



Standard Test Method for Evaluation of Corrosiveness of Diesel Engine Oil at 121 °C¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5968; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

INTRODUCTION

The method described in this test method is based on the gas turbine lubricant corrosion and oxidation test described in Federal Test Method Standard 791, Method 5308. Because this test method relates to corrosion in diesel engines rather than in gas turbines, temperatures, metal coupons, and certain parts of the test procedure were modified to be more appropriate for heavy duty diesel engines.

The method described in this test method can be used by any properly equipped laboratory, without outside assistance. However, the ASTM Test Monitoring Center (TMC)² provides reference oils and an assessment of the test results obtained on those oils by the laboratory (see [Annex A1](#)). By these means, the laboratory will know whether their use of the test method gives results statistically similar to those obtained by other laboratories. Furthermore, various agencies require that a laboratory utilize the TMC services in seeking qualification of oils against specifications. For example, the U.S. Army imposes such a requirement in connection with several Army engine lubricating oil specifications.

Accordingly, this test method is written for use by laboratories that utilize the TMC services. Laboratories that choose not to use those services may simply ignore those portions of the test method that refer to the TMC.

This test method may be modified by means of Information Letters issued by the TMC. In addition, the TMC may issue supplementary memoranda related to the method (see [Annex A1](#)). For other information, refer to the research report on the Cummins Bench Corrosion Test.³

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method is used to test diesel engine lubricants to determine their tendency to corrode various metals, specifically alloys of lead and copper commonly used in cam followers and bearings. Correlation with field experience has been established.⁴

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

1.3 *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.* Specific hazard statements are given in [5.3.1](#), [6.6](#), [6.7](#), [6.8](#), [6.9](#), [6.10](#), [7.1.1](#), [7.1.2](#), [7.1.5](#), and [7.4.1](#).

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:⁵

[D130 Test Method for Corrosiveness to Copper from Petroleum Products by Copper Strip Test](#)

[D5185 Test Method for Multielement Determination of Used and Unused Lubricating Oils and Base Oils by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry \(ICP-AES\)](#)

[E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method](#)

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.B0.02 on Heavy Duty Engine Oils.

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² ASTM Test Monitoring Center, 6555 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15206-4489. (<http://www.astmtmc.cmu.edu/>)

³ Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:D02-1322. The research report and this test method are supplemented by Information Letters and Memoranda issued by the ASTM Test Monitoring Center. This edition incorporates revisions contained in all information letters through No. 13–1. Users of this test method shall contact the ASTM Test Monitoring Center to obtain the most recent of these.

⁴ Wang, J. C., and Cusano, C. M., “Development of A Bench Test to Detect Oils Corrosive to Engine Components,” SAE Technical Paper No. 940790, 1994.

