



Designation: D6795 – 19a<sup>ε1</sup>

# Standard Test Method for Measuring the Effect on Filterability of Engine Oils After Treatment with Water and Dry Ice and a Short (30 min) Heating Time<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6795; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

<sup>ε1</sup> NOTE—Editorially updated TMC governance information in June 2022.

## INTRODUCTION

Portions of this test method are written for use by laboratories that make use of ASTM Test Monitoring Center (TMC)<sup>2</sup> services (see [Annex A1](#)).

The TMC provides reference oils, and engineering and statistical services to laboratories that desire to produce test results that are statistically similar to those produced by laboratories previously calibrated by the TMC.

In general, the Test Purchaser decides if a calibrated test stand is to be used. Organizations such as the American Chemistry Council require that a laboratory utilize the TMC services as part of their test registration process. In addition, the American Petroleum Institute and the Gear Lubricant Review Committee of the Lubricant Review Institute (SAE International) require that a laboratory use the TMC services in seeking qualification of oils against their specifications.

The advantage of using the TMC services to calibrate test stands is that the test laboratory (and hence the Test Purchaser) has an assurance that the test stand was operating at the proper level of test severity. It should also be borne in mind that results obtained in a non-calibrated test stand may not be the same as those obtained in a test stand participating in the ASTM TMC services process.

Laboratories that choose not to use the TMC services may simply disregard these portions.

## 1. Scope\*

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the tendency of an oil to form a precipitate that can plug an oil filter. It simulates a problem that may be encountered in a new engine run for a short period of time, followed by a long period of storage with some water in the oil.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the*

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.B0 on Automotive Lubricants.

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<sup>2</sup> ASTM Test Monitoring Center, 203 Armstrong Drive, Freeport, PA 16229. This test method is supplemented by Information Letters and Memoranda issued by the ASTM Test Monitoring Center. This edition includes all information letters through No. 18-1. Users of this test method can contact the ASTM Test Monitoring Center to obtain the most recent of these.

*responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>3</sup>

[D1193 Specification for Reagent Water](#)

[D4057 Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products](#)

[D4485 Specification for Performance of Active API Service Category Engine Oils](#)

<sup>3</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

\*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

**D5844 Test Method for Evaluation of Automotive Engine Oils for Inhibition of Rusting (Sequence IID) (Withdrawn 2003)<sup>4</sup>**

**D5862 Test Method for Evaluation of Engine Oils in Two-Stroke Cycle Turbo-Supercharged 6V92TA Diesel Engine (Withdrawn 2009)<sup>4</sup>**

### 3. Terminology

#### 3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *calibrate, v*—to determine the indication or output of a device (e.g., thermometer, manometer, engine) with respect to that of a standard.

3.1.2 *calibration test, n*—a test, using a coded reference oil, conducted as specified in the test method.

3.1.2.1 *Discussion*—The test result is used to determine the suitability of the testing facility/laboratory to conduct such tests on non-reference oils.

3.1.3 *candidate oil, n*—an oil that is intended to have the performance characteristics necessary to satisfy a specification and is tested against that specification. **D5844**

3.1.4 *engine oil, n*—a liquid that reduces friction or wear, or both, between the moving parts within an engine; removes heat, particularly from the underside of pistons; and serves as a combustion gas sealant for the piston rings.

3.1.4.1 *Discussion*—It may contain additives to enhance certain properties. Inhibition of engine rusting, deposit formation, valve train wear, oil oxidation, and foaming are examples. **D5862**

3.1.5 *non-reference oil, n*—any oil other than a reference oil—such as a research formulation, commercial oil, or candidate oil. **D5844**

3.1.6 *reference oil, n*—an oil of known performance characteristics, used as a basis for comparison. **ASTM D6795-19**

3.1.6.1 *Discussion*—Reference oils are used to calibrate testing facilities, to compare the performance of other oils, or to evaluate other materials (such as seals) that interact with oils. **D5844**

#### 3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *effective filter area, n*—that surface of a test filter that can receive the material to be filtered.

3.2.2 *new oil, n*—an unused oil having the identical formulation and base stock as the test oil.

3.2.3 *test oil, n*—the new oil with water added and dry ice added.

3.2.3.1 *Discussion*—A potential precipitate in the test oil is induced by heating the oil and aging.

### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The test oil is treated with deionized water and dry ice. The sample is heated to 70 °C for 30 min, followed by storage at room temperature. The sample is filtered and the flow rate is calculated determining the engine oil filterability characteristics.

<sup>4</sup> The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org).

### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 It is normal for some of the combustion products of an internal combustion engine to penetrate into the engine lubricant and be retained in it.

5.2 When an engine is run for a period of time and then stored over a long period of time, the by-products of combustion might be retained in the oil in a liquefied state.

5.3 Under these circumstances, precipitates can form that impair the filterability of the oil the next time the engine is run.

5.4 This test method subjects the test oil and the new oil to the same treatments such that the loss of filterability can be determined.

5.5 Reference oils, on which the data obtained by this test method is known, are available.

5.6 This test method requires that a reference oil also be tested and results reported. Two oils are available, one known to give a low and one known to give a high data value for this test method.

NOTE 1—When the new oil test results are to be offered as candidate oil test results for a specification, such as Specification **D4485**, the specification will state maximum allowable loss of filterability (flow reduction) of the test oil as compared to the new oil.

