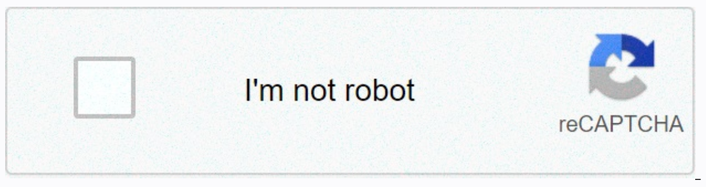

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Fiend oil gun oil cannon

TU 38.1011315-90 This oil has been supplied by us to the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation since 2005. Gun oil R'e description is all weather-free all-purpose weapon lubricant for cleaning, lubricating and preserving metal surfaces. High-quality raw materials and the balanced structure of this weapons oil are the basis of its effectiveness and unique characteristics: it does not freeze to -60 degrees Celsius, which allows for the unriscriptive reliable operation of the weapons mechanism. It is not in the reaction to pollution, does not form a reprieve. Does not destroy wood parts, plastic, rubber and varnish lids. It gets into the smallest defects and keeps the surfaces smooth. Removes the residues of gunpowder, dissolves resin and substandard oils. Cleans and protects the mechanisms, returns the initial purity in the trench and surface. Provides long-term protection against rust in adverse weather conditions. The enveloping tossed most thin film, reliably protects against the harmful effects of moisture for a long time. It is used for lubrication and preservation of all types of small arms: smooth-footed and pneumatic, in particular for the following weapons: W-47, W-74, AP, Kalashnikov assault rifles of modern versions of the P-101, Z-102, AK - 103 and Z-104 calibers 5.56 and 7.62 mm sniper rifles. Specifications of the Index namedNorm Kinesham viscosity, mm2/z (cSt): at 50 degrees, at least 6.0 at minus 50 degrees, less than 1500 filling point, KK, max. -60 Corrosive effect on metals Supports water content No mass content of mechanical impurities, % maximum. 0.05 Gun oil R ' is ash-free, as contains in its composition special, unique polymers from the aviation industry VINIPOL, in exchange Lee, K, Ca and other metal-containing thickeners, used in the production of lubricant series Tsiatim, Litol, Shrus, etc. Weapon oil RJ without a tovere test is tested for protection from corrosive attack on metals. It is produced on the basis of the admission of the Interagency Commission on the admission to the production and use of fuel, oils, lubricants and special liquids, which is the basis for the legal production of lubricants. Labeling, packaging We are ready to offer you weapons oil RJ in 216.5 liters in bulk and in packages 1 (one) and 20 liters, equipped with a polymer lid Berikap. Gun Oil's safety requirements do not pose a risk to the product and the degree of impact on the body in accordance with GOST 12.1.007-76 and relates to the lowest 4th grade. The maximum allowable concentration of hydrocarbon vapors in the air of the work zone is 300 mg/m3. Weapon oil RJ is a combustible product with a flash temperature of at least 30 Celsius and a self-ignition temperature of 220 degrees Celsius. Celsius. and a self-ignition point of 220 degrees Celsius. The original FIENDOIL™ was formulated as weapons oil. When we created the new FIENDOIL™, we knew that if it was optimized as a lubricant cannon and cannon cleaning oil, it would perform in a tight tolerance. Which, it turns out, makes it a great household lubricant, too. When it comes to greasing chains - bike chain oil, motorcycle chain lubricant, even garage door maintenance - you just can't do better than FIENDOIL™. You get a smooth job and a clean, long-lasting performance. Go to the content of FIENDOIL™ has always meant quality. We brought it back because we couldn't find a quality lubricant like this today. It is cleaned, protected and smeared like nothing else. We have spent a lot of time developing new ™ with today's requirements. After all, the gear we love doesn't get cheaper. That's why the new FIENDOIL™ is the best bike lubricant, the best chain oil, the best household oil and the total lubricant to have on hand. And when it comes to firearms, no gun cleaning kit is complete without new ™. The new FIENDOIL™ designed to be a wide range of lubricants that operates within the strict tolerance of firearms, and therefore most of everything else that should function smoothly and reliably. The new FIENDOIL™ uses proven and new chemical conditions that combine cleanliness, corrosion protection, extreme pressure wear and low temperature resistance even in difficult working and hunting conditions. (Supports performance up to 65 below zero.) It is designed not to attract dust and does not use solid lubricants such as Teflon™ or graphite, which can stain and/or accumulate in precise mechanisms. The new FIENDOIL™ is also designed for high-temperature situations and meets various ASTM and military specifications for waterproofing, corrosion protection and metal staining. Using FIENDOIL™ says something. It says you require quality, performance and durability. CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS The current application is a continuation in the us patent application part of Ser. No 14/197,024 filed on March 4, 2014, and entitled GUN OIL COMPOSITION, which is now included in the current reference in full. THE BACKGROUND OF INVENTION 1. The field of invention This invention refers to the composition of weapons oil for use in modern firearms. 2. Background information and appropriate art for outdoor and shooting enthusiasts, proper care and maintenance of outdoor equipment is a priority to ensure the proper function and durability of the equipment use. In particular, special attention is paid to the proper cleaning and maintenance of firearms for active-use enthusiasts and shooting. Most traditional firearms are used in outdoor environments where rain, snow, dirt, dust, dirt, humidity and other factors can cause rust or otherwise interfere with the proper operation of firearms. Traditionally, firearms users are advised and the oil of a firearm after each use. Traditional weapons oils are designed to clean, lubricate and protect metal components of firearms from rust. Traditional weapons oils are configured primarily as a barrier to prevent metal parts from being exposed to oxygen and environmental oxidizers such as moisture. By providing a barrier between metal and environmental elements such as air, humidity, water and/or dirt, traditional weapons oil protects the barrel of a firearm and other metal components of a firearm from the elements. In short, traditional weapons oils are primarily designed to protect against rust and corrosion. However, traditional weapons oil can also provide other benefits for firearms, including providing at least some lubricant (grease) for moving parts. However, traditional oil cannons are largely designed to prevent rust and corrosion, while providing only lubricant as a casual advantage, in some conditions. New developments in modern firearms have created new needs and needs for maintenance, cleaning and repair. While traditional weapons oil is the preferred oil of consumers, it is primarily designed to prevent rust and corrosion from moisture and elements. In other words, weapons oils are not adapted to the extreme operating conditions that are often experienced with modern firearms. Modern firearms have a more complex design than their traditional counterparts. Advances in AR and AK technologies are related to gas moving parts. For example, AR (ArmaLite, Inc.) uses direct gas or long/short-stroke piston surgery. Gas