

ADDITIVES AND LUBRICANT FORMULATIONS FOR IMPROVED ANTIWEAR PROPERTIES

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 The embodiments described herein relate to particular oil soluble metal additives and use of such metal additives in lubricating oil formulations to improve antiwear properties of the formulations.

BACKGROUND

10 The next generation of passenger car motor oil and heavy duty diesel engine oil categories will require equivalent antiwear properties but with lower levels of phosphorus and sulfur in the formulations in order to reduce contamination of more stringent pollution control devices. It is well known that sulfur and phosphorus containing additives impart antiwear properties to a finished oil, and also may poison
15 or otherwise reduce the effectiveness of pollution control devices.

 Zinc dialkyl dithiophosphates ("Zn DDPs") have been used in lubricating oils for many years. Zn DDPs also have good antiwear properties and have been used to pass cam wear tests, such as the Seq IVA and TU3 Wear Test. Many patents address the manufacture and use of Zn DDPs including U.S. Patents 4,904,401; 4,957,649;
20 6,114,288, all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

 Sulfur-containing antiwear are also well known and include dihydrocarbyl polysulfides; sulfurized olefins; sulfurized fatty acid esters of both natural and synthetic origins; trithiones; sulfurized thienyl derivatives; sulfurized terpenes; sulfurized polyenes; sulfurized Diels-Alder adducts, etc. Specific examples include
25 sulfurized isobutylene, sulfurized diisobutylene, sulfurized triisobutylene, dicyclohexyl polysulfide, diphenyl polysulfide, dibenzyl polysulfide, dinonyl polysulfide, and mixtures of di-tert-butyl polysulfides such as mixtures of di-tert-butyl trisulfide, di-tert-butyl tetrasulfide and di-tert-butyl pentasulfide, among others. Of the foregoing, sulfurized olefins are used in many applications. Methods of preparing
30 sulfurized olefins are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 2,995,569; 3,673,090; 3,703,504; 3,703,505; 3,796,661; and 3,873,454. Also useful are the sulfurized olefin derivatives described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,654,156. Other sulfur-containing antiwear agents are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,857,214, 5,242,613, and 6,096,691.

A need exists for a lubricating additive that provides excellent antiwear properties and is more compatible with pollution control devices used for automotive and diesel engines.

5 SUMMARY OF THE EMBODIMENTS

In one embodiment herein is presented a lubricated surface exhibiting reduce wear. The lubricated surface includes an antiwear coating of a lubricant composition containing a base oil of lubricating viscosity and an amount of a hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound effective to provide a reduction in surface wear greater than a
10 surface wear of a lubricant composition devoid of the hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound.

In another embodiment, there is provided a vehicle having moving parts and containing a lubricant for lubricating the moving parts. The lubricant includes an oil of lubricating viscosity and an amount of antiwear agent providing from about 50 to
15 about 500 parts per million titanium in the form of a hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound.

In yet another embodiment there is provided a fully formulated lubricant composition. The lubricant composition includes a base oil component of lubricating viscosity, an amount of hydrocarbon soluble titanium-containing agent providing from
20 about 50 to about 500 parts per million of a titanium metal which is sufficient to reduce an amount of phosphorus or sulfur antiwear agent in the lubricant composition for substantially equivalent wear performance in the absence of the titanium-containing agent.

A further embodiment of the disclosure provides a method of lubricating
25 moving parts with a lubricating oil exhibiting increased antiwear properties. The method includes using as the lubricating oil for one or more moving parts a lubricant composition containing a base oil and an antiwear additive. The antiwear additive contains a hydrocarbyl fluid and an amount of hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound providing from about 50 to about 500 parts per million titanium in the
30 lubricating oil.

As set forth briefly above, embodiments of the disclosure provide an antiwear additive including a hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound that may significantly improve the antiwear performance of a lubricant composition thereby enabling a decrease in the amount of phosphorus and sulfur antiwear additives required for

equivalent antiwear performance. The additive may be mixed with an oleaginous fluid that is applied to a surface to reduce surface wear. In other applications, the additive may be provided in a fully formulated lubricant composition. The additive is particularly directed to meeting the currently proposed GF-4 standards for passenger car motor oils and PC-10 standards for heavy duty diesel engine oil.

