

**Conference Call Report
L42 Surveillance Panel
October 14, 2004, 2:00pm EDT**

The conference call started at 2:00pm

I. Attendees:

Cory Koglin	Afton
Don Bartlett	Lubrizol
Chris Schenkenberger	Lubrizol
Dale Smith	Parc
Hector De La Fuente	SWRI
Rob Slocum	Lubrizol
Sonny Osbourne	Driveshaft's unlimited (SWRI supplier)

II. Agenda

- A. Discuss drive shaft balancing specification, learn about balancing process from drive shaft balancing technician, and recommend specification.

III. Summary

- A. Sonny started the discussion by telling the group that they have 3 Axiline balancers. They were purchased in 1989, 2000, and 2001. He proceeded by saying that the shaft tube is checked to have less than .010 runout. All machined components that are added to the driveshaft (torque meter adapters) need to have less than .005 run out. These are dana-spicer specifications and are commonly used in driveshaft shops.

The entire shaft assembly is installed into the balancing machine and is started at 1600 RPM and balanced, it is then checked at 800RPM, and then checked at max RPM of 3300 RPM. Not all balancing shops will max at 3300 RPM, but they will all use a comparable max RPM.

Examples:

- Lubrizol shop=3500 RPM
- Afton shop=3300 RPM
- SWRI=3300 RPM
- Parc=3000 RPM?

Sonny made it a point to say that all balancers are dynamic balancers and once they are balanced at 1600RPM, they will be balanced at a wide range of RPM (typically 0-8000 RPM).

With all of the above information the Task Force felt that an exact RPM balance specification wasn't needed, but felt the specification should read:

Drive shafts are to be dynamically balanced. The balancing speed can be as high as 3500RPM.