



Standard Test Method for Determining Water Separation Characteristics of Aviation Turbine Fuels by Portable Separometer¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 3948; 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 a rapid portable means for field and laboratory use to rate the ability of aviation turbine fuels to release entrained or emulsified water when passed through fiberglass coalescing material.

1.2 The procedure section of this test method contains two different modes of test equipment operation. The primary difference between the modes of operation is the rate of fuel flow through the fiberglass coalescing material. Test method selection is dependent on the particular fuel to be tested.

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

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:²

D 1655 Specification for Aviation Turbine Fuels

D 2550 Method of Test for Water Separation Characteristics of Aviation Turbine Fuels³

D 3602 Test Method for Water Separation Characteristics of Aviation Turbine Fuels³

D 4306 Practice for Aviation Fuel Sample Containers for Tests Affected by Trace Contamination

[ASTM D3948-08](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8ec8aad2-910b-4b7e-ad6b-08b4802b3813/astm-d3948-08)

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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.J0.05 on Fuel Cleanliness.

Current edition approved July-Dec. 1, 2007-2008. Published July-2007-January 2009. Originally approved in 1980. Last previous edition approved in 2005-2007 as D 3948-057.

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.

³ Withdrawn. The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard.

2.2 Military Standards:⁴

MIL-T-5624 Turbine Fuel, Aviation Grades JP-4, JP-5, and JP-5/JP-8 ST

MIL-T-38219 Turbine Fuel, Low Volatility, JP-7

MIL-T-83133 Turbine Fuel, Aviation, Kerosene Types, NATO F 34 (JP-8), NATO F-35, and JP-8+100

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.1.1 *Micro-Separometer rating (MSEP)*—a numerical value indicating the ease of separating emulsified water from fuel by coalescence as affected by the presence of surface active materials (surfactants).

3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—MSEP ratings obtained using Test A and Test B are termed MSEP-A and MSEP-B, respectively. The MSEP rating is comparable to the Water Separometer Index, Modified (WSIM) and the Minisonic Separometer Surfactants (MSS) of Test Method D 2550 and field Test Method D 3602, respectively.

3.1.1.2 *Discussion*—The results of precision programs with the Micro-Separometer and its correlation with other rating methods (Test Methods D 2550 and D 3602) are discussed in Appendix X3.⁵

3.1.2 *reference fluids*—fuels that have been, as a minimum, clay treated and, as required, subjected to a water wash process and passed through a filter separator; and to which prescribed quantities of a known surface active agent (typically bis-2-ethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate in toluene) have been added.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A water/fuel sample emulsion is created in a syringe using a high-speed mixer. The emulsion is then expelled from the syringe at a programmed rate through a standard fiber-glass coalescer and the effluent is analyzed for uncoalesced water by a light transmission measurement. The results are reported on a 0-to-100 scale to the nearest whole number. High ratings indicate the water is easily coalesced, implying that the fuel is relatively free of surfactant materials. A test can be performed in 5 to 10 min.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method provides a measure of the presence of surfactants in aviation turbine fuels. Like Test Methods D 2550 and D 3602, this test method can detect carryover traces of refinery treating residues in fuel as produced. They can also detect surface active substances added to or picked up by the fuel during handling from point of production to point of use. Certain additives can also have an adverse effect on the rating. Some of these substances affect the ability of filter separators to separate free water from the fuel.

5.2 The Micro-Separometer has a measurement range from 50 to 100. Values obtained outside of those limits are undefined and invalid. In the event a value greater than 100 is obtained, there is a good probability that light transmittance was reduced by material contained in the fuel used to set the 100 reference level. The material was subsequently removed during the coalescing portion of the test, thus, the processed fuel had a higher light transmittance than the fuel sample used to obtain the 100 reference level resulting in the final rating measuring in excess of 100.