The compositions and methods described herein are particularly suitable for reducing contamination of pollution control devices on motor vehicles or, in the alternative, the compositions are suitable for improving the performance of antiwear agents in lubricant formulations. Other features and advantages of the compositions and methods described herein may be evident by reference to the following detailed description which is intended to exemplify aspects of the preferred embodiments without intending to limit the embodiments described herein.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory only and are intended to provide further explanation of the embodiments disclosed and claimed.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

In one embodiment is presented a novel composition useful as a component in lubricating oil compositions. The composition comprises a hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound that may be used in addition to or as a partial replacement for conventional antiwear additives containing phosphorus and sulfur.

The primary component of the additives and concentrates provided for lubricant compositions is a hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound. The term "hydrocarbon soluble" means that the compound is substantially suspended or dissolved in a hydrocarbon material, as by reaction or complexation of a reactive titanium compound with a hydrocarbon material. As used herein, "hydrocarbon" means any of a vast number of compounds containing carbon, hydrogen, and/or oxygen in various combinations.

Examples of suitable titanium compounds for use according to the disclosure, include, but are not limited to, titanium compounds derived from acids, alcohols, and glycols, such as titanium carboxylates, titanium phenates, titanium alkoxides, titanium sulfonates, and the like. Such compounds may contain from about 5 to about 200 or more carbon atoms in a hydrocarbyl component of the compound.

The term "hydrocarbyl" refers to a group having a carbon atom directly

attached to the remainder of the molecule and having predominantly hydrocarbon character. Examples of hydrocarbonyl groups include:

(1) hydrocarbon substituents, that is, aliphatic (e.g., alkyl or alkenyl), alicyclic (e.g., cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl) substituents, and aromatic-, aliphatic-, and alicyclic-substituted aromatic substituents, as well as cyclic substituents wherein the ring is completed through another portion of the molecule (e.g., two substituents together form an alicyclic radical);

(2) substituted hydrocarbon substituents, that is, substituents containing non-hydrocarbon groups which, in the context of the description herein, do not alter the predominantly hydrocarbon substituent (e.g., halo (especially chloro and fluoro), hydroxy, alkoxy, mercapto, alkylmercapto, nitro, nitroso, and sulfoxy);

(3) hetero-substituents, that is, substituents which, while having a predominantly hydrocarbon character, in the context of this description, contain other than carbon in a ring or chain otherwise composed of carbon atoms. Hetero-atoms include sulfur, oxygen, nitrogen, and encompass substituents such as pyridyl, furyl, thienyl and imidazolyl. In general, no more than two, preferably no more than one, non-hydrocarbon substituent will be present for every ten carbon atoms in the hydrocarbonyl group; typically, there will be no non-hydrocarbon substituents in the hydrocarbonyl group.

Examples of useful titanium alkoxides include, but are not limited to, C_1 - C_{20} alkyl titanates, such as octylene glycol titanate, butyl titanate, polybutyl titanate, tetra-isopropyl titanate, tetranonyl titanate, and tetra iso-octyl titanate. Aryl and aralkyl esters of titanium may also be used such as tetraphenyl titanates, tetrabenzyl titanates, diethyl diphenyl titanates, and the like. Examples of suitable titanates may be found in U.S. Patent Nos. 2,160,273; 2,960,469; and 6,074,444.

Titanium salts of carboxylic acids may be made by reacting the alkali metal salt aqueous solution of an organic acid, the amine salt aqueous solution of the organic acid, and/or the ammonium salt aqueous solution of the organic acid with the aqueous solution of titanium tetrachloride and subsequently oxidizing the reaction product. Examples of titanium salts of carboxylic acids include, but are not limited to, titanium salts of formic, acetic, propionic, butyric, valeric, caproic, caprylic, lauric, myristic, palmitic, stearic, oleic, linoleic, linolenic, cyclohexanecarboxylic, phenylacetic, benzoic, neodecanoic acids, and the like.

