



Designation: D8226 – 21a<sup>ε1</sup>

# Standard Test Method for Measurement of Effects of Automotive Engine Oils on Fuel Economy of Passenger Cars and Light-Duty Trucks in Sequence VIF Spark Ignition Engine<sup>1,2</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D8226; 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>3</sup> services (see [Annex A1 – Annex A4](#)).

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 (API) 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.

ASTM International policy is to encourage the development of test procedures based on generic equipment. It is recognized that there are occasions where critical/sole-source equipment has been approved by the technical committee (surveillance panel/task force) and is required by the test procedure. The technical committee that oversees the test procedure is encouraged to clearly identify if the part is considered critical in the test procedure. If a part is deemed to be critical, ASTM encourages alternative suppliers to be given the opportunity for consideration of supplying the critical part/component providing they meet the approval process set forth by the technical committee.

An alternative supplier can start the process by initiating contact with the technical committee (current chairs shown on ASTM TMC website). The supplier should advise on the details of the part that is intended to be supplied. The technical committee will review the request and determine feasibility of an alternative supplier for the requested replacement critical part. In the event that a replacement critical part has been identified and proven equivalent the sole-source supplier footnote shall be removed from the test procedure.

<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.B0.10 on Standards Acceleration.

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<sup>2</sup> The multi-cylinder engine test sequences were originally developed by an ASTM Committee D02 group. Subsequently, the procedures were published in an ASTM special technical publication. The Sequence VIB was published as Research Report RR:D02-1469, dated April 8, 1999.

<sup>3</sup> Until the next revision of this test method, the ASTM Test Monitoring Center will update changes in the test method by means of information letters. Information letters may be obtained from the ASTM Test Monitoring Center, 203 Armstrong Drive, Freeport, PA 16229. Attention: Director. This edition incorporates revisions in all information Letters through No. 20-4.

**1. Scope\***

1.1 This test method covers an engine test procedure for the measurement of the effects of automotive engine oils on the fuel economy of passenger cars and light-duty trucks with gross vehicle weight 3856 kg or less. The tests are conducted using a specified spark-ignition engine with a displacement of 3.6 L (General Motors)<sup>4</sup> on a dynamometer test stand. It applies to multi viscosity oils used in these applications.

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

1.2.1 *Exceptions*—Where there is no direct equivalent such as the units for screw threads, National Pipe threads/diameters, tubing size, and single source supply equipment specifications. Additionally, Brake Fuel Consumption (BSFC) is measured in kilograms per kilowatt-hour.

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<sup>4</sup> Trademark of General Motors Corporation, 300 Renaissance Center, Detroit, MI 48265.

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## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>5</sup>

- D86 Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products and Liquid Fuels at Atmospheric Pressure
- D235 Specification for Mineral Spirits (Petroleum Spirits) (Hydrocarbon Dry Cleaning Solvent)
- D240 Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter
- D323 Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)
- D381 Test Method for Gum Content in Fuels by Jet Evaporation
- D445 Test Method for Kinematic Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids (and Calculation of Dynamic Viscosity)
- D525 Test Method for Oxidation Stability of Gasoline (Induction Period Method)
- D1319 Test Method for Hydrocarbon Types in Liquid Petroleum Products by Fluorescent Indicator Adsorption
- D2699 Test Method for Research Octane Number of Spark-Ignition Engine Fuel
- D3231 Test Method for Phosphorus in Gasoline
- D3237 Test Method for Lead in Gasoline by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy
- D3338 Test Method for Estimation of Net Heat of Combustion of Aviation Fuels
- D4052 Test Method for Density, Relative Density, and API Gravity of Liquids by Digital Density Meter
- D4175 Terminology Relating to Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants
- D4485 Specification for Performance of Active API Service Category Engine Oils
- D5185 Test Method for Multielement Determination of

<sup>5</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.

Used and Unused Lubricating Oils and Base Oils by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES)

D5453 Test Method for Determination of Total Sulfur in Light Hydrocarbons, Spark Ignition Engine Fuel, Diesel Engine Fuel, and Engine Oil by Ultraviolet Fluorescence

D6837 Test Method for Measurement of Effects of Automotive Engine Oils on Fuel Economy of Passenger Cars and Light-Duty Trucks in Sequence VIB Spark Ignition Engine (Withdrawn 2022)<sup>6</sup>

D6894 Test Method for Evaluation of Aeration Resistance of Engine Oils in Direct-Injected Turbocharged Automotive Diesel Engine (Withdrawn 2022)<sup>6</sup>

E29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications

E191 Specification for Apparatus For Microdetermination of Carbon and Hydrogen in Organic and Organo-Metallic Compounds

2.2 SAE Standards:<sup>7</sup>

J304 Engine Oil Tests

J1423 Classification of Energy-Conserving Engine Oil for Passenger Cars and Light-Duty Trucks

2.3 API Publication:<sup>8</sup>

API 1509 Engine Oil Licensing and Certification System

2.4 ANSI Standards:<sup>9</sup>

ANSI MC96.1-1975 Temperature Measurement—Thermocouples

### 3. Terminology

#### 3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *air-fuel ratio, n*—in internal combustion engines, the mass ratio of air-to-fuel in the mixture being induced into the combustion chambers. **D4175**

3.1.2 *automotive, adj*—descriptive of equipment associated with self-propelled machinery, usually vehicles driven by internal combustion engines. **D4175**

3.1.3 *blowby, n*—in internal combustion engines, that portion of the combustion products and unburned air/fuel mixture that leaks past piston rings into the engine crankcase during operation. **D4175**

3.1.4 *break-in, v*—in internal combustion engines, the running of a new engine under prescribed conditions to help stabilize engine response and help remove initial friction characteristics associated with new engine parts. **D6837**

3.1.5 *calibrate, v*—to determine the indication or output of a device (for example, thermometer, manometer, engine) or a given engine with respect to a standard. **D4175**

3.1.6 *calibration oil, n*—an oil that is used to determine the indication or output of a measuring device or a given engine with respect to a standard. **D4175**

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

3.1.7.1 *Discussion*—It may contain additives to enhance certain properties. Inhibition of engine rusting, deposit formation, valve train wear, oil oxidation, and foaming are examples. **D4175**

3.1.8 *fuel economy, n*—in internal combustion engines, the efficient use of gasoline.

3.1.8.1 *Discussion*—Determined by comparing the rate of fuel consumption of a test oil with that displayed by baseline oil. **D6837**

3.1.9 *lubricant, n*—any material interposed between two surfaces that reduces the friction or wear, or both, between them. **D4175**

3.1.10 *non-reference oil, n*—any oil other than a reference oil, such as a research formulation, commercial oil, or candidate oil. **D4175**

3.1.11 *non-standard test, n*—a test that is not conducted in conformance with the requirements in the standard test method, such as running on an un-calibrated test stand, using different test equipment, applying different equipment assembly procedures, or using modified operating conditions. **D4175**

3.1.12 *purchaser, n*—of an ASTM test, a person or organization that pays for the conduct of an ASTM test method on a specified product.

3.1.12.1 *Discussion*—The preferred term is purchaser. Deprecated terms that have been used are client, requester, sponsor, and customer. **D4175**

3.1.13 *reference oil, n*—an oil of known performance characteristics used as a basis for comparison. **D4175**

3.1.14 *test oil, n*—any oil subjected to evaluation in an established procedure. **D4175**

3.1.15 *test start, n*—introduction of test oil into the engine source. **D4175**

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

3.2.1 *aged test oil, n*—an engine oil to be tested that has been previously subjected to use in a spark-ignited operating engine for a prescribed length of service under prescribed conditions. **D6837**

3.2.2 *aging, n*—the subjecting of an engine oil to use in a spark-ignited operating engine for a prescribed length of service under prescribed conditions. **D6837**

3.2.3 *central parts distributor (CPD), n*—the manufacturer or supplier, or both, of many of the parts and fixtures used in this test method.

3.2.3.1 *Discussion*—Because of the need for availability, rigorous inspection, and control of many of the parts used in this test method, companies having the capabilities to provide the needed services have been selected as the official suppliers for the Sequence VIF test method. These companies work closely with the Test Procedure Developer and with the ASTM groups associated with the test method to help ensure that the

<sup>6</sup> The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org).

<sup>7</sup> Available from SAE International (SAE), 400 Commonwealth Dr., Warrendale, PA 15096, <http://www.sae.org>.

<sup>8</sup> Available from American Petroleum Institute (API), 1220 L. St., NW, Washington, DC 20005-4070, <http://www.api.org>.

