



Designation: D2983 – 17

Standard Test Method for Low-Temperature Viscosity of Automatic Transmission Fluids, Hydraulic Fluids, and Lubricants using a Rotational Viscometer¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2983; 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 U.S. Department of Defense.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method covers the use of rotational viscometers with an appropriate torque range and specific spindle for the determination of the low-shear-rate viscosity of automatic transmission fluids, gear oils, hydraulic fluids, and some lubricants. This test method covers the viscosity range of 300 mPa·s to 900 000 mPa·s

1.2 This test method was previously titled “Low-Temperature Viscosity of Lubricants Measured by Brookfield Viscometer.” In the lubricant industry, D2983 test results have often been referred to as “Brookfield² Viscosity” which implies a viscosity determined by this method.

1.3 This test method contains three procedures: Procedure A is used when only an air bath is used to cool samples in preparation for viscosity measurement. Procedure B is used when a mechanically refrigerated programmable liquid bath is used to cool samples in preparation for viscosity measurement. Procedure C is used when a mechanically refrigerated constant temperature liquid bath is used to cool samples by means of a simulated air cell (SimAir)³ Cell in preparation for viscosity measurement.

1.4 The range of viscosity used to generate the precision data for this test method was from 300 mPa·s to 170 000 mPa·s at test temperatures from $-12\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The ILS also included viscosities greater than 500 000 mPa·s and temperatures down to $-55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and are included in **Appendix X5**. **Appendix X4** lists another interlaboratory study that specifically targeted hydraulic fluid ranging from 500 mPa·s to 1700 mPa·s.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.07 on Flow Properties.

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² Brookfield viscometer and accessories are a trademark of AMETEK Brookfield, Inc, 11 Commerce Blvd., Middleboro, MA 02346, <http://www.brookfieldengineering.com>.

³ SimAir is a trademark of Tannas Co., 4800 James Savage Rd., Midland, MI 48642, <http://www.savantgroup.com>.

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

1.5.1 The test method uses the SI unit, milliPascal-second (mPa·s), as the unit of viscosity. (1 cP = 1 mPa·s).

1.6 **WARNING**—Mercury has been designated by many regulatory agencies as a hazardous material that can cause central nervous system, kidney and liver damage. Mercury, or its vapor, may be hazardous to health and corrosive to materials. Caution should be taken when handling mercury and mercury containing products. See the applicable product Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for details and EPA’s website—<http://www.epa.gov/mercury/faq.htm>—for additional information. Users should be aware that selling mercury and/or mercury containing products into your state or country may be prohibited by law.

1.7 *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.*

1.8 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:⁴

D341 Practice for Viscosity-Temperature Charts for Liquid Petroleum Products

D4175 Terminology Relating to Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants

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

- [D5133 Test Method for Low Temperature, Low Shear Rate, Viscosity/Temperature Dependence of Lubricating Oils Using a Temperature-Scanning Technique](#)
- [D7962 Practice for Determination of Minimum Immersion Depth and Assessment of Temperature Sensor Measurement Drift](#)
- [E1 Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers](#)
- [E1137 Specification for Industrial Platinum Resistance Thermometers](#)
- [E2877 Guide for Digital Contact Thermometers](#)
- 2.2 *ISO Standard*.⁵
- [ISO 17025 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *apparent viscosity, n*—the determined viscosity obtained by use of this test method. **D4175**

3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—Apparent viscosity may vary with the spindle speed (shear rate) of a rotational viscometer if the fluid is non-Newtonian. See [Appendix X1](#) for a brief explanation.

3.1.2 *digital contact thermometer (DCT), n*—an electronic device consisting of a digital display and associated temperature sensing probe.

3.1.2.1 *Discussion*—This device consists of a temperature sensor connected to a measuring instrument; this instrument measures the temperature-dependent quantity of the sensor, computes the temperature from the measured quantity, and provides a digital output. This digital output goes to a digital display and/or recording device that may be internal or external to the device. These devices are referred to as a “digital thermometer.”

3.1.2.2 *Discussion*—PET is an acronym for portable electronic thermometers, a subset of digital contact thermometers (DCT).

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *blank sample, n*—a Newtonian standard reference fluid used to monitor the temperature experienced by the sample in the cold-air cabinet by inserting a thermometric device while placed in the center of the turntable; this fluid shall have a viscosity as low as possible and be changed on a regular basis.

