

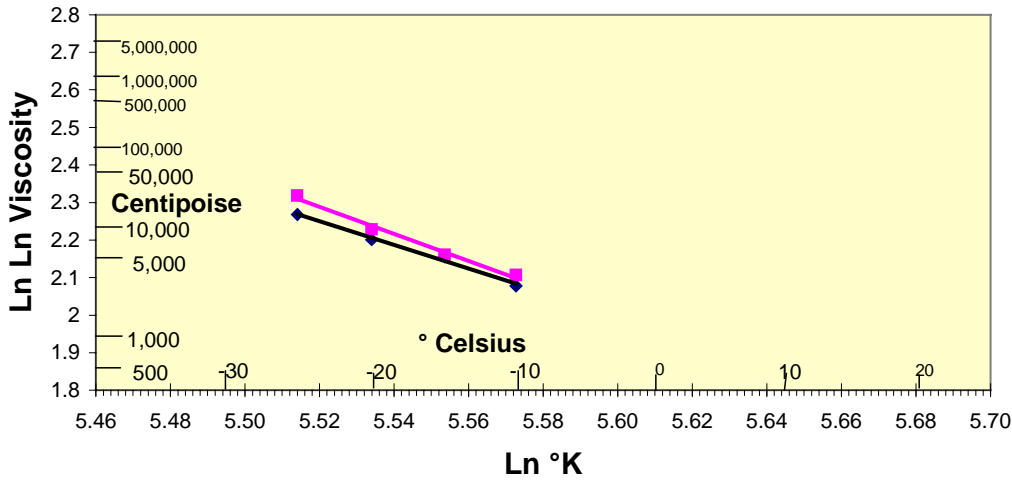


M11 Low Temperature Flow

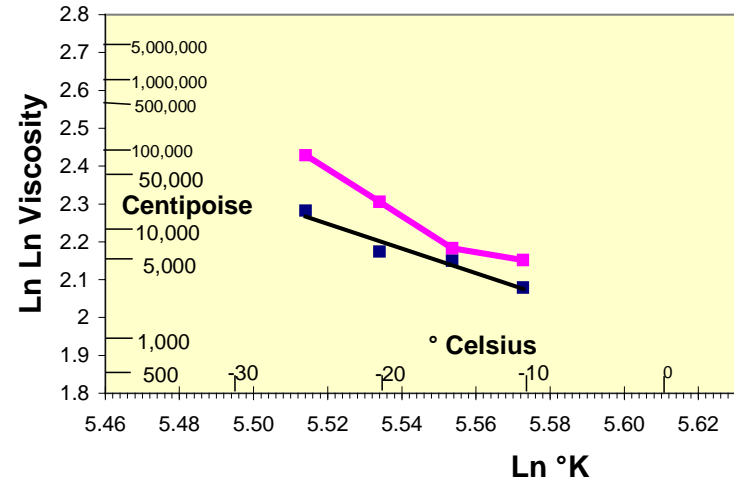
**Presentation to
HDEOCP
June 19, 2001
David M Stehouwer**