5.3 Test Mode A function of the separometer will give approximately the same rating for Jet A, Jet A-1, MIL JP-5, MIL JP-7, and MIL JP-8 fuels as Test Methods D 2550 and D 3602. Using Mode A water separation characteristic ratings of Jet B and MIL JP-4 fuels will not necessarily be equivalent to Test Method D 2550 but will give approximately the same rating as Test Method D 3602. All Micro-Separometers have Test Mode A capability.

5.4 The Test Mode B option is used to determine water separation ratings for MIL JP-4 fuels containing fuel system corrosion and icing inhibitors. These ratings are approximately the same as those obtained using Test Method D 2550.

5.5 Selection of Mode A or Mode B depends on the specific fuel and specification requirement. Table 1 identifies the recommended test method for various fuels.

5.6 The basic difference between Modes A and B is the flow rate at which the water/fuel emulsion is forced through the standard fiberglass coalescer cell. The lapsed time required to force the emulsion through the coalescer cell in Mode A is 45 ± 2 s, whereas, Mode B requires 25 ± 1 s.

⁴ Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, Bldg. 4 Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, Attn: NPODS.

⁵ Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR: D02-1050.

TABLE 1 Applicable Test Mode for Various Fuels

Available Test Mode(s)	
Fuel	Applicable Test Mode
Jet A	A
Jet A-1	A
Jet B	A
MIL JP-5	A
MIL JP-7	A
MIL JP-8	A
MIL JP-4	B

6. Apparatus

6.1 A Micro-Separometer^{6,7} is used to perform the test. The unit is completely portable and self-contained, capable of operating on an internal rechargeable battery pack or being connected to an ac power source using power cords which are available for various voltages. Connection to an ac power source will provide power to the unit and affect battery recharge. The accessories as well as the expendable materials for six tests can be packed in the cover of the lockable case.

6.2 The Micro-Separometer Mark V Deluxe and associated control panel is shown in

NOTE 1—An extensive study was performed to verify that the Mark X Micro-Separometer gives equivalent results to the Mark V Deluxe Micro-Separometer. See Research Report RR D02-1647.⁸

NOTE 2—The Mark X has a universal power supply and requires only one power cord as compared to the Mark V Deluxe that requires individual power cords for different voltages.

6.2 The Micro-Separometer Mark V Deluxe and Mark X and associated control panel are shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, respectively. The emulsifier is on the right side of the raised panel and the syringe drive mechanism is on the left side. The control panel containing the operating controls is mounted on the fixed panel in the left side of the case. Table 2 lists the manual and audio operating characteristics of the instruments.

6.2.1 All of the controls are located in a pushbutton array on the control panel. The pushbuttons illuminate when depressed thus indicating operational status. A circuit breaker located on the control panel provides protection for the ac power circuit.

6.2.2 By depressing the ON pushbutton, the electronic circuits are energized. The ON pushbutton pulses on and off when the instrument is being operated by an ac source and constantly remains on when the battery (dc) pack is used. The lettered pushbuttons will sequentially illuminate on and off indicating READY operational status.

6.2.2 The Mark X has an LCD display on the control panel that provides information to the operator during the test. The information includes test status and an error code that defines a malfunction in the Micro-Separometer.

6.2.3 The turbidimeter is located under the main control panel and consists of a well in which the sample vial is placed, a light source, and a photocell.

6.2.4 By depressing the ON pushbutton, the electronic circuits are energized. The ON pushbutton pulses on and off when the instruments are being operated by an ac source and constantly remains on when the battery (dc) pack is used. The lettered pushbuttons will sequentially illuminate on and off indicating READY operational status.

NOTE 1—Of the lettered (A-G) pushbuttons, only the A and B pushbuttons are applicable to this test method.

6.2.3 The RESET pushbutton can be depressed at any time to cancel the test in progress and restore the program to the initial start mode. The lettered pushbuttons commence to sequentially illuminate, thus indicating a READY operational status enabling test mode selection.

6.2.4 Selection of Test Mode A or Test Mode B programs is accomplished by depressing either the A or B lettered pushbutton. The depressed pushbutton illuminates and the sequential illumination of the other lettered pushbuttons ceases. The START pushbutton also illuminates.

