

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to a friction modifier comprising a chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate and a lubricating oil composition containing the same, and more specifically to a friction modifier comprising a specific chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate having excellent friction reducing ability and a lubricating oil composition containing the same.

Description of the Prior Art

It is the fundamental theme of lubrication to reduce friction and wear which occur at sliding surfaces of moving parts in machineries, devices, equipments and the like. Technical developments have conventionally been continued for the reduction of friction. Especially from the need for resource and energy saving, measures for the achievement of low friction and low wear by improvements in the quality of lubricating oils have also been investigated from a variety of viewpoints in recent years in the field of lubricating oils. From such efforts, it has become increasingly clear that, for the production of a lubricating oil excellent in friction characteristics, incorporation of additives in base stocks for lubricating oils to provide the base stocks with desired friction characteristics is an indispensable approach.

Accordingly a number of friction modifiers have been proposed to date, resulting in the use of fatty acids and their metal salts, alcohols, esters, amines and the like - all of which are of the oiliness improver type - and phosphate esters, phosphite esters, zinc dithio-phosphate and the like - all of which are of the extreme pressure agent type - in automatic transmission fluids,

wet brake oils, sliding surface oils, plastic working oils and the like and also in the use of phosphate esters, phosphite esters, acidic phosphite ester amine salts, molybdenum dithiophosphate, molybdenum dithiocarbamate and the like - all of which are of the extreme pressure agent type - in engine oils, gear oils, cutting oils and the like. Meanwhile, an automatic transmission fluid was disclosed, which had been obtained by adding magnesium sulfonate used as a metallic detergent, especially over-based magnesium sulfonate having a base number of 300 mg-KOH/g or greater in a base stock in order to improve its friction characteristics (see JP Kokai 62-84190). Further, it has also been proposed to use calcium salicylate as a friction coefficient modifiers for automatic transmission fluids (see JP Kokai 5-163496).

No matter whether these friction modifiers are of the organic type or of the metallic type, their friction reducing effects however cannot be considered to be sufficient in practice depending on the use conditions. All of them are still insufficient in stable friction reducing effects as typified by magnesium sulfonate, calcium salicylate and the like the effects of which vary significantly depending on the kind, use conditions and the like of a lubricating oil. Therefore they are merely adjuvants for friction modifiers such as phosphate esters and molybdenum dithiocarbamate. If a metal salicylate having high friction reducing ability even when used by itself is realized, it is believed to find utility in a wider range of fields. There is accordingly an outstanding intense desire for the development of such a metal salicylate.

In view of the technical developments on friction reducing technology and the circumstances of development of friction modifiers as described above, the present invention has as objects thereof the provision of a novel metal salicylate having friction reducing ability and also the provision of a lubricating oil composition containing the metal salicylate.

Present Information

As it has been discovered that a metal salicylate, which contains an alkyl group having a specific chain portion determinable by a carbon nuclear magnetic resonance measurement (which may hereinafter be referred to as "¹³C-NMR measurement" as needed), has excellent friction reducing ability. It has also been found that the metal salicylate is useful as a friction modifier and its addition to a base stock for lubricating oil makes it possible to furnish a lubricating oil composition having improved friction characteristics and utility in many fields. Based on these findings, the present invention has now been completed.

Namely, the present invention relates in a first aspect thereof to a friction modifier comprising a chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate substituted by at least one chain hydrocarbon group, characterized in that the chain hydrocarbon group has an alkyl chain linearity of 20% or higher as determined by a ¹³C-NMR measurement.

The present invention also relates in a second aspect thereof to a lubricating oil composition characterized in that the lubricating oil composition comprises:

a lubricating base stock; and

1 ppm to 10,000 ppm, based on the whole weight of the lubricating oil composition, of a chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate

substituted by at least one chain hydrocarbon group having an alkyl chain linearity of 20% or higher as determined by a ^{13}C -NMR measurement.

