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TEST METHOD MANUSCRIPT

ASTM Designation: D02-

Standard Test Method for

Cummins M11 High Soot Test¹

1. Scope

1.1 This test method is commonly referred to as the Cummins M11 High Soot Test (HST)². The test method defines a heavy-duty diesel engine test procedure to evaluate oil performance with regard to valve train wear, sludge deposits, and oil filter plugging³.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parenthesis are for information only.

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 A1 for general safety precautions.

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2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 86 Standard Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products⁴

D 92 Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup⁴

D 97 Standard Test Method for Pour Point of Petroleum Products⁴

D 129 Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products⁴

D 130 Standard Test Method for Detection of Copper Corrosion from Petroleum Products
by the Copper Strip Tarnish Test⁴

D 287 Standard Test Method for API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products
(Hydrometer Method)⁴

D 445 Standard Test Method for Kinematic Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids
(and the Calculation of Dynamic Viscosity)⁴

D 482 Standard Test Method for Ash from Petroleum Products⁴

D 524 Standard Test Method for Ramsbottom Carbon Residue of Petroleum Products⁴

D 613 Standard Test Method for Cetane Number of Diesel Fuel Oil⁵

D 664 Standard Test Method for Acid Number of Petroleum Products by Potentiometric
Titration⁴

D 1319 Standard Test Method for Hydrocarbon Types in Liquid Petroleum Products by
Fluorescent Indicator Absorption⁴

D 2500 Standard Test Method for Cloud Point of Petroleum Products⁴

D 2622 Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by x-ray Spectrometry⁶

D 2709 Standard Test Method for Water and Sediment in Middle Distillate Fuels by
Centrifuge⁶

D 2896 Standard Test method for Base Number of Petroleum Products by Potentionmetric
Perchloric Acid Titration⁶

D 4485 Specification for Performance of Engine Oils⁶

D 4737 Standard Test Method for Calculated Cetane Index by Four Variable Equation⁷

D4739 Standard Test method for Base Number Determination by Potentiometric Titration⁷

D 5185 Standard 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)⁷

D 5302 Test Method for Evaluation of Automotive Engine Oils for Inhibition of Deposit Formation and Wear in a Spark-Ignition Internal Combustion Engine Fueled with Gasoline and Operated Under Low-Temperature, Light Duty Conditions⁷

D 5844 Standard Test Method for Evaluation of Automotive Engine Oils for Inhibition of Rusting (Sequence IID)⁷

D 5967 Standard Test Method for Evaluation of Diesel Engine Oils in T-8 Diesel Engine⁷

E 29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications⁸

E 344 Terminology Relating to Thermometry in Hydrometry⁹

2.2 Coordinating Research Council:

CRC Manual No. 12¹⁰

CRC Manual No. 18 (Revised May, 1994)¹⁰

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

blind reference oil, n - a reference oil, the identity of which is unknown by the test facility. D 5844

blowby, n — in internal combustion engines, the combustion products and unburned air-and-fuel mixture that enter the crankcase. D 5302

calibrate, v - to determine the indication or output of a measuring device with respect to that of a standard. E 344

heavy-duty, adj – in internal combustion engine operation, characterized by average speeds, power output, and internal temperatures that are close to the potential maximum. D 4485

heavy-duty engine, adj – in internal combustion engines, one that is designed to allow operation continuously at or close to its peak output. D 4485

non-reference oil, n — any oil other than a reference oil, such as a research formulation, commercial oil or candidate oil. D 5844

non-standard test, n – a test that is not conducted in conformance with the requirements in the standard test method; such as running in a non-calibrated test stand or using different test equipment, applying different equipment assembly procedures, or using modified operating conditions. D 5844

reference oil, n – an oil of known performance characteristics, used as a basis for comparison. D 4485

sludge, n — in internal combustion engines, a deposit, principally composed of insoluble resins and oxidation products from fuel combustion and the lubricant, that does not drain from engine parts but can be removed by wiping with a cloth. D 5302

wear, n — the loss of material from, or relocation of material on, a surface. D 5302

Discussion – Wear generally occurs between two surfaces moving relative to each other, and is the result of mechanical or chemical action or by a combination of mechanical and chemical actions.

3.2 Descriptions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 crosshead, n — an overhead component, located between the rocker arm and each

intake valve and exhaust valve pair, that transfers rocker arm travel to the opening and closing of each valve pair.

3.2.1.1 Discussion -- Each cylinder has two crossheads, one for each pair of intake valves and exhaust valves.

3.2.2 overhead, n – in internal combustion engines, the components of the valve train located in or above the cylinder head.

3.2.3 overfuel, v – an operating condition in which the fuel flow exceeds the standard production setting.

3.2.5 valve train, n – in internal combustion engines, the series of components such as valves, crossheads, rocker arms, push rods and camshaft, which open and close the intake and exhaust valves.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method uses a Cummins M11 330 E diesel engine. Test operation includes a 25-min. warm-up, a 2-h break-in, and 200 h in four 50-h stages. During stages A and C, the engine is operated with retarded fuel injection timing and is overfueled to generate excess soot. During stages B and D, the engine is operated at conditions to induce valve train wear.

4.2 Prior to each test, the engine is cleaned and assembled with new cylinder liners, pistons, piston rings and overhead valve train components. All aspects of the assembly are specified.

4.3 A forced oil drain, an oil sample and an oil addition, equivalent to an oil consumption of 0.21 g/kW-h, is performed at the end of each 25-h period.

4.4 The test stand is equipped with the appropriate instrumentation to control engine speed, fuel flow, and other operating parameters.

4.5 Oil performance is determined by assessing crosshead wear, sludge deposits and oil

filter plugging.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method was developed to assess the performance of a heavy-duty engine oil to control engine wear and deposits under operating conditions selected to accelerate soot production, valve train wear, and deposit formation in a turbo-charged and intercooled four-cycle diesel engine.

5.2 This test method is used for engine oil specification acceptance when all details of this test method are in compliance. Engine oil service categories are included in Specification D 4485.

5.3 The test method was correlated with field service data, determined from side-by-side comparisons of two or more oils in on-highway service, which is contained in ASTM Research Report RR: D02-1440¹¹. These same field service oils were used to develop the operating conditions of this test method.

5.4 The design of the engine used in this test method is representative of many, but not all, modern diesel engines. This factor, along with the accelerated operating conditions shall be considered when extrapolating test results.

6. Apparatus

6.1 Test Engine Configuration:

6.1.1 Test Engine -- The Cummins M11 330 E is an in-line six-cylinder heavy-duty diesel engine with 11 L of displacement and is turbocharged, aftercooled, and has an overhead valve configuration. It features a 1994 emissions configuration with electronic control of fuel metering and fuel injection timing. Obtain the test engine and the engine build parts kit from the supplier listed in A2.2. The components of the engine build parts kit are shown in Table A3.1.

6.1.2 Oil Heat Exchanger, Adapter Blocks, and Block-off Plate — The oil heat exchanger is relocated from the stock position with the use of adapter blocks as shown in Fig. A4.1. Install an

oil cooler block-off plate on the back of the coolant thermostat housing as shown in Fig. A4.1. The adapter blocks can be obtained from the supplier listed in X1.3. Control the oil temperature by directing engine coolant through the oil heat exchanger (Fig A4.2).

6.1.3 Oil Pan Modification — Modify the oil pan as shown in Fig. A4.3. A modified oil pan can be obtained from the supplier listed in X1.3.

6.1.4 Engine Control Module (ECM) — Obtain the ECM from the supplier listed in A2.2. The ECM programming has been modified to provide overfueling and retarded injection timing to increase soot generation and overhead wear.

6.1.5 Air Compressor and Fuel Pump -- The engine-mounted air compressor is not used for this test method. Remove the air compressor and install the fuel injection pump in its place (Fig. A4.4). The fuel injection pump is driven with Cummins coupling P/N 208755. The coupling can be obtained from the supplier listed in X1.1.

6.2 Test Stand Configuration:

6.2.1 Engine Mounting — Install the engine so the crankshaft is horizontal.

Note 1: Caution -- The engine mounting hardware should be configured to minimize block distortion when the engine is fastened to the mounts. Excessive block distortion can influence test results.

6.2.2 Intake Air System— With the exception of the air filter and the intake air tube, the intake air system is not specified. A typical configuration is shown in Fig. X2.1. The air filter shall have a minimum initial efficiency rating of 99.2%. Install the intake air tube (Fig A4.5) at the intake of the turbocharger compressor. Construct the system to minimize airflow restriction. A method to cool the intake air may be required.

Note 2: Difficulty in achieving or maintaining intake manifold pressure or intake manifold

temperature, or both, could be indicative of excessive restriction.

6.2.3 Aftercooler – An assembly comprised of two Cummins aftercoolers, P/N 3801547, is used to control the intake manifold temperature. The two aftercoolers are bolted together at the gasket surfaces, with the air inlet and outlet flanges at opposite ends as shown in Fig. A4.9. The aftercoolers can be obtained from the supplier listed in X1.1.

6.2.4 Exhaust System – Install the exhaust tube (Fig A4.6) at the discharge flange of the turbocharger turbine housing. The piping downstream of the exhaust tube is not specified. A method to control exhaust pressure is required.

6.2.5 Fuel Supply – The fuel supply and filtration system is not specified. A typical configuration is shown in Fig. X2.2. The fuel consumption rate is determined by measuring the rate of fuel flowing into the day tank. A method to control the fuel temperature is required.

6.2.6 Coolant System – The system configuration is not specified. A typical configuration consists of a non-ferrous core heat exchanger, a reservoir (expansion tank) and a temperature control valve as shown in Fig. X2.3. Pressurize the system by regulating air pressure at the top of the expansion tank. The system should have a sight glass to detect air entrapment.

Note 3: Caution – Although the system volume is not specified, an excessively large volume can increase the time required for the engine fluid temperatures to attain specification. A system volume of 45 L or less (including engine) has proven satisfactory.

6.2.7 Pressurized Oil Fill System – The oil fill system is not specified. A typical configuration includes an electric pump, a 50-L reservoir, and transfer hose.

6.2.8 External Oil System — Configure the external oil system according to Fig. A5.1. The external reservoir shall be Moroso P/N 22660, which can be obtained from the supplier

listed in X1.4.

6.2.8.1 Oil Sample Valve Location -- The oil sample valve shall be located on the return line from the external oil system to the engine. It is recommended that the valve be located as close to the return pump as possible (Fig. A5.1).

6.2.8.2 Brass or copper fittings can influence used oil wear metals analyses and shall not be used in the external oil system.

6.2.9 Crankcase Aspiration – Vent the blowby gas at the port located on the left side of the valve cover.

6.2.10 Blowby Rate — The flowrate device and system configuration is not specified. Install the system according to good engineering practice and operate the flowrate device according to manufacturer guidelines.

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 Report¹².

Table 1 Maximum Allowable System Time Responses

Measurement Type	Time Response (s)
Speed	2.0
Temperature	3.0
Pressure	3.0
Flow	TBD

6.4 Oil Sample Containers — High-density polyethylene containers are recommended for oil samples.

Note 4: Precaution — Glass containers may break and may cause injury or exposure to hazardous materials, or both.

6.5 Mass Balance — A balance is required to measure the mass of the crossheads and rod bearings. An electronic or mechanical balance may be utilized. The balance shall have a minimum indication resolution of 0.1 mg.

7. Engine and Cleaning Fluids

7.1 Test Oil -- Approximately 75 L of test oil is required to complete the test.

7.2 Test Fuel -- Approximately 13,200 L of diesel fuel is required to complete the test. Purchase the fuel from the supplier listed in A2.1. The fuel shall have the properties and tolerances shown in A6.

7.3 Engine Coolant – Use pre-mixed Fleetguard Compleat PG. The coolant can be obtained from the supplier listed in X1.1.

7.4 Solvent – Aliphatic naphtha or equivalent.

Note 5: Warning – Use adequate safety precautions with all solvents and cleaners.

8. Preparation of Apparatus

8.1 Cleaning of Parts:

8.1.1 General– The preparation of test engine components specific to the Cummins M11 test are indicated in this section. Use the Cummins service publications¹³ listed in A7 for the preparation of other engine components. Take precautions to prevent rusting of iron components.

8.1.2 Engine Block – Disassemble the engine - including removal of the crankshaft, camshaft, piston cooling tubes, oil pump, oil gallery plugs – and thoroughly clean the surfaces and oil passages (galleries). It is recommended that the oil passages be cleaned with a brush. Removal of camshaft bearings is at the discretion of the laboratory.

8.1.3 Cylinder Head – Disassemble and clean the cylinder head. Use a brush as necessary to remove deposits.

8.1.4 Rocker Cover and Oil Pan – Clean the rocker cover and oil pan. Use a 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 clean. Flush solvent through the oil pumps until the solvent drains clean.

8.1.6 Crosshead Cleaning and Measurement:

Note 6: Caution – Avoid handling the crossheads with bare hands, use gloves or plastic covered tongs.

8.1.6.1 Clean the crossheads with solvent. Use a non-metallic soft bristle brush if necessary.

8.1.6.2 Spray the crossheads with air until dry.

8.1.6.3 Rinse the crossheads in pentane and dry with air.

8.1.6.4 Measure crosshead mass to a tenth of a milligram (xxx.x mg).

8.1.6.5 If an electronic scale is used for mass measurement, then use the following procedure:

(a) Demagnetize (degauss) each crosshead prior to measurement

(b) Measure the crosshead twice, using two orientations 90° apart. If the difference between the two mass measurements is greater than 0.2 mg, the crosshead shall be demagnetized and the measurement process repeated.

8.1.6.6 Report the crosshead measurements on Fig. A9.5.

8.1.7 Rod Bearing Cleaning and Measurement

Note 7: Caution – Avoid handling the rod bearings with bare hands, use gloves or plastic covered tongs.

8.1.7.1 Clean the rod bearings with solvent. Use a non-metallic soft bristle brush if necessary.

8.1.7.2 Spray the rod bearings with air until dry.

8.1.7.3 Rinse the rod bearings in pentane and dry with air.

8.1.7.4 Measure the mass of each bearing section to a tenth of a milligram (xxx.x mg).

8.1.7.5 Report the rod bearing measurements on Fig. A9.8.

8.2 Engine Assembly:

8.2.1 General — Except as noted in this section, use the procedures indicated in the Cummins service publications (A7). Assemble the engine with the components from the Engine Build Parts Kit (A3). Other non-kit components are available from the suppliers listed in X1.1 and X1.2.

8.2.2 Parts Reuse and Replacement -- Engine components may be reused or replaced at the discretion of the laboratory, except as per 8.2.7.

8.2.3 Build-Up Oil – Use Cummins Premium Blue (X1.1) or test oil to lubricate parts for engine build. If test oil is used, then the engine build is valid only for the respective test oil.

8.2.4 Coolant Thermostat -- The engine coolant thermostat shall be either locked open or be allowed to function normally. The locked open position is recommended.

