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*Unclassified - 008* STAT

REPORT [ ]  
 CD [ ]

COUNTRY USSR  
 SUBJECT Scientific - Engineering, lubricants, waste  
 HOW PUBLISHED Pamphlet  
 WHERE PUBLISHED Moscow  
 DATE PUBLISHED 1943  
 LANGUAGE Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1943  
 DATE DIST. 25 Jan 1952  
 NO. OF PAGES 4  
 SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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SOURCE GOST 2158-43, [ ]

USSR COLLECTING AND STORAGE REGULATIONS FOR WASTE LUBRICANTS (GOST 2158-43)

(Petroleum Industry B 23)

This standard contains regulations for collecting and storing waste lubricants which are to be reclaimed and restored to their original qualitative indexes.

Waste lubricants are defined as those lubricants which have lost their original qualitative indexes or have reached the prescribed limit of efficient use.

I. CLASSIFICATION

1. For purposes of collection, storage, and reclamation, waste lubricants are grouped according to their specifications as follows:

<u>Name of Lubricant</u>	<u>Standard No</u>	<u>Grades To Be Collected</u>
<u>A. Industrial Lubricants</u>		
1. Vaseline oil Solar oil	GOST 1665-42 } GOST 1666-42 }	Together
2. Vaseline oil	GOST 1805-42	Type MVP
3. Spindle oil	GOST 1837-42	Type 2 and 3 together
4. Machine oil (lubricating oil)	GOST 1707-42	Type L, S and SU, each separately
5. Cylinder oil	GOST 1841-42	Type 2

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<u>Name of Lubricant</u>	<u>Standard No</u>	<u>Grades To Be Collected</u>
<u>B. Combustion Engine Lubricants</u>		
1. Aviation oil	GOST 1013-41	Type MK, MS and MZS, each separately
	TU People's Commissariat of Petroleum Industry No 118-42	Type MZ only
	GOST NKGP 466	Aviation castor oil
2. Automobile oil	GOST 1862-42	Type 4, 6, 10 and 18, each separately
3. Motor oil	GOST 1519-42	Type M and T, each separately
4. Diesel oil	GOST V-1600-43 (replaced by GOST 1600-46)	One type
5. Nigrol	GOST 542-41	Type L and Z together
<u>C. Special Lubricants</u>		
1. Turbine oil	GOST 32-42	Type L, UT and turboreducer, each separately
2. Compressor oil	GOST 1861-42 (replaced by GOST 1861-44)	One type
3. Marine oil	GOST 2022-43	One type
4. Axle oil	GOST 610-42	Type L, Z and S, each separately
<u>D. Steam-Engine Lubricants</u>		
1. Viscosine	GOST 1859-42	One type
2. Vapor oil		
(special cylinder oil for steam engine)	GOST 788-43	Together
Goudron-Vapor (mixture of vapor and high boiling mineral oil)	GOST V-2031-43	
3. Cylinder oil	GOST 10001-38 (replaced by GOST 3190-46)	Type 6 only

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Name of Lubricant                      Standard No                      Grades To Be Collected

E. Special-Purpose Lubricants

- 1. Transformer oil                      GOST 982-43                      One type
- 2. Sulfurized cutting oil                      GOST V-122-42                      One type

- NOTE:
- i. Highly contaminated lubricants are to be collected separately from those less contaminated.
  - ii. Automobile oils No 4 and 6 used as industrial lubricants are to be collected for regeneration as follows: No 4 together with machine oil L; No 6 with machine oil S and SU.
  - iii. Steam-engine lubricants may be collected only in their pure form and not as water emulsions.
  - iv. Tractor nigrol is collected only when used for industrial machinery.
  - v. All industrial lubricants used on hot running parts of machinery are to be collected separately.
  - vi. Leached lubricants are collected together with refined lubricants.
  - vii. Automobile lubricants are collected according to types and refining processes (saponification, sulfuric acid process, selection process).

II. COLLECTION OF WASTE LUBRICANTS

- 2. Waste lubricants are collected by group and by specifications in compliance with provisions of item 1 of this standard.
- 3. Collected lubricants are placed in special containers, tanks or reservoirs, assigned to each specific group and type of lubricant. No pure or waste lubricants other than those prescribed may be put into the same containers. (Note: Contamination of waste lubricants by mixing with nigrol and consistent grease, like constaline, solidol (mineral oil thickened with calcium soap) etc., is prohibited.)
- 4. Waste lubricants are collected in special equipment such as buckets, cans, drip pans, hand pumps, injectors, etc., depending on mechanical conditions and lubricating system of the machinery from which the lubricant is taken.
- 5. All containers and equipment used for collecting and transporting waste lubricants to storage sites must be clean. (Note: Equipment and containers assigned for various groups and types of lubricants should be identified by color markings and capacity tags.)
- 6. Lubricants used in crankcase-type lubricating systems (crankcases, circulators, oil pans, roller bearings, etc.) are drained into assigned containers or transferred by hand pumps, injectors, or similar equipment.
- 7. Waste lubricants adhering to bearing lining, metal turnings, and filings, etc., are collected by centrifuge or otherwise.

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8. Waste lubricants from vehicle or tractor crankcases are to be drained immediately upon turning off the motor. The drain must first be wiped clean with a rag or similar material.

### III. STORAGE OF WASTE LUBRICANTS

9. Waste lubricants are stored by group and specifications in compliance with provisions of item 1 of this standard. Use clean cistern tanks, reservoirs and barrels.

10. The number of receptacles for storage purposes shall match the number of groups and types of lubricants to be stored and separately regenerated.

11. Receptacles are to be of the covered type and provided with "in" and "out" pipes and a draining outlet at the bottom for removing deposits (water and sludge). (Note: To aid depositing, it is advisable to build cone-form receptacles provided with heaters.)

12. Store waste lubricants in compliance with the provisions of OST 9003939, entitled "Construction of Storage Facilities and Installations for Highly Inflammable Liquids and Liquid Fuels."

Waste lubricants not diluted with liquid fuels belong to the fourth category of highly inflammable liquids and liquid fuels; those that are diluted with liquid fuels, such as automobile, aviation, and other oils, belong to the third category.

13. Each waste-lubricant storage installation must be provided with necessary fire-fighting equipment in compliance with pertinent regulations of GUPO NKVD USSR (Main Fire-Fighting Administration, People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs USSR).

14. When filling the receptacles with waste lubricants, use of filters or sieves is obligatory.

15. Analysis of waste lubricants is made by the usual procedure established for lubricants, in compliance with norms set forth in the respective standards.

Proposed by the Main Administration for Supply of Petroleum Products, Sovnarkom USSR).

Approved by All-Union Committee on Standards 30 June 1943.

Effective 1 August 1943.

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