



Standard Test Method for Determination of High Temperature Deposits by Thermo- Oxidation Engine Oil Simulation Test¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 6335; 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 reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the procedure to determine the amount of deposits formed by automotive engine oils utilizing the thermo-oxidation engine oil simulation test (TEOST²).³ An interlaboratory study⁴ has determined it to be applicable over the range from 10 to 65 mg total deposits.

NOTE 1—Operational experience with the test method has shown the test method to be applicable to engine oils having deposits over the range from 2 to 180 mg total deposits.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the 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.*

2. Terminology

2.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

2.1.1 *ceramic isolator*—the fitting that compresses the o-ring into the depositor rod casing and isolates the depositor rod casing from the voltage applied to the depositor rod.

2.1.2 *depositor rod*—the steel rod on which the deposits are collected. It is resistively heated through a temperature cycle during the test.

2.1.3 *depositor rod casing*—the sleeve that surrounds the depositor rod and allows the flow of specimen around the outside of the rod.

2.1.4 *drain tube*—the tube connecting the outlet of the depositor rod casing to the reaction chamber.

2.1.5 *end cap*—the fitting to tighten the ceramic isolators down onto the o-rings at the ends of the depositor rod casing.

2.1.6 *filter deposits*—the mass in mg of the deposits collected on the filter cartridge.

2.1.7 *pump*—the gear pump that controls the flow rate of sample through the depositor rod casing.

2.1.8 *pump inlet tube*—the tube connecting the reactor chamber to the pump.

2.1.9 *pump outlet tube*—the tube connecting the pump to the depositor rod casing.

2.1.10 *reactor chamber*—the reservoir that contains the bulk of the sample throughout the test. It has a drain valve for removing sample at the end of the test and an inlet valve for adding gases to the sample. The chamber contains a magnetic stir bar well in the bottom in which a stir bar is placed to mix the reactor contents.

2.1.11 *rod deposits*—the mass in mg of the deposits collected on the depositor rod.

2.1.12 *rod o-rings*—the o-rings that seal the outside of the rod and the depositor rod casing to prevent sample leaks.

2.1.13 *side nut*—the fitting creates a seal to prevent sample leaking from the front holes of the depositor rod casing.

2.1.14 *thermocouple lock collar*—a fitting that tightens on the thermocouple to ensure the thermocouple is at the correct depth when placed inside the rod.

2.1.15 *total deposits*—the rod deposits plus the filter deposits.

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 A sample of the engine oil at a temperature of 100°C that contains ferric naphenate and is in contact with nitrous oxide and moist air is pumped at a set flow rate past a tared depositor rod. The rod is resistively heated through twelve, 9.5 min temperature cycles that go from 200 to 480°C. When the twelve cycle program is complete, the depositor rod rinsed of oil residue and dried and the gross rod mass obtained. The sample is flushed from the system and filtered through a tared filter. The mass of deposits on the rod plus the mass of deposits on the filter is the total deposit mass.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The test method is designed to predict the high temperature deposit forming tendencies of an engine oil. This test method can be used to screen oil samples or as a quality assurance tool.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.09.0G on Oxidation Testing of Engine Oils.

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² TEOST is a trademark of the Tannas Co. (Reg. 2001396).

³ The Development of Thermo-Oxidation Engine Oil Simulation Test (TEOST), Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE No. 932837), 400 Commonwealth Dr., Warrendale, PA 15096-0001.

⁴ Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR: D02–1391.