The present invention will hereinafter be described in detail.

The chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate, which is an effective component of the friction modifier according to the present invention, is formed basically of a salicylic acid (hydroxyaromatic carboxylic acid) group component, which has at least one chain hydrocarbon group bonded thereto, and a metal component, and for example, can be represented by the following formula (I):



It may consist of one type of the compound or may be a mixture of two or more compounds having different hydrocarbon groups.

In the above formula (I), R is an aromatic group component having at least one chain-hydrocarbon-group bonded thereto. M is a metal component of monovalence or a higher valence, and x stands for a number corresponding to the atomic valence of the metal component M. In the formula, the hydroxyl group can be in a form substituted by the same metal component as the metal component M or a different metal component. The following formula (II) exemplifies compounds in each of which the metal component M is a monovalent metal component.



In the above formula (II), R is an aromatic group component with at least one chain hydrocarbon group bonded thereto. The above-described compounds can each be subjected further to sulfurizing treatment or over-basing treatment, and may include compounds formed by the respective treatments.

As the chain hydrocarbon group in the chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate according to the present invention, those capable of meeting the following requirements are suitable.

As such, the following requirements can be mentioned:

(i) an alkyl group having an average carbon number of 12 or more per salicylic acid group; and

(ii) said alkyl group having [a] an alkyl chain linearity of 20% or higher,

both being as determined by ^{13}C -NMR measurement.

Describing the above requirement (i), it is important for the exhibition of friction reducing effects that the chain hydrocarbon group of the chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate according to the present invention is an alkyl group having an average carbon number of 12 or more per salicylic acid group. In particular, an alkyl group having an average carbon number of from 12 to 40 is preferred. An average carbon number smaller than 12 involves a potential problem that friction reducing effects may not be fully obtained. As the metal salicylate, one containing at least one alkyl group having 12 to 30 carbon atoms is preferred.

The term "average carbon number per salicylic acid group" as used herein indicates an average carbon number of alkyl groups as calculated by a ^{13}C -NMR measurement by supposing that an aromatic carbon bonded to a carboxyl group is 1.

Specific examples of the above-described alkyl group can include dodecyl, tridecyl, tetradecyl, pentadecyl, hexadecyl, heptadecyl, octadecyl, nonadecyl, eicosyl, tetracosyl, pentacosyl, hexacosyl, heptacosyl, octacosyl, nonacosyl, triacontyl, pentatriacontyl, and octatriacontyl.

One of the principal features of the present invention resides in that the above alkyl group has a specific linearity as determined by a ^{13}C -NMR measurement as indicated above under the requirement (ii), and is a requirement indispensable for the chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate.

Namely, the chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate according to the present invention is has an alkyl chain linearity of 20% or higher, preferably 30% or higher as determined by ^{13}C -NMR measurement.

Here, the term "alkyl chain linearity" is based on a unique concept established by the present inventors as a result of repetition of numerous experiments, and means the ratio of the number of carbon atoms in a linear portion located 5 or more atoms apart from an end of the alkyl group or 4 or more atoms apart from a branched site of the alkyl group to the total number of carbon atoms in the alkyl group. Accordingly, the alkyl chain linearity varies depending on the substituting site of the aromatic group to the alkyl group or the site of branching

of the alkyl group. Specifically, the alkyl chain linearity is determined specifically by the following formula from a ^{13}C -NMR measurement.

