



Designation: D7518 – 10

# Standard Specification for 1,3 Propanediol (PDO) Base Engine Coolant for Automobile and Light-Duty Service<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7518; 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.

## 1. Scope\*

1.1 This specification covers the requirements for 1,3 propanediol base engine coolants used in automobiles or other light-duty service cooling systems. When concentrates are used at 40 to 70 % concentration by volume in water, or when prediluted glycol base engine coolants (50 volume % minimum) are used without further dilution, they will function effectively to provide protection against freezing, boiling, and corrosion.

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

Coolant Type	Description
I	1,3 Propanediol base concentrate
II	1,3 Propanediol predilute (50 vol %)

NOTE 1—This specification is based on the knowledge of the performance of engine coolants prepared from new or virgin ingredients.

NOTE 2—This specification applies to automobiles and light-duty service. A specification for heavy-duty engine service is under development.

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:*<sup>2</sup>

D512 Test Methods for Chloride Ion In Water

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

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<sup>2</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.

- D516 Test Method for Sulfate Ion in Water
- D1119 Test Method for Percent Ash Content of Engine Coolants
- D1120 Test Method for Boiling Point of Engine Coolants
- D1121 Test Method for Reserve Alkalinity of Engine Coolants and Antirusts
- D1122 Test Method for Density or Relative Density of Engine Coolant Concentrates and Engine Coolants By The Hydrometer
- D1123 Test Methods for Water in Engine Coolant Concentrate by the Karl Fischer Reagent Method
- D1126 Test Method for Hardness in Water
- D1177 Test Method for Freezing Point of Aqueous Engine Coolants
- D1287 Test Method for pH of Engine Coolants and Antirusts
- D1293 Test Methods for pH of Water
- D1384 Test Method for Corrosion Test for Engine Coolants in Glassware
- D1881 Test Method for Foaming Tendencies of Engine Coolants in Glassware
- D1882 Test Method for Effect of Cooling System Chemical Solutions on Organic Finishes for Automotive Vehicles
- D2570 Test Method for Simulated Service Corrosion Testing of Engine Coolants
- D2809 Test Method for Cavitation Corrosion and Erosion-Corrosion Characteristics of Aluminum Pumps With Engine Coolants
- D3321 Test Method for Use of the Refractometer for Field Test Determination of the Freezing Point of Aqueous Engine Coolants
- D3634 Test Method for Trace Chloride Ion in Engine Coolants
- D4327 Test Method for Anions in Water by Suppressed Ion Chromatography
- D4340 Test Method for Corrosion of Cast Aluminum Alloys in Engine Coolants Under Heat-Rejecting Conditions
- D4725 Terminology for Engine Coolants
- D5827 Test Method for Analysis of Engine Coolant for Chloride and Other Anions by Ion Chromatography
- D5931 Test Method for Density and Relative Density of Engine Coolant Concentrates and Aqueous Engine Coolants by Digital Density Meter

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

**D6130** Test Method for Determination of Silicon and Other Elements in Engine Coolant by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy

**D6660** Test Method for Freezing Point of Aqueous Ethylene Glycol Base Engine Coolants by Automatic Phase Transition Method

**D7388** Specification for Engine Coolant Grade 1,3-Propanediol (PDO)

**E29** Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications

**E394** Test Method for Iron in Trace Quantities Using the 1,10-Phenanthroline Method

2.2 Other Documents:

**Federal Method 2540B** Total Dissolved Solids Dried at 103–105°C<sup>3</sup>

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *PDO base engine coolant, n*—an engine coolant in which the freeze point depressant is 1,3 propylene, with inhibitors to minimize foaming and corrosion.

3.1.2 For definitions of other terms used in this specification, refer to Terminology **D4725**.

4. General Requirements

4.1 Engine coolant concentrates or prediluted PDO base engine coolants shall be formulated with 1,3 propanediol meeting Specification **D7388**, water, and suitable corrosion inhibitors, dye, and a foam suppressor.

4.2 PDO base engine coolant concentrates (Type I) may not contain ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, tetraethylene glycol. Similarly, prediluted PDO base coolants (Type II) may not contain ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, tetraethylene glycol.

4.3 All engine coolant concentrates or prediluted PDO base engine coolants shall conform to the general requirements given in **Table 1**.