<sup>9</sup> Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org>.

critical engine parts used in this test method are available to the testing industry and function satisfactorily. **D6894**

3.2.4 *engine hours, n*—cumulative time that ignition is powered after engine installation.

3.2.4.1 *Discussion*—Engine hours will include any time accumulated on a different stand, including engine break-in.

3.2.5 *engine shutdown, n*—the engine is brought to a complete stop.

3.2.6 *flush, v*—to wash out with a rush of engine oil, during a prescribed mode of engine operation to minimize carryover effect from the previous oil and remove residues, before introducing new test oil. **D6837**

3.2.7 *flying flush, n*—in internal combustion engines, the washing out with a rush of engine oil, during a prescribed mode of engine operation to minimize carryover effect from the previously used oil and remove residues without stopping the engine after the previous test. **D6837**

3.2.8 *off test time, n*—time when the test is not operating at the scheduled test conditions, but shutting down the engine is not required.

3.2.9 *stage restart, n*—re-initiate a stage while the engine is running.

#### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The internal combustion engine with a displacement of 3.6 L is installed on a dynamometer test stand equipped with the appropriate controls for speed, torque, and various other operating parameters.

4.2 The test method consists of measuring the laboratory engine brake specific fuel consumption at six constant speed/torque/temperature conditions for the baseline calibration oil, test oil, and a repeat of the baseline calibration oil. The approximate test length is 197 h.

4.3 Aged test oil is compared directly to fresh VIE BL (baseline oil) SAE 20W-30 (see **X1.2**) baseline calibration oil that is run before and after the test oil. When changing from test oil to baseline oil, an intermediate flush with special flushing oil (FO) is required to minimize the possibility of a carryover effect from the previous oil.

4.4 Test results are expressed as a percent change in weighted fuel consumption relative to the baseline calibration oil.

#### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 *Test Method*—The data obtained from the use of this test method provide a comparative index of the fuel-saving capabilities of automotive engine oils under repeatable laboratory conditions. A BL has been established for this test to provide a standard against which all other oils can be compared. The BL oil is an SAE 20W-30 grade fully formulated lubricant. The test procedure was not designed to give a precise estimate of the difference between two test oils without adequate replication. The test method was developed to compare the test oil to the BL oil. Companion test methods used to evaluate engine oil performance for specification requirements are discussed in the latest revision of Specification **D4485**.

5.2 *Use*—The Sequence VIF test method is useful for engine oil fuel economy specification acceptance. It is used in specifications and classifications of engine lubricating oils, such as the following:

5.2.1 Specification **D4485**.

5.2.2 API 1509.

5.2.3 SAE Classification J304.

5.2.4 SAE Classification J1423.

#### 6. Apparatus

6.1 *General*—Standardize certain aspects of each test stand in terms of stand hardware. Examples of components that are specified are certain pumps, valves, heat exchangers, heaters, and piping nominal inside diameter (ID). Where specified, four classes or categories of stand hardware have been designated:

6.1.1 Special parts photos or prints are included in this procedure. Substitution of equivalent equipment is allowed, but only after equivalency has been proven acceptable by the Sequence VI Surveillance Panel.

6.2 *Test Engine Configuration*—The test engine is a specially built General Motors (GM) 3.6 L (LY7) engine (see **X1.3**). Mount the engine on the test stand so that the flywheel friction face is  $3.0^\circ \pm 0.5^\circ$  from the vertical with the front of the engine higher than the rear. The driveshaft angle shall be  $1.5^\circ \pm 0.5^\circ$  from engine to dynamometer. The driveshaft angle shall be  $0^\circ \pm 0.5^\circ$  in the horizontal plane. Do not alter, modify, or rework any components of the engine unless authorized by the Sequence VI surveillance panel.

6.2.1 Engines that have run an oil below a viscosity grade of SAE 0W-16 (0W-12 or lower) are not to run any subsequent tests on 0W-16 or higher viscosity grades.

6.3 *Laboratory Ambient Conditions*—Do not permit air from fans or ventilation systems to blow directly on the engine. Small (<35 L/s) fans may be used to direct air towards the knock sensor and oxygen sensors. The ambient laboratory atmosphere shall be relatively free of dirt, dust, or other contaminants as required by good laboratory standards and practices.

6.4 *Engine Speed and Torque Control*—The dynamometer speed and torque control systems shall be capable of maintaining the limits specified in **Tables 1-3**. The VIF closed-loop control system maintains speed by electronic throttle and torque by dynamometer control. Since these speed and torque tolerances require sensitive and precise control, give particular attention to achieving and maintaining accurate calibration of the related instrument systems.

6.4.1 *Dynamometer*—Use a Midwest or Eaton 37 kW Model 758 dry gap dynamometer (see **X1.4**). Replacing an engine dynamometer during a test (reference or non-reference oil) is not acceptable. If a dynamometer needs to be replaced during a test, abort the test. Follow calibration requirements shown in **10.2.3** before starting each new test.

6.4.2 *Dynamometer Torque*:

6.4.2.1 *Dynamometer Load Cell*—Measure the dynamometer torque by a load cell of 0 kg to 45 kg. The dyno load cell shall have the following features:

(1) Good temperature stability:

**TABLE 1 Sequence VIF New Engine Cyclic Break-in<sup>A</sup>**

	Cycle	
	A	B
Time at Each Step, min	4	1
Time to Decel. to Step A, s		15 max
Time to Accel. to Step B, s	15 max	
Speed, r/min	1500 ± 50	3500 ± 50
Power, kW	6.0	16.5
Torque, nm	38.00 ± 5	45.00 ± 5
Oil Gallery, °C	80 ± 2	80 ± 2
Coolant In, °C	80 ± 2	80 ± 5
Coolant Flow, L/min	80 ± 5	80 ± 5
Intake Air Temperature and Humidity	Control Not Required	
Exh. Back Press., kPa	105	Not Specified
AFR	Record	Not Specified
Fuel Pressure to Fuel Rail, kPa	405 ± 10	405 ± 10
Fuel Temperature to Fuel Rail, °C	22 ± 2	22 ± 2
Fuel Flow, kg/h	Not Specified	Not Specified
BSFC, kg/kWh	Not Specified	Not Specified

<sup>A</sup> The time at each cycle and their acceleration and deceleration times shall be adhered to; target all parameters as close as possible.

**TABLE 2 Sequence VIF Test Operating Conditions<sup>A</sup>**

Parameter	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage 6
Speed, r/min <sup>B</sup>	2000 ± 5	2000 ± 5	1500 ± 5	695 ± 5	695 ± 5	695 ± 5
Load Cell, N-m <sup>B</sup>	105.0 ± 0.1	105.0 ± 0.1	105.0 ± 0.1	20.0 ± 0.1	20.0 ± 0.1	40.0 ± 0.1
Nominal, Power kW	22.0	22.0	16.5	1.5	1.5	2.9
Oil Gallery, °C <sup>B</sup>	100 ± 2	65 ± 2	100 ± 2	100 ± 2	35 ± 2	100 ± 2
Coolant-In, °C <sup>B</sup>	94 ± 2	65 ± 2	94 ± 2	94 ± 2	35 ± 2	94 ± 2
Stabilization Time, min	90	90	90	90	90	90
	All Stages					
Temperatures, °C						
Oil Circulation	Record					
Coolant Out	Record					
Intake Air <sup>B</sup>	29 ± 2					
Fuel-to-Flow Meter <sup>B</sup>	26 ± 2					
Fuel-to-Fuel Rail <sup>B</sup>	22 ± 2					
Delta Load Cell <sup>C</sup>	Delta from the max stage averaging reading shall be ≤12					
Oil Heater	205 max					
Pressures						
Intake Air, kPa	0.05 ± 0.02					
Fuel-to-Flow Meter, kPa	110 ± 10					
Fuel-to-Fuel Rail, kPa	405 ± 10					
Intake Manifold, kPa abs	Record					
Exhaust Back Pressure, kPa abs <sup>B</sup>	Stages 1–3 = 105.00 ± 0.17 / Stages 4–6 = 104.00 ± 0.17					
Engine Oil, kPa	Record					
Crankcase, kPa	0.0 ± 0.25					
Flows						
Engine Coolant, L/min	80 ± 4					
Fuel Flow, kg/h <sup>B</sup>	Record					
Humidity, Intake Air, g/kg of dry air	11.4 ± 0.8					
Air-to-Fuel Ratio <sup>B</sup>	14.00:1 to 15.00:1					
Air-to-Fuel Ratio <sup>C</sup>	Delta from the max stage averaging reading shall be ≤0.50					

<sup>A</sup> Controlled parameters should be targeted for the middle of the specification range.