Alkyl chain linearity (%) =

$$\frac{\text{Integral intensity over a chemical shift range of from 29 ppm to 31 ppm}}{\text{Sum of all integral intensity over a chemical shift range of from 5 ppm to 60 ppm}} \times 100$$

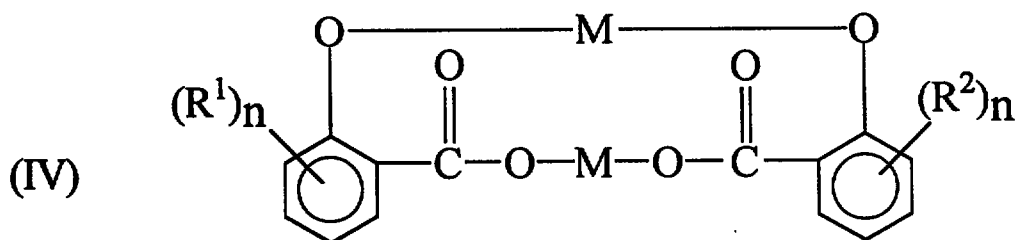
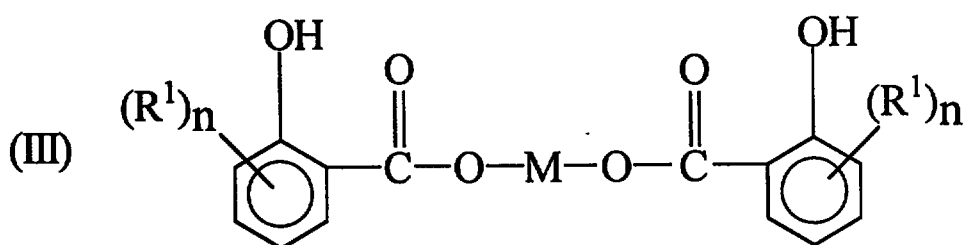
Incidentally, the ^{13}C -NMR measurement was conducted by converting the metal salicylate into its corresponding salicylic acid.

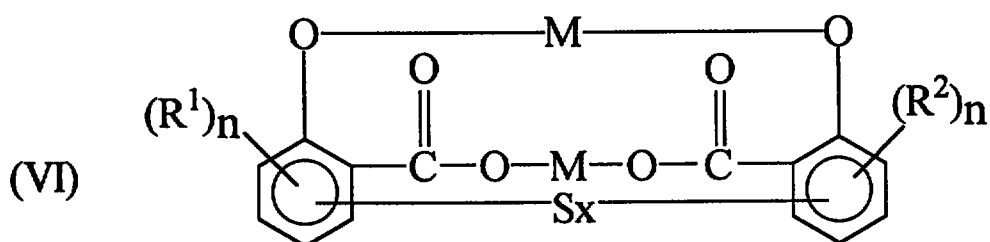
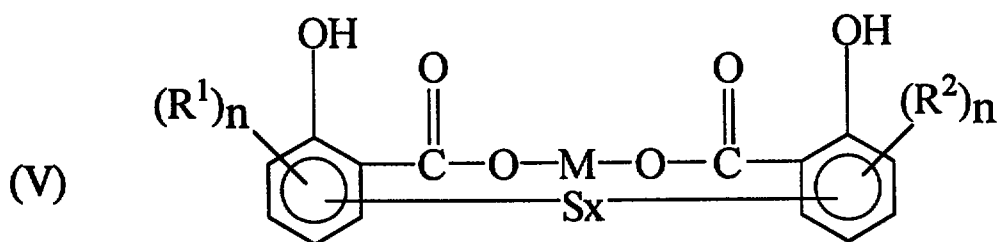
The present inventors recognized the existence of a correlation between the alkyl chain linearity of the chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate and its friction reducing effects, and have ascertained that the metal salicylate exhibits better friction reducing effects as the linearity becomes higher and also that a linearity lower than 20% cannot exhibit the effects fully although a linearity of 20% or higher, especially of 30% or higher shows particularly marked effects.

In the present invention, a chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate excellent in friction reducing effects can still be obtained provided that its alkyl chain linearity as determined by a ^{13}C -NMR measurement is 20% or higher, even when the metal salicylate contains two or more alkyl groups per salicylic acid group or is a mixture of two or more different compounds (metal salicylates). In particular, a metal salicylate, chain hydrocarbon groups each of which are a linear alkyl group having 12 or more carbon atoms, is preferred from the viewpoint that it can substantially improve friction reducing effects.

