



Designation: D7437 – 23

Standard Test Method for Temperature and Hard Water Stability of Engine Coolants¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7437; 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 a simple glassware-type procedure for evaluating the effects of temperature and hard water on the stability of engine coolants at elevated temperatures under controlled laboratory conditions.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses after SI units are provided for information only and are not considered 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.*

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

D1176 Practice for Sampling and Preparing Aqueous Solutions of Engine Coolants or Antirusts for Testing Purposes
D1193 Specification for Reagent Water
E288 Specification for Laboratory Glass Volumetric Flasks

2.2 British Standards:³

BS 5117-1.5:1992 Coolant Hard Water Stability Test
BSI BS ISO 5725-2 Accuracy (Trueness and Precision) of Measurement Methods and Results—Part 2: Basic Method for the Determination of Repeatability and Reproducibility of a Standard Measurement Method

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D15 on Engine Coolants and Related Fluids and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D15.06 on Glassware Performance Tests.

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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 Available from British Standards Institution (BSI), 389 Chiswick High Rd., London W4 4AL, U.K., <http://www.bsigroup.com>.

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 A sample engine coolant concentrate is kept at 60 °C in a controlled oven for 14 days and then cooled to room temperature and inspected. Synthetic hard water is then added and the test solution is returned to an oven set at 90 °C for 14 days. At the end of this period, the test engine coolant solution is removed, cooled, and inspected. The cooled sample is centrifuged and any precipitate treated with methanol. The volume of any precipitate left after the methanol wash is decanted is recorded.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method provides information on the stability of the engine coolant concentrate when stored at elevated temperatures for two weeks. These test conditions might simulate the conditions that a product would be subjected to in transit and storage in warehouses before delivery to the customer.

4.2 This test method provides information on the stability of an engine coolant diluted with synthetic hard water at elevated temperatures. This test method provides a laboratory method to test the sensitivity of the engine coolant to hard water.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Graduated Cylinder*, of capacity 50 mL $\pm$ 0.50 mL.

5.2 *Graduated Conical Centrifuge Tubes*, of capacity 100 mL with stoppers.

5.3 *Forced Ventilation Oven*, capable of being maintained at temperatures of 60 °C $\pm$ 2 °C and 90 °C $\pm$ 2 °C.

5.4 *Centrifuge*—capable of generating a relative centrifugal force of 900.

$$\text{Relative centrifugal force} = (\nu/1335)^2 d \quad (1)$$

where:

ν = rotational velocity (r/min) and,

d = diameter (mm) between the ends of the centrifuge tubes at the point of maximum swing.

5.5 *Pipette*, of capacity 20 mL $\pm$ 0.50 mL.

5.6 *Volumetric Balance*, one-mark, 1000 mL (compliant with Specification E288, Class B requirements).

6. Reagents and Materials

6.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that

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