CLAIMS:

1. A lubricating oil composition comprising a major amount of a base oil having a viscosity index (VI) greater than about 80, a kinematic viscosity (Kv) at 100°C of from about 2 mm^2/s to about 50 mm^2/s, containing 90 wt% or more saturates, having less than about 5 ppm sulfur, and wherein the base oil is derived from a waxy feed; and a minor amount of

(a) a polyol ester of an aliphatic carboxylic acid having 12 to 24 carbon atoms and

(b) an oil soluble or oil dispersible molybdenum compound.

2. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the polyol ester is predominantly a monoester.

3. The composition of Claim 2 wherein the waxy feed is a Fischer-Tropsch wax or a slack wax.

4. The composition of Claim 2 wherein the polyol ester is predominantly glycerol mono-octadecanoate and is present in an amount ranging from about 0.1 wt% to about 1.0 wt% based on the total weight of the composition.

5. The composition of Claim 2 wherein the molybdenum compound is a dinuclear molybdenum dithiocarbamate and is present in an amount of from about 0.05 wt% to about 1.0 wt%, based on the total weight of the composition.

6. The composition of Claim 5 wherein the base oil is derived from a Fischer-Tropsch wax.

7. A lubricant composition comprising:

a major amount of a base oil derived from a Fischer-Tropsch wax wherein the oil has a VI greater than about 120, greater than about 99 wt% saturates, sulfur less than about 5 ppm, and a Kv at 100°C of from 3.5 mm^2/s to 30 mm^2/s, and

(a) about 0.1 wt% to 1.0 wt%, based on the total weight of the composition of predominantly glycerol mono-octadecanoate monoester, and

(b) about 0.05 wt% to 1.0 wt% based on the total weight of the composition of molybdenum dithiocarbamate.

8. A method for reducing friction while maintaining good elastomer compatibility properties by using a lubricating oil composition comprising a major amount of a base oil having a viscosity index (VI) greater than about 120, a kinematic viscosity (Kv) at 100°C of from about 2 mm^2/s to about 50 mm^2/s, containing 95 wt% or more saturates, having less than about 5 ppm sulfur, and wherein the base oil is derived from a waxy feed; and a minor amount of

(a) a polyol ester of an aliphatic carboxylic acid having 12 to 24 carbon atoms wherein the said polyol ester is predominantly a monoester, and

(b) an oil soluble or oil dispersible molybdenum compound.

9. A method for reducing friction while maintaining good elastomer compatibility properties by using a lubricating oil composition comprising a major amount of a base oil derived from a Fischer-Tropsch wax wherein the oil has a VI greater than about 120, greater than about 99 wt% saturates, sulfur less than about 3 ppm, and a Kv at 100°C of from 3.5 mm^2/s to 30 mm^2/s, and

(a) about 0.1 wt% to 1.0 wt%, based on the total weight of the composition of predominantly glycerol mono-octadecanoate monoester, and

(c) about 0.05 wt% to 1.0 wt% based on the total weight of the composition of molybdenum dithiocarbamate.

CLAIMS

1. A lubricating oil composition comprising about 70.4 wt% of a base oil having a viscosity index (VI) greater than about 80, a kinematic viscosity (Kv) at 100°C of from about 2 mm^2/s to about 50 mm^2/s, containing 90 wt% or more saturates, having less than about 5 ppm sulfur, and wherein the base oil consists essentially of an oil derived from a Fischer-Tropsch wax with the proviso that the base oil does not include a polyalphaolefin fluid, and (a) about 0.55 wt% based on the total weight of the composition of a polyol ester consisting essentially of glycerol mono-octadecanoate and (b) about 0.2 wt% based on the total weight of the composition of an oil soluble or oil dispersible dinuclear molybdenum dithiocarbamate compound, and wherein said composition is free of N-tallow-1,3-diaminopropane dioleate, and (c) about 29 wt% of conventional additives chosen from dispersants, detergents, antioxidants, pour point depressants, VI improvers, rust inhibitors and antifoamants, whereby said composition has improved elastomer compatibility as evidenced by the DC AK6 seal compatibility test and improved friction reduction performance as evidenced by the High Frequency Reciprocating Rig Test when compared to a lubricant composition formulated with a base oil other than a base oil consisting of one derived from a waxy feed but having the same additive.

2. The composition of claim 1 wherein the composition has an increased film thickness and lower friction coefficient compared with a composition prepared from a base oil consisting of a polyolefin and (a) and (b) and (c).

3. In the method of lubricating an engine with a lubricating oil composition, the improvement comprising using a lubricating oil composition comprising about 70.4 wt% of a base oil having a viscosity index (VI) greater than about 120, a kinematic viscosity (Kv) at 100°C of from about 2 mm^2/s to about 50 mm^2/s, containing 95 wt% or more saturates, having less than about 5 ppm sulfur, and wherein the base oil consists essentially of an oil derived from a Fischer-Tropsch wax with the proviso that the base oil does not include a polyalphaolefin fluid; and (a) about 0.55 wt% of a polyol ester

consisting essentially of glycerol mono-octadecanoate, and (b) about 0.2 wt% of an oil soluble or oil dispersible dinuclear molybdenum dithiocarbamate compound; and wherein said composition is free of N-tallow-1,3-diaminopropane dioleate, and (c) about 29 wt% of conventional additives chosen from dispersants, detergents, antioxidants, pour point depressants, VI improvers, rust inhibitors and antifoamants, whereby engine friction is reduced as evidenced by the High Frequency Reciprocating Rig Test while maintaining elastomer compatibility as evidenced by the DC AK6 seal compatibility test compared to a lubricating composition prepared from a base oil consisting of a poly olefin oil and (a) and (b).