Oils Blended for Low Temp Pumping Study

**Soot-Handling Ability of Heavy-Duty Engine Oils
7995 Dispersant 15W40**

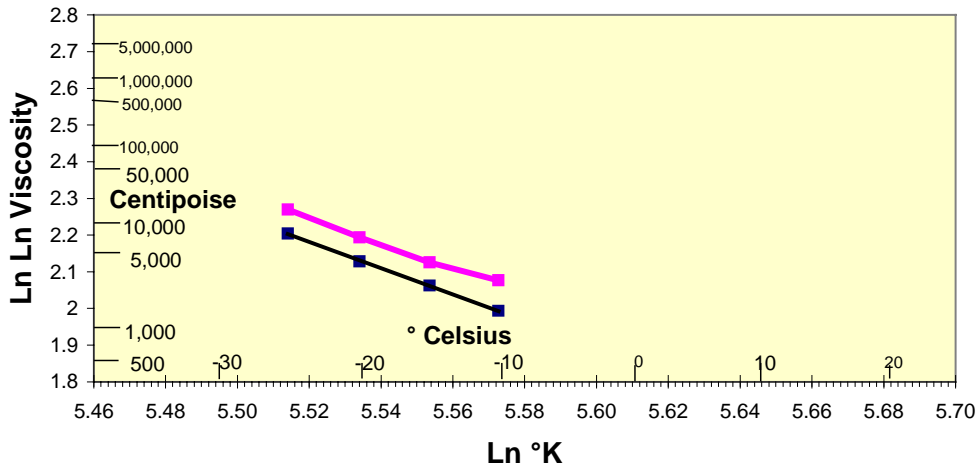


**Soot-Handling Ability of Heavy-Duty Engine Oil
7994 Non Dispersant 15W40**

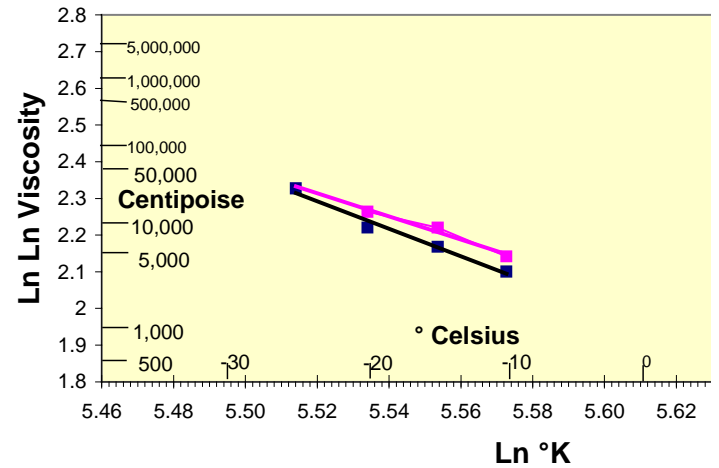


Oils Blended for Low Temp Pumping Study

