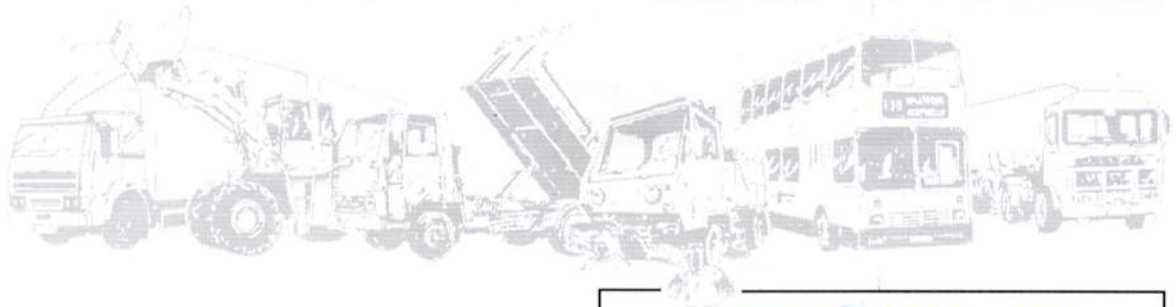


TECALEMIT INTERLUBE



FG3,0

HIGH PERFORMANCE FLUID GREASE

**INTERLUBE APPROVED FOR SL, XGS, XL, MX
FLUID GREASE SYSTEMS**

REDUCE

- Wear and tear on your vehicle
- Maintenance costs
- Downtime for repairs and servicing

INCREASE

- Chassis bearings and vehicle life
- Vehicle efficiency and utilisation
- Residual values

SAVE

- Labour
- Vehicle running costs
- Replacement chassis bearings



**The perfect blend for all chassis
lubrication systems**

TOP-UP SIZE – 1 Litre , 12 x 1 Litre Pack
FOR THE SMALLER FLEET – 12.5 kg, 25 kg Drum
FOR MAJOR USERS – 50 kg, 180 kg Drum

GREASE SPECIFICATION

DESCRIPTION

Tecalemit Autolubricator grease for temperatures down to -35°C. Contains EP and anticorrosion additives.

Colour Red
 Texture Smooth
 Soap Type Lithium
 Penetration (X60) 445 - 475
 Copper Corrosion
 ASTM D 4048 3 Hr at 100°C lb Max

BASE OIL

Viscosity at 40°C (cSt) 29.0 Min



TECALEMIT DIVISION

Tecalemit Systems Ltd.

Manufacturers of Interlube & Tecamec Products

Estover Road, Plymouth, Devon PL6 7PS England

Tel: 01752 775781 Fax: 01752 777316

INTERLUBE

INTRODUCTION

The composition and applications of Interlube FG3,0 Fluid Grease is such that the risk of adverse health effects is minimal provided they are used for their intended purpose and a good standard of personal hygiene is observed during exposure and handling.

Effects on the Skin

Any product based on petroleum can give rise to dermatitis when in contact with skin which is sensitive. Sensitivity can follow prolonged contact or be the result of the skin having become sensitised by previous contact.

Acute sensitivity can be ascertained by well-established techniques. Where such sensitivity exists, direct contact with any form of petroleum product is to be avoided at all costs.

Use impervious gloves or a recommended barrier cream, and protective clothing at all times. In cases where dermatitis is a problem, it is essential to keep the skin scrupulously clean and to seek medical advice.

If essential personal hygiene and elementary precautions are neglected over a period of time, skin contact with lubricants can lead to the formation of malignant growths.

Research work has been carried out into the effects of mineral oil on the skin and we refer the reader to the Department of Employment leaflets on the subject as follows:

- (a) Cautionary Notice SHW397 Effects of Mineral Oil on the Skin (ISBN 0 11 883086)
- (b) Cautionary Notice SHW367 Dermatitis (ISBN 0 11 880849 4)
(These are obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office.)
- (c) MS (B) 6 Occupational (Industrial) Dermatitis.
(This is obtained from Area Offices of the Health and Safety Executive.)

