Designation: D 5662 – 08

An American National Standard

Standard Test Method for Determining Automotive Gear Oil Compatibility with Typical Oil Seal Elastomers[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 5662; 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.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method[2] covers the determination of the compatibility of automotive gear oils with specific nitrile, polyacrylate, and fluoroelastomer oil seal materials.

1.2 Users of this test method should obtain Test Methods D 412, D 471, and D 2240 and become familiar with their use before proceeding with this test method.

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

1.4 *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:* [3]

D 412 Test Methods for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers—Tension

D 471 Test Method for Rubber Property—Effect of Liquids

D 2240 Test Method for Rubber Property—Durometer Hardness

D 5704 Test Method for Evaluation of the Thermal and Oxidative Stability of Lubricating Oils Used for Manual Transmissions and Final Drive Axles

D 5760 Specification for Performance of Manual Transmission Gear Lubricants

E 29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications

2.2 *SAE Standard:*[4]

J2360 Lubricating Oil, Gear Multipurpose (Metric) Military Use

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.1.1 *dumbbell*, *n*—the specific cut shape (Die C) of an elastomer as explained in the section on dumbbell specimens in Test Methods D 412.

3.1.2 *formulation*, *n*—the specific chemical composition used in manufacturing a seal elastomer or a reference oil.

3.1.3 *percent ultimate elongation*, *n*—the stretch length at rupture of an elastomer dumbbell oil-aged by running this procedure minus the rupture stretch length of an untested dumbbell, all divided by rupture stretch length of the untested dumbbell and then multiplied by 100.

3.1.4 *percent volume change*, *n*—the change in volume of a test specimen as explained in the procedure for change in volume in Test Method D 471.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Non-reference oils are tested using a modified version of Test Method D 471 on specific elastomer compounds. Measured quantities are percent ultimate elongation changes (further referred to as just percent elongation changes), durometer Type A hardness changes, and percent volume changes. Reference oils are run concurrently in the same oil bath to measure consistency from one test to another.

4.2 The duration of these tests is 240 h. The reference oils are available from the ASTM Test Monitoring Center (TMC).[5] The seal materials are available through a Central Parts Distributor (CPD).[6]

5. Significance and Use

5.1 There are several major causes of automotive lubricant-related seal failures. This test method addresses only those failures caused by excessive elastomer hardening, elongation

[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.B0.03 on Automotive Gear Lubricants & Fluids.

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[2] Until the next revision of this test method, the ASTM Test Monitoring Center will update changes in this test method by means of Information Letters; these can be obtained from the ASTM Test Monitoring Center, 6555 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa 15206–4489. Attention: Administrator. This edition incorporates revisions in all Information Letters through No. 07–1.

[3] 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] Available from Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), 400 Commonwealth Dr., Warrendale, PA 15096-0001, http://www.sae.org.

[5] Reference oils are available from the ASTM Test Monitoring Center, 6555 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15206-4489.

[6] The Central Parts Distributor for this procedure is Test Engineering Inc., 12758 Cimarron Path, Suite 102, San Antonio, TX 78249.

loss, and volume swell and attempts to determine the likelihood that an oil might cause premature sealing system failures in field use. This test method may be used as a requirement of a performance specification, such as Specification D 5760 and J2360.

5.2 Another major cause of seal failure is the formation of carbon, varnish, and sludge-like deposits on the seal lip. The deposit-forming characteristics of automotive gear oils are evaluated in Test Method D 5704. That procedure is intended in part to evaluate the potential for oils to cause premature seal failure in field service.

6. Apparatus

6.1 Specific test equipment as outlined in Test Methods D 412, D 471, and D 2240 is required.

6.1.1 *Hardness Durometer*—See Test Method D 2240.

6.1.1.1 *Calibration*—Calibrate the hardness durometer annually. Use an outside source, with standards traceable to National Institute for Standards Technology (NIST) for annual calibration. Perform checks with internal standards weekly. Checks with internal standards shall be within ±3 points. Calibrate internal standards annually, using an outside source, with standards traceable to NIST.

6.1.2 *Tension Testing Machine*—See Test Method D 412. Set the testing machine rate of grip separation for the percent elongation change determinations at 8.5 ± 0.8 mm/s. Calibrate the tension testing machine in accordance with Annex A2.

