

DESCRIPTION

A REFRIGERATING MACHINE OIL COMPOSITION AND
A FLUID COMPOSITION FOR USE IN A REFRIGERATING
5 MACHINE

Technical Field

This invention relates to a refrigerating
machine oil composition and a fluid composition for use
10 in a refrigerating machine. More particularly this
invention relates to a refrigerating machine oil
composition which comprises a hydrocarbon oil and which
is useful for a refrigerant containing a hydrocarbon,
and to a fluid composition for a refrigerating machine,
15 which comprises said refrigerating machine oil
composition.

Background Art

Due to the recent problems as to the
destruction of the ozone layer, the use of CFC
20 (chlorofluorocarbon) and HCFC (hydrochlorofluorocarbon)
which have been conventionally used as a refrigerant
for a refrigerator is now restricted under a
regulation. Therefore, as a replacement of these
materials, HFC (hydrofluorocarbon) has been
25 increasingly employed as a refrigerant.

Under the circumstances, PAG (polyalkylene
glycol) and esters which are compatible with HFC have

been studied or used as an oil for a refrigerator using an HFC refrigerant. For example, the use of PAG is proposed in U.S. Patent 4,755,316; Japanese Patent Unexamined Publications Nos. Hei 1-198694, Hei 1-
5 256594, Hei 1-259093, Hei 1-259094, Hei 1-259095, Hei 1-274191, Hei 2-43290, Hei 2-55791 and Hei 2-84491. The use of esters is proposed in PCT. Publication No. Hei 3-505602 as well as in Japanese Patent Unexamined Publications Nos. Hei 3-88892, Hei 2-128991, Hei 3-
10 128992, Hei 3-200895, Hei 3-227397, Hei 4-20597, Hei 4-72390, Hei 4-218592 and Hei 4-249593.

However, PAG is rather high in hygroscopicity and poor in electric characteristics (volume resistivity). On the other hand, ester-based oils are
15 readily hydrolyzed to generate an acid thus possibly giving rise to various problems. Moreover, these oils are accompanied with a serious problem that they are inferior in lubricity as compared with a mineral oil/CFC or a mineral oil/HCFC.

20 On the other hand, Japanese Patent Unexamined Publication No. Hei 5-157379 describes a refrigerating system for an HFC-134a refrigerant wherein there is used a refrigerating machine oil which is incompatible with a refrigerant; as an example of such an
25 incompatible oil, an alkylbenzene oil is disclosed therein. However, if an ordinary alkylbenzene oil is to be used as a refrigerating machine oil for HFC-134a,

some specific means is required to be taken on the side of the refrigerating system.

It is an object of this invention to provide a refrigerating machine oil composition which can be used
5 with a refrigerant containing a hydrocarbon, and which has excellent lubricity and compatibility with refrigerants, and provide a fluid composition for a refrigerating machine, which comprises the refrigerating machine oil composition and the
10 refrigerant containing the hydrocarbon.

Disclosure of Invention

The inventors of this invention, after making an extensive study, have found out that there can be obtained a refrigerating machine oil composition which
15 has excellent various properties when a hydrocarbon oil which is free from hydrolysis and hygroscopicity is used as a base oil, and further found out that when a refrigerant containing a hydrocarbon is used with said refrigerating machine oil composition, there can be
20 obtained a fluid composition which has excellent various properties. This invention has thus been accomplished.

Namely, this invention provides a refrigerating machine oil composition for use with a
25 refrigerant containing a hydrocarbon, which comprises a hydrocarbon oil as a base oil.

This invention further provides a fluid composition for use in a refrigerating machine, which comprises (I) a refrigerant containing a hydrocarbon; and (II) a hydrocarbon refrigerating machine oil composition.

Brief Description of Drawings

Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view of an abrasion tester in an atmosphere of a refrigerant.

Fig. 2 is a magnified view of test pieces.

Fig. 3 is a magnified view of a vane.

In these figures, the numeral 1 represents a pressure vessel; 2, a rotating shaft; 3, a fixed shaft (load); 4, atmosphere of a refrigerating machine oil composition and a refrigerant; 5, test pieces; 6, a heater; 7, a vacuum line; 8, vanes; 9, a disk and 10, 4R.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

This invention will now be further explained in more detail.

Examples of hydrocarbon base oils in the refrigerating machine oil compositions according to this invention are naphthenic mineral oils, paraffinic mineral oils, olefin polymers, naphthalene compounds, alkylbenzene oils and a mixture of at least two kinds of them.

Examples of the mineral oils are paraffinic ones or naphthenic ones each produced by refining the

lubricating oil fraction obtained by the atmospheric or vacuum distillation of a crude oil by a suitable combination of a purification treatment such as solvent deasphalting, solvent extraction, hydrocracking, solvent dewaxing, catalytic dewaxing, hydrofinishing, sulfuric acid washing or clay treatment.

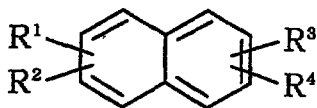
Examples of the olefin polymers are those obtained from polymerization of an olefin having 2 to 12 carbon atoms, and the products obtained from hydrogenation thereof. More specifically, the olefin polymers include polybutene, polyisobutene, the oligomer of α -olefin (poly- α -olefin) having 5 to 12 carbon atoms, ethylene-propylene copolymer, and the products obtained from hydrogenation of them.

The olefin polymers can be manufactured by any one selected from suitable conventional methods. For example, a poly- α -olefin can be produced by means of the conventional polymerization processes such as a Ziegler catalysis process, a radical polymerization process, an aluminum chloride process and a boron fluoride process wherein an α -olefin produced from ethylene is used as a raw material.

Regarding the naphthalene compounds, there is no specific limitation as far as they have naphthalene frame, but since a compound represented by the following general formula has excellent compatibility

with a refrigerant containing a hydrocarbon, it may be preferably used.

5



... (1)

wherein R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ may be identical with or different from each other and are each a
10 hydrogen atom or a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms with the proviso that the total number of carbon atoms of R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ is within a range of 1 to 10.

R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ in the general formula (1)
15 may be the same or different and are each a hydrogen atom or a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10, preferably 1 to 8, carbon atoms. The hydrocarbon group may be selected for example from an alkyl group, alkenyl group, aryl group, alkyl aryl group or aralkyl group.

20 Preferable hydrocarbon groups represented by R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ in the general formula (1) include:

an alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, butyl of straight chain or branched chain type, pentyl of
25 straight chain or branched chain type, hexyl of straight chain or branched chain type, heptyl of

straight chain or branched chain type and octyl of straight chain or branched chain type;

an alkenyl group having 2 to 8 carbon atoms, such as ethenyl (vinyl), 1-propenyl, 2-propenyl (allyl), 1-methylethenyl (isopropenyl), butenyl of straight chain or branched chain type, pentenyl of straight chain or branched chain type, hexenyl of straight chain or branched chain type, heptenyl of straight chain or branched chain type and octenyl of straight chain or branched chain type;

an aryl or alkyl aryl group having 6 to 8 carbon atoms, such as phenyl, tolyl, xylyl, ethylphenyl and vinylphenyl; and

an aralkyl group having 7 to 8 carbon atoms, such as benzyl, 1-phenylethyl and 2-phenylethyl (phenethyl).

Among these hydrocarbon groups, an alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms and an alkenyl group having 2 to 8 carbon atoms are particularly preferable. Among these preferable groups, branched chain type thereof is the most preferable.

A total number of carbon atoms of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 in the general formula (1) should be in the range of 1 to 10, preferably 1 to 8. If the total number of carbon atoms is within this range, then R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 may be the same or different. Namely, all of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 may be a hydrocarbon group, or

at least one R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 may be a hydrocarbon group while the rest thereof may be a hydrogen atom. In view of the compatibility of the hydrocarbon compound with a refrigerant, it is preferable that 1 to 5 3 of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are a hydrocarbon group while the rest thereof are a hydrogen atom and that the total number of carbon atoms of $R^1 - R^4$ is within a range of 3 to 8.

When two out of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are a 10 hydrocarbon group, the combination of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 may be arbitrarily selected. A couple of hydrocarbon groups may be attached to the same condensed ring (a benzene ring) as in the case where R^1 and R^2 are respectively hydrocarbon groups. Alternatively, a 15 single hydrocarbon group may be attached to each of different condensed rings (benzene rings) as in the case where R^1 and R^3 are respectively hydrocarbon groups.

Preferable naphthalene compounds represented 20 by the general formula (1) include (n-propyl) naphthalene, isopropyl naphthalene, (n-butyl) naphthalene, isobutyl naphthalene, (sec-butyl) naphthalene, (tert-butyl) naphthalene, (sec-pentyl) naphthalene, (1-ethylpropyl) naphthalene, (tert-pentyl) 25 naphthalene, (1-methylpentyl) naphthalene, (1-ethylbutyl) naphthalene, (1,1-dimethylbutyl)

naphthalene, (1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl) naphthalene, (1-methylhexyl) naphthalene, (1-ethylpentyl) naphthalene, (1-propylbutyl) naphthalene, (1,1-dimethylpentyl) naphthalene, (1-ethyl-1-methylbutyl) naphthalene, (1,1-diethylpropyl) naphthalene, (1-methylheptyl) naphthalene, (1-ethylhexyl) naphthalene, (1-propylpentyl) naphthalene, (1,1-dimethylhexyl) naphthalene, (1-ethyl-1-methylpentyl) naphthalene, (1-methyl-1-propylbutyl) naphthalene, (1,1-diethylbutyl) naphthalene, ethylmethylnaphthalene, diethyl naphthalene, methyl (n-propyl) naphthalene, methyl isopropylnaphthalene, di(n-propyl) naphthalene, diisopropylnaphthalene, (n-butyl) methylnaphthalene, isobutylmethylnaphthalene, (sec-butyl) methyl naphthalene, (tert-butyl) methylnaphthalene, di(n-butyl) naphthalene, diisobutylnaphthalene, di(sec-butyl) naphthalene, di(tert-butyl) naphthalene, trimethylnaphthalene, triethylnaphthalene, ethyl dimethylnaphthalene, diethylmethylnaphthalene, dimethyl (n-propyl) naphthalene, dimethylisopropyl naphthalene, methyl di(n-propyl) naphthalene, methyl diisopropylnaphthalene, (n-butyl) dimethyl naphthalene, isobutyldimethylnaphthalene, (sec-butyl) dimethylnaphthalene, (tert-butyl) dimethyl naphthalene, phenylnaphthalene, tolylnaphthalene, xylylnaphthalene, (ethylphenyl) naphthalene, (vinylphenyl) naphthalene,

benzyl naphthalene, phenethyl naphthalene and (1-phenylethyl) naphthalene.

