



Previous Name: Shell Thermia B

Shell Heat Transfer Oil S2

• *Reliable Performance*

High Performance Heat Transfer Fluid

Shell Heat Transfer Oil S2 is based on carefully selected, highly refined mineral oils chosen for their ability to provide superior performance in indirect closed fluid heat transfer systems.

DESIGNED TO MEET CHALLENGES

Performance, Features & Benefits

- Extended maintenance intervals**
 Shell Heat Transfer Oil S2 is based on carefully selected highly refined mineral oils and resists oil cracking, oxidation and thickening. This provides extended oil life, provided efficient fluid heating and good pump circulation is ensured, such that film temperatures on the heater surface do not exceed the limits below.
- System efficiency**
 Low viscosity enables excellent fluidity and heat transfer over a wide temperature range. Shell Heat Transfer Oil S2 also has a low vapour pressure so resists cracking. This minimises the formation of volatile decomposition products; these would require recovery via expansion chamber and condensate collector.
- Wear protection**
 Shell Heat Transfer Oil S2 is non-corrosive and has high solvency – this reduces deposit formation by holding oxidation products in solution and keeping internal surfaces of heat exchangers clean.

Main Applications



- Enclosed circulated heat transfer systems for industrial applications such as process industry, chemical plants, textile producers etc. and in household equipment such as oil filled radiators.
- Shell Heat Transfer Oil S2 can be used in high temperature continuous heat transfer equipment with the following application limits:
 - Max. film temperature : 320°C
 - Max. bulk temperature : 300°C

Specifications, Approvals & Recommendations

- Classified as ISO 6743-12 Family Q
 - Meets DIN 51522 requirements
- For a full listing of equipment approvals and recommendations, please consult your local Shell Technical Helpdesk.

Typical Physical Characteristics

| Properties | | | Method | Shell Heat Transfer Oil S2 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| Density | @20°C | kg/m ³ | ISO 12185 | 857 |
| Flash Point (PMCC) | | °C | ISO 2719 | 208 |
| Flash Point (COC) | | °C | ISO 2592 | 220 |
| Pour Point | | °C | ISO 3016 | -12 |
| Kinematic Viscosity | @40°C | mm ² /s | ISO 3104 | 29 |
| Kinematic Viscosity | @100°C | mm ² /s | ISO 3104 | 5.1 |
| Kinematic Viscosity | @200°C | mm ² /s | ISO 3104 | 1.4 |
| Initial Boiling Point | | °C | ASTM D2887 | 330 |
| Autoignition temperature | | °C | DIN 51794 | 332 |
| Neutralisation Value | | mg KOH/g | ASTM D974 | <0.2 |
| Ash (Oxide) | | % m/m | ISO 6245 | <0.01 |

| Properties | | Method | Shell Heat Transfer Oil S2 |
|----------------------------------|-------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Carbon Residue (Conradson) | % m/m | ISO 10370 | <0.01 |
| Copper Corrosion (3 hrs/100°C) | | ISO 2160 | Class 1 |
| Coefficient of Thermal Expansion | 1/°C | | 0.0008 |

These characteristics are typical of current production. Whilst future production will conform to Shell's specification, variations in these characteristics may occur.

Health, Safety & Environment

• Health and Safety

Shell Heat Transfer Oil S2 is unlikely to present any significant health or safety hazard when properly used in the recommended application and good standards of personal hygiene are maintained.

Avoid contact with skin. Use impervious gloves with used oil. After skin contact, wash immediately with soap and water.

Guidance on Health and Safety is available on the appropriate Material Safety Data Sheet, which can be obtained from <http://www.epc.shell.com/>

• Protect the Environment

Take used oil to an authorised collection point. Do not discharge into drains, soil or water.

Additional Information

• Advice

The life of Shell Heat Transfer Oil S2 depends on the design and usage of the system. If the system is well designed and not subjected to abnormal workloads, the life can be for many years.

It is important to monitor oil condition regularly as rates of change in physical characteristics are more significant than actual values. The properties that should be monitored are viscosity, acidity, flash point (open and closed) and insolubles content.

Advice on applications not covered here may be obtained from your Shell representative.