



Standard Specification for Aviation Gasolines¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D910; 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 specification covers formulating specifications for purchases of aviation gasoline under contract and is intended primarily for use by purchasing agencies.

1.2 This specification defines specific types of aviation gasolines for civil use. It does not include all gasolines satisfactory for reciprocating aviation engines. Certain equipment or conditions of use may permit a wider, or require a narrower, range of characteristics than is shown by this specification.

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

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- D86 Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products at Atmospheric Pressure
- D93 Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester
- D130 Test Method for Corrosiveness to Copper from Petroleum Products by Copper Strip Test
- D323 Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)
- D357 Method of Test for Knock Characteristics of Motor Fuels Below 100 Octane Number by the Motor Method; Replaced by D 2700 (Withdrawn 1969)³

- D381 Test Method for Gum Content in Fuels by Jet Evaporation
- D614 Method of Test for Knock Characteristics of Aviation Fuels by the Aviation Method; Replaced by D 2700 (Withdrawn 1970)³
- D873 Test Method for Oxidation Stability of Aviation Fuels (Potential Residue Method)
- D909 Test Method for Supercharge Rating of Spark-Ignition Aviation Gasoline
- D1094 Test Method for Water Reaction of Aviation Fuels
- D1266 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (Lamp Method)
- D1298 Test Method for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity), or API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Liquid Petroleum Products by Hydrometer Method
- D1948 Method of Test for Knock Characteristics of Motor Fuels Above 100 Octane Number by the Motor Method; Replaced by D 2700 (Withdrawn 1968)³
- D2386 Test Method for Freezing Point of Aviation Fuels
- D2392 Test Method for Color of Dyed Aviation Gasolines
- D2622 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by Wavelength Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry
- D2624 Test Methods for Electrical Conductivity of Aviation and Distillate Fuels
- D2700 Test Method for Motor Octane Number of Spark-Ignition Engine Fuel
- D3338 Test Method for Estimation of Net Heat of Combustion of Aviation Fuels
- D3341 Test Method for Lead in Gasoline—Iodine Monochloride Method
- D4052 Test Method for Density, Relative Density, and API Gravity of Liquids by Digital Density Meter
- D4057 Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products
- D4171 Specification for Fuel System Icing Inhibitors
- D4177 Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products
- D4306 Practice for Aviation Fuel Sample Containers for Tests Affected by Trace Contamination

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.J0.02 on Aviation Gasoline.

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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.

³ 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

D4529 Test Method for Estimation of Net Heat of Combustion of Aviation Fuels

D4809 Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter (Precision Method)

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- [D4865 Guide for Generation and Dissipation of Static Electricity in Petroleum Fuel Systems](#)
- [D5006 Test Method for Measurement of Fuel System Icing Inhibitors \(Ether Type\) in Aviation Fuels](#)
- [D5059 Test Methods for Lead in Gasoline by X-Ray Spectroscopy](#)
- [D5190 Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products \(Automatic Method\)](#)
- [D5191 Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products \(Mini Method\)](#)
- [D6469 Guide for Microbial Contamination in Fuels and Fuel Systems](#)
- [E29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *aviation gasoline, n*—gasoline possessing specific properties suitable for fueling aircraft powered by reciprocating spark ignition engines.

3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—Principal properties include volatility limits, stability, detonation-free performance in the engine for which it is intended, and suitability for low temperature performance.

3.2 Abbreviations:

3.2.1 *LL*—low lead

3.2.2 *VLL*—very low lead

4. General

4.1 This specification, unless otherwise provided, prescribes the required properties of aviation gasoline at the time and place of delivery.

5. Classification

5.1 Five grades of leaded aviation gasoline are provided, known as:

- Grade 80
- Grade 91
- Grade 100
- Grade 100LL
- Grade 100VLL

NOTE 1—The above grade names are based on their octane/performance numbers as measured by the now obsolete Test Method [D614](#) (Discontinued 1970). A table for converting octane/performance numbers obtained by Test Method [D2700](#) motor method into aviation ratings was last published in Specification D910–94 in the 1995 *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 05.01.

