



Test Monitoring Center

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COAT Information Letter 16-1
Sequence No. 1
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ASTM consensus has not been obtained on this information letter. An appropriate ASTM ballot will be issued in order to achieve such consensus.

TO: COAT Mailing List

SUBJECT: COAT Test Fuel Sole Supply and Non-Editorial Ballot Items

During the June 8, 2016 CAT Surveillance Panel teleconference the panel unanimously agreed that the current fuel denoted in the test method is to be designated sole source. As a result, the attached revisions are necessary. Section 7.2 has been updated accordingly.

In order to address comments from the ASTM balloting process sections 3.2.1, 11.1.2, 13.1.2.1 and 13.1.3.1 have been revised. Revised sections of Test Method D8047 are attached and effective immediately.

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Attachment

c: ftp://ftp.astmtmc.cmu.edu/docs/diesel/cat_coat/procedure_and_ils/il16-01_coat.pdf

Distribution: Email

(Revises Test Method D8047-16)

7.2 Test Fuel—Approximately 490 L of Chevron Philips PC-10 ultra-low-sulfur diesel (ULSD) fuel^{14,7}, is required to complete the test. Fuel property tolerances are shown in Annex A15.

3.2.1 aeration, n—in lubricants, the action of impregnating with air that forms foam bubbles in or on the surface of a lubricant or is entrained as a dispersion in that lubricant.

11.1.2 Calculate the average oil aeration from 40 h to 50 h by taking the average of all values calculated in 11.1.1.3 from test hours 40 through 50. Report on the appropriate test report form. Report the percent oil aeration to two decimal places.

13.1.2.1 Intermediate Precision Limit (i.p.)—The difference between two results obtained under intermediate precision conditions that in the long run, in the normal and correct conduct of the test method, exceed the value shown in Table 6 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 plus/minus intermediate precision limit) outside of which a second test result would be expected to fall about one time in twenty.

13.1.3.1 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 only a single test result is available, the reproducibility limit can be used to calculate a range (test result plus/minus reproducibility limit) outside of which a second test result would be expected to fall about one time in twenty.