### 6. Apparatus

6.1 The apparatus consists of a 25 mL burette, a filter holder with 25 μm automotive oil filter paper, and a source of 69 kPa ± 2 kPa air pressure. Discs of filter paper are cut to fit the holder and installed (see Fig. 1).

6.1.1 *Burette (glass or plastic)*, 25 mL, with polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) stopcock and 1.8 mm ± 0.1 mm burette tip opening.

6.1.2 *Air Regulator*, capable of regulating air to a pressure of 69 kPa ± 2 kPa.

6.1.3 *Filter Holder*, with effective filter area approximately 0.8 cm<sup>2</sup>.

6.1.4 *Automotive Oil Filter Paper*, 25 mm, (25 μm porosity).<sup>5</sup>

6.2 *Blender*, capable of 18 000 r/min ± 10 % without the container.

6.2.1 *Timer*, capable of timing 30 s ± 1 s.

6.3 *Container*, 250 mL, with blade compatible with the blender.

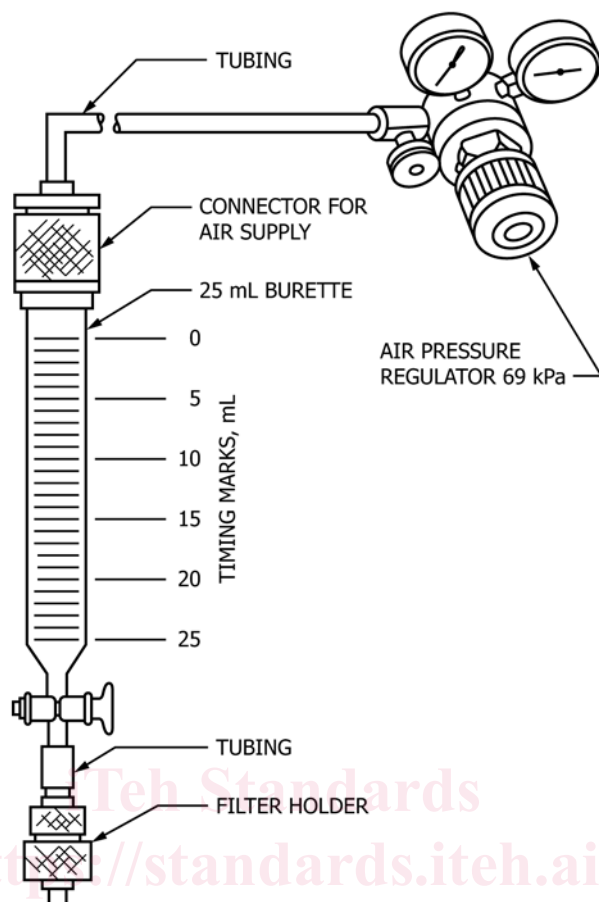
6.4 *Syringe*, 1000 μL.

6.5 *Dry Ice (solid carbon dioxide)*.

6.6 *Mechanical Convection Oven*, capable of maintaining 70 °C ± 1 °C.

6.7 *Sensors (or equivalent timing devices)*, capable of measuring sequential events to 1 s resolution.

<sup>5</sup> The sole source of supply of the automotive oil filter paper known to the committee at this time is The Central Parts Distributor, OH Technologies Inc., P.O. Box 5039, Mentor, OH 44061-5039. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,<sup>1</sup> which you may attend.



NOTE 1—Filter holder has approximate area of 0.8 cm<sup>2</sup>. It contains automotive oil filter paper (25 μm porosity).

FIG. 1 Apparatus to Measure Engine Oil Filterability

6.8 *Glass Jars*, 60 mL, wide-mouth, with inert lined lids.

NOTE 2—Paperbacked lids may detach from lid and are not suggested for use.

6.9 *Tubing*, inert tubing used to connect to burette.

6.9.1 *Air Regulator Tubing*, flexible tubing to prevent air from leaking from the air supply to the burette.

6.9.2 *Filter Holder Tubing*, flexible tubing used to connect burette tip to filter holder.

## 7. Reagents

7.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Use reagent grade chemicals in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society,<sup>6</sup> where such specifications are available. Other grades may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficiently high purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

<sup>6</sup> *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Analar Standards for Laboratory Chemicals*, BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, U.K., and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc., (USPC), Rockville, MD.

7.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean Specification D1193 Type III deionized water or water of equivalent purity.

7.3 *TMC Reference Oils*—These are available from the Test Monitoring Center.

## 8. Sampling

8.1 Take samples in accordance with the instructions in Practice D4057.

## 9. Preparation of Test Oil Sample and Filter

9.1 Add 49.7 g ± 0.1 g of test oil, 0.3 g ± 0.05 g of deionized water using the 1000 μL syringe, and approximately 10 g of dry ice in the blender, and mix for 30 s ± 1 s at 18 000 r/min ± 10 %. Cover the top of the container loosely to prevent oil spattering while allowing rapid vaporization of the dry ice.

9.2 Transfer the sample to a 60 mL wide-mouth glass jar and place the loosely capped (¼ turn) bottle in an oven at 70.0 °C ± 1.0 °C for 30 min ± 2 min. Remove from the oven, tighten cap, and allow to cool to room temperature, 20 °C to 24 °C.

9.3 Store in dark at room temperature, 20 °C to 24 °C.