Designation: ~~D7549 – 09~~ D7549 – 13

Standard Test Method for Evaluation of Heavy-Duty Engine Oils under High Output Conditions—Caterpillar C13 Test Procedure[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7549; 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.

INTRODUCTION

Any properly equipped laboratory, without outside assistance, can use the test procedure described in this test method. The ASTM Test Monitoring Center (TMC)[2] provides calibration and an assessment of the test results obtained on those oils by the laboratory. By this means the laboratory will know whether its use of the test method gives results statistically similar to those obtained by other laboratories. Furthermore, various agencies require that a laboratory utilizes the TMC services in seeking qualification of oils against specifications. For example, the U.S. Army has such a requirement in some of its engine oil specifications. Accordingly, this test method is written for those laboratories that use the TMC services. Laboratories that choose not to use these services should ignore those portions of the test method that refer to the TMC. Information letters[2] issued periodically by the TMC may modify this test method. In addition the TMC may issue supplementary memoranda related to the test method.

1. ~~Scope~~ Scope*

1.1 The test method covers a heavy-duty engine test procedure under high output conditions to evaluate engine oil performance with regard to piston deposit formation, piston ring sticking and oil consumption control in a combustion environment designed to minimize exhaust emissions. This test method is commonly referred to as the Caterpillar C13 Heavy-Duty Engine Oil Test.[3]

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

1.2.1 *Exceptions*—Where there are no SI equivalent such as screw threads, National Pipe Treads (NPT), and tubing sizes.

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.* See Annex A1 for general safety precautions.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[4]

D86 Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products at Atmospheric Pressure
D93 Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester
D97 Test Method for Pour Point of Petroleum Products
D130 Test Method for Corrosiveness to Copper from Petroleum Products by Copper Strip Test
D235 Specification for Mineral Spirits (Petroleum Spirits) (Hydrocarbon Dry Cleaning Solvent)
D445 Test Method for Kinematic Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids (and Calculation of Dynamic Viscosity)
D482 Test Method for Ash from Petroleum Products
D524 Test Method for Ramsbottom Carbon Residue of Petroleum Products

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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.B0 on Automotive Lubricants.

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[2] The ASTM Test Monitoring Center will update changes in this test method by means of Information Letters. Information Letters may be obtained by from the ASTM Test Monitoring Center, 6555 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15206-4489, Attention: Administrator.

[3] Caterpillar Inc., Engine System Technology Development, PO Box 610, Mossville, IL 61552-0610.

[4] 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**

D613 Test Method for Cetane Number of Diesel Fuel Oil
D664 Test Method for Acid Number of Petroleum Products by Potentiometric Titration
D975 Specification for Diesel Fuel Oils
D976 Test Method for Calculated Cetane Index of Distillate Fuels
D1319 Test Method for Hydrocarbon Types in Liquid Petroleum Products by Fluorescent Indicator Adsorption
D2274 Test Method for Oxidation Stability of Distillate Fuel Oil (Accelerated Method)
D2622 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by Wavelength Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry
D2709 Test Method for Water and Sediment in Middle Distillate Fuels by Centrifuge
D3524 Test Method for Diesel Fuel Diluent in Used Diesel Engine Oils by Gas Chromatography (Withdrawn 2013)[5]
D4052 Test Method for Density, Relative Density, and API Gravity of Liquids by Digital Density Meter
D4175 Terminology Relating to Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Lubricants
D4294 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum and Petroleum Products by Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry
D4739 Test Method for Base Number Determination by Potentiometric Hydrochloric Acid Titration
D5185 Test Method for Determination of Additive Elements, Wear Metals, and Contaminants in Used Lubricating Oils and Determination of Selected Elements in Base Oils by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES)
D5186 Test Method for Determination of the Aromatic Content and Polynuclear Aromatic Content of Diesel Fuels and Aviation Turbine Fuels By Supercritical Fluid Chromatography
D5453 Test Method for Determination of Total Sulfur in Light Hydrocarbons, Spark Ignition Engine Fuel, Diesel Engine Fuel, and Engine Oil by Ultraviolet Fluorescence
D5967 Test Method for Evaluation of Diesel Engine Oils in T-8 Diesel Engine
D6078 Test Method for Evaluating Lubricity of Diesel Fuels by the Scuffing Load Ball-on-Cylinder Lubricity Evaluator (SLBOCLE)
D6681 Test Method for Evaluation of Engine Oils in a High Speed, Single-Cylinder Diesel Engine—Caterpillar 1P Test Procedure
D6987/D6987M Test Method for Evaluation of Diesel Engine Oils in T-10 Exhaust Gas Recirculation Diesel Engine
E29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications
E178 Practice for Dealing With Outlying Observations

2.2 *Coordinating Research Council (CRC):*[6]
CRC Manual No. 20

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *blind reference oil, n*—a reference oil, the identity of which is unknown by the test facility.

[5] The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.
[6] Available from ASTM Test Monitoring Center, 6555 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15206-4489, Attention: Administrator.

3.1.1.1 *Discussion—*

This is a coded reference oil that is submitted by a source independent of the test facility. **D4175**

3.1.2 *blowby, n—in internal combustion engines*, the combustion products and unburned air-and-fuel mixture that enter the crankcase. **D4175**

3.1.3 *calibrate, v*—to determine the indication or output of a measuring device with respect to that of a standard. **D4175**

3.1.4 *heavy duty, adj—in internal combustion engine operation*, characterized by average speeds, power output, and internal temperatures that are close to the potential maximums. **D4175**

3.1.5 *heavy-duty engine, n—in internal combustion engine types*, one that is designed to allow operation continuous at or close to its peak output.

3.1.5.1 *Discussion—*

This type of engine is typically installed in large trucks and buses as well as farm, industrial, and construction equipment. **D4175**

3.1.6 *non-reference oil, n*—any oil other than a reference oil, such as a research formulation, commercial oil, or candidate oil. **D4175**

3.1.7 *non-standard test, n*—a test that is not conducted in conformance with the requirements in the standard test method, such running on an uncalibrated test stand, using different test equipment, applying different equipment assembly procedures, or using modified operating conditions. **D4175**

3.1.8 *reference oil, n*—an oil of known performance characteristics, used as a basis for comparison.

3.1.8.1 *Discussion*—

Reference oils are used to calibrate testing facilities, to compare the performance of other oils, or to evaluate other materials (such as seals) that interact with oils. **D4175**

3.1.9 *test oil, n*—any oil subjected to evaluation in an established procedure.