8.2.5 Oil Thermostat -- Remove the oil thermostat and plug the coolant passage. This will route all of the oil flow through the oil cooler.

8.2.6 Fuel Injectors – The fuel injectors may be reused. The injectors should be dedicated to a particular cylinder. Install the injectors according to the torque wrench method as noted in the

Cummins service publications (A7).

8.2.7 New Parts – The parts listed below are contained in the Engine Build Parts Kit and are not reusable (except as noted in 10.3.3). Clean the parts prior to use. Replacement of any part listed below during a test will invalidate the test.

8.2.7.1 pistons (top, skirt)

8.2.7.2 piston rings (top, second, oil)

8.2.7.3 cylinder liners

8.2.7.4 rocker lever shafts

8.2.7.5 rocker lever assemblies (exhaust, intake, injector)

8.2.7.6 valves (intake, exhaust)

8.2.7.7 valve stem guides

8.2.7.8 valve inserts

8.2.7.9 piston cooling nozzles

8.2.7.10 valve crossheads

8.2.7.11 connecting rod bearings

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 Calibration — Calibrate the fuel consumption rate measurement system before every reference oil test. Volumetric systems shall be temperature-compensated and calibrated against a mass flow device. The flowmeter located on the test stand shall indicate within 0.2% of the calibration standard. The calibration standard shall be traceable to national standards.

8.3.2.2 Temperature Measurement Calibration — Calibrate the temperature measurement systems at least once every six months. Each temperature measurement system shall indicate within ± 0.5 °C of the laboratory calibration standard. The calibration standard shall be traceable to national standards.

8.3.2.3 Pressure Measurement Calibration — Calibrate the pressure measurement systems at least once every six months. Locate the pressure measurement transducers in a temperature-controlled environment to minimize calibration drift. The maximum temperature variation should not exceed 63 °C. The calibration standard shall be traceable to national standards.

8.3.3 Temperatures

8.3.3.1 Measurement Location – The temperature measurement locations are specified in this section. 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 resolution of the temperature measurement sensors and the complete measurement system shall follow the guidelines detailed in ASTM Research Report RR: D02-1218¹¹.

8.3.3.2 Coolant Out Temperature — Install the sensor at the 1/8-in. NPT port on the thermostat housing as shown in Fig. A4.7.

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 as shown in Fig A4.7.

8.3.3.4 Fuel In Temperature — Install the sensor in the fuel pump inlet fitting as shown in Fig. A4.4.

8.3.3.5 Oil Gallery Temperature — Install the sensor at the 1/4-in. NPT hole on the left - rear of the engine as shown in Fig. A4.4.

8.3.3.6 Intake Air Temperature – Install the sensor as shown on Fig A4.5.

8.3.3.7 Intake Manifold Temperature — Install the sensor at the 1/8-in. NPT hole on the intake manifold as shown in Fig. A4.7.

8.3.3.8 Exhaust Temperature – Install the sensor as shown in Fig. A4.6.

8.3.3.9 Additional – Monitor any additional temperatures that the laboratory considers beneficial.

Note 8: Additional exhaust sensor locations are recommended, such as the exhaust ports and pre-turbine (front and rear). The detection of changes in exhaust temperature(s) is an important diagnostic.

8.3.4 Pressures:

8.3.4.1 Measurement Location and Equipment – The pressure measurement locations are specified in this section. The measurement equipment is not specified. The accuracy and resolution of the pressure measurement sensors and the complete measurement system shall follow the guidelines detailed in ASTM Research Report RR: D02-1218¹¹.

Note 9: Caution — A condensation trap should be installed 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 9/16 in.-18 Compuccheck adapter at the left-front of the engine, as shown in Fig. A4.4.

8.3.4.3 Oil Filter Inlet Pressure — Measure the pressure at the 7/8 in.-14 o-ring plug located on the oil filter assembly as shown in Fig. A4.8.

8.3.4.4 Oil Filter Outlet Pressure — Measure the pressure at the 1/4-in. NPT port located on the oil filter assembly as shown in Fig. A4.8.

8.3.4.5 Intake Manifold Pressure — Measure the pressure at the 1/2-in. NPT port at the top-front of the intake manifold as shown in Fig. A4.7.

8.3.4.6 Crankcase Pressure — Measure the pressure at the top-rear of the rocker cover as shown in Fig. A4.2

8.3.4.7 Intake Air Pressure — Measure the pressure on the intake air tube as shown in Fig. A4.5.

8.3.4.8 Exhaust Pressure — Measure the pressure on the exhaust tube as shown in Fig. A4.6.

8.3.4.9 Fuel Pressure — Measure the pressure at the 9/16-18 Compucheck adapter on fuel pump body as shown in Fig. A4.4.

8.3.4.10 Coolant Pressure – Measure the pressure on top of the expansion tank as shown in Fig. X2.3.

8.3.4.11 Additional – Monitor any additional pressures considered to be beneficial.

8.3.5 Flow Rate

8.3.5.1 Flow Rate Location and Measurement Equipment — The flow rate measurement locations are specified in this section. The equipment for the blowby rate and the fuel rate are not specified. The accuracy and resolution of the flow rate measurement system shall follow the guidelines detailed in ASTM Research Report RR: DO2-1218¹¹.

8.3.5.2 Blowby — The device or type of system used to measure the blowby flow rate is not specified. Use engineering judgement and the manufacturer's guidelines concerning the installation and use of the blowby rate measurement device.

8.3.5.3 Fuel Flow — The fuel consumption rate is determined by measuring the fuel flowing to the day tank as shown in Fig. X2.2.

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

9.1 General – Calibrate the test engine and the test stand by conducting a test with a blind reference oil¹². Submit the results to the ASTM Test Monitoring Center (TMC) for determination of acceptance according to the Lubricant Test Monitoring System (LTMS)¹².

9.1.1 An engine shall not be calibrated for use in more than one test stand during the calibration period of the engine.

9.2 Calibration Configuration -- To enhance test stand utilization, a maximum of two test engines can be calibrated for use on one test stand. Notify the TMC of the intent to calibrate as either a one-engine stand or a two-engine stand.

9.3 New Test Stand -- A new test stand is defined as a test stand that has never been calibrated or has not completed an acceptable reference oil test within 18 months of the end-of-test (EOT) date of the last acceptable reference oil test. Under special circumstances, such as industry-wide parts or fuel shortages, the TMC may extend the time period beyond 18 months. Perform the following to introduce a new test stand.

9.3.1 One-engine Stand – Conduct two acceptable reference oil tests with one engine.

9.3.2 Two-engine Stand – Conduct one acceptable reference oil test with each engine.

9.3.2.1 After a two-engine stand has been calibrated, conduct subsequent reference oil tests by alternating the two engines.

9.3.3 Special Calibration Acceptance Criteria – A new stand may be calibrated with only one acceptable reference oil test as detailed in the LTMS¹².

9.4 Engine/Stand Calibration Period:

9.4.1 Engine -- The calibration period is 12 months from the EOT date of the last acceptable reference oil test.

9.4.2 One-engine Stand – The calibration period is 12 months from the EOT date of the

last acceptable reference oil test.

9.4.3 Two-engine Stand – The calibration period is 6 months from the EOT date of the last acceptable reference oil test.

9.4.4 The TMC may schedule more frequent reference oil tests or extend the calibration period.

9.5 Change of Calibration Configuration – The laboratory may change the calibration configuration of a test stand according to the following:

9.5.1 One-engine to Two-engine Stand -- Notify the TMC and conduct one acceptable reference oil test on a second engine. The stand calibration period will change to a two-engine stand. However, the calibration period of the first engine can not exceed 12 months, therefore:

(a) If the calibration period of the first engine expires prior to the two-engine stand calibration period, then conduct an acceptable reference oil test on the first engine at the end of its calibration period.

(b) Any time remaining in the calibration period of the first engine beyond the calibration period of the two-engine stand is void.

9.5.2 Two-engine to One-engine Stand -- Notify the TMC and conduct an acceptable reference oil test. The stand calibration period will change to a one-engine stand. The time remaining on the calibration period of the other engine, if any, is void.

9.5.3 If an engine from a two-engine stand is removed from service, then the stand will revert to a one-engine stand until the engine is returned to service. The calibration period remains that of a two-engine stand.

Note 10: Caution – Replacement of test engine components can invalidate the calibration status of the engine.

9.6 Stand Modification and Calibration Status -- Modification of the test stand control systems or the conducting of any non-standard test, or both, can invalidate the calibration status. A non-standard test includes any test conducted under a modified procedure, non-procedural hardware, controller set-point modifications, or a combination thereof. The TMC should be contacted prior to any changes to determine the effect upon the calibration status.

9.7 Test Numbering System:

9.7.1 General — The test number has three parts, X-Y-Z. X represents the test stand number, Y represents the engine serial number and Z represents the engine block run number. For example, test number 27-4B4607-2 indicates stand number 27, engine serial number 4B4607, and the second test on the engine block. Every test start (reference oil and non-reference oil) will increment Z by one, with the exception stated in 9.7.2.

9.7.2 Reference Oil Tests – A reference oil test conducted subsequent to an unacceptable reference oil test will include a letter suffix after Z. The letter suffix will begin with A and increment alphabetically until an acceptable reference oil test is completed. For example, if two consecutive unacceptable reference oil tests were conducted and the first test number was 27-4B4607-10, then the second test number would be 27-4B4607-10A. A third calibration attempt would have the test number 27-4B4607-10B. If the third test was acceptable, then 27-4B4607-10B would identify the reference oil test in the test report.

9.7.3 Non-Reference Oil Tests -- No letter suffix will be added to Z for aborted or operationally invalid non-reference oil tests.

9.8 Reference Oil Test Acceptance:

9.8.1 Reference oil test acceptance and laboratory severity adjustment (SA) are determined in accordance with the LTMS¹².

9.9 Unacceptable Reference Oil Test:

9.9.1 It is recognized that some reference oil test results will not be within the LTMS acceptance limits. The laboratory, in conjunction with the TMC, shall attempt to determine the cause of the deviation. The TMC may solicit input from industry authorities to help determine the cause and extent of the problem.

9.9.2 If the laboratory is not within the LTMS acceptance limits and the TMC has determined that probable cause is isolated to an individual stand, then non-reference oil testing on other calibrated stands may continue.

9.9.3 If the laboratory is not within the LTMS acceptance limits and the TMC has determined that probable cause involves more than one stand, then the TMC may declare the particular stands non-calibrated. Non-reference oil tests in progress at the time of the calibration status change are not effected.

9.9.3.1 The laboratory shall attempt to identify and correct the cause and conduct an acceptable reference oil test in at least one of the stands to demonstrate resolution of the problem.

9.9.4 The TMC will assign reference oil when satisfied that no particular problems exist or the problem has been resolved. The laboratory shall provide adequate documentation or findings, or both, to support the conclusions reached during this process. The conclusions shall be documented in the acceptable reference oil test report.

9.10 Reference Oil Accountability:

9.10.1 Laboratories shall provide a full accounting of the identification and quantities of all reference oils used. With the exception of the oil analyses required in section 11.6, perform no physical or chemical analyses of reference oils without written permission from the TMC. In such an event, include the written conformation and the data generated in the reference oil test report.

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

9.11 Non-Reference Oil Tests:

9.11.1 This test method incorporates the use of a Severity Adjustment (SA) for non-reference oil test results. A control chart technique described in the LTMS is used to determine if a significant bias exists for crosshead mass loss, average sludge, or oil filter plugging, or combination thereof. When calibration results indicate a significant bias, an SA is determined according to the LTMS and applied to the non-reference oil test result. The SA and the adjusted result are reported on Fig. A9.2. The SA will remain in effect until a new SA is determined from subsequent calibration tests.

9.11.2 For a two-engine stand, the two engines shall be alternated between each non-reference oil test.

9.11.3 Last Start Date -- A non-reference oil test shall commence engine warm-up (10.5) prior to the expiration of the calibration period (9.4).

10. Test Procedure

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

Note 11: A final check of valve and injector settings is recommended at this time.

10.2 Coolant System Fill -- Install a new coolant filter, Cummins WF-2071. Fill the cooling system with pre-mixed Fleetguard Compleat PG. The coolant for non-reference oil tests may be reused provided the level of inhibitors is within specification as determined by DCA Level Test Kit, Cummins P/N CC2602 (X1.1). Use new coolant for each reference oil test.

Note 12: The coolant system should be pressurized to specification and checked for leaks prior to adding the test oil.

10.3 Oil Fill for Break-in:

10.3.1 Install a new Cummins LF-3000 oil filter. The filter can be obtained from the supplier listed in X1.1.

10.3.2 Use the pressurized oil fill system (6.2.7) to charge the engine with 24.7 kg of test oil at the location shown in Fig. A4.2.

10.3.3 Engine Build Committed – Once the test oil has been introduced into the engine, the engine build and the 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 Section 8.

10.4 Fuel Samples – Take a 1.0 L fuel sample at the start of the test and at EOT.

10.5 Engine Warm-up -- The engine warm-up conditions are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Warm-up Conditions

Parameter	unit	Stage				
		A	B	C	D	E
Stage Length	min	5	5	5	5	5
Speed	r/min	700	1200	1600	1600	1600
Torque	N•m	135	270	540	1085	1470
Coolant Out Temperature ^A	°C	105	105	105	105	105
Oil Gallery Temperature ^A	°C	130	130	130	130	130
Intake Manifold Temperature ^A	°C	70	70	70	70	70

^A Maximum

10.5.1 Shutdown during Warm-up -- The warm-up timer shall stop at the initiation of shutdown. When ready to resume warm-up, start the engine, and continue warm-up from the

stage in which the shutdown occurred. The warm-up timer resumes when the engine speed and the engine torque are within specification.

10.6 Engine Break-in – Perform a break-in on each new engine build prior to the start of the 200-h test procedure. The break-in conditions are shown in Table 3.

10.6.1 Start the engine, perform the warm-up (Table 2) and proceed directly to the break-in (Table 3).

10.6.1.1 Shutdown during Break-in – The break-in timer shall stop at the initiation of shutdown. When ready to resume break-in, start the engine, perform the warm-up, and proceed to the break-in conditions. The break-in timer resumes when the engine speed and the engine torque are within specification. If a shutdown occurs within the last 10 min of break-in, the break-in can be considered complete. Such an occurrence shall be noted in Other Comments of the Unscheduled Maintenance and Downtime Summary (Fig. A9.19).

10.6.2 At the completion of break-in, perform a normal shutdown (Table 4) and shut off the engine.

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

10.6.4 Remove the LF-3000 oil filter.

10.6.5 Properly dispose of the drain oil and oil filter.

10.6.6 Once completed, the break-in is not repeated for the respective test.

Note 13: Use the break-in as an opportunity to confirm engine performance and to make repairs prior to the start of the 200-h test procedure.