The naphthalene compounds may comprise the hydrocarbon compounds having a single structure or they
5 may comprise a mixture of the hydrocarbon compounds having different structures as far as these different compounds are each represented by the general formula (1).

The naphthalene compounds can be manufactured
10 by any of conventional methods. For example, they can be obtained by attaching (or addition reacting) compounds selected from the group consisting of halides of hydrocarbon having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, olefins having 2 to 10 carbon atoms and styrene and styrene-
15 based compounds having 8 to 10 carbon atoms to (or with) naphthalene in the presence of a mineral acid such as sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, silicotungstic acid or hydrofluoric acid; a solid acidic substance such as acid clay or activated clay; or a Friedel-
20 Crafts catalyst which is a metal halide such as aluminum chloride or zinc chloride.

Any kinds of the alkylbenzene oils can be used, but in view of little generation of seizure of a refrigerating compressor during a long period of its
25 operation, the alkylbenzene oils may desirably be selected from those containing at least 60 mass %, preferably at least 65 mass %, more preferably at least

70 mass %, more preferably at least 80 mass %, most preferably 100 mass % of alkylbenzene components having a molecular weight of 200 to 350.

Further, in view of improving the property for preventing the generation of seizure of the refrigerating compressor during a long period of its operation, the alkylbenzene oils may desirably be selected from those further containing preferably at least 30 mass %, more preferably at least 35 mass %, most preferably at least 40 mass % of alkylbenzene components having a molecular weight of 200 to 300 with the proviso that the alkylbenzene oils meet said requirements.

As for the alkylbenzene components having a molecular weight of 200 to 350, there is no restriction with respect to the molecular structure of the alkylbenzene components as far as the molecular weight thereof falls within the range of from 200 to 350. However, in view of improving a long-term reliability of a refrigerating system, it is preferable to select an alkylbenzene oil (A) composed of alkylbenzenes having 1 to 4 alkyl groups, each group containing 1 to 19 carbon atoms and the total amount of carbon atoms in the alkyl group being 9 to 19, and more preferably to select alkylbenzenes having 1 to 4 alkyl groups, each group containing 1 to 15 carbon atoms and the total

amount of carbon atoms in the alkyl group being 9 to 15.

Examples of alkyl groups containing 1 to 19 carbon atoms are methyl, ethyl, propyl (including all isomers), butyl (including all isomers), pentyl (including all isomers), hexyl (including all isomers), heptyl (including all isomers), octyl (including all isomers), nonyl (including all isomers), decyl (including all isomers), undecyl (including all isomers), dodecyl (including all isomers), tridecyl (including all isomers), tetradecyl (including all isomers), pentadecyl (including all isomers), hexadecyl (including all isomers), heptadecyl (including all isomers), octadecyl (including all isomers) and nonadecyl (including all isomers).

These alkyl groups may be straight-chain or branched-chain ones. However, in view of the viscosity and the like of the alkylbenzenes, branched-chain alkyl groups are preferable, and the branched-chain alkyl groups that are derived from oligomers of olefins such as propylene, butene and isobutylene are more preferable in view of availability.

The number of alkyl groups in the alkylbenzene oils defined in the above (A) is confined to 1 to 4. However, in view of the availability of the alkylbenzenes, it is the most preferable to select alkylbenzenes having one or two of alkyl groups, i.e.,

a monoalkylbenzene, a dialkylbenzene or a mixture of them.

It is also possible to employ not only the alkylbenzenes defined in the above (A) which have the same molecular structure, but also those having different molecular structures as long as there are satisfied the conditions that they contain 1 to 4 alkyl groups, each group containing 1 to 19 carbon atoms and the total amount of carbon atoms in the alkyl group being 9 to 19.

It is permissible for the alkylbenzenes used in this invention to contain less than 40 mass %, preferably less than 35 mass %, or more preferably less than 30 mass %, of the alkylbenzenes having a molecular weight of less than 200 or more than 350. However, it is preferable that the molecular weight of such alkylbenzenes be confined to a range of more than 350 to 450, more preferably more than 350 to 430 in view of retaining reliability during a long period of operation of a compressor used.

With respect to the alkylbenzenes having a molecular weight ranging from more than 350 to 450, there are no restrictions imposed on the molecular structure thereof as far as the molecular weight falls within this range. However, in view of the availability of alkylbenzenes, it is preferable to select alkylbenzenes (B) having 1 to 4 alkyl groups,

each group containing 1 to 40 carbon atoms and the total amount of carbon atoms in the alkyl group being 20 to 40, and more preferably to select alkylbenzenes having 1 to 4 alkyl groups, each group containing 1 to 30 carbon atoms and the total amount of carbon atoms in the alkyl group being 20 to 30.

Examples of alkyl groups containing 1 to 40 carbon atoms are methyl, ethyl, propyl (including all isomers), butyl (including all isomers), pentyl (including all isomers), hexyl (including all isomers), heptyl (including all isomers), octyl (including all isomers), nonyl (including all isomers), decyl (including all isomers), undecyl (including all isomers), dodecyl (including all isomers), tridecyl (including all isomers), tetradecyl (including all isomers), pentadecyl (including all isomers), hexadecyl (including all isomers), heptadecyl (including all isomers), octadecyl (including all isomers), nonadecyl (including all isomers), icosyl groups (including all isomers), henicoyl groups (including all isomers), docosyl groups (including all isomers), tricosyl groups (including all isomers), tetracosyl groups (including all isomers), heptacosyl groups (including all isomers), hexacosyl groups (including all isomers), heptacosyl groups (including all isomers), octacosyl groups (including all isomers), nonacosyl groups (including all isomers), triacontyl groups (including

all isomers), hentriacontyl groups (including all isomers), dotriacontyl groups (including all isomers), tritriacontyl groups (including all isomers), tetratriacontyl groups (including all isomers),
5 pentatriacontyl groups (including all isomers), hexatriacontyl groups (including all isomers), heptatriacontyl groups (including all isomers), octatriacontyl groups (including all isomers), nonatriacontyl groups (including all isomers) and
10 tetracontyl groups (including all isomers).

These alkyl groups may be straight-chain or branched-chain ones. However, in view of the viscosity and the like of the alkylbenzenes, branched-chain alkyl groups are preferable; and branched-chain alkyl groups
15 that are derived from an oligomer of an olefin such as propylene, butene or isobutylene are more preferable in view of their availability.

The number of alkyl groups in the alkylbenzenes defined in the above (B) is confined to 1
20 to 4. However, in view of the availability of the alkylbenzenes, it is the most preferable to select alkylbenzenes having one or two alkyl groups, i.e., a monoalkylbenzene, a dialkylbenzene and a mixture thereof.

25 It is also possible to employ not only the alkylbenzenes defined in the above (B) which have the same molecular structure, but also those having

different molecular structures as long as there are
satisfied the conditions that they contain 1 to 4 alkyl
groups, each group containing 1 to 40 carbon atoms and
the total amount of carbon atoms in the alkyl group
5 being 20 to 40. There is no restriction placed on the
manufacturing method of the alkylbenzene oil, but the
alkylbenzene oil can be manufactured according to the
following synthesizing methods.

The aromatic compounds which may be used as a
10 raw material include benzene, toluene, xylene,
ethylbenzene, methylethylbenzene, diethylbenzene and a
mixture thereof. Alkylating agents, which may be used
herein include a lower mono-olefin such as ethylene,
propylene, butene or isobutylene; preferably an olefin
15 of a straight-chain or branched-chain type having 6 to
40 carbon atoms that is obtained by the polymerization
of propylene; an olefin of a straight-chain or
branched-chain type having 6 to 40 carbon atoms that is
obtained by the thermal decomposition of wax, heavy
20 oils, a petroleum fraction, polyethylene, polypropylene
or the like; an olefin of a straight-chain type having
9 to 40 carbon atoms that is obtained by separating n-
paraffin from a petroleum fraction such as kerosine or
gas oil and then catalytically transforming the n-
25 paraffin into an olefin; and a mixture of these
olefins.

An alkylating catalyst for use in the alkylation includes a conventional catalyst exemplified by a Friedel-Crafts catalyst such as aluminum chloride or zinc chloride; or an acidic catalyst such as
5 sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, silicotungstic acid, hydrofluoric acid or activated clay.

The alkylbenzene oil may be obtained by mixing separately prepared alkylbenzenes having a molecular weight ranging from 200 to 350 with alkylbenzenes
10 having a molecular weight of less than 200 or more than 350 in a ratio as defined by this invention. However, it is advisable in practice to obtain a distillate containing at least 60 mass % of alkylbenzenes having a molecular weight ranging from 200 to 350 through
15 distillation or chromatography from a mixture of alkylbenzenes which is manufactured according to the method explained above or is available in the market.