The metal component M shown in the above-described formula (I) or the like of the chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate according to the present invention can be an alkali metal or an alkaline earth metal. Further, a metal of an atomic number in a range of from 12 to 56 is also suited. Specific examples can include sodium, potassium, lithium, calcium, magnesium and barium. In addition, aluminum, zinc, tin, chromium, copper, cobalt and the like are also effective. Particularly preferred metal components are alkaline earth metals such as calcium, magnesium and barium.

Typical illustrative compounds of the chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate according to the present invention can be represented by the following formulas (III) to (VI):





In each of the above formulas (III) to (VI), R^1 and R^2 are alkyl groups which may be the same or different, the average carbon number of the total carbon number of R^1 and the total carbon number of R^2 , said average total carbon number being equivalent to the number of carbon atoms per salicylic acid group, may preferably be from 12 to 40, and the alkyl chain linearity as determined by a ^{13}C -NMR measurement is 20% or higher. Specific examples of the alkyl group can include dodecyl, tridecyl, tetradecyl, heptadecyl, hexadecyl, octadecyl, nonadecyl, eicosyl, tetracosyl, pentacosyl, hexacosyl, heptacosyl, octacosyl, nonacosyl, and triacontyl. In the formulas (III) to (VI), M is appropriately an alkaline earth metal, although it can be other divalent metals described above. Further, n indicates the number of alkyl groups substituted on the aromatic group and is an integer of from 1 to 4, preferably an integer of 1 to 2. In the respective formulas, they can be the same or different. In the above formulas (V) and (VI), x is an integer of from 1 to 5.

The chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate according to the present invention can be a basic salt or over-based salt in addition to a neutral salt. Its salt type can be chosen as desired depending on its application.

The chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate according to the present invention can be prepared by various processes. For example, a basic metal compound is added to and reacted with an mixture of alkylsalicylic acids to form a metal salt. At the same time, liberated water is removed. Further, the basic metal compound is added to the reaction mixture, followed by the removal of liberated water. The metal salicylate can be prepared by repeating these procedures. Further, a sulfurized metal alkylsalicylate can be prepared, for example, by using the process disclosed in JP kokoku 5-80518. An over-based salt can be one prepared by a conventional process, and can be prepared, for example, by dispersing $M(OH)_2$ or MCO_3 (M: alkaline earth metal or the like) in a colloidal form in a salicylate salt. Namely, over-basing can be conducted by adding an acidic substance such as carbon dioxide to a salicylate salt. For example, a process disclosed in European Patent Publication 351052A may be used.

In addition, an alkylsalicylate metal salt mixture with an alkyl chain linearity controlled within the above-described specific range can also be obtained by mixing various metal alkylsalicylates.

As has been described above, the present invention can provide a friction modifier, especially a friction modifier for lubricating oils, which is composed of chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate described above. This friction modifier can be used by dissolving the metal salicylate in a

hydrocarbon or another solvent or as a component of an additive package in combination with other additives.

A description will next be made about the lubricating oil composition according to the present invention.

No particular limitation is imposed on the lubricating base stock insofar as it is generally employed as a base stock. The base stock can be any one of mineral base stocks, synthetic base stocks and vegetable base stocks, or can be a blended base stock of two or more of these base stocks.

As a mineral base stock, it is possible to use, for example, a mineral oil obtained by the treatment of a lubricating oil fraction, which is in turn available by vacuum distillation of an atmosphere distillation residue of paraffin-base, neutral or naphthene-base crude oil, through a refining step such as solvent refining, hydrocracking, hydro-refining, catalytic dewaxing, solvent dewaxing or clay treatment; a mineral oil obtained by subjecting a vacuum distillation residue to solvent deasphalting and then treating the resulting deasphalted oil through the above-described refining step; a mineral oil obtained by isomerizing wax components; or a blended oil thereof. In the above solvent refining, an aromatic extraction solvent such as phenol, furfural or N-methylpyrrolidone can be used, whereas as a solvent for the solvent dewaxing, liquefied propane, MEK/toluene, MEK/MIBK, or the like can be used. Among the above-described mineral base stocks, hydro-refined oil is preferred from the standpoint of oxidation stability and the like, and one containing, for example, 2 wt% or less of aromatic hydrocarbons and 90 wt% or more of saturated hydrocarbons can be used.