<sup>B</sup> Critical measurement and control parameters.

<sup>C</sup> Difference between the maximum stage average reading of the entire test and the individual stage average readings.

(a) Zero ≤0.0036 % Rated Output per degree Celsius, and

(b) Span ≤0.0036 % Rated Output per degree Celsius.

(2) Nonlinearity 0.05 % Rated Output.

(3) Temperature compensation over range expected in laboratory 21 °C to 40 °C. A Lebow Model 3397 or Interface 1500 ASK load cells (see X1.5) have been found suitable for this application.

6.4.2.2 *Dynamometer Load Cell Damper*—Do not use a load cell damper.

6.4.2.3 *Dynamometer Load Cell Temperature Control*—Control the load cell temperature. Enclose the dynamometer load cell to protect it from the variability of laboratory ambient temperatures. Mount the enclosure to the dynamometer base to minimize vibration effects on the load cell. A band heater is optional as supplementary control. Maintain air in the enclosure within the operating temperature range specified by the load cell manufacturer within a variability of no more than ±6 °C. Control temperature by a means that does not cause

**TABLE 3 Sequence VIF Test Operating Conditions<sup>A</sup> Stage Flush and Stage Aging Hours SI Units**

	Stage Flush	Aging Phase 1 & Phase II
Speed, r/min	1500 ± 5	2250 ± 5
Torque, nm	70.00 ± 0.10	110.00 ± 0.10
	Temperatures, °C <sup>B</sup>	
Oil Gallery	115 ± 2	120 ± 2
Coolant In	109 ± 2	110 ± 2
Oil Circulation	Record	Record
Coolant Out	Record	Record
Intake Air	29 ± 2	29 ± 2
Fuel-to-Flow Meter <sup>B</sup>	26 ± 2	26 ± 2
Fuel-to-Rail	22 ± 2	22 ± 2
	Pressures	
Intake Air, kPa	0.05 ± 0.02	0.05 ± 0.02
Fuel-to-Flow Meter, kPa	110 ± 10	110 ± 10
Fuel-to-Rail, kPa	405 ± 10	405 ± 10
Intake Manifold, kPa abs	Record	Record
Exhaust Back, kPa abs	105.00 ± 0.20	105.00 ± 0.20
Engine Oil, kPa	Record	Record
	Flows and Others	
Engine Coolant, L/min	80 ± 4	80 ± 4
Fuel Flow, kg/h	Record	Record
Humidity, Intake Air	Record	Record
g/kg, of dry air	11.4 ± 0.8	11.4 ± 0.8
Air-to-Fuel Ratio	14.00:1 to 15.00:1	14.00:1 to 15.00:1
Crankcase, Pressure, kPa	N/A	0.0 ± 0.25

<sup>A</sup> Controlled parameters should be targeted for the middle of the specification range.

<sup>B</sup> ±3 °C within this range.

uneven temperatures on the body of the load cell. Plumbing the engine intake air supply to the enclosure has been found to be a suitable method for temperature control.

6.4.2.4 *Dynamometer Connection to Engine*—Use a damper system or damped shaft with U-joints for the dynamometer-to-engine connection (see 6.2). The following have been found suitable and are currently used: Vulkan, Machine Service Inc. (see X1.31) with a stiffness of 5.2 kN·m/rad.

6.4.2.5 *Dynamometer Load Cell Power Supply*—Laboratory ambient temperatures can affect the accuracy of the load cell power supply. To minimize the error introduced by temperature changes to the load cell power supply, select a power supply with a temperature drift spec <15 μV/°C (manufacturers of power supplies often report this drift specification in ppm, and 15 ppm is equivalent to 15 μV).

6.5 *Engine Cooling System*—Use an external engine cooling system to maintain the specified jacket coolant temperature and flow rate during the test (see Figs. A5.1-A5.5). An alternative cooling system is shown in Fig. A5.3. The systems shall have the following features:

6.5.1 Pressurize the coolant system at the top of the reservoir. Control the system pressure to 100 kPa ± 10 kPa. Install a pressure cap or relief valve capable of maintaining system pressure within the above requirements (PC-1 in Figs. A5.1-A5.3) (see X1.6).

6.5.2 The pumping system shall produce 80 L/min ± 4 L/min. A Gould's G&L centrifugal pump (P-1 in Figs.

A5.1-A5.3), Model NPE, Size 1ST, mechanical seal, with a 1.4914 kW, 3450 r/min motor, has been found suitable for this application (see X1.7). Voltage and phase of the motor is optional. Variable frequency drive (VFD) devices are acceptable in this application.

6.5.3 The coolant system volume is not specified; however certain cooling system components are specified as shown in Figs. A5.1-A5.3. Adhere to the nominal ID of the line sizes as shown in Figs. A5.1-A5.3.

6.5.4 The specified heat exchanger (HX-1 in Fig. A5.1) is an ITT Standard brazed plate model 320-20, P/N 5-686-06-020-001<sup>10</sup> or ITT Bell and Gossett brazed plate model BP-75H-20, P/N 5-686-06-020-001<sup>11</sup> (see X1.8). Parallel or counter flow through the heat exchanger is permitted.

6.5.4.1 Approved replacement heat exchangers are: ITT Bell & Gossett brazed plate Model BP-420-20,<sup>11</sup> P/N 5-686-06-020-005 and ITT Bell and Gossett brazed plate Model BP-422-20,<sup>11</sup> P/N 5-686-06-020-007 (see X1.8).

<sup>10</sup> The sole source of supply of the brazed plate heat exchanger, model 320-20 is ITT Standard. 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.

<sup>11</sup> The sole source of supply of the brazed plate heat exchanger, models BP-75H-20, BP-420-20, and BP-422-20 is ITT Bell & Gossett. 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.

6.5.4.2 The specified heat exchanger(s) for the alternative cooling system (see Figs. A5.2 and A5.3) are an ITT shell and tube Model BCF 5-030-06-048-001<sup>12</sup> or an American Industrial AA-1248-3-6-SP<sup>13</sup> (see X1.8).

6.5.5 An orifice plate (OP-1 in Fig. A5.1) is specified. It is recommended that the orifice plate be sized to provide a pressure drop equal to that of heat exchanger HX-1 and install it in the bypass loop of the coolant system.

6.5.5.1 An orifice plate (OP-1) is not required when using the alternative cooling system (see Figs. A5.2 and A5.3).

6.5.6 An orifice plate (differential pressure) (FE-103 in Figs. A5.1-A5.3) may be used (see X1.9). Use an orifice flange, 11/2 NPT. Size the orifice plate to yield a pressure drop of 11.21 kPa  $\pm$  0.50 kPa at a flow rate of 80 L/min. There shall be ten diameters upstream and five diameters downstream of straight, smooth pipe with no reducers or increasers. Flange size shall be the same size as pipe size. Threaded, slip-on or weld neck styles can be used if a consistent pipe diameter is kept throughout the required lengths. An orifice obtained from Flowell (see X1.9) has been found suitable. As an alternate to using a differential pressure orifice plate to measure coolant flow, the volumetric coolant flow rate may be measured using any venturi or electronic flow meter that has an accuracy of  $\leq \pm 0.5\%$ .

6.5.7 A control valve (TCV-104 in Figs. A5.1 and A5.2) is required for controlling coolant temperature by directing flow through the heat exchanger, HX-1, or diverting it through the bypass portion of the cooling system.

6.5.7.1 A Badger Meter Inc. Model No. 9003TCW36SV3AxxL36<sup>14</sup> (air-to-close), or Model No. 9003TCW36SV1AxxL36<sup>14</sup> (air-to-open) 3-way globe (divert), 2 in. valve is the specified valve (see X1.10).

6.5.7.2 A Badger Meter Inc. Model No. 9003TCW36SV3A19L36<sup>14</sup> (air-to-close), or Model No. 9003TCW36SV1A19L36<sup>14</sup> (air-to-open) are also acceptable if the trim package used with these valves has a CV of 16.0.

6.5.7.3 Install the valve in a manner so that loss of air pressure to the controller results in coolant flow through the heat exchanger rather than through the coolant bypass (fail safe). Air-to-open/air-to-close is optional.

6.5.7.4 Control valve (TCV-104) is not required when using the alternative cooling system (see Figs. A5.2 and A5.3).

6.5.8 A control valve (FCV-103 in Figs. A5.1-A5.3) is required for controlling the coolant flow rate to 80.0 L/min  $\pm$  4 L/min. A Badger Meter Inc. Model No.