Table 3 Break-in Conditions

Parameter	Unit	Specification
Stage Length	min	120

Speed	r/min	1600 ± 5
Torque ^A	N•m	1470 (target)
Fuel Flow	kg/h	46-50 (target)
Coolant Out Temperature	°C	88 ± 2
Fuel In Temperature	°C	40 ± 2
Oil Gallery Temperature (target)	°C	115 ± 2
Intake Air Temperature	°C	30 ± 2
Intake Manifold Temperature	°C	record
Oil Gallery Pressure	kPa	record
Oil Filter Delta Pressure	kPa	record
Intake Manifold Pressure	kPa abs.	record
Exhaust Pressure	kPa abs.	107 ± 1
Crankcase Pressure	kPa	record
Inlet Air Pressure	kPa abs.	record

^A At standard atmospheric temperature and pressure

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 200-h procedure uninterrupted.

10.7.1 Normal Shutdown – Proceed directly from the operating conditions to the shutdown schedule in Table 4.

10.7.2 Emergency Shutdown – An emergency shutdown occurs when the normal shutdown was not performed, such as an alarm condition. Include “Emergency Shutdown” on the downtime report of the Unscheduled Downtime and Maintenance Summary (Fig. A9.19).

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 Removal of the crossheads prior to test completion will invalidate the test.

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 200-h test procedure on Fig A9.19.

Table 4 Normal Shutdown Conditions

Parameter	unit	Stage		
		B	A	Idle
Stage Length	min	5	5	5
Speed	r/min	1200	700	700
Torque	N•m	270	135	<40
Coolant Out Temperature	°C	105 max	105 max	105 max
Intake Manifold Temperature	°C	70 max	70 max	70 max
Oil Gallery Temperature	°C	130 max	130 max	130 max

10.8 200-h Test Procedure:

10.8.1 Measure and record the mass of a new test oil filter, Cummins P/N 390383200 (Table A3.1), and install on the engine.

10.8.2 Oil Fill for Test -- Using the pressurized oil fill system (6.2.7), charge the engine with 24.7 kg of test oil at the location shown in Fig. A4.2.

10.8.3 Start the engine and perform the warm-up (Table 2).

10.8.3.1 Zero-h Oil Sample – During Stage E of the warm-up, take a 0.23 kg oil purge

sample and then a 0.23 kg oil analysis sample. Return the purge sample to the external oil system.

10.8.4 Operating Conditions – After warm-up, proceed directly to the 200-h Test Sequence (Table 5).

10.8.4.1 Stage Transition Times – 1 min (RPM only)

Table 5 200-h Test Sequence

Parameter	unit	Stage			
		A	B	C	D
Stage Length	h	50	50	50	50
Speed	r/min	1800 ± 5	1600 ± 5	1800 ± 5	1600 ± 5
Power	kW	record	record	record	record
Torque (typical) ⁴	N•m	1340-1360	1640-1660	1340-1360	1640-1660
Fuel Flow	kg/h	53 ± 1	53 ± 1	53 ± 1	53 ± 1
Blowby Flow	L/min	record	record	record	record
Coolant Out Temperature	°C	88 ± 2	88 ± 2	88 ± 2	88 ± 2
Coolant In Temperature	°C	record	record	record	record
Coolant Delta Temperature	°C	7 max	7 max	7 max	7 max
Fuel In Temperature	°C	40 ± 2	40 ± 2	40 ± 2	40 ± 2
Oil Gallery Temperature	°C	115 ± 2	115 ± 2	115 ± 2	115 ± 2
Intake Air Temperature	°C	record	record	record	record
Intake Manifold Temperature	°C	46 ± 2	46 ± 2	46 ± 2	46 ± 2
Exhaust Temperature	°C	record	record	record	record
Fuel Pressure	kPa	record	record	record	record

Oil Gallery Pressure	kPa	record	record	record	record
Oil Filter Delta Pressure	kPa	record	record	record	record
Coolant System Pressure ^B	kPa	99-107	99-107	99-107	99-107
Intake Manifold Pressure	kPa abs.	record	record	record	record
Exhaust Pressure	kPa abs.	107 ± 1	107 ± 1	107 ± 1	107 ± 1
Crankcase Pressure	kPa	record	record	record	record
Inlet Air Pressure	kPa abs.	record	record	record	record

^A At standard atmospheric temperature and pressure

^B Measure the coolant pressure on the top of the expansion tank.

10.8.5 Injection Timing Change – The fuel injection timing may be adjusted once between 50 and 100 h to meet the 150 h % soot target, provided the 50-h soot is at least 2.1%.

10.8.6 % Soot Validity:

10.8.6.1 Reference Oil Test -- % soot shall be $5 \pm 0.5\%$ @150 h.

10.8.6.2 Non-Reference Oil Test -- % soot shall be a minimum of 4.5% @150 h.

10.8.7 Test Timer – The 200-h test sequence timer starts when all controlled parameters shown in Stage A of Table 5 are within specification. If a shutdown(s) occurs, the test timer stops immediately at the initiation of the shutdown. The test timer resumes when the test has been returned to the appropriate stage and all controlled parameters are within specification.

10.8.7.1 The test timer continues incrementing through stage transitions.

10.8.8 Operational Data Acquisition — Record all operational parameters shown in Table 5, except Blowby Flow, with automated data acquisition at a minimum frequency of once every 6 min. Record Blowby Flow a minimum of once every 8 h. Recorded values shall have minimum resolution in accordance with Annex A8. Report the characteristics of the data acquisition system

on Fig. A9.20.

10.8.8.1 The operational data is reported on Fig. A9.4 .

10.8.9 Oil Purge, Sample and Addition — Perform a forced oil drain, oil sample and oil addition at the end of each 25-h period. Add new oil and purge sample returns to the external oil system reservoir.

10.8.9.1 Do not shut down the engine for oil sampling and oil addition. Purge oil samples are retained at the discretion of the laboratory.

10.8.9.2 Full and Drain Weight -- Record the oil weight indicated by the external oil system at the completion of the first test hour, this value establishes the full weight. Subtract 1.4 kg (3.1 lbf) from the full weight, this value establishes the drain weight. The full weight and the drain weight are fixed for the test.

10.8.9.3 At the end of each 25-h period, take a 0.23 kg (0.51 lbf) oil purge sample and then a 0.23 kg (0.51 lbf) oil analysis sample. Identify the oil sample container with the test number, oil code, date and test hour.

10.8.9.4 If the remaining oil weight is greater than the drain weight, then remove an additional purge sample of sufficient quantity to equal the drain weight.

10.8.9.5 If the remaining oil weight is less than the drain weight, then add a maximum of 0.23 kg (0.51 lbf) of the current purge oil sample to attain the drain weight. Do not add any new oil or a previous purge oil sample to attain the drain weight.

10.8.9.6 Add 1.4 kg (3.1 lbf) of new oil, except at 200 h.

10.9 End of Test (EOT):

10.9.1 After completing the 200-h test procedure, perform a normal shutdown (Table 4), and shut off the engine. Release the coolant system pressure and drain the coolant. Disconnect the

stand support equipment.

Note 14: Warning – The coolant and oil could be hot. The installation of a valve to safely vent the coolant system pressure is recommended.

10.9.2 Drain the oil from the engine and the external oil system. Commence the oil drain within 2 h after shutdown and allow a minimum duration of 30 min.

10.9.3 Retain a minimum of two 3.5 L samples of test oil. Identify the oil sample container with the test number, oil code, EOT date and test hour. Properly dispose of any residual oil drain.

10.9.4 Engine Disassembly – Disassemble the engine and remove the following components for ratings or measurements, or both:

10.9.4.1 Rocker Cover and Oil Pan -- The rocker cover and oil pan may either remain on the engine or be removed from the engine. However, maintain the rocker cover and oil pan in a horizontal position for a minimum of 6 h after the EOT oil drain.

10.9.4.2.1 Rocker Cover and Oil Pan Sludge Rating – After 6 h in a horizontal plane, place the oil pan and rocker cover at a 60° angle from horizontal (lengthwise) with the front end and the inside surface down for a minimum of 8 h in a temperature-controlled environment.

10.9.4.2 Crossheads

10.9.4.3 Pistons

10.9.4.4 Piston Rings

10.9.4.5 Rod Bearings

11. Calculations, Ratings and Test Validity

11.1 Crosshead Mass Loss -- Use the procedure shown in 8.1.6 to determine individual EOT crosshead mass. Report the crosshead measurements and calculation results on Fig. A9.5.

11.1.1 Calculate the average mass loss, \bar{x} , for each crosshead population (intake and exhaust).

11.1.2 Calculate the Δ/s for each crosshead as follows:

$$\Delta/s = (|x_i - \bar{x}|) / \underline{S}$$

Where:

x_i = individual crosshead mass loss, mg

\bar{x} = average mass loss of crosshead group (intake or exhaust)

\underline{S} = industry standard deviation, shown in the table below

Crosshead Group	Industry Standard Deviation (s)	
	Test Kit # CK11-751-A/B and prior test kits	Test Kit # CK11-752-A/B and subsequent test kits
Intake	2.20	3.48
Exhaust	3.68	5.89

11.1.3 If the maximum Δ/s value of a crosshead group is less than or equal to the critical value shown in the table below, then there are no outliers. Proceed to Section 11.1.6.

11.1.4 If the maximum Δ/s value of a crosshead group is greater than the critical value shown in the table below, then that crosshead is an outlier. Remove only that crosshead from the group, even if other Δ/s values exceed the critical value.

Number of Crossheads in Group	Critical Value
6	2.40
5	2.29
4	2.15
3	1.93

11.1.5 Repeat the calculations in Sections 11.1.1 through 11.1.4 for the group using the remaining crossheads and adjusting the critical value for the change in the number of crossheads in the group. Perform a maximum of two iterations (i.e. a maximum

of two crossheads per group may be declared as outliers). Report the outlier adjusted results on Fig. A9.5.

Note: For tests that do not use the full complement of six crossheads per group (ex: split tests on new hardware) to determine test results, only one outlier screening iteration is allowed. (i.e. a maximum of one crosshead per group may be declared an outlier).

11.1.6 Calculate the average and the standard deviation of all mass loss values combined (intake and exhaust) with any outliers removed and report as Outlier Screened in the Overall Summary.

11.1.7 Calculate the following and report as Adjusted to 4.5% Soot in the Overall Summary:

$$\frac{\exp[(\ln(X)) * (4.5\%)]}{(\% \text{Soot}@150 \text{ h})} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

where:

X = Outlier Screened Crosshead Average Mass Loss value in the Overall Summary

11.2 Rod Bearing Mass Loss -- Use the procedure shown in 8.1.7 to determine individual EOT rod bearing mass. Report the rod bearing measurements and calculations on Fig. A9.8

11.2.1 Calculate the mass loss for each rod bearing section (pre-test - post test).

11.2.2 Calculate the average mass loss and the standard deviation of the mass loss.

11.3 Sludge Ratings:

11.3.1 Rate the rocker arm cover sludge and the oil pan sludge according to CRC Manual No. 12¹⁰ at the locations specified in Figs. A10.1 and A10.2, respectively, and report on Fig. A9.10.

11.3.2 Average the rocker arm cover sludge and oil pan sludge ratings. Report as Average Sludge Rating on Fig. A9.7.

11.4 Piston Ratings — Rate the pistons according to CRC Manual No. 18 (Revised May,

1994)¹⁰ at the locations and with the special instructions noted in A11. Report the ratings on Figs. A9.9 - A9.15. For the varnish ratings, use the CRC expanded varnish scale and convert to demerits.

11.5 Oil Filter Plugging -- Oil filter plugging (ΔP_{FP}) is indicated by the increase of the oil filter differential pressure (ΔP) during the test. A correction to the ΔP may be required to account for the effect of a shutdown. The general equation for oil filter plugging is as follows:

$$\Delta P_{FP} = \Delta P_{ADJ(MAX)} - \Delta P_{INIT} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

$$\Delta P = \text{Oil Filter Outlet Pressure} - \text{Oil Filter Inlet Pressure} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

where,

$\Delta P_{ADJ(MAX)}$ = maximum adjusted ΔP during the test (Eq. 5)

ΔP_{INIT} = first ΔP reading of the test with target and range parameters within specification

11.5.1 No Shutdowns -- No correction is performed, Eq. 2 becomes:

$$\Delta P_{FP} = \Delta P_{MAX} - \Delta P_{INIT} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

where,

ΔP_{MAX} = maximum ΔP during the test

11.5.2 Shutdowns -- Separate the test into segments demarcated by shutdowns (see Fig. A13.1). Segment 1 is from the SOT to shutdown 1, segment 2 is from shutdown 1 to shutdown 2, and so on.

11.5.2.1 ΔP Correction -- Determine the correction due to each shutdown:

(a) If $\Delta P_{BS(N)} - \Delta P_{AS(N)} < 4 \text{ kPa}$, then $\Delta P_{CORR(N)} = 0$

(b) If $\Delta P_{BS(N)} - \Delta P_{AS(N)} > 4 \text{ kPa}$, then $\Delta P_{CORR(N)} = \Delta P_{BS(N)} - \Delta P_{AS(N)}$

where,

N = shutdown number

$\Delta P_{BS(N)}$ = last ΔP reading before initiation of shutdown N

$\Delta P_{AS(N)}$ = first ΔP reading after shutdown N with target and range parameters within specification

$\Delta P_{CORR(N)}$ = ΔP correction due to shutdown N

11.5.2.2 Adjusted ΔP -- Add ΔP_{CORR} to each ΔP reading subsequent to the shutdown. In general, sum the ΔP_{CORR} of prior shutdowns and add to each ΔP reading of the current segment (see Fig. A13.2).

$$\Delta P_{ADJ(N)} = \Delta P_N + [\Sigma \Delta P_{CORR(N-1)}]_{2, \dots, N} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

where,

N = segment number

$\Delta P_{ADJ(N)}$ = adjusted ΔP readings during segment N

ΔP_N = individual ΔP readings during segment N

$\Delta P_{CORR(N)}$ = ΔP correction at shutdown N

$\Delta P_{ADJ(1)} = \Delta P_1$

11.5.3 Report oil filter plugging (ΔP_{FP}) as Filter Plugging Delta P on Fig. A9.2 for a non-reference oil test or on Fig A9.3 for a reference oil test.

11.5.4 Plot ΔP vs. test hour on Fig. A9.6.

11.6 Oil Analyses -- Analyze the oil samples for viscosity at 100°C, wear metals (iron, copper, lead), TAN, TBN, and %soot (TGA) according to the schedule and methods shown in A12 and report on Fig. A9.17.

11.7 Oil Consumption — Sum the weight of the oil consumed for the test and report on Fig A9.2 for a non-reference oil test or on Fig A9.3 for a reference oil test. The test is non-interpretable if the oil consumption exceeds 15 kg.

11.8 Fuel Analyses — Report the analyses provided by the fuel supplier on Fig. A9.18.

Report the analyses of the final batch if more than one fuel batch was used.

11.8.1 Additional Analyses -- Perform the following analyses on the 1 L new and EOT fuel samples, and report on Fig. A9.18.