moving parts rely on bike-riding exhaust from firing ammunition to proper firearm operation. As a result, the foul from burning gunpowder in ammunition cycles back through the firearm, rather than just being dropped from the end of the barrel, as in a traditional firearm. As a result, there are far more carbon exhaust cycles through moving parts of such modern firearms than in traditional firearms, which rely on manual manipulation for the cycle of firearms. This leads to a much faster and more significant accumulation of carbon in modern firearms than in traditional firearms. Modern firearms are also designed for more round ones. For example, a user can regularly fire hundreds or even thousands of rounds in one workout or during a days, while traditional firearms were designed for much less frequent and less widespread use (e.g. 10, 20 or a few dozen rounds). As a result of more round and additional moving parts, the amount of friction and heat can be noticeable and significantly higher in modern firearms than in traditional firearms. More friction and heat combined with carbon storage results in carbon pollution and baking directly on firearms components. It is not uncommon for shooters to spend considerable time and energy removing built-up carbon, which is caked and baked on pistons, control weapons, or other internal components of modern firearms. Various tools and methods have been developed to remove baked carbon from the parts of the pistol. Many of these tools are designed to manually scrape and weaken carbon or other build-up. Some strong solvents are also used to combat the cleaning and removal of carbon build up or other contaminants. However, many such solvents are far from pH neutral and can actually damage the metal parts and exterior finish of the gun. Similarly, scraping can lead to scratches on the surface of the metal. In many cases, after firing several hundred or several thousand rounds, the process of removing carbon build-up and cleaning metal firearms is not only laborious, but can damage firearms and distract from the accuracy, integrity, functionality and cost of firearms, as well as the implementation of outdoor and shooting activities for those who purify and maintain firearms. Accordingly, there are a number of shortcomings in the known compositions of weapons oil and its use alone and in combination with other firearms care products, tools and methods that can be addressed. BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION The implementation of this invention solves one or more of the above or other problems in the art, providing a composition of weapons oil adapted to meet the needs, requirements and extreme operating conditions and conditions of modern firearms. In particular, the composition of the weapons oil is configured to provide greater lubrication and increased gun performance in normal and extreme heat and pressure, reduce,

minimize and/or largely prevent the accumulation of carbon and debris polluting metal and non-metallic components of firearms, provide easier cleaning, significantly reducing cleaning time and/or provide increased protection against environmental components such as dust and dirt. In at least one implementation, the composition of the oil cannon includes a high viscosity index (or a very high viscosity index) of the base oil and oil index of average viscosity with detergent. Some implementations may also include one or more low viscosity penetrating oil, low viscosity of sulphurous ester, and/or additional additives. Those of skill in art will appreciate that a high oil viscosity can have an index (VI) 80-110, the average oil viscosity may have VI 35-79, and the low viscosity oil may have VI below 35, for example, as noted below in Table I and . TABLE 1 Group viscosity Low Viscose Oil Below 35 Average Viscosity Oil 35-79 High Viscosity Oil 80-110 Very high viscosity Viscosity Index (VI) is an arbitrary measure to change viscosity with temperature fluctuations. The lower the VI, the greater the change in the viscosity of the oil with the temperature and vice versa. The viscosity index is used to characterize changes in viscosity relative to temperature in lubricants. The oils with the highest VI will remain stable and do not differ much in viscosity compared to a particular temperature range (e.g. cold use compared to hot use). Scale VI was created by the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE). The temperature chosen arbitrarily for reference is 100 degrees Fahrenheit and 210 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius and 99 degrees Celsius). The original scale stretched only between VI-0 (lowest oil VI, mothball) and VI-100 (best oil, paraffin), but since conception the scale has also produced the best oils, resulting in VIs of more than 100. The additional features and benefits of exemplary implementations of this invention will be outlined in the following description and will be partially evident from the description or may be explored by the practice of such exemplary implementations. The features and benefits of such implementations can be realized and obtained through tools and combinations, especially those specified in the pin claim. These and other functions will become more apparent from the following description and appendage of claims, or may be explored in the practice of such exemplary implementations outlined in the present. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS To further clarify the above and other advantages and features of this invention, a more specific description of the invention will be presented with reference to specific incarnations, which are illustrated in the drawings arranged in the specification. It is appreciated that these drawings depict only typical incarnations of the invention and therefore should not be considered as a limitation of its scope. The invention will be described and explained with additional specificity and detail using accompanying drawings in which: FIGS. 1A-1C are photos showing comparative test results when using current gun oil compositions; FIGS. 2A-2C are photographs showing comparative test results using a conventional weapon oil composition; FIGS. 3A-3B are photographs showing additional evidence of field testing with an AR direct-inscion mechanism (e.g. AR-15); FIGS. 4A-4B are photographs showing additional evidence of field testing using the AK-piston mechanism (e.g. AK-47); and FIG. 5 shows a photo of where testers threw a smear riffle into the swamp to enter various foreign substance into action and barrel. DETAILED DESCRIPTION EXCLUSIVE All publications, patents and patents patents given in the present case, whether supra or infra, are now fully included to the same extent as each individual publication, patent or patent application specifically and individually listed for inclusion in the link. The term composition, which is synonymous including, containing or characterized, is comprehensive or open and does not exclude additional, unexcited elements or methods of steps. The term essentially limits the scope of the claim to the materials or steps in question and those that do not significantly affect the basic and new characteristics (s) of the claimed inventions. The term consisting of the one used herein excludes any element, step or ingredient not specified in