



Excelfluid EVO ULTRA

(Formerly Excelfluid EVO 201)

Low foam, water-mix metalworking fluid; free from Chlorine, DCHA and Formaldehyde

Product code: S129

Product Description:

Excelfluid EVO ULTRA is the latest in soluble cutting fluid technology for modern multi-metal production, offering unrivalled performance in all types of arduous manufacturing applications. Performance additives provide outstanding surface finish and tool life on all types of Aluminium, yellow metals and both Ferrous and non-Ferrous materials. The unique formulation prevents scum and soap formation associated with more reactive materials, and gives outstanding tramp oil rejection properties, encouraging excellent cleanliness of the machine tool.

Excelfluid EVO ULTRA's unique emulsifier system does not rely on traditional foam control additives, allowing for excellent performance in water conditions from 0 ppm – 750 ppm hardness.

Features & Benefits:

- Excellent machining characteristics
- No chlorine or formaldehyde releasing biocides
- Secondary amine free
- NP Ethoxylates free

- Hard and soft water stable
- Ultra-low foaming tendency
- Multi-metal compatible
- Outstanding levels of boundary lubrication

Typical Test Data:

Appearance	Amber liquid
Emulsion Type	Semi Translucent
Foaming Tendency	
5% emulsion in 50ppm water	Nil foam after 5 seconds
Specific Gravity at 20°C	1.000 typical
pH @ 5%	9.6 typical
Refractometer Correction Factor	1.1
IP 287 Corrosion Break Point, % Volume:	2.0
IP 125 Corrosion at 2%	0/0-0
Reichert Lubricity Characteristics at 10% dilution	
Noise Reduction (metres)	11
Load Bearing Capacity (Kg/mm ²)	2.1
Oil Content %	32





Materials & Performance:

Material types	Performance Rating
Titanium	***
Aluminium	***
Aero aluminium alloys	***
High alloy/stainless steel	***
Copper/brass	***
Ferrous Materials	***

Applications	Dilution
Tapping	8 – 10 %
Milling	5 – 7 %
Turning	5 – 7 %
Reaming	8 – 10 %
Sawing	5 – 7 %
Drilling	7 – 10 %
Grinding	4 – 6%

The above is given for guidance only.

Product management:

The working concentration should be carefully controlled and monitored daily as higher and lower working concentrations have health and safety implications. Machines should be cleaned out regularly. Fluid and particulate contaminants should be kept to a minimum. This is important especially in terms of bacterial control and is in line with the latest advice from government and professional sources.