Other titanium organic compounds that may be used include, but are not

limited to titanium phenates, titanium salicylates, titanium phosphates, and sulphurized titanium phenates, wherein each aromatic group has one or more aliphatic groups to impart hydrocarbon solubility; the basic salts of any of the foregoing phenols or sulphurized phenols (often referred to as "overbased" phenates or "overbased sulphurized phenates"); and titanium sulfonates wherein each sulphonic acid moiety is attached to an aromatic nucleus which in turn usually contains one or more aliphatic substituents to impart hydrocarbon solubility; the highly basic salts of any of the foregoing sulfonates (often referred to as "overbased sulfonates". The sulfonates, salicylates, phosphates, and phenates described above may include sodium, potassium, calcium, and/or magnesium sulfonates and phenates in combination with the titanium sulfonates, salicylates, phosphates, and phenates.

The hydrocarbon soluble titanium compounds of the embodiments described herein are advantageously incorporated into lubricating compositions. The titanium compounds may be added directly to the lubricating oil composition. In one embodiment, however, they are diluted with a substantially inert, normally liquid organic diluent such as mineral oil, synthetic oil (e.g., ester of dicarboxylic acid), naptha, alkylated (e.g., C10 -C13 alkyl) benzene, toluene or xylene to form an additive concentrate. The titanium additive concentrates usually contain from about 0% to about 99% by weight diluent oil.

In the preparation of lubricating oil formulations it is common practice to introduce the additives in the form of 1 to 99 wt. % active ingredient concentrates in hydrocarbon oil, e.g. mineral lubricating oil, or other suitable solvent. Usually these concentrates may be added with 0.05 to 10 parts by weight of lubricating oil per part by weight of the additive package in forming finished lubricants, e.g. crankcase motor oils. The purpose of concentrates, of course, is to make the handling of the various materials less difficult and awkward as well as to facilitate solution or dispersion in the final blend.

Lubricant compositions made with the hydrocarbon soluble titanium additive described above are used in a wide variety of applications. For compression ignition engines and spark ignition engines, it is preferred that the lubricant compositions meet or exceed published GF-4 or API-CI-4 standards. Lubricant compositions according to the foregoing GF-4 or API-CI-4 standards include a base oil and an oil additive package to provide a fully formulated lubricant. The base oil for lubricants according to the disclosure is an oil of lubricating viscosity selected from natural lubricating

oils, synthetic lubricating oils and mixtures thereof. Such base oils include those conventionally employed as crankcase lubricating oils for spark-ignited and compression-ignited internal combustion engines, such as automobile and truck engines, marine and railroad diesel engines, and the like.

5 Natural oils include animal oils and vegetable oils (e.g., castor oil, lard oil), liquid petroleum oils and hydrorefined, solvent-treated or acid-treated mineral lubricating oils of the paraffinic, naphthenic and mixed paraffinic-naphthenic types. Oils of lubricating viscosity derived from coal or shale are also useful base oils. The synthetic lubricating oils used in this invention include one of any number of
10 commonly used synthetic hydrocarbon oils, which include, but are not limited to, poly-alpha-olefins, alkylated aromatics, alkylene oxide polymers, interpolymers, copolymers and derivatives thereof here the terminal hydroxyl groups have been modified by esterification, etherification etc, esters of dicarboxylic acids and silicon-based oils.

15 Fully formulated lubricants conventionally contain an additive package, referred to herein as a dispersant/inhibitor package or DI package, that will supply the characteristics that are required in the formulations. Suitable DI packages are described for example in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,204,012 and 6,034,040 for example. Among the types of additives included in the additive package are detergents,
20 dispersants, friction modifiers, seal swell agents, antioxidants, foam inhibitors, lubricity agents, rust inhibitors, corrosion inhibitors, demulsifiers, viscosity index improvers, and the like. Several of these components are well known to those skilled in the art and are preferably used in conventional amounts with the additives and compositions described herein.

25 For example, ashless dispersants include an oil soluble polymeric hydrocarbon backbone having functional groups that are capable of associating with particles to be dispersed. Typically, the dispersants comprise amine, alcohol, amide, or ester polar moieties attached to the polymer backbone often via a bridging group. The ashless dispersants may be, for example, selected from oil soluble salts, esters, amino-esters,
30 amides, imides, and oxazolines of long chain hydrocarbon substituted mono and dicarboxylic acids or their anhydrides; thiocarboxylate derivatives of long chain hydrocarbons; long chain aliphatic hydrocarbons having a polyamine attached directly thereto; and Mannich condensation products formed by condensing a long chain substituted phenol with formaldehyde and a polyalkylene polyamine.