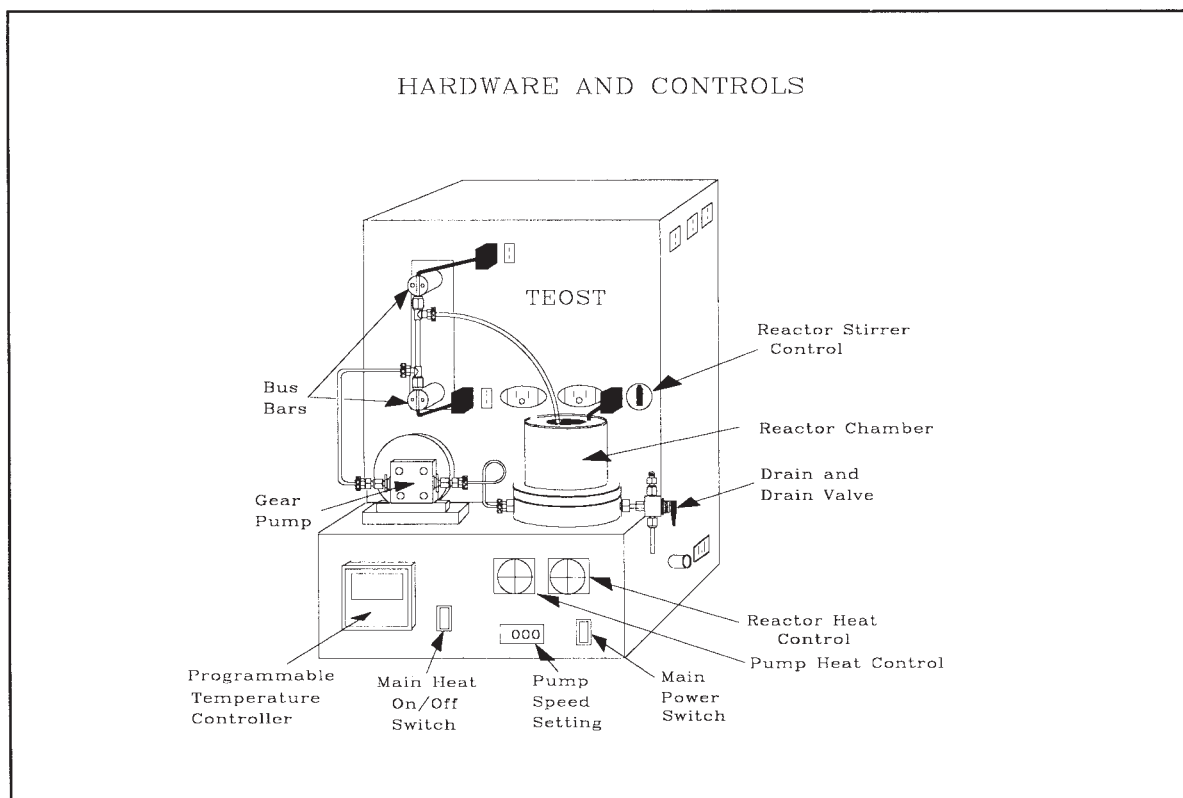


FIG. 1 Thermo-oxidation Engine Oil Simulation Test (TEOST)

5. Apparatus

5.1 Thermo-oxidation engine oil simulation test (TEOST) test instrument.⁵

5.2 *Balance*, capable of weighing to the nearest 0.1 mg.

5.3 *Vacuum Source*, hand held, floor model, or house vacuum.

5.4 Magnetic stirrer and stir bars.

5.5 Digital timer.

5.6 Petroleum and temperature resistant o-rings.

5.7 Ceramic isolators.

5.8 Polypropylene filters.⁶

5.9 Plastic filter holder.⁶

5.10 *Plastic Petri Dishes*, for filter storage.⁶

5.11 *Filtering Flask*—1000 mL.

5.12 *Graduated Filter Funnel*—500 mL with Luer lock fitting.

5.13 *Graduated Cylinder*—150 mL.

5.14 *Beakers*—One 25 mL. One 600 mL.

5.15 *Graduated Cylinder*—10 mL.

5.16 *Erlenmeyer Flask*—50 mL.

5.17 Adjustable hex wrench.

5.18 *Pipe Cleaners*—3 × 304.8 mm (12 in.).

5.19 *Steel Wool*—4/0 (ultra fine).

5.20 *Brass Brush*—0.22 caliber.

5.21 *Glass Syringe*—100 μ L.

5.22 Tannas one piece cartridge filters (optional)⁵.

5.23 *Flow Meters*, capable of measuring 0 to 10 mL of air per min.

6. Reagents and Materials

6.1 *Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)*—USP compressed gas cylinder, medical grade.

6.2 *Moist Air*—Hydrocarbon-free air regulated to 103.4 kPa (15 psig) before the flow meter and then bubbled through 30 mL of water in a 50 mL Erlenmeyer flask.

6.3 *Ferric Naphthenate*—Six percent iron content in mineral spirits.

6.4 *Hexane*—Industrial grade.