⁵ 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

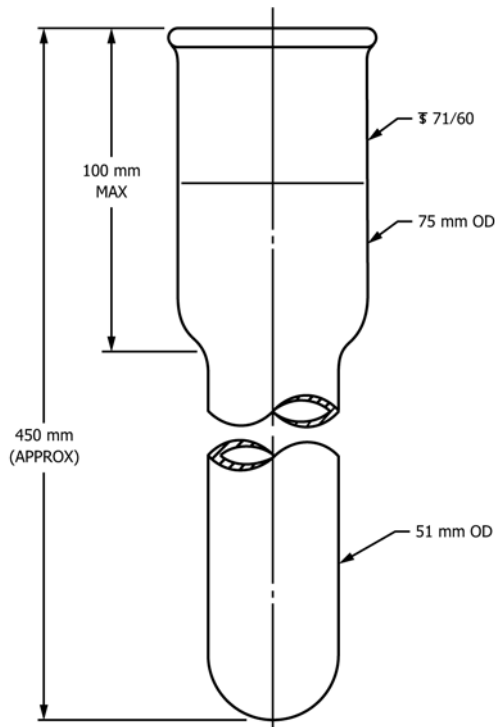


FIG. 1 Sample Tube

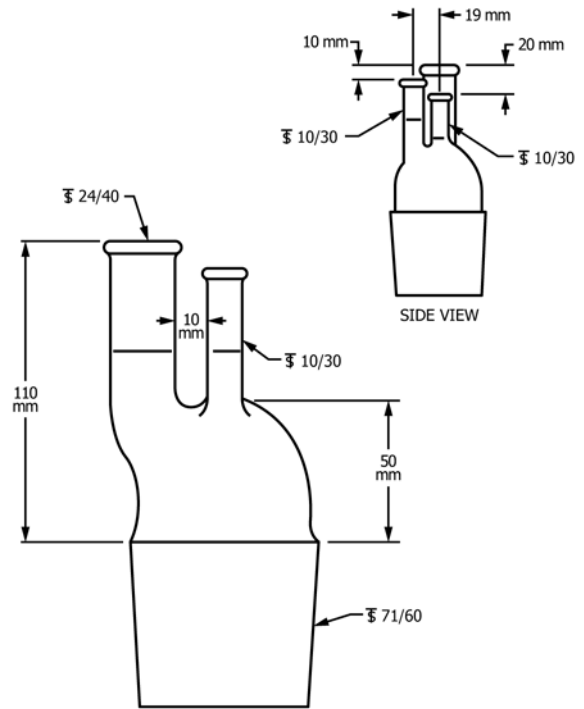


FIG. 2 Sample Tube Head

2.2 U.S. Federal Test Method Standards.⁶

Federal Test Method Standard 791, Method 5308.7 Corrosiveness and Oxidation Stability of Light Oils (Metal Squares)

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 Four metal coupons of copper, lead, tin, and phosphor bronze are immersed in a measured amount of engine oil. The oil, at an elevated temperature, is blown with air for a period of time. When the test is completed, the coupons and the stressed oil are examined to detect corrosion.

3.2 An industrial reference oil is tested with each group of tests to verify test acceptability.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is intended to simulate the corrosion process of non-ferrous metals in diesel lubricants. The corrosion process under investigation is that believed to be induced primarily by inappropriate lubricant chemistry rather than lubricant degradation or contamination. This test method has been found to correlate with an extensive fleet database containing corrosion-induced cam and bearing failures.

5. Apparatus

5.1 The main apparatus consists of the following items of standard wall borosilicate glassware as shown in Figs. 1-6.

- 5.1.1 Main Sample Tube, Fig. 1.
- 5.1.2 Sample Tube Head, Fig. 2.

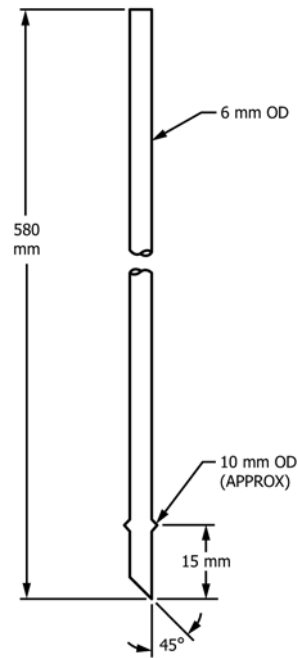


FIG. 3 Air Tube

- 5.1.3 Air Tube, Fig. 3.
- 5.1.4 Thermocouple Tube, Fig. 4.
- 5.1.5 Condenser, Allihn Type, Fig. 5.
- 5.1.6 Assembled Apparatus, Fig. 6.

5.2 Additional glassware items and assembly accessories needed are:

5.2.1 Spacers (for metal specimen), of borosilicate glass, standard wall, 9 mm outside diameter, 6 mm length.

⁶ Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, DODSSP, Bldg. 4, Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5098.

