



Designation: D3829 – 18

Standard Test Method for Predicting the Borderline Pumping Temperature of Engine Oil¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3829; 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 prediction of the borderline pumping temperature (BPT) of engine oils through the use of a 16 h cooling cycle over the temperature range from 0 °C to –40 °C. The precision is stated for temperatures from –34 °C to –15 °C.

1.2 Applicability to petroleum products other than engine oils has not been determined.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.3.1 *Exception*—This test method uses the SI based unit of milliPascal second (mPa·s) for viscosity, which is equivalent to centipoise (cP).

1.4 *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.*

1.5 *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:

E563 Practice for Preparation and Use of an Ice-Point Bath as a Reference Temperature

E644 Test Methods for Testing Industrial Resistance Thermometers

E1137 Specification for Industrial Platinum Resistance Thermometers

E2877 Guide for Digital Contact Thermometers

2.2 ISO Standards:²

ISO 17025 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories

ISO Guide 34 General requirements for the competence of reference material producers

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *apparent viscosity, n* —the determined viscosity obtained by use of this test method.

3.1.2 *digital contact thermometer (DCT), n* —an electronic device consisting of a digital display and associated temperature sensing probe.

3.1.2.1 *Discussion*—This device consists of a temperature sensor connected to a measuring instrument; this instrument measures the temperature-dependent quantity of the sensor, computes the temperature from the measured quantity, and provides a digital output. This digital output goes to a digital display and/or recording device that may be internal or external to the device. These devices are sometimes referred to as “digital thermometers.”

3.1.2.2 *Discussion*—PET is an acronym for portable electronic thermometers, a subset of digital contact thermometers (DCT).

3.1.3 *Newtonian oil or fluid, n* —an oil or fluid that at a given temperature exhibits a constant viscosity at all shear rates or shear stresses.

3.1.4 *non-Newtonian oil or fluid, n* —an oil or fluid that at a given temperature exhibits a viscosity that varies with changing shear stress or shear rate.

3.1.5 *viscosity, n* —the ratio between the applied shear stress and rate of shear. It is sometimes called the coefficient of dynamic viscosity. This value is thus a measure of the resistance to flow of the liquid. The SI unit of viscosity is the pascal second (Pa·s).

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

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 D02.07 on Flow Properties.

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² Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org>.

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