3.1.9.1 *Discussion*—

– It can be any oil selected by the laboratory conducting the test. It could be an experimental product or a commercially available oil. Often, it is an oil that is a candidate for approval against engine oil specifications (such as manufacturers' or military specifications, and so forth). **D4175**

3.1.10 *wear, n*—the loss of material from a surface, generally occurring between two surfaces in relative motion, and resulting from mechanical or chemical action or a combination of both.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *overhead, n—in internal combustion engines*, the components of the valve train located in or above the cylinder head.

3.2.2 *tote, n*—a container, smaller in capacity than a gallon.

3.2.3 *valve train, n—in internal combustion engines*, the series of components, such as valves, crossheads, rocker arms, push rods and camshaft that open and close the intake and exhaust valves.

3.3 *Abbreviations and Acronyms:*

3.3.1 *ACERT*—Advanced Combustion Emission Reduction Technology

3.3.2 *ATGC*—average top groove carbon

3.3.3 *ATGCO*—average top groove carbon offset

3.3.4 *CARB*—California Air Resources Board

3.3.5 *CAT*—acronym for Caterpillar

3.3.6 *CRC*—Coordinating Research Council

3.3.7 *DACA*—Data Acquisition and Control Automation

3.3.8 *ECM*—engine control module

3.3.9 *EOT*—end of test

3.3.10 *HC*—heavy carbon

3.3.11 *IMP*—intake manifold pressure

3.3.12 *LC*—light carbon

3.3.13 *LTMS*—Lubricant Test Monitoring System

3.3.14 *MC*—medium carbon

3.3.15 *NPT*—National Pipe Thread

3.3.16 *OC*—oil consumption

3.3.17 *P/N*—part number

3.3.18 *QI*—quality index

3.3.19 *RPTGC*—reference relative top groove carbon profile

3.3.20 *SDTGCO*—standard deviation top groove carbon outlier

3.3.21 *TGC*—top groove carbon

3.3.22 *ULSD*—ultra low sulfur diesel

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method uses a Caterpillar production C13 diesel engine (see Annex A3 for ordering information and list of engine build parts). Test operation includes a ~~60-min~~60 min engine warm-up and break-in, followed by a ~~4-h~~4 h cool down and valve lash adjustment. After the valve lash adjustment and any other needed adjustments, a ~~500-h~~500 h test is begun. The engine is operated under steady-state, rated-power conditions known to generate excessive piston deposits or oil consumption or both in field service. Report the total engine oil consumption as the sum of the measured volumes in ~~50-h~~50 h increments.

4.2 Equip the test stand with the appropriate instrumentation to control engine speed, fuel flow, and other operating parameters.

4.3 Determine the engine oil performance by assessing piston deposits and ring sticking, and oil consumption.

4.3.1 Prior to each test, clean and assemble the engine with new cylinder liners, pistons, piston rings, bearings and certain valve train components. All aspects of the assembly are specified. After the test, dismantle the engine and examine and rate the parts.

4.3.2 A sample of engine oil is removed and an oil addition is made at the end of each ~~50-h~~50 h period. The volume of the oil addition is the sum of the volume of sample plus the volume of oil consumed by the engine.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method assesses the performance of an engine oil with respect to control of piston deposits and maintenance of oil consumption under heavy-duty operating conditions selected to accelerate deposit formation in a turbocharged, intercooled four-stroke-cycle diesel engine equipped with a combustion system that minimizes federally controlled exhaust gas emissions.

5.2 The results from this test method may be compared against specification requirements to ascertain acceptance.

5.3 The design of the test engine used in this test method is representative of many, but not all, diesel engines. This factor, along with the accelerated operating conditions, needs to be considered when comparing test results against specification requirements.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Test Engine Configuration:*

6.1.1 *Test Engine*—The test engine is a production 2004 Caterpillar 320 kW C13 engine, designed for heavy duty on-highway truck use. It is an electronically controlled, turbocharged, after-cooled, direct injected, six cylinder diesel engine with an in-block camshaft and a four-valve per cylinder arrangement. The engine uses Caterpillar's ACERT technology featuring multiple injections per cycle and inlet valve actuation control. It features a 2004 US EPA emissions configuration with electronic control of fuel metering, fuel injection timing and inlet valve actuation timing. Critical parts that can affect piston deposit formation are specified for oil test engine use. See Annex A3 for source of the test engine and critical and non-critical parts.

6.1.2 *Oil Heat Exchanger and Oil Heat System*—Replace the standard Caterpillar oil heat exchanger core with a stainless steal core, Caterpillar P/N 1Y-4026. Additionally install a remotely mounted heat exchanger. Control the oil temperature with a dedicated cooling loop and control system which is separate from the engine coolant (see Annex A12). Ensure that the oil cooler bypass valve is blocked closed.

6.1.3 *Oil Pan Modification*—Modify the oil pan as shown in A4.1.

6.1.4 *Engine Control Module (ECM)*—The ECM defines the desired engine fuel timing and quantity. It also limits maximum engine speed and power. Caterpillar electronic governors are designed to maintain a speed indicated by the throttle position signal. Speed variation drives fuel demand (rack). Rack and engine speed are input to the injection duration and timing maps to determine duration and timing commands for the fuel injectors. Obtain special oil test engine control software (module P/N 250-6675-03) for correct maps. Contact the Caterpillar oil test representative through TMC for installation of this software. Use the Caterpillar engine technician (ET) service software package, version 2004B or later,[7] to monitor engine parameters, flash software, and to change power and injector trim values. Use the full dealer version purchased from a Caterpillar dealer with a yearly subscription.

6.1.5 *Crankshaft Position Sensor*—Sense the crankshaft position using a primary sensor at the crankshaft gear and as secondary sensor at the camshaft gear. The secondary sensor provides position information during cranking and in the event of a primary sensor position failure. *Calibrate the engine control software before starting the timed test operation*.

6.1.6 *Air Compressor—Do not use the engine-mounted air compressor for this test method*. Remove the air compressor and install a block-off plate kit in its place (P/N 227-2574 cover group and P/N 223-3873, plug group) (Fig. A4.5 or equivalent).

6.1.6.1 Modify the turbocharger waste-gate for manual control by replacing the supplied pressure control with a manual linkage. See Figs. A4.21-A4.23.

6.2 *Test Stand Configuration:*

6.2.1 *Engine Mounting*—Install the engine so that it is upright and the crankshaft is horizontal.

