



G96 Products Co.
85-5th Ave Bldg #6
Paterson, NJ 07544
Cage Code: 1CTL0
DUNS: 787697366
973-684-4050 ph
973-684-3848 f
info@g96.com

Synthetic CLP Gun Oil

National Stock Numbers for G96 Synthetic CLP Gun Oil - MIL-PRF-63460E and NATO S-758

Please note that the NSN's listed are classified as "Small and Large Caliber Weapons and Weapons Systems Lubricant." They are NOT "General Purpose Lubricant"

9150-01-102-1473	0.5 oz plastic bottle (G96 #1070)
9150-01-079-6124	4 fl. oz. plastic bottle (G96 #1053)
9150-01-054-6453	1 pt. plastic bottle w/sprayer (G96 #1071)
9150-01-327-9631	1 liter plastic bottle w/sprayer (G96 #1072)
9150-01-053-6688	1 gal. plastic bottle (G96 #1053G)

Please be advised that existing NSN's are the same for the MIL-PRF-63460D specification and the MIL-PRF-63460E specification.

Please note that lubricants that qualified under 63460D, or earlier, are no longer valid and DO NOT meet the criteria of the new 63460E specification. Military organizations should be especially cautious and take note when purchasing these lubricants. This will assure that they do not use lubricants that are no longer approved.

What is the Military Performance Specification for Lubricant, Cleaner, and Preservative for Weapons and Weapons Systems?

The new specification is known as MIL-PRF-63460E or NATO S-758. The weapons lubricant is commonly known as CLP.

Please be advised that existing NSN's are the same for the MIL-PRF-63460D specification and the MIL-PRF-63460E specification.

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Are there other Military Specifications for CLP?

CLP (MIL-PRF-63460E) may be used in lieu of MIL-PRF-372 (RBC), MIL-PRF-3150 (PL-M), MIL-PRF-14107 (LAW) and MIL-L-46000 (LSA) where authorized by the appropriate weapons manual or lubrication order.

What is the intended use for CLP?

Intended use: CLP covered by this specification is a highly penetrating, mobile liquid and is intended for field application to satisfy the complete need of cleaning, lubricating, and short term preservation of military weapons. CLP facilitates the effective removal of firing residues, gums and other contaminants from weapon components while providing lubrication and short term preservation for reliable weapons operation. Short term preservation is defined as Preservation period of time not to exceed 30 days. **Please note that although MIL-PRF-63460E states that CLP is approved for short term preservation, G96's Synthetic CLP Gun Oil is rated for use longer than 30 days. Although it is difficult to say how long due to unlimited storage possibilities, we recommend that not only the firearm be stored in a locked and safe position, but that it be stored in an area where it is cool and low humidity.**

Ventilation requirements: Due to the solvent systems often employed in CLP type formulations, field users should avoid using CLP in conditions of limited ventilation, that is, closed rooms, sealed vehicles, etc. **Please note that although MIL-PRF-63460E states the above ventilation requirements, G96's Synthetic CLP Gun oil contains NO solvents. Therefore, normal ambient ventilation is satisfactory.**

Preservative application limitation: Caution should be exercised when using CLP where ventilation of the treated surface, prior to sealing, is not practicable. CLP should not be used for preservation for long-term storage without consulting the qualifying activity. **Please note that although MIL-PRF-63460E states that CLP is approved for short term preservation, G96's Synthetic CLP Gun Oil is rated for use longer than 30 days. Although it is difficult to say how long due to unlimited storage possibilities, we recommend that not only the firearm be stored in a locked and safe position, but that it be stored in an area where it is cool and low humidity.**



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What is the Qualified Product Listing for G96 Synthetic CLP Gun Oil?

The Qualified Product Listing is QPL-63460 or sometimes known as QPD-63460

Where is the Qualified Product Database?

The Qualified Product Database (QPD) can be found by going to the ASSIST Database. Click on "Quick Search" and then under "Document ID" type in "63460". Click on "QPL-63460-32 NOT 1". Then under "Revision History" click on "View QPD data". Then under Gov't Designation, click on "CLP". You will see G96 Products Co. listed.