the claim. It should be noted that, as is used in this specification and appendage of claims, singular forms as well and include multiple references if the content clearly dictates otherwise. For example, a reference to a detergent includes one, two or more such detergents. In the application, effective amounts are usually the amounts listed as ranges or levels of ingredients in the descriptions that follow to date. Unless otherwise stated, the amounts listed as a percentage (wt%) are in wt% of the specific material present in the specified composition. The phrase free or similar phrases used in the present means that the composition is 0% of the stated component, meaning the component was not intentionally added to the composition. It should be assessed, however, that such components may, in some cases, be formed as a by-product or reaction product from other components of the composition, or such a component may inadvertently be present in the included component, for example, as a random contaminant. Figures, percentages, ratios or other values stated in the present may include this value, as well as other values that are approximately or approximately stated value, as would be estimated by one of the usual skills in art. Therefore, the stated value should be interpreted broadly enough to cover values that are at least close enough to the stated value to perform the desired function or achieve the desired result, and/or values that are rounded to the stated value. The stated values include at least changes to be expected in a typical production or development process, and may include values that are within 10%, within 5%, within 1%, etc. of the declared value. In addition, the terms are essentially, similarly, about or approximately as used in the present, constitute an amount or state close to the claimed amount or state that still performs the desired function or achieves the desired result For example, the term is essentially about or approximately may relate to the amount, amount, 10% of the claimed amount or value is within 5% or within 1%. Some ranges can be disclosed in this. Additional ranges can be defined between any values revealed in the present as an example of a particular parameter. All such ranges are also considered as part of this disclosure. The implementation of this invention provides the composition of weapons oil, adapted to the needs, requirements and extreme conditions of operation and conditions of modern firearms. In particular, the composition of the weapons oil is configured to provide greater lubrication and increased gun performance in normal and extreme heat and pressure, reduce, minimize and/or largely prevent the accumulation of carbon and debris polluting metal and non-metallic components of firearms, provide easier cleaning, significantly reducing cleaning time and/or provide increased protection against environmental components such as dust and dirt. In at least one implementation, the composition of the oil cannon includes a high viscosity index (or a very high viscosity index) of the base oil and oil index of average viscosity with detergent. Some implementations may also include one or more low viscosity penetrating oil, low viscosity of sulphurous ester, and/or additional additives. As is used in this case, the prevention of carbon build-up is associated with the reduction and prevention of pollution during the operation of firearms and from the combination of heat, pressure and burning of utility products. Similarly, lubricant refers to reducing friction and friction-related heat. Similarly, clean-up is associated with the acceleration of the removal of carbon, unburned powders and other debris that are the result of the exploitation of firearms. In addition, the prevention of rust and corrosion is associated with the protection of the trunk, metal and other corrosive components of firearms from oxidation and/or other chemical changes. In the first sale, the gun oil composition of this invention consists of a medium to high (or very high) index of viscosity of base oil. Basic oil can be the main component (i.e. more than 50%) made of weapons oil. The base oil may consist of mineral oil, synthetic or synthetic mixtures such as hydrocarbons, polyalphaolefin, polyinteral olefin and/or API Group V esters. While high viscous base oils for firearms will be known to those who are skilled in art, exemplary base oils of this invention may include conventional motor oil (s), synthetic motor oil (s), and/or blends of them. According to one of the The implementation of this invention, the high content of the mineral oil viscosity index consists of synthetic motor oil weighing 10 VT-30. However, it may be estimated that other oils with a high viscosity index may also be able to For use. As a backdrop, Group I base oils are generally classified by skills in the arts, both including less than 90 percent saturates, more than 0.03 percent sulfur and with a viscosity index range of 80 to 120. Basic oils in Group II are generally classified by skills in the arts, including more than 90 percent saturation, less than 0.03 percent sulfur and with a viscosity index of 80 to 120. They are often produced by hydrocracking, a more complex process than is commonly used to produce base oils of Group I. Group III base oils are generally classified by skills in the arts, including more than 90 percent saturates, less than 0.03 percent sulfur and viscosity index above 120. These oils are refined even more than the base oils of Group II and are usually heavily hydrocracking (higher pressure and heat). This longer process is designed to achieve a cleaner base oil with higher VI and more tightly controlled characteristics. Despite the fact that they are made of crude oil, the base oils of Group III are sometimes called synthesized hydrocarbons. The base oils of Group IV are polyalphaolefina (PAO). These synthetic base oils are made through a process called synthesis. They Sa have a much wider range of temperatures and are usually selected for use in extreme conditions of S cold and high temperature applications. Group V base oils include other base oils such as silicone, phosphate ester, polyalcyl glycol (PAG), polyolester, biolubs and the like. These base oils are sometimes mixed with other base reserves to enhance oil properties. An example would be a compressor oil based on PAO, which is mixed with polyolester. Esters are common base oils of Group V used in various lubricants to improve the properties of the existing base oil. Ester oils can take more abuse at higher temperatures and provide superior detergency compared to PAO synthetic base oil, which in turn increases the hours of use. Basic V oils, in particular Group V esters, are suitable for use in base oil. For example, oil with a high viscosity index (e.g. 10W-30 full synthetic motor oil) can range from 10% to 90%, from 15% to 70%, from 20% to 65%, from 25% to 60%, from 30% to 50% (e.g. about 40%). made of weapons oil. In some of the realizations of this invention, the composition of weapons oil includes the average index of viscosity of mineral oil. For example, the mineral oil of the medium viscosity index may include materials commonly used as automatic transmission fluids (ATF). In at least one of them, the mineral oil of the medium viscosity index consists of mineral or