

An Investigation To The Recycling Of Spent Engine Oil

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Received 22 June 2009; Revised 2 December 2009; Accepted 24 February 2010

Abstract

This paper describes an investigation carried out to study the recycling of spent engine oil as a result of indiscriminate disposal of the spent engine oil into the surrounding which has contributed immensely to the level of environmental pollution in our society and nation at large. This paper identify a unique method by which the spent oil is adequately recycled for re-use, the cost of recycling is relatively low compared from its production from crude oil as the numbers of purification stages are reduced. From the research carried out it was discovered that when 25 liters of spent oil was recycled appropriately, 10 liters of lubricating oil was obtained from the process whereas 220 liters of crude oil would be required to produce the same 10 liters of oil.

Keywords: Recycling, Spent oil, Environmental pollution, Crude oil, Purification.

1. Introduction

A lubricant (engine oil) can be defined as an oil products that separates the metal parts of an engine, reduce friction and keep it clean. Lubricant deals with the application of lubricating oil to machine [1]. Lubricants were at one time exclusively animal or vegetable oils of fats, but modern requirement in both nature and volume have petroleum as the main source of supply, lubricating oil can be produced by modern method of refining from most crude and they range from thin easily flowing spindle oils to tank cylinder oils [2].

The lubrication system of an engine is intended to avoid the increase of wear, overheating and seizure of rubbing surfaces to reduce the expenditure of indicated power on overcoming mechanical losses in the engine and also to remove wear products of a machine [3].

There are four major types of lubricant, namely – liquid, solid,

gaseous and plastics Lubricant, example of lubricants include oil, grease, air and graphite. Liquid and plastics lubricant are the most commonly used lubricant in industries because they are inexpensive, easily applied and good coolants while Gaseous and Solid lubricant are recommended only in some special application.

In view of the problem encountered, lubricating oil is designed to impact varieties of properties and to protect engine in so many ways. Lubricating oil is highly specialized product carefully developed to perform many essential functions among which are the following. Permit easy starting of engine, reduced friction, protecting machine against rust and corrosion, lubricating of engine parts etc [4].

Table 1.0 Composition of mineral base oil

CHARACTERISTIC	100N	150N	250N	500N	BS
Kinetic Viscosity (cst)	3.9-4.3	4.9-5.5	6.9-7.7	108-120	305-325
Viscosity Index	95	95	95	95	95
Flash Point (°C)	193	204	210	221	226
Fire Point (°C)	198	210	217	236	234
Pour Point (°C)	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9
Appearance	Clear and Bright	Clear and Bright	Clear and Bright	Clear and Bright	Clear and Bright
Water content	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

2. Objectives of the Paper

The objectives of this paper are to:

- 1 highlight the sources and collection of spent engine oil
- 2 investigate a better and efficient way of recycling spent engine oil.
- 3 determine the level of cleanliness for re-use of treated oil.

2.1 Composition of Engine Oil

The most important consideration in engine oil is the reduction of friction and control of wears [5] where viscosity is the primary factor performance which was obtained by blending base stock or base oil with various compositions of various additives. So achiev-

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ing the right viscosity relies on selecting the right base stocks and blending item with performance additives to enhance functional performance with the advancement in refinery technologies specifically in lube processing, a sophisticated refining technique e.g. Hydro treating/hydro cracking have been introduced to convert the undesirable components of the base stocks. United State Environmental Protection Agency reported that, the base stocks used in the formulation of this engine oil are either of mineral (petroleum) or synthetic origin.

Mineral base oil are those products obtained from refining petroleum crude. While synthetic on the other hand is those products made from petroleum or vegetable feed stock and are often “tailor made” for specific application. The table below shows the physical composition of mineral based oil.

2.2 Classification of Engine Oil

Engine oil is normally specified in terms of their performance and viscosity grade [6]. Table 1.1 shows the engine oil viscosity classifications, three types of automotive lubricants have been defined and classified by the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) America:

- i Crankcase oil
- ii Transmission and axle lubricant
- iii Fluids for hydraulic torque converters and fluid coupling

Table 1.1 Engine oil viscosity classifications

SAE Viscosity Grade	Viscosity at temperature cp@ °C maximum	Borderline pumping temperature °C maximum	Viscosity (ASTM d-45 cSt)	
			Maximum	Minimum
0w	3500@-30	-35	3.8	<3.3
5w	3500@-25	-30	3.8	<2.5
10w	3500@-20	-25	4.1	<3.5
15w	3500@-15	-20	5.6	<4.9
20w	4500@-10	-15	5.6	<4.6
25w	6000@-5	-10	9.3	<8.5

2.3 Source and Collection of Spent Engine Oil

Essentially, the source of used oil varies with the point of use and the role the virgin oil perform [7]. The table below shows the classification of spent engine oil and their source.