Live Fire Tests conducted by the U.S. Army (ARDEC) on M249's - PASSED

Please note that these tests were performed by ARDEC and NOT an Independent Laboratory as ARDEC is the only agency that can certify and perform a LIVE FIRE test for the MIL-PRF-63460E specification.

Test weapons: The test weapon shall be the MACHINE GUN, 5.56 MM: M249. New weapons (guns that have been fired less than 5000 rounds), or guns with a used receiver with an all new operating group shall be used.

Firing residue removal: CLP shall provide cleaning capability to remove a minimum average of 80 % of the residue generated from the ignition of WC 844 propellant.

Weapon performance: CLP shall provide cleaning, lubricating and preservative characteristics to support operating requirements of the MACHINE GUN: 5.56MM, M249, when exposed to the following conditions:

Weapons Firing Salt-Spray Test

Operating Requirements - Salt Spray: Salt-spray environments. CLP applied to an M249 that is then exposed to a salt-spray environment for 96 hours shall prevent any Class II or III stoppages, shall allow not more than two Class I stoppages in 200 rounds, and shall sustain a rate of fire of at least 650 rpm.

Salt-spray environment test: Only one machine gun shall be used for salt-spray testing and its' performance alone shall determine if the requirement is met.

Footnotes: Please note that much of the above information, especially that of regarding CLP, comes directly from the MIL-PRF-63460E with Amendment-2 specification



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Inspection and preparation: The test weapons shall be disassembled, cleaned and lubricated with a normal application (see TABLE VI, Note 2) of the candidate product. With the bolt closed and the safety set in the "safe" position, the machine gun shall be placed in a salt spray cabinet and exposed to 5 % salt-spray in accordance with the Salt Fog Test Procedure of TOP 3-2-045, except that salt-spray and dry cycles shall be 48 hours each instead of 24 hours.

Weapons Firing: After the last salt-fog/dry cycle is complete, the weapon shall be moved to the firing position and loaded with an un-conditioned 100-round belt of ammunition. An initial burst of approximately 10 rounds shall be fired to validate the firing rate. The remainder of the 100-round belt shall be fired in 5-7 round bursts to check for stoppages. The second un-conditioned 100-round belt of ammunition shall be fired in the same manner, without further conditioning of the weapon.

Salt-spray environment failure criteria: Any Class II or III stoppage, more than two Class I stoppages in 200 rounds, or a reduction in the rate of fire below 650 rpm, shall be cause for rejection of the lubricant.

Weapons Firing Dust Test:

Operating Requirements - Dust Test: Dust environments. CLP applied to an M249 that is then exposed to very fine blowing dust for 50 minutes shall prevent any Class II or III stoppages, shall allow not more than five Class I stoppages in 500 rounds, and shall sustain a rate of fire of at least 650 rpm.

Dust Test: Three M249s shall be used for each candidate lubricant for dust testing and the average performance of the two weapons with the least number of stoppages shall be used to determine if the requirement is met. This test shall be conducted in accordance with provisions for static test procedure for dust exposure of TOP 3-2-045, except as noted.

Inspection and preparation: The test weapons shall be disassembled, cleaned and lubricated with a generous application (see TABLE VI, Note 4) of the candidate product. The weapons (with bolts and ejector ports closed, and barrel dust caps installed, or muzzles taped) shall be exposed to blowing dust. Dusting shall be as specified in TOP 3-2-045, except that the dusting cycle time shall be 10 minutes.



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Weapons Firing: After the dusting cycle, the weapon shall be moved to the firing position, loaded with an un-conditioned 100-round belt and fired. An initial burst of approximately 10 rounds shall be fired to validate the firing rate. The remainder of the 100-round belt shall be fired in 5 to 7-round bursts to check for stoppages. This conditioning and firing sequence shall be repeated four times for a total of 500 rounds fired from each weapon.

Dust test failure criteria: Any Class II or III stoppage, more than five Class I stoppages in 500 rounds, or a reduction in the rate of fire below 650 rpm, shall be cause for rejection of the lubricant.

Weapons Firing Cold Temperature Tests:

Operating Requirements - Cold temperature: CLP applied to an M249 that is then exposed to severe cold for 18 hours shall prevent any Class II or III stoppages, shall allow not more than two Class I stoppages in 200 rounds, and shall sustain a rate of fire of at least 650 rounds per minute (rpm).