synthetic oil oil-based), which contains at least one detergent supplement. Oil based on the midcoat index may additionally include additional additives including anti-wear additives, rust and corrosion inhibitors, dispersants and surfactants, kinematic kinematic and viscosity index improvers, antioxidant compounds and/or other known ATOR supplements. According to one illustrative aspect of this invention, the average mineral oil viscosity index may include anti-clothing and/or extreme pressure agents such as sulfur, chlorine, phosphorus, boron, or their combinations. Classes of compounds may include alkyl and aril disulfides and polysulfides, dithiocarbamats, chlorinated hydrocarbons and phosphorus compounds such as alkyl phosphates, phosphates, dithyophosphitis, and alkynylphosphonates. These anti-clothing and extreme pressure supplements can function at least in part by thermal decomposition and/or the formation of products that react with a metal surface, forming a solid protective layer that fills the surface cavities and facilitates the effective formation of the film to reduce friction and prevent welding and surface wear. Illustrative (metal) films may include iron halides, iron sulfides and/or iron phosphates depending on the anti-pull used and extreme pressure. Other metallic sulfides, halides and/or phosphates (e.g. copper or zinc, halides and/or phosphates) may be patterned depending on the protection of specific metals. Illustrative friction modifiers can form a protective film through physical and chemical absorption. In some incarnations, particles that may be abrasive can be avoided or restricted, as described in the present. For example, the average viscosity index (e.g. automatic fluid transmission) can range from 10% to 50%, from 15% to 40%, from 20% to 30%, (e.g. about 25%) made of weapons oil. In some realizations, the composition of the gun oil further consists of penetrating oil. The material properties and chemical compositions of some penetrating oils will be familiar to those who knew how to do art. According to one illustrative implementation of this invention, penetrating oil includes one or more (strictly) hydro-processed oil distillates, light oil distillates, aliphatic spirits, glycol esters and/or other (own) ingredients not own for ready-made producers. As described below, lower alcoholic beverages (e.g., C1-C4 alcohol can be avoided, such as those that included aliphatic and other alcohols may include longer carbon chains, Or rings (e.g. C5 or more, or C6 or more). Penetrating oils, where appropriate, can be described as having low viscosity and can penetrate millions of spaces, effectively preventing or breaking ties caused, formed, resulting in, and/or associated with rust, corrosion, pollution or compression. molecular level. Disruption of these chemical bonds can occur while remaining chemically neutral (e.g. safe) in relation to the base base metal. In some implementations penetrating oil may consist or consist of commercially available penetrating oil, such as KROIL™ or related product or its derivatives, such as AEROKROIL™, SILIKROIL™, PENEPHITE™ and the like (available, for example, from Kano laboratories). Other examples of commercially available penetrating oils include DEEP CREEP™, PB BLASTER CHEMICAL™, WD-40™ Penetrant, LIQUID WRENCH™ and/or other similar products. However, it could be estimated that one or more additional or alternative penetrating oils, including specially designed or manufactured penetrating oils, non-commercial penetrating oils and/or combinations of any of the above or other penetrating oils, may be appropriate in certain implementations. As an example, the approximate characteristics for KROIL™ are as follows. TABLE 2 Property CAS # Characteristic Severely Hydrotreated 64742-52-5 30-50% Petroleum Distillates Light Petroleum 64742-95-6 30-50% Distillates Diisobutyl ketone 108-83-8 0-15% Proprietary Ingredient Proprietary 1-10% Dipropylene glycol 29911-27-1 1-5% monopropyl ether Dipropylene glycol 88917-22-0 0-5% methyl ether Aliphatic Alcohol #1 123-42-2 <3% Aliphatic Alcohol #2 78-83-1 <3% Flash Point 132° F. Density 0.8596 Such low viscosity penetrating oils may have a viscosity of no more than about 200 cSt, no more than about 100 cSt, no more than about 50 cSt, or no more than about 25 cSt, no more than 10 cSt, no more than 5 cSt, or no more than 3 cSt. Such viscosity can be measured at any typical temperature correlated with the intended use (e.g. 40 degrees Celsius, 100 degrees Celsius or the like). In at least one realization, the composition of the oil cannon includes low viscosity of sulphurous ester or other low viscosity additives such as sulphurous fatty ester or oil greasy. The sulphurous ester supplement can be adapted to provide superior extreme pressure and anti-veage properties (e.g., in combination with appropriate additives against clothing in mineral oils and/or fats), as well as to help ensure that the carbon infused into cyclical exhaust gases remains scattered rather than deposited and baked for action components. Sulphur esters can also offer outstanding soluble characteristics in naphthathsyn hydrocarbons and/or solvents of the base oils of the weapons oil composition. Similarly, sulphur esters can provide the desired chemical properties when used in combination with or without ash phosphorus such as anti-fresh and lubricants. In addition, the sulphurous ester supplement may remain inactive compared to non-ferrous and non-ferrous metals, especially yellow metals such as brass. Sulphurous ester supplement can be from a family of esters useful in harsh environmental applications to provide low-temperature fluidity at clean, high-temperature work. According to one of the Implementing a real invention, sulphurous ester can provide a combination of branching structure (s), characteristic (s), and/or properties and/or polarity that can protect metal, reduce volatility, and improve energy efficiency through higher lubrication. Sulphur esters are sometimes used as high-pressure additives for cutting lubricants in order to keep part of the cutting surface and harvesting coated and by reducing friction and heat in order to improve the efficiency of the tools and the durability of the parts. Sulphuric ester manufacturers recommend using such ingredients in relatively small quantities (e.g. up to 1%, or 1.2% in industrial grease oils), sulphurous ester can be incorporated into surprisingly high concentrations in current weapons oil compositions. For example, 20% to about 30% of the composition may consist of sulphurous ester, which is much higher in content than is usually offered for any use of NA-LUBE EP 5210, or other exemplary sulfurester products. 