9003GCW36SV3A19L36,<sup>14</sup> 2-way globe, 2 in., air-to-close valve is the specified valve (see X1.10). A VFD device (P-1 in Fig. A17.3) would not require this value.

6.5.9 Use a Viatran model 274/374,<sup>15</sup> Validyne model DP15 or P55,<sup>16</sup> or Rosemount models 1151 or 3051<sup>17</sup> differential pressure transducer for reading the coolant flow rate at the orifice plate (FE-103 in Figs. A5.1-A5.3) (see X1.11) if orifice plate is used for flow measurement.

6.5.10 Replace the engine water pump with a water pump plate OHT6D-005-1, shown in Fig. A5.4.

6.5.11 A coolant reservoir, a coolant overflow container, and a sight glass are required as shown in Figs. A5.1-A5.3 and Fig. A17.5. The design or model of these items is optional.

6.5.12 Use a control valve (TCV-101 in Figs. A5.2 and A5.3) for controlling the process water flow rate through the heat exchanger HX-1. A Badger Meter Inc. Model 9001GCW36SV3Axxx36<sup>14</sup> (air-to-close) or Model 9001GCW36SV1Axxx36<sup>14</sup> (air-to-open), 2-way globe, 1-in. valve have been found to be suitable for this application (see X1.10). Variable frequency drive Toshiba VFAS3-2015P has been found suitable for coolant flow control.

6.5.13 Use an 1½ in. NPT sight glass in the main coolant circuit (SG-1 in Figs. A5.1-A5.3). The make/model is optional.

6.5.14 Brass, copper, galvanized or stainless-steel materials are recommended for hard plumbing in the coolant system.

6.5.15 The materials used for process water, hot water, chilled water, process air, engine coolant overflow, and engine coolant transducer tubing are at the discretion of the laboratory.

6.5.16 The system shall have provisions (for example, low point drains) for draining all the flushing water prior to installing a new coolant mixture.

6.6 *External Oil System*—An external oil system as shown in Figs. A5.6-A5.10 is required. Although all the systems are interconnected in some manner, the overall external oil system is comprised of two separate circuits: (1) the flying flush system, which allows the oil to be changed while the engine is running, and (2) the circulation system for oil temperature control. Consider the engine oil pan (OHT6D-001-1 or OHT6D-001-2) shown in Fig. A5.9 a part of the external oil system. Minimize the external oil volume of all the circuits as well as the length of connections and surfaces in contact with more than one oil in the flush system to enable more thorough flying flushes (see X1.23).

6.6.1 The flush system has a high capacity scavenge pump, that pumps used oil into a minimum 6.0 L capacity dump

<sup>12</sup> The sole source of supply of the BCF 5-030-06-048-001 heat exchanger is ITT Standard, 175 Standard Parkway, Cheektowaga (Buffalo), NY 14227. 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.

<sup>13</sup> The sole source of supply of the AA-1248-3-6-SP heat exchanger is American Industrial Heat Transfer, Inc., 355 American Industrial Drive, LaCrosse, VA 23950. 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.

<sup>14</sup> The sole source of supply of Badger Meter Valves is Badger Meter, 4545 W Brown Deer Rd, PO Box 245036, Milwaukee, WI 53224. 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.

<sup>15</sup> The sole source of supply of Viatran pressure transducers is Viatran, 199 Fire Tower Drive, Tonawanda, NY 14150. 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.

<sup>16</sup> The sole source of supply of Validyne pressure transducers is Validyne Engineering, 8626 Wilbur Avenue, Northridge, CA 91324. 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.

<sup>17</sup> The sole source of supply of Rosemount pressure transducers is Emerson Electric Co, 8000 West Florissant Avenue, PO Box 4100, St. Louis, MO 63136. 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.



reservoir while fresh oil is drawn into the engine. The dump reservoir float switch then resets certain solenoids and the engine refills to the level established by the float switch in the engine oil pan (which then closes the solenoid to the fresh oil reservoir).

6.6.2 The oil heat/cool loop uses a proportional controller to bypass the cooling heat exchanger. Control the temperature within narrow limits with minimal additional heat (and surface temperatures). The system can respond quickly to establish the different oil gallery temperatures required in the procedure. Arrange the proportional three-way control valve to go to its mid-point during the flying flushes to avoid trapping oil, and there shall be some cooling during test oil aging so that no oil is trapped in the cooler.

6.6.3 Do not use cuprous materials in any of the oil systems (excluding the oil scavenge discharge system) except as may be required using mandatory equipment in this procedure.

6.6.4 The flying flush system (see Fig. A5.6) shall have the following features:

6.6.4.1 A scavenge pump, Viking Series 475, gear type, close-coupled pump, model H475M<sup>18</sup> is specified (see X1.13). The pump shall have an electric motor drive of 1140 r/min to 1150 r/min with a minimum of 0.56 kW. Voltage and phase are optional.

6.6.4.2 A reservoir with a minimum capacity of 19 L. It is recommended that the system include three reservoirs, one for BL calibration oil, one for FO (flush oil), and one for test oil.

6.6.4.3 An oil stirrer in each oil reservoir.

6.6.4.4 An oil heating system (with appropriate controls) for each oil reservoir with the capability of heating the oil in the reservoir to 93 °C to 107 °C.

6.6.4.5 A dump reservoir (see Fig. A5.8) with a minimum capacity of 6.0 L.

6.6.4.6 A dump reservoir float switch is required (FLS-136 in Fig. A5.8). The make and model are optional. An OHT-6D001-04/Switch, Level, Gems, high temperature float switch has been found suitable for this application (see X1.23).

6.6.5 The circulation system for oil temperature control shall have the following features:

6.6.5.1 A total volume, including oil volume in the oil pan to the full mark, shall be 5.9 L.

6.6.5.2 Use a positive displacement oil circulation pump. A Viking Series 4125,<sup>18</sup> Model G4125, G4124A, or G4124B, no relief valve, base-mounted are specified (see X1.15). The pump shall have a V-belt or direct drive electric drive motor of 1140 r/min to 1170 r/min with a minimum power of 0.56 kW. Voltage and phase are optional.

NOTE 1—If using a V-belt drive, use a 1:1 pulley ratio so that the final speed of the pump is a nominal 1150 r/min.

6.6.5.3 Use solenoid valves (FCV-150A, FCV-150C, FCV-150D, and FCV-150E, in Fig. A5.6) (see X1.16).

(1) FCV-150F and its related lines/piping are optional.

(2) FCV-150A is a Burkert Type 251<sup>19</sup> piston-operated valve used with a Type 312 solenoid valve (or a Burkert Type 2000 piston-operated valve used with a Type 311, 312, or 330 solenoid valve) for actuation of air supply to the piston valve, solenoid valve direct-coupled to piston valve, normally closed, explosion proof (left to the discretion of the laboratory), and watertight, ¾ in., 2-way, stainless-steel NPT fitting.

(3) FCV-150C is to be Burkert Type 2000 with 13 mm orifice and 50 mm actuator. Additionally, flexible hoses to and from FCV-150C are to be size #12 and the internal diameter of all fittings on the suction side of the engine driven oil pump shall be equal to or greater than 13 mm. Hose lines to and from FIL-2 are to be size #10.

(4) FCV-150D and FCV-150E are Burkert Type 251 piston-operated valves used with a Type 312 solenoid valve (or a Burkert Type 2000 piston-operated valve used with a Type 311, 312, 330, or 331 solenoid valve) for actuation of air supply to the piston valve, solenoid valve direct-coupled to the piston valve, normally closed, explosion proof (left to the discretion of the laboratory), and watertight, ½ in., 2-way, stainless-steel NPT fitting.

6.6.5.4 Use control valve (TCV-144 in Fig. A5.6). The specified valve is a Badger Meter Inc. Model No. 1002TBN36SVOSALN36,<sup>14</sup> 3-way globe (divert), ½ in., air to open valve (see X1.17).

6.6.5.5 Use a heat exchanger (HX-6 in Fig. A5.6) for oil cooling. The specified heat exchanger is an ITT model 310-20<sup>10</sup> or an ITT Bell & Gossett, model BP-25-20<sup>11</sup> (P/N 5-686-04-020-001), brazed plate (see X1.18).

NOTE 2—The ITT Standard and ITT Bell and Gossett heat exchangers have been standardized using one model and part number. The new replacement is Model BP410-20, P/N 5-686-04-020-002.