6.2.1.1 Configure the engine mounting hardware to minimize block distortion when the engine is fastened to the mounts. Excessive block distortion may influence test results.

6.2.2 *Intake Air System*—With the exception of the air filter and intake air tube, the intake air system is not specified. See Fig. X1.1 of a typical configuration. Use a suitable air filter. Install the intake air tube (Fig. A4.6) at the intake of the turbocharger compressor. The intake air tube is a minimum ~~305 mm~~ 305 mm of straight, nominal ~~102 mm~~ 102 mm diameter tubing. The system configuration upstream of the air tube is not specified.

NOTE 1—Difficulty in achieving or maintaining intake manifold pressure or intake manifold temperature, or both, may be indicative of insufficient or excessive restriction.

6.2.3 *Charge Air Cooler*—In addition to the Caterpillar supplied charge air cooler which is engine mounted, use another cooler to simulate the air-to-air charge air cooler used in most field applications. A Modine (P/N 1A012865) cooler has been found

[7] Trademark of Caterpillar Inc., 100 North East Adams St., Peoria, IL 61629.

TABLE 1 Maximum Allowable System Time Responses

Measurement	Time Response
Speed	2.0 s
Temperature	3.0 s
Pressure	3.0 s
Flow	45.0 s

suitable for this use. See A2.1 for instructions on obtaining this cooler. Alternatively, other charge air coolers may be used with the following limitations: *(1)* the cooler shall provide sufficient cooling capacity to control inlet manifold temperatures in the range specified elsewhere in this test method; *(2)* the boost air pressure drop across the cooler not exceed 15 kPa; and *(3)* the cooler is equipped with a drain system to remove condensate continuously from the boost air cooler outlet side. Remove the coolant diverter valve diaphragm for the Caterpillar supplied charge air cooler.

6.2.4 *Exhaust System*—Install the exhaust tube, see Fig. A4.7, at the discharge flange of the turbocharger turbine housing. The piping downstream of the exhaust tube is required, but not specified. Provide a method to control exhaust pressure.

6.2.5 *Fuel System*—The fuel supply and filtration system is not specified. See Fig. X1.2 for a typical configuration. Determine the fuel consumption rate by measuring the rate of fresh fuel flowing into the day tank. Provide a method to control fuel temperature. Return the excess fuel from the engine into the day tank.

6.2.6 *Coolant System*—The system configuration is not specified. See Fig. X1.3 showing a typical configuration consisting of a non-ferrous core heat exchanger, a reservoir (expansion tank) and a temperature control valve. Pressurize the system by regulating air pressure at the top of the expansion tank. Ensure the system has a sight glass to detect air entrapment.

6.2.6.1 System volume is not specified. Avoid a very large volume as it may increase the time required for the engine coolant to reach operating temperatures.

6.2.7 *Pressurized Oil Fill System*—The oil fill system is not specified. A typical system includes an electric pump, a 50 L reservoir, and a transfer hose. Fig. A4.24 shows the location of the pressurized oil fill system.

6.2.8 *External Oil System*—Configure the oil system according to Fig. A5.1. The capacity of the oil reservoir is ~~10–13 L.~~ (10 to 13) L. Ensure that the oil return is drawn from the bottom of the oil reservoir Fig. A4.9. Use Viking Pump Model No. SG053514. Locate the external oil pumps at an elevation that is below the pump supply fitting on the oil pan. The nominal oil pump motor speed is 1725 rpm. Figs. A4.1-A4.4 show the pump supply and return port locations.

6.2.8.1 *Oil Sample Valve Location*—Locate the oil sample valve on the return line from the external oil system to the engine, and as close as possible to the return pump see Fig. A4.9 and Fig. A5.1.

6.2.8.2 *Unacceptable Oil System Materials*—Do not use brass or copper fittings because they can adversely influence oil wear metal analyses in the external oil system.

6.2.9 *Crankcase Aspiration*—Vent the blowby gas at the blowby filter housing located at the left front side of the cylinder head cover (Fig. A4.10). Use crankcase breather P/N 9Y-4357. Use breather spacer P/N 221-3934 or equivalent ~~20-mm~~20 mm thick plate with a fully open center. Use a P/N 9Y-1758 gasket on each side of the spacer.

6.2.10 *Blowby Rate*—See the general configuration of this system in Fig. A4.10. The minimum internal volume of the blowby canister is ~~26.5 L.~~ 26.5 L. The inside diameter of the pipe connecting the breather outlet to the blowby canister ~~32 mm.~~is 32 mm. Incline the pipe downward to the canister. The hose connecting the blowby canister to the flow rate measuring device is not specified but shall match closely to the inlet of the device. The flow rate measurement device is not specified. The J-TEC Associates, Inc. Model No. YF563C[8] does give satisfactory results under the conditions specified in this test method.

6.3 *System Time Responses*—The maximum allowable system time responses are shown in Table 1. Determine system time responses in accordance with the Data Acquisition and Control Automation II (DACA II) Task Force Report.[6]

6.4 *Oil Sample Containers*—Preferably use high-density polyethylene containers for oil samples. (**Warning—**Avoid using glass containers which may break and cause injury or exposure to hazardous materials.)

7. Engine Liquids and Cleaning Solvent

7.1 *Test Oil*—Approximately 150 L of test oil is required to complete the test.

7.2 *Test Fuel*—Approximately 45 000 L of Chevron Philips PC-10 ultra low sulfur diesel fuel[9] is required to complete the test. Fuel property tolerances are shown in Annex A6.

[8] The sole source of supply of the apparatus known to the committee at this time is J-TEC Associates, Inc., 5005 Blairs Forest Lane NE, Suite L, Cedar Rapids, IA 52402, www.j-tecassociates.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,[1] which you may attend.

[9] The sole source of supply of the apparatus known to the committee at this time is Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP, 10001 Six Pines Drive, Suite 4036B, The Woodlands, TX 77387-4910, www.cpchem.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,[1] which you may attend.

TABLE 2 Cat ELC[A] Coolant Concentrate and Premix 50/50 Options

Container Size	3.8 L	19 L	208 L	Tote,[B] 275 g
Concentrate P/N	119-5150	...	136-3707	...
Premixed 50/50 P/N	101-2844	129-2151	101-2845	222-1534

[A] Trademark of Caterpillar Inc., 100 North East Adams St., Peoria, IL 61629.
[B] A small container.

7.3 *Engine Coolant*—Prepare the engine coolant by mixing 50 % volume of mineral-free water with 50 % volume of Caterpillar brand coolant concentrate (As an option, pre-mixed coolant is available and may be used directly).