A refrigerating machine oil composition according to this invention comprises one kind of or a
20 mixture of at least two kinds of the above mentioned hydrocarbon oil as a base oil. Although there is no specific restriction imposed on the viscosity of the base oil, it is possible to select the base oil having a kinematic viscosity at 40 °C of preferably 3 to 100
25 mm²/s, more preferably 4 to 50 mm²/s, most preferably 5 to 40 mm²/s, and the base oil having a kinematic

viscosity at 100 °C of preferably 1 to 20 mm²/s, more preferably 2 to 10 mm²/s.

Further, a refrigerating machine oil composition of this invention comprises the above mentioned hydrocarbon oil as a base oil, but in addition to this the refrigerating machine oil composition may further comprise a synthetic oil containing oxygen. Preferable examples of this synthetic oil containing oxygen are an ester, polyglycol, ketone, polyvinyl ether, polyphenyl ether, silicone, polysiloxane and perfluoro ether. Among them, (a) ester, (b) polyglycol, (c) ketone, (d) polyvinyl ether and a mixture of them are especially preferable.

Examples of (a) esters are an aromatic ester, a dibasic ester, a polyol ester, a complex ester, a polyol carbonate and a mixture of them.

Examples of the aromatic ester are an ester between an aromatic carboxylic acid which has 1 to 6 valencies, preferably 1 to 4 valencies, more preferably 1 to 3 valencies and an aliphatic alcohol having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, preferably 1 to 12 carbon atoms. Examples of an aromatic carboxylic acid having 1 to 6 valencies are benzoic acid, phthalic acid, isophthalic acid, terephthalic acid, trimellitic acid, pyromellitic acid and a mixture thereof. Examples of aliphatic alcohols having 1 to 18 carbon atoms are straight-chain

or branched-chain ones, more particularly the aliphatic alcohols include methanol, ethanol, straight-chain or branched-chain propanol, straight-chain or branched-chain butanol, straight-chain or branched-chain pentanol, straight-chain or branched-chain hexanol, straight-chain or branched-chain heptanol, straight-chain or branched-chain octanol, straight-chain or branched-chain nonanol, straight-chain or branched-chain decanol, straight-chain or branched-chain undecanol, straight-chain or branched-chain dodecanol, straight-chain or branched-chain tridecanol, straight-chain or branched-chain tetradecanol, straight-chain or branched-chain pentadecanol, straight chain or branched-chain hexadecanol, straight-chain or branched chain heptadecanol, straight-chain or branched chain octadecanol and a mixture of them.

Examples of the aromatic ester are dibutyl phthalate, di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, dinonyl phthalate, didecyl phthalate, didodecyl phthalate, ditridecyl phthalate, tributyl trimellitate, tri(2-ethylhexyl) trimellitate, trinonyl trimellitate, tridecyl trimellitate, tridodecyl trimellitate, tritridecyl trimellitate. Further, when an aromatic carboxylic acid having at least 2 valencies is used, it can be used a simple ester made from one kind of an aliphatic alcohol or a mixed ester made from at least two kinds of aliphatic alcohols.

Examples of dibasic esters are those that can be obtained by reacting a dibasic acid having 5 to 10 carbon atoms such as glutamic acid, adipic acid, pimelic acid, suberic acid, azelaic acid or sebacic acid with a monohydric alcohol having 1 to 15 carbon atoms and an alkyl group of a straight-chain or branched-chain type, such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, butanol, pentanol, hexanol, heptanol, octanol, nonanol, decanol, undecanol, dodecanol, tridecanol, tetradecanol or pentadecanol. These esters may also be used as a mixture. More particularly, these esters include ditridecyl glutarate, di 2-ethylhexyl adipate, diisodecyl adipate, ditridecyl adipate, di 2-ethylhexyl sebacate and a mixture of them.

Examples of polyol esters are esters between a diol or a polyol having 3 to 20 hydroxyl groups and a fatty acid having 6 to 20 carbon atoms. More particularly, such diols include ethylene glycol, 1,3-propane diol, propylene glycol, 1,4-butane diol, 1,2-butane diol, 2-methyl-1,3-propane diol, 1,5-pentane diol, neopentyl glycol, 1,6-hexane diol, 2-ethyl-2-methyl-1,3-propane diol, 1,7-heptane diol, 2-methyl-2-propyl-1,3-propane diol, 2,2-diethyl-1,3-propane diol, 1,8-octane diol, 1,9-nonane diol, 1,10-decane diol, 1,11-undecan diol and 1,12-dodecan diol. Specific examples of polyol are polyalcohols such as trimethylol

ethane, trimethylol propane, trimethylol butane, di-
(trimethylol propane), tri-(trimethylol propane),
pentaerythritol, di-(pentaerythritol), tri-
(pentaerythritol), glycerin, polyglycerin (glycerin
5 dimer to icosamer), 1,3,5-pentane triol, sorbitol,
sorbitan, sorbitol-glycerin condensate, adonitol,
arabitol, xylitol and mannitol; saccharides such as
xylose, arabinose, ribose, rhamnose, glucose, fructose,
galactose, mannose, sorbose, cellobiose, maltose,
10 isomaltose, trehalose, sucrose, raffinose, gentianose
and melezitose, the partially etherified products of
these polyalcohols and saccharides; and
methylglucoside. More particularly, such fatty acids
include pentanoic acid, hexanoic acid, heptanoic acid,
15 octanoic acid, nonanoic acid, decanoic acid, undecanoic
acid, dodecanoic acid, tridecanoic acid, tetradecanoic
acid, pentadecanoic acid, hexadecanoic acid,
heptadecanoic acid, octadecanoic acid, nonadecanoic
acid, icosanoic acid, oleic acid (these fatty acids may
20 be of a straight-chain or branched-chain type), or a
neo acid where α carbon atom thereof is quaternary.
More specifically, valeric acid, isopentanoic acid,
caproic acid, enanthic acid, 2-methylhexanoic acid, 2-
ethylpentanoic acid, caprylic acid, 2-ethylhexanoic
25 acid, pelargonic acid, 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoic acid may
be preferably employed as a fatty acid. Polyolester
may contain a free hydroxyl group. Preferable examples

of the polyolester are esters of a hindered alcohol such as neopentyl glycol, trimethylolethane, trimethylolpropane, trimethylolbutane, di-(trimethylolpropane), tri-(trimethylolpropane), pentaerythritol, di-(pentaerythritol) and tri-(pentaerythritol). Specific examples are neopentylglycol 2-ethylhexanoate, trimethylolpropane caprate, trimethylolpropane pelargonate, pentaerythritol 2-ethylhexanoate, pentaerythritol pelargonate or a mixture of them.

10 A complex ester is an ester obtained by reacting a fatty acid and a dibasic acid with a monohydric alcohol and a polyol. Examples of fatty acids, dibasic acids, monohydric alcohols and polyols useful in this case may be the same as exemplified above with reference to dibasic esters and polyol esters.

20 A polyol carbonate ester is an ester obtained by reacting carbonic acid with a monohydric alcohol and a polyol. Examples of monohydric alcohols and polyols useful in this case may be not only the same as exemplified above, but also polyglycol obtained through homopolymerization or copolymerization of a diol, and products which are obtainable by the addition reaction of polyglycol with the polyol mentioned above.

25 Examples of polyglycol (b) suitable in this case are polyalkylene glycols, alkyl ethers thereof and modified compounds thereof.

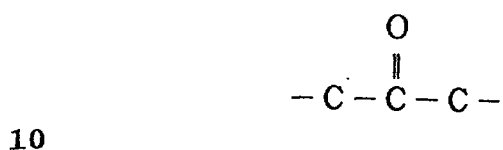
Examples of polyalkylene glycols are homopolymers or copolymers of an alkylene oxide such as ethylene oxide, propylene oxide or butylene oxide. When a polyalkylene glycol is formed of a copolymer of
5 alkylene oxides different in structure from each other, there is no restriction placed on the polymerization form of oxyalkylene groups, i.e., the form may be random copolymerization or block copolymerization.

An alkyl ether of the polyalkylene glycol is a
10 compound wherein the hydroxyl group of the polyalkylene glycol is etherified. Examples of alkyl ethers of the polyalkylene glycol are monomethyl ether, monoethyl ether, monopropyl ether, monobutyl ether, monopentyl ether, monohexyl ether, monoheptyl ether, monooctyl
15 ether, monononyl ether, monodecyl ether, dimethyl ether, diethyl ether, dipropyl ether, dibutyl ether, dipentyl ether, dihexyl ether, diheptyl ether, dioctyl ether, dinonyl ether and didecyl ether.

Examples of the modified compounds of
20 polyglycol are an adduct of polyol with an alkylene oxide, an alkyl ether of an adduct of polyol with an alkylene oxide, an ester of the polyalkylene glycol, an ester of a monoalkyl ether of the polyalkylene glycol, an ester of an adduct of polyol with an alkylene oxide
25 and an ester of a partial alkyl ether of an adduct of polyol with an alkylene oxide. Examples of acids which constitute the esters may be fatty acids as exemplified

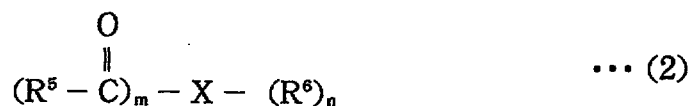
in reference to polyol esters. Examples of polyol useful in this case may be the same as those exemplified in reference to polyol esters.

5 Examples of ketones (c) mentioned above are ones which contain in the molecule at least one group represented by the following general formula:



More particularly, the ketones (c) include ketone compounds represented by the following formulas (2), (3) and (4), and a mixture of these ketone compounds.

