



Designation: D 6210 – 03<sup>e1</sup>

## Standard Specification for Fully-Formulated Glycol Base Engine Coolant for Heavy-Duty Engines<sup>1,2</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 6210; 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>e1</sup> NOTE—Reference to a research report was added in August 2004.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers the requirements for fully-formulated glycol base coolants for cooling systems of heavy-duty engines. When concentrates are used at 40 to 60 % glycol concentration by volume in water of suitable quality, (see Appendix X1), or when prediluted glycol base engine coolants (50 % volume, % minimum) are used without further dilution, they will function effectively during both winter and summer to provide protection against corrosion, cavitation, freezing, and boiling.

1.2 This specification is intended to cover the requirements for engine coolants prepared from virgin or recycled ethylene or propylene glycol.

1.3 The coolants governed by this specification are categorized as follows:

Coolant Type	Description
I-FF	Ethylene glycol base concentrate
II-FF	Propylene glycol base concentrate
III-FF	Ethylene glycol predilute (50 vol %)
IV-FF	Propylene glycol predilute (50 vol %)

1.4 Coolant concentrates meeting this specification do not require any addition of Supplemental Coolant Additive (SCA) until the first maintenance interval when a maintenance dose of SCA is required to continue protection in certain heavy duty engine cooling systems, particularly those of the wet cylinder liner-in-block design. The SCA additions are defined by and are the primary responsibility of the engine manufacturer or vehicle manufacturer. If they provide no instructions, follow the SCA supplier's instructions.

1.5 This specification does not cover extended service interval coolants.

1.6 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D15 on Engine Coolants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D15.07 on Specifications.

Current edition approved May 10, 2003. Published July 2003. Originally approved in 1998. Last previous edition approved in 1998 as D 6210 - 98a.

<sup>2</sup> A research report is available from ASTM International Headquarters. Request RR:D15-1023.

1.7 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:<sup>3</sup>

- D 1126 Test Method for Hardness in Water
- D 1293 Test Method for pH of Water
- D 3306 Specification for Glycol Base Engine Coolant for Automobile and Light Duty Service
- D 4327 Test Method for Anions in Water by Chemically-Suppressed Ion Chromatography
- D 5828 Test Method for Compatibility of Supplemental Additives (SCA) and Engine Coolant Concentrates

### 3. General Requirements

3.1 Concentrated and prediluted coolants shall meet all of the respective requirements of Specification D 3306.

3.2 The coolant concentrate mixed with water or the prediluted coolant, when maintained with maintenance doses of SCA in accordance with the engine manufacturer's recommendations, and those on the product label, shall be suitable for use in a properly maintained cooling system in normal service for a minimum of two years (see Appendix X1).

### 4. Additional Requirements

4.1 The coolant concentrate or prediluted coolant additionally shall provide protection in operating engines against cavitation corrosion (also termed liner pitting) and against scaling of internal engine hot surfaces. Hot surfaces typically are within the engine head, head spacer, upper cylinder liner, or liquid cooled exhaust manifold. ASTM has test methods under development for both cavitation corrosion and hot surface scaling. Until these procedures are approved as ASTM standards, the mandatory requirements of Annex A1 shall apply.

<sup>3</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.

4.2 Both the concentrated and prediluted coolants shall contain less than 50 ppm sulfate ion.

## 5. Keywords

5.1 cavitation; fully-formulated heavy-duty engine coolant; supplemental coolant additive maintenance dose

## ANNEX

### (Mandatory Information)

#### A1. CHEMICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FULLY FORMULATED HEAVY DUTY ENGINE COOLANT

A1.1 Laboratory data or in-service experience demonstrating a positive influence on reducing cavitation corrosion in an operating engine is required.

A1.1.1 In-service qualification tests may consist of single- or multiple-cylinder engine tests. At the option of the engine or vehicle manufacturer, such testing may be conducted in “loose engines” or in engines fully integrated into an application, such as a vehicle, a power boat, or a stationary power source. One such test has been developed.<sup>4</sup>

A1.2 Several chemical compositions have been tested extensively by producers and users and satisfactorily minimize cylinder liner cavitation in actual test engines. Coolants meeting either of the following compositions are regarded as passing the requirements of A1.1:

A1.2.1 A minimum concentration of nitrite (as  $\text{NO}_2^-$ ) of 1200 ppm in the 50 volume % predilute coolant, or

A1.2.2 A minimum combined concentration of nitrite (as  $\text{NO}_2^-$ ) plus molybdate (as  $\text{MoO}_4^{2-}$ ) in the 50 volume %

predilute coolant of 780 ppm. At least 300 ppm each of  $\text{NO}_2^-$  and  $\text{MoO}_4^{2-}$  must be present.

A1.2.3 The above concentrations are doubled for coolant concentrates.

A1.3 Chemical composition requirements for cavitation corrosion protection will be removed from this specification and replaced with an ASTM test method when a test method is developed and adopted.

A1.4 Both concentrated and prediluted coolants under this specification must contain additives to minimize hot surface scaling deposits. Certain additives (polyacrylate and other types) minimize the deposition of calcium and magnesium compounds on heat rejecting surfaces. No specific chemical requirements for hot surface scaling and deposits resistance have been established at this time. A test procedure is under development and will be incorporated into the specification when a procedure is approved by ASTM.

A1.5 Lack of compatibility between the coolant and SCA product’s chemistry results in chemical ingredient dropout from solution, with potential adverse effects in the vehicle or engine cooling system. A test procedure for compatibility (Test Method D 5828) has been approved and will be incorporated into the specification when limits are determined.

<sup>4</sup> “A Comparison of Engine Coolant in an Accelerated Heavy-Duty Engine Cavitation Test,” SAE Technical Paper 960883, SAE International, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096-0001.

## APPENDIX

### (Nonmandatory Information)

#### X1. COOLANT MAINTENANCE FOR HEAVY DUTY ENGINES

X1.1 *Engine Coolant*—Cooling system fill for a heavy duty engine consists of water and fully formulated heavy duty coolant concentrate or fully formulated prediluted heavy duty coolant.

##### X1.1.1 *Water:*

X1.1.1.1 Water quality affects the efficiency of coolant additives. When untreated, all water is corrosive. Water having a high mineral content or corrosive materials is unfit for cooling system use.

X1.1.1.2 When preparing coolant mixtures, the water should be of such quality that it does not contain excessive

solids, hardness salts, sulfates, or chlorides. In the absence of specific recommendations from the engine or vehicle manufacturer, see Table X1.1. Contact your local water department, the responsible government agency, or submit a water sample for analysis if there is a question on water quality

##### X1.1.2 *Coolant Concentrates:*

X1.1.2.1 The coolant concentration should be maintained between 40 and 60 % glycol by volume, depending on the engine operating environment. Freeze protection will be provided in accordance with Table X1.2.

##### X1.1.3 *Prediluted Engine Coolants:*