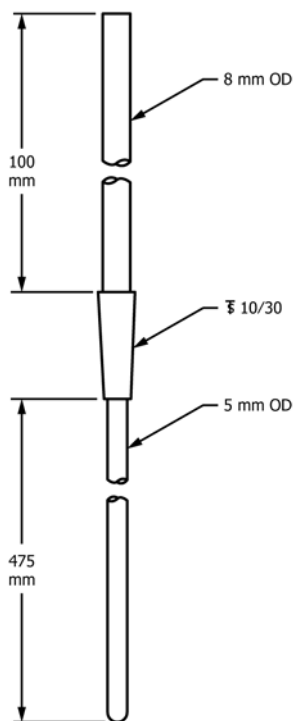


FIG. 4 Thermocouple Tube

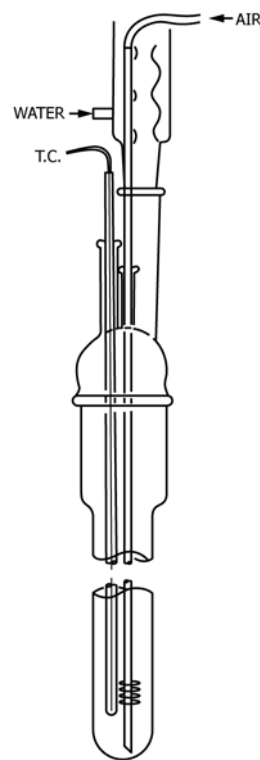


FIG. 6 Assembled Apparatus

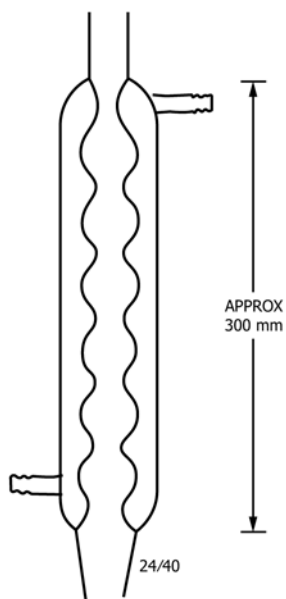


FIG. 5 Condenser, Allihn Type

5.2.2 *Oil Sampling Tube, Borosilicate Glass*, 4 mm outside diameter, with sampling end approximately 600 mm to reach into main sample tube. Tube is bent U-shape with exit end fitted by a one-hole stopper to a 25 mL filtering flask. Exit end may be any convenient length.

5.2.3 *Adapter*,^{7,8} Polytetrafluoroethylene for 10/18 joint for sealing of air tube to sample tube head.

5.3 Other items and equipment are:

5.3.1 *Heating Bath*, constant temperature control within ± 0.5 °C of test temperature with an immersion depth of 23 cm to 35 cm. Oil or aluminum baths are recommended. (**Warning**—There are exposed hot surfaces on apparatus. Avoid skin contact by use of protective equipment.)

5.3.2 *Hood Ventilation*, to adequately remove fumes during heating.

5.3.3 *Air Supply*, use air from a clean, dry source.

5.3.4 *Flowmeter*, capable of measuring $10 \text{ L/h} \pm 1 \text{ L/h}$.

5.3.5 *Balance*, analytical sensitivity 0.1 mg.

5.3.6 *Balance, Laboratory*, 2500 g capacity, 0.1 g sensitivity.

5.3.7 *Assembly Fixture*, wood slotted to hold coupons squares (assembly as shown in Fig. 7) for tying with wire.

5.3.8 When air needs to be conditioned there is a need for an air drier. The method used is optional provided the air characteristics of 5.3.3 are attained. For drying, a satisfactory method is the use of a glass column containing 8-mesh anhydrous calcium sulfate with a column diameter such that velocity of air does not exceed 1.2 m/min.

5.3.9 *Oven*, optional, to dry glassware at elevated temperature.

5.3.10 *Forceps*, stainless steel.

5.3.11 *Thermocouple*.

5.3.12 *Brush*, short-bristled, stiff (old-style typewriter cleaning brush or equivalent).

⁸ The sole source of supply of the apparatus known to the committee at this time is noted in the adjoining footnote. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,¹ which you may attend.

⁷ A satisfactory source for this item is Kontes Glass Co., Vineland, NJ 08360.

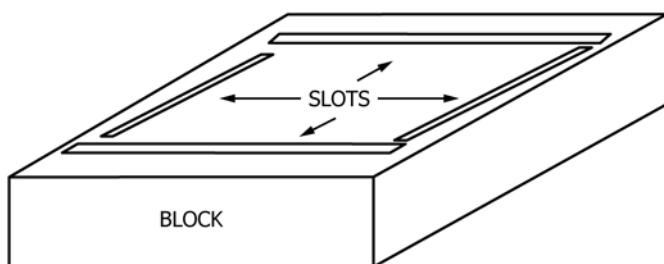
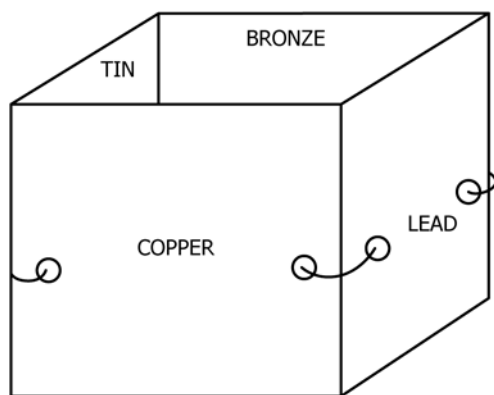