6.2.5 The START pushbutton, when depressed initially, initiates the CLEAN cycle causing the syringe drive mechanism to travel to the UP position and the emulsifier motor to operate for the cleaning operation.

⁶ The sole source of supply of the apparatus known to the committee at this time is the Model 1140 Micro-Separometer Mark V Deluxe, available from apparatus, the Model 1140 Micro-Separometer Mark V Deluxe and Mark X, known to the committee at this time is EMCEE Electronics, Inc., 520 Cypress Ave., Venice, FL 34285, www.emcee-electronics.com. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee, which you may attend.

⁷ The Model 1140 Micro-Separometers Mark III and Mark V Standard versions may also be used, but they are no longer supported by the manufacturer. For operating procedures using these instruments, the user is referred to D 3948-87.

⁸ A registered trademark of EMCEE Electronics, Inc.

⁸ Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR: D02-1647.



FIG. 1 Micro-Separometer Mark V Deluxe and Associated Control Panel



FIG. 2 Micro-Separometer Mark X and Associated Control Panel

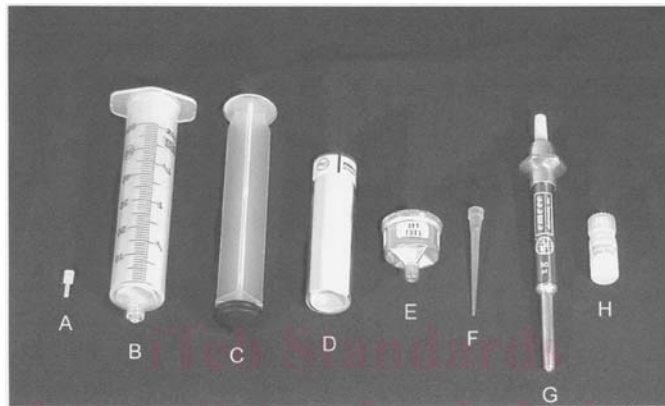


FIG. 2.3 Test Supplies and Small Parts

6.2.6 The START pushbutton, when depressed after the CLEAN cycle, initiates the automatic program sequence causing the read indicator and the two ARROWED pushbuttons to illuminate, indicating that a full-scale adjustment period is in effect. A numerical value also appears on the meter.

6.2.7 The turbidimeter is located under the main control panel and consists of a well in which the sample vial is placed, a light source, and a photocell.

6.2.8 By depressing the appropriate ARROWED pushbutton, the displayed value on the meter can be increased or decreased, as required, to attain the 100 reference level for the vial of fuel sample in the turbidimeter. 3—Of the lettered (A-G) pushbuttons on the control panel of the Mark V Deluxe, only the A and B pushbuttons are applicable to this test method. Of the lettered (Jet A – Diesel) pushbuttons on the control panel of the Mark X, only the Jet A and Jet B pushbuttons are applicable to this test method.

6.2.5 The RESET pushbutton can be depressed at any time to cancel the test in progress and restore the program to the initial start mode. The lettered pushbuttons commence to sequentially illuminate, thus indicating a READY operational status enabling test mode selection.

6.2.6 Mark V Operation:

6.2.6.1 Selection of Test Mode A or Test Mode B programs is accomplished by depressing either the A or B lettered pushbutton. The depressed pushbutton illuminates and the sequential illumination of the other lettered pushbuttons ceases. The START pushbutton also illuminates.

6.2.6.2 The START pushbutton, when depressed initially, initiates the CLEAN cycle causing the syringe drive mechanism to travel to the UP position and the emulsifier motor to operate for the cleaning operation.

6.2.6.3 The START pushbutton, when depressed after the CLEAN cycle, initiates the automatic program sequence causing the read indicator and the two ARROWED pushbuttons to illuminate, indicating that a full-scale adjustment period is in effect. A numerical value also appears on the meter.

6.2.6.4 By depressing the appropriate ARROWED pushbutton, the displayed value on the meter can be increased or decreased, as required, to attain the 100 reference level for the vial of fuel sample in the turbidimeter.