7.3.1 Table 2 shows Caterpillar part numbers for several sized containers of concentrate or premixed coolant.

7.3.2 The mineral-free water shall have a mineral content not exceeding 34.4 mg/kg of total dissolved solids.

7.3.3 The coolant mixture may be used for 6 test starts or up to 3400 h. The mixture shall remain at a 50/50 ratio during the course of the test. Verify by using either Caterpillar testers 5P3514 or 5P0957 or an equivalent tester. Keep the coolant mixture free from contamination.

7.3.4 Keep the total solids below 5000 mg/kg.

7.3.5 Maintain a correct additive level. Verify by checking the coolant using Caterpillar test kit P/N 8T5296.

7.4 *Cleaning Solvent*—Use a solvent that meets ASTM D235, Type II, Class C requirements for aromatic content (0-2 % vol), flash point (61 °C, min), color (not darker that +25 Saybolt or 25 Pt-Co). Obtain a certificate of analysis for each batch of solvent from the supplier. (**Warning—**Combustible. Health Hazard. Use adequate safety precautions.)

8. Preparation of Apparatus

8.1 *Cleaning of Parts:*

8.1.1 *General*—Preparation of test engine components specific to the Caterpillar C13 test are indicated in this section. Use the Caterpillar Service Manual Form SEN R 9700[10] (Annex A7) for the preparation of other components. Take precautions to protect rusting of iron components. Use of an engine parts washer followed by a solvent wash is permitted.

8.1.2 *Engine Block*—Disassemble the engine, including removal of the crankshaft, camshaft, piston cooling tubes, oil pump, and oil gallery plugs. Thoroughly clean the surfaces and oil passages (galleries). Use a nylon brush to clean the oil passages. Removal of camshaft bearings is optional.

8.1.3 *Cylinder Head, Intake System and Duct*—Disassemble and clean these components before each test. Scrub with a nylon brush and solvent. Use of an engine parts washer followed by a solvent wash is permitted.

8.1.4 *Rocker Cover and Oil Pan*—Clean the Rocker Cover and Oil Pan. Use a nylon brush, as necessary, to remove deposits.

8.1.5 *External Oil System*—Flush the internal surfaces of the oil lines and the external reservoir with solvent. Repeat until the solvent drains cleanly. Flush the solvent through the oil pumps until the solvent drains cleanly, then air dry.

8.1.6 *High Pressure Turbocharger*—Carefully remove the turbine housing from the turbocharger and clean the waste-gate valve with solvent and a soft wire brush.

8.1.7 *Cam Follower Assembly*—Take the cam follower assembly apart and inspect the bushings and pins. Replace the parts as necessary.

8.2 *Engine Assembly:*

8.2.1 *General*—Except as noted in this section, use the procedures described in the Caterpillar Service Manual Form SEN R 9700[10] (Annex A7). Assemble the engine with the components shown in the Engine Build Parts List (Annex A3).

8.2.2 *Parts Reuse and Replacement*—Reuse engine components, except as noted in 8.2.7, and provided that they meet production tolerances as described in the Caterpillar Service Manual.

8.2.3 *Build-up Oils*—For the head, main caps, and rod bolts, use Exxon Mobil 600N engine oil[11] as the build-up oil. For the rest of the engine build, use Mobil EF-411 engine oil[11] or test oil to lubricate the parts. If test oil is used, the engine build is valid only for the respective test oil.

8.2.4 *Coolant Thermostat*—Lock the engine coolant thermostat open.

8.2.5 *Fuel Injectors*—Use P/N 239-4908 fuel injectors. If fuel injectors are reused, exercise caution to avoid mechanical damage to or contamination of the nozzles. Dedicate the injectors to a particular cylinder. Install the injectors according to the method described in Caterpillar Service Manual Form SENR9700 (Annex A7). Use Mobil EF-411 engine oil as the build-up oil for the injector o-rings.

8.2.6 *Piston Cooling Tubes*—Target the piston cooling tubes. Contact TMC for directions.

[10] Available from a Caterpillar parts distributor.

[11] The sole source of supply of the apparatus known to the committee at this time is ExxonMobil Corporation, 3225 Gallows Road, Fairfax, VA 22037, www.exxonmobil.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,[1] which you may attend.

8.2.7 *New Parts*—The following new parts are included in the Engine Build Parts List. They are not reusable, except as noted in 10.3.3. Clean the parts prior to use. During a test, a replacement of any of the new parts listed below will invalidate the test.

8.2.7.1 Pistons.

8.2.7.2 Piston rings (top, second and oil).

8.2.7.3 Cylinder liners.

8.2.7.4 Valves (intake, exhaust).

8.2.7.5 Valve guides.

8.2.7.6 Valve seats.

8.2.7.7 Connecting rod bearings, main bearings and thrust plate.

8.3 *Operational Measurements:*

8.3.1 *Units and Formats*—See Annex A8.

8.3.2 *Instrumentation Calibration:*

8.3.2.1 *Fuel Consumption Rate Measurement*—Calibrate the fuel consumption rate measurement system before each reference oil test sequence and within six months after completion of the last successful calibration test. Temperature-compensate volumetric systems, and calibrate them against a standard mass flow device. The flowmeter on the test stand shall agree within 0.2 % of the calibration standard, that standard itself being calibrated against a national standard.

8.3.2.2 *Temperature Measurement Calibration*—Calibrate the temperature measurement systems before each reference oil test sequence and within six months after completion of the last successful calibration test. Each temperature measurement system shall agree within ± 0.5 °C of the laboratory calibration standard, that standard itself being calibrated against a national standard.

8.3.2.3 *Pressure Measurement Calibration*—Calibrate the pressure measurement systems before each reference oil test sequence and within six months after completion of the last successful calibration test. Confirm the calibration standard against a national standard.

8.3.3 *Temperature Measurement Locations:*

8.3.3.1 *General*—See Table A14.1. The measurement equipment is not specified. Install the sensors such that the tip is located midstream of the flow unless otherwise indicated. The accuracy and measurement of the temperature measurement sensors and the complete measurement system shall follow the guidelines in ASTM Research Report RR:D02-1218.[12]

8.3.3.2 *Coolant Out Temperature*—Install the sensor in the fitting on the thermostat housing (Fig. A4.12).

8.3.3.3 *Coolant In Temperature*—Install the sensor on the right side of the coolant pump intake housing at the 1-in. NPT port (Fig. A4.13).