FIG. 7 Arrangement of Metal Coupons

6. Reagents and Materials

6.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Use reagent grade chemicals in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society where such specifications are available.⁹

6.2 *Metal Specimens:*^{10,8}

6.2.1 Coupons, 0.081 cm thick by 2.5 cm square, one each, with two drilled holes (as shown in Fig. 7), as follows:

- 6.2.1.1 Copper (R401-A),
- 6.2.1.2 Lead (R401-lead),
- 6.2.1.3 Tin (R401-tin), and
- 6.2.1.4 Phosphor Bronze (R401-LEADz).

6.3 *Nichrome Wire*, clean (for tying coupons together).

6.4 *Abrasive Paper*, 240 grit aluminum oxide and 400 grit silicon-carbide.¹¹ Do not use iron-containing abrasives such as natural emery.

6.5 *Cotton*, absorbent.

⁹ *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For Suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Annual Standards for Laboratory Chemicals*, BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, U.K., and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.

¹⁰ Satisfactory metal specimens may be obtained from: Test Engineering, Inc. (TEI), 12718 Cimarron Path, San Antonio, TX 78249-3423. This is the only coupon source to be used for obtaining a valid reference run and data for certification.

¹¹ Suitable abrasive paper meeting these specifications is included with the metal coupons from the source indicated in 6.2.

6.6 *Acetone* (ACS), sulfur-free. (**Warning**—Flammable. Health hazard.)

6.7 *Degreasing Solvents*, heptane. (**Warning**—Flammable. Health hazard.)

6.8 *Glassware Cleaning Solution*, Contrad (trademarked) 70.^{12,8} (**Warning**—Health hazard.)

6.9 *Carbon Remover for Glassware*^{13,8}, Oakite Stripper R-8. (**Warning**—Corrosive, causes severe burns.)

6.10 *Naphtha, Aromatic*. (**Warning**—Flammable. Health hazard.)

6.11 *Filter Paper*.

6.12 *Kimwipe Tissues*, or similar.

6.13 *Industrial Reference Oil*.²

7. Preparation of Apparatus

7.1 *Cleaning of Glassware from Previous Run:*

7.1.1 Rinse all glassware items and the air tube adapter with degreasing solvent to remove residual oil, and air dry. (**Warning**—Harmful if inhaled.)

7.1.2 Fill or immerse the sample tube, air tube, and the 9 mm glass spacers in carbon remover at room temperature until carbonaceous deposits are removed. Water rinse after removal. (**Warning**—Corrosive, causes severe burns.)

7.1.3 Wash all glassware items and the air tube adapter with detergent.^{14,8} Rinse with water to remove detergent, and dry.

7.1.4 Store all items in a dust free cabinet until needed for test. If stored longer than one week, rinse again with distilled water before use, and dry.

7.1.5 A more elaborate glass cleaning procedure can be used, if it is for a given situation. This cleaning procedure is necessary in a referee situation unless a cleaning solution can be used which is satisfactory to all parties involved. Fill and immerse all glassware items with glassware cleaning solution and soak for 3 h to 16 h. (**Warning**—Corrosive, causes severe burns.)

7.1.6 Remove glassware from cleaning solution, rinse several times with tap water, followed by distilled water, and oven dry.

7.2 *Cleaning of Glassware (New):*

7.2.1 Proceed as in 7.1.3 and 7.1.6 in that order (omit 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.1.4, and 7.1.5).

7.3 *Assembly*—Assemble as shown in Fig. 6 using only the test oil to lubricate glass joints during assembly.

7.4 *Preparation of Metal Specimens:*

7.4.1 Wash a length of the metal tying wire with acetone and allow to dry. (**Warning**—This and the following preparation processes should be performed under a fume hood.)

7.4.2 The metal squares are prepared as follows:

¹² Contrad 70 is available from Decon Laboratories, Inc., 460 Glennie Circle, King of Prussia, PA 19406, (800) 332-6647.

¹³ Oakite Stripper R-8 is available from Oakite Products, Inc., 50 Valley Rd., Berkeley Heights, NJ 07922. It has been found satisfactory for this purpose.

¹⁴ A detergent found satisfactory is Alconox made by Alconox, Inc., 215 Park Ave. S., New York, NY 10003.