15



20 wherein X is an m+n valent aromatic ring or an alkyl-substituted aromatic ring having 6 to 50 carbon atoms, preferably 6 to 20 carbon atoms; R⁵ and R⁶ may be the same or different and are each a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 50 carbon atoms, preferably 1 to 30
25 carbon atoms, preferable examples thereof being an alkyl, phenyl or alkylphenyl group; m and n may be the

same or different integers and are each 1 to 20,
preferably 1 to 10.

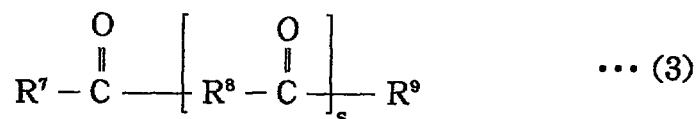
Preferable examples of the aromatic ring
representing X are a benzene ring, a naphthalene ring,
5 an anthracene ring, a phenanthrene ring and an alkyl-
substituted aromatic ring wherein at least one hydrogen
atom on said aromatic rings is substituted by an alkyl
group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms.

Preferable examples of R⁵ and R⁶ are methyl,
10 ethyl, straight-chain or branched-chain propyl,
straight-chain or branched-chain butyl, straight-chain
or branched-chain pentyl, straight-chain or branched-
chain hexyl, straight-chain or branched-chain heptyl,
straight-chain or branched-chain octyl, straight-chain
15 or branched-chain nonyl, straight-chain or branched-
chain decyl, straight-chain or branched-chain undecyl,
straight-chain or branched-chain dodecyl, straight-
chain or branched-chain tridecyl, straight-chain or
branched-chain tetradecyl, straight-chain or branched-
20 chain pentadecyl, straight-chain or branched-chain
hexadecyl, straight-chain or branched-chain heptadecyl,
straight-chain or branched-chain octadecyl, straight-
chain or branched-chain nonadecyl, straight-chain or
branched-chain icosyl, straight-chain or branched-chain
25 henicosyl, straight-chain or branched-chain docosyl,
straight-chain or branched-chain tricosyl, straight-
chain or branched-chain tetracosyl, straight-chain or

branched-chain pentacosyl, straight-chain or branched-chain hexacosyl, straight-chain or branched-chain heptacosyl, straight-chain or branched-chain octacosyl, straight-chain or branched-chain nonacosyl, straight-chain or branched-chain triacontyl, phenyl, tolyl
5 (including all substituted isomers), xylyl (including all substituted isomers), ethylphenyl (including all substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain propylphenyl (including all substituted isomers),
10 straight-chain or branched-chain ethylmethylphenyl (including all substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain butylphenyl (including all substituted isomers), diethylphenyl (including all substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain pentylphenyl
15 (including all substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain hexylphenyl (including all substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain heptylphenyl (including all substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain octylphenyl (including all substituted isomers),
20 straight-chain or branched-chain nonylphenyl (including all substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain decylphenyl (including all substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain undecylphenyl (including all substituted isomers),
25 straight-chain or branched-chain dodecylphenyl (including all substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain tridecylphenyl (including all

substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain
 tetradecylphenyl (including all substituted isomers),
 straight-chain or branched-chain pentadecylphenyl
 (including all substituted isomers), straight-chain or
 5 branched-chain hexadecylphenyl (including all
 substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain
 heptadecylphenyl (including all substituted isomers),
 straight-chain or branched-chain octadecylphenyl
 (including all substituted isomers), straight-chain or
 10 branched-chain nonadecylphenyl (including all isomers),
 straight-chain or branched-chain icosylphenyl
 (including all substituted isomers), straight-chain or
 branched-chain henicosylphenyl (including all
 substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain
 15 docosylphenyl (including all substituted isomers),
 straight-chain or branched-chain tricosylphenyl
 (including all substituted isomers) and straight-chain
 or branched-chain tetracosylphenyl (including all
 substituted isomers).

20



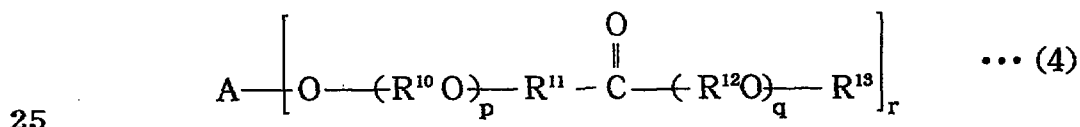
25

wherein R^7 and R^9 may be the same or different
 and are individually a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 50
 carbon atoms, preferably 1 to 30 carbon atoms,

preferably an alkyl, a phenyl or an alkylphenyl group;
 R^8 is an alkylene group having 1 to 19 carbon atoms,
 preferably 1 to 10 carbon atoms; s is an integer of 1
 to 5, preferably 1 to 3.

5 Preferable examples of R^7 and R^9 are alkyl,
 phenyl and alkylphenyl groups by which are exemplified
 R^5 and R^6 in the compounds represented by the general
 formula (2).

10 Further, R^8 is preferably an alkylene group
 which includes methylene, straight-chain or branched-
 chain ethylene (including all isomers), straight-chain
 or branched-chain propylene (including all isomers),
 straight-chain or branched-chain butylene (including
 all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain
 15 pentylene (including all isomers), straight-chain or
 branched-chain hexylene (including all isomers),
 straight-chain or branched-chain heptylene (including
 all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain octylene
 (including all isomers), straight-chain or branched-
 20 chain nonylene (including all isomers) or straight-
 chain or branched-chain decylene group (including all
 isomers).



wherein A is a monohydric to icosahydric alcohol residue; R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} may be the same or different and are individually an alkylene group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms; R^{13} is a hydrocarbon group, preferably an alkyl, phenyl or alkylphenyl group each having 1 to 50 carbon atoms, preferably 1 to 30 carbon atoms; p and q may be the same or different integers and are individually 0 to 30, preferably 0 to 20; and r is an integer of 1 to 20.

Alcohols for the alcohol residue A include aliphatic monohydric alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, straight-chain or branched-chain propanol (including all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain butanol (including all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain pentanol (including all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain hexanol (including all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain heptanol (including all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain octanol (including all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain nonanol (including all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain decanol (including all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain undecanol (including all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain dodecanol (including all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain tridecanol (including all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain tetradecanol

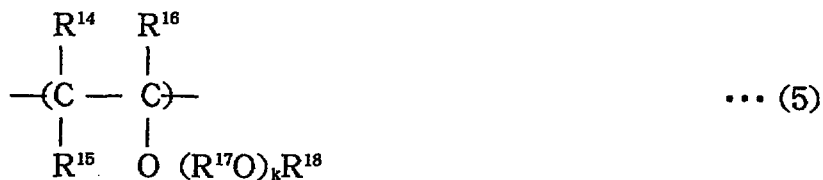
(including all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain pentadecanol (including all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain hexadecanol (including all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain heptadecanol (including all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain octadecanol (including all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain nonadecanol (including all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain icosanol (including all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain henicosanol (including all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain docosanol (including all isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain tricosanol (including all isomers) and straight-chain or branched-chain tetracosanol (including all isomers); diols such as ethylene glycol, 1,3-propane diol, propylene glycol, 1,4-butane diol, 1,2-butane diol, 2-methyl-1,3-propane diol, 1,5-pentane diol, neopentyl glycol, 1,6-hexane diol, 2-ethyl-2-methyl-1,3-propane diol, 1,7-heptane diol, 2-methyl-2-propyl-1,3-propane diol, 2,2-diethyl-1,3-propane diol, 1,8-octane diol, 1,9-nonane diol, 1,10-decane diol, 1,11-undecane diol and 1,12-dodecane diol; polyols including polyhydric alcohols such as trimethylol ethane, trimethylol propane, trimethylol butane, di-(trimethylol propane), tri-(trimethylol propane), pentaerythritol, di-(pentaerythritol), tri-(pentaerythritol), glycerin, polyglycerin (glycerin dimer to icosamer consisting of 2 to 20 glycerin

monomers), 1,3,5-pentane triol, sorbitol, sorbitan, sorbitol-glycerin condensate, adonitol, arabitol, xylitol and mannitol, and saccharides such as xylose, arabinose, ribose, rhamnose, glucose, fructose, galactose, mannose, sorbose, cellobiose, maltose, isomaltose, trehalose, sucrose, raffinose, gentianose and melezitose, the partially etherified products of these polyalcohols and saccharides; and methylglucoside.

10 Preferable examples of alkylene groups representing R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} are methylene, ethylene (including all isomers), propylene (including all isomers) and butylene (including all isomers).

15 Preferable examples of R^{13} are alkyl, phenyl and alkylphenyl groups by which are exemplified R^5 and R^6 in the compounds represented by the general formula (2).

20 Examples of polyvinyl ethers (d) mentioned above are polyvinyl ether compounds which contain a constituting unit represented by the following general formula (5):



wherein R^{14} , R^{15} and R^{16} are each a hydrogen atom or a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms and may be identical with or different from each other, R^{17} is a bivalent hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10
5 carbon atoms, R^{18} is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, k is the value whose average value is 0 to 10, R^{14} to R^{18} may be identical with or different from each other in every constituting unit, and wherein in the cases where plural $R^{17}O$ are contained, $R^{17}O$ may
10 be identical with or different from each other.

R^{14} , R^{15} and R^{16} are each a hydrogen atom or a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, and the hydrocarbon group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms preferably includes methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, butyl of
15 straight chain or branched chain type, pentyl of straight chain or branched chain type, hexyl of straight chain or branched chain type, heptyl of straight chain or branched chain type and octyl of straight chain or branched chain type. Among them, all
20 of R^{14} , R^{15} and R^{16} are more preferably hydrogen atoms.