20% is the upper limit for recommending only water in the wrong metal working concentrates according to NA-LUBE manufacturer, King Industries. The current use of weapons oil is not water at all. And it's not concentrate. It is very unusual to include it on such a high faction. Those of craftsmanship in art at King Industries were amazing that such a high proportion of sulphuric esther are being included. As an example, sulphurous esther can be 15%, 16%, 17%, 18%, 19%, 20%, 21%, 22%, 23%, 24%, 25%, 26%, 27%, 28%, 29%/o, 30%, from 15% to 30%, from 20% to 30%, or about 25% by weight. This high proportion of sulphurous ester helps to provide the desired polarity characteristics that hold the product on metal parts to ensure that the parts are cooled, lubricated and that the parts are carbon-free. This is especially important in high temperature and high pressure conditions imposed on a rapid-functioning gas chamber or piston running semi-automatic (or automatic) modern firearms such as ar or AK series. While providing such benefits, it is also important to ensure that sulphurous ester is safe to use on yellow metals such as brass, as high sulphur content, especially high active sulphur content (e.g., as defined in ASTM D 1662) can damage such yellow metals and even other metals when reused. For example, sulphurous ester may be based on the chemistry of fatty acids (e.g. on esterification of alcohol and organic acid, where one or both include fatty acid chains). The chain of fatty acids (s) of sulphurous ester can be at least 6 carbon in length, at least 8 carbon in length, at least 10 length, no more than 30 carbon in length, no more than 26 carbon in length, from about 8 to 24 carbon in length, about 10 to about 20 carbon in length, or about 12 to about 18 carbon in length. In some incarnations, sulphurous ester can be branched out, including many chains of fatty acids (e.g., where Herbet alcohols are used, or other branched alcohols or organic acids). Carboxylic acids and/or sulfonic acids can be used as organic acid in the synthesis of sulphuric ester. The sulphur content in sulphurous ester can be at least 1%, at least about 3%, at least about 5%, no more than 30%, no more than 20%, no more than 15%, about 1% to about 30%, about 3% to about 1 20%, about 5% to about 15%, about 6%, about 7%, about 8%, about 9%, about 10%, about 11%, about 12%, about 13%, about 14%, about 15%, or any range determined by any such amount. The amount of active sulfur, or the amount of sulfur that is free to react easily, may be limited, for example, to less than 5%, less than 4%, less than 3%, less than 2.5%, less than 2%, less than 1.5%, less than 1%, less than 1%, less than 0.75%, or less than 0.5%. The definition of active sulphur content can be using ASTM D 1662 or a similar testing method. Restricting the content of such active sulphur may be important to ensure that the resulting composition of weapons oil is compatible with typical yellow metals often used in weapons components and munitions, such as copper, brass and the like. Yellow metals are those, including an item that makes an alloy or other metal yellow color. Some coppers containing alloys are examples of yellow metals such as brass and/or bronze. Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc. Brass if often used in the manufacture of cannon and ammunition components. The use of sulphurous ester, which includes too high an active sulfur content will lead to a reaction of the composition of weapons oil with brass, copper or similar metal surfaces, contact with the composition of weapons oil. This reaction is undesirable, as well as damages the finish of such metal surfaces, which leads to unsightly stains. Thus, not all sulphurous esters are suitable for use. Examples of suitable sulphurous ethers are available under the trade name NA-LUBE, especially with the name EP (e.g. NA-LUBE EP 5210), available from King Industries, located in Norwalk, Connecticut, The approximate characteristics for NA-LUBE EP 5210 are as follows. TABLE 3 Property Value / Characteristic sulphur content 10.0% Active sulphur content (ASTM D 1662) 1.0% Color (ASTM D 1500 neat) 3.5 Elm 40 C. (ASTM D 445, DIN 51 550 25 mm2/s (cSt) Density - 20 degrees Celsius (ASTM D 941) 0.95 g/ml Weight per gallon - 25 degrees Celsius, COC (ASTM D 92, DIN 51 376 170 degrees Celsius). it is important to provide the desired extreme pressure and anti-wear properties that are very useful in protecting the surfaces of gun guns Smeared. Since gun components are often components of an ak or AR type of weapon where exhaust gases are used to help cycle weapons, such properties are particularly beneficial. At the same time, it is important to ensure that the active sulphur content is low enough to be compatible with the components of the yellow metal cannon. The use of sulphurous ester, which includes too much active sulfur content will lead to a reaction of the composition of the weapons oil with brass, copper or similar metal surfaces, contact with the composition of weapons oil. This reaction is undesirable, as it damages the finish of such metal surfaces, which leads to unsightly stains, and can also lead to changes in the size of the narrow tolerance of precision components of action, common in modern firearms. The compositions of the weapons oil may be free of components not listed as included in any examples of the current compositions of weapons oil disclosed in the present. For example, in at least some incarnations, the composition is liquid, without any particles included in it, especially particles that may be abrasive. For example, while U.S. Pat No. 9,222,050 Simonetti describes the composition of the oil cannon that the formulation includes particles of tungsten disulfide, diamond particles, tungsten oxide, and/or boron oxide particles. Although such abrasive particles can help in burning surfaces, it is harmful over time when trying to maintain narrow tolerance-tolerance precision to process parts common in modern firearms. In addition, for the reasons mentioned above, it may be important to limit the inclusion of active sulphur not only in the sulphurous ester component of the weapons oil compound, but also in the composition as a whole for the same reasons. Active or free sulfur (e.g. sulfide particles) can damage yellow metals such as brass and should therefore be avoided. Thus, at least in some incarnations, the active sulphur content of the weapons oil in general may also be limited. Where sulphurous ester may be the only source of active sulphur in the composition as a whole, and where such sulphurous ester can be included in the amount of 20% to about 25% in weight (or higher) composition as a whole, it will be obvious that the active sulphur content in the composition as a whole may be limited to one fifth, or one-quarter of any of the values above (e.g., limited, less than 1%, less than 0.8%, less than 0.6%, less than 0.5%, less than 0.4%, less than 0.3%, less than 0.2%, less than 0.15%, or less than 0.1%. calculations can be based on the above sulphur values (e.g. one-fifth or one-quarter of 10%, or the other aforementioned sulphur limit for the sulphurous esther component). it will be obvious that other other which may contribute to an increase in sulphur content and/or an increase in active sulphur content, as well as abrasive particles or other suspended solids such as metal oxides, metal sulfides and the like. While the U.S. Pat No. 9,222,050 Simonetti is thus very different from the current compositions of the oil cannon, its disclosure of various components of base oil and some other included components may be useful (for example, within what the current weapons oil is intended to perform), and is included in the current reference as such. For the reasons described above, the sulphurous component of ester (e.g. NA-LUBE EP 5210) may be at least 10%, at least 12%, or at least 15% of the composition of weapons oil, but may not be present