7.4.2.1 Using the 240 grit abrasive paper, remove all surface blemishes from both sides and all four edges of each square, and any burrs from the drilled holes. Finish polishing with 400 grit paper wetted by acetone to remove marks from previous polishing. A good technique is to place abrasive paper on a flat surface, then rub the specimen with longitudinal strokes in a direction perpendicular to that used with 240 grit paper. Use a different sheet of paper for each metal type.

7.4.2.2 In all succeeding steps, handle the squares only with tongs or filter paper until the final weighing. If large defects or particles are present on the metal coupons, coarse sand paper should be used first to remove them; this is followed by polishing with the 240 and 400 grit abrasive paper.

(1) Store the polished metal coupon in acetone and proceed until all coupons are polished.

(2) Remove each square from the acetone, clean all metal dust from the square by rubbing vigorously with clean pads of absorbent cotton until a fresh pad remains unsoiled.

(3) Wash squares in acetone and allow them to dry in a dessicator.

(4) Immediately weigh each square to within 0.1 mg.

(5) Arrange all squares in the wooden assembly fixture in the pattern shown in Fig. 7. The sequence should be: lead, copper, tin, phosphor bronze.

7.4.2.3 Using only forceps to handle the clean wire, tie the squares together as shown in Fig. 7.

8. Procedure

8.1 *Preparation for New Test Set-Up for Reference Oil and Test Oils:*

8.1.1 Insert the tied coupons in the test tube, positioning the squares vertically (so that the air tube can be inserted to touch the bottom of the test tube). Weigh the air tube, test tube, and contents together to within 0.1 g.

8.1.2 Add 100 mL \pm 1 mL of oil to the test tube, reweigh the air tube, test tubes, and contents together to within 0.1 g, and determine the mass of oil added.

8.1.3 Assemble the test tube and condenser and mount the assembly so that the test tube is submerged 23 cm to 35 cm in the bath with the test oil temperature set at 121 °C \pm 0.5 °C.

8.1.4 Start the flow of cooling water through the condenser jacket.

8.1.5 Insert the air tube (orifice-end down) through the condenser and into the oil sample and support it so that its orifice is within 0.3 cm of the bottom of the tubes.

8.2 To begin testing connect the source of clean, dry air 5 L/h \pm 0.5 L/h to the air tube and allow the air to flow for 168 h.

8.3 *End of Test*—After 168 h at 121 °C, shut off the air-flow, disassemble, and check test setup as follows:

8.3.1 Remove air supply and disconnect condenser.

8.3.2 Remove test tube from the constant-temperature bath, allow it to cool, and wipe off the outside of the tube with a naphtha-dampened cloth.

8.3.3 Re-weigh the air tube, test tube, and contents to within 0.1 g, determine mass of oil sample remaining, and compute the percentage of mass loss resulting from evaporation of oil. If the evaporation loss is greater than 8 %, leakage is present.

Correct the leak, and repeat the determination, using fresh oil sample and new coupons.

8.3.4 Using forceps, withdraw the coupons from the test tube, and remove the wire holding them together. (Retain the test tube and sample for further examination).

8.4 *Preparing Squares for Examination:*

8.4.1 Using forceps, wash each square individually in acetone.

8.4.2 Repeat the washing, using fresh acetone, scrubbing the squares with the short-bristled brush until the acetone shows no additional discoloration. Use a piece of Kimwipe, dampened with acetone, to rub and wipe the coupons repeatedly until the tissue remains clean after wiping. Allow the squares to air-dry. The reaction products that are to be removed by this cleaning process may tend to have a stronger affinity to the bronze material, and therefore may be more difficult to remove from the bronze coupon. Improper removal of the reaction products from the coupons may result in inaccurate mass change measurements. With the bronze coupon, brushing may need to be more vigorous to remove the reaction products, but take care not to scrub to the point where any of the coupon surfaces are being polished or abraded.

8.5 *Examining Each Square:*

8.5.1 Re-weigh each square to the nearest 0.1 mg and compute (in milligrams per square centimetre of surface) the change in mass of each square (see 10.1).

8.5.2 Rate both sides of the copper coupon according to Test Method D130, and note the color of any stains present on the copper and bronze squares.

8.6 *Examining the New Oil and the Oil Sample in the Test Tube:*

8.6.1 Immediately after calibration of the ICP-AES instrument (as specified in Test Method D5185), use Test Method D5185 to determine, in duplicate, the concentration of copper, lead, and tin in both the new and used oil.