6.5 *Low Deposit Reference Oil*—CG-1 reference oil⁵ is a petroleum oil capable of generating total deposits in the 20 to 30 mg range. The acceptable deposit range of a specific lot is provided by the supplier of that lot.

6.6 *Intermediate Deposit Reference Oil*—CF-1 reference oil⁵ is a petroleum oil capable of generating total deposits in the 50 to 60 mg range. The acceptable deposit range of a specific lot is provided by the supplier of that lot.

6.7 *Pump Calibration Fluid*—TPC⁵.

7. Calibration

7.1 The TEOST instrument is calibrated by performing the procedure found in Section 8-16 for both a low and a high

⁵ The sole source of supply of the apparatus known to the committee at this time is Tannas Co., 4800 James Savage Rd., Midland, MI 48642. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee¹, which you may attend.

⁶ Items 5.8, 5.9, and 5.10 are not needed if 5.22, the optional Tannas one-piece cartridge filters, is used.

TABLE 1 Temperature Program

Program Mode	Value
Set point 0	200°C
Time 1	1.15 min
Set point 1	200°C
Time 2	1.00 min
Set point 2	480°C
Time 3	2.00 min
Set point 3	480°C
Time 4	4.00 min
Set point 4	200°C
Time 5	1.15 min
Set point 5	200°C
Time 6	0 min
Cycles	12.00

deposit reference oil. The results shall be within the repeatability limits established by the supplier of the reference oils.

7.2 The calibration should be performed a minimum of every three months, as recommended by the instrument manufacturer.

7.3 If the repeatability is not within the established limits, the instrument setup steps in Section 8 should be performed. Then the reference oil should be rerun.

8. Setup of the Test Instrument

8.1 *Pump Speed Calibration*—The pump speed should be calibrated using the instructions found in Annex A1. It is recommended that this calibration be done every three months.

8.2 *Thermocouple Depth*—The thermocouple depth setting (distance from tip to locking collar) should be determined using the procedure in Annex A2. The depth setting should be checked daily and should be redetermined whenever a new thermocouple is installed.

8.3 *Power Adjustments*—The procedure for making power adjustments is given in Annex A3. It is recommended that the power adjustments be made by a qualified instrument technician.

8.4 Verify that the temperature program shown in Table 1 is entered. When verifying the temperature program, always press RETURN when *assured soak* is displayed.

9. Assembly of Apparatus

9.1 Assemble the TEOST system by placing the reaction chamber in the bolt seats on the TEOST platform with the drain and gas inlet tubing facing the right side of the instrument.

9.2 Connect the pump inlet tube to the outlet connection of the reaction chamber and the inlet connection of the pump. Finger tighten the connections.

9.3 Connect the pump outlet tube to the outlet connection of the pump, and place a 10 mL graduated cylinder directly under the open end of the pump outlet tube.

9.4 Place the lid containing the thermocouple on the reaction chamber, making sure that the thermocouple is touching the bottom of the reaction chamber.

9.5 Wrap the heating jacket around the reaction chamber and secure it with the provided straps. Connect the heating jacket and the thermocouple to the labeled connections on the back wall of the instrument. The connectors shall be inserted

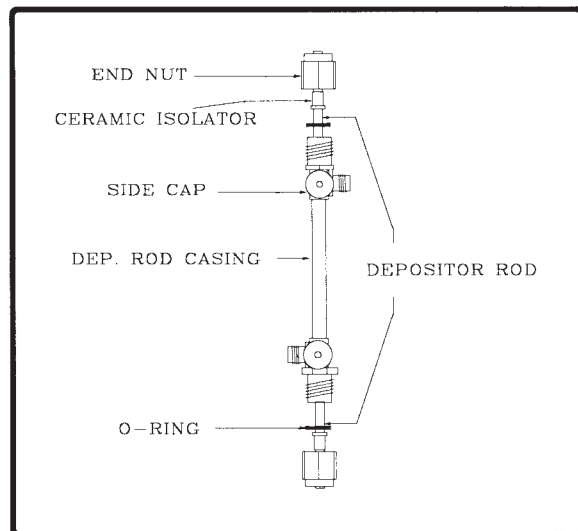


FIG. 2 Diagram of Depositor Rod Assembly

and twisted to obtain a proper connection. Use the reactor temperature controller to set the temperature of the reaction chamber to 100°C.