Viscosity modifiers (VM) function to impart high and low temperature operability to a lubricating oil. The VM used may have that sole function, or may be multifunctional.

5 Multifunctional viscosity modifiers that also function as dispersants are also known. Suitable viscosity modifiers are polyisobutylene, copolymers of ethylene and propylene and higher alpha-olefins, polymethacrylates, polyalkylmethacrylates, methacrylate copolymers, copolymers of an unsaturated dicarboxylic acid and a vinyl compound, inter polymers of styrene and acrylic esters, and partially hydrogenated copolymers of styrene/isoprene, styrene/butadiene, and isoprene/butadiene, as well as
10 the partially hydrogenated homopolymers of butadiene and isoprene and isoprene/divinylbenzene.

Oxidation inhibitors or antioxidants reduce the tendency of base stocks to deteriorate in service which deterioration can be evidenced by the products of oxidation such as sludge and varnish-like deposits on the metal surfaces and by
15 viscosity growth. Such oxidation inhibitors include hindered phenols, alkaline earth metal salts of alkylphenolthioesters having preferably C₅ to C₁₂ alkyl side chains, calcium nonylphenol sulfide, ashless oil soluble phenates and sulfurized phenates, phosphosulfurized or sulfurized hydrocarbons, phosphorus esters, metal thiocarbamates and oil soluble copper compounds as described in U.S. Pat. No.
20 4,867,890.

Rust inhibitors selected from the group consisting of nonionic polyoxyalkylene polyols and esters thereof, polyoxyalkylene phenols, and anionic alkyl sulfonic acids may be used.

A small amount of a demulsifying component may be used. A preferred
25 demulsifying component is described in EP 330,522. It is obtained by reacting an alkylene oxide with an adduct obtained by reacting a bis-epoxide with a polyhydric alcohol. The demulsifier should be used at a level not exceeding 0.1 mass % active ingredient. A treat rate of 0.001 to 0.05 mass % active ingredient is convenient.

Pour point depressants, otherwise known as lube oil flow improvers, lower the
30 minimum temperature at which the fluid will flow or can be poured. Such additives are well known. Typical of those additives which improve the low temperature fluidity of the fluid are C₈ to C₁₈ dialkyl fumarate/vinyl acetate copolymers, polyalkylmethacrylates and the like.

Foam control can be provided by many compounds including an antifoamant

of the polysiloxane type, for example, silicone oil or polydimethyl siloxane.

Seal swell agents, as described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 3,794,081 and 4,029,587, may also be used.

Each of the foregoing additives, when used, is used at a functionally effective amount to impart the desired properties to the lubricant. Thus, for example, if an additive is a corrosion inhibitor, a functionally effective amount of this corrosion inhibitor would be an amount sufficient to impart the desired corrosion inhibition characteristics to the lubricant. Generally, the concentration of each of these additives, when used, ranges up to about 20% by weight based on the weight of the lubricating oil composition, and in one embodiment from about 0.001% to about 20% by weight, and in one embodiment about 0.01% to about 10% by weight based on the weight of the lubricating oil composition.

The titanium compound additives may be added directly to the lubricating oil composition. In one embodiment, however, they are diluted with a substantially inert, normally liquid organic diluent such as mineral oil, synthetic oil, naphtha, alkylated (e.g. C10 -C13 alkyl) benzene, toluene or xylene to form an additive concentrate. These concentrates usually contain from about 1% to about 100% by weight and in one embodiment about 10% to about 90% by weight of the titanium compound.

Base oils suitable for use in formulating the compositions, additives and concentrates described herein may be selected from any of the synthetic or natural oils or mixtures thereof. The synthetic base oils include alkyl esters of dicarboxylic acids, polyglycols and alcohols, poly-alpha-olefins, including polybutenes, alkyl benzenes, organic esters of phosphoric acids, and polysilicone oils. Natural base oils include mineral lubrication oils which may vary widely as to their crude source, e.g., as to whether they are paraffinic, naphthenic, or mixed paraffinic-naphthenic. The base oil typically has a viscosity of about 2.5 to about 15 cSt and preferably about 2.5 to about 11 cSt at 100° C.