Effects of Swallowing Oil or Grease

In experiments on animals it has been discovered that mineral oils have a low order of acute oral toxicity.

Absorption via the gut is very limited.

Ingestion does present a potential hazard however, especially with lower viscosity products. This is because aspiration of the liquid into the lung may lead to chemical pneumonitis. Aspiration is especially likely to occur during vomiting and for this reason vomiting should never be induced after accidental ingestion of mineral oils.

Advice on Using Products

Protective clothing should be worn and laundered at frequent intervals.

Provide receptacles for oily rags to encourage Operators not to put soiled rags in their overall pockets. A regular supply of clean rags should be readily available.

Good washing facilities should be made available with both hot and cold water. Approved barrier creams and hand cleanser should be used.

Under no circumstances should solvents, such as kerosene or petrol, be used to remove oil or grease from the skin.

Any cuts or abrasions should receive immediate first aid treatment, followed by medical advice if necessary.

Ensure that employees appreciate the importance of reporting any skin abnormalities immediately to Works medical staff or their own Doctor.

Areas of Specific Hazard Relating to Lubricating Greases

Most lubricating greases are practically non toxic, but some greases containing mineral oils may irritate sensitive skins.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact should be avoided.

When a grease-gun is used, care should be taken to ensure that no grease is injected under the skin. If this type of accident should occur, then immediate hospital treatment must be obtained.

Any grease splashed into the eyes should be washed out with water.

Fire Risk

Whilst petroleum based lubricants and greases have a relatively high flash point, once they are alight, they can present an extra fire load and burn quite fiercely. They should be stored separately from highly flammable substances and oxidising agents (which may react violently in the event of leakage or a fire). Lubricants which present an increased fire risk are labelled accordingly, as required by UK Regulations. The precautionary advice given on the label should be followed at all times.

The fire risk is considerably increased where:

- (a) Oils are heated to the point where they give off flammable vapours.
- (b) Oil mist or sprays are present.
- (c) Oily waste, rags, paper, straw, etc are allowed to accumulate.

Good house-keeping can minimise these risks.

First aid fire fighting is best carried out using dry powder, vapourising liquid or carbon dioxide portable fire extinguishers handled by trained operators. Water must never be used directly on fires involving flammable liquids.

If you are storing large quantities of lubricants, you should consult your local Fire Brigade for further advice.

Handling, Storage and Disposal

Cans and drums should be clearly and permanently labelled to comply with Regulations. Those lubricants carrying health and safety warning and advice labels must not be transferred into unlabelled containers.

Stored packed lubricants should be in a well ventilated dry area fully protected from low temperatures, frost, rain and direct heat.

Packaged lubricants are generally delivered on vehicles suitable for the quantity and package sizing. Unloading and conveying packaged lubricants presents no unusual hazards. The practice of dropping drums from vehicles, loading docks, etc is, however, dangerous and special apparatus for moving drums is recommended.

Persons manhandling packages should be trained in safe and efficient lifting and handling techniques. Manhandling should be kept to a minimum, full use should be made of the various types of mechanical handling equipment available, with operators fully trained in its correct use.

Damaged or leaking packages should be disposed of and any oil soaked cartons or wrappers should be discarded. Oil patches should be cleared immediately using absorbents or sand, and detergent cleaners.

There is strong evidence that the carcinogenic property of mineral oils, although negligible in the unused state, increases steadily during use. This is considered to be a particular problem with used petrol engine oils.

This information, together with the fact that Lead will be present in used petrol engine oils, means that used oils should be considered as hazardous.

Skin contact with used oil should be avoided. Any used oil splashed on the skin should be removed as soon as possible using a proprietary hand cleaner if necessary.

Disposal of waste oils must be carried out by a reputable waste disposal contractor, unless you have a process which is approved by the relevant water or other authority.

SPECIFICATIONS

The company reserves the right to amend any specification without prior notice.



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