8.3.3.4 *Fuel In Temperature*—Install the sensor in the fuel pump inlet fitting (Fig. A4.15).

8.3.3.5 *Oil Gallery Temperature*—Install the sensor at the ¼ in. NPT female boss on the right rear of the engine (Fig. A4.14).

8.3.3.6 *Intake Air Temperature*—Install the sensor in the inlet air tube 127 mm upstream of the compressor connection (Fig. A4.6).

8.3.3.7 *Intake Manifold Temperature*—Install the sensor at the ⅛ in. NPT female boss on the outside radius of the inlet manifold elbow (Fig. A4.16).

8.3.3.8 *Exhaust Temperature*—Install the sensor in the exhaust tube (Fig. A4.7).

8.3.3.9 *Additional Temperatures*—It is permissible to measure any additional temperatures that may be useful for test operation or engine diagnostics.

NOTE 2—Additional exhaust sensor locations, at the exhaust ports and pre-turbine (front and rear), are recommended. The detection of changes in exhaust temperatures is an important diagnostic feature.

8.3.4 *Pressure Measurement Locations:*

8.3.4.1 *General*—The measurement equipment is not specified. Follow the guidelines in ASTM Research Report RR:D02-1218[12] for the accuracy and resolution of the pressure measurement sensors and the complete measurement system. If the laboratory has problems with condensation forming in the pressure lines, install a condensation trap at the lowest elevation of the tubing between the pressure measurement location and the final pressure sensor for crankcase pressure, intake air pressure, and exhaust pressure. Route the tubing to avoid intermediate loops or low spots before and after the condensation trap.

8.3.4.2 *Oil Gallery Pressure*—Measure the pressure at the ¼ in. NPT fitting on the right rear of the engine (Fig. A4.14).

8.3.4.3 *Oil Filter Inlet Pressure*—Measure the pressure at the plug located on the inlet side of the oil filter assembly (Fig. A4.8).

8.3.4.4 *Inlet Manifold Pressure*—Measure the pressure at the ¼ in. NPT port on the outside radius of the inlet manifold elbow (Fig. A4.16).

8.3.4.5 *Crankcase Pressure*—Measure the pressure by installing a bulkhead fitting in the valve cover, top-front (Fig. A4.11).

8.3.4.6 *Intake Air Pressure*—Measure the pressure at a wall tap on the intake air tube 153 mm upstream of the compressor connection (Fig. A4.6).

8.3.4.7 *Exhaust Pressure*—Measure the pressure on the exhaust tube (Fig. A4.7).

8.3.4.8 *Fuel Pressure*—Measure the pressure at the fuel filter head (Fig. A4.25).

[12] Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:D02-1218.

8.3.4.9 *Coolant Pressure*—Measure the pressure on top of the expansion tank (Fig. X1.3).

8.3.4.10 *Intercooler Delta Pressure*—Measure the pressure drop across the intercooler. Measure the intercooler inlet pressure at the elbow outlet of the CAT charge air cooler (Fig. A4.19). Use the intake manifold pressure (8.3.4.4) as the intercooler outlet pressure. The intercooler delta pressure is the difference between the intercooler outlet pressure and the intercooler inlet pressure.

8.3.4.11 *Additional Pressures*—It is permissible to measure any additional pressures that may be useful for test operation or engine diagnostics.

NOTE 3—See Fig. A4.19 and Fig. A4.20 for additional instrument placement information.

8.3.5 *Flow Rate Measurement Locations:*

8.3.5.1 *General*—The equipment for the blowby rate and fuel rate measurements is not specified. Follow the guidelines in ASTM Research Report RR:D02-1218[12] for the accuracy and resolution of the flow rate measurement system.

8.3.5.2 *Blowby*—The device used to measure the blowby flow rate is not specified. See 6.2.10 for blowby measurement system configuration details.

8.3.5.3 *Fuel Flow*—Determine the fuel consumption rate by measuring the fuel flowing to the day tank (Fig. X1.2).

8.3.5.4 *Coolant Flow*—Coolant flow rate measurement is not a test requirement, but may be useful for diagnostic purposes. The design and use of a coolant flow measuring system is optional.

8.3.6 *Humidity Measurement*—Measure intake air humidity anywhere in the air intake system between air conditioning and the turbo inlet.

9. Engine/Stand Calibration and Non-Reference Oil Tests

9.1 *General*—Calibrate the test stand by conducting a test with a blind reference oil.[9] Submit the results to the TMC for determination of acceptance according to the Lubricant Test Monitoring System (LTMS).[6]

9.2 *New Test Stand*—A new test stand is one that has never been calibrated or has not completed an acceptable reference oil test within 24 months of the end of test (EOT) date of the last acceptable reference oil test. Perform a calibration (9.2.1) to introduce a new test stand.

9.2.1 *New Test Stand Calibration*—Calibrate the new test stand in accordance with the LTMS.[6]

9.3 *Stand Calibration Period*—The calibration period is 12 operationally valid (Annex A11) non-reference oil tests or ~~12 months,~~ 12 months, whichever comes first, from the EOT date of the last acceptable reference oil test.

9.4 *Stand Modification and Calibration Status*—Stand calibration status will be invalidated by conducting any non-standard test or modification of the test and control systems, or both. A non-standard test is any test conducted under a modified procedure, non-procedural hardware, controller set-point modifications, or any combination thereof. If changes are contemplated, contact the TMC beforehand to ascertain the effect on the calibration status.

9.5 *Test Numbering System:*

9.5.1 *General*—The test number has two parts, X and Y. X represents the test stand number and Y represents the sequential test stand run number. For example 27-15 indicates test stand number 27 and test stand run number 15. The test stand run number, Y will increase sequentially by one for each test start (reference oil or non-reference oil). A letter suffix may also be necessary (see 9.5.2).

9.5.2 *Reference Oil Tests*—A reference oil test conducted subsequent to an unacceptable reference oil test shall include a letter suffix after Y. The letter suffix shall begin with A and incremented alphabetically until acceptable reference oil test is completed. For example, if two consecutive unacceptable reference oil tests were conducted and the first number was 27-15, the second test number would be 27-16A. A third calibration attempt would have the test number 27-17B. If the third test were acceptable, then 27-17B would identify the reference oil test in the test report.

9.5.3 *Non-Reference Oil Tests*—~~No~~ Add no letter suffix ~~shall be added~~ to Y for aborted or operationally invalid non-reference oil tests.