Accordingly, the base oil used which may be used may be selected from any of the base oils in Groups I-V as specified in the American Petroleum Institute (API) Base Oil Interchangeability Guidelines. Such base oil groups are as follows:

Base Oil Group ¹	Sulfur (wt.%)		Saturates (wt.%)	Viscosity Index
Group I	> 0.03	and/or	< 90	80 to 120
Group II	< 0.03	And	> 90	80 to 120

Group III	< 0.03	And	> 90	> 120
Group IV	all polyalphaolefins (PAOs)			
Group V	all others not included in Groups I-IV			

¹Groups I-III are mineral oil base stocks.

The additives used in formulating the compositions described herein can be blended into the base oil individually or in various sub-combinations. However, it is preferable to blend all of the components concurrently using an additive concentrate (i.e., additives plus a diluent, such as a hydrocarbon solvent). The use of an additive concentrate takes advantage of the mutual compatibility afforded by the combination of ingredients when in the form of an additive concentrate. Also, the use of a concentrate reduces blending time and lessens the possibility of blending errors.

The embodiments provide a lubricating oil for internal combustion engines in which the concentration of the added hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound is relatively low, providing from about 50 to about 500 parts per million (ppm) titanium in terms of elemental titanium in the oil. In one embodiment, the titanium compound is present in the lubricating oil compositions in an amount sufficient to provide from about 100 to about 200 ppm titanium metal, and in a further embodiment from about 120 to about 180 ppm titanium metal.

The following example is given for the purpose of exemplifying aspects of the embodiments and is not intended to limit the embodiments in any way.

Example

Thirteen fully formulated lubricant compositions were made and the wear properties of the compositions were compared using a four ball wear test according to European test code IP-239. Each of the lubricant compositions contained a conventional DI package providing 11 percent by weight of the lubricant composition. The DI package contained conventional amounts of detergents, dispersants, antiwear additives, friction modifiers, antifoam agents, and antioxidants. The formulations also contained about 0.1 percent by weight pour point depressant, about 11.5 percent by weight olefin copolymer viscosity index improver, about 62 to 63 percent by weight

150 solvent neutral oil, about 14.5 percent by weight 600 solvent neutral oil. Sample 1 contained no titanium compound. Samples 2-13 contained titanium compounds in amounts sufficient to provide about 80 to about 200 ppm titanium metal. The samples was tested in the lubricant formulation using a four ball wear test at room temperature, for 60 minutes at an rpm of 1475 using a 40 kilogram weight. The formulations and results are given in the following table.

Component	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5	Sample 6	Sample 7	Sample 8	Sample 9	Sample 10	Sample 11	Sample 12	Sample 13
DI Package	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Ti-TEN CEN	---	0.170	0.340	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ti-2-EHO	---	---	---	0.115	0.230	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
KR-TTS	---	---	---	---	---	0.183	0.336	---	---	---	---	---	---
LICA-01	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.173	0.346	---	---	---	---
KR-12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.327	0.654	---	---
KR-9S	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.287	0.575
PPD	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
Viscosity index improver	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
ESSO 150 solvent neutral oil	62.90	62.73	62.56	62.78	62.67	62.72	62.53	62.73	62.55	62.57	62.25	62.61	62.32
ESSO 600 solvent neutral oil	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ti (ppm)	0	87	167	100	196	91	176	105	205	101	198	102	202
4 ball wear test	0.65	0.42	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.37	0.44	0.34	0.40	0.44	0.42	0.48	0.37

In the above table, the following legend is used:

Ti-TEN CEN is a titanium neodecanoate from OM Group, Inc. of Newark, New Jersey and contains about 6.7 % by weight titanium metal.

Ti-2-EHO is titanium 2-ethylhexoxide containing about 8.7% by weight titanium metal.

KR-TTS is titanium IV 2-propanolato, tris isooctadecanoato-O from Kenrich Petrochemicals, Inc. of Bayonne, New Jersey and contains about 5.5% titanium metal.