3.2.2 *final test temperature, n*—for the programmable liquid bath is the test temperature at which the liquid bath will be held for the rest of the 16 h after the cooling profile is completed.

3.2.3 *intermediate setpoints, n*—for the programmable liquid bath are the series of setpoints the bath is taken through while the cooling profile is executing. This cooling profile calculated from [A2.2](#) is automatically executed by the software.

3.2.4 *Procedure A*—This test protocol utilizes an air bath for the cooling portion of the test and then requires moving the test cells to either a constant liquid bath or balsa blocks during the viscosity analysis.

3.2.5 *Procedure B*—This test protocol utilizes a programmable liquid bath to cool the samples at a pre-determined rate and then the viscosity analysis is performed in the same bath.

3.2.6 *Procedure C*—This test protocol utilizes a constant liquid bath and Sim-Air cells, which allow the samples to cool at the same rate as the air bath, and be tested within the same constant liquid bath.

3.2.7 *reference viscosity, n*—viscosity of a Newtonian standard reference fluid specified at each of several user-specified temperatures. Reference viscosities of typical standard reference fluids are listed in [Appendix X2](#).

3.2.8 *starting temperature, n*—for the programmable liquid bath is the temperature of the liquid bath at which the samples are loaded into the turn table. This is calculated from [A2.2](#) at zero time. The software provided with the programmable liquid bath automatically calculates this value.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 An oleaginous fluid sample is preheated, allowed to stabilize at room temperature, and then poured to a predetermined depth into a glass cell, and an insulated or uninsulated spindle is inserted through a special stopper and suspended by a clip. An alternative sample preparation is to fill a glass cell or stator to the predetermined depth with the oleaginous fluid, an insulated or uninsulated spindle is inserted through a special stopper and suspended by a clip; then this entire sample assembly is preheated and allowed to come to room temperature. A reference fluid with a known viscosity value is also prepared. The contained sample is cooled to a predetermined temperature for 16 h and analyzed by a rotational viscometer and, depending on the viscometer model used, the viscosity of the test fluid is read directly from the viscometer or the resultant torque reading is used to calculate the viscosity of the oil at the temperature chosen. The reference fluid is used to verify the test temperature for accuracy purposes.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The low-temperature, low-shear-rate viscosity of automatic transmission fluids, gear oils, torque and tractor fluids, and industrial and automotive hydraulic oils (see [Appendix X4](#)) are of considerable importance to the proper operation of many mechanical devices. Measurement of the viscometric properties of these oils and fluids at low temperatures is often used to specify their acceptance for service. This test method is used in a number of specifications.

5.2 Initially this test method was developed to determine whether an automatic transmission fluid (ATF) would meet OEM low temperature performance criterion originally defined using a particular model viscometer.⁶ The viscosity range covered in the original ATF performance correlation studies was from less than 1000 mPa·s to more than 60 000 mPa·s. The success of the ATF correlation and the development of this test

⁵ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org>.

⁶ Selby, T. W., “Automatic Transmission Fluid Viscosity at Low-Temperatures and Its Effect on Transmission Performance,” *Transactions, Society of Automotive Engineers*, Vol. 68, 1960, pp. 457-465.

method has over time been applied to other fluids and lubricants such as gear oils, hydraulic fluids, and so forth.

5.3 This test method describes how to measure apparent viscosity directly without the errors associated with earlier techniques using extrapolation of experimental viscometric data obtained at higher temperatures.

NOTE 1—Low temperature viscosity values obtained by either interpolation or extrapolation of oils may be subject to errors caused by gelation and other forms of non-Newtonian response to spindle speed and torque.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Rotational Viscometer*⁷—A rotational viscometer with a maximum torque between 0.0670 mN·m and 0.0680 mN·m and capable of sensing a change in torque of less than 0.00067 mN·m. It shall acquire torque data at a rate of at least 60 times per revolution and have a selection of spindle speeds consisting of at least 0.6 r/min, 1.5 r/min, 3.0 r/min, 6.0 r/min, 12.0 r/min, 30.0 r/min, and 60.0 r/min. Additional spindle speeds of 0.3 r/min and 120 r/min are desirable. The viscometer is to be calibrated at least yearly.