in the amount of more than 30%, or no more than 25%. The amount of inclusion can be 15%, 16%, 17%, 18%, 19%, 20%, 21%, 0.22%, 23%, 24%, or 25% on the weight of gun oil formulation. Edition No. 2006/0194701 Gibbons describes the composition of weapons oil, which consists essentially of 2-15% isopropyl alcohol, 20-60% heptan and 3-20% specific additives, which are specifically designed to prevent rust. It will be obvious that such composition includes a very large proportion of low-volatility components (in particular, isopropyl alcohol and heptan) and that such components are easily evaporated when used in the conditions described in the present as part of the components of modern firearms. It will be obvious that, at least in some incarnations, the current composition may limit or be free of lower alcoholic beverages (e.g. C1-C4 alcohol, such as isopropyl alcohol) or other lower-carbon alcans (e.g. C1-C7), such as heptan. For example, the current composition may not include such components, no more than 1%, no more than 2%, no more than 3%, no more than 5%, or no more than 10% of any such component. Unlike harsh solvents, often used to assist in the destruction of baked carbon and other debris when cleaning the components of the action of the gun by scraping and cleaning, the pH of the current compositions of the oil cannon can be 4 to 10, more typically 5 to 9, or 6 to 8 (e.g. about 7). As described in the present, other characteristics of the components are selected to ensure that the composition of the weapons oil is safe for use on yellow metal and other typical metal and non-metallic components, as well as in the typical metal finish used in it, present in the mechanism of action and elsewhere in firearms. Example 1 According to one illustrative implementation of this invention, the composition of the weapons oil may include: a large amount of the base oil mixture from about 10 watts. % to about 90 tons of the first mineral oil selected from the high-vis group mineral oil (e.g. VI 80 to 110), such as conventional and/or synthetic hydrocarbons, polyalphafinols and polynefinals, as well as polyinterfin polyinterfin Up to 20% of the airwaves; A mixture of medium viscosity oil (e.g. VI from 35 to 79), for example, automatic transmission fluid from about 10 wt. % to about 50 wt. % having mineral oil and at least one detergent supplement, and optionally including one or more additional additives, such as those known to one of the usual liquid skills to be commonly added to the automatic transmission; low viscosity of penetrating oil from about 2 wt. % to about 25 wt. % including one or more strictly hydro-treated oil distillates, light oil distillates, aliphatic spirits, glycol ether, and/or other (own) ingredients found in off-the-shelf penetrating oils; and sulphurous esther or derivative from about 2% wt. % to about 25 wt. %. Example 2 According to another illustrative implementation of this invention, the composition of the oil cannon can include: a large amount of the basic oil mixture from about 25 wt. % to about 60 wt. % of the first mineral oil selected from the high viscosity index group (e.g., VI 80 to 110) mineral oils such as conventional and/or synthetic hydrocarbons, polyalphaolefins, and polyinternal olefins, and optionally involving up to 20% esters; a mixture of medium viscosity oil (e.g. VI from 35 to 79), such as automatic fluid transmission from about 25 wt. % to about 45 wt. % with mineral oil and at least one detergent supplement, and additionally including one or more additional additives, such as those known to be one of the usual skills in the art of liquid, which are usually added to the automatic gearbox; low viscosity of penetrating oil from about 5 wt. % to about 15 wt. % including one or more strictly hydro-treated oil distillates, light oil distillates, aliphatic spirits, glycol ether, and/or other (own) ingredients found in off-the-shelf penetrating oils; and sulphurous esther or derived from about 5% wt. % to about 15 wt. %. Example 3 According to another illustrative implementation of this invention, the composition of the oil cannon can include: a large amount of the basic oil mixture from about 25 wt. % to about 50 wt. % of the first mineral oil selected from the high viscosity index group (e.g., VI 80 to 110) mineral oils such as conventional and/or synthetic hydrocarbons, polyalphaolefins, and polyinternal olefins, and optionally involving up to 20% esters; a mixture of medium viscosity oil (e.g. VI from 35 to 79), such as automatic transmission fluid from about 35 wt. % to about 45 wt. % have mineral oil and at least one detergent supplement, and additionally including one or more additional additives, such as those known to one of the usual skills in artistic fluid, which are usually added to the automatic transmission; the viscosity of the penetrating oil is from about 5 wt. % to about 15 wt. % including one or more heavily hydro-processed oil light oil distillates, aliphatic spirits, glyph and/or other (own) ingredients found in ready-made penetrating oils; and sulphurous esther or derived from them from about 12% wt. % to about 15 wt. %. Example 4 According to another illustrative implementation of this invention, the composition of the oil cannon can include: a large amount of the basic oil mixture from about 25 wt. % to about 50 wt. % of the first mineral oil selected from the high viscosity index group (e.g., VI 80 to 110) mineral oils such as conventional and/or synthetic hydrocarbons, polyalphaolefins, and polyinternal olefins, and optionally involving up to 20% esters; a mixture of medium viscosity oil (e.g. VI from 35 to 79), such as automatic fluid transmission (ATF) from about 20 wt. % to about 30 wt. % with mineral oil and at least one detergent supplements, and additionally including one or more additional supplements, such as those known to be one of the usual skills in art that are usually added to automatic fluid transmission; low viscosity of penetrating oil from about 5 wt. % to about 15 wt. % including one or more strictly hydro-treated oil distillates, light oil distillates, aliphatic spirits, glycol ether, and/or other (own) ingredients found in off-the-shelf penetrating oils; and sulphurous esther or derived from them about 18% wt. % to about 30 wt.