



Designation: ~~D1177~~—17 D1177 – 22

## Standard Test Method for Freezing Point of Aqueous Engine Coolants<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D1177; 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.

*This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.*

### 1. Scope\*

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the freezing point of an aqueous engine coolant solution in the laboratory.

NOTE 1—Where solutions of specific concentrations are to be tested, they shall be prepared from representative samples as directed in Practice [D1176](#). Secondary phases separating on dilution need not be separated.

NOTE 2—These products may also be marketed in a ready-to-use form (prediluted).

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as ~~the standard~~. The values given in parentheses are ~~for information only~~ after SI units are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the 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>2</sup>

- [D1176 Practice for Sampling and Preparing Aqueous Solutions of Engine Coolants or Antirusts for Testing Purposes](#)
- [E1 Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers](#)

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *freezing point*—the temperature at which crystallization begins in the absence of supercooling, or the maximum temperature reached immediately after initial crystal formation in the case of supercooling, or the temperature at which solid crystals, formed on cooling, disappear when the temperature of the specimen is allowed to rise.

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D15](#) on Engine Coolants and Related Fluids and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D15.03](#) on Physical Properties.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](#), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [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

#### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method involves the determination of the time-temperature curve prior to freezing and the determination of the horizontal or flattened portion of the freezing curve. The freezing point is taken as the intersection of projections of the cooling curve and the freezing curve. If the solution supercools, the freezing point is the maximum temperature reached after supercooling.

#### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 The freezing point of an engine coolant indicates the coolant freeze protection.

5.2 The freezing point of an engine coolant may be used to determine the approximate glycol or glycerin content, provided the glycol type is known.

#### 6. Apparatus

6.1 *Freezing Point Apparatus*, shown assembled in Fig. 1, consisting of the following:

6.1.1 *Cooling Bath*, in which the refrigerant is contained, consisting of a standard 1.9 L (2 qt) Dewar flask. The flask may be silvered or unsilvered, and is supported in a close-fitting container. A pad of glass wool is placed in the bottom of the flask to protect it from damage by the tip of freezing tube.