9. Reference Oil Testing

9.1 Test a TMC-coded reference oil along with each batch of non-reference oil tests. Run the reference oil simultaneously with, and in the same bath as, the non-reference oils.

NOTE 1—Annex A1 discusses the involvement of the ASTM TMC with respect to the reference test monitoring program.

9.1.1 Prior to requiring a reference oil test, procure a supply of reference oils directly from the TMC. These oils have been formulated or selected to represent specific chemistry types, or performance levels, or both. Each reference oil sample is identified using a unique set of identification codes on the container labels. The coded reference samples provide for a blind reference testing program to protect against the possibility of bias in the results.

9.1.1.1 The testing laboratory tacitly agrees to use the TMC reference oils exclusively in accordance with the TMC's published Policies for Use and Analysis of ASTM Reference Oils, and to run and report the reference oil test according to TMC guidelines.

NOTE 2—Policies for the Use and Analysis of ASTM Reference Oils is available from the TMC.

9.1.2 Request a reference oil assignment from the TMC for the CBT Test. The TMC shall determine the specific reference oil to be tested by the laboratory. Assignments shall be made by the TMC using the unique identifying codes on the reference oil container labels. Provide the TMC with the bath identification number for the test.

9.1.3 Run the TMC reference oil test according to the procedure and in the same manner as the non-reference oil test(s).

9.1.4 *Reporting of Reference Oil Test Results*—Report the results of all reference oil tests to the TMC according to the following directives:

9.1.4.1 Use the data reporting formats detailed in [Annex A2](#) for reporting all TMC reference oil test data to the TMC. Report only the reference oil results to the TMC; do not include any non-reference test data. Complete all of the required blank fields on the forms. The report forms and data dictionary are available on the ASTM Test Monitoring Center web page at <http://www.astmtmc.cmu.edu/>, or they can be obtained in hardcopy format from the TMC.

9.1.4.2 Transmit reference test data by electronic means, or by telephone facsimile, to the TMC immediately upon completion of the test analysis. Include all of the reporting forms in the transmission.

NOTE 3—Specific protocols for the electronic transmission of test data to the TMC are available from the TMC.

9.1.4.3 In addition to the transmitted data, send by mail or other courier one copy of the completed standard final reference test report to the TMC. The signatory line on the mailed Final Report Cover Sheet (see [Annex A2](#)) requires an original signature by an authorized representative of the testing laboratory. This signature is not to be a copy or mechanically reproduced. The signature affirms the statements made in the affidavit on the Final Report Cover Sheet. Mail the final test report so that it is received at the TMC within 30 days from the test completion date.

9.1.5 *Evaluation of Reference Test Oil Results*—Upon receipt of the transmitted TMC reference oil test results, the TMC reviews the test for operational adherence to the published procedure. If the test is found to be operationally valid, the reference oil results are evaluated using acceptance criteria established by the governing surveillance panel. The reference oil acceptance criteria are subject to change at the discretion of the surveillance panel.

9.1.5.1 If the transmitted test is found to be both operationally valid and statistically acceptable the testing laboratory will be notified of the acceptable status of the reference test. The uncoded TMC reference oil identification will also be disclosed to the testing laboratory. The validity findings are considered preliminary until the formally signed final report of the data is received and reviewed by the TMC. Discrepancies between the initial transmitted data and the mailed final report may result in the suspension or reversal of the preliminary validity decision.

9.1.5.2 In the event that a TMC reference oil test is found to be unacceptable, an explanation of the problem relating to the failure shall be provided to the testing laboratory. If there is an obvious operational reason for the failed test, correct the problem before requesting another TMC reference oil assign-

ment. If the reason for the fail is not obvious, recheck all test related equipment for compliance to the procedure and good laboratory practice. Following this recheck the TMC will assign another TMC reference oil for testing.

9.1.6 *Status of Non-Reference Oil Tests Relative to TMC Reference Oil Tests*—The batch of non-reference tests is considered valid only if the results of the TMC reference oil test meet the predetermined acceptance specifications for the particular reference oil tested.

10. Calculations

10.1 Change in Metal Square Mass:

$$M = \frac{M_2 - M_1}{2 \times (W \times Le)} \quad (1)$$

where:

- M = change in metal mass per surface area, mg/cm²,
- M_1 = final mass, mg,
- M_2 = original mass, mg,
- W = width of metal square, cm, and
- Le = length of metal square, cm.