**Soot-Handling Ability of Heavy-Duty Engine Oils
7993 Dispersant 10W40**



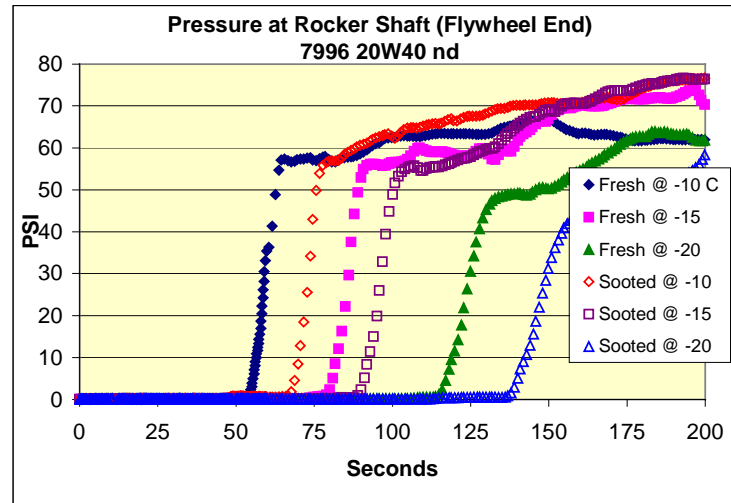
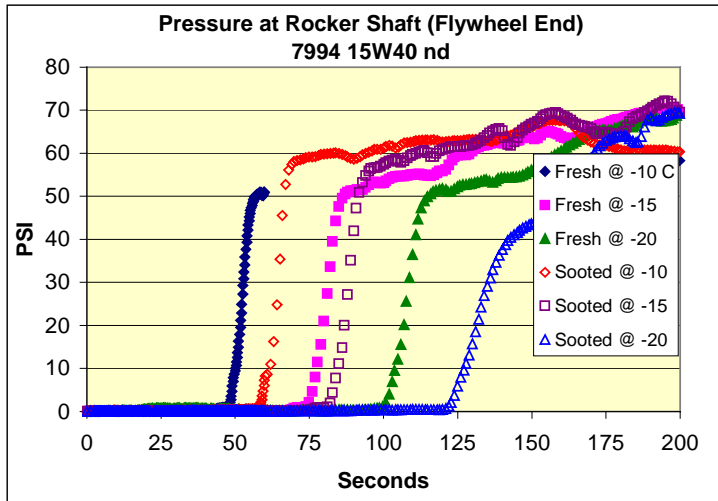
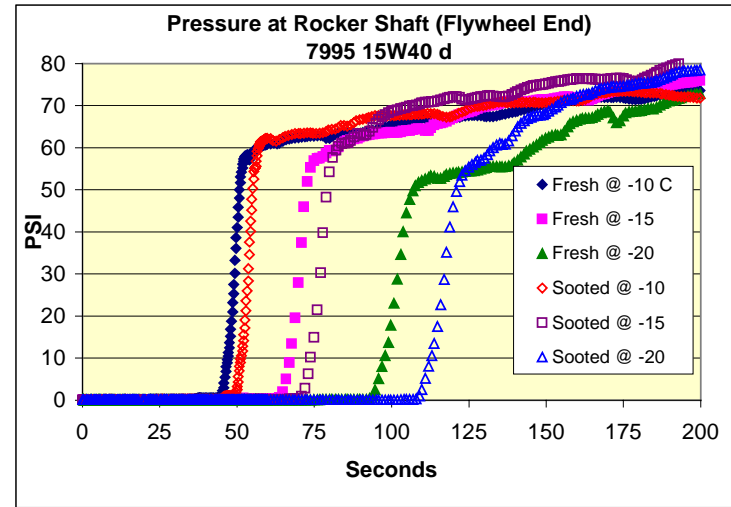
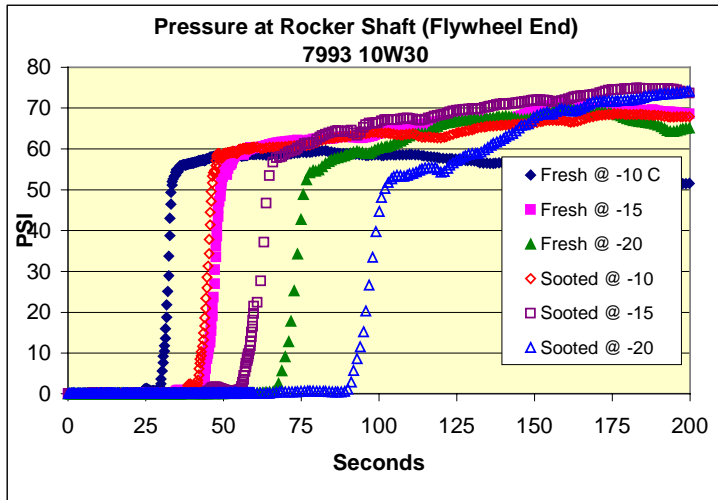
**Soot-Handling Ability of Heavy-Duty Engine
7996 Dispersant 20W40**