11.8.1.1 API Gravity at 15.6 °C (60 °F), Test Method D287 or equivalent

11.8.1.2 Total Sulfur, % wt., Test Method D129 or equivalent

11.9 Ring Mass Loss -- Report the piston ring measurements and calculations on Fig. A9.16

11.9.1 Calculate the mass loss for the top and second ring (pre-test - post test).

11.9.2 Calculate the average mass loss and the standard deviation of the mass loss for the top and second ring.

11.10 Assessment of Operational Validity – Determine operational validity according to Annex A14. Test validity is reported on Fig. A9.1.

11.11 Assessment of Test Interpretability — A test is non-interpretable when the total oil consumption exceeds 15 kg. A non-reference test is non-interpretable when the 150 h soot is less than 4.5%. Interpretability is reported on Fig. A9.1.

12. Test Report

12.1 Report Forms – Report the test results in the format shown in A9. The data dictionary is shown in X3.

12.2 Reference Oil Test — Send forms A9.1, A9.3 - A9.7, A9.17, and A9.19, and any other supporting information, to the TMC¹⁴ by facsimile or electronic transmission within five days of the EOT date for test acceptance determination. Reference oil test reports should be mailed or electronically transmitted to the TMC within 30 days of the EOT date.

12.2.1 Electronic Transmission of Test Results — Use ASTM Data Communications Committee Test Report Transmission Model (Section 2-Flat File Transmission Format)¹².

13. Precision and Bias

13.1 Precision — Precision is based on operationally valid calibration test results monitored by the TMC. The research report contains industry data developed prior to the establishment of this test method.

13.1.1 Intermediate Precision (r) is the difference between successive test results obtained by a laboratory using the same test method and the same oil (formerly called repeatability). For this test method, intermediate precision can be expected to exceed the value in Table 6 in one case in twenty.

13.1.2 Reproducibility (R) is the difference between two test results obtained by different laboratories, within a short time period, using the same test method and the same oil. For this test method, reproducibility can be expected to exceed the value shown in Table 6 in one case in twenty.

13.2 Bias -- Bias is determined by applying a defined statistical technique to calibration test results. When a significant bias is determined, a severity adjustment is applied to the non-reference oil test result.

Table 6 Test Precision

Parameter ^A	Intermediate Precision (r)	Reproducibility (R)
Average Sludge	1.07	0.80
Crosshead Mass Loss	6.79	6.62
Oil Filter Plugging	0.95	0.78

^A Precision data are periodically updated and are available from the TMC.

14. Keywords

14.1 diesel engine oil, sludge, crosshead, oil filter plugging, Cummins M11

ANNEXES

(Mandatory Information)

- A1. Safety Precautions
- A2. Mandatory Supplier List
- A3 Engine Build Parts Kit
- A4. Sensor Locations and Special Hardware
- A5. External Oil System
- A6. Fuel Specification
- A7. Cummins Service Publications
- A8. Specified Units and Formats
- A9 Report Forms
- A10. Sludge Rating Forms
- A11. Piston Rating Locations
- A12. Oil Analyses
- A13. Oil Filter Plugging
- A14. Determination of Operational Validity

A1. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

A1.1 The operating of engine tests can expose personnel and facilities to safety hazards. Personnel trained and experienced with engine testing should perform the design, installation, and operation of test stands.

A1.2 Guards (shields) should be installed around all external moving, hot, or cold components. Design the guard to contain the energy level of a rotating component should the component break free. Fuel, oil, coolant and electrical wiring should be properly routed, guarded, grounded and kept in good order.

A1.3 The test stand should be kept free of oil and fuel spills and tripping hazards. Containers of oil or fuel, or both, should not be permitted to accumulate in the testing area. Fire fighting equipment should be immediately accessible. Normal precautions should be observed whenever using flammable solvents for cleaning purposes.

A1.4 Safety masks, glasses, or hearing protection, or a combination thereof, should be worn by personnel working on the test stand. No loose or flowing clothing, including long hair or other accessory to dress, should be worn near rotating equipment. Personnel should be cautioned against working alongside the engine and driveline while the engine is running.

A1.5 Interlocks should automatically shutdown the engine when an anomaly in any of the following occur: engine or dynamometer coolant temperature, engine oil pressure, dynamometer field current, engine speed, exhaust temperature, excessive vibration or when the fire protection system is activated. The interlock should include a method to cut off the fuel supply to the engine at the injector pump (including the return line). A remote fuel cut off station (external to the test stand) is recommended.

A1.6 Employ other safety precautions as required by regulations.

A2. MANDATORY SUPPLIER LIST

A2.1 Obtain the test fuel shall from the supplier listed below:

Specified Fuels & Chemicals

1201 S. Sheldon Rd.

P.O. Box 429

Channelview, TX 77530-0429

A2.2 Obtain the test engine, the engine build parts kit, and the ECM from the CPD listed below. Direct questions or correspondence concerning Cummins test parts to the CPD listed below.

Test Engineering, Inc.

12758 Cimarron Path, Suite 102

San Antonio, TX 78249-3417

Phone: (210) 690-1958

Fax:(210) 690-1959

A3. ENGINE BUILD PARTS KIT

Table A3.1 Engine Build Parts Kit

Description	Cummins P/N		Per Kit	Critical
Cam Follower Parts				
Injector cam follower (old material)	3328628		3	Y
Valve cam follower (old material)	3328630		6	Y
Injector lever (new material)	3161473		3	Y
Valve lever (new material)	3161475		6	Y
Cam follower shaft	3895833		2	
Drive plug	3019630		8	
Cam follower shaft support	3064582		1	
Cam follower shaft support	3895831		1	
Cam follower shaft support (center)	3895830		5	
Cam follower shaft support (end)	3064583		1	
Plain washer	3009330		7	
Cylinder Head Parts				
Expansion plug	3007632		2	
Expansion plug	206741		2	
Expansion plug	3007635		8	
Valve insert (exhaust)	3088980		12	
Valve insert (intake)	3088978		12	
Valve stem guide	3073512		24	
Valve spring	3895860		24	Y
Intake valve	3080975		12	
Valve collet	3275354		48	
Exhaust valve	3080976		12	
Valve spring retainer	3883512		24	
Spring guide	3070072		24	
Pipe plug	3008465		16	
Orifice plug	3820749		6	
Valve stem seal, intake	3073509		12	

Valve stem seal, exhaust	3328781		12	
Expansion plug	3895479		2	
Overhead Components		Casting		
Rocker lever assembly (exhaust)	3064600 or 3400971	3064602 or 4003903	3	Y
Rocker lever assembly (exhaust)	3064597 or 3400974	3064599 or 4003906	3	Y
Rocker lever assembly (intake)	3088350 or 3400972	3064605 or 4003904	3	Y
Rocker lever assembly (intake)	3068351 or 3400973	3064608 or 4003905	3	Y
Rocker lever assembly (injector)	3069020	3068947	6	Y
Rocker lever shaft	3803166	3820750	2	Y
Valve crosshead	3070175		12	Y
Push rod	3068390		12	
Push rod	3076046		6	
Rocker lever support	3893584		4	
Rocker lever support	3079662		2	
Rocker lever support	3079661		2	
Retaining clamp	3077444		8	
Pistons/Rings/Liner				
Piston top	3896030		6	Y
Piston skirt	3081334		6	Y
Piston pin	3063843		6	
Retaining ring	3016652		12	
Top compression ring	3893752		6	Y
Second compression ring	3899413		6	Y
Oil ring	3899561		6	
Cylinder liner	3080760		6	Y
Miscellaneous Components				
Pressure regulator plunger	3068979		1	

Compression spring	3010146		1	
Retainer plug	3895718		1	
Piston cooling nozzle	3080708		6	
Rectangular seal	3047188		6	
Oil cooler	3081359		1	
Connecting rod bearing	3016760		12	Y
Oil filter	390383200		1	Y

A4. SENSOR LOCATIONS AND SPECIAL HARDWARE

A4.1 Figure Description:

A4.1.1 Oil Heat Exchanger Adapter Blocks, Oil Cooler Block-off Plate (Fig. A4.1)

A4.2 Oil Heat Exchanger, Oil Fill Location, Crankcase Pressure (Fig. A4.2)

A4.3 Oil Pan Modification (Fig. A4.3)

A4.4 Fuel In Temperature, Fuel Pressure, Oil Gallery Temperature, Oil Gallery Pressure
(Fig. A4.4)

A4.5 Intake Air Tube (Fig. A4.5)

A4.6 Exhaust Tube (Fig. A4.6)

A4.7 Intake Manifold Pressure, Intake Manifold Temperature, Coolant Out Temperature,
Coolant In Temperature (Fig. A4.7)

A4.8 Oil Filter Outlet Pressure, Oil Filter Inlet Pressure (Fig. A4.8)

A4.9 Aftercooler Assembly (Fig. A4.9)

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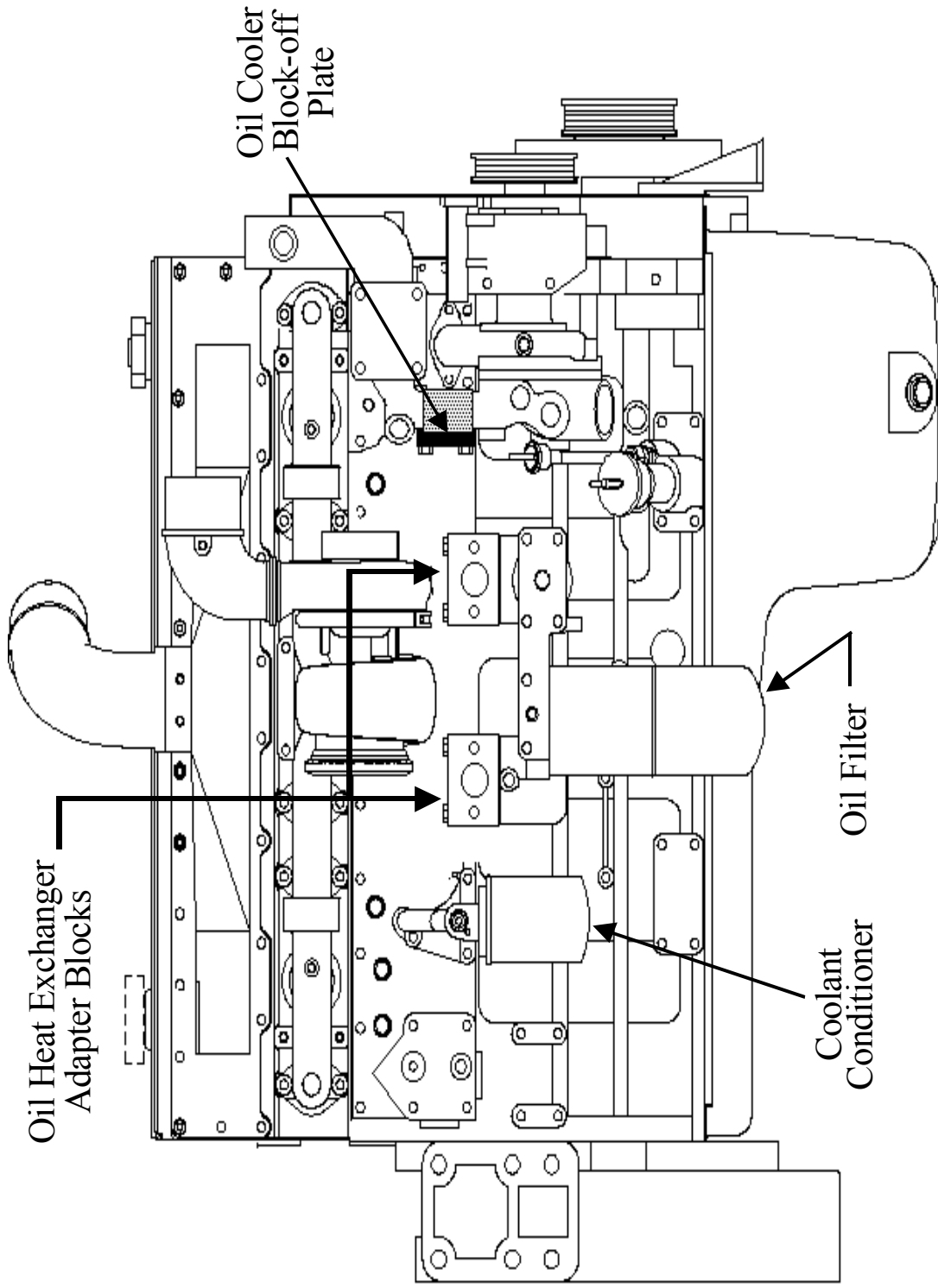