Table 1.2 Classification of spent engine oil and their source

Classes of waste	characteristics	Probable source point
Aqueous waste	Waste water containing oil and more highly contaminated waste	Refineries and petrochemical facilities, oil storage installation, vehicles or car wash park
Spent motor oil	Contains contaminants which are volatile (water and fuel) soluble (oil additives) and insoluble (carbon particles), metal oxides including lead oxide together with a large number of other trace metal, and detergent	Garages, commercial transport undertakings, service stations, industrial sites
Spent oil emulsion	Mainly water soluble cutting oil, wastes containing dispersed mineral oils in water, soap type emulsifiers, lube oil additives and other contaminants like tramp oil	Metal working industries, machine shops, manufacturing industrial engineering activities
Non-emulsified oil mixtures	Mainly mineral oil waste containing 10%-90% oil, water, oxidized lubricant materials, sediment metal particles and tramp oils	Metal working industries, energy sectors, manufacturing industries

impurities in the used oil and bringing it to the initial state. Engine oil is used up when there’s no function of additive again [8].

The used oil is dark in colour due to carbon from wears. The acid present maintains the colour of the engine oil, but in used oil, the acid is weakened by the neutralization of a base. The most popular physical methods include setting, centrifugation, filtration, distillation and scrubbing with water to remove water-soluble acids.

The additive are incorporated into the recycled engine oil and sometimes mixed with fresh oil [9].

The recycling processes are the various purification that is used for the treatment of spent engine oil such that it can be used again. Research shows that various methods have been used for the purification of spent engine oil, but this research investigates the use of Solvent extraction using Sulphuric acid and activated carbon.

The choice of any method determines the level of cleanliness for re-use of the treated oil.

3.1 Equipments and Reagents

Equipments.

The basic equipment needed for the experiments are Beaker, Conical flask, Bunsen burner, Burette, Pipette, Thermometer, Cleveland open cup tester, Viscometer, Refractometer, Test jar, oven, Sieving machine, Test flame applicator, Litmus paper, Magnetic stirrer.

3. Methodology

Recycling And Its Mechanism

According to United State Environmental Protection Agency, recycling is the process of generating used material substances so that it can be used again. The recycling of used engine oil has to do with the mechanism and processes involved in removing the

Reagents

The reagents and its preparation to be used are dictated by the purification techniques adopted because the reagent varies from one recycling process to another. The reagent used is stated in the procedure.

3.2 Solvent Extraction Using Sulphuric Acid and Activated Carbon

Experimental Reagent

The basic reagents needed for the experiment include:

Activated carbon:- It is use to remove a wide variety of contaminants from the spent engine oil. It is the most frequently used for organic compounds.

Carbon-tetra chloride:- It is a synthetic chemical compound, it is clear, colorless liquid. It forms homogenous mixture with the spent engine oil and it use for testing for the iron content of the treated oil.

Base Stock:- This is the base fluid , usually a refined petroleum fraction or a selected synthetic material, into which additives are blended to produce finished lubricants.

Sulphuric Acid

Titration Solvent (as in acid clay method).

Titrant (as acid clay method).

Indicator: It is use to get the end point of the titration process.

3.3 Recycling Process

The sample of spent engine oil is mixed with 70% concentration of Sulphuric acid in the ratio 10ml to 1ml and then heated to 60°C for one hour, and was allowed to settle for six (6) hours so as to enable the insoluble mater and water remain to settle at the bottom of the beaker. The treated oil is decanted and sludge formed removed from the beaker.

The treated oil is then contracted with activated carbon, and treated at 200°C – 250°C for 2 -3 hours. The treated oil is filtered and allowed to cool. After which, the treated oil is analyzed.

3.4 Analysis Of Samples

Test for Flash point

A clean Cleveland open cup tester was filled with the sample oil to the meniscus line, excess oil is removed before the test proceeds. The cup positioned on the Bunsen burner with thermometer inserted vertically into the sample oil and held vertical with the thermometer holder. The bubbles present on the surface on the sample oil during heating must be get off with the aid of stirrer.

The test flame was lighted and the burner switched on, set to a minimum value for approximately value for approximately 15 seconds. The heater is lowered to half the maximum value. When the sample is approximately 56% below the anticipated flash point, the heat is decreased on the third setting.

The test flame applicator is passed across the center of the cup with smooth continuous motion. The time consume in passing the test flame across the cup in each cast should be one second.

When a flash appears at any point on the surface of the oil, the temperature at that point must be noted as the flash point. Heating is continued at one-third setting number and the applicator continually moved across the center of the oil. When the oil ignited and continues to burn for at least five (5) seconds, the thermometer reading was noted at that time. The test is then repeated.

Test for Viscosity

A clean dry viscometer tube is selected which have a flow time above 200 seconds for the fluid to be tested.

The sample is filtered through a sintered glass that eliminates dust and other solid materials in the liquid. The viscometer is charged with the sample by inverting the tubes thinner area into the liquid sample and suction is applied through the thicker area with a vacuum machine. The sample is then drawn up to the upper timing work of the inverted viscometers. Then the instrument is turned to its normal vertical position.