9.6 Connect the gas tubing to the reaction chamber, and set the flow meters for the moist air and N₂O to 3.5 mL/min. These are allowed to flow to purge out the lines before the test begins.

NOTE 2—Be sure the valve on the reaction chamber is pointing up to allow the gases to enter into the chamber.

10. Sample Preparation

10.1 After thoroughly mixing the test sample, use a graduated cylinder to measure 116 mL of the fluid and pour it into a 600-mL beaker. Use a syringe to add 193 µL of the 6 % ferric naphthenate solution to the 116 mL of test fluid. The resulting concentration of iron in the test fluid will be about 100 wt ppm.

10.2 Use a magnetic bar and stirrer to mix the oil and ferric naphthenate for at least 5 min but not more than 15 min. Make certain that a vortex is not created.

10.3 After the stirring is completed, inspect the oil solution by holding it up to a light to make sure it is homogenous. If not, stir for 5 min more.

11. Procedure

11.1 When the reaction chamber is 100 ± 5°C, pour the test sample into the reaction chamber. Using the speed dial on the right side of the instrument, set the stir bar speed to 50. The sample temperature should reach 100°C in approximately 15 min.

11.2 Set the pump speed to 999, using the dial on the front panel of the instrument. Allow the pump to flush out 10 mL of fluid into the 10 mL graduated cylinder placed at the open end of the pump outlet tube. When flushing is complete, set the pump dial to 000 to stop the pump. Discard the 10 mL of oil.

11.3 Use hexane to rinse off an unused rod, both on the outside and down the center. Clean each of the three sections of the rod with 4/0 steel wool by stroking (up and down action) each section 20 times while turning the rod. Rinse the rod with acetone inside and out. Using a pipe cleaner soaked in acetone,

clean the interior of the rod. Repeat the interior cleaning with a clean pipe cleaner through the rod in the opposite direction. Dry the rod with a vacuum while holding the rod between the thumb and index finger. Handle the rod as little as possible to avoid adding mass from oils on the skin and be sure not to set the rod down until after a mass is taken. Take extra care not to touch the center area of the rod where the deposits are formed. Weight the rod to 0.1 mg and record as the initial mass.

11.4 Slide the pre-weighed rod into the clean depositor rod casing with an even amount of the rod protruding from either end. Slide a new petroleum and temperature resistant o-ring over each end of the rod, and slide them up to the depositor rod casing. Place the ceramic isolators over each end of the rod with the thin portion pointing toward the end of the rod. Place the nuts on the end, and start to secure them, but do not tighten. Align the rod in the depositor rod casing until the shoulder between the deposit area and the bus bar connection areas of the rod can be seen through the inlet or outlet connections of the depositor rod casing. When this is achieved, the securing nuts may be tightened with a wrench.

11.5 Place the depositor rod casing/test rod assembly vertically in the bus bars, and slide the overtemp thermocouple in the bottom of the rod at the same time. Slide this in as far as it will go without bending it (be sure the rod has not shifted within the depositor rod casing). Make certain that the larger connection on the depositor rod casing is at the top. Connect the top end by placing the rod into the indentation of the bus bar and swinging the cap over the rod. Insert the hex screw to begin the securing process. The top of the rod should be approximately 2 mm above the top of the circular bus bar cap. Tighten all four hex screws. The gap in the bus bar should be the same on both sides of the depositor rod for the top and bottom bus bars. A solid contact between the rod and the bus bars is all that is required.

NOTE 3—Do not overtighten.

11.6 The open end of the pump outlet tube can now be connected to the input connection of the depositor rod casing. The drain tube may now also be connected to the outlet connection of the depositor rod casing and finger tightened. Use a wrench to tighten the end caps on the two open fronts of the depositor rod casing. The unit assembly should now be complete.

11.7 Set the pump dial to 999 once again to complete the fluid flow through the entire system. When the system is completely filled with test fluid and the oil is flowing out of the drain tube back into the reactor, set the pump dial to the setting determined from the pump speed calibration to give a flow rate of 0.49 mL/min (0.40 g/min flow rate with TPC pump calibration fluid).

