Report of Meeting L-60-1 Surveillance Panel PRI Headquarters, Apollo Room, Warrendale, Pa. June 21, 2006

<u>Sign-in/Review of Membership:</u> The meeting was called to order at 9:23 am. The sign-in sheet is *Attachment 1*. A review of membership was not performed.

Meeting Agenda

The L-60-1 Surveillance Panel (SP) meeting agenda is included as Attachment 2.

Approval of minutes:

The meeting minutes from the August 24, 2005 and November 2, 2005 Surveillance Panel are on the TMC website which can be found from the following path (ftp://ftp.astmtmc.cmu.edu/docs/gear/l601/minutes/).

Motion 1 (Motion ⇒ Cory Koglin, Second ⇒ Hector DelaFuente) To approve the August 24, 2005 Surveillance Panel meeting minutes as written with no corrections. The motion passed unanimously.

Motion 2 (Motion ⇒ Cory Koglin, Second ⇒ Brian Koehler) To approve the November 2, 2005 Surveillance Panel meeting minutes as written with no corrections. The motion passed unanimously.

Summary of Meeting Discussions

Oven Air Flow Calibration Procedure

The oven fan serves as the heat transport mechanism for keeping the oil temperature elevated at 325°F. Dating back to the June 11, 2003 SP meeting and with Information Letter 03-4, the presso venturi and dwyer digital manometer were implemented for calibrating the oven air flow in the D5704. This information letter not only specified the equipment but the calibration frequency and service provider. The SP found value in standardizing the equipment and calibration service as an effort to reduce lab to lab variability for average carbon varnish. Vastly different air flow values were formerly obtained at different labs from the use of different equipment and measurement techniques. Information Letter 03-4 identified the calibration service provider as Bowser Morner in Dayton, OH.

In order to refresh the panel members' memory, the chairman presented a drawing showing the venturi oven blower airflow meter and calibration process. The calibration frequency for the equipment is once per year. The Lubrizol lab recently sent its equipment out for the 2006 annual calibration and was informed by Bowser Morner that the meter had shifted approximately 30 percent across the entire operating range. Lubrizol's annual calibration records for the prior 2 years did not show much movement between the standard and their equipment. A reason for the shift could not be identified with the venturi and Lubrizol questioned the process.

Lubrizol had a spare venturi that was originally calibrated by Bowser Morner in 2002 and then placed in storage. With this device being in storage, it was doubtful that its calibration should have shifted significantly. The spare meter and calibration records were sent to Bowser Morner for a test. The test revealed a similar shift of 30 percent. It was determined that the Bowser

Morner lab had an error in their calibration process. The chairman requested a detailed explanation from Bowser Morner which is included as *Attachment 3*.

The SP felt a wise action would be to consider an alternate supplier that is ISO 17025 certified. Mr. De Le Fuente has offered to search for an alternate supplier. Mr. Rae asked if a 30% shift would make a significant impact on the test. The chairman provided additional detail in an effort to provide more information to new SP members and guests. A change of this magnitude would certainly result in different operational warm-up times that would need to be addressed for meeting the required test warm-up in 45 to 60 minutes. In terms of test severity, it is unknown whether a 30% change in air flow would affect results such as ACV, sludge, viscosity increase, and insolubles. Knowing that standardization would only serve to bring the labs closer together on results, the SP elected to go to a common air flow measurement device without conducting testing. Numerous changes were made around this same time making it difficult to confirm the affects of these changes. Since the 2003 time frame, Mr. Lind mentioned that lab variability had been reduced.

Action item: Mr. De Le Fuente has offered to search for an alternate calibration supplier for the panel to discuss at a future meeting.

ASTM L-60-1 Apparatus Drawings Background

The SP chairman provided a background to prepare the panel for discussion and action. As believed to be a result of a long-term standardization effort, the current status of the L-60-1 is such that ACV severity has leveled off and lab-to-lab differences appear to be minimized. During the initial severity investigation, significant differences in performance between stands within labs were observed. The surveillance panel asked the task force to conduct an in depth review of the apparatus drawings that were never updated when the D5704 transferred from the L-60 to the L-60-1. This was a large effort for the task force and culminated in revised drawings being approved by the SP during the August 2004 meeting. The motion required all labs to be in compliance by January 1, 2005.

In previous meetings, the Surveillance Panel discussed the time commitment and logistical issues involved with conducting stand audits to review compliance with the drawings. While the intent was to have the TMC eventually review all stands at each lab, the Panel members agreed that it would be sufficient for the TMC to pick one test stand within a laboratory to conduct an initial review. Depending on the findings, additional stands could be checked on the first visit if the TMC felt it is necessary.

After the TMC first lab visit, Don Lind and the SP Chairman decided to wait until all visits were completed and then hold an L-60 Task Force meeting to discuss observations. This stemmed from the feeling that areas of identified as being noncompliant were insignificant to test severity. The task force met from 8:30 am until 3 pm on 6/20/06 to discuss the lab findings. Don Lind mentioned that measurement task was difficult because of the lack of a reference point such as determining distances between the centerlines of holes. There were many commonalities in the findings. The task force classified the observations into a three categories:

- 1. Parts being outside of tolerances and judged to be non-critical.
- 2. Parts being outside of tolerances and assumed to be non-critical while acknowledging that data doesn't exist to prove this hypothesis.
- 3. Parts being outside of tolerances and labs making changes to conform.

Between the lab visits and the Task Force meeting, outcomes were aimed at building a secondary set of drawings that contain performance specific dimensions which labs and the TMC can use to check the stand apparatus set-up. While most of the findings from the lab visits are felt to be noncritical to test severity, the Task Force felt that significantly modifying the existing drawings would compromise the ability to manufacture new rigs or replacement parts.

Attachment 4 details the TMC summary of drawing differences identified from the "single stand audit" by the TMC at each lab. Areas with issues are identified with handwritten dimensions or notes on the drawings. As an example, the chairman presented a couple dimensions out of compliance for one lab on the driveshaft. The lab was outside of the tolerances on snap ring groove width and location by thousands of an inch. The Task Force felt that the magnitude of these deviations weren't critical to test operation or severity. However these tolerances should not be increased because it could compromise future fabrication of parts.

The Task Force believes focus should be placed on apparatus dimensions that could affect test severity. An example of an adequate dimension in the test method would be the location of the thermocouple. The x, y, z dimensions for the installed thermocouple location is clearly labeled in the procedure. An example of a deficiency would be the location of the gears installed in the gear case assembly. Differences in the gear location could affect the lubricant splash and deposit formation. The Task Force agreed that more importance should be placed on the gear location and some flexibility should exist in the manufacturing of the shaft for locating the gears. Action items and details from the 6/20/06 Task Force meeting are included as **Attachment 5**.

Mr. Lind provided a verbal summary of his lab audits. After completing all three lab visits, approximately 25% of the 19 drawings had some component dimensions outside of the tolerance on the prints. These are likely a result of the minor design differences at various labs, mostly due to the different production companies that manufactured the rigs. Other tolerance issues come from general wear on the hardware.

Per the previously approved motion from the June 15, 2004 L-60-1 SP meeting, the labs were to be in compliance with the revised drawings by January 1, 2005. In addition, section 6.2 of the D5704 standard (*Attachment 6*) does not allow much room for interpretation. Even though the discrepancies found during lab visits appear minor, the TMC voiced concern that the industry could be shutdown based on the interpretation of section 6.2 and asked the Surveillance Panel for guidance. Some panel members also voiced concern that the second sentence in section 6.2 could give future L-60-1 apparatus manufactures too much leniency in varying the product design. This margin could lead to future increase in test variability.