5.2 Grades 100, 100LL, and 100VLL represent aviation gasolines identical in minimum antiknock quality but differing in maximum lead content and color. The color identifies the difference for engines that have a low tolerance to lead.

NOTE 2—Listing of, and requirements for, Avgas Grades 91/98, 108/135 and 115/145 appeared in the 1967 version of this specification. U.S. Military Specification MIL-G-5572F, dated January 24, 1978 (withdrawn March 22, 1988), also covers grade 115/145 aviation gasoline, and is available as a research report.⁴

5.3 Although the grade designations show only a single octane rating for each grade, they shall meet a minimum lean mixture motor rating and a minimum rich mixture supercharge rating (see [X1.2.2](#)).

6. Materials and Manufacture

6.1 Aviation gasoline, except as otherwise specified in this specification, shall consist of blends of refined hydrocarbons derived from crude petroleum, natural gasoline, or blends, thereof, with synthetic hydrocarbons or aromatic hydrocarbons, or both.

6.2 *Additives—Mandatory*, shall be added to each grade of aviation gasoline in the amount and of the composition specified in the following list of approved materials.

6.2.1 *Tetraethyl Lead*, shall be added in the form of an antiknock mixture containing not less than 61 mass % of tetraethyl lead and sufficient ethylene dibromide to provide two bromine atoms per atom of lead. The balance shall contain no added ingredients other than kerosine, an approved oxidation inhibitor, and blue dye, as specified herein. The maximum concentration limit for each grade of gasoline is specified in [Table 1](#).

6.2.1.1 If mutually agreed upon by the fuel producer and additive vendor, tetraethyl lead antiknock mixture may be diluted with 20 mass % of a mixed aromatic solvent having a minimum flash point of 60°C according to Test Methods [D93](#) when the product is to be handled in cold climates. The TEL content of the dilute product is reduced to 49 mass %, so that the amount of antiknock additive must be adjusted to achieve the necessary lead level. The dilute product still delivers two bromine atoms per atom of lead.

6.2.2 *Dyes*—The maximum concentration limits in each grade of gasoline are specified in [Table 1](#).

6.2.2.1 The only blue dye that shall be present in the finished *a*-gasoline shall be essentially 1,4-dialkylaminoanthraquinone.

6.2.2.2 The only yellow dyes that shall be present in the finished gasoline shall be essentially *p*-diethylaminoazobenzene (Color Index No. 11021) or 1,3-benzenediol 2,4-bis [(alkylphenyl)azo-].

6.2.2.3 The only red dye that shall be present in the finished gasoline shall be essentially alkyl derivatives of azobenzene-4-azo-2-naphthol.

6.2.2.4 The only orange dye that shall be present in the finished gasoline shall be essentially benzene-azo-2-naphthol (Color Index No. 12055).

6.3 *Additives*—These may be added to each grade of aviation gasoline in the amount and of the composition specified in the following list of approved materials.⁵ The quantities and types shall be declared by the manufacturer. Additives added after the point of manufacture shall also be declared.

6.3.1 *Antioxidants*—The following oxidation inhibitors may be added to the gasoline separately, or in combination, in total

⁴ Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:D02-1255.

⁵ Supporting data (guidelines for the approval or disapproval of additives) have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:D02-1125.