11.8 Place the depositor rod thermocouple down the center of the test rod. A caliper may be used to ensure proper depth of the thermocouple as determined by the thermocouple depth calibration. Be careful to prevent bends in the thermocouple, which may slightly change its depth within the rod.

11.9 Turn on the main heat switch on the front panel of the instrument to start the test, and press the START/STOP button on the controller.

12. Test Completion

12.1 The instrument will indicate that the test is finished when *MAN* (for manual) flashes on the control display. Test time is 1 h, 54 min. When the test is complete, turn off the main heat switch, set the pump dial to 000, turn off the reaction chamber heater control, and remove the reaction chamber heating jacket. (**Warning**—The reactor and the reactor heating jacket are hot.)

12.2 Place a 25 mL beaker beneath the connection between the depositor rod casing inlet and pump outlet, and remove the pump outlet connection, making sure to catch any oil that drips out.

12.3 Carefully remove the depositor rod casing drain tube and rinse it with hexane into a 600 mL beaker.

12.4 Loosen the hex screws on the bus bars. One hex screw will need to be removed on the top bus bar and the others loosened to get the depositor rod casing out of the bus bars.

12.5 Place the depositor rod casing in the 600-mL beaker. Remove residual oil and loose deposits by squirting hexane into the casing containing the rod.

12.6 Remove the securing nuts, ceramic isolators and o-rings from the assembly. This should be done gently so that the deposits on the rod are not disturbed.

12.7 Carefully remove the depositor rod from the casing by pulling it straight out so that the deposits remain intact on the rod. Return the depositor rod casing to the 600 mL beaker.

12.8 Hold the end of the rod with the thumb and index finger, and rinse the inside and outside of the rod with hexane into the beaker. Rinse the rod well, especially the deposit area. Oil will sometimes become trapped in the crevices of the deposits, which adds unwanted mass to the rod.

12.9 After rinsing the rod, use a vacuum source to completely dry the inside of the rod.

NOTE 4—Do not use a dry air source to dry the rod.

12.10 Carry the rod between the thumb and index finger to the balance and weigh to the nearest 0.1 mg. Do not set the rod down before weighing. Leave the rod on the balance for a minute to make sure that all of the solvent has been removed. A loss in mass indicated that further drying is needed before a final mass can be recorded. When a constant mass is obtained, record the value and place the rod back into the plastic tube.

12.11 Place the 600-mL beaker under the drain pipe of the reaction chamber, and turn the valve to allow the oil in the reaction chamber to drain. Thoroughly rinse the depositor rod casing with hexane, and remove it from the beaker.

12.12 Disconnect the pump inlet tube from the pump but leave is connected to the reaction chamber. Allow the reaction chamber to cool, then rinse it thoroughly with hexane and drain into the beaker. (**Warning**—Do not use hexane when the chamber is hot. Fumes are flammable.)

12.13 With the 25-mL beaker from 12.2 beneath the pump outlet tube, set the pump speed to 999 and empty the oil from the tube and pump into the beaker. When the oil is completely exhausted, set the pump to 000. Remove the pump inlet tube from the reaction chamber and flush it with hexane into the 600-mL beaker.

