Water used to dilute the HD nitrited EG-HTF concentrate can be low-hardness city water or well water, although the use of deionized water is best. We recommend you use water with no more than 350 ppm hardness to dilute concentrate or as make-up water. For optimal performance, water hardness should be below 170 ppm as CaCO₃.

Note: Used heat transfer fluids in most states are not considered hazardous unless they contain more than five ppm of lead. We recommend that you never dispose of spent fluid by dumping it into a storm sewer or onto the ground. Instead, contact your local municipality for instructions on where to and how to properly dispose of this fluid and protect our environment. of a propylene-glycol base that reduces toxicity and disposal requirements.

Physical Properties		
Antifreeze Glycols	Mass %	95.0 Minimum
Corrosion Inhibitors and Water	Mass %	5.0 Maximum
Flash Point	°F	>200°F
Weight per gallon at 60° F-16° C	lbs.	9.35 Minimum
Silicates	Mass %	Nil

% EG (Volume)	Freezing Point		Boiling Point*	
	°F	°C	°F	°C
50%	-36	-38	226	108
60%	-59	51	232	111

*Boiling point shown at atmospheric pressure. Add 40°F for 15 psi radiator cap.

HD Nitrited EG-HTF Characteristics

Characteristic	Specification	Company Typical	ASTM Method
Chloride (ppm)	25 Maximum	2	D3634
Specific gravity, 60/60°F	1.110-1.145	1.125	D1122
Nitrite (ppm)	2400 Minimum	2700	D5827
Boiling Point, 50% V/V	226°F/108°C	226°F	D1120
Freezing Point, 50% V/V	-34°F/-36°C Minimum	-36°F	D1177
Ash content, mass %	2.5 Maximum	2.0	D1119
pH, 50% V/V	9.5-10.8	10.3	D1287
Reserve alkalinity*	None specified	10 Minimum	D1121
Water mass %	None specified	2.0 Maximum	D1123
Color		Blue	-
Storage stability	None specified	> 1 year	-
Foaming	150 mL vol., Maximum 5 sec. break, Maximum	Pass	D1881

*Reserve alkalinity (RA) is a value agreed between the customer and supplier. The RA listed above is the typical for the additive package being used.