9.6 *Reference Oil Test Acceptance*—Determine reference oil test acceptance in accordance with the LTMS.[6]

9.7 *Reference Oil Accountability:*

9.7.1 Keep full accounts of the identification and quantities of all reference oils used. With the exception of the oil analyses required in 11.3, perform no chemical or physical analyses on reference oils without written permission from the TMC. In such an event, include the written confirmation and the analytical results generated in the reference oil test report.

9.7.2 Retain used reference oil samples for 90 days from the EOT date.

9.8 *Non-Reference Oil Tests: Last Start Date*—When running a non-reference oil test during the calibration period; crank the engine prior to the expiration of the calibration period (9.3).

9.9 *Donated Reference Oil Test Programs*—The surveillance panel is charged with maintaining effective reference oil test severity and precision monitoring. During times of new parts introductions, new or re-blended reference oil additions, and procedural revisions, it may be necessary to evaluate the possible effects on severity and precision levels. The surveillance panel may choose to conduct a program of donated reference oil tests in those laboratories participating in the monitoring system to quantify the effect of a particular change on severity and precision. Typically the surveillance panel requests its panel members to volunteer enough reference oil test results to create a robust data set. Broad laboratory participation is needed to provide a representative sampling of the industry. To ensure the quality of the data obtained, donated tests are conducted on calibrated test stands. The surveillance panel shall arrange an appropriate number of donated tests and ensure completion of the test program in a timely manner.

9.10 *Adjustment to Reference Oil Calibration Periods:*

9.10.1 *Procedural Deviations*—On occasions when a laboratory becomes aware of a significant deviation from the test method, such as might arise during an in-house review or a TMC inspection, the laboratory and the TMC shall agree on an appropriate course of action to remedy the deviation. This action may include the shortening of existing reference oil calibration periods.

9.10.2 *Parts and Fuel Shortages*—Under special circumstances, such as industry-wide parts or fuel shortages, the surveillance panel may direct the TMC to extend the time intervals between reference oil tests. These extensions shall not exceed one regular calibration period.

9.10.3 *Reference Oil Test Data Flow*—To ensure continuous severity and precision monitoring, calibration tests are conducted periodically throughout the year. There may be occasions when laboratories conduct a large portion of calibration tests in a short period of time. This could result in an unacceptably large time frame when very few calibration tests are conducted. The TMC can shorten or extend calibration periods as needed to provide a consistent flow of reference oil test data. Adjustments to calibration periods are made such that laboratories incur no net loss (or gain) in calibration status.

9.10.4 *Special Use of the Reference Oil Calibration System*—The surveillance panel has the option to use the reference oil system to evaluate changes that have potential impact on test severity and precision. This option is only taken when a program of donated tests is not feasible. The surveillance panel and the TMC shall develop a detailed plan for the test program. This plan requires all reference oil tests in the program to be completed as close to the same time as possible, so that no laboratory or stand calibration is left in an excessively long pending status. In order to obtain the integrity of the reference oil monitoring system each reference oil test is conducted so as to be interpretable for stand calibration. To facilitate the required test scheduling, the surveillance panel may direct the TMC to lengthen and shorten reference oil calibration periods within laboratories such that the laboratories incur no net loss (or gain) in calibration status.

10. Procedure

10.1 *Engine Installation and Stand Connections*—Install the test engine on the stand and connect the engine to the stand support equipment.

10.2 *Coolant System Fill*—Fill the cooling system with pre-diluted Caterpillar Extended Life Coolant (see 7.3 for part numbers and available container sizes). The coolant for non-reference oil tests may be reused provided the level of inhibitors is within specification requirements. Use new coolant for each reference oil test. Pressurize the cooling system as required by the specification and check for leaks prior to adding the test oil.

10.3 *Oil Fill for Break-in and Test:*

10.3.1 Install a new Caterpillar 1R-0716 oil filter.[10]

10.3.2 Use the pressurized oil fill system (6.2.7) to charge the engine with 32.8 ~~± 0.2~~ kg ± 0.2 kg of test oil at the location shown in Fig. A4.8.

10.3.3 *Engine Build Committed*—After the test oil has been introduced into the engine, the engine build and test number are valid only for the respective test. However, if the engine has not been cranked (whereby the test parts have not been subjected to wear or injected fuel, or both), then the new parts may be used again. Disassemble and clean the engine according to 8.1.

10.4 *Fuel Samples*—Take a minimum 60 mL fuel sample at the start of the test and at EOT.

10.5 *Engine Warm-up and Break-in*—Prior to firing the engine, ensure that the oil temperature is at least ~~15 °C.~~ 15 °C. The oil gallery startup pressure shall be at least ~~350 kPa.~~ 350 kPa. Perform a timing calibration for the engine control software and timing sensor components as specified in Caterpillar Service Manual Form SEN R 9700 (Annex A7). If the coolant temperature is less than ~~18 °C,~~ 18 °C, the engine will operate under cold mode thereby preventing the timing calibration procedure from being performed. When this happens, start the engine and allow it to idle until the speed drops from ~~1000 rpm to 600 rpm,~~ 1000 rpm to 600 rpm, signaling that the coolant temperature has exceeded ~~18 °C.~~ 18 °C. After the timing calibration is completed, continue break-in conditions as shown in Table 3. Turn on the external oil weigh system pumps at the beginning of stage 2.

10.5.1 *Shutdown During Break-in*—If a shutdown occurs during the break-in, resume the break-in from the point at which the shutdown occurred. Such an occurrence is described in Other Comments on the appropriate form.

NOTE 4—Use the break-in as an opportunity to confirm engine performance and to make repairs prior to the start of the ~~500-h~~500 h test procedure.

10.5.2 *Valve Lash Adjustment*—At the completion of the ~~60-min~~60 min break-in, shut the engine down, using the normal shutdown procedure as shown in 10.7.1. Allow the engine to cool for a minimum of ~~4 h~~ 4 h and then perform the valve lash adjustment as described in Caterpillar Service Manual Form SEN R 9700 (Annex A7) At the same time, do the inlet valve actuator valve adjustment.

TABLE 3 Break-in Conditions

Parameter	Unit	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5
Stage Length	min	5	5	10	20	20
Speed	rpm	1100	1200	1600	1800	1800 ± 5
Fuel Flow	g/min	Record	Record	Record	Record	1200 ± 6
Torque	N·m	0	480	1000	1160	Record
Coolant Out Temperature[A]	°C	88	88	88	88	88 ± 2
Oil Gallery Temperature[A]	°C	Record	Record	Record	Record	98 ± 2
Intake Manifold Temperature[A]	°C	40	40	40	40	40 ± 2

[A] This is the control set-point. It can require up to 30 min of operation to achieve.