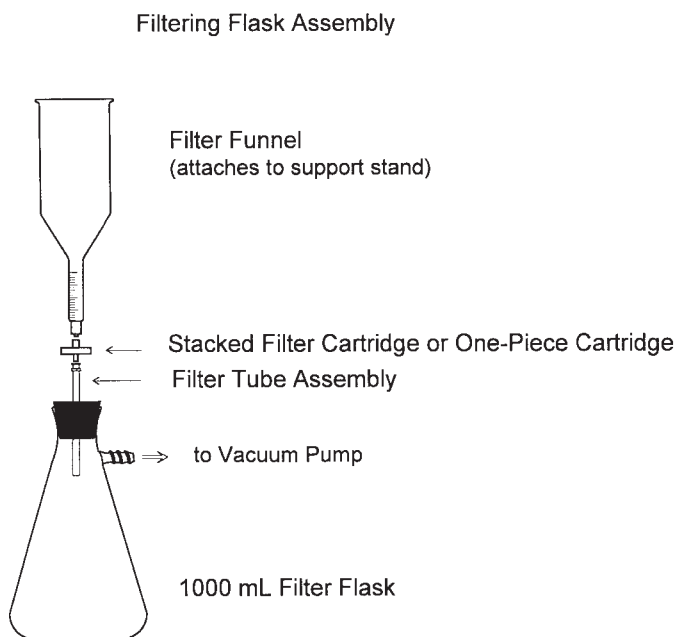


FIG. 3 Diagram of Vacuum Filtration System

12.14 Add the oil in the 25-mL beaker to the contents of the 600-mL beaker, rinsing the 25-mL beaker with hexane.

12.15 Rinse the reaction chamber with hexane from where the pump inlet tube was connected and drain it into the 600-mL beaker.

13. Fluid Filtering

13.1 To assemble the filter cartridge, stack five polypropylene disks in the plastic filter holder, screw the top and bottom parts together, and tighten to seal. The use of five disks compensates for the gaps and passages that may occur in the filters.

NOTE 5—Optional one-piece filter cartridges⁵ may be used. If so, start at 13.2.

13.2 Record the tare mass of the filter cartridge as the preclean filter mass. Attach the top of the filter cartridge to the Luer lock connection of the filter funnel and the bottom to the filter flask. Connect the vacuum source to the side arm of the filter flask. The vacuum should be off. See Fig. 3.

13.3 Pour 5 mL of hexane through the system ten times (a total of 50 mL) to remove any solubles from the filters. It may be necessary to apply vacuum briefly to break the vapor lock. Turn the vacuum on and allow the filters to dry for 15 min.

13.4 Weigh the filter cartridge. Repeat drying and weighing the filter cartridge until constant mass is reached. Record this mass as the postclean filter mass.

13.5 When the postclean filter weight is established, connect the filter cartridge to the filter system again, and slowly pour the contents of the 600-mL beaker through the filter with the vacuum on. Rinse down the sides of the funnel with about 10 mL of hexane, and then add 100 mL of hexane through the filters in 10-mL aliquots. This should be done with the vacuum off to allow the hexane to percolate through the filters and

ensure a thorough rinse. Once again, turn the vacuum on briefly to remove vapor lock and to keep the hexane flowing through the filters.

13.6 When filtering is complete, allow the filter cartridge to air dry for 15 min.

13.7 Remove the filter cartridge from the filter assembly and weigh. Return the cartridge to the filter assembly and dry for 5 min more and reweigh. Repeat until the mass of the cartridge is constant. Record this mass as the final filter mass.

14. Cleaning

14.1 The TEOST apparatus components need to be cleaned of the oil residue remaining from the test before another test is run. This can be done by rinsing the components with hexane. If the components are to be used right away, then an air source or vacuum can be used to facilitate the drying. The reaction chamber, the pump inlet tube, the pump outlet tube, and the depositor rod casing drain tube shall all be cleaned prior to use.

14.2 In addition to rinsing with hexane, the inner walls of the depositor rod casing shall be scrubbed to remove any deposit residues. Use a .22 caliber brass brush to scrub the inside of the casing, and then wash it again with hexane.

NOTE 6—The brush will need to be replaced occasionally due to the wearing of the brass bristles.

14.3 The pump inlet and outlet tubes both have finger nuts on each end. The fittings are sealed with petroleum and temperature resistant o-rings. New o-rings should be used for every other run to ensure the seal. The depositor rod o-rings should be replaced every run.

15. Calculation

15.1 *Rod Deposits*—The rod deposits are obtained by subtracting the initial rod mass from the final rod mass and recording to 0.1 mg.

$$\text{Rod deposits} = \text{Final rod mass} - \text{Initial rod mass} \quad (1)$$

15.2 *Filter Deposits*—The filter deposits are obtained by subtracting the postclean filter mass from the final filter mass and recording to 0.1 mg.

$$\text{Filter deposits} = \text{Final filter mass} - \text{Postclean filter mass} \quad (2)$$

15.3 *Total Deposits*—The sum of rod and filter deposits equal the total deposits.

$$\text{Total deposits} = \text{Rod deposits} + \text{Filter deposits} \quad (3)$$

16. Report

16.1 Report the filter deposit mass, the rod deposit mass, and the total deposit mass, all to the nearest 0.1 mg.

17. Precision

17.1 Interlaboratory study test results are shown in Table 2.

17.2 The precision of this test method as determined by the statistical examination of the interlaboratory study test results is as follows:

17.2.1 *Repeatability*—The difference between successive test results obtained by the same operator with the same apparatus under constant operating conditions on identical test material would, in the long run, in the normal and correct

TABLE 2 Interlaboratory Test Results

Oil Sample	Average Total Deposit (mg)	Repeatability (mg)	Reproducibility (mg)
AROP 124	51.79	9.90	13.40
AROP 125	26.72	8.46	9.68
AROP 126	10.75	7.14	11.01
AROP 127	64.63	10.66	23.30
AROP 128	48.13	12.03	20.36
AROP 130	40.23	12.04	13.13

operation of the test method, exceed the following values in only one case in twenty:

Repeatability = $3.058 (X^{0.33})$, where X is the mean of the two values

17.2.2 *Reproducibility*—The difference between two single and independent results, obtained by different operators working in different laboratories on identical test materials, would, in the long run, in the normal and correct operation of the test method, exceed the following values in only one case in twenty:

Reproducibility = $4.774 (X^{0.33})$, where X is the mean of two values

18. Keywords

18.1 deposits; engine oil; oxidation; pyrolysis; TEOST; thermal decomposition; thermal oxidation

ANNEXES

(Mandatory Information)

A1. PUMP SPEED CALIBRATION

A1.1 The pump is designed to control the desired flow. The flow rate is 0.49 mL/min or 0.40 g/min using the TPC reference oil. This pump speed calibration is designed to accurately establish the flow rate of the TEOST by using weight measurements (accurate to ± 0.0001 g) in place of volumetric measurements (accurate to ± 0.1 mL). Recommended calibration time is every three months.

A1.2 Procedure:

A1.2.1 Clean and set up the TEOST system from the reactor chamber complete to the pump outlet tube. Position the end of the pump outlet tube over a 50-mL beaker.

A1.2.2 Pour 100 mL of TPC oil into the reactor chamber, and heat the chamber to 100°C. The reactor chamber shall be at 100°C before continuing the calibration.

A1.2.3 Weigh a clean, dry 25-mL beaker to 0.0001 g.

A1.2.4 Set the pump to 999 using the pump control.

A1.2.5 Flush 10 mL of fluid through the pump into the 50-ml beaker.

A1.2.6 Set the pump to 900, wait for about 10 s, replace the 50-mL beaker with the 25-mL weighed beaker and begin timing with a stopwatch as the first drop of fluid reaches the bottom of the beaker.

A1.2.7 Continue timing until approximately ten drops have been collected. The exact number of drops is not critical since the sample is weighed; however, catching the drop as it reaches the bottom of the beaker gives proper timing.

A1.2.8 After the last drop reaches the bottom of the beaker, stop the timer, replace the 25-mL beaker with the 50-mL beaker, reweigh the 25-mL beaker and record the mass.

A1.2.9 Set the pump to 100 using the pump control.

A1.2.10 Again replace the 50-mL beaker with the 25-mL beaker, and begin timing with the stopwatch when the first drop of fluid has reached the bottom of the beaker.

A1.2.11 Continue timing until ten drops have been collected. Stop and record the time when the tenth drop has reached the bottom of the beaker.

A1.2.12 After ten drops have been collected, replace the 25-mL beaker with the 50-mL beaker, reweigh the 25-mL beaker, and record the mass.

A1.2.13 Repeat A1.2.9-A1.2.12 for each of the following setting: 800, 200, 700, 300, 600, 400, 500, in that order.

A1.2.14 Calculate the oil mass of the ten drops for the 900 speed by subtracting the empty 25-mL beaker mass from the 25-mL beaker with the ten drops of fluid. Record this as the oil mass.

A1.2.15 Calculate the oil mass of the ten drops for the 100 speed by subtracting the 900 speed beaker mass from the 100 speed beaker mass.

A1.2.16 Repeat A1.2.15 for all of the speeds.