LICA-01 is titanium IV 2,2(bis 2-propenolatomethyl)butanolato, tris neodecanoato-O from Kenrich Petrochemicals, Inc. and contains about 5.8% titanium metal.

KR-12 is titanium IV 2-propanolato, tris(dioctyl)phosphato-O, from Kenrich Petrochemicals, Inc. and contains about 3.1 % titanium metal.

KR-9S is titanium IV 2-propanolato, tris(dodecyl)benzenesulfanato-O, from Kenrich Petrochemicals, Inc. and contains about 3.5% titanium metal.

PPD is a pour point depressant from Afton Chemical Corporation of Richmond Virginia, under the trade name HiTEC® 672.

As illustrated by the foregoing results, samples 2-13 containing from about 80 to about 200 ppm titanium metal in the form of a hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound significantly outperformed a conventional lubricant composition containing no titanium metal. Sample 1 containing no titanium metal had a wear scar diameter of about 0.65 millimeters whereas the other samples containing titanium had wear scar diameters ranging from about 0.35 to about 0.47 millimeters. It is expected that formulations containing from about 50 to about 500 ppm titanium metal in the form of a hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound will enable a reduction in conventional phosphorus and sulfur antiwear agents thereby improving the performance of pollution control equipment on vehicles while achieving a similar antiwear performance or benefit.

At numerous places throughout this specification, reference has been made to a number of U.S. Patents. All such cited documents are expressly incorporated in full into this disclosure as if fully set forth herein.

The foregoing embodiments are susceptible to considerable variation in its practice. Accordingly, the embodiments are not intended to be limited to the specific exemplifications set forth hereinabove. Rather, the foregoing embodiments are within the spirit and scope of the appended claims, including the equivalents thereof

available as a matter of law.

The patentees do not intend to dedicate any disclosed embodiments to the public, and to the extent any disclosed modifications or alterations may not literally fall within the scope of the claims, they are considered to be part hereof under the doctrine of equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A lubricated surface comprising an antiwear coating of a lubricant composition containing a base oil of lubricating viscosity and an amount of a hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound effective to provide a reduction in surface wear greater than a surface wear of a lubricant composition devoid of the hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound.
2. The lubricated surface of claim 1, wherein the lubricated surface comprises an engine drive train.
3. The lubricated surface of claim 1, wherein the lubricated surface comprises an internal surface or component of an internal combustion engine.
4. The lubricated surface of claim 1, wherein the lubricated surface comprises an internal surface or component of a compression ignition engine.
5. The lubricated surface of claim 1, wherein the amount of hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound provides an amount of titanium metal ranging from about 50 to about 500 ppm in the lubricant composition.
6. The lubricated surface of claim 1, wherein the hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound is selected from the group consisting of titanium compounds derived from organic acids, alcohols, and glycols.
7. The lubricated surface of claim 1, wherein the hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound is selected from the group consisting of titanium carboxylates, titanium phenates, titanium alkoxides, titanium phosphates, and titanium sulfonates.
8. A motor vehicle comprising the lubricated surface of claim 1.
9. A vehicle having moving parts and containing a lubricant for lubricating the moving parts, the lubricant comprising an oil of lubricating viscosity and an amount of a hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound effective to provide a reduction

in surface wear of the moving parts greater than a surface wear of the moving parts provided a lubricant devoid of the hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound.

10. The vehicle of claim 9, wherein the hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound is selected from the group consisting of a titanium compound derived from organic acids, alcohols, and glycols.

11. The vehicle of claim 10, wherein the hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound is selected from the group consisting of titanium carboxylates, titanium phenates, titanium alkoxides, titanium phosphates, and titanium sulfonates.

12. The vehicle of claim 8, wherein the moving parts comprise a heavy duty diesel engine.

13. A fully formulated lubricant composition comprising a base oil component of lubricating viscosity, an amount of hydrocarbon soluble titanium-containing agent effective to provide a reduction in an amount of phosphorus or sulfur antiwear agent needed in the lubricant composition to provide substantially equivalent wear performance in the absence of the titanium-containing agent.

14. The lubricant composition of claim 13 wherein the lubricant composition comprises a low ash, low sulfur, and low phosphorus lubricant composition suitable for compression ignition engines.