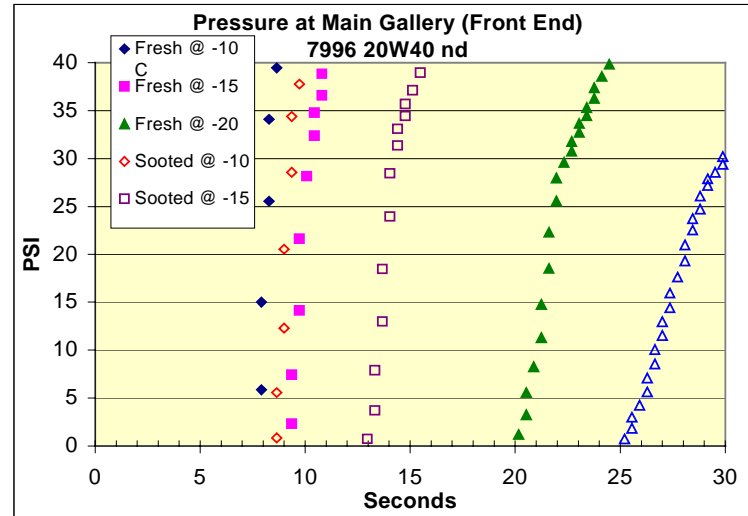
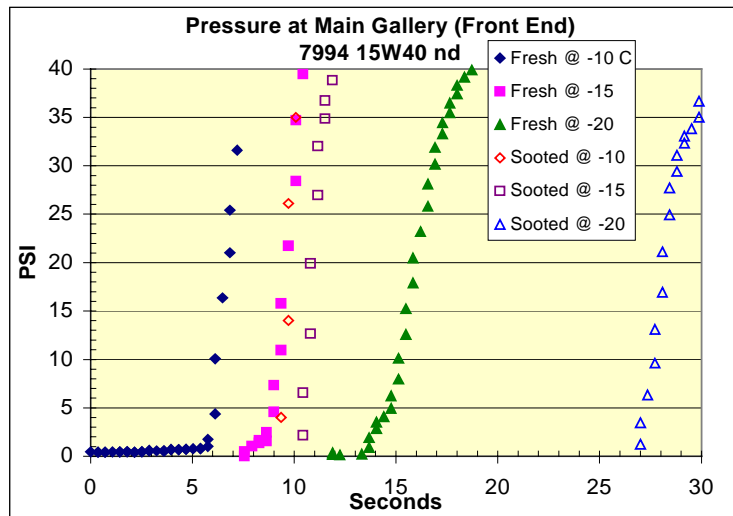
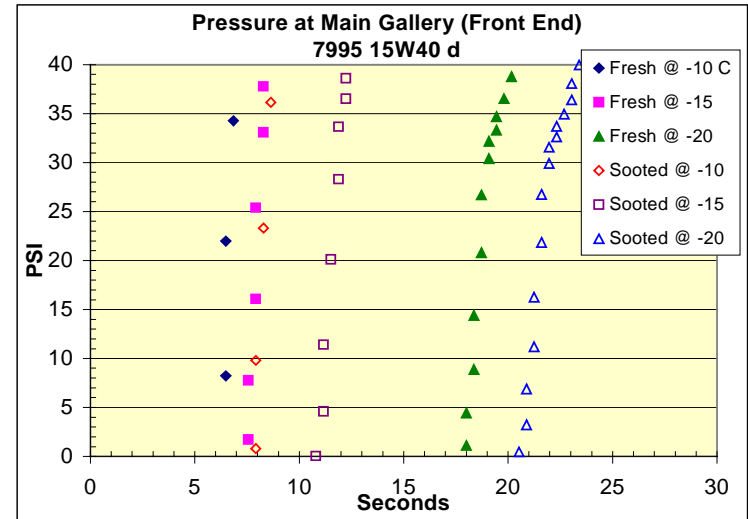
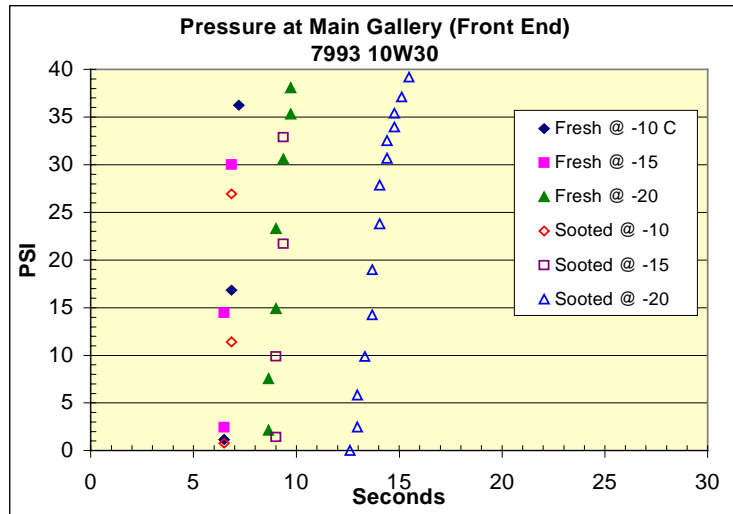
M-11 Low Temp Pumpability

- **Oils sooted to 6.1% to 6.5% soot in Mack T-8**
- **Fresh and sooted oils placed in Cummins M11**
 - ✓ **Motored to 80 C sump**
 - ✓ **Cooled to test temp and soaked overnight**
 - ✓ **Motor to 600 rpm**
 - ✓ **Measure time and pressure at several engine locations**
- **Test Temperatures**
 - ✓ **-10 C**
 - ✓ **-15 C**
 - ✓ **-20 C**