FIG. A4.1

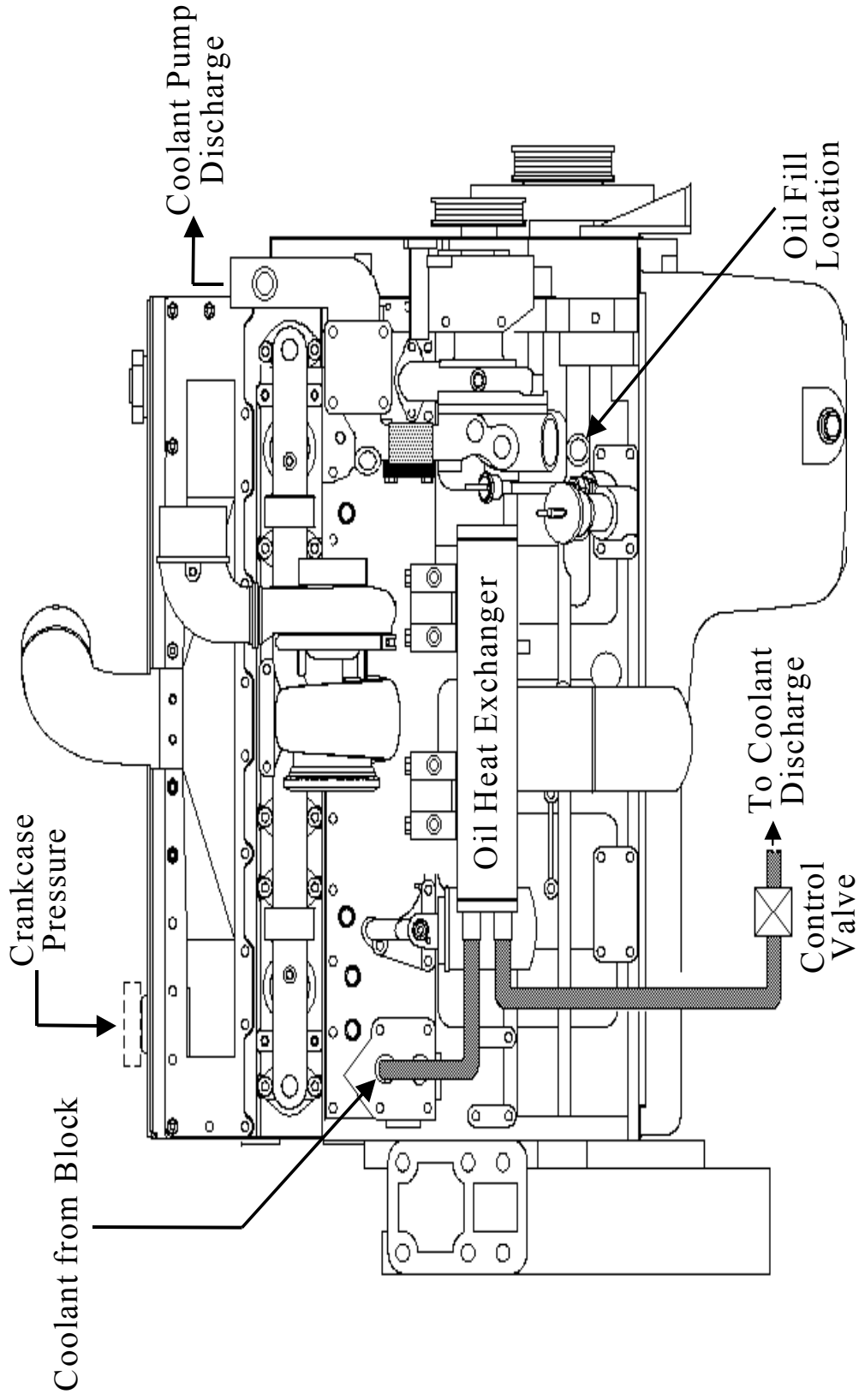


FIG. A4.2

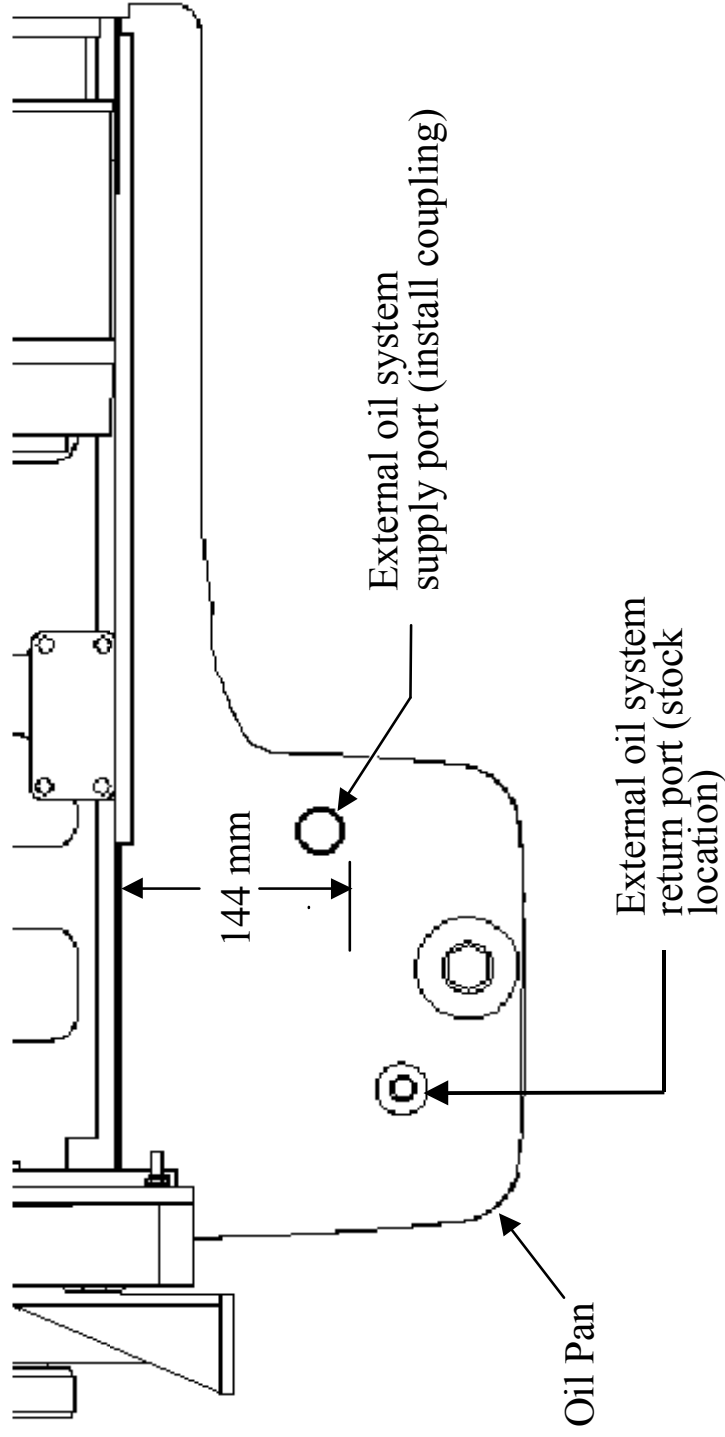


FIG. A4.3

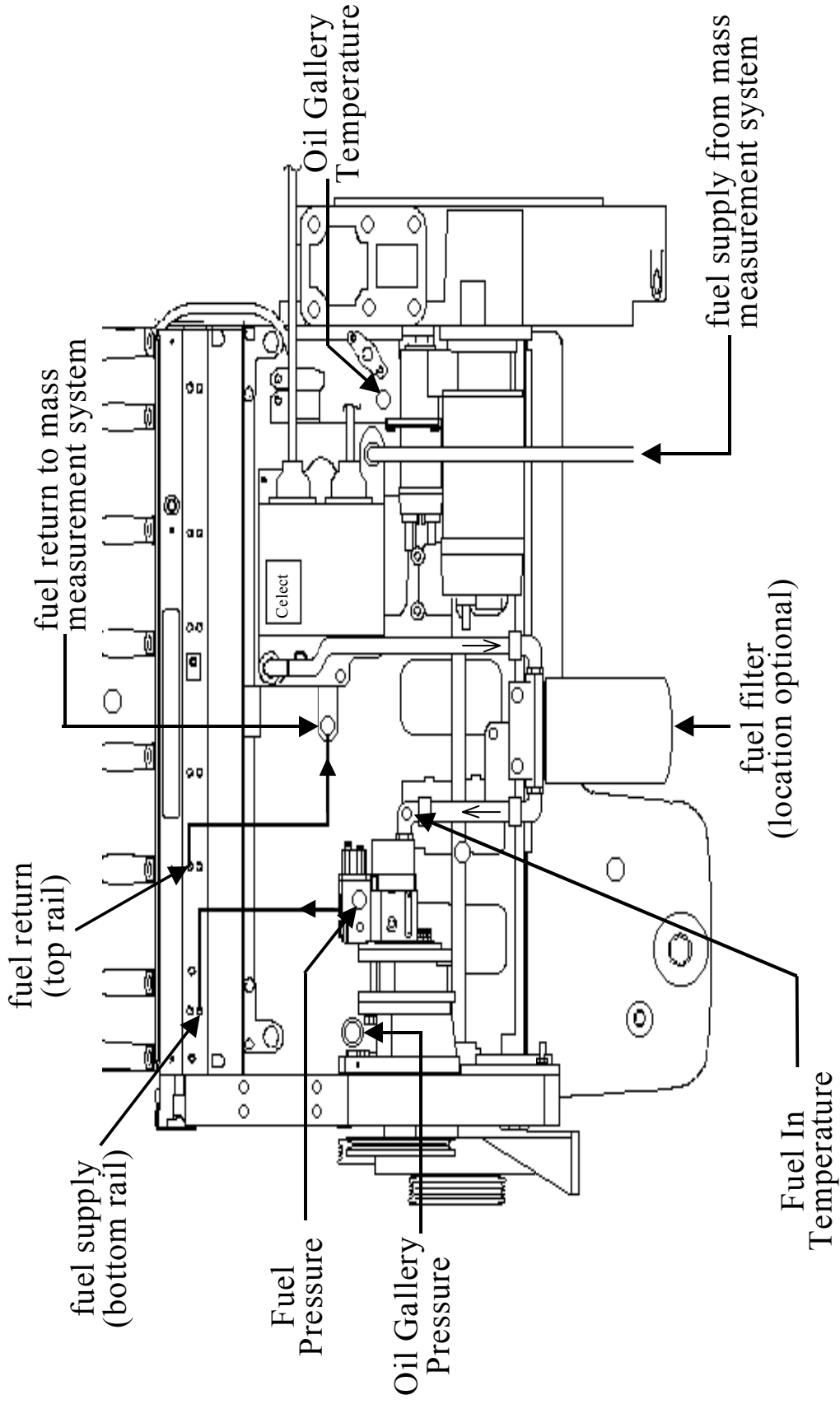
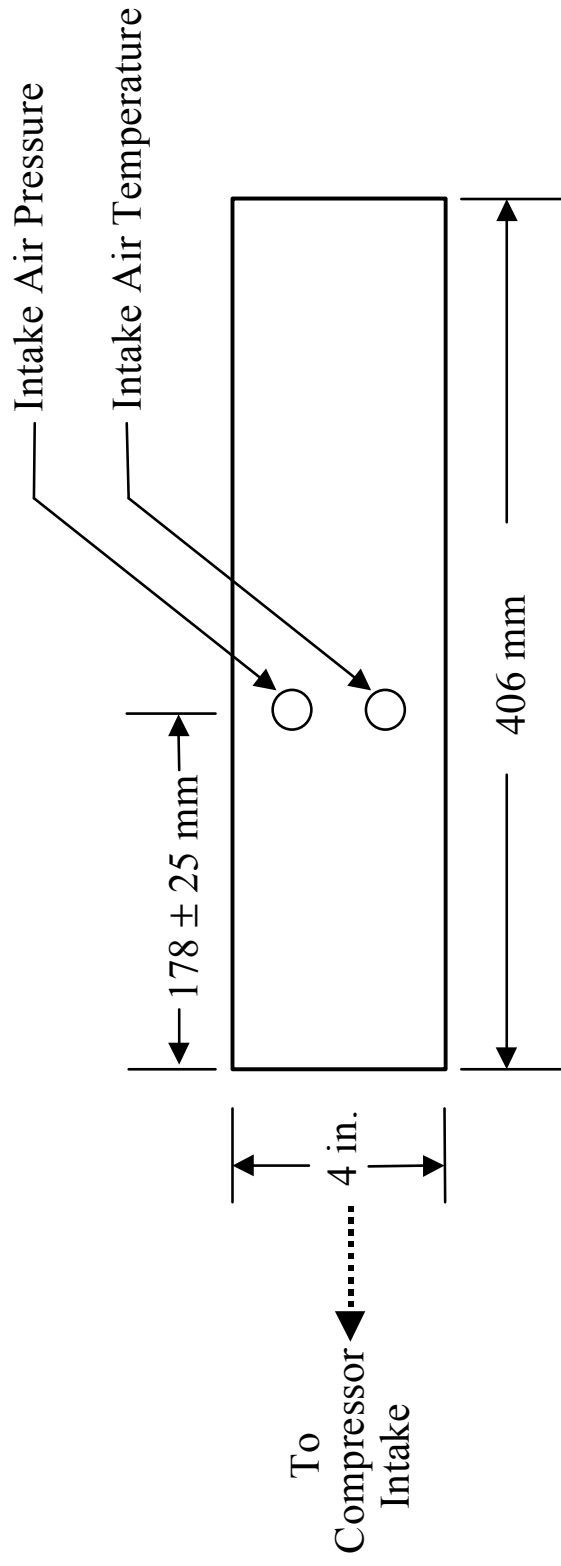


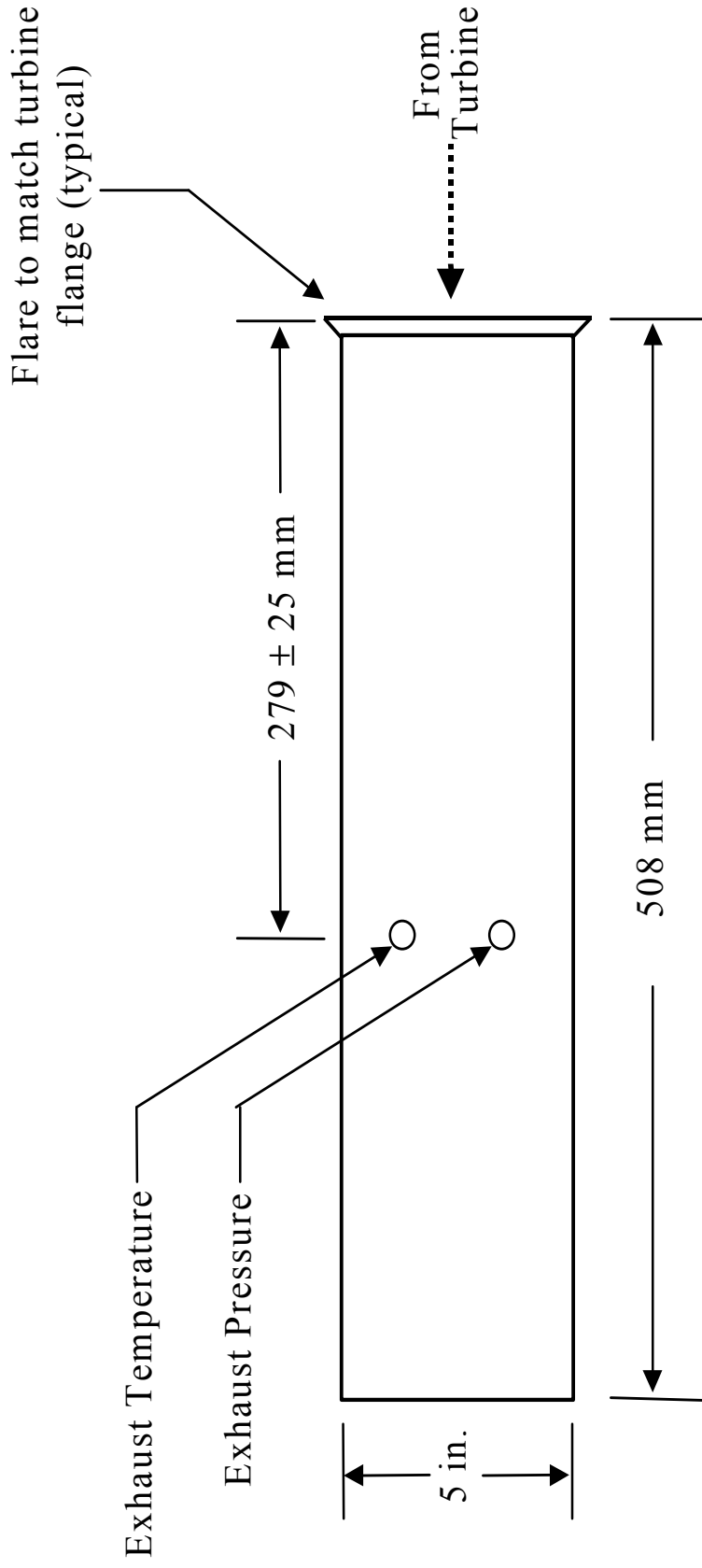
FIG. A4.4



The relative radial position and spacing of Intake Air Restriction and Intake Air Temperature is not specified.