As for guidance to the TMC about handling the compliance issues identified in the lab audits, SP members commented about the deviations from the prints being very minor and not likely to impact the test. Additional points were raised about the L-60-1 test method utilizing stand severity bias adjustments which would mathematically correct any severity offsets in rig performance. The SP felt that shutting down the test from the findings in these lab visits was not warranted. The Chairman also commented that it would not be a wise use of resources to require labs to build new rigs for the purpose of addressing these minor deviations. The SP went on to agree that the L-60 Task Force should be allowed to continue on its plan to address critical performance areas. The TF action plan includes designing a template for locating the position of the gears within the case and building performance drawings that can be placed within the D5704 procedure.

The Chairman described to the panel a template that Lubrizol volunteered to develop (with help from the other two labs) that effectively would measure the X and Y distances and holes with in the template that would allow the TMC to use depth micrometers to measure all of the Z component measurements. The following action item was collectively agreed upon by the labs and committee members.

Action Item: By the November 2006 Panel meeting, the Task Force shall present the proposed performance drawings with critical dimensions and new template for locating the gears within the gear case to the Surveillance Panel members for discussion. The SP will also need to address section 6.2 with any proposed changes at that time. SwRI and Lubrizol will work collectively to develop the performance drawings within the TF and build a template for confirming gear placement. Also noted was that there will be a 30-day implementation time frame after the November implementation.

Attachment 5 details the issues needing resolved and the Task Force proposal for modifying section 6.2.

Task Force Recommendation on Saving Parts.

During the L-60-1 Task Force meeting, Mr. Lind indicated that some panels had previously approved motions directing labs to keep parts for them to be used at the Gear Rating Calibration Workshop. However no memo was ever issued and the panel requests have gone unheard or forgotten in some instances. In an effort to draw attention to the need for keeping parts to conduct future Gear Rating Calibration Workshops the Task Force requests all L-test Surveillance Panels, including the L-60-1 SP, to adopt a motion for the TMC to issue a memorandum requiring all labs to follow. Page 3 of *Attachment 5* details the Task Force Recommendation on saving reference test parts.

Motion 3 (Motion ⇒ Bill Sullivan, Second ⇒ Cory Koglin) The L-60-1 Surveillance Panel directs the TMC to issue a memorandum for all labs to keep the rated parts for all reference tests for 1-year from the end of test. The parts are to be made available to the TMC for purposes such as Gear Oil rating Calibration Workshops or other defined panel needs.

Motion Results: Passed

In favor: 6 Opposed: 0 Abstain: 0

Procedural Housekeeping Items

Section 12 of the D5704 pertains to the cleaning of the catalyst strip after the test. Section 12.1.1 specifies to remove the deposits by soaking in Oakite 811 or Penmul L460 but places a limit of 30 minutes. A lab requested to either add a tolerance or make the 30 minute limit approximate. Knowing that the purpose is to remove the deposits, it was decided that a fixed time limit was inappropriate. The 30 minutes could be left as a guide but flexibility was needed.

Motion 4 (Motion ⇒ Cory Koglin, Second ⇒ Hector De Le Fuente) Direct the TMC to issue an information letter to clarify the 30 minute soak time in Section 12.1.1 of the D5704 as approximate.

Motion Results: Passed

In favor: 4 Opposed: 0 Abstain: 2 Mr. Don Bartlett questioned a house cleaning issue with respect to sections 6.1.8.1 and 6.1.8.3 containing duplicate contents with the Presso Venturi air flow meter calibration requirement. The SP felt the changes were editorial and could be cleaned up through the next information letter.

Action Item: Mr. Farber indicated that the TMC will do a 'housekeeping clarification' to address Section 6.1.8.1 and 6.1.8.3 which will be released with the next information letter.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:54 am (Mr. Smith/Mr. Koglin).

Respectfully submitted,

Chris Schenkenberger

L-60-1 Surveillance Panel Chairman

Meeting Date: November 2, 2005

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Initials*	Name	Voting Status	Company Name & Address	Phone & Fax & E-Mail
			Falax Comoration	Phone: 630-556-3669
	Anderson, H.	Non-voting	1020 Airpark Drive	Fax: 630-556-3679
			vuga knove, illingia knoot sooo	E-Mail:
>			The labeled of the la	Phone: 440-347-2388
	Bartlett, Don	Non-voting	29400 Lakeland Boulevard	Fax: 440-347-2878
7			THOMING, WING TIVE	E-Mail: dtb@lubrizol.com
			A to a Company of the	Phone: 804-788-6332
3	Bell, Don	Non-voling	Ţ	Fax: 804-788-6342
Zi			HORRITORY VIRGINIA POPULA	E-Mail: Don.Bell@aftonchemical.com
			Afton Chemical Corporation	Phone: 248-350-0640
	Boschert, Tom	Non-voting	2000 Town Center, Suite 1750 Southfield MI 48075	Fax: 248-350-0025
				E-Mail: tom_boschert@ethyl.com
			Maok Trucks	Phone: 301-790-5454
	Bryson, Tom	Voting	13302 Pennsylvania Avenue Hagerstown Maryland 21740	Fax: 301-790-6744
			and the second s	E-Mail: tom.bryson@macktrucks.com
			Chevron Oronite Co	Phone: 510-242-1161
	Buitrago, Juan	Voting	100 Chevron Way Richmond, Callfornia 94802-0627	Fax: 510-242-3392
				E-Mail: jabu@chevrontexaco.com



Initials*	Name	Voting Status	Company Name & Address	Phone & Fax & E-Mail
				ne:
	Chambers, Harold	Non-voting	Cube C290 81 17000 Rotunda Drive	Fax:
			Dearborn, MI 48120	E-Mail: hchamber@visteon.com
			AMSTA-TR-D/210 (Allen Comfort)	Phone: 586-574-4225
	Comfort, Allen	Non-voting	U S Army Tank, Automotive, and Armament Command	Fax: 586-574-4244
			Warren, Michigan 48397-5000	E-Mail: comforta@cc.tacom.army.mil
2			Conthunct December Institute	Phone: 210-522-5996
き	De La Fuente, Hector	Voting	Ξ	Fax: 210-680-1777
TIV!			CALL TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL	E-Mail: hdelafuente@swri.edu
			Performance Review Institute	Phone: 724-772-1616, ext. 8136
	DuBois, David	Non-voting	Warrendale Pennsylvania 15086-7507	Fax: 724-772-1699
				E-Wall: dubois@sae.org
			Parc Technical Services Inc	Phone: 412-826-5115
	Duckstein, Ron	Non-voting	100 William Pitt Way Pittsburgh Pengsylvania 15238	Fax: 412-826-5443
				E-Mail: rhd@usaor.net
			ASTM Test Monitoring Center	Phone: 412-365-1030
- Lie	Farber, Frank	Non-voting	6555 Penn Avenue Pittsburgh, Pensylvania 15206	Fax: 412-365-1047
			D. S. Company	E-Mail: fmf@aslmlmc.cmu.edu