10.2 Change in Metal Concentration in the Used Oil:

$$C = C_2 - C_1 \quad (2)$$

where:

- C = change in metal concentration before and after test,
- C_1 = average of the duplicate measurement of metal concentration in new oil, and
- C_2 = average of the duplicate measurement of metal concentration in used oil.

10.2.1 *Correction Factor*—Apply a correction factor of 0.276 to the lead coupon batches designated by the Central Parts Distributor (CPD) with a serial number ending in “-A” or “-Cx” (where x denotes a number designating the coupon batch cut). Multiply non-reference test results for change in lead (C in [10.2](#)) by this correction factor as follows:

$$C_{\text{Lead Corrected}} = C_{\text{Lead}} \times 0.276 \quad (3)$$

where:

- $C_{\text{Lead Corrected}}$ = corrected change in lead concentration, mg/kg, and
- C_{Lead} = change in lead concentration, before and after test, mg/kg, as determined in [10.2](#).

11. Report (See [Annex A2](#) for Report Format)

11.1 Report the raw data of the calibration and the analysis of the NIST reference oil SRM1085a.

11.2 Report concentrations of copper, lead, and tin in oil before and after adjustment based on the internal standard, and the difference (C in [10.2](#)).

11.2.1 Report the corrected change in lead concentration ($C_{\text{Lead Corrected}}$ in [10.2.1](#)), and the applied correction factor (0.276), for non-reference oils.

11.3 Report the tarnish rating of the copper coupon based on the highest rating (most corrosion) if the rating is different for either side.

11.4 Report the change in mass of each of the coupons in milligrams per square centimetre.

12. Precision and Bias¹⁵

12.1 Test Precision—Reference Oils:

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

NOTE 4—Intermediate precision is the appropriate term for this test method rather than repeatability which defines more rigorous within-laboratory conditions.

12.1.1.1 *Intermediate Precision Limit (i.p.)*—The difference between two test 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 1** in only one case in twenty. When only a single test result is available, the Intermediate Precision Limit can be used to calculate a range (test result \pm Intermediate Precision Limit) outside of which a second test result would be expected to fall about one time in twenty.

12.1.2 *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.

¹⁵ Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:D02-1443.

TABLE 1 Precision Estimates^A

Variable	Intermediate Precision		Reproducibility	
	S _{i.p.}	i.p.	S _R	R
Δ Copper, mg/kg	3.2	9.0	3.5	9.8
Δ Lead, mg/kg	29.0	81.2	29.6	82.9
Legend:	S _{i.p.}	= intermediate precision standard deviation		
	i.p.	= intermediate precision limit ^B		
	S _R	= reproducibility standard deviation		
	R	= reproducibility limit ^B		

^A These statistics are based on results obtained on Test Monitoring Center Reference Oils 40 and 43.

^B This value is obtained by multiplying the standard deviation by 2.8.

12.1.2.1 *Reproducibility Limit (R)*—The difference between two test results obtained under reproducibility conditions that would, in the long run, in the normal and correct conduct of the test method, exceed the values shown in **Table 1** in only one case in twenty. When only a single test result is available, the Reproducibility Limit can be used to calculate a range (test result \pm Reproducibility Limit) outside of which a second test result would be expected to fall about one time in twenty.

12.2 *Bias*—No estimate of bias is available.

13. Keywords

13.1 corrosion; diesel engines; lubricants; wear

ANNEXES

(Mandatory Information)

A1. THE ROLE OF THE ASTM TEST MONITORING CENTER AND THE CALIBRATION PROGRAM

A1.1 *Nature and Functions of the ASTM Test Monitoring Center (TMC)*—The ASTM TMC² is a non-profit organization located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. TMC is staffed to administer engineering studies, conduct laboratory visits, perform statistical analyses of reference oil test data, blend, store, and ship reference oils, and provide the associated administrative functions to maintain the referencing calibration program for various lubricant tests as directed by Subcommittee D02.B0 and the Test Monitoring Board. The TMC coordinates its activities with the test sponsors, the test developers, the surveillance panels, and the testing laboratories.

A1.2 *Rules of Operation of the ASTM TMC*—The TMC operates in accordance with the ASTM Charter, the ASTM Bylaws, the Regulations Governing ASTM Technical Committees, the Bylaws Governing ASTM Committee D02, and the Rules and Regulations Governing the ASTM Test Monitoring System.