6.2.7 Mark X Operation:

6.2.7.1 Selection of Test Mode A or Test Mode B program is accomplished by depressing either the Jet A or Jet B lettered pushbutton. The depressed pushbutton illuminates and the sequential illumination of the other lettered pushbuttons ceases. The CLEAN 1 pushbutton also illuminates.

6.2.7.2 The first and second clean cycles are initiated by depressing the CLEAN 1 and CLEAN 2 pushbuttons. The RUN pushbutton will illuminate at the end of the second clean cycle.

TABLE 2 Manual and Audio Operating Characteristics of the Various Model 1140 Micro-Separometer Instruments

Available Test Mode(s)	Deluxe A and B	Mark X
Function		
Test Mode Select	Pushbutton	
Test Mode Select	Pushbutton	Pushbutton
Mode A	Depress A	
Mode A	Depress A	Depress Jet A
Mode B	Depress B	
Mode B	Depress B	Depress Jet B
Syringe Drive	Not required	
Syringe Drive	Not required	Not required
Speed Selection		
Clean Cycle	START	
Clean Cycle	START	Depress Clean 1
Depress Pushbutton		Depress Clean 2
Automatic Sequence		
Initiate	START	
Initiate	START	Depress Run
Cancel	RESET	
Cancel	RESET	
1st Meter Read		
1st Meter	Depress	
1st Meter	Depress	No Action Required
Adjust	ARROWED Pushbuttons	
2nd Meter Read		
2nd Meter	Depress	
2nd Meter	Depress	No Action Required
Adjust	ARROWED Pushbuttons	
Collect Sample	Short Tone and C/S	
Collect Sample	Short Tone and C/S	Short Tone and C/S
	Annunciator Lamp	Annunciator Lamp
	Illuminates	Illuminates
	Illuminates	Illuminates
3rd Meter Read		
Record	Pulsed Tone Sounds 5 s	
Record	Pulsed Tone Sounds 5 s	Steady Tone
Measurement	into 3rd Meter Read	

6.2.7.3 The automatic portion of the test sequence is initiated by depressing the RUN pushbutton.

6.2.7.4 The 100 reference level for the vial of fuel in the turbidimeter is set automatically and does not require any adjustment. If the turbidimeter could not auto adjust to 100, the error alert indicator illuminates and an ERR-04 is displayed.

6.3 Accessory equipment and expendable materials needed to perform the test are shown in Fig. 2-Fig. 3 and consist of the following:

6.3.1 *Syringe Plug, (A)*—A plastic plug used to stopper the syringe during the CLEAN and EMULSION cycles.

6.3.2 *Syringe, (Barrel (B) and Plunger (C))*—A disposable plastic syringe.

6.3.2.1 Use of syringes other than those demonstrated to be free of surfactant contamination in a precision program such as described in Section 12 will render test results invalid.

6.3.3 *Vials, (D)*, 25-mm outside diameter vial premarked for proper alignment in the turbidimeter well.

6.3.4 *Alumicel*,⁹ *Coalescer (E)*, is an expendable, precalibrated aluminum coalescer cell with a tapered end to fit the syringe. The coalescer has three labels as follows: Alumicel—D 3948—JET FUEL.

6.3.5 *Pipet, (G) with Plastic Tip (F)*— An automatic hand pipet with a disposable plastic tip. A pipet is supplied with each Micro-Separometer.

6.3.6 *Water Container (H)*—A clean container of distilled water (supplied with each six pack).

⁹A kit containing six each of these test expendables is available from EMCEE Electronics, Inc., 520 Cypress Ave., Venice, FL 34285.

⁹A registered trademark of EMCEE Electronics, Inc.

6.3.7 *Beaker, Catch Pan, or Plastic Container*—Supplied with each Micro-Separometer may be used to receive the waste fuel during the coalescence period of the test (not shown).