Tubing: 4 in. O.D. by 0.0625 in. wall thickness

FIG. A4.5



The relative radial position and spacing of Exhaust Pressure and Exhaust Temperature is not specified.

Tubing: 5 in. O.D. by 0.0625 in. wall thickness

FIG. A4.6

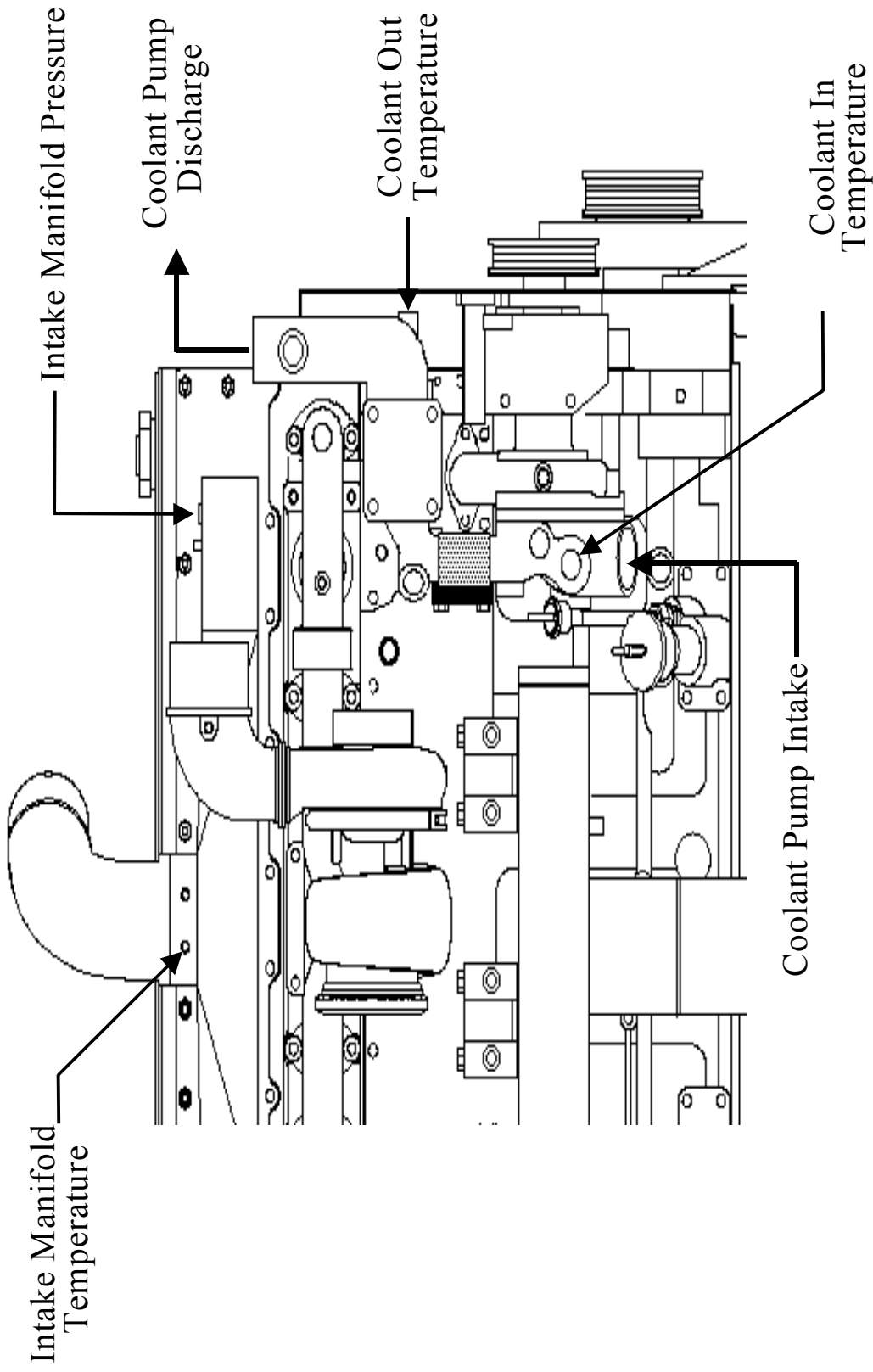


FIG. A4.7

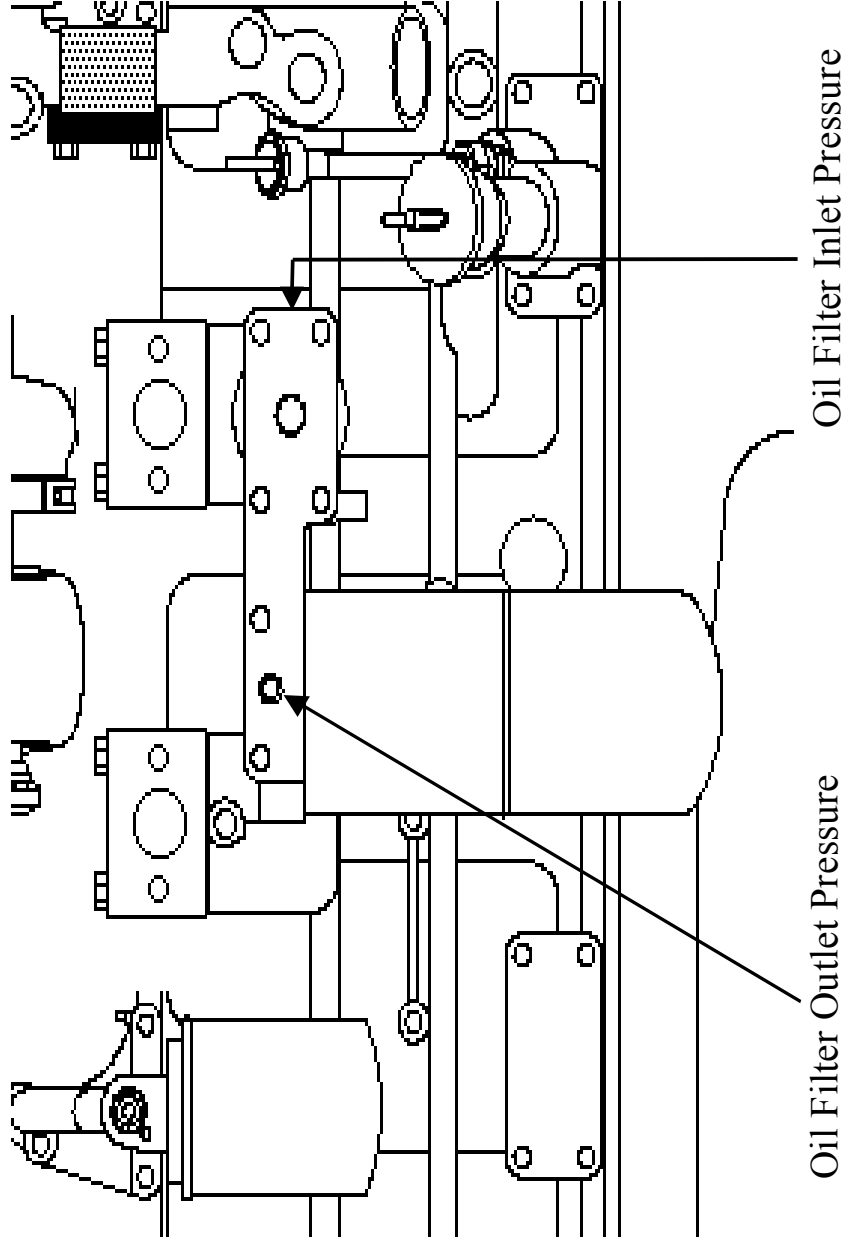


FIG. A4.8

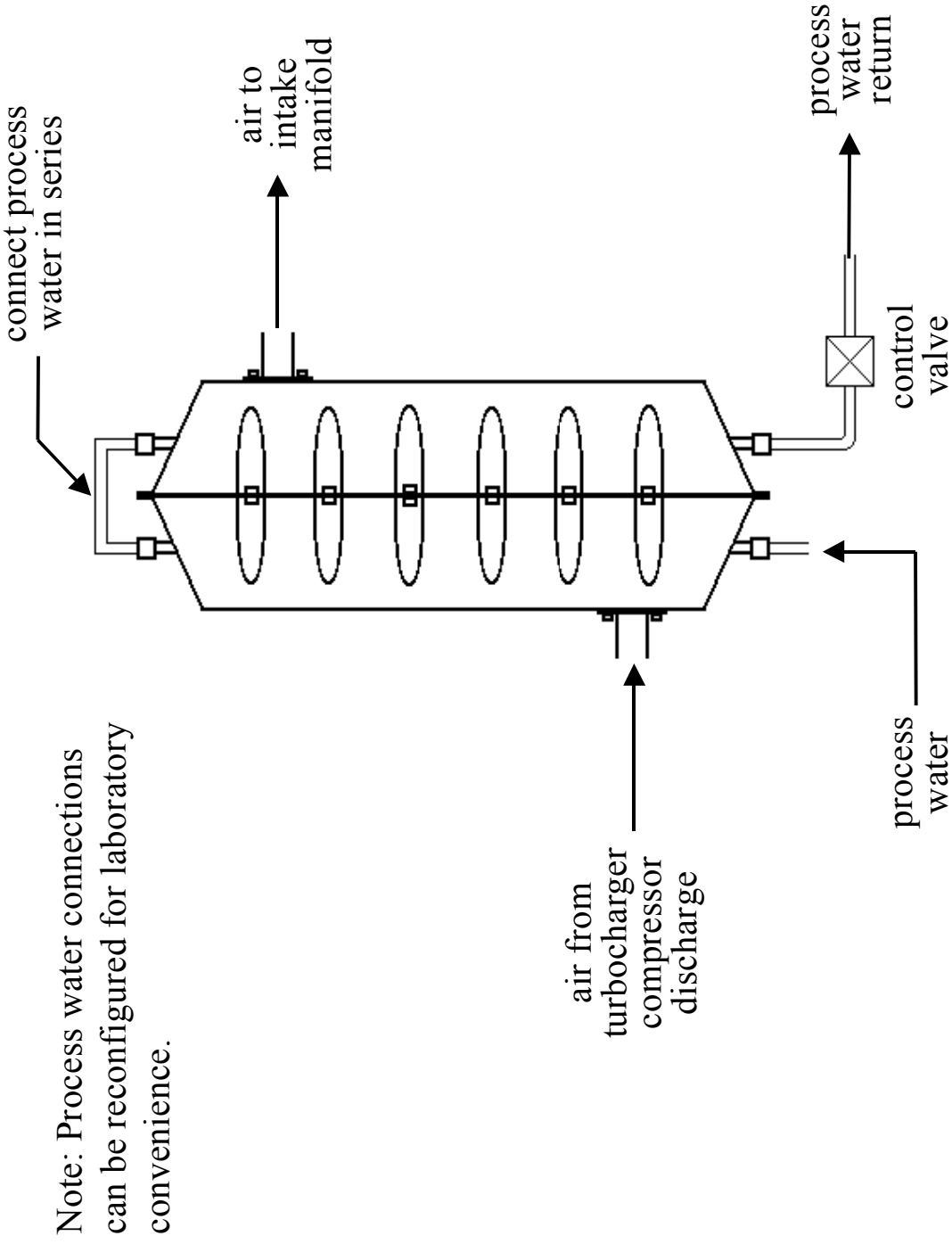


FIG. A4.9

A5. EXTERNAL OIL SYSTEM

A5.1 Figure Description:

A5.1.1 External Oil System (Fig. A5.1)

Pump Flowrate:
Pr = 4 - 8 L/min (1 - 2 GPM)
Ps = 1.5 * Pr
Hoses:
Supply - 12 mm (1/2 in.)
Return - 10 mm (3/8 in.)
Vent - 12mm (1/2 in.) minimum

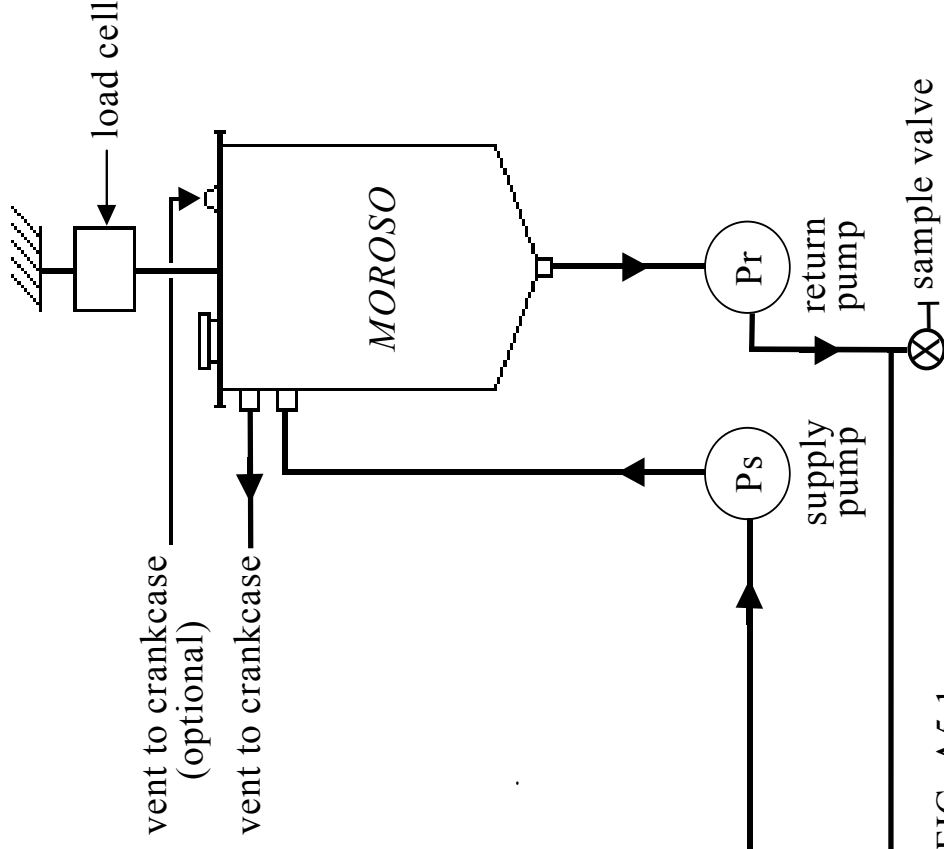


FIG. A5.1

A6. FUEL SPECIFICATION

**Table A6.1 Low Sulfur Reference Diesel Fuel
for Heavy Duty Engine Oil Tests**

Property	Test Method	Minimum	Maximum
Sulfur, % weight	D 2622	0.03	0.05
Gravity, °API	D 287	32	36
Hydrocarbon composition			
Aromatics, % volume	D 1319 (FIA)	28	35
Olefin	D 1319 (FIA)	Report	
Saturates	D 1319 (FIA)	Report	
Cetane Index	D 4737	42	48
Cetane Number	D 613	42	48
Copper Strip Corrosion	D 130		3
Flash Point, °C	D 92	54	
Cloud Point, °C	D 2500		-12
Pour Point, °C	D 97		-17
Carbon residue on 10% residium, % weight	D 524		0.35
Water and sediment, % volume	D 2709		0.05
Ash, % weight	D 482		0.01
Viscosity, cSt @ 40 °C	D 445	2.0	3.0
Distillation, °C	D86		
IBP		177	199
10%		210	232
50%		249	277
90%		299	327
EP		327	360

A7. CUMMINS SERVICE PUBLICATIONS

A7.1 General preparation techniques for Cummins M11 engines are detailed in the Cummins publication titled, Shop Manual - M11 Series Engines, Bulletin No. 3666075-00.