6.6.5.6 Use an electric heater (EH-5 in Fig. A5.6) for oil heating. The specified heater is a heating element inserted in the liquid Cerrobased or Bolton 255 inside a Labeco oil heater housing (see X1.19). Any heater elements rated at 3000 W may be used within the Labeco housing. There are two recommended heating elements: (1) a three element with Incoloy sheath, Chromolox P/N GIC-MTT-330XX, 230 V, single phase; (2) Wiegand Industries/Chromolox, Emerson Electric Model MTS-230A, P/N 156-019136-014, 240 V single phase.

(1) It is specified that a thermocouple be installed in the external oil heater so that the temperature can be monitored. Install this thermocouple into the top of the heater into the Cerrobased or Bolton 255 (see Fig. A5.7) to an insertion depth of 245 mm ± 3 mm. Do not exceed the maximum temperature of 205 °C.

(2) The procedure for replacing a heating element is detailed in Annex A6.

<sup>18</sup> The sole source of supply of Viking Pumps is Viking Pumps, 401 State Street, Cedar Falls IA 50613. 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.

<sup>19</sup> The sole source of supply of Burkett Valves type 251 and 2000 is Burkett Fluid Control Systems, 11425 Mt Holly-Huntersville Rd, Huntersville, NC 28078. 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.

6.6.5.7 Install one oil filter (FIL-1 in Fig. A5.6) in the external oil system. The filter specified is OHT6A-012-5 with a stainless-steel screen having a rating of 60 μm, P/N OHT6A-013-3 (see X1.20). Locate the filter between the engine oil pump and where the oil enters the engine oil gallery.

6.6.5.8 Use modified oil filter adapter assembly, P/N OHT6D-003-1 (see X1.21), as shown in Fig. A5.10.

6.6.5.9 Engine oil plumbing shall be stainless-steel tubing or piping or flexible hose suitable for use with oils at the temperatures specified (see Fig. A5.6). When using a flexible hose in the external oil system, excluding the line to the dump tank, flexible hoses to and from FCV-150C are to be size #12 and internal diameter of all fittings on the suction side of the engine driven oil pump will be equal to or greater than 13 mm. Install Aeroquip No. 10 (P/N 2807-10) to and from FIL-1 (see X1.22).

6.6.5.10 Insulation of plumbing for the external oil circulation system is mandatory. Insulation material selection is optional.

6.6.5.11 *Engine Oil Pan*—Use oil pan OHT6D-001-2. Oil pan OHT6D-001-2 is oil pan OHT6D-001-1 modified with P/N 6E00121 modified oil pan displacement block. A sight glass is provided for monitoring the oil level and determining oil consumption.

6.7 *Fuel System*—A typical fuel delivery system incorporating all the required features is shown in Fig. A5.11. The fuel system shall include provisions for measuring and controlling fuel temperature and pressure into the fuel flow measuring equipment and into the engine fuel rail.

6.7.1 There shall be a minimum of 100 mm of flexible line at the inlet and outlet of the fuel flow meter (rubber/synthetic suitable for use with gasoline). Compression fittings are allowed for connecting the flexible lines to the fuel flow meter. Fuel supply lines from the fuel flow measurement equipment to the engine fuel rail shall be stainless-steel tubing or piping or any flexible hose suitable for use with gasoline.

6.7.2 *Fuel Flow Measurement*—Measure the critical fuel flow rate throughout the test. Use a Micro Motion Model CMF010 or CMFS010 mass flow meter with either a RFT9739, 2500 MVD, 2700MVD, or 1700MVD transmitter<sup>20</sup> (see X1.24). The Micro Motion sensor may be mounted in a vertical or a horizontal position.

6.7.3 *Fuel Temperature and Pressure Control to the Fuel Flow Meter*—Maintain fuel temperature and pressure to the fuel flow meter at the values specified in Tables 1-3. Precise fuel pressure control without fluctuation or aeration is mandatory for test precision. The fuel pressure regulator shall have a safety pressure relief, or a pressure relief valve, parallel to pressure regulator for safety purposes.

6.7.4 *Fuel Temperature and Pressure Control to Engine Fuel Rail*—Maintain fuel temperature and pressure to the engine fuel rail at the values specified in Tables 1-3. Precise

fuel temperature and precise fuel pressure control without fluctuation or aeration is mandatory for test precision.

6.7.5 *Fuel Supply Pumps*—The method of providing fuel to the fuel flow meter and engine is at the laboratory's discretion if the requirements for fuel pressure and temperature are met. The average fuel pressure for this engine is 405 kPa.

6.7.6 *Fuel Filtering*—Filter the fuel supplied to the test stand to minimize fuel injector difficulties.

6.8 *Engine Intake Air Supply*—Use suitable apparatus to deliver air to the engine intake air filter at approximately 4.0 m<sup>3</sup>/min. The intake air supply system shall be capable of controlling moisture content, dry bulb temperature, and inlet air pressure as specified in Tables 2 and 3, which is 11.4 g/kg ± 0.8 g/kg of dry air, 29 °C ± 2 °C, and 0.05 kPa ± 0.02 kPa. The specified engine intake air system components are considered part of the laboratory intake air system.

6.8.1 *Intake Air Humidity*—Measure humidity with the laboratory's primary humidity system. Correct each reading for non-standard barometric conditions, using the following equation:

$$H(\text{cor}) = 621.98 \times \frac{P(\text{sat})}{P(\text{bar}) - P(\text{sat})} \quad (1)$$

where:

$H(\text{cor})$  = humidity corrected for non-standard conditions, g/kg,

$P(\text{sat})$  = saturation pressure, Pa, and

$P(\text{bar})$  = barometric pressure, Pa.

6.8.2 *Intake Air Filtration*—The air supply system shall provide either water-washed or filtered air to the duct. Any filtration apparatus utilized shall have sufficient flow capacity to permit control of the air pressure at the engine.

6.8.3 *Intake Air Pressure Relief*—The intake air system shall have a pressure relief device located upstream of the engine intake air filter snorkel. The design of the relief device is not specified.

6.9 *Temperature Measurement*—The test requires the accurate measurement of oil, coolant, and fuel temperatures, and care must be taken to ensure temperature measurement accuracy.

6.9.1 Check all temperature devices for accuracy at the temperature levels at which they are to be used. This is particularly true of the thermocouples used in the oil gallery, the coolant in, the inlet air, and the fuel to fuel rail. Iron-Constantan (Type J) thermocouples are recommended for temperature measurement, but Type J, Type K (Nickel-Chromium/Chromel-Alumel), or Type E (Chromium/Constantan) thermocouples may be used.

6.9.2 All thermocouples (excluding the oil heater thermocouple) shall be premium grade, sheathed types with premium wire. Use thermocouples with a diameter of 3.2 mm. Thermocouple lengths are not specified, but in all cases, shall be long enough to allow thermocouple tip insertion to be in mid-stream of the medium being measured. The thermocouples shall not have thermocouple sheath greater than 50 mm when exposed to laboratory ambient temperature.

6.9.3 Some sources of thermocouples that have been found suitable for this application are: Leeds and Northrup, Conax,

<sup>20</sup> The sole source of supply of Micromotion Flowmeters is Emerson Electric Co, 8000 West Florissant Avenue, PO Box 4100, St. Louis, MO 63136. 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.

Omega, Revere, and Thermo Sensor (see [X1.14](#)). Match thermocouples, wires, and extension wires to perform in accordance with the special limits of error as defined by ANSI in publication MC96.1-1975.

6.9.4 System quality shall be adequate to permit calibration to  $\pm 0.56$  °C for individual thermocouples.

6.9.5 *Thermocouple Location*—Locate all thermocouple tips in the center of the stream of the medium being measured unless otherwise specified.

6.9.5.1 *Oil Inlet (Gallery)*—Insert the thermocouple into the modified oil filter adapter plate so that the thermocouple tip is flush with the face of the adapter and located in the center of the stream of flow.

6.9.5.2 *Oil Circulation*—Locate the oil circulation thermocouple in the tee in the front of the oil pan where the oil from the external heat/cool circuit returns oil to the pan. The tip of the thermocouple shall be at the junction of the side opening in the tee with respect to the through passage in the tee.

6.9.5.3 *Engine Coolant In*—Locate the thermocouple tip in the center of the stream of flow and within the outside of the OHT6D-005-1 water pump adapter inlet by 150 mm.

