



Designation: D3342 – 22

Standard Test Method for Dispersion Stability of New (Unused) Rolling Oil Dispersions in Water¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3342; 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 determination of the dispersion stability of dispersions of rolling oils in water. It is applicable to oils whose water dispersions are stable under moderate agitation, but which show at least some separation upon standing quiescent for ½ h, by rising of the oil particles.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this 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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* For specific warning statements, see 7.2, A2.1, and A2.5.

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

D1126 Test Method for Hardness in Water

D1293 Test Methods for pH of Water

D4175 Terminology Relating to Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.L0.04 on Metal Deformation Fluids and Lubricants.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For Annual Book of ASTM Standards volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

3.1.1 For definitions of terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology D4175.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The rolling oil is dispersed in a standard test water, in a standard container, under standard conditions of time, agitation, and concentration. When the agitation is stopped, the resulting decrease in oil concentration at a specified point near the bottom of the container is measured at certain time intervals and plotted.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Each steel rolling mill and operation is particular as to the degree of stability of dispersion required to effect maximum efficiency of lubrication and cooling. This test method is designed to differentiate between coolants for this use. A similar situation is encountered with aluminum rolling mills, but significant differences in designated settling times be required outside the parameter of times used herein. Precision data have only been obtained relative to metastable dispersions for steel mill rolling oils.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Mixing Beaker*,^{3,4} 5800 mL capacity, made of stainless steel, modified as shown in Annex A2.

6.2 *Combination Agitator and Temperature Control Device*.^{4,5}

6.3 *Babcock Centrifuge Bottles*^{4,6}—The 165 mm cream test bottle, with 5 mL-neck permitting oil concentration readings from 0 % to 10 % is preferred. These bottles should be marked for filling to the 50 mL level which will normally be found close to the junction of body and neck. Sulfonation bottles may also be used.

³ The sole source of supply of the apparatus (beaker #2-584F) known to the committee at this time is Fisher Scientific.

⁴ 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 committee,¹ which you may attend.

⁵ The sole source of supply of the apparatus (the Porta-temp) known to the committee at this time is Precision Scientific Co.

⁶ The sole source of supply of the apparatus (cream test bottle No. 12-705 or sulfonation bottle No. 6-904) known to the committee at this time is Fisher Scientific.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

6.4 *Centrifuge*, capable of whirling the Babcock bottles at sufficient speed to give a clean separation of oil and water under the test conditions. A centrifuge giving a relative centrifugal force (rcf) of 5009 at the bottle tips has been found to give good separations in 10 min.

6.5 To calculate the rpm required to achieve the stated rcf, use the following formula:

$$\text{rpm} = 1335\sqrt{\text{rcf}/d} \quad (1)$$

where:

rcf = relative centrifugal force,
d = diameter of swing measured between tips of opposite tubes when in rotating position, mm, and
rpm = revolutions per minute.

6.6 *Stop Watch*, or similar timing device.

7. Reagents

7.1 *Buffered Synthetic Hard Water*, prepared in accordance with [Annex A2](#).

7.2 *Sulfuric Acid*, 30 % by volume in water. Lower acid concentrations may be used if clean separations are obtained. (**Warning**—Sulfuric acid is poison, corrosive, and a strong oxidizer.)

8. Procedure

8.1 The flow rate of the combination agitator and temperature control device should be between 3500 mL/min and 4500 mL/min. The flow rate should be measured with a piece of 6.35 mm inside diameter bore plastic tubing temporarily attached to the pump outlet and removed after this measurement. During the test, do not use attachments such as tubing, stopcocks, pinch clamps, etc. on the pump outlet.

8.2 Add 4275 mL of test water to the beaker, install the agitator-temperature control device, and adjust it for 60 °C temperature. When the water reaches this temperature, add 225 mL of the rolling oil to be tested. (The oil sample should be sufficiently agitated to assure complete mixing of oil components. With most materials, sufficient heat to melt all of the components will also be required, however, at no time should the temperature exceed 60 °C.) Continue controlled temperature agitation for 30 min.

8.3 While agitation continues, fill one Babcock bottle for an emulsion concentration control test, as follows: Open the pinch clamp on the beaker sample tap for 2 s to 3 s. Discard about 20 mL of emulsion to flush the tap, and attempt to come as cleanly as possible to the end. Close the pinch clamp, place the hose tip in a Babcock bottle, and fill it at a rapid flow rate to the 50 mL mark.

8.4 Stop agitation and restart the stop watch at zero time. Fill Babcock bottles as described above at 30 s and 1 min, 2 min, 4 min, 8 min, 16 min, and 32 min elapsed time. It is permissible to stop sampling sooner or later (such as at 16 min or 64 min) if such data are desired, but earlier sample times may not be omitted even for very stable emulsions, because the sampling process slightly affects further settling rates. For each

sample, purge the sample tap several seconds ahead of time so that filling the Babcock bottle starts at the correct time.

8.5 Fill each Babcock bottle to the upper graduation line with 30 % by volume sulfuric acid. Swirl while filling. Spin in the centrifuge for 10 min, or until a clean separation is obtained. It may be necessary to use a different mineral acid or to heat the filled Babcock bottles to facilitate a clean separation. (If however, none of these methods results in a clean separation, the test method cannot be considered applicable for that particular oil.) Read the difference in levels in terms of the Babcock bottle calibration scale at the top and bottom of the oil layer.

9. Calculation

9.1 For the sample bottle taken as a control during agitation, calculate the percent of oil found. Since the calibrations on the neck of the Babcock bottle usually range from 0 to 50, and correspond to 10 % oil in this test method, the difference in scale reading between the top and bottom of the oil layer divided by 5 equals the percent oil. If this result is not close to 5 %, the results are suspect until repeat runs verify the reproducibility of the discrepancy. Significant amounts of water soluble compounds in the oil sample might explain low concentrations, for example. If, by the end of the 30 min agitation period, any significant amount of free oil or inverted emulsion remains floating on the surface without being repeatedly drawn down into the water layer, the oil is probably too difficult to disperse for the test method to be applicable.

9.2 For each sample taken after agitation was stopped, calculate the amount of oil found as a percent of the amount found in the sample.

9.3 A single number used to describe the rolling oil emulsion stability is the slope of a straight line, fit by the method of least squares, to the base ten logarithms of both time, in minutes, and the measured concentrations in percent. In practice, to avoid taking the of zero, use the concentration plus 1 %.

9.4 The estimate of the Slope b, for an experimental trial is easily obtained by completing the following worksheet.

		Log ₁₀ Time		Log ₁₀ Concentration + 1 % (Y)	XY
Time	Actual	Coded (X)			
0.5	–0.30103	–0.90309			
1.0	0.0	–0.60206			
2.0	0.30103	–0.30103			
4.0	0.60206	0.0			
8.0	0.90309	0.30103			
16.0	1.20412	0.60206			
32.0	1.50515	0.90309			

9.5 Enter the log of the test result plus 1 on the appropriate line. Form the product of each coded time (X) and the corresponding concentration (Y). Add the seven resulting values. The slope is then calculated by the following formula:

$$b = \sum XY / 2.53733 \quad (2)$$

10. Report

10.1 The test result should be reported by the form in [Fig. 1](#), or equivalent. Calculations of Slope b (see [9.4](#)) are to be used