Further, R^{17} is a bivalent hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, and it preferably includes methylene, straight-chain or branched-chain ethylene, straight-chain or branched-chain propylene, straight-
25 chain or branched-chain butylene, straight-chain or branched-chain pentylene, straight-chain or branched-chain hexylene, straight-chain or branched-chain

heptylene, straight-chain or branched-chain octylene, straight-chain or branched-chain nonylene or straight-chain or branched-chain decylene group. In the cases where plural $R^{17}O$ are contained in the molecule, $R^{17}O$ may be identical with or different from each other.

5 R^{18} is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, and it preferably includes a straight-chain or branched-chain alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a straight-chain or branched-chain
10 alkenyl group having 2 to 20 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group or an alkylcycloalkyl group each having 5 to 13 carbon atoms, an aryl group or an alkyl aryl group each having 6 to 18 carbon atoms or an aryl alkyl group having 7 to 19 carbon atoms.

15 The alkyl group of R^{18} includes methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, straight-chain or branched-chain pentyl, straight-chain or branched-chain hexyl, straight-chain or branched-chain heptyl, straight-chain or branched-chain octyl, straight-chain or branched-chain nonyl,
20 straight-chain or branched-chain decyl, straight-chain or branched-chain undecyl, straight-chain or branched-chain dodecyl, straight-chain or branched-chain tridecyl, straight-chain or branched-chain tetradecyl,
25 straight-chain or branched-chain pentadecyl, straight-chain or branched-chain hexadecyl, straight-chain or

branched-chain heptadecyl, straight-chain or branched-chain octadecyl, straight-chain or branched-chain nonadecyl, straight-chain or branched-chain icosyl.

5 The alkenyl group of R^{18} includes vinyl, propenyl, isopropenyl, straight-chain or branched-chain butenyl, butadienyl, straight-chain or branched-chain pentenyl, straight-chain or branched-chain hexenyl, straight-chain or branched-chain heptenyl, straight-chain or branched-chain octenyl, straight-chain or
10 branched-chain nonenyl, straight-chain or branched-chain decenyl, straight-chain or branched-chain undecenyl, straight-chain or branched-chain dodecenyl, straight-chain or branched-chain tridecenyl, straight-chain or branched-chain tetradecenyl, straight-chain or
15 branched-chain pentadecenyl, straight-chain or branched-chain hexadecenyl, straight-chain or branched-chain heptadecenyl, straight-chain or branched-chain octadecenyl such as oleyl, straight-chain or branched-chain nonadecenyl or straight-chain or branched-chain
20 icosenyl.

 The cycloalkyl group of R^{18} includes cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or cycloheptyl. The alkylcycloalkyl group includes methylcyclopentyl, dimethylcyclopentyl (including all substituted
25 isomers), ethylcyclopentyl (including all substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain propylcyclopentyl (including all substituted isomers),

ethylmethylcyclopentyl (including all substituted isomers), trimethylcyclopentyl (including all substituted isomers), diethylcyclopentyl (including all substituted isomers), ethyldimethylcyclopentyl

5 (including all substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain propylmethylcyclopentyl (including all substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain propylethylcyclopentyl (including all substituted isomers), di-straight-chain or branched-chain

10 propylcyclopentyl (including all substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain propylethylmethylcyclopentyl (including all substituted isomers), methylcyclohexyl (including all substituted isomers), dimethylcyclohexyl (including all substituted isomers), ethylcyclohexyl (including all substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain

15 propylcyclohexyl (including all substituted isomers), ethylmethylcyclohexyl (including all substituted isomers), trimethylcyclohexyl (including all substituted isomers), diethylcyclohexyl (including all substituted isomers), ethyldimethylcyclohexyl

20 (including all substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain propylmethylcyclohexyl (including all substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain propylethylcyclohexyl (including all substituted isomers), di-straight-chain or branched-chain

25 propylcyclohexyl (including all substituted isomers),

straight-chain or branched-chain
propylethylmethylcyclohexyl (including all substituted
isomers), methylcycloheptyl (including all substituted
isomers), dimethylcycloheptyl (including all
5 substituted isomers), ethylcycloheptyl (including all
substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain
propylcycloheptyl (including all substituted isomers),
ethylmethylcycloheptyl (including all substituted
isomers), trimethylcycloheptyl (including all
10 substituted isomers), diethylcycloheptyl (including all
substituted isomers), ethyldimethylcycloheptyl
(including all substituted isomers), straight-chain or
branched-chain propylmethylcycloheptyl (including all
substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain
15 propylethylcycloheptyl (including all substituted
isomers), di-straight-chain or branched-chain
propylcycloheptyl (including all substituted isomers)
or straight-chain or branched-chain
propylethylmethylcycloheptyl (including all substituted
20 isomers).

The aryl group of R^{18} includes phenyl or
naphthyl. The alkyl aryl group includes tolyl
(including all substituted isomers), xylyl (including
all substituted isomers), ethylphenyl (including all
25 substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain
propylphenyl (including all substituted isomers),
ethylmethylphenyl (including all substituted isomers),

trimethylphenyl (including all substituted isomers),
straight-chain or branched-chain butylphenyl (including
all substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-
chain propylmethylphenyl (including all substituted
5 isomers), diethylphenyl (including all substituted
isomers), ethyldimethylphenyl (including all
substituted isomers), tetramethylphenyl (including all
substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-chain
pentylphenyl (including all substituted isomers),
10 straight-chain or branched-chain hexylphenyl (including
all substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-
chain heptylphenyl (including all substituted isomers),
straight-chain or branched-chain octylphenyl (including
all substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-
15 chain nonylphenyl (including all substituted isomers),
straight-chain or branched-chain decylphenyl (including
all substituted isomers), straight-chain or branched-
chain undecylphenyl (including all substituted isomers)
or straight-chain or branched-chain dodecylphenyl
20 (including all substituted isomers). The aryl alkyl
group includes benzyl, methylbenzyl (including all
substituted isomers), dimethylbenzyl (including all
substituted isomers), phenethyl, methylphenethyl
(including all substituted isomers) or
25 dimethylphenethyl (including all substituted isomers).

The k represents the value whose average value
is 0 to 10.

Said R^{14} to R^{18} and k may be identical with each other in the same molecule or may be different from each other in every constituting unit.

Further, polyvinyl ethers used in this invention also include polyvinyl ether compounds which are composed of block copolymers or random copolymers each containing the constituting unit represented by the general formula (5) and the constituting unit represented by the following general formula (6):



wherein R^{19} to R^{22} are each a hydrogen atom or a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms and may be identical with or different from each other, and wherein R^{19} to R^{22} may be identical with or different from each other in every constituting unit.

Said R^{19} to R^{22} are each a hydrogen atom or a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, and the hydrocarbon group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms preferably includes the same group as one exemplified in reference to the preferable group of R^{18} in the general formula (5).

Said R^{19} to R^{22} may be identical with each other in the same molecule or may be different from each other in every constituting unit.

As for the polyvinyl ethers used in this invention, there is particularly no restriction with respect to polymerization degree of the constituting unit represented by the general formula (5) and of the constituting unit at need represented by the general formula (6), however, the total polymerization degree of the constituting unit represented by the general formula (5) and that represented by the general formula (6) may usually range from 1 to 200.

If the synthetic oil containing oxygen described above is jointly used, it may be incorporated into a refrigerating machine oil composition in any desired blending ratio. However, it is possible to add the synthetic oil containing oxygen in the ratio of preferably 50 parts by weight and less, more preferably 30 parts by weight and less, most preferably 20 parts by weight and less, per 100 parts by weight of the hydrocarbon oil.

The refrigerating machine oil of this invention can be suitably used as a refrigerating machine oil for a refrigerant containing a hydrocarbon without accompaniment of an additive. However, it is also possible to use in the form of a refrigerating

machine oil composition containing therein any of various additives as required.

In particular, it is possible to blend at least one kind of a phosphorus compound selected from the group consisting of phosphoric esters, acidic phosphoric esters, amine salt of acidic phosphoric esters, chlorinated phosphoric esters and phosphorous esters in view of improving the refrigerating apparatus in wear resistance and load resistance by the use of the refrigerating machine oil composition.

These phosphorus compounds are esters obtained by a reaction between phosphoric acid or phosphorous acid and an alkanol or polyether type alcohol, and are also derivatives of said esters.

Examples of phosphoric esters are tributyl phosphate, tripentyl phosphate, trihexyl phosphate, triheptyl phosphate, trioctyl phosphate, trinonyl phosphate, tridecyl phosphate, triundecyl phosphate, tridodecyl phosphate, tritridecyl phosphate, tritetradecyl phosphate, tripentadecyl phosphate, trihexadecyl phosphate, triheptadecyl phosphate, trioctadecyl phosphate, trioleyl phosphate, triphenyl phosphate, tricresyl phosphate, trixylyl phosphate, cresyldiphenyl phosphate and xylyldiphenyl phosphate.

Examples of acidic phosphoric esters are monobutyl acid phosphate, monopentyl acid phosphate, monohexyl acid phosphate, monoheptyl acid phosphate,

mono-octyl acid phosphate, monononyl acid phosphate,
monodecyl acid phosphate, monoundecyl acid phosphate,
monododecyl acid phosphate, monotridecyl acid
phosphate, monotetradecyl acid phosphate,
5 monopentadecyl acid phosphate, monohexadecyl acid
phosphate, monoheptadecyl acid phosphate, monooctadecyl
acid phosphate, monooleyl acid phosphate, dibutyl acid
phosphate, dipentyl acid phosphate, dihexyl acid
phosphate, diheptyl acid phosphate, dioctyl acid
10 phosphate, dinonyl acid phosphate, didecyl acid
phosphate, diundecyl acid phosphate, didodecyl acid
phosphate, ditridecyl acid phosphate, ditetradecyl acid
phosphate, dipentadecyl acid phosphate, dioctadecyl
acid phosphate and dioleyl acid phosphate.