A1.3 *Management of the ASTM TMC*—The management of the Test Monitoring System is vested in the Test Monitoring Board (TMB) elected by Subcommittee D02.B0. The TMB selects the TMC Administrator who is responsible for directing the activities of the TMC staff.

A1.4 *Operating Income of the ASTM TMC*—The TMC operating income is obtained from fees levied on the reference oils supplied and on the calibration tests conducted. Fee schedules are established and reviewed by Subcommittee D02.B0.

A1.5 *Conducting a Reference Oil Test*—For those laboratories which choose to utilize the services of the ASTM TMC in maintaining calibration of test methods, calibration testing

must be conducted at regular intervals. These tests are conducted using coded reference oils supplied by the ASTM TMC as outlined in 9.1. It is a laboratory's responsibility to maintain the calibration in accordance with the test procedure.

A1.6 *New Laboratories*—Laboratories wishing to become a part of the ASTM Test Monitoring System will be requested to conduct reference oil tests to ensure that the laboratory is using the proper testing techniques. Information concerning fees, laboratory inspection, reagents, testing practices, appropriate committee membership, and rater training can be obtained by contacting the TMC Administrator.²

A1.7 *Introducing New Reference Oils*—The calibrating reference oils produce various corrosion characteristics. When new reference oils are selected, member laboratories will be requested to conduct their share of tests to enable the TMC to establish the proper industry average and test acceptance limits. The ASTM D02.B02 Corrosiveness of Diesel Lubricants Surveillance Panel will require a minimum number of tests to establish the industry average and test acceptance targets for new reference oils.

A1.8 *TMC Information Letters:*

A1.8.1 Occasionally, it is necessary to change the procedure, and notify the test laboratories of the change, prior to consideration of the change by either Subcommittee D02.B0 on Automotive Lubricants, or committee D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants. In such a case, the TMC will issue an Information Letter. Subsequently, prior to each semiannual Committee D02 meeting, the accumulated Information Letters are balloted by Subcommittee D02.B0. By this means, the Society due process procedures are applied to these Information Letters.

A1.8.2 The review of an Information Letter prior to its original issue will differ according to its nature. In the case of an Information Letter concerning a part number change which does not affect test results, the TMC is authorized to issue such a letter. Long-term studies by the Surveillance Panel to improve the test procedure through improved operation and hardware control may result in a recommendation to issue an Information Letter. If obvious procedural items affecting test results need immediate attention, the test sponsor and the TMC will issue an Information Letter and present the background and data to the Surveillance Panel for approval prior to the semiannual Subcommittee D02.B0 meeting.

A1.8.3 Authority for the issuance of Information Letters was given by the Committee on Technical Committee Operations in 1984, as follows: "COTCO recognizes that D02 has a unique and complex situation. The use of Information Letters is approved providing each letter contains a disclaimer to the effect that such has not obtained ASTM consensus. These Information Letters should be moved to such consensus as rapidly as possible."

A1.9 *TMC Memoranda*—In addition to the aforementioned Information Letters, supplementary memoranda are issued. These are developed by the TMC, and distributed to the Corrosiveness of Diesel Lubricants Surveillance Panel and to participating laboratories. They convey such information as approvals for test parts or materials, clarification of the test procedure, notes and suggestions of the collection and analysis of special data that the TMC may request, or for any other pertinent matters having no direct effect on the test performance, results, or precision and bias.

A2. REPORT FORMAT AND DATA DICTIONARY

A2.1 The required report forms and data dictionary are available on the ASTM Test Monitoring Center web page at <http://www.astmtmc.cmu.edu/>, or they can be obtained in hard copy format from the TMC.

- Fig A2.1 Final Report Cover Sheet
- Fig A2.2 Summary of Results
- Fig A2.3 Detailed Test Results
- Fig A2.4 Comments
- Fig A2.5 Data Dictionary
- Fig A2.6 Repeating Field Specifications CBT

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Subcommittee D02.B0 has identified the location of selected changes to this standard since the last issue (D5968 – 06 (2013)) that may impact the use of this standard. (Approved May 1, 2014.)

- (1) Editorial changes were made, applying SI 10 guidelines for measurement units.
- (2) Revised subsection 6.8, *Glassware Cleaning Solution*. Contrad 70 replaced mixture of sodium dichromate and sulfuric acid.
- (3) Deleted former subsection 6.10, *Tetrahydrofuran*.

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