6.2 *Viscometer Spindle*—Spindles conforming to the following dimensions (Fig. 1): A ~115 mm, B ~3.15 mm, C = 3.15 mm ± 0.03 mm, D = 31.1 mm ± 0.1 mm and made from stainless steel or a composite material that has a lower thermal conductivity. The narrow middle segment shall be ~9.5 mm in length and ~1.8 mm in diameter. In the center of the middle segment will be a narrow band that is centered in this segment and 35.6 mm ± 0.5 mm from the bottom of the spindle. The insulated spindle shown in Fig. 1 shall have a gap of ~4 mm in the upper segment, which is covered by a material with poor thermal conduction and pinned to both the upper and lower portions of the upper segment. The gap is to be placed at approximately the mid-point of upper segment. A Brookfield

(trademarked) #4B2 conforms to these requirements. The Tannas No. 4 composite spindles⁸ must be used in Procedure C. Uninsulated steel spindles (No. 4) shall only be used with the Air Bath Method (Procedure A).

6.2.1 When using an insulated steel spindle, such as Brookfield No. 4B2 spindle, ensure that both steel ends are firmly connected to the insulating section. When a slight twist is given to the two metal sections on either side of the insulating cylinder, they should not move relative to each other.

6.2.2 Periodically (depending on use, but at least every 3 months) inspect spindles for run-out (wobble) when attached to the viscometer. The total run-out of the spindle shall not exceed 1 mm (0 mm ± 0.5 mm).

NOTE 2—It is good laboratory practice to store spindles in a protective manner. Do not leave composite spindles for extended periods in cleaning solvent.

6.3 *Test Stator*—A glass tube of sufficient diameter to have essentially no influence on the rotation of the spindle compared to the viscous drag of the test fluid even at viscosities above 100 000 mPa·s.

6.3.1 *Test Tube Stator*—(See Fig. 2.) A commercially standard test tube of approximately 25 mm ID and 115 mm in length, with a fill line indicating approximately 30 mL.

NOTE 3—Over time, the fill line may become difficult to see. For liquid baths, this is especially important, as it ensures that the stator is filled to a point where the spindle can be properly positioned and have the sample level below the fluid level of the bath.

⁸ The sole source of supply of the apparatus known to the committee at this time is Tannas Co., 4800 James Savage Rd., Midland, MI, http://www.savantgroup.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.

⁷ The sole source of supply known to the committee at this time is Brookfield AMETEK, 11 Commerce Blvd., Middleboro, MA 02346, http://www.brookfieldengineering.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.