6.9.5.4 *Engine Coolant Out*—Locate the thermocouple tip in the center of the stream of flow and in the coolant, return neck within 8 cm of the housing outlet.

6.9.5.5 *Intake Air*—Locate the thermocouple in the GM plastic elbow in front of the throttle body as shown in [Fig. A5.12](#).

6.9.5.6 *Fuel to Fuel Flow Meter*—Locate the thermocouple upstream of the fuel flow meter inlet within a line length of 100 mm to 500 mm.

6.9.5.7 *Fuel to Engine Fuel Rail*—Insert the thermocouple into the center of a tee or cross fitting and locate it within 550 mm from the center point of the fuel rail inlet.

6.9.5.8 *Load Cell*—Locate the thermocouple within the load cell enclosure.

6.10 *AFR Determination*—Determine engine air-fuel ratio (AFR) by an AFR analyzer. Analysis equipment shall be capable of near continuous operation for 30 min periods.

6.10.1 The AFR analyzer shall meet the following specifications:

6.10.1.1 Accuracy:  $\pm 0.1$  AFR when 14.7 AFR with H/C = 1.85, O/C = 0.000.

6.10.1.2 Temperature of exhaust gas used by sensor:  $-7$  °C to 900 °C. A Horiba MEXA 110, MEXA 700, MEXA 730, and ECM AFM1000 analyzers have been found suitable for this application (see [X1.25](#)).

6.10.2 The specified location of the analyzer sensing element in the exhaust system is shown in [Fig. A5.13](#).

6.11 *Exhaust and Exhaust Back Pressure Systems*:

6.11.1 *Exhaust Manifolds*—Use production cast iron exhaust manifolds, GM Part 12571102 Left and 12571101 Right, heat shields, GM P/Ns 12617267 and 12580706, and OHT Left OHT6D-010-1 and Right OHT6D-009-1 take down tube assemblies (see [X1.34](#)). Take down tubes may need to be shortened to facilitate installation at the laboratory. O2 sensors, OHT Part OHT6D-047-1, will mount in the second hole downstream on the take down tubes. Plug unused holes. Take down tubes are shown in [Figs. A5.14 and A5.15](#).

6.11.2 *Laboratory Exhaust System*—The exhaust system specified is shown in [Fig. A5.13](#). Components can be clocked, trimmed, or modified as needed to ease installation, but install all components in the order shown. The laboratory has the discretion to design the system downstream differently than the location shown in [Fig. A5.13](#).

6.11.3 *Exhaust Back Pressure*—The exhaust system shall have the capability for controlling exhaust back pressure to the pressures specified in [Tables 1-3](#). The specified exhaust back pressure probe is shown in [Fig. A5.16](#) and the specified exhaust back pressure probe location in the exhaust system are shown in [Fig. A5.13](#).

6.12 *Pressure Measurement and Pressure Sensor Locations*—Pressure measurement systems for this test method are specified in general terms of overall accuracy and resolution with explicit pressure tap locations specified.

6.12.1 Incorporate condensation traps when connecting tubing between the pressure tap locations and the final pressure sensors as directed by good engineering judgment. This precaution is particularly important when low air pressures (as in this test method) are transmitted by way of lines that pass through low-lying trenches between the test stand and the instrument console.

6.12.2 *Engine Oil*—Locate the pressure tap for the engine oil pressure after the oil filter adapter return line from FIL-1. Use an accuracy of 1 % with a 6.9 kPa resolution.

6.12.3 *Fuel to Fuel Flow Meter*—Locate the pressure tap within 5 m from the fuel inlet of the fuel flow meter. Use an accuracy of 3.5 kPa.

6.12.4 *Fuel to Engine Fuel Rail*—Locate the pressure tap from the center point of the fuel rail inlet  $235 \text{ mm} \pm 30 \text{ mm}$ . Use an accuracy of 3.5 kPa.

6.12.5 *Exhaust Back Pressure*—Locate the exhaust back pressure probe as shown in [Fig. A5.13](#). Use sensor accuracy to within 2 % of full scale with resolution of 25 Pa.

6.12.6 *Intake Air*—Measure the intake air pressure at the location shown in [Fig. A5.12](#), using the probe shown in [Fig. A5.16](#) and a sensor/readout accuracy of 2 % of full scale with resolution of 5.0 Pa. Orient the probe in the center of the direction of flow.

6.12.7 *Intake Manifold Vacuum/Absolute Pressure*—Measure the intake manifold vacuum/absolute pressure at the throttle body adapter. Use a sensor having accuracy within 1 % of full scale and with a resolution of 0.68 kPa.

6.12.8 *Coolant Flow Differential Pressure*—See [6.5.9](#).

6.12.9 *Crankcase Pressure*—Locate the crankcase pressure tap as detailed in [Annex A5](#) (see [Fig. A5.17](#)).

6.13 *Engine Hardware and Related Apparatus*—This section describes engine-related apparatus requiring special purchase, assembly, fabrication, or modification. Part numbers not otherwise identified are GM service part numbers.

6.13.1 *Test Engine Configuration*—The test engine is equipped with fuel injection and is a 2012 GM (HFV6) with a displacement of 3.6 L. Use the short block build kits GMW 400 and GMW 402 to build the test engine. Follow the short block build procedure shown in [Annex A17](#).

6.13.2 *ECU (Power Control Module)*—Use a special modified ECU P/N OHT6D-012-4 engine power control module (see [X1.26](#)). This module controls ignition and fuel supply functions.

6.13.3 *Thermostat Block-off Adapter Plate*—Use an adapter plate OHT6D-004-1 as shown in [Fig. A5.5](#) in place of the thermostat.

6.13.4 *Wiring Harnesses*—Use a Dyno Harness P/N OHT6D-011-2, also included with the harness is an Engine Dyno Throttle Control OHT3H-011-1. Purchase from CPD (OH Technologies) (see [X1.28](#)).

6.13.5 *Oil Pan*—Use oil pan, P/N OHT6D-001-2 (see [X1.23](#)).

6.13.6 *Engine Water Pump Adapter*—Purchase from the CPD, OHT6D-005-1 (see [X1.12](#)).

6.13.7 *Thermostat Block-Off-Plate*—Purchase from the CPD, OHT6D-004-1.

6.13.8 *Oil Filter Adapter Plate*—Purchase from the CPD, OHT6D-003-1.

6.13.9 *Modified Throttle Body Assembly*—Purchase from the CPD, OHT6D-050-1.

6.13.10 *Fuel Rail*—Purchase from the GM Parts Dealer P/N 12572886. Modify the fuel rail inlet connections for connection to the laboratory fuel supply system.

6.14 *Miscellaneous Apparatus Related to Engine Operation:*

6.14.1 *Special Tools (Purchase from the CPD):*

6.14.1.1 *Flywheel Torque Tool*—Purchase from the CPD, OHT3H-002-1 shown in [Fig. A5.18](#).

6.14.1.2 *Balancer Torque Tool*—Purchase from the CPD, OHT3H-003-1 shown in [Fig. A5.19](#).

6.14.2 *Additional Sensors and Other Hardware (Purchase from the CPD):*

6.14.2.1 *Mass Airflow Sensor*—Purchase from the CPD, OHT6D-040-1.

6.14.2.2 *Fuel Injectors*—Purchase from the CPD, OHT6D-042-1 or use GM fuel injector PN 92068193.

6.14.2.3 *Spark Plug*—Purchase from the CPD, OHT6D-043-1 or GM PN 12597464, Plug, Spark.

6.14.2.4 *Crank Position Sensor*—Purchase from the CPD, OHT6D-044-1.

6.14.2.5 *Cam Position Sensor*—Purchase from the CPD, OHT6D-045-1.

6.14.2.6 *Knock Sensor*—Purchase from the CPD, OHT6D-046-1.

6.14.2.7 *Coolant Temperature Sensor*—Purchase from the CPD, OHT6D-048-1.

## 7. Reagents and Materials

### 7.1 Engine Oil:

7.1.1 Use VID BL (see [X1.2](#)) for new engine break-in and as primary calibration oil for evaluation of test oils. It is an SAE 20W-30 grade. The amount of BL oil required for each test is 71 L.

7.1.2 Use VIF BL Flush Oil (FO) (see [X1.2](#)), which is a special flushing oil (BL oil with increased solubility), when changing oil after a test oil has been in the engine. For each test use an FO volume of approximately 12 L.