A7.2 Engine specifications, component specifications and torque values can be found in the Cummins publication titled, Specification Manual - M11 Series Engines, Bulletin No. 3666076-00.

A7.3 Troubleshooting and repair information can be found in the Cummins publication titled, Troubleshooting and Repair Manual - M11 Series Engines, Bulletin No. 3666074-00.

A7.4 Valve train overhead adjustments are shown in a video tape titled, N14/L10 Command Select Overhead Adjustments, Bulletin No. 3387746.

A7.5 Information concerning the reuse of overhead components can be found in the Cummins publication titled, Cummins Overhead Reuse Guidelines L-10 Series Engines, Bulletin No. 3810388-00.

A8. SPECIFIED UNITS AND FORMATS

A8.1 Specified Units:

A8.1.1 The parameters in this test method are specified in metric units except for pipe fittings, tubing and tubing fittings, and Compuccheck fittings. Pipe fittings, tubing and tubing fittings are available worldwide and are not interchangeable with metric-sized equivalents because of differences in thread dimensions, therefore, no metric conversion is stated. The Compuccheck fittings are diagnostic ports in the Cummins M11 engine block. The ports are standard straight thread and are not interchangeable with metric-sized equivalents.

A8.1.2 Test Report — Record operational parameters according to Table A8.1. Report test

results in the units and with the significant digits shown in Table A8.2. Round test results in compliance with Practice E29.

A8.1.3 Measurements and Conversions — With the exceptions noted in A8.1.1, all parameters have been specified in S.I. units. The intent of this test method is to measure all parameters directly in S.I. units. If parameters are measured in inch-pound units, then the laboratory shall be able to demonstrate to the TMC that the measurements are within the tolerance after conversion to S.I. units.

Note A8.1: Caution -- Significant error can occur due to rounding or tolerance stacking, or both, when converting from inch-pound units to S.I. units.

Table A8.1 Minimum Resolution of Recorded Measurements

Parameter	Record data to Nearest
Speed	1 r/min
Power	1 kW
Torque	1 N•m
Fuel Flow	0.1 kg/hr
Coolant In Temperature	0.1 °C
Coolant Out Temperature	0.1 °C
Fuel In Temperature	0.1 °C
Oil Gallery Temperature	0.1 °C
Intake Air Temperature	0.1 °C
Exhaust (Tailpipe) Temperature	1 °C
Intake Manifold Pressure	0.1 kPa
Crankcase Pressure	0.01 kPa

Exhaust Pressure 0.1 kPa

Table A8.2 Significant Digits for Test Results

Parameter	Round off to Nearest
Crosshead Mass Loss	0.1 mg
Sludge	0.1 merit
Filter Plugging	1 kPa

A8.2 Specification Format — Specifications are listed in three formats: 1) target 2) target and range, and 3) range with no target.

A8.2.1 Target – A target specification has no tolerance, therefore, the only acceptable value is the target. A representative specification format is xx.xx (target). For example, the oil pan oil charge is listed as 24.7 kg.

A8.2.1.1 A parameter with a target shall not be intentionally calibrated or controlled at a level other than the target.

A8.2.2 Target and Range – A target and a range specification implies the correct value is the target and the range is intended as a guide for maximum acceptable variation about the mean. A representative specification format is xx.xx ± x.xx (target ± range). For example, the engine speed is 1800 ± 5 r/min.

Note A8.2: The mean of a random sample should be equivalent to the target. Operation within the range does not imply that parameter will not bias the final test results.

A8.2.3 Range with No Target – A range with no target specification is used when 1) the

parameter is not critical and control within the range is sufficient or 2) the measurement technique is not precise, or both. A representative specification format is xx.xx - xx.xx (range_{low} – range_{high}). For example, the coolant system pressure is 99 – 107 kPa.

A9. REPORT FORMS

A9.1 Figure Description:

- A9.1.1 Test Report Cover (Fig. A9.1)
- A9.1.2 Test Summary – Non-Reference Oil Test - Form 1 (Fig. A9.2)
- A9.1.3 Test Summary – Reference Oil Test - Form 1A (Fig. A9.3)
- A9.1.4 Operational Summary – Form 2 (Fig. A9.4)
- A9.1.5 Crosshead Mass Loss Summary - Form 3 (Fig. A9.5)
- A9.1.6 Oil Filter Delta Pressure Plot - Form 4 (Fig. A9.6)
- A9.1.7 Sludge Rating Summary - Form 5 (Fig. A9.7)
- A9.1.8 Rod Bearing Mass Loss - Form 6 (Fig. A9.8)
- A9.1.9 Piston Rating Summary - Form 7 (Fig. A9.9)
- A9.1.10 Piston 1 Deposit Ratings - Form 8 (Fig. A9.10)
- A9.1.11 Piston 2 Deposit Ratings - Form 9 (Fig. A9.11)
- A9.1.12 Piston 3 Deposit Ratings - Form 10 (Fig. A9.12)
- A9.1.13 Piston 4 Deposit Ratings - Form 11 (Fig. A9.13)
- A9.1.14 Piston 5 Deposit Ratings - Form 12 (Fig. A9.14)
- A9.1.15 Piston 6 Deposit Ratings - Form 13 (Fig. A9.15)
- A9.1.16 Ring Weight Loss Summary - Form 14 (Fig. A9.16)
- A9.1.17 Oil Analysis Summary - Form 15 (Fig. A9.17)
- A9.1.18 Test Fuel Analysis - Form 16 (Fig. A9.18)
- A9.1.19 Unscheduled Downtime & Maintenance Summary – Form 17 (Fig. A9.19)
- A9.1.20 Characteristics of the Data Acquisition System – Form 18 (Fig. A9.20)

A10. SLUDGE RATING FORMS

A10.1 Figure Description:

A10.1.1 Rocker Arm Cover Sludge Rating Form (Fig. A10.1)

A10.1.2 Oil Pan Sludge Rating Form (Fig. A10.2)

A11. PISTON RATING LOCATIONS

Location / Deposit	Special Instructions
Grooves:	
Top Groove Fill	
Second Groove Fill	
Grooves No. 1, No. 3	Rate HC, MC, LC
Groove No. 2	Rate HC, LC
Lands:	
Top Land Heavy Carbon	
Top Land % Flaked Carbon	
Lands No. 1 – No. 4	Rate HC ,LC only
Other:	
Oil Cooling Gallery	Rate separately from grooves and lands
Undercrown	Rate separately from grooves and lands

A12. OIL ANALYSES

Sample Hour	Parameter				
	Metals ^A	TAN ^B	TBN ^C	Vis @ 100 °C ^D	Soot ^E
0	X	X	X	X	X
25	X			X	X
50	X	X	X	X	X
75	X			X	X
100	X	X	X	X	X
125	X	X	X	X	X
150	X	X	X	X	X
175	X	X	X	X	X
200	X	X	X	X	X

^A D 5185 (Copper, Iron, Lead)

^B D 664

^C D 4739 and D 2896

^D D 5967 Annex 3 or D 445

^E D 5967 Annex 4

A13. OIL FILTER PLUGGING

A13.1 Figure Description:

A13.1.1 Non-Adjusted ΔP (Fig. A13.1)

A13.1.2 Adjusted ΔP (Fig. A13.2)

Non-Adjusted Delta P

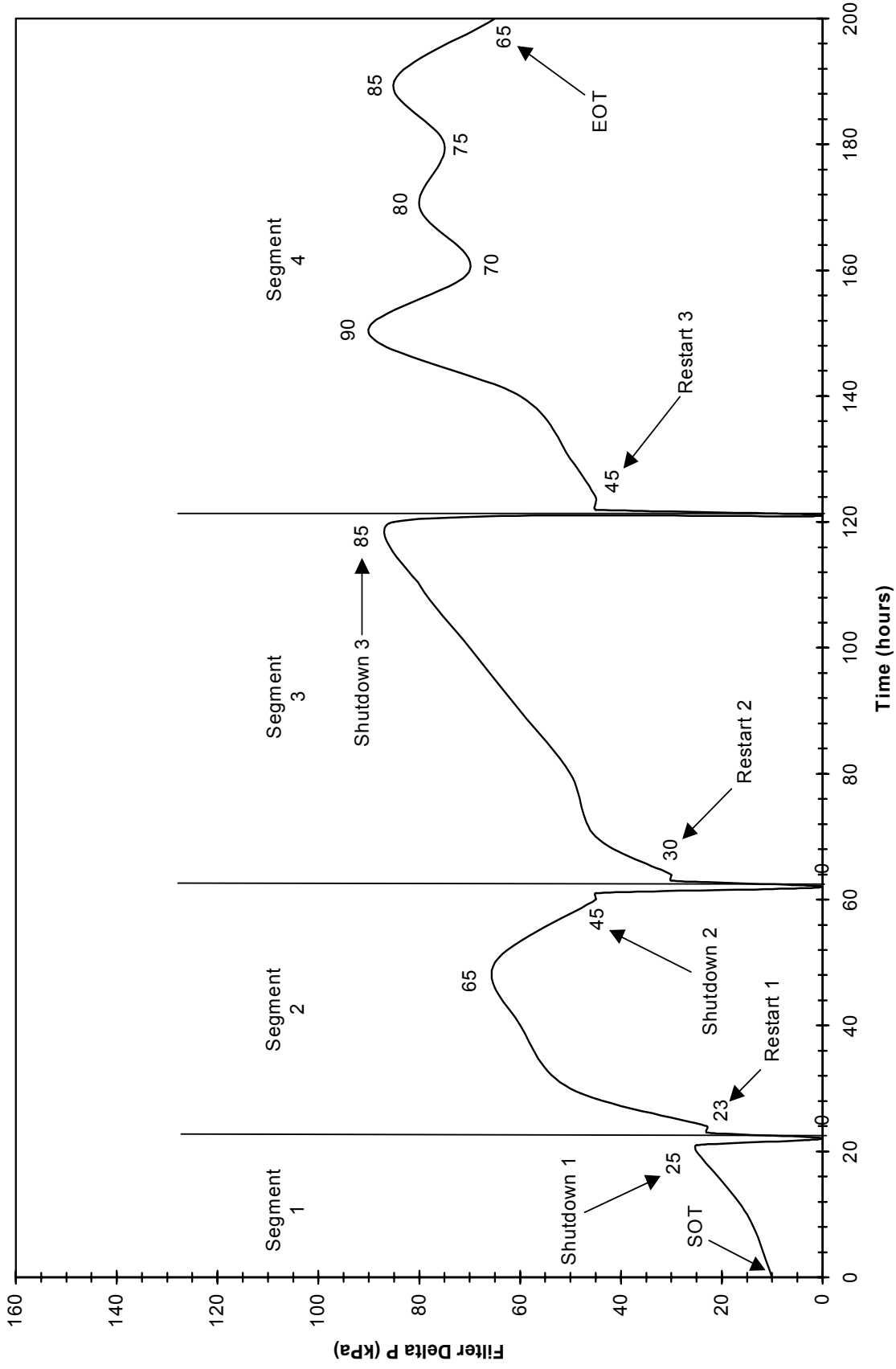


FIG. A13.1

**Adjusted Delta P
Oil Filter Plugging = 135 kPa**

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February 6, 2002*

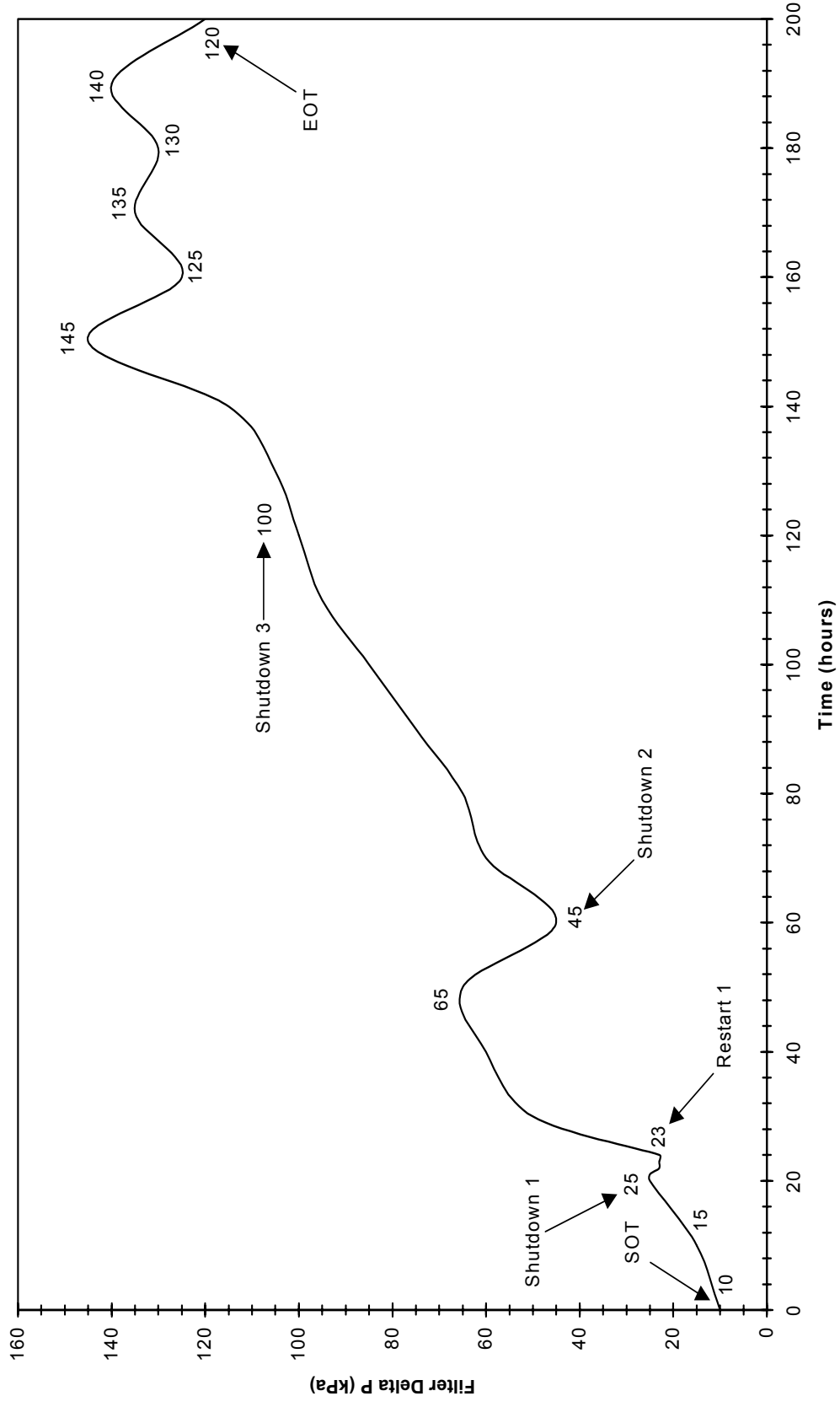


FIG. A13.2

A14. DETERMINATION OF OPERATIONAL VALIDITY

A14.1 Quality Index Calculation

A14.1.1 Calculate Quality Index (QI) for all control parameters according to the DACA II Report. Be sure to account for missing or bad quality data according to the DACA II Report as well.