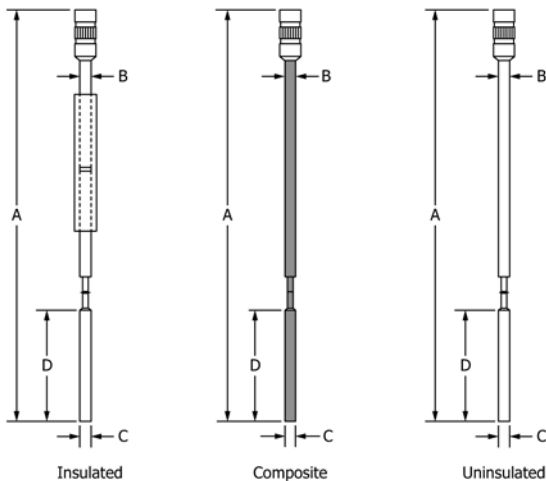


FIG. 1 D2983 Spindles

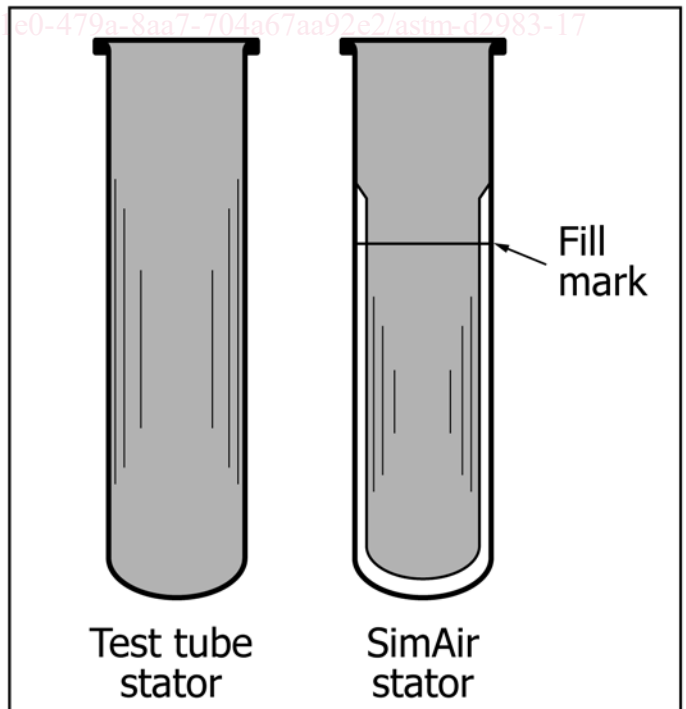


FIG. 2 Diagram of Two Forms of Stators

6.3.2 *SimAir Stator*⁸—(See Fig. 2.) The stator portion of a special air sealed cell made for this ASTM method. The inside diameter of this stator is 15 mm minimum with a fill mark 49 mm below the top of the stator. This results in a sample volume of approximately 15 mL. The outside diameter of this stator is 25.3 mm maximum.

NOTE 4—This patented cell (which also includes a composite rotor, keyed connecting device for quick spindle engagement, and cell stopper) simulates the air-bath cooling rate when inserted into a constant temperature liquid bath (see 6.8.2). The keyed connector is not essential to the test but makes spindle attachment faster with fewer disturbances of the sample.

6.4 *Cell Stopper*—An insulating cap that fits on and into the test cell with a centered hole large enough for the spindle to turn with sufficient clearance to avoid contact with the walls of the centered hole and of a height above the cell that allows a spindle clip to hold the spindle at the proper height in the test fluid during cooling. Suitable dimensions for the stopper are:

- Overall height ~27 mm to ~44 mm
- OD Top ~25 mm
- OD Bottom ~21.7 mm
- ID Bottom ~12.7 mm
- ID Top ~9.4 mm
- Height from bottom to change to larger OD ~16 mm
- Tolerances ~±10 %

6.5 *Spindle Clip*—A clip or spacer that lies on top of the cell stopper or is affixed to the spindle and supports the spindle at proper immersion depth during cool-down.

6.6 *Insulated Cell Carrier*—(Fig. 3.) An insulated container, such as a balsa wood block or similar device, used only with cold-air cabinets to keep the test cell cold during transfer of the test cell from the cold air cabinet to the viscometer and subsequent analysis. Opposing plastic windows in the carrier

side walls permit adjustment of the spindle immersion indicator for testing (see 8.4).

6.6.1 When a refrigerated liquid bath is used for final sample soak during the last half hour at analysis temperature, the insulated cell carrier is also used for sample transfer to the liquid bath and immediately returned to the cold cabinet.

6.7 *Cold-Air Cabinets*—Mechanically refrigerated cabinets with an air-circulation device and a turntable and rack for samples. The cold cabinet shall be capable of cooling the sample to any chosen test temperature from +5 °C to -40 °C and holding that temperature within ±0.3 °C. Air circulation and the sample turntable shall be able to be switched off prior to fully opening the bath top.

6.7.1 *Turntable*—This motor-driven device is used only in the cold-air cabinets. A cell rack holding the test cells is set on top of the turntable. The turntable shall rotate at a speed of 3 r/min to 5 r/min. This item is often supplied with the cold air cabinet.

6.7.1.1 In the case of the liquid baths, the turntable does not rotate since all samples experience a uniformly stable temperature ensured by the bath medium stirrer.

NOTE 5—To minimize disturbance and loss of cold air, it is recommended that the cabinet has an inner cover with hand-holes for sample insertion in the balsa carrier and removal of the carrier to the point of analysis.

6.8 *Liquid Baths*—Mechanically refrigerated liquid baths are used in three significantly different protocols to gain the same analytical results (see Procedures B and C, respectively, for details).

6.8.1 *Programmable Liquid Baths for Cold-Air Cabinet Cooling Simulation*—Baths capable of closely following the sample cooling in the cold-air bath as outlined in Annex A2.

6.8.1.1 *Glass Caps*—Individual glass covers for each test cell used to cover individual cells when the sample conditioning is in process.

