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An American National Standard

Standard Test Method for Trace Sediment in Lubricating Oils[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 2273; 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 (ε) 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 determination of trace amounts (less than 0.05 volume %) of sediment in lubricating oils. Since oil-soluble material precipitated by the specified solvent is not intended as part of the measured sediment, the test method is not applicable in cases where precipitated oil-soluble components will appreciably contribute to the sediment readings.

~~1.2~~

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

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the 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:* [2]

D 4057 Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

D 4177 Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.1.1 *trace sediment*, *n*—the number of millilitres of sediment precipitated from 100 mL of oil sample (volume percent) when equal parts of the oil sample and the specified solvent are mixed and centrifuged under the prescribed conditions.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test measures the trace level amount of sediment that is naphtha-insoluble and can be separated by centrifuging. Excessive amounts of sediment in oil could lead to system malfunction in critical applications.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Centrifuge*, meeting all the safety requirements for normal use and capable of whirling two or more filled centrifuge tubes at a speed which can be controlled to give a relative centrifugal force (rcf) between 600 and 700 at the tip of the tubes. The revolving head, trunnion rings, and trunnion cups, including the rubber cushion, shall be soundly constructed to withstand the maximum centrifugal force capable of being delivered by the power source. The trunnion cups and cushions shall firmly support the tubes when the centrifuge is in motion. The centrifuge shall be enclosed by a metal shield or case strong enough to eliminate danger if any breakage occurs. Calculate the speed of the rotating head as follows:

$$\text{rpm} = 1337 \sqrt{\text{rcf}/d} \quad (1)$$

where:

rcf = relative centrifugal force, and

d = diameter of swing, in millimetres, measured between tips of opposite tubes when in rotating position.

The relationship between the diameter swing, relative centrifugal force, and revolutions per minute is given in Table 1.

5.2 *Centrifuge Tube*, cone-shaped, conforming to the dimensions given in Fig. 1, and made of thoroughly annealed glass. The graduations, numbered as shown in Fig. 1, shall be clear and distinct, and the mouth shall be constructed in a shape suitable for

[1] This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.06 on Analysis of Lubricants.

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[2] 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.**

TABLE 1 Rotation Speeds for Centrifuges of Various Diameters

Diameter of Swing, mm[A]	RPM at 600 rcf	RPM at 700 rcf
483	1490	1610
508	1450	1570
533	1420	1530
559	1390	1500

[A] Measured in mm between tips of opposite tubes when rotating-position.

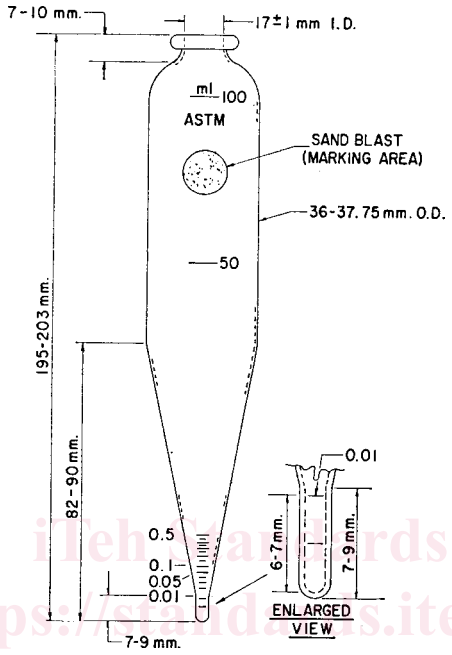

FIG. 1 Trace Sediment Tube

closure with a cork. Scale-error tolerances and smallest graduations between various calibration marks are given in Table 2~~and apply to calibrations made with redistilled mercury up to the 0.30-mL mark and distilled water for all remaining marks at 20°C.~~ . Calibrated centrifuge tubes shall be purchased from the manufacturer.

6. Reagents

6.1 *Hexanes*, reagent grade, minimum purity. (**Warning—**Extremely flammable. Harmful if inhaled.) See also Note 1.

NOTE 1—Reagent grade minimum purity hexanes are sometimes referred to or sold by other names such as precipitation naphtha, petroleum naphtha, petroleum ether, ligroine, petroleum benzin, or industrial naphthas.

NOTE 2—Before use, the hexanes should be free of any extraneous material that might affect the final test readings. For this purpose, it should either be filtered through a membrane filter or centrifuged several times and decanted just prior to its use.

7. Sampling

7.1 Refer to Practice D 4057 (manual) or D 4177 (automatic) for recommended practices for obtaining samples.

7.2 The sample shall be thoroughly representative of the material in question and the portion used for the test shall be thoroughly representative of the sample itself. This requires vigorous agitation of the sample immediately before transferring the sample to the tube. The difficulties in obtaining representative samples for this determination are unusually great; hence, the importance of sampling cannot be too strongly emphasized.

TABLE 2 Trace Sediment Tube Calibration Tolerances

Range, mL	Smallest Scale Division, mL	Scale Error, max, mL
0 to 0.01	0.005	±0.001 at 0.01
0.01 to 0.05	0.01	±0.005
0.05 to 0.15	0.05	±0.01
0.15 to 0.30	0.05	±0.02
0.30 to 0.50	0.05	±0.03
0.50 to 50	none	±1.0
50 to 100	none	±1.0