

OIL ADDITIVES

Emerson Climate Technologies regularly receives inquiries requesting evaluation, testing, and/or approval of oil additives. These inquiries almost always include claims of substantial efficiency improvements from a decrease in energy consumed in the compressor bearing surfaces. Often the claimed energy savings are significantly greater than the energy consumed by the bearings as determined by both test and analysis.

Emerson Climate Technologies historically has been a leader in developing energy efficient compressors, and reducing energy consumption in bearing surfaces has been an area of significant achievement. Investigations of how to reduce bearing losses have included extensive review and testing of oil additives by Emerson Climate Technologies' Product Engineering and independent laboratories.

Over the last several years, as a result of internal and external requests, Emerson Climate Technologies has tested several oil additive products and has not been able to detect any meaningful change in compressor power consumption when measurements were made under controlled laboratory conditions with properly broken-in compressors on laboratory calorimeters at constant evaporating and condensing conditions. These tests would not take into account any changes in compressor energy consumption which may be caused by changes in suction or discharge pressure resulting from the additives' alteration of the evaporating or condensing processes in a system's heat exchangers. Such changes in pressures theoretically could occur in some systems and could affect compressor energy consumption to some degree.

Although Emerson Climate Technologies cannot comment on any specific product, from our own testing and past experience, **we generally do not recommend the use of any additives** to reduce compressor bearing losses or for any other purpose. Furthermore, the long-term chemical stability of any additive in the presence of refrigerant, low and high temperatures, and materials commonly found in refrigeration systems, is complex and difficult to evaluate without rigorous controlled chemical laboratory testing. Use of additives without adequate testing may result in malfunction or premature failure of components in the system and, in specific cases, may result in voiding the warranty on the component.