15 Examples of amine salts of acidic phosphoric
esters are methylamine, ethylamine, propylamine,
butylamine, pentylamine, hexylamine, heptylamine,
octylamine, dimethylamine, diethylamine, dipropylamine,
dibutylamine, dipentylamine, dihexylamine,
20 diheptylamine, dioctylamine, trimethylamine,
triethylamine, tripropylamine, tributylamine,
tripentylamine, trihexylamine, triheptylamine and
trioctylamine of the acidic phosphoric ester.

Examples of chlorinated phosphoric esters are
25 tris-dichloropropyl phosphate, tris-chloroethyl
phosphate, tris-chlorophenyl phosphate and
polyoxyalkylene bis[di(chloroalkyl)] phosphate.

Examples of phosphorous esters are dibutyl phosphite,
dipentyl phosphite, dihexyl phosphite, diheptyl
phosphite, dioctyl phosphite, dinonyl phosphite,
didecyl phosphite, diundecyl phosphite, didodecyl
5 phosphite, dioleyl phosphite, diphenyl phosphite,
dicresyl phosphite, tributyl phosphite, tripentyl
phosphite, trihexyl phosphite, triheptyl phosphite,
trioctyl phosphite, trinonyl phosphite, tridecyl
phosphite, triundecyl phosphite, tridodecyl phosphite,
10 trioleyl phosphite, triphenyl phosphite and tricresyl
phosphite. It is also possible to use a mixture of
these compounds.

These phosphorus compounds may be incorporated
in the refrigerating machine oil composition of this
15 invention in any desired blending ratio. However, it
is generally preferable to incorporate therein these
phosphorus compounds in the ratio of from 0.01 to 5.0
mass %, more preferably from 0.02 to 3.0 mass %, most
preferably 0.03 to 1.0 mass %, based on the total
20 amount of the refrigerating machine oil composition
(based on the total amount of the base oil and the
whole additives). When the phosphorus compounds are
incorporated in the refrigerating machine oil
composition in too small blending ratio, there are a
25 few cases where they do not improve the refrigerating
apparatus in wear resistance and load resistance. On
the other hand when the phosphorus compounds are

incorporated in too large blending ratio, they cause
sludge. According to this invention, even if the
phosphorus compounds are incorporated in small blending
ratio, they can sufficiently improve the refrigerating
5 apparatus in wear resistance and load resistance as
compared with the case where only an HFC refrigerant
has been used in a refrigerating system hitherto. It
is of course possible, if required, to use at least two
kinds of the phosphorus compounds jointly in the
10 refrigerating machine oil composition.

It is also possible to incorporate in the
refrigerating machine oil composition of this invention
at least one kind of an epoxy compound selected from
the group consisting of:

- 15 (1) Phenylglycidyl ether type epoxy compounds,
- (2) Alkylglycidyl ether type epoxy compounds,
- (3) Glycidyl ester type epoxy compounds,
- (4) Aryl oxirane compounds,
- (5) Alkyl oxirane compounds,
- 20 (6) Alicyclic epoxy compounds,
- (7) Epoxidized fatty monoesters,
- (8) Epoxidized vegetable oils.

Examples of phenylglycidyl ether type epoxy
compounds (1) are phenylglycidyl ether and
25 alkylphenylglycidyl ether. The alkylphenylglycidyl
ether used herein may be one having 1 to 3 alkyl groups
each containing 1 to 13 carbon atoms, preferably one

having one alkyl group containing 4 to 10 carbon atoms. Examples of such preferable alkylphenylglycidyl ethers are n-butylphenylglycidyl ether, i-butylphenylglycidyl ether, sec-butylphenylglycidyl ether, tert-

5 butylphenylglycidyl ether, pentylphenylglycidyl ether, hexylphenylglycidyl ether, heptylphenylglycidyl ether, octylphenylglycidyl ether, nonylphenylglycidyl ether and decylphenylglycidyl ether.

Examples of alkylglycidyl ether type epoxy
10 compounds (2) are decylglycidyl ether, undecylglycidyl ether, dodecylglycidyl ether, tridecylglycidyl ether, tetradecylglycidyl ether, 2-ethylhexylglycidyl ether, neopentylglycoldiglycidyl ether, trimethylolpropane triglycidyl ether, pentaerythritol tetraglycidyl ether,
15 1,6-hexadiol diglycidyl ether, sorbitol polyglycidyl ether, polyalkyleneglycol monoglycidyl ether and polyalkyleneglycol diglycidyl ether.

Examples of glycidyl ester type epoxy
compounds (3) are phenylglycidyl ester, alkylglycidyl
20 ester and alkenylglycidyl ester. Preferable examples thereof are glycidyl 2,2-dimethyloctanoate, glycidyl benzoate, glycidyl acrylate and glycidyl methacrylate.

Examples of aryl oxirane compounds (4) are
1,2-epoxystyrene and alkyl-1,2-epoxystyrene.

25 Examples of alkyl oxirane compounds (5) are
1,2-epoxybutane, 1,2-epoxypentane, 1,2-epoxyhexane,
1,2-epoxyheptane, 1,2-epoxyoctane, 1,2-epoxynonane,

1,2-epoxydecane, 1,2-epoxyundecane, 1,2-epoxydodecane,
1,2-epoxytridecane, 1,2-epoxytetradecane, 1,2-
epoxypentadecane, 1,2-epoxyhexadecane, 1,2-
epoxyheptadecane, 1,2-epoxyoctadecane, 1,2-
5 epoxynonadecane and 1,2-epoxyeicosane.

Examples of alicyclic epoxy compounds (6) are
1,2-epoxycyclohexane, 1,2-epoxycyclopentane, 3,4-
epoxycyclohexylmethyl-3,4-epoxycyclohexane carboxylate,
bis(3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl) adipate, exo-2,3-
10 epoxynorbornane, bis(3,4-epoxy-6-
methylcyclohexylmethyl) adipate, 2-(7-
oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-yl)-spiro(1,3-dioxane-5,3'-
[7]oxabicyclo[4.1.0]) heptane, 4-(1'-methylepoxyethyl)-
1,2-epoxy-2-methylcyclohexane and 4-epoxyethyl-1,2-
15 epoxycyclohexane.

Examples of epoxidized fatty monoesters (7)
are an ester formed by reacting an epoxidized fatty
acid having 12 to 20 carbon atoms with an alcohol
having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, phenol or an alkylphenol.
20 In particular, epoxystearates such as butyl, hexyl,
benzyl, cyclohexyl, methoxyethyl, phenyl and
butylphenyl esters of epoxystearic acid are preferred.

Examples of epoxidized vegetable oils (8) are
epoxy compounds of a vegetable oil such as soybean oil,
25 linseed oil or cottonseed oil.

Among these epoxy compounds, the more
preferred ones are phenylglycidyl ether type epoxy

compounds, glycidyl ester type epoxy compounds,
alicyclic epoxy compounds and epoxidized fatty
monoester are preferred. Among them, phenylglycidyl
ether type epoxy compounds and glycidyl ester type
5 epoxy compounds with phenylglycidyl ether,
butylphenylglycidyl ether and alkylglycidyl esters
being the most preferred.

These epoxy compounds may be incorporated in
the refrigerating machine oil composition of the
10 invention in any desired blending ratio. However, it
is generally preferable to incorporate therein these
epoxy compounds in the ratio of from 0.1 to 5.0 mass %,
more preferably from 0.2 to 2.0 mass %, based on the
total amount of the refrigerating machine oil
15 composition (based on the total amount of the base oil
and the whole additives). It is of course possible to
employ at least two kinds of these epoxy compounds
jointly.

When the epoxy compounds are added to the
20 refrigerating machine oil composition, they can capture
moisture contained in the refrigerating machine oil
composition and in the refrigerant. When a hygroscopic
HFC refrigerant is used in a refrigerating system and a
synthetic oil containing oxygen which is compatible
25 with the HFC refrigerant is used as a refrigerating
machine oil, in order to decrease the water content in

the refrigerating system the epoxy compounds have been used as essential additives.

However, according to this invention there is used as a refrigerant a hydrocarbon having a lower
5 hygroscopicity than that of the HFC refrigerant so that the water content in the refrigerating system is sufficiently small, therefore the epoxy compounds are not essential additives. On the other hand, when the phosphorus compounds and the epoxy compounds are used
10 jointly in the oil composition, the deteriorated compounds produced by the deterioration of the phosphorus compounds in the refrigerating system are likely to react with the epoxy compounds to produce sludge, therefore it is preferable not to add the epoxy
15 compounds in order to prevent the generation of sludge.

It is also possible, if required, to use singly or jointly suitable conventional additives in the refrigerating machine oil composition for the purpose of improving the properties of the oil
20 composition of this invention. The suitable additives include, anti-oxidants of a phenol type such as di-tert-butyl-p-cresol and bisphenol A or of an amine type such as phenyl- α -naphthyl amine and N,N-di(2-naphthyl)-p-phenylenediamine; anti-wear additives such as zinc
25 dithiophosphate; extreme pressure agents such as chlorinated paraffin and sulfur compounds; an oiliness improvers such as a fatty acid; antifoaming agents such

as silicone-type ones; metal inactivators such as benzotriazole; viscosity index improvers; pour point depressants; and detergent-dispersants.

5 These additives can generally be added in the ratio of 10 mass % and less, preferably 5 mass % and less, based on the total amount of the refrigerating machine oil composition (based on the total amount of the base oil and the whole additives).