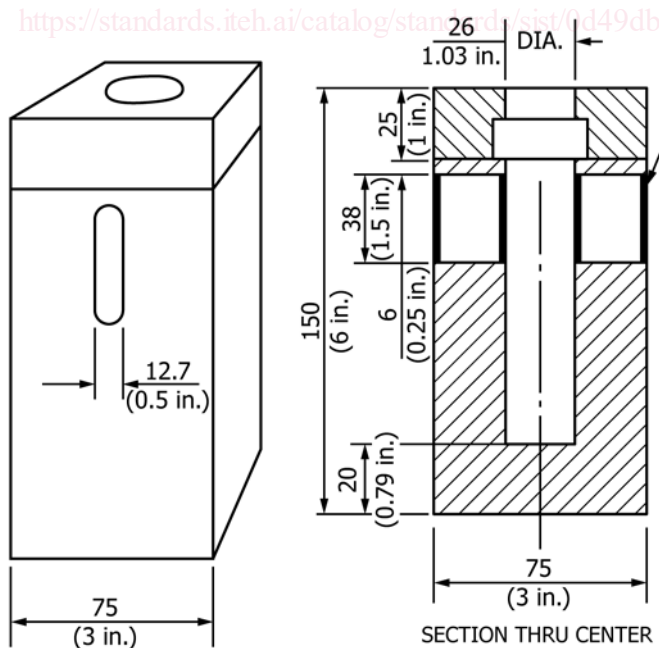
6.8.1.2 *Turntable Cover*—This is an insulated overall cover for the turntable to prevent undue temperature upsets of the samples.

6.8.2 *Constant Temperature Liquid Baths*—Baths used to either condition the sample at the chosen final temperature after cooling in an air cabinet for 15.5 h to that temperature, or as described in Procedure C, used to receive SimAir test cells³ at any time for analysis 16 h after the individual test sample is immersed in the bath. The liquid bath is set at the final temperature and shall be capable of holding the sample at ±0.1 °C.

NOTE 6—The SimAir cell³ simulates the cooling curve of the air cabinet, Procedure C.

6.9 *Temperature Measuring Device*—Either a liquid-in-glass thermometer as described in 6.9.1 or a digital contact thermometer (DCT) meeting the requirements described in 6.9.2.

6.9.1 *Liquid-in-Glass Thermometer*—Use an appropriate thermometer from Table 1.



BALSA WOOD CELL CARRIER

FIG. 3 An Example of an Insulated Cell Carrier

TABLE 1 Calibrating Thermometers (see Specification E1)

IP 94C	−45 °C to −35 °C	ASTM 122C
IP 95C	−35 °C to −25 °C	ASTM 123C
IP 96C	−25 °C to −15 °C	ASTM 124C
IP 97C	−15 °C to −5 °C	ASTM 125C

6.9.2 Digital Contact Thermometer Requirements:

Parameter	Requirement
DCT	Guide E2877 Class D, or Class A, B, or C
Temperature Range	−60 °C to 60 °C
Display Resolution	0.1 °C minimum
Sensor Type	Platinum Resistance Thermometer (PRT)
Sensor	3 mm o.d. sheath with a sensing element less than 10 mm in length
Minimum Immersion	Not to exceed 40 mm per Practice D7962
Accuracy	±100 mK (±0.1 °C) for combined probe and sensor
Response Time	Less than or equal to 3 s as defined in Specification E1137
Drift	Less than 100 mK (0.1 °C) per year
Calibration Error	Less than 100 mK (0.1 °C) over the range of intended use.
Calibration Range	−60 °C to 20 °C or greater
Calibration Data	4 data points evenly distributed over calibration range with data included in calibration report.
Calibration Report	From a calibration laboratory with demonstrated competency in temperature calibration which is traceable to a national calibration laboratory or metrology standards body.

NOTE 7—A DCT may not function correctly at low temperatures. Consult manual or manufacturer to determine its temperature limitations.

6.9.2.1 The DCT calibration drift shall be checked at least annually by either measuring the ice point or against a reference thermometer in a constant temperature bath at the prescribed immersion depth to ensure compliance with 6.9.2. See Practice D7962.

NOTE 8—When a DCT’s calibration drifts in one direction over several calibration checks, it may be an indication of deterioration of the DCT.