A14.1.2 Use the U, L, Over Range, and Under Range values shown in Table A14.1 for the QI calculations.

A14.1.3 Round the calculated QI values to the nearest 0.001.

A14.1.4 Report the QI values on Fig. A9.4, Annex A9.

A14.2 Averages

A14.2.1 Calculate the average for control and non-control parameters and report the values on Fig. A9.4, Annex A9. Note that the averages are not directly used to determine operational validity but they may be helpful when an engineering review is required (refer to section A14.4).

A14.3 Determining Operational Validity

A14.3.1 QI threshold values for operational validity are shown in Table A14.1.

A14.3.1.1 A test with all control parameter QI values greater than or equal to the threshold value is operationally valid.

A14.3.1.2 A test with any control parameter QI value less than the threshold value requires an engineering review to determine operational validity.

A14.4 Engineering Review

A14.4.1 An engineering review is required when a control parameter QI value is below the threshold value. A typical engineering review involves investigation of the test data to determine the cause of the below threshold QI. Affected parameters may also be examined. This can be helpful in determining if a real control problem existed and the possible extent to which it may have impacted the test. For example, a test runs with a low QI for fuel flow. An examination of the fuel flow data may show that the fuel flow data contains several over range values. At this point, an examination of exhaust temperatures may help determine whether the instrumentation problem affected real fuel flow versus affecting only the data acquisition.

A14.4.2 For reference tests, the engineering review shall be conducted jointly with the TMC. For non-reference tests, optional input is available from the TMC for the engineering review.

A14.4.2 Determine operational validity based upon the engineering review and summarize the decision in the comment section on Fig. A9.19, Annex A9. It may be helpful to include any supporting documentation at the end of the test report. The final decision regarding operational validity rests with the laboratory.

TABLE A14.1
QUALITY INDEX CALCULATION VALUES

Control Parameter	Units	Quality Index Threshold	Quality Index U & L Values				Over & Under Range Values	
			U		L		Low	High
Speed ⁴	r/min	0.000	1802.5	1602.5	1797.5	1597.5	1489	1911
Fuel Flow ⁴	kg/h	0.000	53.5		52.5		31	75
Coolant Out Temp.	°C	0.000	89.0		87.0		44	132
Fuel In Temp.	°C	0.000	40.6		39.4		14	66
Oil Gallery Temp.	°C	0.000	115.7		114.3		84	146
Intake Manifold Temp.	°C	0.000	46.6		45.4		20	72
Exhaust Back Pressure	kPa	0.000	107.6		106.4		81	133

⁴U and L values for speed are split by test stage.

APPENDIXES

(Non Mandatory Information)

X1. Non-Mandatory Suppliers List:

X1.1 Available from a Cummins parts distributor.

X1.2 Available from the CPD listed below:

Test Engineering, Inc.

12758 Cimarron Path, Suite 102

San Antonio, TX 78249-3417

Phone: (210) 690-1958

Fax:(210) 690-1959

Table X1.2 Non-Kit Parts Available from the CPD

Description	Cummins P/N	Critical Part
Cylinder Head	3084650	Y
Injector	3087557	Y
Turbocharger	3803710	Y
Timing Sensor	3078151	Y
Cam Shaft	3084568	Y
Gear Housing	3895536	Y

X1.3 The modified oil pan and the oil heat exchanger adapter blocks can be obtained from:

Southwest Research Institute

P.O. Drawer 28510

San Antonio, TX 78228

Phone (210) 522-3567

Fax (210) 522-5913

X1.4 The Moroso oil tank (P/N 22660) can be obtained from:

Moroso Performance Products Inc.

80 Carter Dr.

P.O.Box 1470

Guilford, CT 06437

Phone (203) 453-6571

Fax (203) 453-6906

X2. Typical System Configurations:

X2.1 Intake Air System (Fig. X2.1)

X2.2 Fuel System (Fig. X2.2)

X2.3 Coolant System (Fig X2.3)

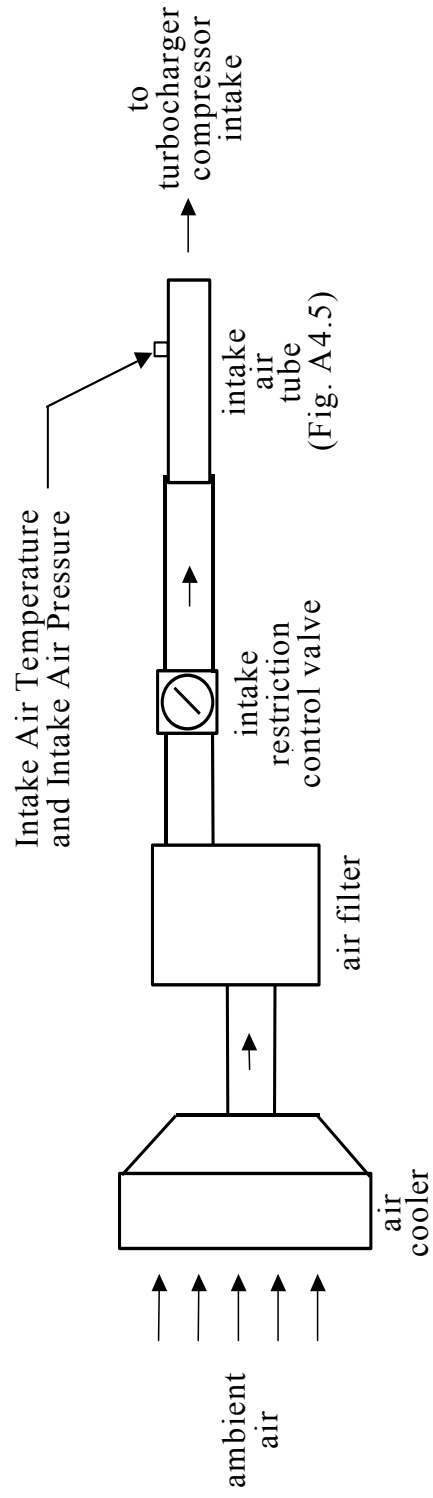
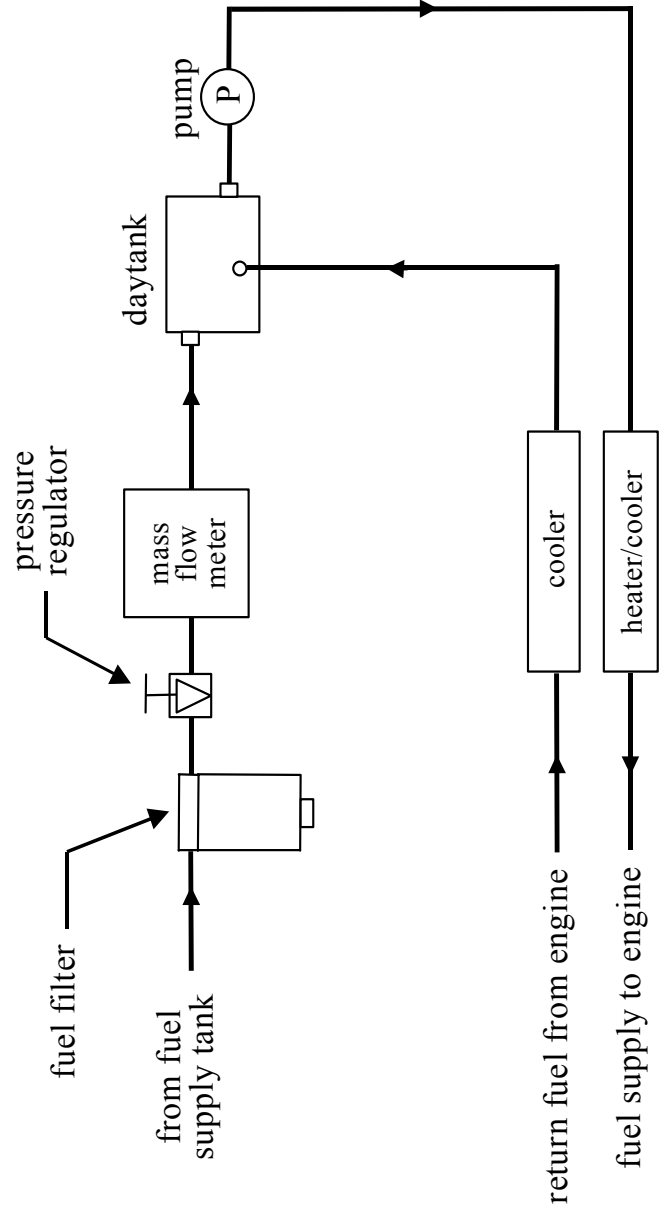


FIG. X2.1



Heating or cooling, or both, may be necessary to maintain fuel temperature.

FIG. X2.2

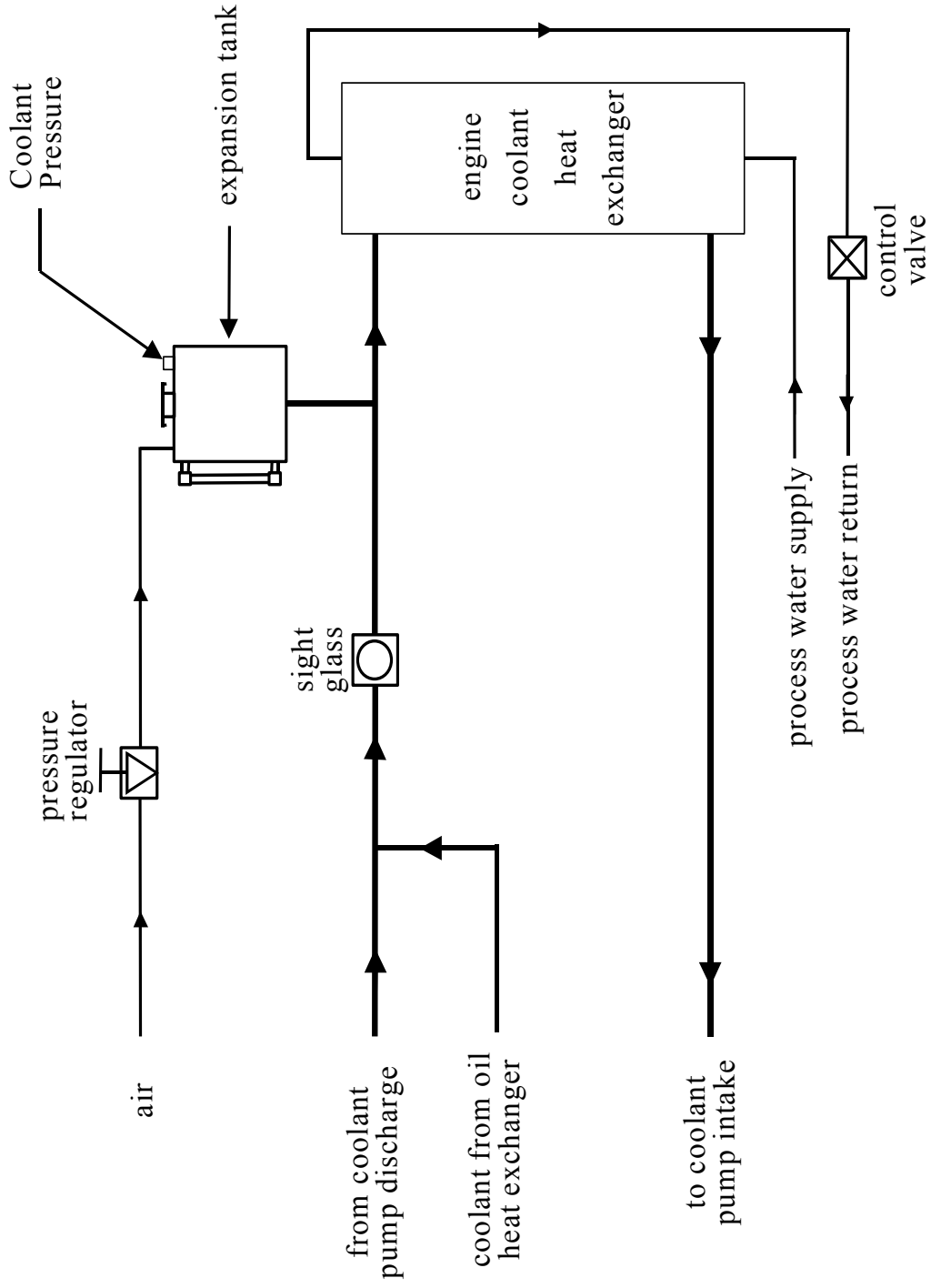


FIG. X2.3

X3. Data Dictionary

X3.1 Data Dictionary Repeating Field Specifications

X3.2 Data Dictionary

Cummins M11 Footnotes

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.0B on Automotive Lubricants. Current edition approved XXX. Published YYYY.

² American Society for Testing and Materials takes no position respecting the validity of any patent rights asserted in connection with any item mentioned in this standard. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any such patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, are entirely their own responsibility.

³ The ASTM Test Monitoring Center will update changes in this test method by means of Information Letters. Information letters may be obtained from the ASTM Test Monitoring Center, 6555 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15206-4489, Attention: Administrator.

⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 05.01

⁵ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 05.04

⁶ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 05.02

⁷ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 05.03

⁸ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 14.02

⁹ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 14.03

¹⁰ Available from the Coordinating Research Council, Inc., 219 Perimeter Parkway, Atlanta, Georgia 30346.

¹¹ Available from ASTM, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.

¹² Available from the ASTM Test Monitoring Center, 6555 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15206-4489, Attention: Administrator.

¹³ Available from a Cummins parts distributor

¹⁴ ASTM Test Monitoring Center, 6555 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15206-4489 Phone: (412) 365-1000, Fax: (412) 365-1047