%, or from about 18% wt. % to about 25 wt. %. Other additives can be added, for example, to any of the above examples. For example, a dye may be turned on. Aroma or odorant (such as skin smell) or other desired fragrance or fragrance (used interchangeably here) can be included. For example, such additives can be included in the amount up to 0.1%, up to 0.3%, up to 0.5%, or up to 1% by weight of the composition of weapons oil. It may include polyethylene (PTFE) Teflon or similar fluorinated polymer particles. Such particles are usually not hard enough to be abrasive, but can help in lubrication. An example of this is the GS150 PTFE, available in Shamrock. Such fluoridated polymer particles can be included in the number of no more than 10%, no more than 5%, no more than 3%, at least 0.1%, at least 0.5%, at least 1%, from 1% to 5%, from 1% to 3%, or about 2% by the weight of the composition of weapons oil. Such particles usually remain suspended or dissolved in the composition, so shaking is not required before application. Although the compositions of weapons oil are described as typically incorporating a base oil component with a high viscosity index and a component of the midcoality index, it will be estimated that in some incarnations the values of the viscosity index may be minimal, for example, so that THETIV used as a component of the midcoscibility index may actually have a higher viscosity index than in range range It can be more than 79, for example, it can fall under a high range or within a very high range. Similarly, the base oil, having a high viscosity index, is at least a high viscosity index, so that you can use a very high base oil viscosity index. The composition of the weapon oil of this invention can provide immediate and/or significantly improved lubricant, improved performance in high heat and/or pressure, can minimize and/or significantly prevent the accumulation of carbon and/or debris (pollution) on the metal and non-metal components of firearms, and can significantly reduce cleaning time while providing increased protection against environmental components such as dust, dirt and rust, while it will be appreciated by those who are skilled in the art that the composition of the weapons oil of this invention provides improved performance not only in normal operating conditions, but also in extreme conditions of operation of high temperature, high pressure, and/or during prolonged activities and/or reuse. The composition of the oil cannon may include components that are very viscous, components that are moderately viscous with desirable anti-wear and high-pressure performance capabilities, as well as components that have low viscosity and penetrating properties with additives that can reduce volatility and improve energy efficiency through higher lubrication. Thus, the sale of weapons oil can be well adapted to the needs of modern firearms, providing both rust and corrosive stability, and can provide and/or allow: significantly improve the performance of lubricant in high heat and pressure; and significant improvements in preventing the accumulation of carbon, debris and other environmental pollutants by capturing, controlling and/or removing the same pollutants. Field tests of the composition of the weapons oil in accordance with this invention, such as described in this document, were field tests in rifles, shotguns and pistols at various temperatures, environments and functional loads. Specifically, and most tellingly, the tests involved a modern gas firearm that uses hot, carbon-laden cartridge gases for a cycle of firearms systems (e.g. AP and AK weapons such as AR-15 and AK-47). This carbon and unburnable powder, along with microscopic fragments, shavings and particles of brass, lead or other metals scraped from the cartridge and projectile hull, create an inevitable by-product, entrusted to exhaust gases, which functionally degrades the action of firearms over time. the formulations led to the creation of a unique product that not only kept weapons systems smeared for intensive use, but also prevented the constant build-up and re-ingation of carbon and other contaminants in the actions of test firearms. Like those, those mastery in art will appreciate, the action of firearms is a mechanism or combination of components that handle loading, blocking, shooting and extraction of cartridge and projectile. Since such action components are repeatedly exposed to exhaust, loaded carbon and metal fragments, shavings and particles as described above, such action components tend to require frequent cleaning, and can often be exposed to undesirable wear or other damage as a result of such exposure. After using cleaning such components the action usually requires heavy cleaning, scraping with metal tools, and/or the use of harsh pH or other harsh chemicals to remove baked on carbon and other deposits that are built on such components actions over time. Such a vigorous, hard cleaning can often damage the components of the action, especially the paint or other metal finish applied to it. In field trials, the current formulations, on the contrary, after the use of cleaning do not require the typical heavy cleaning, scraping with metal tools, or the use of harsh chemicals. Rather, carbon pollution, lead deposits and brass sawdust are simply wiped with the simple use of cotton towels. FIGS. 2A-2C show how, when using traditional weapons oil for lubrication, very little carbon absorbed and suspended in exhaust gases can be removed when wiping the action components with a white cotton towel. This is because most (even the vast majority) of carbon has become baked on-the-action components, making it difficult to remove. In contrast, FIGS. 1A-1C show the same action components that were used under the same conditions, but with the current formulation the oil cannon applies to this before use. As can be seen from FIGS. 1A-1C, carbon pollution is very obvious, but carbon pollution is easily wiped off the action components and on the white cotton towel. The current formulations of gun oil are capable of supporting carbon in exhaust gases in a suspended, free, or un-bonded state in the lubricant composition of the gun oil, so that carbon is not baked-on to the action components, but instead is easily wiped away. To remove baked carbon pollution, are present in FIGS. 2A-2C requires advanced scraping and the use of harsh chemicals. Current formulations can prevent the need for such reclamation (and typical resulting wear and damage) by simply lubricating components with the current formulation before use. The results achieved now by gun oil lubricant compositions are far superior, surprising, and unexpected. In addition to the current language Oil, no weapons oil lubricants available that provide such excellent results. For example, the current compositions of weapons oil can allow at least 25%, at least 30%, at least 40%, at least 50%, at least 60%, at least at least 80%, at least 90%, or at least 95% of the carbon absorbed in the exhaust to remain in the blood, is suspended, and unbonded, as part of the oil cannon, preventing a significant proportion, and even substantially all such carbon from becoming baked while using the composition of the oil gun. This is a huge advantage over the modern state. It has been found that the current compositions of weapons oil continue to wet the components of action, even after long use rather than baking, evaporation, or otherwise leaving a dry surface on the components of action. The result is that the components of the action remain wet during use, and carbon pollution and metal sawdust resulting in use are simply destroyed, easily, without scraping or other chemicals needed to remove pollution and other build-up. This is even after firing hundreds or even thousands of shots through the mechanism of action between destroying down and reusing gun oil wording. For example, a typical user can shoot at least 100 rounds, at least 200 rounds, at least 300 rounds, at least 500 rounds, at least 1,000 rounds, at least 2,000 rounds, or more, without having to break the mechanism of action, destroy the components, and re-apply the composition of the weapon oil, at the same time achieving the results described in the present case of preventing the build-up of baked carbon maintaining the wet lubricant of action components and the like. FIGS. 3A-3B is