Meeting Date: November 2, 2005

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Initials*	Name	Voting Status	Company Name & Address	Phone & Fax & E-Mail
	Figueredo, Pedro	Non-voting	Intevep, S. A. Los Teques Edo. Miranda Apdo. 76343 Caracas 1070A Venezuela	Phone: (02) 9086793 Fax: (02) 9087723 E-Mail:
	Goyal, Arjun	Non-voting	ExxonMobil Research and Engineering Company 600 Billingsport Road Paulsboro, New Jersey 08066-0480	Phone: 609-224-2115 Fax: 609-224-3613 E-Mail:
The	Gropp, Jerry	Non-voting	The Lubrizol Corporation 29400 Lakeland Boulevard Wickliffe, Ohio 44092	Phone: 440-347-1223 Fax: 440-347-1555 E-Mail:]lg@lubrizol.com
	Harold, Scott	Non-voting	Infineum USA L.P. 1900 East Linden Avenue PO Box 735 Linden NJ, 07036	Phone: 908-474-2318 Fax: 908-474-3597 E-Mail: Scott.Harold@Infineum.com
	Huron, John	Non-voting	Chevron Oronite 4502 Centerview Drive, Suite 210 San Antonio, Texas 78228	Phone: 210-731-5609 Fax: 210-731-5699 E-Mail: HURO@ChevronTexaco.com
	Johnson, Ron	Non-voling	Chevron Products Company 100 Chevron Way Richmond, California 94802-0627	Phone: 510-242-4374 Fax: 510-242-3385 E-Mail: rljo@chevron.com

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ASTM L-60-1 Surveillance Panel Membership/Mailing List

Meeting Date: November 2, 2006

June 21, 2006

muais	Name	Status	Company Name & Address		Phone & Fax & E-Mail
	Koehler, Brian	Non-voting	Southwest Research Institute 6220 Culebra Road Bidg. 61	Phone: ((210) 522-3588
			San Antonio, TX 78238-5166	E-Mail: L	bkoehler@swri.org
~		< 3/5 S	After Chamical Corporation	Phone: 8	804-788-5305
-	Koglin, Cory	100 VOIEG	500 Spring Street	Fax: 6	804-788-6358
Ć			TOTAL VIEWING ACTION	E-Mail: c	cory.koglin@aftonchemical.com
	•	Mon-ngry	Afton Chamical Composition	Phone: 8	804-788-5363
	Layton, Kevin	Vollage/	900 Spring Street Richmond Virginia 23219	Fax: 8	804-788-6358
				E-Mail: k	kevin.layton@aftonchemical.com
			Elco Corporation	Phone: 2	216-749-2605
	Lee, Don	Non-voting	1000 Bettline Road Cleveland, Ohio 44109-2848	Fax:	
				E-Mail:	
> / >			ASTM Test Monitoring Center	Phone: 4	412-365-1034
1	Lind, Don	Voting	6555 Penn Avenue Pitrshurch Pensylvania 15206	Fax: 4	412-365-1047
V /			wood gir Constraint DEVO	E-Mail: c	dml@astmtmc.cmu.edu
			Eaton Comoration	Phone: 2	248-354-6985
23	Marougy, Thelma	Voting	26201 Northwestern Highway Southlield Michigan 48037	Fax: 2	248-354-2739
				E-Mail: II	thelmaemarougy@eaton.com

* Initial to indicate attendance at subject meeting

Meeting Date: November 2, 2005

June 21, 2006

Initials* Name	Manus Chan	Marty, Steve	McGlone, Bruce	McGlone, Bruce			Rea, Salvatore				Rettmann, Kevin	Rellmann, Kevin	Rettmann, Kevin	Reltmann, Kevin	Rellmann, Kevin	Rettmann, Kevin	Rettmann, Kevin Schenkenberger, Chris
Voting Status	Z	Non-voting	Votino	Voting			Voting			Non-voting				Voting	Voting	Voting	Voting Non-voting
Company Name & Address	Southwest Research Institute	San Antonio, Texas 78238	ArvinMeritor 2135 West Maple	2135 West Maple Troy, Michigan 48084			East Linden Avenue PO Box 536	The state of the s	PerkinFimer Fluid Sciences	5404 Bandera Road San Antonio, Texas, 78238		The Lubrizol Cornoration	The fact we de fact the fact t	Wickliffe Ohio 44092	Vickiife, Ohio 44092	Vickliffe, Ohio 44092 Knehler Instrument Company	Wickliffe, Ohio 44092 Wickliffe, Ohio 44092 Koehler Instrument Company 1595 Sycamore Avenue Bohemia, New York 11716
Phone & Fax & E-Mail	e :	Fax: 210-680-1777 E:Mail: smartv@swri edu	Š	Fax: 248-435-1411	E-Mail: mcglonbf@meritorauto.com	Phone: 908-474-6602	Fax: 908-474-3597	E-Mail: Salvatore,Rea@Infineum.com	Phone: 210-706-1546	Fax: 210-523-4614	E-Mail: Kevin.Rettmann@perkinelmer.com	Phone: 440-347-2927	Fax: 440-347-2878	E-Mail: csc@lubrizol.com	Phone: 516-589-3800		Fax: 516-589-3815

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ASTM L-60-1 Surveillance Panel Membership/Mailing List

Meeting Date: November 2, 2005

June 21, 2006

Initials*	Initials* Name	Voting Status	Company Name & Address	Phone & Fax & E-Mail
		:		
				Phone: 412-826-5051
	Smith, Dale	Non-voling	100 William Pitt Way Pittsburgh Pannsylvania 15229	Fax: 412-826-5443
			і паладії, і вінізуманів	E-Mail: dsmith@parctech.com

) MIKE BOLLS NON DANA

12 PC- 688-614 MICH. FOCUS & BASA. COM

* Initial to indicate attendance at subject meeting

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ASTM L-60-1 Surveillance Panel Membership/Mailing List

Meeting Date: November 2, 2005

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Initials*	Name	Voting Status	Company Name & Address	Phone & Fax & E-Mail
5	Sullivan, Bill	Voting	ExxonMobil Chemical Company P. O. Box 3140 Edison, New Jersey 08818	Phone: 732-321-3354 Fax: 732-321-6064 F-Mail: william t sullivan@axxonmobil com
	Vettel, Paula	Voting	D. A. Sluart Company 4580 Weaver Parkway Warrenville, Illinois 60555	Phone: 630-393-8859 Fax: 630-393-8577 E-Mail: pvettel@dastuart.net
	Villahermosa, Luis	Non-voting	AMSTA-TR-D/210 (Luis Villahermosa) U S Army Tank, Automotive, and Armament Command Warren, Michigan 48397-5000	Phone: 586-574-4207 Fax: 586-574-4123 E-Mail: villahel@cc.tacom.army.mil
	Whitton, Claire	Non-voting	Ethyl Research Center 500 Spring Street P. O. Box 2158 Richmond, Virginia 23218-2158	Phone: 804-788-5052 Fax: 804-788-6243 E-Mail: Claire_Whitton@ethyl.com
	Zakarian, Jack	Non-voting	Chevron Products Company 100 Chevron Way Richmond, California 94802-0627	Phone: 510-242-3595 Fax: 510-242-3758 E-Mail: jaza@chevron.com
	Zreik, Khaled	Voling	US Army TACOM AMSRD-TARLD U S Army Tank, Automotive, and Armament Command Warren, Michigan 48397-5000	Phone: 586-574-4227 Fax: 586-574-4244 E-Mail: zreikk@tacom.army.mil

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L-60-1 Surveillance Panel

June 21, 2006 PRI Apollo Room – Warrendale, PA

<u>Agenda</u>

- I. Call to order/Review Membership
- II. Review agenda
- III. Approval of meeting minutes
 - August 24, 2005 L-60-1 SP Meeting
 - November 2, 2005 L-60-1 SP Meeting
- IV. Oven Air Flow Calibration Procedure
 - · Discuss recent issues with the calibration provider.
- V. ASTM L-60-1 Apparatus Drawings
- VI. Procedural Housekeeping Items
 - Request to clarify 12.1.1
 - o Pertains to cleaning copper catalyst.
 - Add tolerance to time limit of 30 minutes or make 'approximate'.
- VII. New Business
- VIII. Adjournment



Schenkenberger, Chris

From: Michael W. Liberty [mliberty@bowser-morner.com]

Sent: Monday, June 19, 2006 9:12 AM

To: Schenkenberger, Chris

Subject: FW:

Chris,

Copy of what I sent Don.