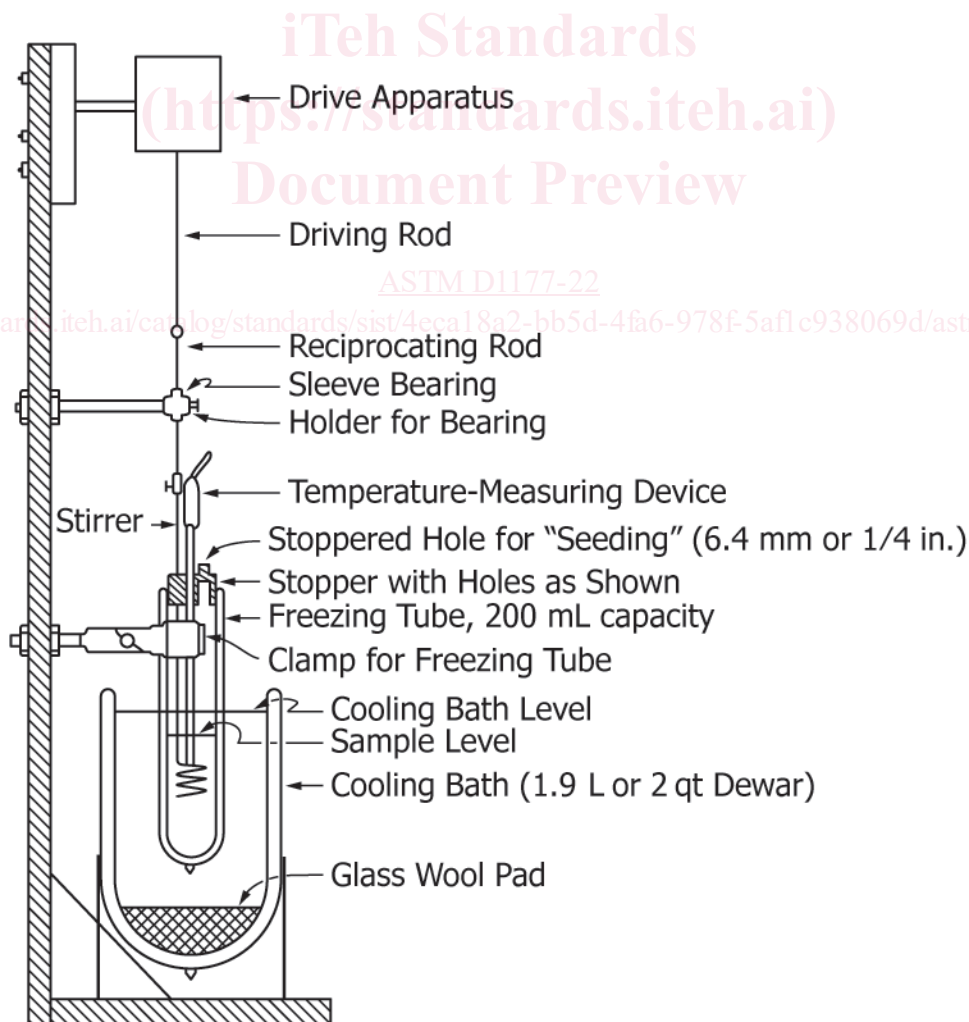


FIG. 1 Assembly of Freezing Point Apparatus

6.1.2 *Freezing Tube*<sup>3</sup> consisting of a 200-mL (6.8-oz) 200 mL (6.8 oz) unevacuated, unsilvered Dewar flask. The tube is closed by a cork having a central hole for the thermocouple or resistance thermometer, a second hole placed to one side for passage of the stirring rod, and a third hole for introducing wire for seeding at appropriate time.

6.1.3 *Stirring Mechanism*, consisting of a five-coil stirrer formed of stainless steel wire 1.6 mm (1/16 in.) in diameter. The coils are so spaced that, in the extreme upward position during operation, no coils are exposed above the surface of the sample. The stirrer is agitated by means of an ordinary windshield wiper motor or other motor devices, operating through suitable linkages so as to provide linear motion of the stirrer. The length of the stroke is adjusted so that the coil just clears the bottom of the freezing-point tube at low point of the stroke.

6.1.4 *Temperature Measurement*—A resistance thermometer or a multi-junction copper-constantan thermocouple may be used with suitable measuring instruments, providing these give an over-all sensitivity of 0.1 °C (0.2 °F). The instrument shall be calibrated before each series—overall accuracy of ±0.2 °C (0.4 °F) or an ASTM Coolant Freezing Point Temperature Measuring Instrument conforming to the requirements in Specification E1 of determinations by using suitable reference standards, for Thermometer 75F, having a range from -37 °C to +2 °C (-35 °F to +35 °F) with a max scale error of ±0.3 °C (0.5 °F) or Thermometer 76F, having a range from -54 °C to -15 °C (-65 °F to +5 °F) with a max scale error of ±0.5 °C (1.0 °F). Platinum resistance thermometers have been adopted as a standard by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and are recommended for this standard. If a result is in question, the resistance thermometer or a multi-junction copper-constantan thermocouple is the preferred test method.

NOTE 3—ASTM Coolant Freezing Point Temperature Measuring Instruments having a range from -37 to +2 °C (-35 to +35 °F) or -54 to -15 °C (-65 to +5 °F) and conforming to the requirements for Thermometers 75F or 76F as prescribed in Specification E1, may be used where less accuracy is acceptable provided reference standards are used for calibration purposes.

## 7. Refrigerant

7.1 The refrigerant shall consist of solid carbon dioxide in alcohol or in other suitable bath liquids.

7.2 The refrigerant shall consist of solid carbon dioxide in alcohol or in other Liquid nitrogen may be used as the refrigerant especially when the freezing point of the coolant is -46 °C (-50 °F) or lower. (Warning—The liquid nitrogen should be discarded after each day's use to avoid the possibility of explosion due to dissolved oxygen and inadvertent mixing with organic coolant materials.)

NOTE 3—A layer of dry ice, at least 13 mm (1/2 in.) thick, must be maintained in the bottom or on the top of the cooling bath during a determination, depending on the bath liquid used. Adequate precautions should be taken against fire hazards or toxic effects of bath liquids, or both. When using liquid nitrogen, add as required to ensure the stirrer remains below the liquid level throughout the course of the test.

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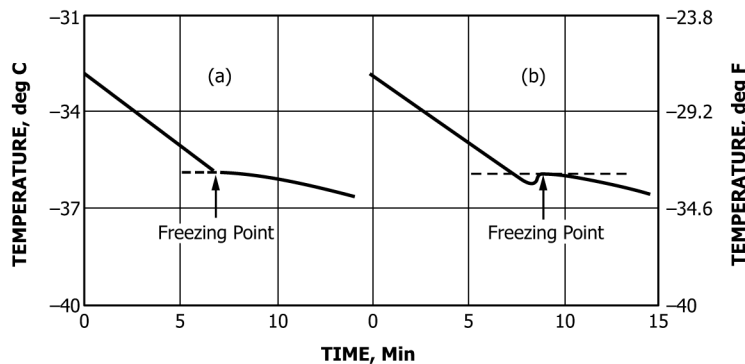


FIG. 2 Time-Temperature Cooling Curves for Determining the Freezing Point of an Engine Coolant

<sup>3</sup> For routine work, a tube with a seeding tip as described in the paper by R. E. Mallonee and F. L. Howard, "The Determination of Freezing Point of Engine Antifreeze," in the February 1951 issue of the *ASTM Bulletin* may be used. For routine work, a tube with a seeding tip as described in the paper by Mallonee, R. E., and Howard, F. L., "The Determination of Freezing Point of Engine Antifreeze," in the February 1951 issue of the *ASTM Bulletin* may be used.

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