



Designation: D 2274 – 01

An American National Standard



Designation: 388/97

## Standard Test Method for Oxidation Stability of Distillate Fuel Oil (Accelerated Method)<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 2274; 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 Department of Defense.*

### 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the measurement of inherent stability of middle distillate petroleum fuel under accelerated oxidizing conditions. It is not applicable to fuels containing residual oil, or any significant component derived from a nonpetroleum source.

1.2 The values given in acceptable SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values in parentheses are for information only.

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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

#### 2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 381 Test Method for Gum Content in Fuels by Jet Evaporation<sup>2</sup>

D 943 Test Method for Oxidation Characteristics of Inhibited Mineral Oils<sup>2</sup>

D 1193 Specification for Reagent Water<sup>3</sup>

D 4057 Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products<sup>4</sup>

D 4177 Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products<sup>4</sup>

D 4625 Test Method for Distillate Fuel Storage Stability at 43°C (110°F)<sup>4</sup>

#### 2.2 Military Specification:<sup>5</sup>

MIL-F-16884 Fuel, Navy Distillate

### 3. Terminology

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

3.1.1 *adherent insolubles* (formerly adherent gum)—material which is produced in the course of stressing distillate fuel under the conditions of this test and which adheres to the glassware after fuel has been flushed from the system.

3.1.2 *filterable insolubles*—material, which is produced in the course of stressing distillate fuel under the conditions of this test, which is capable of being removed from the fuel by filtration. This includes both material suspended in the fuel and material easily removed from the oxidation cell and oxygen delivery tube with hydrocarbon solvent.

3.1.3 *inherent stability*—the resistance to change when exposed to air, but in the absence of other environmental factors such as water, or reactive metallic surfaces and dirt.

3.1.4 *total insolubles*—sum of the adherent and filterable insolubles.

3.1.5 *zero time*—the time the first of a batch of oxidation cells is placed in the heating bath.

3.1.5.1 *Discussion*—This is the time taken as the start of the 16 h of residence in the heating bath.

### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A 350-mL volume of filtered middle distillate fuel is aged at 95°C (203°F) for 16 h while oxygen is bubbled through the sample at a rate of 3 L/h. After aging, the sample is cooled to approximately room temperature before filtering to obtain the filterable insolubles quantity. Adherent insolubles are then removed from the oxidation cell and associated glassware with trisolvent. The trisolvent is evaporated to obtain the quantity of adherent insolubles. The sum of the filterable and adherent insolubles, expressed as milligrams per 100 mL, is reported as total insolubles.

### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method provides a basis for the estimation of the storage stability of middle distillate fuels with an initial boiling point above about 175°C (347°F) and a 90 % recovery point below 370°C (698°F) such as No. 2 fuel oil. It is not

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of Committee D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.14 on Stability and Cleanliness of Liquid Fuels.

Current edition approved June 10, 2001. Published July 2001. Originally published as D 2274 – 64 T. Last previous edition D 2274 – 94(1999)<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 05.01.

<sup>3</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 11.01.

<sup>4</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 05.02.

<sup>5</sup> Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, Bldg. 4, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094. Attn: NPODS

applicable to fuels containing residual oil, or any significant component derived from a non-petroleum source.

5.2 The test method may not provide a prediction of the quantity of insolubles that will form in field storage over any given period of time. The amount of insolubles formed in such field storage is subject to the specific conditions which are too variable for this test method to predict accurately.

5.3 Test Method D 2274 yields results more rapidly than Test Method D 4625, the 43°C bottle test. However, as a result of the significantly elevated temperature and the pure oxygen atmosphere, the nature and amount of insolubles may deviate to a greater extent than Test Method D 4625 from those formed in field storage.

### 6. Interferences

6.1 Oxidation is a major chemical process causing adherent and filterable insolubles to form. Any substance such as copper or chromium that catalyzes oxidation reactions will cause greater quantities of insolubles to form. Since the apparatus used in this test can also be used in Test Method D 943, where coils of copper and steel are used, it is important that any residues that could contain these metals be eliminated from the apparatus by thorough cleaning prior to use. Similarly, to preclude the presence of chromium ions, as well as to protect laboratory personnel from potential harm, chromic acid shall not be used for cleaning glassware in the practice of this method.

6.2 It has been found that commercial grades of acetone, if used in the trisolvent, can have impurities which cause an

apparently greater level of adherent insolubles to be measured. It is, therefore, critical that only reagent (or higher) grade materials be used in preparing the trisolvent mixture.

6.3 Ultraviolet light exposure has been found to increase the amount of total insolubles. Therefore, the fuel being tested shall be shielded from direct exposure to ultraviolet light (sunlight or fluorescent). Conduct all sampling, measuring, filtration, and weighing away from direct sunlight and in as dark an area as would be compatible with other laboratory operations. Storage before stress, the stress period and cool-down after stressing shall be in the dark.

### 7. Apparatus

NOTE 1—It is suggested that all equipment be calibrated according to manufacturer's instructions on a periodic basis to assure consistency of results.

7.1 *Oxidation Cell*, of borosilicate glass, as shown in Fig. 1, shall consist of a test tube, condenser, and oxygen delivery tube. This cell is identical to that used in Test Method D 943.

7.2 *Heating Bath*, with a thermostatically controlled liquid medium, shall be capable of maintaining the bath temperature at  $95 \pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$  ( $203 \pm 0.4^\circ\text{F}$ ). It shall be fitted with a suitable stirring device to provide a uniform temperature throughout the bath. It shall be large enough to hold the desired number of oxidation cells immersed to a depth of approximately 350 mm. Further, the bath construction must permit shielding the fuel samples in the oxidation cells from light while they are

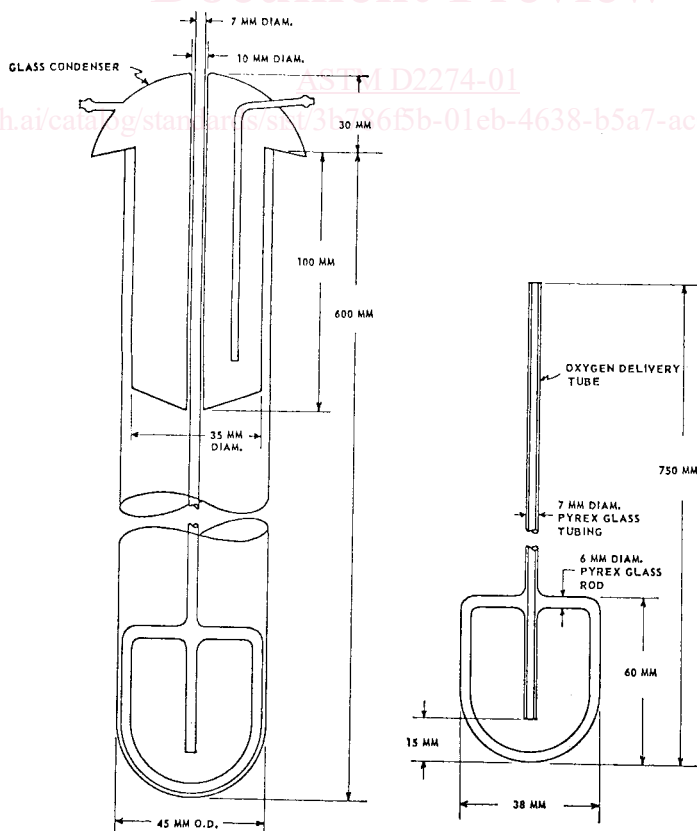


FIG. 1 Oxidation Cell