The viscometer is placed into the holder and inverted into the constant temperature bath maintained at 40°C and depending on which temperature of the sample viscosity is to be determined. 10 minutes was allowed for the sample to come to the bath temperature and after 15 minutes it reached 100°C.

The efflux time is obtained by timing the flow of the fluid samples as it flow freely from upper meniscus mark to the lower meniscus mark. The test is repeated and the kinematics viscosity was calculated by multiplying the efflux time by the viscometer constant (it must be checked on the viscometer constant table).

Total Base Number

This test involves titrating a sample of engine oil dissolved in a mixture of titration solvent (chlorobenzene and glacial acetic acid) with a titrant (perchloric acid in glacial acetic).

The engine oil sample to be tested was weighed into a beaker; titration solvent was added in the ratio 2g to 100ml and shake to allow mixing of the sample engine oil with the solvent. Then the titrant is titrated with 0.1N per chloric acid in glacial acetic acid against the solvent and for visual determination, two drops of para Naphthal benzene indicator is added to the titrant before titration begins. The orange colour changes to green or brown green at end point of titration.

A blank titrant is then prepared by adding 10ml of titration solvent into a beaker without any sample and then titrated.

The total base number (TBN) can then be calculated using the formula

$$TBN = \frac{(V_{s2} - V_s) \times 56.1 \times N}{W_s} \text{ (mgKOH/g)}$$

Where

V_{s2} = volume of titrant used for titrating sample of engine oil

V_s = volume of titrant used for titrating blank

N = normality of the titrant = 0.0641

W_s = weight of sample taken for titration

Test Pour Point

The sample engine oil is placed in the glass container and cooled by means of the cooling bath, ice and water is used down to 50°F (10°C); crushed ice and salt down to 10°F (-12°C); ice calcium

chloride down to 15°F (-26°C), solid carbon dioxide and petrol to 70°F (-57°C).

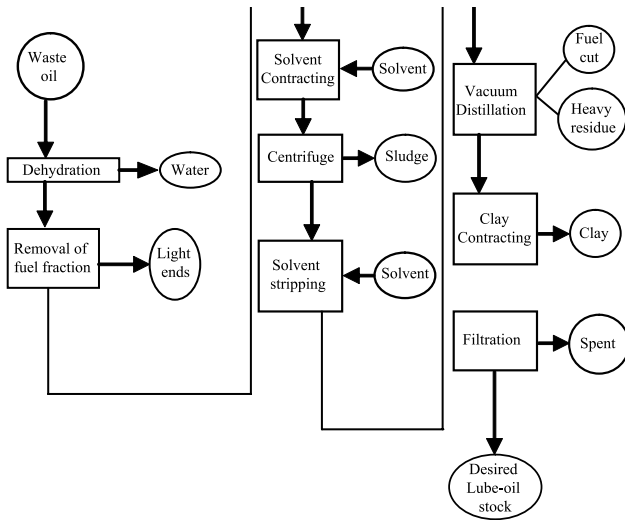


Figure 1.0 Solvent treatment for recycling spent engine oil.

The oil is then poured into the test jar to a height of not less than 2 in not more than 2¼ inches. The pour point of engine oil is the lowest temperature at which it will pour without disturbance under standard conditioned when it was chilled.

3.5 Iron Content

The sample of spent engine oil was dissolved in carbon tetra chloride in the ratio of 1ml to 2ml to form a homogenous mixture and then the atomic absorption spectrometer (A.A.S) is turned on and allow to run for 10 minutes, standard solution of iron in turn is aspirated into the aspirator chamber of the A.A.S to stabilize concentration reading. The sample is aspirated into the aspirator chamber to obtain iron concentration in the sample and reading noted. The above experiment was repeated for five (5) runs and determine at 30 minutes interval.

4. Results

From the research carried out it was discovered that when 25 liters of spent oil was recycled appropriately, 10 liters of lubricating oil was obtained from the process and when 50 liters of spent oil was recycled 20 liters of lubricating oil was obtained from the process whereas 220 liters of crude oil would be required to produce the same 10 liters of oil and 440 liters of crude oil would be required to produce the same 20 liters of lubricating oil.

5. Conclusion

The recycling process has shown from research, the possibility of obtaining good quality base oils from spent engine oils. The cost of recycling (of spent engine oil) is relatively low compared to its production from crude oil as the number of purification stage involved is reduced. the highlight of the sources and collection of spent engine oil was also indicated.

Furthermore, the by-products from the process can be converted into valuable end products for other manufacturing processes, and can possibly be market. The returns from these transactions could cover the cost of buying the necessary chemical and maintain the recycling plant and therefore make the process potentially profitable.

In recent times, many marketers of lubricant have had to import base oil to blend lube products. Although, the refinery in Kaduna produces this raw material, there are periods when the vacuum distillation units breakdown and production is suspended. In the wake of such events, lubricant prices shoot up as marketers buy at higher rate from importation. If only many of these companies can invest in settling up plants that would recycle used oil, it is believe that the scarcity of base oils would be reduced. Finally, the practice of recycling spent engine oil offers a lasting solution to pollution problems caused by waste oil.

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