



Designation: D7501 – 18a

Standard Test Method for Determination of Fuel Filter Blocking Potential of Biodiesel (B100) Blend Stock by Cold Soak Filtration Test (CSFT)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7501; 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 determination by filtration time after cold soak of the suitability for a biodiesel (B100) blend stock that meets all other requirements of Specification **D6751** and has a cloud point below 20 °C (68 °F) to provide adequate low temperature operability performance to at least the cloud point of the finished blend.

1.2 The formal precision of this test method is included in **13.1** on Precision.

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

1.4 *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:²

D4057 Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

D6217 Test Method for Particulate Contamination in Middle Distillate Fuels by Laboratory Filtration

D6300 Practice for Determination of Precision and Bias

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 **D02.14** on Stability, Cleanliness and Compatibility of Liquid Fuels.

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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.

[Data for Use in Test Methods for Petroleum Products and Lubricants](#)

[D6751 Specification for Biodiesel Fuel Blend Stock \(B100\) for Middle Distillate Fuels](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *biodiesel, n*—fuel comprised of mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats, designated as B100.

3.1.2 *bond, v*—to connect two parts of a system electrically by means of a conductive wire to eliminate voltage differences.

3.1.3 *BXX blend, n*—fuel blend consisting of up to 20 volume percent biodiesel designated as up to B20 conforming to the requirements of Specification **D6751** with the remainder being a light middle or middle distillate grade diesel fuel and meeting the requirements of this test method.

3.1.3.1 *Discussion*—The abbreviation BXX represents a specific blend concentration in the range B2 to B20, where XX is the percent volume of biodiesel in the fuel blend.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *air chamber, n*—unit to control temperature of sample for cooling with maximum 0.5 °C variation from set point. The unit shall use a microprocessor temperature controller with digital set point and readout. A food-grade refrigerator does not provide adequate temperature stability for this test method.

3.2.2 *minor component, n*—material present in B100, typically at concentrations well below 1 % by mass.

3.2.3 *thermal history, n*—range of temperatures that a batch or sample of B100 has experienced which can result in separation or precipitation of minor components.

3.2.3.1 *Discussion*—Cooling some biodiesel fuels can result in precipitation or separation of minor components that have limited solubility in B100. Heating these biodiesel fuels above 40 °C is believed to redissolve most of these minor components and thus erase the thermal history of the sample.

3.3 Abbreviations:

3.3.1 *CSFT*—Cold Soak Filtration Test

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