10.6 *Warm-up*—Start the engine, perform the warm-up (Table 4), and proceed directly to the test conditions (Table 5). At the engine start, the oil gallery temperature shall be at least ~~15 °C.~~ 15 °C. The start-up oil gallery pressure shall be at least ~~350 kPa.~~350 kPa.

10.7 *Shutdown and Maintenance*—The test may be shut down at the discretion of the laboratory to perform repairs. However, the intent of this test method is to conduct the ~~500-h~~500 h test procedure without shutdowns.

10.7.1 *Normal Shutdown*—A normal shutdown is accomplished by ramping in 30 s from test conditions to stage 2 of the warm-up conditions (Table 4), running for 5 min at stage 2, ramping in 30 s to stage 1, running for 5 min at stage 1, and then stopping the engine.

10.7.2 *Emergency Shutdown*—An emergency shutdown occurs when the normal shutdown cannot be performed, such as under an alarm condition. Such an occurrence is described in Other Comments of the appropriate form.

10.7.3 *Maintenance*—Engine components or stand support equipment, or both may be repaired or replaced at the discretion of the laboratory, and in accordance with this test method.

10.7.3.1 *Deposits Around Turbo-charger Waste-gate Shaft*—Deposits tend to build up with time and thereby prevent free movement of the turbo-charger waste-gate shaft. When the engine is shut down for maintenance at any time, free the shaft mechanically. Otherwise follow such a procedure if the intake manifold pressure (IMP) falls outside of the ~~275~~275 kPa to ~~285 kPa~~ 285 kPa range and does not respond to normal adjustment techniques.

10.7.4 *Downtime*—The limit for total downtime and number of shutdowns is not specified. Record all shutdowns, pertinent actions, and total downtime during the ~~500-h~~500 h test procedure on the appropriate form.

10.8 *~~500-h~~500 h Test Procedure:*

10.8.1 Start the test procedure following break-in, normal shutdown, valve lash adjustment and warm-up, as described in 10.2 through 10.7.

10.8.2 *New Oil Sample*—Take a ~~120 mL~~ 120 mL sample of the fresh oil from the original oil container.

10.8.3 *Operating Conditions*—After warm-up proceed directly to the ~~500-h~~500 h Test Schedule (Table 5).

10.8.4 *Test Timer*—The ~~500-h~~500 h test timer starts when all controlled parameters shown in Table 5 are all within specification requirements. If a shutdown occurs, stop the test timer immediately at the initiation of the shutdown. The test timer shall resume when the test has been returned to the test operation schedule and all controlled parameters are within specification requirements.

10.8.5 *Operational Data Acquisition*—Record all operational parameters shown in Table 5 with automated data acquisition at a minimum frequency of once every 6 min. Recorded values shall have minimum resolution in accordance with Annex A8.

10.8.5.1 Report the operational data on the appropriate form.

10.8.6 *Oil Purge Sample and Addition*—Perform a purge and take an oil sample at ~~4 h.~~ 4 h. Do not add fresh oil at the ~~4 h~~ 4 h point. Perform a purge, take an oil sample and make an oil addition at the end of each ~~50-h~~50 h period. Add new oil and purge sample to the external oil system reservoir.

10.8.6.1 *Do not shut down the engine for oil sampling and oil addition*.

10.8.6.2 *Full ~~Weight—~~Mass—*Record the oil ~~weight~~mass indicated by the external oil system at the completion of the fourth test hour and before removal of the ~~150 mL~~ 150 mL purge and the ~~120 mL~~ 120 mL oil sample. This ~~weight~~mass is the *full ~~weight.~~mass.*

10.8.6.3 At the end of each ~~50-h~~50 h period, record the oil ~~weight~~mass indicated by the external oil system and take a ~~150 mL~~ 150 mL oil purge sample followed by a ~~120 mL~~ 120 mL oil analysis sample. Identify the oil sample container with the test number, oil code, date and test hour.

10.8.6.4 Add new oil equivalent to *full ~~weight~~mass* minus the external oil system ~~weight~~mass (as determined in step 10.8.6.3), plus the 120 mL sample. Add back the purge sample taken in 10.8.6.3. At 500 h make no oil additions.

10.8.6.5 *Emergency Oil Additions*—If the external oil weigh system retained ~~weight~~mass falls to ~~0.5 kg~~ 0.5 kg or less at any time before the next scheduled ~~50-h~~50 h oil add point, calculate, based on the immediately preceding oil consumption history, the amount of oil required to maintain the external oil weigh system ~~weight~~mass above ~~0.5 kg~~ 0.5 kg until the next scheduled oil addition. Add this amount of fresh oil to the system.

10.9 *End of Test (EOT):*

TABLE 4 Warm-up Conditions

Parameter	Unit	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5
Stage Length	min	2.5	2.5	5	10	10
Speed	rpm	1100	1200	1600	1800	1800
Fuel Flow	g/min	Record	Record	Record	Record	1200
Torque	N·m	0	480	1000	1160	Record
Coolant Out Temperature[A]	°C	88	88	88	88	88
Oil Gallery Temperature[A]	°C	Record	Record	Record	Record	98 ± 2
Intake Manifold Temperature[A]	°C	40	40	40	40	40

[A] This is the control set-point. It can require up to 30 min of operation to achieve.

TABLE 5 ~~500-h~~500 h Test, Schedule of Conditions

Parameter	Unit	Requirement
Test Length	h	500
Speed	rpm	1800
Power	kW	Record
Torque (Typical)[A]	N.m	1760
Fuel Flow	g/min	1200
Intake Manifold Temperature	°C	40
Blowby Flow	L/min	Record
Coolant Out Temperature	°C	88
Coolant In Temperature	°C	Record
Coolant Delta Temperature	°C	Record
Fuel In Temperature	°C	40
Oil Gallery Temperature	°C	98
Inlet Air Temperature	°C	25
Intake Manifold Pressure	kPa, Gauge	275-285
Exhaust Temperature	°C	Record
Fuel Pressure	kPa	Record
Oil Gallery Pressure	kPa	Record
Oil Filter Delta Pressure	kPa	Record
Coolant System Pressure[B]	kPa	99-107
Exhaust Restriction	kPa	6
Crankcase Pressure	kPa	Record
Inlet Air Pressure	kPa, Absolute	93.0 ± 1.5
Intercooler Delta Pressure	kPa	15 max
Humidity	g/kg	Record

[A] At standard atmospheric temperature and pressure.
[B] As measured at the top of the expansion tank.