TABLE 1 Detailed Requirements for Aviation Gasolines^A

		Grade 80	Grade 91	Grade 100VLL	Grade 100LL	Grade 100	ASTM Test Method ^B
Octane Ratings							
Knock value, lean mixture ^C							
Motor Octane Number	min	80.7	90.8	99.6	99.6	99.6	D2700
Aviation Lean Rating	min	80.0	91.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	D2700
Knock value, rich mixture							
Octane number	min	87	98				D909
Performance number ^{D,E}	min			130.0	130.0	130.0	D909
Tetraethyl lead, mL							D3341 or D5059
TEL/L	max	0.13	0.53	0.43	0.53	1.06	
gPb/L	max	0.14	0.56	0.45	0.56	1.12	
Color		red	brown	blue	blue	green	D2392
Dye content ^F							
Blue dye, mg/L	max	0.2	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	
Yellow dye, mg/L	max	none	none	none	none	2.8	
Red dye, mg/L	max	2.3	2.7	none	none	none	
Orange dye, mg/L	max	none	6.0	none	none	none	
Requirements for All Grades							
Density at 15°C, kg/m ³				Report			D1298 or D4052
Distillation							D86
Initial boiling point, °C				Report			
Fuel Evaporated							
10 volume % at °C			max	75			
40 volume % at °C			min	75			
50 volume % at °C			max	105			
90 volume % at °C			max	135			
Final boiling point, °C			max	170			
Sum of 10 % + 50 % evaporated temperatures, °C			min	135			
Recovery volume %			min	97			
Residue volume %			max	1.5			
Loss volume %			max	1.5			
Vapor pressure, 38°C, kPa			min	38.0			D323 or D5190
			max	49.0			or D5191 ^G
Freezing point, °C			max	-58 ^H			D2386
Sulfur, mass %			max	0.05			D1266 or D2622
Net heat of combustion, MJ/kg ^I			min	43.5			D4529 or D3338
Corrosion, copper strip, 2 h at 100°C			max	No. 1			D130
Oxidation stability (5 h aging) ^{J,K}							D873
Potential gum, mg/100 mL			max	6			
Lead precipitate, mg/100 mL			max	3			
Water reaction							D1094
Volume change, mL			max	±2			
Electrical conductivity, pS/m			max	450 ^L			D2624

^A For compliance of test results against the requirements of Table 1, see 7.2.

^B The test methods indicated in this table are referred to in Section 11.

^C Both Motor Octane Number (MON) and Aviation Lean Mixture values shall be reported.

^D A performance number of 130.0 is equivalent to a knock value determined using *iso*-octane plus 0.34 mL TEL/L.

^E Knock ratings shall be reported to the nearest 0.1 octane/performance number.

^F The maximum dye concentrations shown do not include solvent in dyes supplied in liquid form.

^G Test Method D5191 shall be the referee vapor pressure method.

^H If no crystals have appeared on cooling to -58°C, the freezing point may be reported as less than -58°C.

^I For all grades use either Eq 1 or Table 1 in Test Method D4529 or Eq 2 in Test Method D3338. Test Method D4809 may be used as an alternative. In case of dispute, Test Method D4809 shall be used.

^J If mutually agreed upon between the purchaser and the supplier, a 16 h aging gum requirement may be specified instead of the 5 h aging gum test; in such case the gum content shall not exceed 10 mg/100 mL and the visible lead precipitate shall not exceed 4 mg/100 mL. In such fuel the permissible antioxidant shall not exceed 24 mg/L.

^K Test Method D381 existent gum test can provide a means of detecting quality deterioration or contamination, or both, with heavier products following distribution from refinery to airport. Refer to X1.7.1.

^L Applies only when an electrical conductivity additive is used; when a customer specifies fuel containing conductivity additive, the following conductivity limits shall apply under the condition at point of use:

Minimum 50 pS/m

Maximum 450 pS/m.

The supplier shall report the amount of additive added.

concentration not to exceed 12 mg of inhibitor (not including weight of solvent) per litre of fuel.

6.3.1.1 2,6-ditertiary butyl-4-methylphenol.

6.3.1.2 2,4-dimethyl-6-tertiary butylphenol.

6.3.1.3 2,6-ditertiary butylphenol.

6.3.1.4 75 % minimum 2,6-ditertiary butylphenol plus 25 % maximum mixed *tertiary* and *tritertiary* butylphenols.