Mike

From: Michael W. Liberty [mailto:mliberty@bowser-morner.com]

Sent: Friday, June 16, 2006 4:20 PM

To: 'DTB@lubrizol.com'

Cc: 'Duncan, Donald G.'; 'Kosztya, Steven L.'; 'Sortman, Thomas J.'

Subject:

Don.

Status of Venturi Flow Meter Calibration

We have determined that our calibration results for the Preso LPL200NF-38 Flow Meters were in error. While we had indicated that we were concerned with the reported values of the recent calibration, we had been unable to determine what had caused the deviations from previous history. After an in-depth investigation, we were able to locate the source of the discrepancies and have outlined the situation below.

Our historical calibrations were conducted using a 2 inch PVC flow straightening tube and an Alnor analog air velocity meter. The meter probe was inserted in the flow tube and the flow volume was calculated as Q = A * V, where A is the area of the tube cross sectional diameter and V is the air stream velocity.

Our current calibration was conducted using an in-line Omega, 0 to 40 SCFM, flow meter feeding into a 2 inch PVC flow straightening adapter. The readings we got were low, indicating a higher flow would have been achieved if the UUT had been used to set flow at 29.5 CFM as the ASTM requires. We had several people look at the set-up and took multiple readings, all with the same basic results. Our consensus at that time was that the UUT had somehow drifted, but questioned the results.

When we returned the UUT we requested that the backup unit be sent to us to be used as a verification of our set-up and procedure. We found that the second unit acted much the same as the first one (you had also been verified this on your L-60 stand prior to sending us the backup unit) and was reading low. Since, by design, this type of flow meter is not subject to much drift we now suspected our procedure and or set-up.

We proceeded to recalculate all of the test parameters and make sure our original standard data was good. We found it to be satisfactory in using both Ideal Gas Law calculations and the manufacturer's engineering data. We then checked our method for various size tubes and were able to obtain consistent results. Eventually we checked the Omega 0 to 40 SCFM in-line flow gauge. We found this unit to be out of specification when used in our application. We have ascertained that this gauge was causing the discrepancies.

We retrieved our analog Alnor standard velocity meter (which is not calibrated and has had to be replaced by a different unit) and performed the calibration using it with results similar to the historical data. We have two digital velocity meters and are in the process of adapting and calibrating one or both of them for use in a 4 inch velocity tube that the Preso units can be adapted to for calibration. Preliminary data indicates the Preso units are repeating historical data well within 1 sigma limits and we can proceed with their calibration once our setup is verified and calibrated.

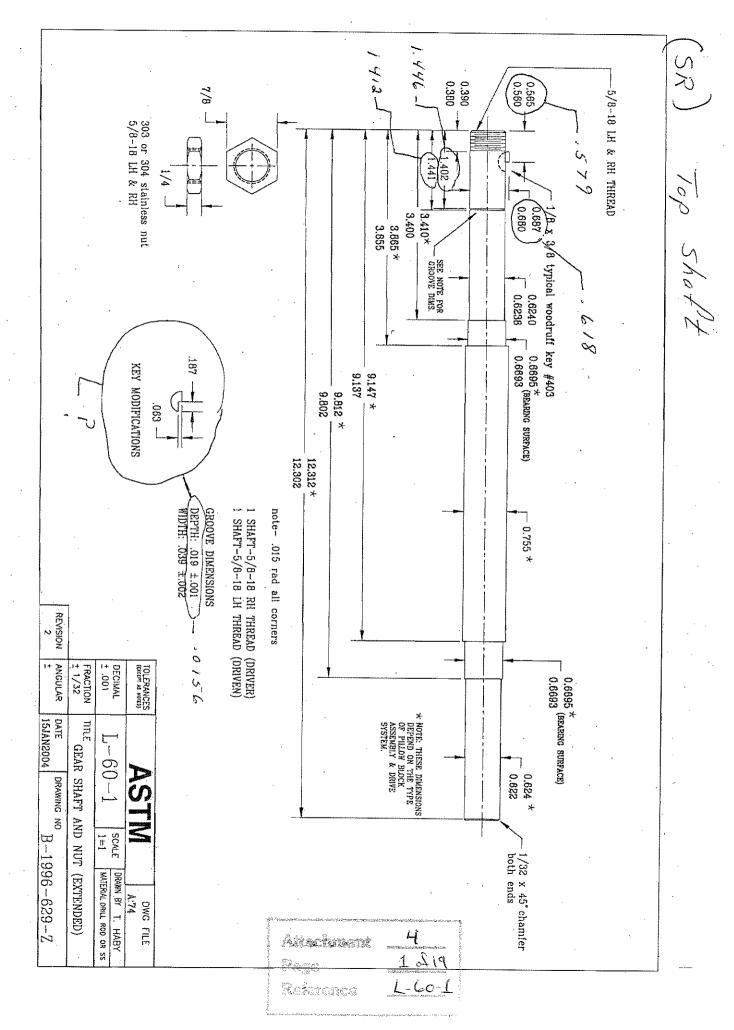
We thank you for your patience in this matter and are sorry for the inconvenience it has caused. We expect to be returning your

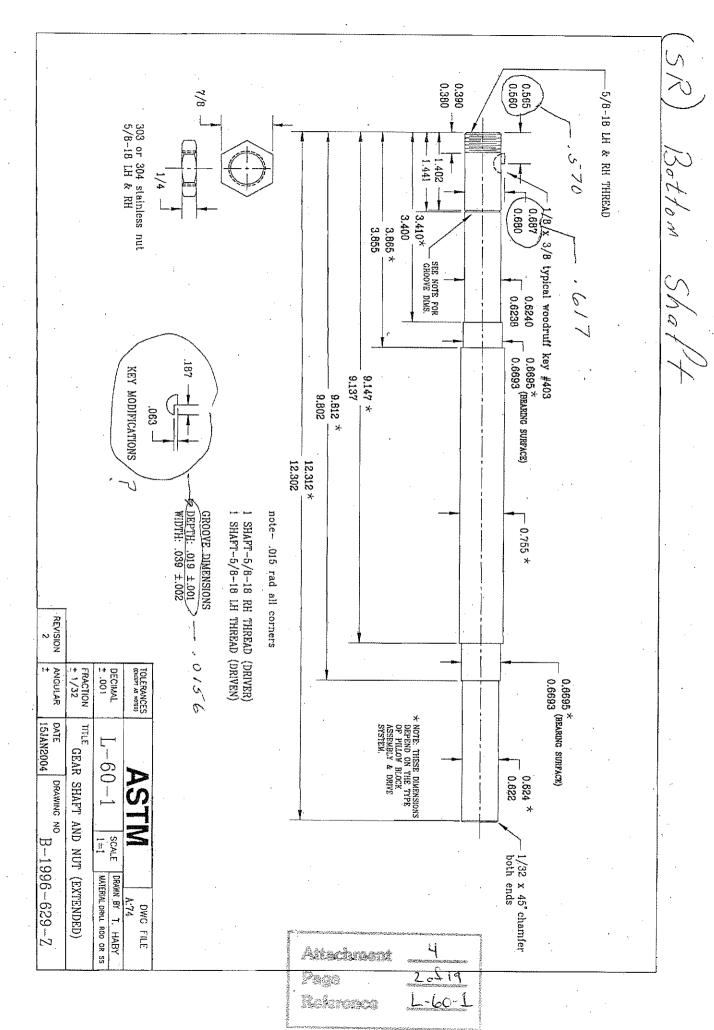
calibrated units early next week. As we indicated from the start, we are dedicated to providing quality service and will continue to do whatever is necessary to provide that service to our clients. We appreciate your help is resolving this issue.

