

# Technical Data

## Dry Moly Paste

### Dry film coating of molybdenum disulphide in paste form

#### Description

ROCOL® Dry Moly Paste provides a very high content molybdenum disulphide film. It is designed to lubricate sliding mechanisms such as plain bearings, pins, cams and slides where a wet lubricant cannot be tolerated.

Molybdenum disulphide (MoS<sub>2</sub>) is a great lubricator and very resistant to high loads.

Dry Moly Spray (aerosol) and Dry Moly Fluid (liquid) are also available.

#### Applications

- Plain Bearings
- Slides / Sliding mechanisms
- Screws
- Pins
- Cams
- Chains
- Fasteners / bolting arrangements
- Splines
- Keyways
- Gearing

#### Approvals

NATO Stock numbers;

8030992247380 (100g)  
8030992247382 (750g)

Approved for use within RAF, reference number;

34D2247380 (100g)  
34D2247382 (750g)

Rolls Royce Specification – R-R OMAT 4/53

British Rail Catalogue number – 27026001

#### Features & Benefits

- Outstanding wide temperature range -50°C to +450°C
- Dry Film lubricant – resists pick up of contaminants such as dust and debris etc
- Prevents pick up and galling
- Excellent wear resistance
- Resists high loads
- Eases dismantling of assemblies
- Improves coefficient of friction, see page 3 for details.

#### Directions For Use

For best practice the storage temperature should be between 1°C and 40°C and kept out of direct sunlight.

Shelf life is 5 years from date of manufacture.

Ensure surfaces are clean, dry and free from oil or contaminants

Apply a thin even coating by rubbing on to the surface with a lint free cloth

The applied film can be improved by lightly burnishing in with a lint free cloth

#### Further Information

For pack sizes, part codes and safety data sheets please visit [www.rocol.com](http://www.rocol.com) or get in touch with our customer service team who will be happy to help: [customer.service@rocol.com](mailto:customer.service@rocol.com)

# Technical Data

## Dry Moly Paste

Dry film coating of molybdenum disulphide in paste form

Property	Test Method	Result
<b>Appearance</b>	Visual	<b>Smooth blue-black paste</b>
<b>NLGI No.</b>	<b>IP 50 – ASTM D217</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Base Type</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Hydrocarbon blend</b>
<b>Solids</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Molybdenum disulphide</b>
<b>Solids Content</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Temperature Range</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>-50°C to +450°C</b>
<b>Drop Point</b>	<b>IP 132</b>	<b>&gt;100°C</b>

Values quoted above are typical and do not constitute a specification.

Issue 4 Date: 04/22

T +44 (0) 113 232 2600 F +44 (0) 113 232 2740  
 E [customer.service@rocol.com](mailto:customer.service@rocol.com) [www.rocol.com](http://www.rocol.com)

ROCOL House, Swillington, Leeds LS26 8BS

This document contains information based on data that is believed to be correct. However, the product may not be applicable to all uses and operating environments. No warranty or guarantee is expressed or implied.

ROCOL® A division of  Ltd



# Technical Data

## Dry Moly Paste

### Dry film coating of molybdenum disulphide in paste form

#### Torque Settings of Fasteners

When a thread compound is applied to a fastener that will be torque tightened, the torque setting will require adjustment to achieve the correct tension in the fastener. Correct torque settings can be calculated using the methods below.

The following parameters were derived from the tension-torsion relationship measured on M12 x 50mm setscrews with 1.75mm thread pitch, full nut and Form A washers. Fasteners were degreased and a thin layer of thread compound applied in line with instructions on Page 1. Data are for fasteners at 90% of the yield stress:

Fastener Material	Coefficient of Friction ( $\mu$ )	K-Factor
8.8 Steel Plain Finish	0.092	0.13
8.8 Steel BZP	0.085	0.12
8.8 Steel Hot Dip Galvanised	0.125	0.17
304 Stainless Steel	0.113	0.15
Aluminium 6061	0.086	0.12



$$T = F \times \left[ (0.159 \times P) + (0.577 \times d \times \mu) + (D_f \times \frac{\mu}{2}) \right]$$

$T$  = Torque Applied (Nm)

$F$  = Tension Generated in Fastener (N)

$P$  = Thread Pitch (m)

$d$  = Pitch Diameter (m)

$D_f$  = Nut Friction Diameter (m)

$\mu$  = Coefficient of Friction



$$T = K \times F \times D$$

$T$  = Torque Applied (Nm)

$F$  = Tension Generated in Fastener (N)

$D$  = Nut Nominal Bolt Diameter (m)

$K$  = K-Factor

Many parameters affect the tension-torsion relationship of fasteners, including: Bolt geometry, surface finish, lubricant application method, joint material, torque application method, variation in fastener manufacture etc. Therefore, these parameters above are for guidance only, especially if a different material is used or if geometry is significantly different to M12. Any calculated values are a predictive tool and the final tension should be verified, especially in critical applications. These values do not constitute a specification.