Examples of synthetic base stocks, on the other hand, can include poly(α -olefin) oligomers; polybutene; alkylbenzenes; polyol esters such as trimethylolpropane esters and pentaerythritol esters; polyoxyalkylene glycols; polyoxyalkylene glycol esters; polyoxyalkylene glycol ethers; dibasic acid esters; phosphate esters; and silicone oils. These base stocks can be used either singly or in combination.

Further, usable examples of vegetable base stocks can include castor oil, rape seed oil, palm oil, coconut oil, olive oil and sunflower oil.

As a lubricating base stock such as that described above, it is possible to use a blended base stock obtained by suitably blending plural base stocks so that the blended base stock has a viscosity and other properties desired for the intended application of the lubricating oil composition. For example, it is preferred to control the kinematic viscosity at 100°C in a range of from 2 mm²/s to 30 mm²/s, especially from 3 mm²/s to 10 mm²/s for a lubricating oil for internal combustion engines, the kinematic viscosity at 100°C in a range of from 2 mm²/s to 30 mm²/s, especially from 3 mm²/s to 15 mm²/s for an automatic transmission fluid, and the kinematic viscosity at 40°C in a range of from 10 mm²/s to 1,000 mm²/s, especially from 20 mm²/s to 500 mm²/s.

The chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate for use in the lubricating oil composition according to the present invention can bring about marked friction reducing effects by its addition to the lubricating base stock in a proportion of from 0.01 to 10 wt%, preferably from 0.05 to 5 wt% based on the whole weight of the lubricating oil composition or in a proportion of from 1 ppm to 10,000 ppm, preferably from 50 ppm to 5,000 ppm in terms of

the metal, although the proportion varies depending on the application field of the lubricating oil.

To the lubricating oil composition according to the present invention, it is possible to add selected ones of viscosity index improvers, ashless dispersants, oxidation inhibitors, extreme pressure agents, wear inhibitors, metal deactivators, pour-point depressants, rust inhibitors, other friction modifiers and other additives as needed.

Illustrative usable examples of the viscosity index improvers can include polymethacrylates, polyisobutylenes, ethylene-propylene copolymers, and hydrogenated styrene-butadiene copolymers. These viscosity index improvers are used generally in a proportion of from 3 wt% to 35 wt%.

Illustrative of the ashless dispersants can be polybutenylsuccinimides, polybutenylsuccinamides, benzylamines, and succinate esters. They can be used generally in a proportion of from 0.05 wt% to 7 wt%.

Illustrative examples of the oxidation inhibitors can include amine-type oxidation inhibitors such as alkylated diphenylamines, phenyl- α -naphthylamine and alkylated phenyl- α -naphthylamines; phenolic oxidation inhibitors such as 2,6-di-*t*-butylphenol and 4,4'-methylene-bis(2,6-di-*t*-butylphenol); and zinc dithiophosphate. They can be used generally in a proportion of from 0.05 wt% to 5 wt%.

Illustrative of the extreme pressure agents can be dibenzyl sulfide and dibutyl disulfide. They can be used generally in a proportion of from 0.05 wt% to 3 wt%.

Illustrative examples of the metal deactivators can include benzo-triazole, benzotriazole derivatives, and thiadiazole. They can be used generally in a proportion of from 0.01 wt% to 3 wt%.