7. Use of Reference Fluids

7.1 This test method uses metal or composite viscometer spindles described in 6.2 (see Fig. 1). For viscometer heads on which a scale shall be read, these spindles have a table of associated generic conversion factors to permit relatively rapid calculation of the viscosity of an unknown sample. Newer digital viscometers will directly show viscosity and percent full-scale torque using these factors. The generic conversion factors for all spindles are shown in Column 2 of Table 2.

7.2 Calibration of Spindles—(See Annex A3 and Annex A4.) For potentially increased accuracy, spindles may be calibrated.

7.2.1 Use of standard reference fluids and technique for calibration is detailed in Annex A3 and Annex A4. This

TABLE 2 Chart for Spindle Speed Selection of Generic Factors

NOTE 1—If determined apparent viscosity is below range indicated for the selected spindle speed, use next higher spindle speed value.

Spindle Speed, r/min	Multiply torque by below number to calculate viscosity at speed selection used	Viscosity Range, mPa·s
0.6	10 000	400 000 to 1 000 000
1.5	4000	200 000 to 400 000
3.0	2000	100 000 to 200 000
6.0	1000	50 000 to 100 000
12.0	500	20 000 to 50 000
30.0	200	9800 to 20 000
60.0	100	1500 to 9800
120.0 ^A	50	250 to 1500

^A 120.0 r/min speed may not be available on some viscometer models.

protocol was developed to provide, if desired, an option for more precise determination of the apparent viscosity measurements.

NOTE 9—Although the generic factors of Table 2 provide acceptable results, somewhat greater precision may be generated by this test method by calibrating spindles. Spindle calibration can also indicate problems with the viscometer that require repair to restore accuracy (see Annex A3).

NOTE 10—When spindles are calibrated, it is desirable to mark each spindle with some unique identification. Spindle calibration is not valid when used with a different viscometer than that used for the calibration of the spindle.

7.2.2 Concentricity of the relatively thin spindle for this test method strongly affects the resulting apparent viscosity determination. Consequently, it is recommended to calibrate spindles periodically with reference oil, particularly if run-out is observed.

NOTE 11—Choice of calibration reference oil and the temperature(s) at which it is used is determined by the range of viscosity and temperature required for viscosity determination. Calibration viscosities below 100 000 mPa·s are preferred and easier to use.

7.3 Specific Use of Reference Oils to Ensure Temperature Control in Cold-Air Cabinets, Procedure A, because of Opening and Closing of the Air Cabinet Lid (Only One Reference Oil Required for Procedures B and C):

NOTE 12—Opening and closing of the lid of a cold-air cabinet may influence the control of sample temperature and require more time between sample analyses to permit the cabinet temperature to be reestablished so that this is not a problem.

7.3.1 Fill two stators with the proper amount (see 8.2.1) of the same reference fluid and, when loading the sample rack (see 8.2.1), place these at the beginning and end of the sample set.

7.3.2 If, when the sample set is run, the viscosities shown by these two samples are different by more than the repeatability of the method, the discrepancy should be noted and more time allowed between each sample analyzed in subsequent sets.

7.3.3 Optional Procedure—Insert a DCT probe (see 6.9.2) in the reference sample. This procedure was used by some (not all) labs running Procedure B during the 2012 round robin study.

Procedure A

8. Procedure A—Cold Air Cabinet

8.1 Setting the Cold-Air Cabinet Operating Temperature: There are three different temperatures to consider: the temperature as determined by a blank sample; the cold air cabinet controller temperature; and the temperature as determined from the viscosity result for a reference fluid. Each of these will be discussed below.

8.1.1 Temperature as Determined by Blank Sample and Associated Cold Air Cabinet Controller Temperature—With the turntable in proper operating position but turned off, fill a stator to the required depth with the blank sample (3.2.1) and insert an appropriate temperature measuring device, see 6.9.

8.1.1.1 Place the blank sample in the center of the sample rack (turntable) to monitor temperature.

8.1.1.2 Fill a stator to the required depth with the same reference fluid as the blank sample. Place the stator in the first sample position.

8.1.1.3 Close the cold-air cabinet, turn on the cooling cycle using the temperature controller and allow at least 1 h for the cabinet to come to the test temperature as indicated by the blank sample. If it is difficult to read a thermometer, then a precision digital thermometric device can be used.