10 The hydrocarbon refrigerants used in the refrigerating machine together with the refrigerating machine oil composition (a lubricating oil for the refrigerating machine) of this invention, include specifically, alkane, cycloalkane, alkene and a mixture of them, each having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, preferably 1 to 5 carbon atoms, more preferably 2 to 4 carbon atoms. More specifically, the hydrocarbon refrigerants include methane, ethylene, ethane, propylene, propane, cyclopropane, butane, isobutane, cyclobutane, methylcyclopropane and a mixture of at least two kinds of them. Among them, propane, butane, isobutane or a mixture of them is preferable.

25 The refrigerants used in a refrigerating machine together with the refrigerating machine oil composition of this invention, include any kinds of refrigerants as long as they comprise a hydrocarbon, and they may further comprise a hydrofluorocarbon. The hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) refrigerants include

hydrofluorocarbon having 1 to 3 carbon atoms,
preferably 1 to 2 carbon atoms.

The HFC refrigerants include difluoromethane
(HFC-32), trifluoromethane (HFC-23), 1,1,2,2-
5 tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134), 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane
(HFC-134a), 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a), 1,1-
difluoroethane (HFC-152a) and a mixture of at least two
kinds thereof.

These refrigerants are properly selected in
10 accordance with use and performance thereof, and
preferable HFC refrigerants useful in this invention
are HFC-32 alone; HFC-23 alone; HFC-134a alone; HFC-125
alone; a mixture of HFC-134a/HFC-32 in a ratio of 60-
80 mass %/40-20 mass %; a mixture of HFC-32/HFC-125 in
15 a ratio of 40-70 mass %/60-30 mass %; a mixture of HFC-
125/HFC-143a in a ratio of 40-60 mass %/60-40 mass %; a
mixture of HFC-134a/HFC-32/HFC-125 in a ratio of 60
mass %/30 mass %/10 mass %; a mixture of HFC-134a/HFC-
32/HFC-125 in a ratio of 40-70 mass %/15-35 mass %/5-40
20 mass % and a mixture of HFC-125/HFC-134a/HFC-143a in a
ratio of 35-55 mass %/1-15 mass %/40-60 mass %.

More specifically, the HFC refrigerant
mixtures include a mixture of HFC-134a/HFC-32 in a
ratio of 70 mass %/30 mass %; a mixture of HFC-32/HFC-
25 125 in a ratio of 60 mass %/40 mass %; a mixture of
HFC-32/HFC-125 in a ratio of 50 mass %/50 mass %
(R410A; trade name: Genetron AZ-20, a product of

Allied-Signal Inc.); a mixture of HFC-32/HFC-125 in a ratio of 45 mass %/55 mass % (R410B; trade name: SUVA AC9100, a product of E. I. Dupont de Nemours and Company); a mixture of HFC-125/HFC-143a in a ratio of 50 mass %/50 mass % (R507C; trade name: Genetron AZ-50, a product of Allied-Signal Inc.); a mixture of HFC-32/HFC-125/HFC-125/HFC-134a in a ratio of 30 mass %/10 mass %/60 mass %; a mixture of HFC-32/HFC-125/HFC-134a in a ratio of 23 mass %/25 mass %/52 mass % (R407C; trade name: SUVA AC9000, a product of E. I. Dupont de Nemours and Company); a mixture of HFC-32/HFC-125/HFC-134a in the ratio of 25 mass %/15 mass %/60 mass % (R407E) and a mixture of HFC-125/HFC-134a/HFC-143a in a ratio of 44 mass %/4 mass %/52 mass % (R404A; trade name: SUVA HP-62, a product of E. I. Dupont de Nemours and Company).

When the HFC refrigerant is incorporated in the hydrocarbon refrigerant, the HFC refrigerant can be incorporated in any desirable mixing ratio. However, when a flame-retardant refrigerant is required, usually the HFC/hydrocarbon refrigerant can be one in the ratio of 50 to 97 mass %/50 to 3 mass %, preferably 70 to 95 mass %/30 to 5 mass %, most preferably 80 to 90 mass %/20 to 10 mass %. In view of flame retardancy and thermodynamic characteristics, the most preferable HFC/hydrocarbon refrigerant can be HFC-32/propane,

butane and/or isobutane in the ratio of 80 to 90 mass %
/20 to 10 mass %.

The refrigerating machine oil composition according to this invention is generally present in a
5 refrigerating machine in the form of a fluid composition in which the refrigerating machine oil composition is mixed with the refrigerant containing the hydrocarbon as mentioned above. The mixing ratio of the refrigerating machine oil composition to the
10 refrigerant in this fluid composition may be optionally determined, but is generally a ratio of 1 to 500 parts by weight, of the refrigerating machine oil composition, preferably 2 to 400 parts by weight, of the refrigerating machine oil composition per 100 parts
15 by weight of the refrigerant.

Since the refrigerating machine oil composition according to this invention is excellent in electric properties and low in hygroscopicity, it is particularly suited for use in an air conditioner or a
20 refrigerator provided with a sealed compressor of a reciprocating type or rotary type. This refrigerating machine oil composition is also suited for use in an air conditioner or dehumidifier for vehicles, a freezer, a refrigerating chamber, an automatic vending
25 machine, a show-case or a cooling system for a chemical plant. This refrigerating machine oil composition is also applicable to a compressor of a centrifugal type.

Examples 1 to 66 and Comparative Examples 1 to 15

This invention will be further explained with reference to the following Examples and Comparative Examples. However, it should be noted that these
5 examples are not intended to restrict in any manner the scope of this invention.

The base oils used in these Examples and Comparative Examples are shown in Table 1.

Using the base oils (refrigerating machine
10 oils) shown in Table 1, the refrigerating machine oil compositions of the present invention and comparative ones were prepared, and the oil compositions thus obtained were each subjected to the following tests.

(Compatibility Tests)

15 In conformity with JIS K 2211 4.12, the tests were conducted by incorporating 2.5 g of each of the sample oils (refrigerating machine oils) into 22.5 g of a refrigerant, both of which are shown in Tables 2 to 7 (oil content: 10 %), to see if the refrigerant and the
20 sample oil would dissolve in each other, or if they would be separated from each other or turned into a white-turbid liquid, thereby to measure the lower limit value (two-phase separation temperature) where the refrigerant and the sample oil start to be insoluble in
25 each other. These results are also shown in Tables 2 to 7.

(Evaluation Tests for lubricity)

With the abrasion tester in an atmosphere of a refrigerant shown in Fig. 1, the fluid compositions for the refrigerating machine which are shown in Tables 8 to 13 were subjected to a friction test under the conditions of test temperature of 110 °C, test period of one hour and test load of 0.96 kN, wherein the cast iron discs and tool steel vanes were used, to measure the wear width of the center of each of three vanes after the end of the test, averaging these values of wear width. These results are also shown in Tables 8 to 13.

In Fig. 1, the numeral 1 represents a pressure vessel; 2, a rotating shaft; 3, a fixed shaft (load); 4, atmosphere of a refrigerating machine oil compositions and a refrigerant; 5, test pieces; 6, a heater; 7, a vacuum line. Fig. 2 is a magnified view of the test pieces and the number 8 shows vanes, 9 shows a disc and 10 shows 4R. Fig. 3 is a magnified view of a vane and the term "4R" indicates that the opposite side of the dented side is a curved surface which has a radius of 4 mm.

T a b l e 1

Refrigerating machine oil		Kinematic viscosity (mm ² /s)		Molecular Wt. distribution (mass %)			
		40°C	100°C	<200	200—300	301—350	>350
A	Naphthenic mineral oil	32.5	4.71	-----			
B	Poly α -olefin	15.0	3.91	Number-average Mol. Wt. 420			
C	Alkylbenzene (branched chain type)	8.3	2.10	5	93	2	0
D	Alkylbenzene (branched chain type)	12.7	2.62	0	83	15	2
E	Alkylbenzene (branched chain type)	29.0	4.30	2	49	24	25
F	Alkylbenzene (branched chain type)	35.2	4.52	2	38	35	25
G	Alkylbenzene (straight chain type)	15.4	3.18	0	61	30	9
H	Alkylbenzene (straight chain type)	25.6	4.33	1	45	43	11
I	Tetraester (pentaerythritol/2-ethylhexanoic acid)	45.1	6.28	-----			
J	Polypropylene glycol monobutyl ether	32.5	6.71	Number-average Mol. Wt. 690			
K	A + Tricresyl phosphate	32.0	4.69	-----			
L	C + Tricresyl phosphate	8.3	2.10	-----			
M	E + Tricresyl phosphate	28.5	4.28	-----			

(NOTES)

B: 1-decene oligomer

C, D, E, F: These oils were each produced by distilling a mixture of monoalkylbenzenes and dialkylbenzenes which had been prepared from, as raw materials, benzene and branched-chain olefins consisting of propylene dimers to octamers and having 6 to 24 carbon atoms, by reacting them in the presence of hydrofluoric acid as an alkylating catalyst.

G, H: These oils were produced by distilling a mixture of monoalkylbenzenes and dialkylbenzenes which had been prepared from, as raw materials, benzene and products obtained by transforming n-paraffin having 9 to 18 carbon atoms separated from a kerosene fraction into an olefin with a catalyst, by reacting them in the presence of a hydrofluoric acid catalyst.

K, L, M: The contents of tricresyl phosphate in these oils are all 1 mass % based on the total amount of the refrigerating machine oils.

