



Designation: D7525 – 14 (Reapproved 2019)^{ε1}

Standard Test Method for Oxidation Stability of Spark Ignition Fuel—Rapid Small Scale Oxidation Test (RSSOT)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7525; 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.

^{ε1} NOTE—Editorially updated Footnote 4 and Fig. 1 in December 2019.

1. Scope

1.1 This laboratory test method covers the quantitative determination of the stability of spark ignition fuel, including those containing alcohols or other oxygenates, under accelerated oxidation conditions, by an automatic instrument (**Warning**—This test method is not intended for determining the stability of gasoline components, particularly those with a high percentage of low boiling unsaturated compounds, as these can cause explosive conditions with the apparatus.²)

1.2 This test method measures the induction period, under specified conditions, which can be used as an indication of the oxidation and storage stability of spark ignition fuel.

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:³

D4057 Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

D4177 Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

D6300 Practice for Determination of Precision and Bias Data for Use in Test Methods for Petroleum Products and Lubricants

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.1.1 *break point, n*—pressure in the test apparatus, which is 10 % below the maximum pressure of the actual test run.

3.1.2 *induction period, n*—time elapsed between starting the heating procedure of the sample vessel and the break point, measured in minutes.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A 5 mL sample is introduced into a pressure vessel which is then charged with oxygen to 500 kPa at a temperature of 15 °C to 25 °C. The test is initiated by starting the heater and heating the pressure vessel to a temperature of 140 °C.

4.2 The pressure is recorded continuously until the break-point is reached. Alternatively, the test may be terminated when a predetermined minimum requirement is reached.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The induction period may be used as an indication of the oxidation and storage stability of spark ignition fuel.

5.2 Compared to some other oxidation and storage stability test methods, this test method uses a small sample and gives a result in a short time period.

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 Further information can be found in the June 1978, January 1979, and June 1986 editions of the *Institute of Petroleum Review*.

³ 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.