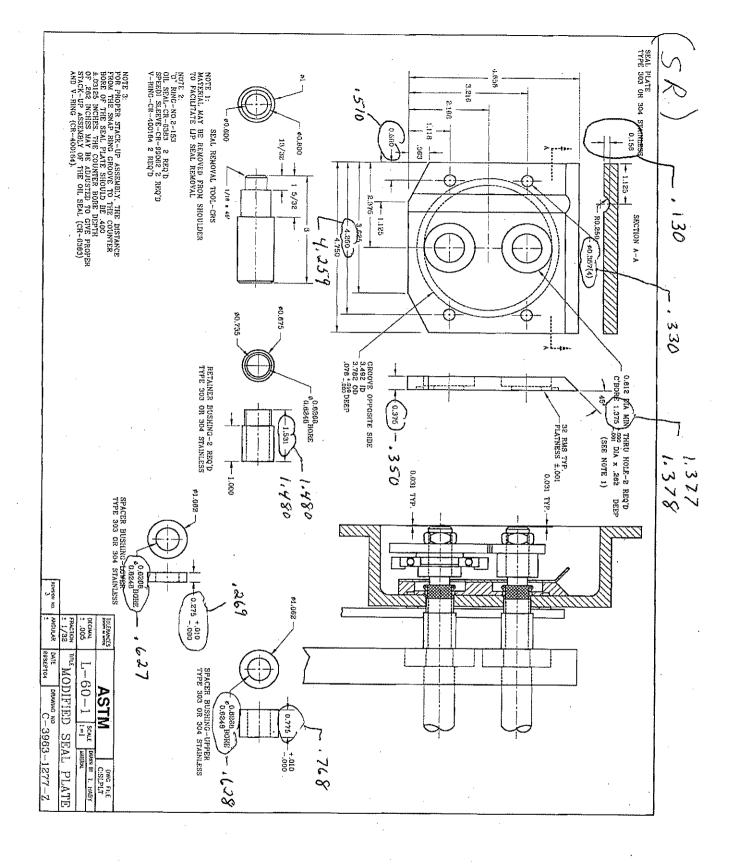
Mike

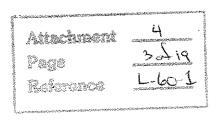
Michael W. Liberty, Manager Analytical Services Division Bowser Morner, Inc.