additional photos showing additional evidence of field testing with ar direct impingement (e.g. AR-15). FIGS. 4A-4B similarly shows evidence of field testing with an AK-piston mechanism (e.g. AK-47). In both sets of photos, although the components of the action are blackened with the inevitable carbon and metallic-by-product from bike-riding weapons, the internal components of the action are still effectively smeared despite the heat and pressure of intense use for a short period of time. The vast majority of carbon, brass sawdust, and unburned powder are made up of oil cannons in order to be easily rubbed clean with minimal pressure (such as hands wiping with a towel or other rag), no metal tools, and no harsh chemicals (or any chemicals at all, really). Approximately 2,500 shots were fired as a result of both actions seen in FIGS. 3A-4B, as well as the actions seen in FIGS. 1A-2C. The advantage of such performance will be evident where many action components are precisely processed to very tight tolerances, and when deviation from these tolerances (either as a result of carbon pollution or other build-up, by extended scraping when trying to remove such build-up) can cause the action mechanism to get stuck, damaged in order to affect performance, or otherwise malfunctioning. One user said: The current wording of weapons oil succeeds where competitors fail. Grease Grease With parts, keeps them running cool and more efficiently and for longer intervals. Cleaning time is drastically reduced, requiring the simple destruction and reuse of the product to return the weapon to battle (Sgt. M.V., U.S. Marine Corps). In developing and testing, one of the important goals of the current formulations was to address the common problem of modern firearms - reducing the functionality created by the accumulation of friction, heat and carbon pollution generated by the heating of gases used for the cycle of weapons. Existing weapons fuel and lubricants are primarily focused on recreational prevention, secondly or indeed only casually on lubrication, and may be eager to help in the cleaning process. The reality is that cleaning after using such products requires excessive time and effort using metal brushes, scraping tools and harsh solvents. The current formulations of weapons oil have approached this pervasive problem in a new way, moulding the lubricant, which 1) will adhere to the metal parts under extreme pressure and heat without a specialized application process, tools or conditions (i.e. simply wipe it); 2) Stay wet during heavy use and heat; 3) Prevent re-entry of contaminants that contaminate metal parts; 4) penetrate the micro-crevices with a penetrating component to clean areas inaccessible by brushes or pickaxes; And 5) facilitate a quick and simple cleaning with a simple cloth wipe down. With the exception of the current language, no existing product meets these criteria. The current inventor has overseen testing of current formulations with the help of active military, law enforcement and recreational tactical shooters in a variety of intensive use, high-circular countdowns, including extreme cold (15 degrees Fahrenheit), extreme heat (105 degrees Fahrenheit), from sea level to 8,000 feet above sea level, in rain, snow, mud, sand and dry conditions. Various weapons systems have been tested, including direct encroaching semi-automatic rifles (AR-style), piston (AK-style rifles), belt-fed/crew served (fully automatic) machine guns, semi-automatic magazine-fed pistols in suppressed (with silence) and irrepressible configurations in calibers from .22 caliber rimfire to .50 Browning Machine Gun (.50) Throughout the process, throughout the process. Current tests and formulaic adjustments have proven that modern lubricant firearms will include the following elements that will be truly exceptional: synthetic oil base lubricant is enough viscosity to apply easily, but maintain lubricant in extremes of heat, cold, pressure and a detergent capable of dissolving pollutants and other contaminants created during the discharge of high-pressure ammunition: a dispersant that can prevent pollutants from re-sticking to the carrier surfaces as the temperature of parts of the weapon rises during extreme use; a a are able to achieve micro-crevices that are not available for scrapers of tools and brushes; and in which all components are chemically soft enough not to damage yellow metal (e.g. brass) components, non-metallic component or synthetic finish. In all tests, the lubricant produced consistent results that did not correspond to current market offerings. In all cases and uses, parts of the weapon remained smeared and functional, despite the extreme use. This included tests with both match-class, non-corrosion munitions, and corrosive, military surplus ammunition eastern European (former communist bloc) manufacturers. Field tests included immersion in water, mud, sand, algae and various conditions to try to disrupt the lubricant's ability to protect moving parts of the weapon. FIG. 5 shows a photo of where testers threw a smear rifle into the swamp to inject various foreign pollutants into action and barrel. In this case, the rifle was pulled out of the water, manually bicycleed, loaded and repeatedly fired without failure. The formulation of the weapons oil used in the above field tests had the following composition, described in tables 4A-4B. TABLE 4A Component Identity Percentage Base Oil NAPA 10W-30 Full 40% High VI Synthetic Motor Oil Medium VI Oil AMSOIL Synthetic ATF 25% with Detergent Low Viscosity KANO Laboratories 10% Penetrating Oil KROIL Sernous Esther KING INDUSTRIS 25% NA-LUBE EP 5210) To the basic composition of Table 3A were added to the basic composition of Table 3A were added to the basic composition of Table 3A were added to the basic composition of Table 3A shown in Table 3B. TABLE 4B Identity Component Amount Added PTFE SHAMROCK 2% GS150 Particles PTFE Colorant ROBERT KOCH 0.005 fl. oz (Red/Blue) INDUSTRIES for 4 ounces Of Leather ROBERT KOCH 0.008 fl. oz Odorant/Scent INDUSTRIES at 4 ounces This will be appreciated by those who is qualified in the art that the performance improvement provided by the realizations of the composition of the weapon oil of this invention is not only the result of the chemical formulation of combined components and additives, individually or collectively, at lower temperatures and under softer (loading) conditions, as well as as a result of chemical properties in accordance with thermal decomposition and any by-products that may occur at extreme temperatures, pressures and/or other factors in extreme conditions. Thus, the implementation of this invention can provide additional benefits, quality and/or properties, as the components themselves are exposed to normal and/or extreme operating conditions (or thus undergo chemical, physical or other changes). The current invention can be realized and/or embodied in other specific forms without departing from its spirit or basic characteristics. incarnation should be seen in all respects only as illustrative, not restrictive. Thus, the scale of the invention is indicated pretensions, not the above description. All changes that fall within the meaning and range of claims equivalence must be accepted within their framework. Area.

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