15. The lubricant composition of claim 13, wherein the hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound is selected from the group consisting of a titanium compound derived from organic acids, alcohols, and glycols.

16. The lubricant composition of claim 15, wherein the hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound is selected from the group consisting of titanium carboxylates, titanium phenates, titanium alkoxides, titanium phosphates, and titanium sulfonates.

17. A method of reducing wear of metal parts in an engine comprising contacting the engine parts with a lubricant composition comprising a base oil component of lubricating viscosity and from about 50 to about 500 parts per million titanium in the form of a hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound.

18. The method of claim 17 wherein the engine comprises a heavy duty diesel engine.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein the hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound is selected from the group consisting of a titanium compound derived from organic acids, alcohols, and glycols.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound is selected from the group consisting of titanium carboxylates, titanium phenates, titanium alkoxides, titanium phosphates, and titanium sulfonates.

21. A lubricant additive concentrate for providing improved antiwear properties to a lubricant composition comprising the concentrate and a hydrocarbyl carrier fluid, the concentrate comprising an amount of a hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound sufficient to provide an antiwear performance for the lubricant composition greater than an antiwear performance of a lubricant composition devoid of the hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound.

22. The additive concentrate of claim 21, wherein the hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound is selected from the group consisting of a titanium compound derived from organic acids, alcohols, and glycols.

23. The additive concentrate of claim 22, wherein the hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound is selected from the group consisting of titanium carboxylates, titanium phenates, titanium alkoxides, titanium phosphates, and titanium sulfonates.

24. A lubricant composition comprising a base oil and the additive concentrate of claim 21.

25. A method of lubricating moving parts with a lubricating oil exhibiting increased antiwear properties, the method comprising using as the lubricating oil for one or more moving parts a lubricant composition containing a base oil and an antiwear additive, the antiwear additive comprising a hydrocarbyl carrier fluid and an amount of hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound providing from about 50 to about 500 parts per million titanium in the lubricating oil.

26. The method of claim 25, wherein the moving parts comprise moving parts of an engine.

27. The method of claim 25, wherein the engine is selected from the group consisting of a compression ignition engine and a spark ignition engine.

28. The method of claim 25, wherein the engine includes an internal combustion engine having a crankcase and wherein the lubricating oil comprises a crankcase oil present in the crankcase of the engine.

29. The method of claim 25, wherein the lubricating oil comprises a drive train lubricant present in a drive train of a vehicle containing the engine.

30. The method of claim 21, wherein the hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound is selected from the group consisting of a titanium compound derived from organic acids, alcohols, and glycols.

31. The method of claim 30, wherein the hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound is selected from the group consisting of titanium carboxylates, titanium phenates, titanium alkoxides, titanium phosphates, and titanium sulfonates.

32. A metal surface comprising a wear reducing amount of an oleaginous composition containing an amount of titanium provided by a hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound sufficient to reduce metal surface wear to less than an amount of metal surface wear in the absence of titanium.

33. The metal surface of claim 32, wherein the hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound is selected from the group consisting of a titanium compound derived from organic acids, alcohols, and glycols.

34. The metal surface of claim 33, wherein the hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound is selected from the group consisting of titanium carboxylates, titanium phenates, titanium alkoxides, titanium phosphates, and titanium sulfonates.

35. The metal surface of claim 32, further comprising an amount of phosphorus and sulfur antiwear agents which is less than an amount of phosphorus and sulfur antiwear agents for substantially equivalent wear performance in the absence of the hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound.

36. The vehicle of claim 9, wherein the amount of hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound provides from about 50 to about 500 parts per million titanium metal in the lubricant.

37. The lubricant composition of claim 13, wherein the amount of hydrocarbon soluble titanium-containing agent provides from about 50 to about 500 parts per million titanium metal.

38. The lubricant additive concentrate of claim 21, wherein the amount of hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound in the concentrate is sufficient to provide from about 50 to about 500 parts per million titanium to a lubricant composition containing the concentrate and carrier fluid.

39. The metal surface of claim 32, wherein the oleaginous composition contains from about 50 to about 500 parts per million titanium provided by the hydrocarbon soluble titanium compound.