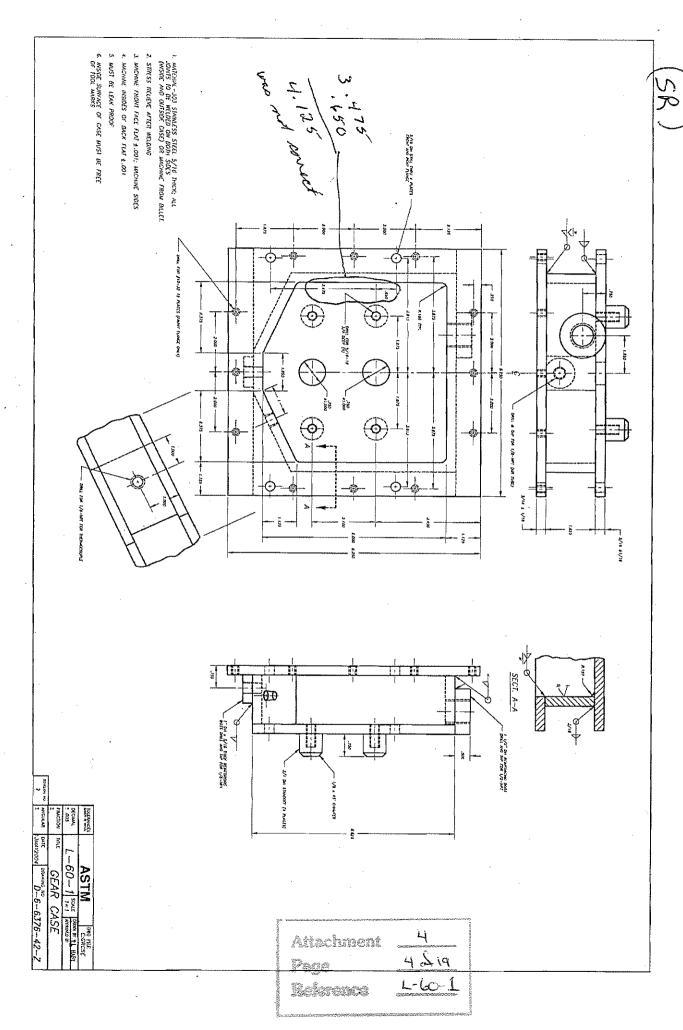












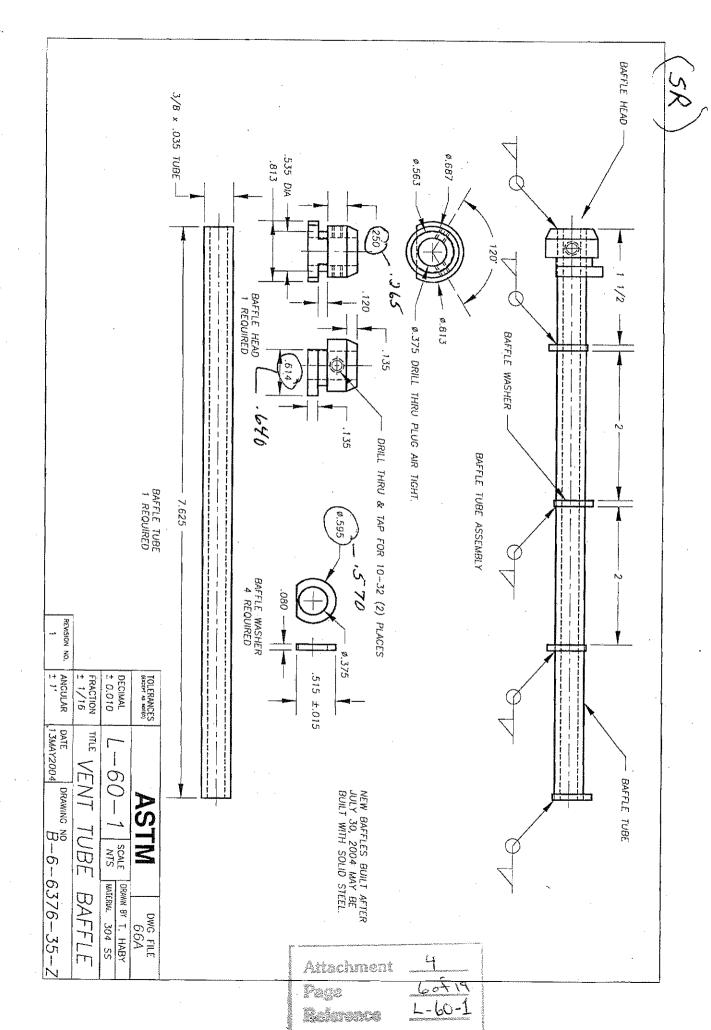
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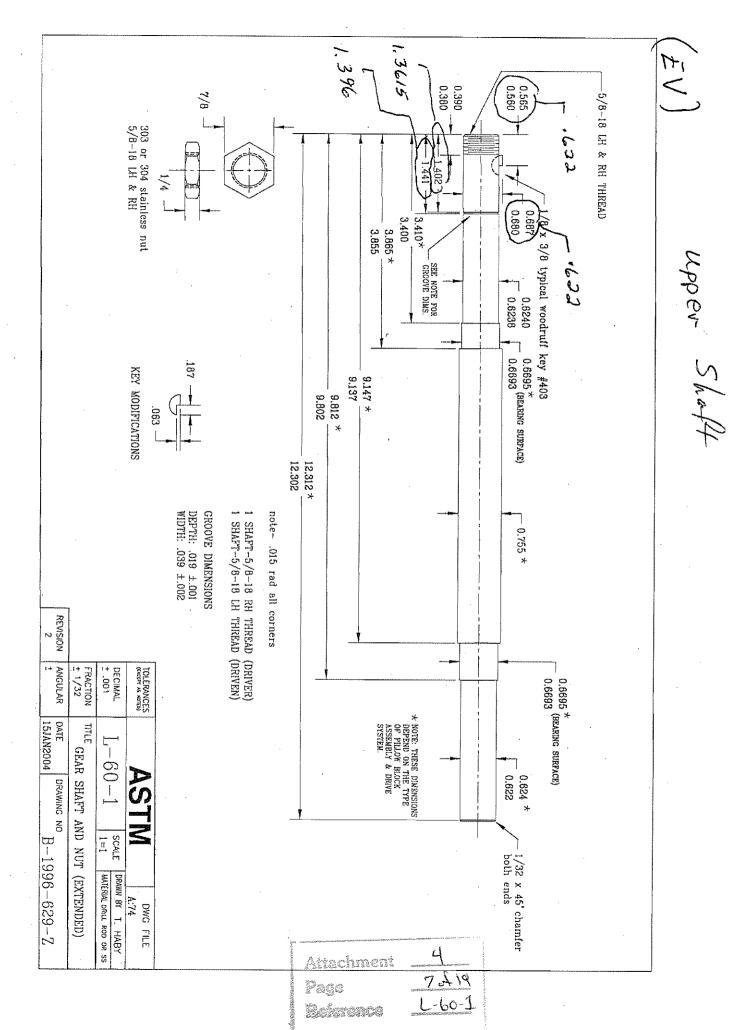
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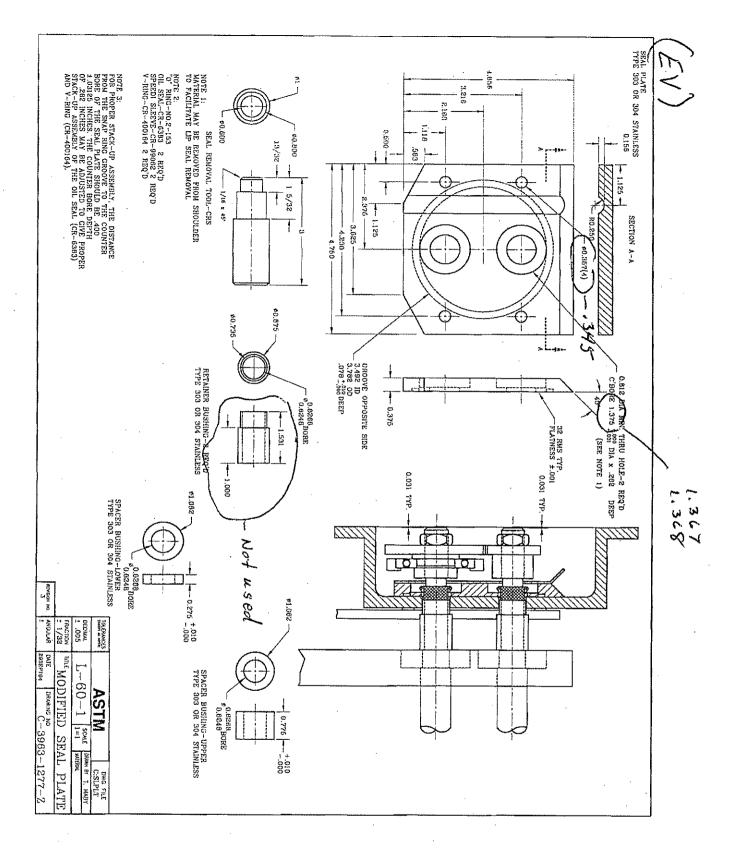
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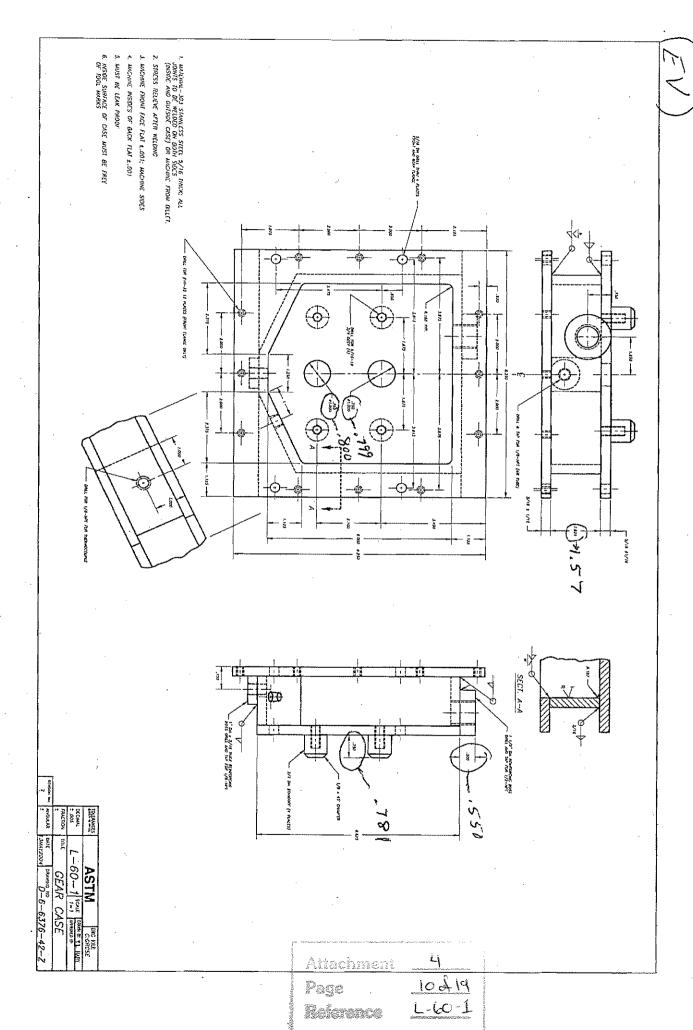