7.2 *Test Fuel*—Use only Haltermann<sup>21</sup> (see [X1.33](#)) Sequence VIE W/DCA fuel, Product code: HF 2003. The specification for Sequence VIE W/DCA fuel is available from the TMC website: <http://www.astmtmc.org>. (**Warning—Danger!** Extremely flammable. Vapors harmful if inhaled. Vapors may cause flash fire (see [Annex A8](#).)

NOTE 3—The test fuel is formulated with a detergent additive.

7.2.1 Make certain that all tanks used for storage are clean before they are filled with test fuel.

7.2.2 *Fuel Batch Usage/Documentation*—A lab shall strive to complete a test on a single batch of test fuel. If a lab is not able to complete a test on a single fuel batch, the lab may switch to the next available fuel batch. Fuel is consumed at the stand level on a first-in first-out basis. Once a stand migrates to the next fuel batch, it can no longer use a prior batch. Document the fuel batch in use at the start of the test in the test report. In cases where the run tank contains more than one fuel batch, document the most prevalent fuel batch in the report.

7.2.3 When switching to a new fuel batch, do not add the fuel until the laboratory's fuel tank is below 10 % of the total tank volume. After the new fuel batch is added, the resulting volume of fuel is to consist of no more than 10 % of the current batch and at least 90 % of the new batch.

7.3 *Engine Coolant*—The engine coolant shall have been GM6277M approved (Dexcool) (trademarked) mixed 50/50 with demineralized or distilled water.

### 7.4 Cleaning Materials:

7.4.1 *Organic Solvent Penmul L460*—See [X1.29](#). (**Warning—Harmful vapor.** Store at moderate temperature (see [Annex A16](#).)

7.4.2 *Solvent*—Use only mineral spirits meeting the requirements of Specification [D235](#), Type II, Class C for Aromatic Content (0 % to 2 % by vol), Flash Point (61 °C, min), and Color (not darker than +25 on Saybolt Scale or 25 on Pt-Co Scale). (Combustible Health hazard.) Obtain a Certificate of Analysis for each batch of solvent from the supplier (see [X1.30](#)).

7.5 *Engine Assembly Lubricant*—Use EF-411 for coating of parts and where lubrication of threads, and so forth, is required.

## 8. Preparation of Apparatus

8.1 This section assumes that the engine test stand facilities and hardware as described in Section [6](#) are in place. Emphasis is on the recurring preparations needed in the routine conduct of the test.

### 8.2 Test Stand Preparation:

8.2.1 *Instrumentation Preparation*—Perform the calibration of the temperature measuring system, the dynamometer torque measuring system, the fuel flow measuring system, and the pressure measuring system (see [10.2](#) for additional details

<sup>21</sup> The sole source of supply of the fuel known to the committee at this time is Haltermann. 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.

concerning instrumentation calibration) in a manner consistent with good laboratory practices and record it for future reference.

8.2.2 *External Oil System Cleaning*—Clean the entire external oil system using cleaning solvent (see 7.4.2) each time a newly built engine is installed.

8.2.3 *Exhaust Back Pressure Probe Renewal*—The exhaust back pressure probe can be used until it becomes cracked, brittle, or deformed. Clean the outer surface of the probe and clear all port holes. Check the probe for possible internal obstruction and reinstall the probe in the exhaust pipe. Stainless-steel probes are generally serviceable for several tests; mild steel probes tend to become brittle after fewer tests.

8.2.4 *AFR Sensor Renewal*—Inspect AFR sensor (see 10.2 for AFR system calibration requirements).

8.2.5 *Hose Replacement*—Inspect all hoses and replace any that are deteriorated. Check for internal wall separations that would cause flow restriction.

## 9. Engine Preparation

9.1 Use the short block build kits GMW 400 and GMW 402.

9.2 Stand set up kit, that contains engine mounts and other reusable parts, can be purchased from CPD, OHT6D-100-S1.

9.3 *Cleaning of Engine Parts:*

9.3.1 *Cleaning*—Soak any parts to be cleaned in degreasing solvent until clean.

9.3.2 *Rinsing*—Wash the parts thoroughly with hot water.

9.4 *Engine Assembly Procedure:*

9.4.1 *General Assembly Instructions*—Assemble the external engine dress components according to the 2012 Chevrolet Malibu Service Manual. In cases of disparity, the explicit instructions contained in this test method take precedence over the assembly manual.

9.4.2 *Bolt Torque Specifications*—When installing the engine components, use a calibrated torque wrench to obtain the values specified. Specifications are shown in the 2012 Chevrolet Malibu Service Manual.

9.4.3 *Sealing Compounds*—Sealing compounds are as specified in the 2012 Chevrolet Malibu Service Manual. Do not use sealers in tape form (loose shreds of tape can circulate in the engine oil and plug critical orifices).

9.4.4 *Engine Assembly*—New parts required for each new test stand installation (see X1.3) are listed in Annex A7.

9.4.5 *Harmonic Balancer*—The balancer P/N GM 12626355 is included on the engine by the engine supplier.

9.4.6 *Thermostat*—Remove the thermostat and replace with special plate OHT6D-004-1.

9.4.7 *Coolant Inlet*—Install water pump plate OHT6D-005-1 (see X1.28).

9.4.8 *Oil Filter Adapter*—Install oil filter adapter, P/N OHT6D-003-1.

9.4.9 *Intake Manifold*—Install lower intake manifold, P/N 12571079 and 2008 or 2009 Upper Intake Manifold, P/N GM 12597853.

9.4.10 *Sensors, Switches, Valves, and Positioners:*

9.4.10.1 *Camshaft Position Sensors (2 ea.) (CMP)*—Camshaft position sensors, OHT6D-045-1 (2) are included on the engine by the engine supplier.

9.4.10.2 *Crankshaft Position Sensor (CKP)*—Crankshaft position sensor, OHT6D-044-1 is included on the engine by the engine supplier.

9.4.10.3 *Engine Coolant Temperature Sensor (ECT)*—Install engine coolant temperature sensor, P/N OHT6D-048-1.

9.4.10.4 *Heated Exhaust Gas Oxygen Sensors (HEGO)*—Use heated exhaust gas oxygen sensors, P/N OHT6D-047-1. Ensure the HEGOs are correctly connected.

9.4.10.5 *PCV*—Remove the PCV valve and install OHT6D-013-1; vent all PCV points of connection to the crankcase pressure control system as detailed in Annex A5 and Fig. A5.17 (see 6.12.9). Plug all associated vacuum lines.

9.4.10.6 *Mass Air Flow Sensor*—Use mass air flow sensor, Part # OHT6D-040-1.

9.4.11 *Ignition System:*

9.4.11.1 *Ignition Coils*—GM 126332479 is included on the engine by the engine supplier.

9.4.11.2 *Spark Plugs*—Use spark plugs, OHT6D-043-1 or GM PN 12597464, plug, spark.

9.4.12 *Fuel Injection System:*

9.4.12.1 *Fuel Injectors*—Use fuel injectors, OHT6D-042-1 or GM fuel injector PN 92068193. Refer to Annex A12 for injector flow specifications. Verification of each injector is required prior to use.

9.4.12.2 *Fuel Rail*—Install modified fuel rail, P/N GM 12572886 as modified in 6.12.4.

9.4.12.3 *Fuel Pressure Regulator*—Install a fuel pressure regulator. Paxton Model Numbers 8F002-004 or 8F002-007 have been found to be suitable for this application (see X1.35).

9.4.13 *Intake Air System*—The engine intake air system components may be oriented according to laboratory requirement. However, use all the specified components.

9.4.13.1 *Air Cleaner Housing (Air Box)*—Use GM 15147455 housing, and 19151528 lower cover. Use clamps 15147463 and 15147462 along with screws 11588831 as needed.

9.4.13.2 *Crankcase Ventilation Tube*—Plug crankcase ventilation tube on duct, GM 25733251.

9.4.13.3 *Air Cleaner Modification*—Modify the GM elbow #25733251 for the thermocouple and pressure taps (see Fig. A5.16).

9.4.13.4 *Air Cleaner Element*—Use air cleaner element, GM 25798271.

9.4.13.5 *Throttle Body*—Use two throttle bodies. OHT6D-050-1 with modified throttle linkage is installed on the engine. A second throttle body P/N OHT6D-041-1 (supplied with engine when purchased) is connected to the wiring harness and mounted at the stand.

9.4.13.6 *Throttle Body Air Duct*—Use throttle body air duct, GM 25733251.

9.4.14 *Engine Management System*—GM ECU E77 with Revision 3 software, P/N OHT6D-012-4.

9.4.14.1 *Engine Wiring Harness*—Use a special engine/dyno wiring harness, P/N OHT6D-011-2; purchase this part from the CPD (see X1.34).