6.4 A new syringe, pipet tip, test sample vials, syringe plug, Alumicel coalescer, and distilled water are used in each test. These expendable materials are available in a kit, termed Micro-Separometer Six Pack, containing supplies for six tests (Fig. 3 Fig. 4).¹⁰

7. Reagents

7.1 *Aerosol OT*, solid (100 % dry) bis-2-ethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate.

7.2 *Toluene*, ACS reagent grade. (**Warning**—Flammable. Vapor harmful.).

7.3 *Dispersing Agent*—Toluene solution (**Warning**—Flammable. Vapor harmful.) containing 1 mg of Aerosol OT per millilitre of toluene.

7.4 *Reference Fluid Base*—A surfactant-free clean hydrocarbon material which is used to verify proper operation and is prepared in the manner described in Appendix X1. (**Warning**—Flammable. Vapor harmful.)

7.5 *Reference Fluids*—(**Warning**—Flammable. Vapor harmful.) (for checking the operational performance of the Micro-Separometer instrumentation) consist of increasing concentrations (0 to 1.2 mL/L) of dispersing agent added to the reference fluid base. The MSEP-A ratings for this range of concentration appear in Table 3 for Jet A, Jet A-1, MIL JP-5, MIL JP-7, and MIL JP-8 fuels, and in Table 4 for Jet B fuels using Mode A. The MSEP-B ratings for MIL JP-4 fuels using Mode B are shown in Table 5. The reference fluids are tested as described in Section 10 using the applicable mode of operation. If the results do not fall within the range of limits shown in Tables 3-5, the reference fluid shall be discarded, a fresh quantity of reference fluid prepared, and the check repeated. Repeated out-of-tolerance test results are cause for returning the instrument to the factory for adjustment and calibration.¹¹

NOTE 2—The 4—The reference fluid base should have standard MSEP rating of 99+ without any dispersing agent; otherwise, the results may not be indicative of the accuracy of the instrument. Values obtained outside the measurement range from 50 to 100 are undefined and invalid.

7.5.1 Reference fluid shall be prepared by adding dispersing agent as described in 7.3 to a suitable quantity of reference fuel base contained in a properly equilibrated container or graduate.

7.5.1.1 If a new or nonequilibrated container is used, the additive may adsorb on the walls and the MSEP ratings may improve significantly. To equilibrate the container surface, an additive blend should be held for a minimum of 24 h, discarded, and replaced with a fresh blend.

7.5.1.2 For field use, instrument calibration can be verified by performing MSEP tests using a dilution of the dispersing agent (as prepared in 7.3), a reference fluid base (as prepared in Appendix X1), and distilled water. A 10:1 dilution is prepared by diluting 10 mL of dispersing agent with 90 mL of toluene (7.2). Since 1 mL of dilution is equal to 0.1 mL of dispersing agent, 50 μ L of dilution is equal to 0.1 mL/L when added to 50 mL of reference fluid base. The 0.1 mL/L of dispersing agent corresponds to even multiples of the concentration levels listed in Tables 3-5. This facilitates using the 50- μ L pipet (6.3.5) to add increments of 0.1 mL/L of dispersing agent, as well as the distilled water required for the MSEP test. Depending on the type of reference fluid base, the MSEP ratings are compared to the values listed in the applicable table for the particular concentration of dispersing agent used.

7.6 *Water*, clean, distilled, and surfactant free.

7.6.1 Use of water other than distilled water (such as tap water) will render test results invalid.

8. Preparation of Apparatus

8.1 Locate the instrument on a clean workbench in an area where the temperature is between 18 and 29°C (65 and 85°F) and does not vary more than $\pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ (5°F).

¹⁰ A Micro-Separometer Operation Manual is furnished with each instrument.

¹⁰ A kit containing six each of these test expendables is available from EMCEE Electronics, Inc., 520 Cypress Ave., Venice, FL 34285.

¹¹ Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR: D02-1274.

¹¹ A Micro-Separometer Operation Manual is furnished with each instrument.



FIG. 3 4 Six Pack and Test Items