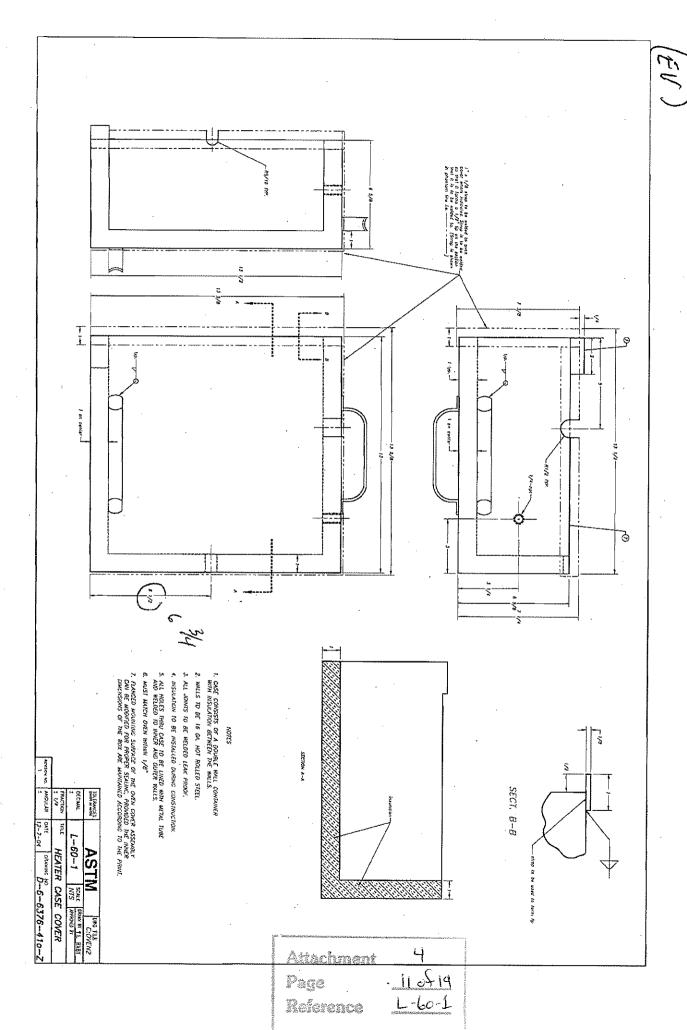
0.390 0.5657/8 -5/8-18 LH & RH THREAD 303 or 304 stainless nut 5/8-18 LH & RH 1.402 0.687 3.410* 3.865 * x 3/8 typical-moddruff key #403 1620 SEE NOTE FOR GROOVE DIMS. 0.6240 0.6695 * 0.6693 (bearing surpace) KEY MODIFICATIONS 9.147 * 9.137 9.812 * 12.312 * 12.302 GROOVE DIMENSIONS DEPTH: .019 ± .001 WIDTH: .039 ± .002 1 SHAFT-5/8-18 RH THREAD (DRIVER) 1 SHAFT-5/8-18 LH THREAD (DRIVEN) note- .015 rad all corners - 0.755 * REVISION ANGULAR FRACTION ± 1/32 DECIMAL ± .001 TOLERANCES 0.6695 * 0.6693 (bearing surface) * HOTE: THESE DIMENSIONS DEPEND ON THE TYPE OF PHLOW BLOCK ASSEMBLY & DRIVE SYSTEM. DATE 15JAN2004 TITLE GEAR SHAFT AND NUT (EXTENDED) L-60-10.624 * ASTM DRAWING NO SCALE B-1996-629-Z 1/32 x 46° chamfer both ends DRAWN BY T. HABY DWG FILE 21208 Page L-60-1

