

Grease Manufacturing Process

LINUS PROJECTS LIMITED (NIGERIA) is an ISO9001:2015 certified Multinational organization established in the year 2014.



The manufacturing of grease consists of blending a base oil—like mineral oil, synthetic oil, or vegetable oil—with a thickener such as metallic soap and performance-enhancing additives in large industrial kettles or reactors. The method can vary based on the type of grease being created, whether it is soap-based or non-soap. When heated and mixed, these ingredients undergo a chemical reaction called saponification. The final product is a soap-like material suspended in oil, which gives grease its distinctive semi-liquid consistency.

How is industrial Grease Manufactured?

1. **Base Oil Storage** - Raw Materials (Base Oil, Fatty Acids, Alkali, Additives)
2. **Kettle / Reactor** (Saponification - Formation of Soap Thickener)
3. **Dehydration / Cooking** - Water Removal (Heating to remove moisture)
4. **Shearing and Cooling** Section
5. **Additive Mixing Tank** - Additive Addition (Antioxidants, EP, Corrosion inhibitors)
6. **Homogenization / Milling** (Smooth Texture)
7. **Filtration Unit** (Remove Impurities, stabilize product)
8. **Grease Storage Tanks**
9. **Laboratory Testing** (Drop Point Test, Oxidation Stability Test, Four-Ball Wear Test)
10. **Filling & Packing** (Cartridges / Drums)

Stages of Grease Manufacturing Batch Process Explained

Raw Material Acquisition & Storage in Tanks:

- **Base Oil:** Generally made from mineral oil, synthetic oil, or sometimes vegetable oil.
- **Thickener:** Comprises metallic soap (lithium, calcium, aluminum, sodium), polyurea, or non-soap materials (clay, silica).
- **Additives:** Feature anti-oxidants, rust inhibitors, EP (extreme pressure) agents, anti-wear substances, and corrosion inhibitors.

Grease Kettle / Reactor:

The reactor (kettle) is filled with base oil and heated. After that, the thickener components are added and mixed well.

Three categories of grease kettles (reactors):

- Pressure kettle (reactor)
- non-pressure kettle (reactor)
- Bottom conical kettle (reactor)

Dehydration / Cooking:

The combination is heated to a significant temperature, often between 160°C and 200°C, with continuous stirring to commence a chemical reaction referred to as saponification. At this point, water, a byproduct of the reaction, is typically removed through evaporation.

Shearing and Cooling Section:

The heated mixture is meticulously and progressively cooled. The remaining base oil and additives are added in this phase. Proper control of the cooling is vital, as it facilitates the crystallization of soap fibers, forming a stable, gel-like network that provides the grease with its semi-solid consistency and structure.

Additive Mixing Tank:

Performance additives are mixed in after the cooling process. When the grease cools to a specific temperature (for example, 80-100°C), various performance-enhancing additives, such as anti-wear agents, corrosion inhibitors, antioxidants, anti-rust agents, and extreme pressure agents, are incorporated to achieve the desired final properties. These additives improve oxidation stability, load-carrying performance, and corrosion resistance.

Homogenization / Milling:

The Grease Milling and Deaerating System is a crucial component in the grease production process. This system is utilized in grease manufacturing to refine, homogenize, and improve the quality of lubricants by removing trapped air bubbles, ensuring uniform consistency, and enhancing overall quality and stability, while complying with stringent hygiene standards to maintain product purity.

Filtration Unit:

The Grease Filtration Unit is essential for ensuring that the final product is thoroughly filtered to remove any solid contaminants, impurities, undissolved particles, soap fibers, dust, or unreacted solids. It provides a smooth texture, reduces the need for rework or rejection, and guarantees consistent quality.

Grease Storage Tanks:

Grease Storage Tanks are specifically designed vessels that safely hold finished grease products or intermediate grease materials before they are packaged or undergo further processing. Grease has a semi-solid form and can differ greatly in viscosity. These tanks maintain grease at a stable temperature and consistent texture. They act as buffer tanks linking production and packaging operations.

Laboratory Testing:

Various forms of grease are manufactured, each with its own set of properties, qualities, and uses. Quality testing of grease in a laboratory setting ensures that it meets the performance, consistency, stability, and protection standards necessary for its intended applications.

Types of Gease Testing:

- Drop Point Test
- Oxidation Stability Test
- Four-Ball Wear Test
- Water Resistance & Washout Test
- Corrosion & Rust Tests
- Load Carrying & Wear Properties
- Cone Penetration Test

Filling & Packing (Cartridges / Drums)

The produced grease undergoes testing for consistency and performance before being packaged for distribution. It is filled into various containers, including cartridges, jars, pouches, drums, or smaller containers. Grease Filling Machines can be either Semi-Automatic, ideal for small-scale operations, or Fully Automatic, designed for high-volume production.

We have launched training to our clients who have partnered with us in the production of various types of Grease. Our clients have successfully designed and introduced a wide array of Grease under their brand name, realizing significant profits. Our primary strength is rooted in our strong technological foundation, established infrastructure, dedicated teamwork aimed at delivering High Caliber Products, and a relentless drive for excellence.

LINUS PROJECTS LIMITED (NIGERIA) serves as a turnkey project management entity with a focus on plant and machinery for Lube Oil Blending and Grease production. We export Lubricant Oil Blending Plant and Grease Manufacturing Plant globally, reaching markets in West Africa, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Zambia, Lesotho, Burundi, Ghana, Uganda, Angola, Zimbabwe, Kinshasa, Botswana, Namibia, Ethiopia, South Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.



OUR CLIENTS





LINUS PROJECTS (INDIA)

Address: Plot No. N 86/3, Bohonoli Village, Opp CEAT Tyres,
Anand Nagar Additional MIDC, Ambernath. Maharashtra 421506.



+91 - 9867080329 / 9867080330



ceo@linusprojects.com sales@linusprojects.com



<https://www.linusprojects.com>

LINUS PROJECTS LIMITED (NIGERIA)

Address: KM 15, Phase II Plaza, Jakande 1st Gate, Lekki Epe Express Way,
Beside FCMB Bank, Jakande Lekki Lagos State, Nigeria



+234 8023925278



samuel.daniel@linusprojects.com



<https://www.linusprojects.com.ng>