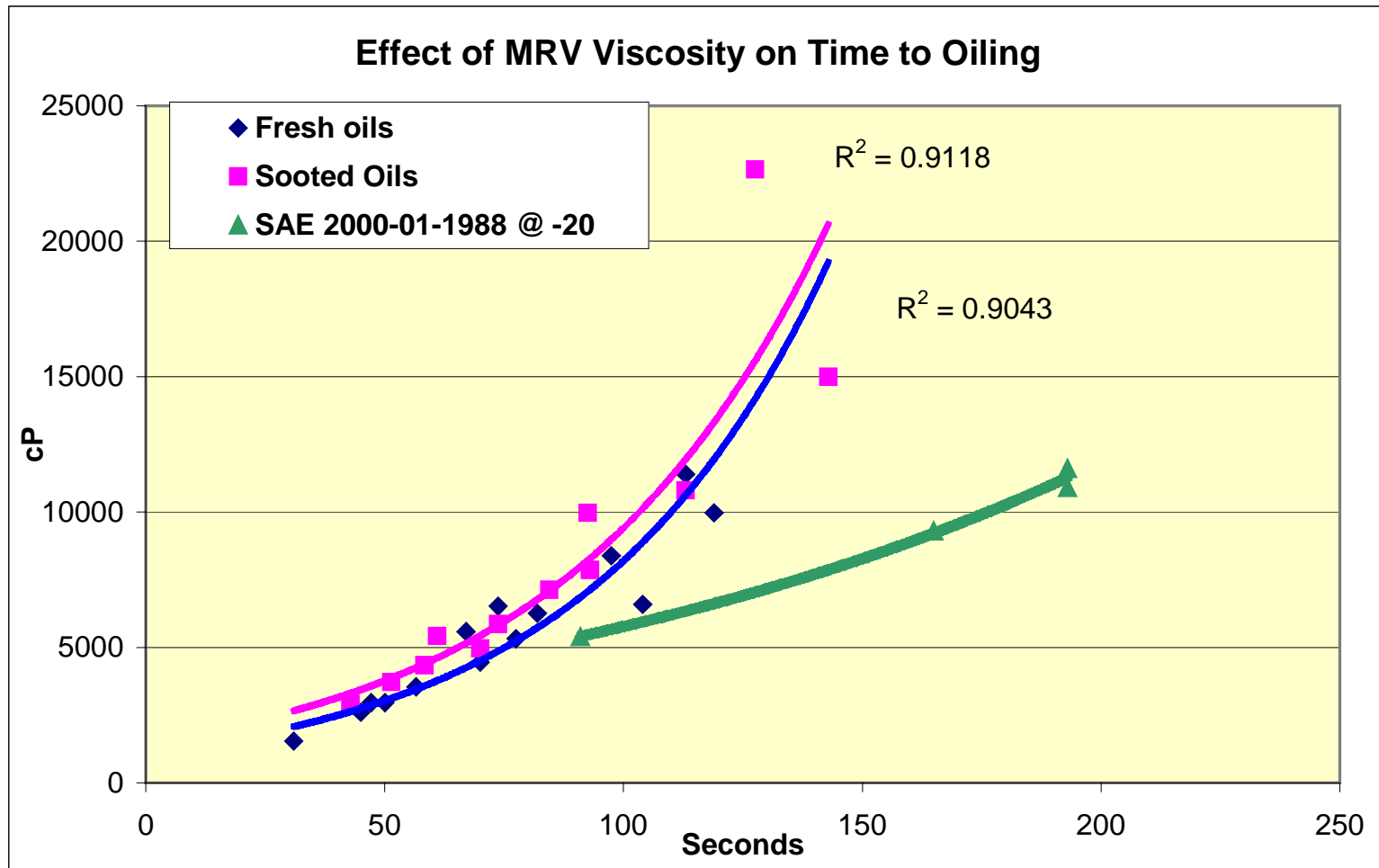
Flow to Rocker Shaft (Flywheel End)



Flow to Main Gallery (Front End)



Correlation of MRV to Engine Flow



Preliminary Conclusions

- It is possible for poorly dispersed soot to increase viscosity dramatically
- Well dispersed soot increases lube viscosity as soot increases
- For well dispersed soot in lubricants, and for fresh lubricants pumping time through the engine correlates with MRV viscosity.
- Based on very limited data, correlation seems best with modified MRV.