

Seriola ECO2

Premium heat transfer fluid formulated with regenerated base oil

APPLICATIONS

Heat transfer circuits from 0 to 300°C without air contact.

Seriola ECO2 is suitable for heating and temperature control in all industries, and particularly for following manufacturing processes:

- steam production
- paper Industry
- timber Industry
- textile Industry
- oil & gas

Storage recommendation:

- Store at ambient temperature
- Minimize the periods of exposure to temperatures above 35 °C
- Shelf life: 5 years from date of manufacture (unopened)

ADVANTAGES

Seriola ECO2 shows superior resistance to oxidation compared to conventional heat transfer fluids due to the quality of its regenerated base oils.

It is the best choice for saving fossil raw materials to protect our environment in a sustainable development perspective.

SPECIFICATIONS

ISO 6743-12 L-QC-300

DIN 51522 – class Q

This lubricant used as recommended and for the application for which it has been designed does not present any particular risk.
A material safety data sheet conforming to the regulations in use in the E.C. can be obtained from your local commercial advisor or downloaded at ms-sds.totalenergies.com

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Properties	Units	Standards	Seriola ECO2
Appearance	-	Visual	Limpid
Density at 15°C	kg/m ³	ISO 12185	850
Viscosity at 40°C	mm ² /s	ISO 3104	34.0
Pour point	°C	ISO 3016	-12
Flash point open cup	°C	ISO 2592	235
Fire point	°C	ISO 2592	245
Initial Boiling Point	°C	ASTM D 2887	385
Final Boiling Point	°C	ASTM D 2887	560
Auto-ignition temperature	°C	ASTM E 659	350
Conradson carbon residue	wt%	ISO 6615	Nil
Minimal operating temperature	°C	-	0
Maximum bulk temperature	°C	GB/T 23800	300
Maximum film temperature	°C	GB/T 23800	320

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T (°C)	Density (kg/l)	Specific Heat (kJ/kg. °C)	Thermal Conductivity (W/m.°C)	Kinematic Viscosity (mm ² /s or cSt)	Dynamic Viscosity (mPa.s)
0	0,861	1,827	0,1382	318	274
10	0,854	1,864	0,1374	156	133
20	0,846	1,901	0,1367	88	75
30	0,839	1,937	0,1359	53	46
40	0,832	1,974	0,1352	34,	28,3
50	0,825	2,011	0,1344	23,1	19,1
60	0,817	2,047	0,1337	16,5	13,5
70	0,810	2,084	0,1329	12,3	9,99
80	0,803	2,121	0,1322	9,41	7,58
90	0,796	2,158	0,1315	7,42	5,92
100	0,788	2,194	0,1307	6,00	4,74
110	0,781	2,231	0,1300	4,95	3,88
120	0,774	2,268	0,1292	4,15	3,22
130	0,767	2,305	0,1285	3,54	2,72
140	0,759	2,341	0,1277	3,06	2,33
150	0,752	2,378	0,1270	2,68	2,02
160	0,745	2,415	0,1262	2,36	1,76
170	0,738	2,451	0,1255	2,11	1,56
180	0,730	2,488	0,1247	1,90	1,39
190	0,723	2,525	0,1240	1,72	1,25
200	0,716	2,562	0,1232	1,57	1,13
210	0,709	2,598	0,1225	1,44	1,02
220	0,701	2,635	0,1218	1,33	0,94
230	0,694	2,672	0,1210	1,23	0,86
240	0,687	2,709	0,1203	1,15	0,79
250	0,680	2,745	0,1195	1,07	0,73
260	0,672	2,782	0,1188	1,01	0,68
270	0,665	2,819	0,1180	0,95	0,63
280	0,658	2,855	0,1173	0,90	0,59
290	0,651	2,892	0,1165	0,85	0,56
300	0,643	2,929	0,1158	0,81	0,52
Thermal expansion coefficient : $7,21 \cdot 10^{-4} / ^\circ\text{C}$					

Thermal conductivity: property of a material to conduct heat. The higher thermal conductivity, the more efficient the heat transfer fluid will be. Less heat will be required

Specific heat: fluid's ability to store the heat. It is defined by the required energy to raise 1°C the temperature of 1 gram of a fluid

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