Cold Temperature Test: Three M249s shall be used for each candidate lubricant for cold temperature testing and the average performance of the three shall be used to determine if the requirement is met.

Inspection and preparation: The test weapons shall be disassembled, cleaned and lubricated with a light application (see TABLE VI, Note 3) of the candidate lubricant. With the bolt closed and the safety set in the "safe" position, the machine gun shall be conditioned at -51 ± 2 °C (-60 ± 4 °F) for 16 ± 1 hours.

Weapons Firing: Weapons firing shall be conducted within the cold temperature chamber immediately after the conditioning cycle is complete. The weapon shall be loaded with an un-conditioned (ambient temperature) 100-round belt of ammunition, and an initial burst of approximately 10-rounds shall be fired to validate the firing rate. The remainder of the belt shall be fired in 5 to 7-round bursts to check for stoppages. Repeat the cycle, except condition the weapon for only 2 hours \pm 15 minutes at the same temperature. Fire the second, un-conditioned 100-round belt in the same manner employed in the first cold temperature firing cycle.



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Cold temperature failure criteria: Any Class II or III weapon stoppage, more than two Class I stoppages in 200 rounds, or a reduction in the rate of fire below 650 rpm, shall be cause for rejection of the lubricant.

Ammunition used during testing: Belts of ammunition shall be loaded as "combat mix", (4 ball (M855) and 1 tracer (M856)). The ammunition required for each of the three tests shall remain outside the individual environmental chambers, and shall not be conditioned.

Definitions of stoppages:

Class I weapon stoppage: A failure that is immediately clearable (within 10 seconds or less) by the operator following prescribed immediate action procedures.

Class II weapon stoppage: A failure that is clearable by the operator (requiring more than 10 seconds but not more than 10 minutes) using only the equipment and tools issued with the weapon.

Class III weapon stoppage: A failure of a severe nature. The failure; (1) is operator correctable but requires more than 10 minutes, (2) operator cannot correct and requires assistance(no time limit), (3) requires higher level of maintenance, or authorized operator correction cannot be accomplished because of unavailability of necessary tools, equipment or parts.

TABLE VI. Weapons firing test summary.

Weapons Firing Test Summary				
Firing test	Application	Test condition	Rounds	Failure criteria (Note 1)
Inspection	Normal (note 2)	Ambient temp	200	<700-850 rds/min
Cold temp (2 Cycles)	Light (note 3)	-51 ± 2 °C (-60 ± 4 °F)	200	<650 rds/min, or >2 Class I stops/200 rds
Dust (5 Cycles)	Generous (note 4)	After dusting Ambient temp	500	<650 rds/min, or >5 Class I stops/500 rds
Salt-spray	Normal	After exposure Ambient temp	200	<650 rds/min, or >2 Class I stops/200 rds

Footnotes: Please note that much of the above information, especially that of regarding CLP, comes directly from the MIL-PRF-63460E with Amendment-2 specification



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Note 1 Any Class II or III weapon stoppage during any test is cause for failure of the test.

Note 2 Normal application - as described in the operator's manual TM 9-1005-201-10.

Note 3 Light application - apply a thin film of lube barely visible to the eye.

Note 4 Generous application - apply lube heavy enough so that it can be spread with a finger.

Laboratory (Environmental) Tests conducted by the U.S. Army (ARDEC) - PASSED

Please note that these tests were performed by ARDEC and NOT an Independent Laboratory

Flash Point, min 65C (149F)

Pour Point, max -59C (-74F)

Viscosity, Kinematic (w/solvent) at +40C (104F), min (Value 14 cst)

Viscosity, Kinematic (w/solvent evaporated) at -40C (-40F), max (Value 5,000 cst)

Wear Preventative Characteristics, avg. Scar Diameter, max 0.8mm

Falex Load Carrying Capacity, Jaw load, min. 500 lbs.

Firing Residue Removal

Metal Corrosion Protection

Humidity Resistance (after 900 hours of exposure)

Salt-Spray Resistance (after 100 hours of exposure)

Corrosion Protection from Propellant Reaction Products (Note: This was deleted from MIL-PRF-63460E specification, but G96 Synthetic CLP Gun Oil was successful in passing this section of test)

Interference with Chemical Agent Detector Paper

Toxicity