Illustrative of the pour-point depressants can be ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers, chlorinated paraffin-naphthalene condensation products, chlorinated paraffin-phenol condensation products, polymethacrylates, and polyalkylstyrenes. They can be used generally in a proportion of from 0.1 wt% to 10 wt%.

Illustrative of the wear inhibitors can be phosphate esters, zinc thiophosphate, and sulfur compounds. They can be used generally in a proportion of from 0.01 wt% to 5 wt%.

As preferred embodiments of the present invention, it is possible to provide:

(i) a friction modifier for lubricating oils, which comprises chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate substituted by at least one chain hydrocarbon group, wherein the chain hydrocarbon group is an alkyl group having an average carbon number of from 12 to 40 per salicylic acid group and an alkyl chain linearity of 20% or higher as determined by a ^{13}C -NMR measurement.

(ii) a friction modifier for lubricating oils, which comprises chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate substituted by at least one chain hydrocarbon group, wherein the chain hydrocarbon group is an alkyl group

having an average carbon number of from 12 to 40 per salicylic acid group and an alkyl chain linearity of 25% or higher as determined by a ^{13}C -NMR measurement.

(iii) A lubricating oil composition comprising:

a lubricating base stock; and

chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate, wherein the chain hydrocarbon group is an alkyl group having an average carbon number of from 12 to 40 per salicylic acid group and a chain linearity of 20% or higher as determined by a ^{13}C -NMR measurement, and said metal salicylate having been added in a proportion of from 1 ppm to 10,000 ppm in terms of the metal thereof based on the whole weight of the lubricating oil composition.

(iv) A lubricating oil composition comprising:

a lubricating base stock composed of a hydro-refined oil containing 2 wt% or less of aromatic hydrocarbons and 90 wt% or more of saturated hydrocarbons; and

chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate, wherein the chain hydrocarbon group is an alkyl group having an average carbon number of from 12 to 40 per salicylic acid group as determined by a ^{13}C -NMR measurement and an alkyl chain linearity of 20% or higher as determined by the ^{13}C -NMR measurement, and said metal salicylate having been added in a proportion of from 1 ppm to 10,000 ppm in terms of the metal thereof based on the whole weight of the lubricating oil composition.

(v) A lubricating oil composition comprising:

a lubricating base stock; and

chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate, wherein the chain hydrocarbon group is an alkyl group having an average carbon number of from 15 to 25 per salicylic acid group as determined by a ^{13}C -NMR measurement and an alkyl chain linearity of 25% or higher as determined by the ^{13}C -NMR measurement, and said metal salicylate having been added in a proportion of from 50 ppm to 5,000 ppm in terms of the metal thereof based on the whole weight of the lubricating oil composition.

(vi) A lubricating oil composition comprising:

a lubricating base stock; and

chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate, wherein the chain hydrocarbon group is an alkyl group having an average carbon number of from 12 to 40 per salicylic acid group and an alkyl chain linearity of 20% or higher as determined by the ^{13}C -NMR measurement, said metal salicylate having been added in a proportion of from 30 ppm to 10,000 ppm in terms of the metal thereof based on the whole weight of the lubricating oil composition, and at least one of 5 wt% to 30 wt% of a viscosity index improver, 0.1 wt% to 5 wt% of an ashless dispersant, 0.1 wt% to 3 wt% of an oxidation inhibitor, 0.05 wt% to 4 wt% of a wear inhibitor and 0.05 wt% to 2.5 wt% of a metal deactivator can be added.

As has been described above, the friction modifier according to the present invention, which comprises a chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate, can be used not only in lubricating oils but also in fuel oils without limitations. It can be used in lubricating oils such as hydraulic working oils, wet brake oils, sliding surface oils, plastic working oils and cutting oils in addition to automatic transmission fluids, lubricating oils for internal combustion engines, and gear oils. It can also be used in lubricating oils in any other fields insofar as the friction reducing effects of the chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate can be exhibited.