4.4 Prediluted PDO (Type II) base engine coolants shall be formulated using water that meets the following requirements:

Property	Specific Values	ASTM Test Method
Chlorides, µg/g (ppm (grains/gal))	25 (1.5) max	<b>D512, D4327, D5827</b>
Sulfate, µg/g (ppm (grains/gal))	50 (3.0) max	<b>D516, D4327, D5827</b>
Hardness, as CaCO <sub>3</sub> , µg/g (ppm (grains/gal))	20 (1.2) max	<b>D1126, D6130</b>
pH	5.5 to 8.5	<b>D1287, D1293</b>
Iron, µg/g (ppm (grains/gal))	1.0 (0.06) max	<b>D6130, E394</b>

<sup>3</sup> Standard Method for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. American Public Health Association, et al, 1015 15th Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20005.

**TABLE 1** General Requirements

Property	Specific Values	ASTM Test Method
Color	Distinctive	...
Effect on nonmetals	No adverse effect	under consideration

NOTE 3—Prediluted coolants are intended for direct addition to an engine-cooling system with no further dilution. However, if circumstances require addition and prediluted aqueous engine coolant is not available, use the appropriate engine-coolant concentrate (Type I) diluted to 50 volume % with water of at least the quality outlined in **Table X1.1**.

4.5 When diluting engine-coolant concentrates for actual service, the water should be of such quality that it does not contain excessive solids, hardness salts, or chlorides. In the absence of specific recommendations from the engine or vehicle manufacturers, see **Appendix X1**, or **Table X1.1**. If such water is not available, use deionized (demineralized) or distilled water. This procedure will minimize the formation of hard-water scale and avoid the introduction of mineral components, such as chlorides and sulfates, which can increase the corrosion rate of aluminum and iron.

4.6 When installed in accordance with the vehicle manufacturer’s recommendations and those on the product label, engine coolant concentrates or prediluted glycol-base engine coolants shall be suitable for use in a properly maintained cooling system (**Appendix X1.1**) in normal light-duty service for a minimum of one year without adversely affecting fluid flow and heat transfer.

5. Detailed Requirements

5.1 Glycol-base coolant concentrates and prediluted coolants shall conform to the physical and chemical requirements prescribed in **Table 2** depending on coolant type (see **1.2**).

**TABLE 2** Physical and Chemical Requirements

Property	Type I	Type II	ASTM Test Method
Relative density, 15.5/15.5°C (60/60°F)	1.050 to 1.065	1.025 min	<b>D1122, D5931</b>
Freezing point, <sup>A</sup> °C (°F): 50 vol % in DI water	-27.8 (-18.0) max	-27.8 (-18.0) max	<b>D1177, D6660</b>
Undiluted			
Boiling point <sup>B</sup> °C (°F): 50 vol % in DI water	102 (215) min	102 (215) min	<b>D1120</b>
Undiluted			
Ash content, mass %	5 max		<b>D1119</b>
pH: 50 vol % in DI water	7.5 to 11		<b>D1287</b>
Undiluted		7.5 to 11	
Chloride, µg.g	25 max	25 max	<b>D3634<sup>C</sup>, D5827<sup>C</sup></b>
Water, mass %	5 max	not applicable	<b>D1123</b>
Reserve alkalinity, mL	report <sup>D</sup>	report <sup>D</sup>	<b>D1121</b>
Effect on automobile finish (use clear coat thermoset urethane or acrylic urethane finish)	no effect	no effect	<b>D1882<sup>E</sup></b>

<sup>A</sup> For purposes of determining conformance with this specification, an observed value shall be rounded “to the nearest unit” in the last right-hand digit used in expressing the specification limit, in accordance with the rounding method of Practice **E29**.

<sup>B</sup> Some precipitate may be observed at the end of the test. This should not be cause for rejection.

<sup>C</sup> In case of dispute, **D3634** shall be the preferred test method.

<sup>D</sup> Value as agreed upon between the supplier and the customer.

<sup>E</sup> Currently, many vehicle manufacturers prepare test panels using the specific paint finishes employed on their actual products. Coolant suppliers and vehicle manufacturers should agree on the exact test procedures and acceptance criteria on an individual basis.