A1.2.17 Calculate the mass per minute for ten drops of fluid at the different pump speeds by dividing the mass of ten drops of oil by the time (in minutes) to deliver the ten drops. Example:

$$\text{weight of ten drops (g) / time for ten drops (min) = flow rate (g/min)} \quad (\text{A1.1})$$

A1.2.18 Make an XY plot of pump setting (y-axis) versus flow rate (x-axis). Using linear regression, determine the correlation, slope, and intercept. The correlation shall be at least 0.999 and the intercept shall be 0 ± 50 , or the calibration shall be performed again.

A1.2.19 Use the following equation to determine the pump setting:

$$Y = mX + b \quad (\text{A1.2})$$

where:

Y = pump setting,

m = slope,

X = 0.40 g/min, and

b = intercept.

A1.2.20 Use this setting for calibrations and sample runs.

A2. THERMOCOUPLE DEPTH DETERMINATION

A2.1 The depth of the thermocouple is critical in obtaining correct results for the test. The thermocouple relays the temperature information to the temperature controller. If the thermocouple is too shallow or too deep, the hottest portion of the depositor rod will be hotter than the set temperature and could result in higher deposit levels.

A2.2 Procedure:

A2.2.1 Clean and set-up a complete TEOST system and place 100 mL of TPC oil into the reactor chamber.

A2.2.2 Pump the fluid through the rod casing at 0.49 mL/min continuously throughout the measurement.

A2.2.3 Set the temperature controller to the manual mode, press start, and set the output for 50 % (the manual light should be illuminated solidly).

A2.2.4 Tighten the lock collar on the thermocouple 25 mm from the bottom, and measure with a caliper.

A2.2.5 Place the thermocouple into the top of the rod until the lock collar rests tightly on top of the depositor rod.

A2.2.6 Allow the temperature to stabilize and record. (A chart recorder is helpful, but is not required).

A2.2.7 Repeat the temperature measurement while moving the lock collar up the thermocouple in increments of 5 mm for the first 50 mm. From 50 to 80 mm move the lock collar in 2 mm increments. Record all temperatures and the respective thermocouple positions.

A2.2.8 Plot thermocouple depth versus temperature, and view the graph. Choose the nearest 2 mm to the hottest point for the actual setting.

A2.2.9 Use a caliper to set the distance from the tip of thermocouple to the lock collar to the depth determined in A2.2.8, and use for calibrations and sample runs.

A3. POWER ADJUSTMENTS

A3.1 The power output to heat the depositor rod through the bus bars is controlled by the phase firing board. The adjustments are made by the BIAS and SPAN potentiometers located on the phase firing board. Typically, the power adjustment will only be made when the depositor rod temperature is consistently too high or too low and cannot be shifted by changing the PID settings on the programmable control.

A3.2 To adjust the power, the TEOST shall first be set up as if to make a sample run. Use a mineral oil for the test fluid. Remove the back panel of the TEOST unit. The phase firing board is located below the ventilation fan. At the bottom left side of the board, locate the BIAS and SPAN potentiometers. When adjusting these, be sure to use a non-conductive screwdriver. Using a quality digital voltmeter (for example: Fluke brand 79) on the AC voltage setting, connect the test leads to the test jacks located on the bottom right side of the TEOST as viewed internally from behind.

NOTE A3.1—Make certain that the digital voltmeter is *not* a true RMS voltmeter. A voltmeter of this type will give approximately twice the normal voltage reading in this application.

A3.3 Set the programmable control to MANUAL, and

TABLE A3.1 Guide for Power Adjustments

%	VAC	Temperature
10.00	6(+0/-0.5)	N/A
20.00	9.50	80°C
30.00	14.50	150°C
40.00	20.00	250°C
50.00	26.00	310°C
60.00	34(+0/-0.5)	385°C

press start. The Manual light should be lit, not blinking. Turn on the main heater switch. Using the *up arrow/yes* key, increase the output percentage to 10 %. The output voltage can be adjusted by increasing or decreasing the BIAS to a level of approximately 6.0 (+0.0/-0.5) VAC. Now increase the percentage to 60 % and use the SPAN to achieve a 34 (+0.0/-0.5) VAC. Since the BIAS and SPAN are dependent on each other, when one is changed, the other is affected. Because of this, repeat the 10 and 60 % settings two more times.

A3.4 Now temperature can be brought into the picture along with the voltage. Table A3.1 displays the percent settings and corresponding values that should be set. Keep in mind that this table is only a guide and that different instruments will produce different temperature results.

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