Examples

The present invention will next be described specifically by Examples and Comparative Examples. It is however to be noted that the Examples and the like are to primarily demonstrate the friction reducing effects of chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylates according to the present invention and that the present invention shall not be limited by the Examples and the like.

The alkyl chain linearities of the metal salicylates employed in the following Examples and the like and, as performance evaluation of lubricating oil compositions, friction coefficients were measured by the following methods.

(i) Measuring method of alkyl chain linearity:

Each metal alkylsalicylate was converted into its corresponding alkyl-salicylic acid, and under the following measuring conditions, its ^{13}C -NMR

spectrum was measured. Further, its alkyl chain linearity was calculated in accordance with the below-described formula.

Measuring conditions

Used instrument	EX400 (manufactured by JEOL Ltd.)
Observed nucleus	^{13}C
Observing frequency	100.50 MHz
Measuring mode	Inverse gated ^1H decoupling
Internal standard	TMS (= 0 ppm)
Relaxation reagent	$\text{Cr}(\text{acac})_3$
Solvent	CDCl_3
Quantity of sample	300 mg
Temperature	30°C

Alkyl chain linearity (%) =

$$\frac{\text{Integral intensity over the chemical shift range of from 29 ppm to 31 ppm}}{\text{Sum of all integral intensity over the chemical shift range of from 5 ppm to 60 ppm}} \times 100$$

(ii) Performance evaluation

Friction coefficient measuring method

Concerning each lubricating oil composition added with its corresponding metal alkylsalicylate in a predetermined proportion, its friction coefficient was measured under the following conditions by using "LFW-1" as a testing machine.

Friction materials:	Steel/steel
Load:	200 lb
Oil temperature:	80°C
Revolution speed:	600 rpm
Measuring period:	30 minutes

Example 1

Provided was Calcium Alkylsalicylate 1 (total base number: 60 mg-KOH/g), which had an average alkyl carbon number of 20 per salicylic acid group and an alkyl chain linearity of 46.2%. A lubricating oil composition was formulated by adding the salicylate to a refined mineral oil "100SN" (4.2 mm²/s at 100°C) in a proportion of 250 ppm in terms of calcium based on the whole weight of the lubricating oil composition. The friction coefficient of the resultant lubricating oil composition was measured by the above-described method. It was found to be 0.09.

Example 2

A lubricating oil composition was formulated by using the same base stock as in Example 1 except that the proportion of Calcium Alkylsalicylate 1 was increased from 250 ppm to 500 ppm in terms of calcium. When subjected to a performance evaluation, its friction coefficient was found to be 0.08.

Example 3

Provided was Calcium Alkylsalicylate 2 (total base number: 280 mg-KOH/g), which had an average alkyl carbon number of 21 per salicylic

acid group and an alkyl chain linearity of 28.5%. A lubricating oil composition was formulated by adding the salicylate to a lubricating base stock, which was the same as that employed in Example 1, in a proportion of 1,200 ppm in terms of calcium based on the whole weight of the lubricating oil composition. The resultant lubricating oil composition was subjected to the above-described performance evaluation. Its friction coefficient was found to be 0.10.

Example 4

A lubricating oil composition was formulated in exactly the same manner as in Example 3 except that the proportion of Calcium Alkylsalicylate 2 was increased from 1,200 ppm to 1,800 ppm in terms of calcium. The resultant lubricating oil composition was subjected to a performance evaluation. Its friction coefficient was found to be 0.10.

Comparative Example 1

The lubricating base stock alone was subjected to a performance evaluation. Its friction coefficient was found to be 0.14.

Comparative Example 2

Provided was Calcium Alkylsulfonate 3 (total base number: 270 mg-KOH/g), which had an average alkyl carbon number of 20 per salicylic acid group and an alkyl chain linearity of 16.4%. A lubricating oil composition was formulated by adding the salicylate to a lubricating base stock, which was the same as that employed in Example 1, in a proportion of 1,800 ppm in terms of calcium based on the whole weight of the lubricating oil composition. As a result of a performance evaluation, its friction coefficient was found to be 0.12.