Table 2

	Refrigerating machine oil	Refrigerant (mass %)	Two-phase separation temp. (°C)
Example			
1	A	propane=100	<30
2	B	propane=100	<30
3	C	propane=100	<30
4	D	propane=100	<30
5	E	propane=100	<30
6	F	propane=100	<30
7	G	propane=100	<30
8	H	propane=100	<30
9	K	propane=100	<30
10	L	propane=100	<30
11	M	propane=100	<30
Comp. Ex.			
1	I	propane=100	<30
2	J	propane=100	<30

Note: blending ratio of a refrigerating machine oil to a refrigerant: a refrigerating machine oil 10 mass % /a refrigerant 90 mass %.

T a b l e 3

	Refrigerating machine oil	Refrigerant (mass %)	Two-phase separation temp. (°C)
Example			
12	A	n-butane=100	<30
13	B	n-butane=100	<30
14	C	n-butane=100	<30
15	D	n-butane=100	<30
16	E	n-butane=100	<30
17	F	n-butane=100	<30
18	G	n-butane=100	<30
19	H	n-butane=100	<30
20	K	n-butane=100	<30
21	L	n-butane=100	<30
22	M	n-butane=100	<30
Comp. Ex.			
3	I	n-butane=100	<30
4	J	n-butane=100	<30

Note: blending ratio of a refrigerating machine oil to a refrigerant: a refrigerating machine oil 10 mass % /a refrigerant 90 mass %.

T a b l e 4

	Refrigerating machine oil	Refrigerant (mass %)	Two-phase separation temp. (°C)
Example			
23	A	i-butane=100	<30
24	B	i-butane=100	<30
25	C	i-butane=100	<30
26	D	i-butane=100	<30
27	E	i-butane=100	<30
28	F	i-butane=100	<30
29	G	i-butane=100	<30
30	H	i-butane=100	<30
31	K	i-butane=100	<30
32	L	i-butane=100	<30
33	M	i-butane=100	<30
Comp. Ex.			
5	I	i-butane=100	<30
6	J	i-butane=100	<30

Note: blending ratio of a refrigerating machine oil to a refrigerant: a refrigerating machine oil 10 mass % /a refrigerant 90 mass %.

T a b l e 5

	Refrigerating machine oil	Refrigerant (mass %)	Two-phase separation temp. (°C)
Example			
34	A	HFC-32/propane=80/20	<30
35	B	HFC-32/propane=80/20	<30
36	C	HFC-32/propane=80/20	<30
37	D	HFC-32/propane=80/20	<30
38	E	HFC-32/propane=80/20	<30
39	F	HFC-32/propane=80/20	<30
40	G	HFC-32/propane=80/20	<30
41	H	HFC-32/propane=80/20	<30
42	K	HFC-32/propane=80/20	<30
43	L	HFC-32/propane=80/20	<30
44	M	HFC-32/propane=80/20	<30
Comp. Ex.			
7	I	HFC-32/propane=80/20	<30
8	J	HFC-32/propane=80/20	<30

Note: blending ratio of a refrigerating machine oil to a refrigerant: a refrigerating machine oil 10 mass % /a refrigerant 90 mass %.

Table 6

	Refrigerating machine oil	Refrigerant (mass %)	Two-phase separation temp. (°C)
Example			
45	A	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	< 30
46	B	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	< 30
47	C	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	< 30
48	D	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	< 30
49	E	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	< 30
50	F	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	< 30
51	G	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	< 30
52	H	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	< 30
53	K	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	< 30
54	L	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	< 30
55	M	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	< 30
Comp. Ex.			
9	I	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	< 30
10	J	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	< 30

Note: blending ratio of a refrigerating machine oil to a refrigerant: a refrigerating machine oil 10 mass % /a refrigerant 90 mass %.

Table 7

	Refrigerating machine oil	Refrigerant (mass %)	Two-phase separation temp. (°C)
Example			
56	A	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	<30
57	B	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	<30
58	C	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	<30
59	D	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	<30
60	E	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	<30
61	F	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	<30
62	G	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	<30
63	H	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	<30
64	K	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	<30
65	L	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	<30
66	M	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	<30
Comp. Ex.			
11	I	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	<30
12	J	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	<30
13	A	HFC-32	>60
14	B	HFC-32	>60
15	E	HFC-32	>60

Note: blending ratio of a refrigerating machine oil to a
refrigerant: a refrigerating machine oil 10 mass %
/a refrigerant 90 mass %.

Table 8

	Refrigerating machine oil	Refrigerant (mass %)	Wear width μm
Example			
1	A	propane=100	160
2	B	propane=100	150
3	C	propane=100	170
4	D	propane=100	150
5	E	propane=100	160
6	F	propane=100	140
7	G	propane=100	150
8	H	propane=100	150
9	K	propane=100	80
10	L	propane=100	90
11	M	propane=100	80
Comp. Ex.			
1	I	propane=100	460
2	J	propane=100	440

Note: blending ratio of a refrigerating machine oil to a refrigerant: a refrigerating machine oil 70 mass % /a refrigerant 30 mass %.

Table 9

	Refrigerating machine oil	Refrigerant (mass %)	Wear width μm
Example			
12	A	n-butane=100	150
13	B	n-butane=100	160
14	C	n-butane=100	150
15	D	n-butane=100	160
16	E	n-butane=100	150
17	F	n-butane=100	170
18	G	n-butane=100	150
19	H	n-butane=100	160
20	K	n-butane=100	70
21	L	n-butane=100	90
22	M	n-butane=100	80
Comp. Ex.			
3	I	n-butane=100	440
4	J	n-butane=100	430

Note: blending ratio of a refrigerating machine oil to a refrigerant: a refrigerating machine oil 70 mass % /a refrigerant 30 mass %.

Table 10

	Refrigerating machine oil	Refrigerant (mass %)	Wear width μm
Example			
23	A	i-butane=100	160
24	B	i-butane=100	170
25	C	i-butane=100	170
26	D	i-butane=100	150
27	E	i-butane=100	160
28	F	i-butane=100	160
29	G	i-butane=100	170
30	H	i-butane=100	150
31	K	i-butane=100	90
32	L	i-butane=100	100
33	M	i-butane=100	80
Comp. Ex.			
5	I	i-butane=100	460
6	J	i-butane=100	450

Note: blending ratio of a refrigerating machine oil to a
refrigerant: a refrigerating machine oil 70 mass %
/a refrigerant 30 mass %.

Table 11

	Refrigerating machine oil	Refrigerant (mass %)	Wear width μm
Example			
34	A	HFC-32/propane=80/20	140
35	B	HFC-32/propane=80/20	120
36	C	HFC-32/propane=80/20	120
37	D	HFC-32/propane=80/20	130
38	E	HFC-32/propane=80/20	120
39	F	HFC-32/propane=80/20	140
40	G	HFC-32/propane=80/20	130
41	H	HFC-32/propane=80/20	150
42	K	HFC-32/propane=80/20	100
43	L	HFC-32/propane=80/20	90
44	M	HFC-32/propane=80/20	90
Comp. Ex.			
7	I	HFC-32/propane=80/20	400
8	J	HFC-32/propane=80/20	380

Note: blending ratio of a refrigerating machine oil to a refrigerant: a refrigerating machine oil 70 mass % /a refrigerant 30 mass %.

T a b l e 1 2

	Refrigerating machine oil	Refrigerant (mass %)	Wear width μm
Example			
45	A	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	120
46	B	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	130
47	C	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	130
48	D	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	120
49	E	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	140
50	F	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	130
51	G	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	120
52	H	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	120
53	K	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	80
54	L	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	90
55	M	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	100
Comp. Ex.			
9	I	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	410
10	J	HFC-32/n-butane=80/20	420

Note: blending ratio of a refrigerating machine oil to a refrigerant: a refrigerating machine oil 70 mass % /a refrigerant 30 mass %.

Table 13

	Refrigerating machine oil	Refrigerant (mass %)	Wear width μm
Example			
56	A	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	130
57	B	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	150
58	C	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	120
59	D	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	120
60	E	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	140
61	F	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	150
62	G	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	140
63	H	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	130
64	K	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	110
65	L	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	90
66	M	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	100
Comp. Ex.			
11	I	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	350
12	J	HFC-32/isobutane=80/20	390
13	A	HFC-32	120
14	B	HFC-32	150
15	E	HFC-32	130

Note: blending ratio of a refrigerating machine oil to a refrigerant: a refrigerating machine oil 70 mass % /a refrigerant 30 mass %.

Industrial Applicability

As mentioned above, the refrigerating machine oil composition of this invention has better compatibility with a refrigerant containing a hydrocarbon than that with an HFC refrigerant, and the fluid composition for a refrigerating machine of this invention comprising the afore-mentioned refrigerant which contains the hydrocarbon and the afore-mentioned refrigerating machine oil composition has an excellent lubricity compared with a fluid composition which does not contain a hydrocarbon oil.

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CLAIMS

1. A refrigerating machine oil composition
for use with a refrigerant containing a hydrocarbon,
5 which comprises a hydrocarbon oil as a base oil.

2. The refrigerating machine oil composition
according to claim 1, wherein said hydrocarbon oil is a
mineral oil.

3. The refrigerating machine oil composition
10 according to claim 1, wherein said hydrocarbon oil is
an olefin polymer.

4. The refrigerating machine oil composition
according to claim 1, wherein said hydrocarbon oil is a
naphthalene compound.

5. The refrigerating machine oil composition
15 according to claim 1, wherein said hydrocarbon oil is
an alkylbenzene oil.

6. The refrigerating machine oil composition
according to claim 1, wherein said composition further
20 comprises a synthetic oil containing oxygen.

7. The refrigerating machine oil composition
according to claim 1, wherein said composition further
comprises a phosphorus compound.

8. A fluid composition for use in a
25 refrigerating machine, which comprises:

(I) a refrigerant containing a hydrocarbon; and



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(II) a hydrocarbon refrigerating machine oil composition.

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