6.1.2.1 *Calibration*—Calibrate the tension testing machine annually. Annual calibration shall be performed by the manufacturer, using NIST traceable standards.

6.1.3 *Glass Tubes*, having an outside diameter of 38 mm and an overall length of 300 mm. The tube is fitted loosely with an aluminum foil-covered stopper.

6.1.4 *Balance*—Use any commercially available balance capable of weighing samples to the nearest 1.0 mg.

6.1.4.1 *Calibration*—Calibrate the balance annually. Use an outside source, with standards traceable to NIST for annual calibration. Perform checks with internal standards monthly, using NIST traceable weights. The difference between the weights and balance shall be < 0.5 mg. Calibrate internal standards annually, using an outside source, with standards traceable to NIST.

7. Reagents and Materials

7.1 Specific reference test oils are maintained and distributed by the TMC.[5] To receive the test oils and seal materials, individual laboratories shall commit to furnishing the TMC with reference data developed using these reference materials.

7.2 The CPD is responsible for maintaining the numbering and tracking system for the seal elastomer batches used. Certain specific information concerning these reference materials is available only to the CPD. This information is used to ensure batch-to-batch consistency.

7.2.1 Information and location of the current CPD is also available from the TMC.

7.3 Specific reference seal elastomers used are a nitrile (NI), a polyacrylate (PA), and a fluoroelastomer (FL). Notation of the numbering system is established by the TMC as follows:

[Type] Y

where:

Type = NI, PA, FL, and
Y = Batch number of the particular formulation.

7.4 The shelf life for the seal elastomers is two years from the date the batch was cured. Invalidate any test with a seal cure date older than two years.

7.4.1 Store the elastomers in a cool, dark, and dry place. The preferred method of storage is a refrigerator maintained at 3 to 6°C (38 to 42°F).

7.5 The shelf life of reference oils is typically five years unless the TMC, through their analysis, specifies otherwise.

7.6 Wetting solution of Aerosol OT—0.1 % sodium diocytl sulfosuccinate, made by a 1.0 % dilution of a 10 % solution with reagent water.

8. Procedure

8.1 The testing laboratory shall conduct reference oil tests concurrently with the non-reference oil in the same oil bath. Reference oils shall perform within a specific range prescribed and evaluated by TMC for validity and updated as needed.

8.2 Prior to cutting specimens and prior to performing elongation tests for initial properties, allow 3 h for the elastomer to warm to 23+ 2°C, as required by Test Method D 412. Referring to the procedure in Test Method D 412, use Die C to cut a set of twelve dumbbell specimens out of the elastomer sheets as required for each reference and non-reference oil tested.

8.2.1 Cut the dumbbells parallel to the grain using the same unaltered dies for the entire lot. When cutting dumbbells, only cut one thickness at a time to avoid any dimensional variations.

8.2.2 Cut all elastomer specimens, including those used for measuring initial properties, from the same elastomer batch. Use these dumbbells for measuring the percent elongation changes.

8.2.3 Next, cut twelve 25 by 50 by 2.0 ± 0.1-mm rectangular specimens for the percent volume change and hardness testing.

8.2.4 Finally, cut twelve more NI, PA, and FL dumbbells for the purpose of determining initial elongation properties.

8.2.5 Randomly select sets of twelve dumbbells and twelve rectangular specimens for testing from the different sheets of test elastomers.

8.2.6 Use the water displacement procedure in accordance with Test Method D 471 to determine the initial volume measurements. Weigh the coupon in air, M1, to the nearest 1 mg. For the weight in water, immerse the coupon in a 1.0 % wetting solution of aerosol OT, then place the coupon in distilled water, M2, at ambient temperature. Make sure no air bubbles are clinging to the coupon surface before recording the weight to the nearest 1 mg.

8.2.7 Ensure that initial elastomer properties of hardness and volume are determined prior to the start of testing. Initial elongation properties are determined just prior to running the end of test dumbbells because of instrument calibration.