The kinds and properties of the calcium alkylsalicylates used in the Examples and the like are shown in Table 1, and the results of the performance evaluations of the lubricating oil compositions added with the respective calcium alkylsalicylates are presented in Table 2.

TABLE 1

Kind	Average Alkyl Carbon Number Per Salicylic Acid Group	Alkyl Chain Linearity	Total Base Number
Calcium alkylsalicylate 1	20	46.2%	60 mg-KOH/g
Calcium alkylsalicylate 2	21	28.5%	280 mg-KOH/g
Calcium alkylsalicylate 3	20	16.4%	270 mg-KOH/g

TABLE 2

	Example				Comparative Example	
	1	2	3	4	1	2
Base stock	Refined mineral oil, 100SN					
<u>Proportion of additive (Ca concentration, ppm)</u>						
Calcium alkylsalicylate 1	250	500	-	-	-	-
Calcium alkylsalicylate 2	-	-	1200	1800	-	-
Calcium alkylsalicylate 3	-	-	-	-	-	1800
<u>Performance evaluation</u>						
Friction coefficient	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.12

From the above Examples and Comparative Examples, it has been ascertained that a frictional coefficient can be lowered where the alkyl chain linearity in a metal alkylsalicylate is 20% or higher (Examples 1 and 2) but a smaller alkyl chain linearity cannot bring about any low frictional coefficient even if the proportion of the metal alkylsalicylate is increased (Comparative Example 2). From these results, it has become evident that the alkyl chain linearity of a chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal alkylsalicylate is an important principal factor governing friction characteristics.

Thus it is seen that a chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate containing as the chain hydrocarbon group at least one chain hydrocarbon group having an alkyl chain linearity of 20% or higher has high friction reducing effects, is useful as a friction modifier for lubricating oils, and can improve their friction characteristics.



CLAIMS:

1. A friction modifier comprising chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate substituted by at least one chain hydrocarbon group, characterized in that said chain hydrocarbon group has an alkyl chain linearity of 20% or higher as determined by a carbon nuclear magnetic resonance measurement (^{13}C -NMR measurement).

2. The friction modifier according to claim 1, wherein said chain hydrocarbon group is an alkyl group.

3. The friction modifier according to claim 2 wherein the chain hydrocarbon group is one or more alkyl group each of which has 12-40 carbon atoms on average per salicylic acid group as measured by ^{13}C -NMR measurement.

4. The friction modifier of claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein the chain hydrocarbon group has an alkyl chain linearity of 30% or higher as determined by ^{13}C -NMR measurement.

5. A lubricating oil composition characterized in that said lubricating oil composition comprises:

a lubricating base stock; and

1 ppm to 10,000 ppm, based on the whole weight of said lubricating oil composition, of chain-hydrocarbon-group-substituted metal salicylate substituted by at least one chain hydrocarbon group having an alkyl

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chain linearity of 20% or higher as determined by a carbon nuclear magnetic resonance measurement (^{13}C -NMR measurement).

6. The lubricating oil composition of claim 5 wherein the chain hydrocarbon group is an alkyl group.

7. The lubricating oil composition of claim 6 wherein the chain hydrocarbon group is one or more alkyl group each of which has 12-40 carbon atoms on average per salicylic acid group as measured by ^{13}C -NMR measurement.

8. The lubricating oil composition of claim 5, 6 or 7 wherein the chain hydrocarbon group has an alkyl chain linearity of 30% or higher as determined by ^{13}C -NMR measurement.

9. The lubricating oil composition of claim 5, 6 or 7 further containing at least one additive selected from the group consisting of viscosity index improvers, ashless dispersants, oxidation inhibitors, extreme pressure agents, wear inhibitors, metal deactivators, pour point depressants, rust inhibitors, other friction modifiers.