8.1.1.4 After the cold-air cabinet temperature indicator has been adjusted to reach and hold the desired temperature of the blank sample, record the indicated temperature shown by the cabinet's temperature controller. This temperature may not completely agree with the blank sample temperature.

8.1.1.5 If a cold-air cabinet temperature adjustment is necessary to bring the blank sample to the desired temperature, it is necessary to allow at least an hour or more for temperature equilibration to be re-established depending on the configuration and capacity of the particular cold-air cabinet.

8.1.2 Temperature as Determined from Viscosity Result for a Reference Fluid:

8.1.2.1 When setting up the temperature settings or after major maintenance, determine the viscosity of the reference fluid as per the procedure in Annex A4. Use this to determine an estimate of the apparent temperature at which the reference sample was run. If this temperature is different from the required run temperature, adjust the cabinet temperature controller setting to bring the reference fluid viscosity to within 4 % of its reference value. If this temperature is different from the required run temperature by more than 0.3 °C, then check that all components of the system are operating correctly; especially the analog or digital viscometer. If the air bath is operating correctly, all temperatures should be within 0.3 °C of each other.

NOTE 13—If more than one cold-air cabinet temperature is used for the evaluation of the low-temperature properties of oils in this test method, it will be necessary to determine these cabinet temperature settings as well.

8.2 Preparation of Sample and Immersion in Cold-Air Cabinet:

8.2.1 Shake the sample container thoroughly and fill the glass stator to the fill mark (see Fig. 2). If the stator does not have a fill mark, fill with appropriate amount of test oil to

permit proper use of the immersion indicator at analysis temperature (approximately 30 mL).

8.2.2 Preheat the test samples in the stator to 50 °C ± 3 °C for 30 min ± 5 min. Protectively cover each sample (such as with aluminum foil or a latex finger cot, etc.) during preheating.

NOTE 14—This preheating step has been proven important in this and other critical low-temperature ASTM test methods. The procedure is designed to remove any memory effects that may develop from previous low-temperature exposures or structure formations.

NOTE 15—Reference fluids do not require pre-conditioning; however, they should be handled in the same manner as the test fluids in all other ways. Annex A4 details the calculation of the apparent run temperature from reference fluid viscosity and r/min data.

8.2.3 It is essential that appropriate reference fluids of the approximate viscosity values be run at the beginning and end of each test series (and results recorded). This will indicate whether there was a change in sample temperature resulting from frequent opening of these cabinets.

8.2.4 If the determined viscosities of these two samples are different by more than the repeatability of the method, the discrepancy should be noted and more time allowed between each sample analyzed in subsequent sets. All samples should be re-run.

8.2.5 Remove the test cells from the pre-heating source and allow them to cool to room temperature and then remove the covers. (Use care in handling the hot stators.)

8.2.6 Place the cell stopper on the stator with the spindle supported by the spindle clip.

8.2.7 The spindle immersion mark (see Fig. 1) should be slightly below the liquid surface (to allow for contraction of the oil sample upon cooling to the temperature of analysis).

NOTE 16—This reduces the amount of sample disturbance before viscosity measurement.

8.2.8 Two samples of each fluid are required.

NOTE 17—There is some susceptibility to sample heating in the process of adjusting the spindle speed for best sensitivity during analysis. For greater accuracy when using cold-air baths and insulated cell carriers, it has become a practice to run two samples of the same fluid; the first to determine best spindle speed, and the second to apply that speed to obtain the viscometric information. Subsequently the second value is chosen.

8.2.9 Place the test cells into the turntable sample rack with a reference fluid sample at the beginning and end of the set of samples. Also place the blank sample (see 3.2.1) in the center position of the rack then place the temperature sensor in it.

8.2.10 Place as many insulated cell carriers (see Fig. 3) within the cold-air cabinet in positions so that they will not unduly restrict airflow around the test samples within the air chamber. Take care to ensure that no insulated cell carrier is placed so it restricts the exit holes for air in the plenum (back wall of air chamber). Close the cabinet lid and turn both the turntable and air blower on.

8.2.11 Cool the samples and insulated cell carriers for 16 h.

8.3 Using a Liquid Bath for Final Soak and Analysis after Conditioning Samples in an Air-Bath:

8.3.1 When using a constant temperature liquid bath for the final soak, it is not necessary to use initial and final reference oils as in 8.2.4. Only an initial viscosity value is necessary for