8.3 Fill the test tubes with 150 ±5 mL of non-reference or reference oil as appropriate.

8.4 Use four test tubes for each elastomer/oil combination. In each tube, suspend from a stainless steel wire hanger bent at a 90° angle (dimensions shown in Fig. 1) three rectangular

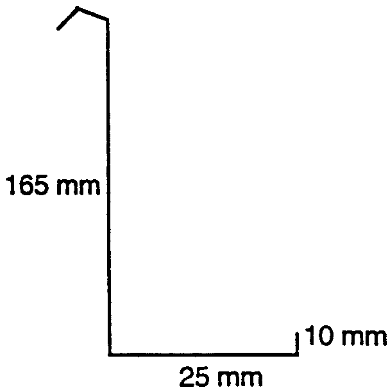

FIG. 1 Wire Hanger

specimens and three dumbbells in each of the four tubes. Place spacers in between the specimens to aid in the separation. The width of the spacer(s) shall be 1.7 ± 0.3 mm. The spacer material shall not affect the liquid or the rubber.

8.4.1 Fig. 2 shows the arrangement of spacers and test specimens.

8.4.2 Top the test tube with a stopper wrapped in aluminum foil.

8.4.3 Test the non-reference oil using one or more of the three different seal elastomers with the same batch of elastomers as being used for the reference oil.

8.4.4 Place the tubes randomly in an oil bath capable of maintaining a test oil temperature within ±1°C for a period of 240 ± 0.5 h (see Table 1).

8.4.4.1 Measure the test oil temperature with a thermocouple or resistance temperature detector (RTD) inside a dummy test tube containing bath oil within the oil bath.

8.4.4.2 Record test oil temperature at a minimum of once every minute. A reading outside the tolerance in Table 1 invalidates the test.

8.4.5 Conduct all reference and non-reference oil testing on each seal elastomer in the same oil bath. Complete reference oil and non-reference oil tests for each seal elastomer within 8 h of each other to be considered the same test.

8.5 At the end of the test period, remove the specimens from the hot oil using the wire hanger and place them on a clean absorbent towel. Allow the specimens to cool for no longer than 30 min.

8.5.1 Remove the specimens from the wire hanger, and place them on a clean absorbent towel. Remove the excess oil with a clean absorbent towel, and begin testing.

8.6 Determine type A hardness testing, percent volume in air and water, and percent elongation, as done in 8.2.6 and 8.2.7. Testing shall be completed within 2 h of removal from the test oil.

8.7 Observe the following notes/modifications to Test Method D 471.

8.7.1 Report percent change in elongation (see Test Method D 412) and percent volume change (see Test Method D 471) from the original using the same water displacement procedure described in 8.2.6.

8.7.1.1 When using a wire hanger to aid in the weighing of the test coupon, deduct the weight of the wire hanger from the gross weight to determine the actual weight of the test coupon. Record the actual weight of the test coupons in the test report and use the actual weights for the percent volume change calculations.

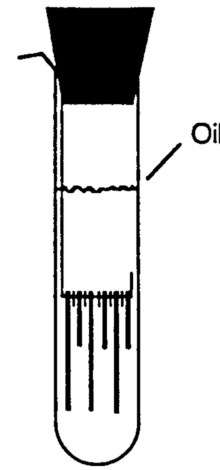

FIG. 2 Test Tube Arrangement

TABLE 1 Test Oil Temperatures

Material	Test Oil Temperature, °C	Test Oil Temperature Tolerance, °C
Nitrile	100	±1
Polyacrylate	150	±1
Fluoroelastomer	150	±1

8.7.2 Report durometer Type A hardness change points from original (see Test Method D 2240).

8.7.2.1 On a hard horizontal surface, stack the three rectangular specimens on top of each other to obtain the 6-mm thickness required by Test Method D 2240. Hardness readings are to be taken 1 s after the pin makes contact with the elastomer. Take three readings on each side of the rectangular specimen and report the average of all six readings.

8.7.2.2 After taking the first set of measurements, rotate the bottom specimen to the top of the stack and take a second set of measurements.

8.7.2.3 Rotate the bottom specimen to the top one more time to obtain the third set of measurements.

8.7.3 For each data set, calculate the average value and the sample standard deviation using the equation:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}} \quad (1)$$

where:
σ = sample standard deviation,
n = number of data points in the set,
X_I = individual data set value,
$\bar{x}$ = mean of the data set.

Change in volume, % = $[(M3 - M4)-(M1 - M2)]/(M1 - M2)\times d \times 100$

where:
$M1$ = the original weight in air,
$M2$ = the original weight in water,
$M3$ = the end of test weight in air,