10.9.1 After completing the test procedure, perform a normal shutdown. Release the cooling system pressure and drain the coolant. Disconnect the test stand support equipment. (**Warning—**The coolant and oil may be very hot. The installation of a valve to safely vent the cooling system pressure is recommended.)

10.9.2 Drain the oil from the engine and the external oil system.

10.9.3 *Engine Disassembly*—Disassemble the engine and remove the following components for ratings and measurements.

10.9.3.1 Pistons.

10.9.3.2 Piston rings. *Do not remove rings from pistons until ring sticking has been rated.*

11. Calculations, Ratings, Test Validity, and Test Results

11.1 *Piston Ratings*—Rate the pistons according to CRC Manual No. 20[6] at the locations specified using the special instructions noted in Annex A9. For deposit weighting factors, use those described in the Caterpillar 1P test method, Test Method D6681. For the varnish ratings, use the CRC expanded varnish scale and convert to demerits.

11.1.1 *Rate the pistons for ring sticking prior to the removal of the rings from the pistons for cleaning and rating.*

11.2 *Ring Cleaning and Rating:*

11.2.1 For ring cleaning and rating, Use the procedure described in C13 Ring Cleaning and Rating Procedure available from the TMC.

11.3 *Oil Analyses*—Analyze the oil samples according to the schedule and methods shown in Annex A11.

11.4 *Oil Consumption*—Determine the oil consumption rate for each ~~50-h~~50 h segment of the test by regression analysis of the external oil system ~~weights~~masses recorded over the ~~50-h~~50 h period. Do not include in the regression any values obtained within ~~4 h~~ 4 h following an oil addition or after the engine is shut down for any reason.

11.5 *Fuel Analyses*—Report the analytical data provided by the fuel supplier on the appropriate form. Report the analytical data of the final batch if more than one fuel batch was used.

11.5.1 *Additional Analyses*—Perform the following analyses on the 60 mL new and EOT fuel samples.

11.5.1.1 API Gravity at 15.6 °C, Test Method D4052.

11.5.1.2 Total Sulfur, ~~mass %,~~mass percent, Test Method D5453 (D2622 or D4294 may be substituted).

11.6 *Assessment of Operational Validity*—Determine operational validity according to Annex A11.

11.7 *Test Results*—The specified reference oil test results are: *(1)* average top groove carbon (demerits), *(2)* average top land carbon (demerits), *(3)* average second ring top carbon (demerits), and *(4)* delta oil consumption ~~(g/h).~~ (grams per hour). The non-reference oil test specified result is the C13 Merit Rating as shown in Annex A14.

11.7.1 *Three Average Carbon (Demerits), Calculation and Reporting*—Screen each carbon (demerits) data set (top groove carbon, top land carbon, and second ring top carbon) for outliers according to Annex A13. Calculate the average carbon (demerits) for each set, excluding any outliers, and report the data on the appropriate forms.

11.7.2 *Delta Oil Consumption*—Calculate the delta oil consumption according to the following:

$$\text{Delta Oil Consumption (g/h)} = [(OC450+OC500)/2] - [(OC100+OC150)/2] \quad (1)$$

where:

~~OC100 = the average oil consumption (g/h) for the 50-h period from 50 to 100 h as determined in 11.4,~~
~~OC150 = the average oil consumption (g/h) for the 50-h period from 100 to 150 h as determined in 11.4,~~
~~OC450 = the average oil consumption (g/h) for the 50-h period from 400 to 450 h as determined in 11.4, and~~
~~OC500 = the average oil consumption (g/h) for the 50-h period from 450 to 500 h as determined in 11.4.~~

OC100 = the average oil consumption (g/h) for the 50 h period from 50 h to 100 h as determined in 11.4,
OC150 = the average oil consumption (g/h) for the 50 h period from 100 h to 150 h as determined in 11.4,
OC450 = the average oil consumption (g/h) for the 50 h period from 400 h to 450 h as determined in 11.4, and
OC500 = the average oil consumption (g/h) for the 50 h period from 450 h to 500 h as determined in 11.4.

12. Test Report

12.1 *Reporting Reference Oil Test Results:*

12.1.1 For reference oil tests, the standardized report form set and data dictionary for reporting test results and for summarizing operational data are required. Report forms and the Data Dictionary are available from the TMC. Fill out the report forms according to the formats shown in the Data Dictionary. When transmitting data electronically, a Header Data Dictionary shall precede the Data Dictionary. The latest version of this Header Data Dictionary can be obtained from the TMC either by ftp (internet) or by calling the Test Engineer responsible for this particular test. Round the data in accordance with Practice E29.

12.1.2 When reporting reference oil test results, transmit the test data electronically by utilizing the ASTM Data Communications Committee Test Report Transmission Model (see Section 2–Flat File Transmission Format)[6] which is available from the TMC. Transmit the data within five working days of test completion. Mail a copy of the final test report within 30 days of test completion to TMC.[6]

12.2 *Deviations from Test Operational Limits*—Report all deviations from specified test operational limits on the appropriate form under Other Comments.

13. Precision and Bias

13.1 *Precision*—Precision (intermediate precision and reproducibility) is based on operationally valid calibration test results monitored by the TMC.

13.1.1 *Intermediate Precision:*

13.1.1.1 *Intermediate Precision Conditions*—Conditions where test results are obtained with the same method and the same test oil, with changing conditions such as operators, measuring equipment, test stands, test engines and time.

NOTE 5—*Intermediate precision* is the appropriate term for this test method rather than *repeatability*, which defines more vigorous within-laboratory conditions.

13.1.1.2 *Intermediate Precision Limit (i.p.)*—The difference between two results obtained under intermediate precision conditions that would in the long run, in the normal and correct conduct of the test method, exceed the values shown in Table 6 in only one case in twenty. When only a single result is available, the Intermediate Precision Limit can be used to calculate a range (test result ± Intermediate Precision Limit) outside of which a test result would be expected to fall about one time in twenty.

13.1.2 *Reproducibility:*

13.1.2.1 *Reproducibility Conditions*—Conditions where test results are obtained with the same test method using the same test oil in different laboratories with different operators using different equipment.

13.1.2.2 *Reproducibility Limit (R)*—The difference between two results obtained under reproducibility conditions that would, in the long run, in the normal and correct conduct of the test method, exceed the values in Table 6 in only one case in twenty. When