9.4.14.2 *Engine Control Unit*—Use ECU engine control module, P/N OHT6D-012-4; purchase this part from the CPD (see [X1.34](#)). This unit controls ignition and fuel supply functions.

(1) Supply the ECU power from a battery or a regulated power supply.

9.4.15 *Accessory Drive Units*—Do not use external drive units, including alternators, fuel pumps, power steering units, air pumps, air conditioning compressors, and so forth.

9.4.16 *Exhaust Manifolds*—Use exhaust manifolds, right hand GM # 12571102 and left-hand GM # 12571101 and heat shields GM # 12617267 and GM # 12580706. Torque bolts in the sequence shown in the 2012 Chevrolet Malibu Assembly Manual.

9.4.17 *Engine Flywheel and Guards*—Use flywheel OHT6D-020-X (lab specific adapter plate). Purchase this part from the CPD; install an engine flywheel guard and safety housing to suit test stand requirements.

9.4.18 *Lifting of Assembled Engines*—Do not lift assembled engines by the intake manifold since this is known to cause engine coolant leaks. Refer to 2012 Chevrolet Malibu Service Manual for proper lifting instructions and lift locations.

9.4.19 *Engine Mounts*—Engine mounts use OHT3H-026-1 front and OHT3H-025-1 rear (see [X1.35](#)).

9.4.20 *Non-Phased Camshaft Gears*—These gears (OHT6E-002-1 gear or GM 12640985, camshaft, exhaust and OHT6E-003-1 gear or GM P/N 12640986, camshaft, intake) will need to be installed by the end user prior to running the new engine break-in; they will be supplied with the engine when purchased. Install these gears in accordance with the instructions detailed in [Annex A17](#). These gears may be used if they remain serviceable.

9.4.21 *Internal Coolant Orifice*—This orifice (OHT6D-025-1 Orifice, Coolant, Internal, Sequence VIF) needs to be installed by the end user prior to running the new engine break-in. It will be supplied with the engine when purchased.

9.4.22 *Camshaft Position Actuator Modification*—For Sequence VIF test operation, the camshaft position actuator shall be in place to provide lubrication to the front camshaft journals. Close, by tig welding, the actuator drain ports to reduce excessive oil bleeding through the control valves during engine operation as the valves are positioned in a manner that allows complete drainage through the spool valves (see [Fig. A17.22](#)).

## 10. Calibration

10.1 *Stand/Engine Calibration*—To ensure proper response to various oil parameters; conduct a reference oil test when a new or previously used test engine is installed in a test stand. This event is monitored by the TMC. See [10.1.1](#) prior to attempting calibration of a new stand. The TMC assigns reference oils for calibration tests. The reference oils used to calibrate Sequence VIF engine test stand/engine combinations have been formulated or selected to represent specific chemical types or performance levels, or both. These oils are normally supplied under code numbers (blind reference oils) to ensure that the testing laboratory is not influenced by preconceived opinions in assessing test results. Number each Sequence VIF

test to identify the stand number, the number of runs on that stand, the engine number, and the number of runs on the engine. For example, 56-21-3-8 defines a test on stand 56, which is test 21 on stand 56, engine number 3, and the 8th test on engine number 3. For reruns of operationally invalid or unacceptable reference oil the stand run number shall be incremented by one and the engine run number shall be followed by the letter A for the first re-run, B for the second re-run, and so forth. For example, the next test number for an operationally invalid or unacceptable test would be 56-22-3-8A. [Annex A2](#) describes calibration procedures using the TMC reference oils, including their storage and conditions of use, the conducting of tests, and the reporting of results.

10.1.1 *Procedure*—Test stand/engine calibration is accomplished by conducting tests on TMC reference oils (see [Annex A2](#)).

10.1.1.1 Conduct reference oil tests on each test stand and engine combination within a laboratory according to TMC Lubricant Test Monitoring System (LTMS)<sup>22</sup> guidelines. *Do not terminate a reference test due to an FEI result.*

10.1.1.2 The calibration period on a given stand and engine combination is three full-length non-reference oil tests or 900 engine hours or 100 days, whichever occurs first.

10.1.1.3 If the elapsed time between Sequence VIF tests on a stand and engine combination is more than 100 days EOT (end-of-test) to SOT (start-of-test), a minimum of one operationally valid, statistically acceptable reference oil test is required.

10.1.1.4 Re-reference the engines once removed from the test stand and re-installed, even if the test number and time criteria are met by the engine. Laboratories shall inform the TMC with a written explanation when a test engine is removed from a test stand and installed into another test stand. Only appropriate Sequence VIF test engines (see [X1.3](#)) may be referenced.

10.1.1.5 The effective date of a reference test is the LTMS date and time of the reference test. Test start time is defined as the introduction of the reference oil into the engine, but the total test length shall include the BLB runs also. The LTMS date and time are defined as the date and time the test was completed (completion of the BL run following the reference oil) unless a different date and time are assigned by the TMC. The TMC may schedule more frequent reference oil tests (or approve less frequent reference oil tests) at its discretion. Under special circumstances (that is, extended downtime due to industry-wide parts or fuel outages) the TMC may extend reference periods. Note non-reference oil tests conducted during the extended time allowance in the test comments section of the report.

10.1.1.6 Failure of a reference oil test to meet Shewhart or Exponentially Weighted Moving Average (EWMA) control chart limits can be indicative of a false alarm, engine, test stand, or industry-related problem. When this occurs, the laboratory, in conjunction with the TMC, shall attempt to determine the problem source. The ASTM Sequence VI

<sup>22</sup> The Lubricant Test Monitoring System may be obtained from the ASTM TMC, 203 Armstrong Drive, Freeport, PA 16229, Attention: Administrator.



TABLE 4 VIF Test Schedule

		Estimated Elapsed Time, h <sup>A</sup>
<b>BLB-1 Oil Test</b>		
1.	Double flush to BLB-1	1:30
2.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 1 <sup>B</sup>	2:00
3.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 2	2:00
4.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 3	2:00
5.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 4	2:00
6.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 5	2:00
7.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 6	2:00
	Warm-up to Stage Flush	0:30
	Sub Total	14:00
<b>BLB-2 Oil Test</b>		
1.	Double flush to BLB-2	1:30
2.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 1 <sup>B</sup>	2:00
3.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 2	2:00
4.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 3	2:00
5.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 4	2:00
6.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 5	2:00
7.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 6	2:00
	Warm-up to Stage Flush	0:30
	Sub Total	14:00
<b>BLB-3 Oil Test (if required)</b>		
1.	Double flush to BLB-2	1:30
2.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 1 <sup>B</sup>	2:00
3.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 2	2:00
4.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 3	2:00
5.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 4	2:00
6.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 5	2:00
7.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 6	2:00
	Warm-up to Stage Flush	0:30
	Sub Total	14:00
<b>Phase I Aging</b>		
1.	Double flush to Non-reference Oil	1:30
2.	Age 16 Hours	16:00
3.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 1 <sup>B</sup>	2:00
4.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 2	2:00
5.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 3	2:00
6.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 4	2:00
7.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 5	2:00
8.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 6	2:00
	Sub Total	29:30
<b>Phase II Aging</b>		
1.	Age 16 Hours	109
2.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 1 <sup>B</sup>	2:00
3.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 2	2:00
4.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 3	2:00
5.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 4	2:00
6.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 5	2:00
7.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 6	2:00
8.	Warm-up to Stage Flush	0:30
	Sub Total	121:30
<b>FO to BL Flush</b>		
	Flush in FO & Run	0:30
	Flush in FO & Run	2:00
1.	Two Double flush to BL After	2:30
2.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 1 <sup>B</sup>	2:00
3.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 2	2:00
4.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 3	2:00
5.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 4	2:00
6.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 5	2:00
7.	S90, BSFC/fuel flow × 6 at Stage 6	2:00
	Sub Total	17:00

<sup>A</sup> Adhere to stabilization times and times for the six replicate BSFC measurements. Warm-up and cool-down times included in flushing elapsed times are estimates.

<sup>B</sup> Example: Stabilize 90 min followed by six replicate BSFC measurements at intervals of 5 min.

Surveillance Panel adjudicates industry problems. The TMC decides, with input as needed from industry expertise (testing laboratories, test procedure developer, ASTM Technical Guid-

ance Committee, Surveillance Panel, and so forth), if the reason for any unacceptable blind reference oil test is isolated to one particular engine or stand or related to other stands. If it