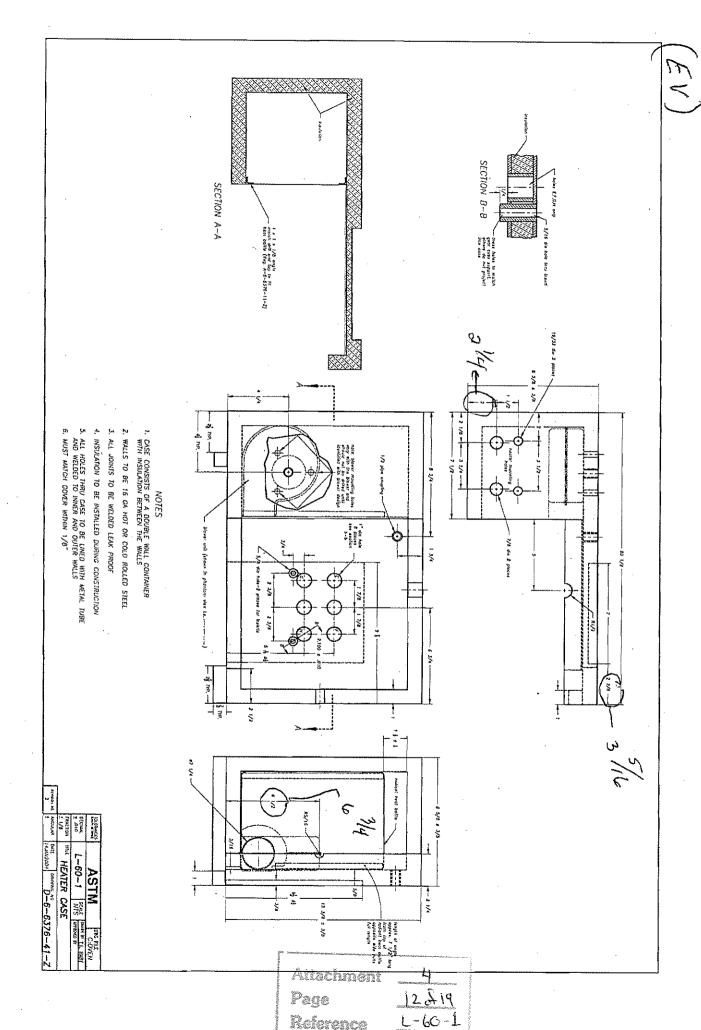
Lower Shaft

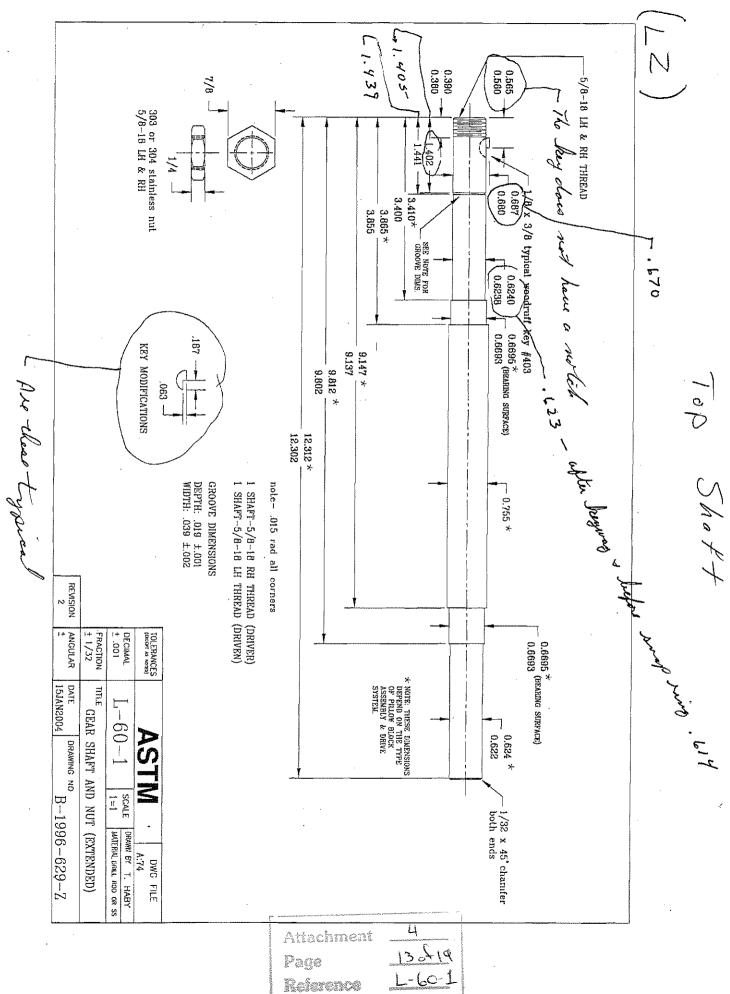


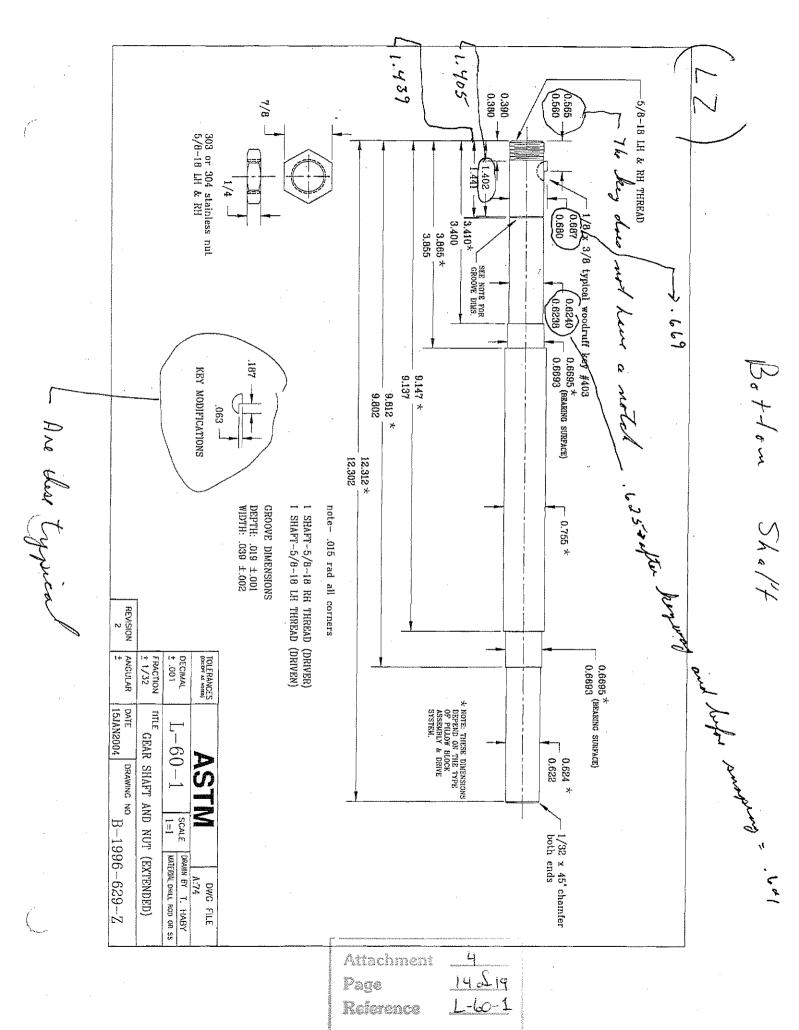
Attachment 4
Page 9419
L-10-1

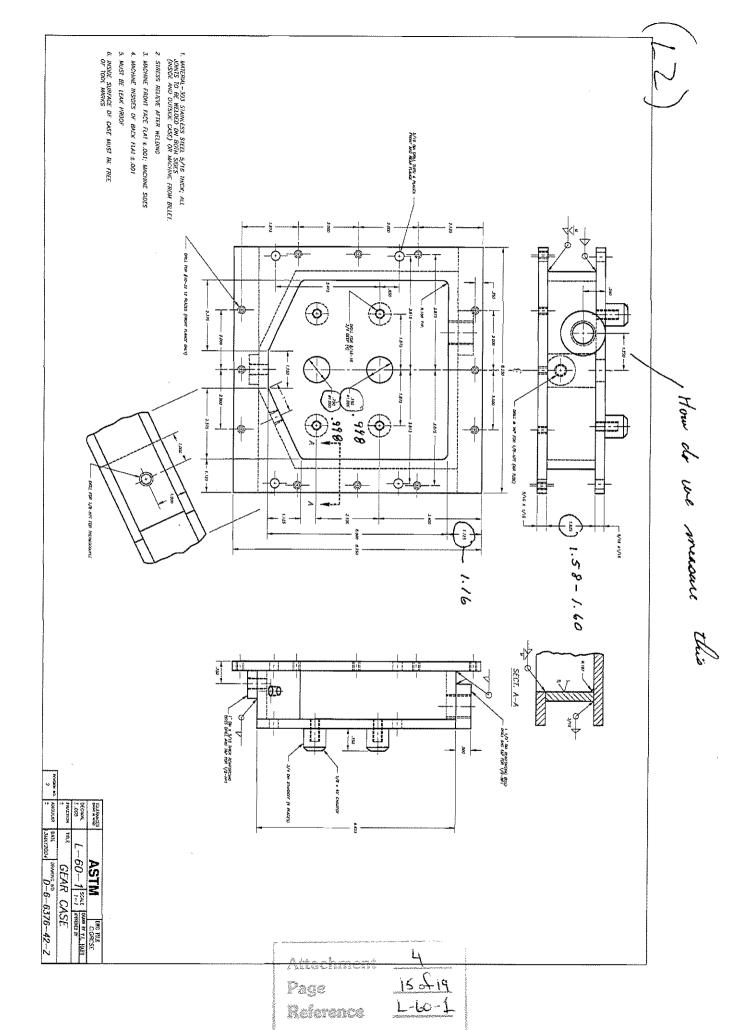


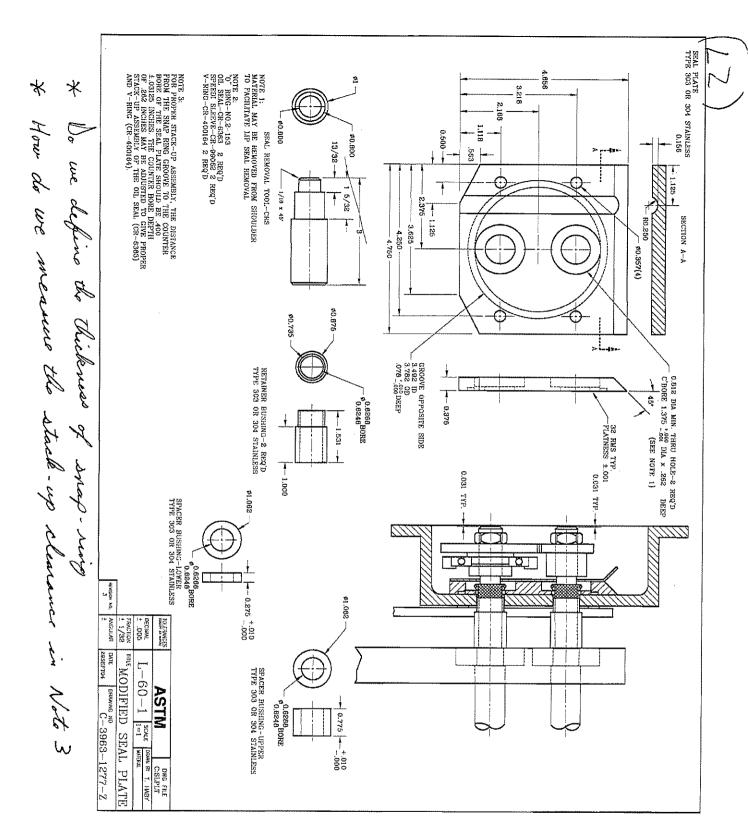




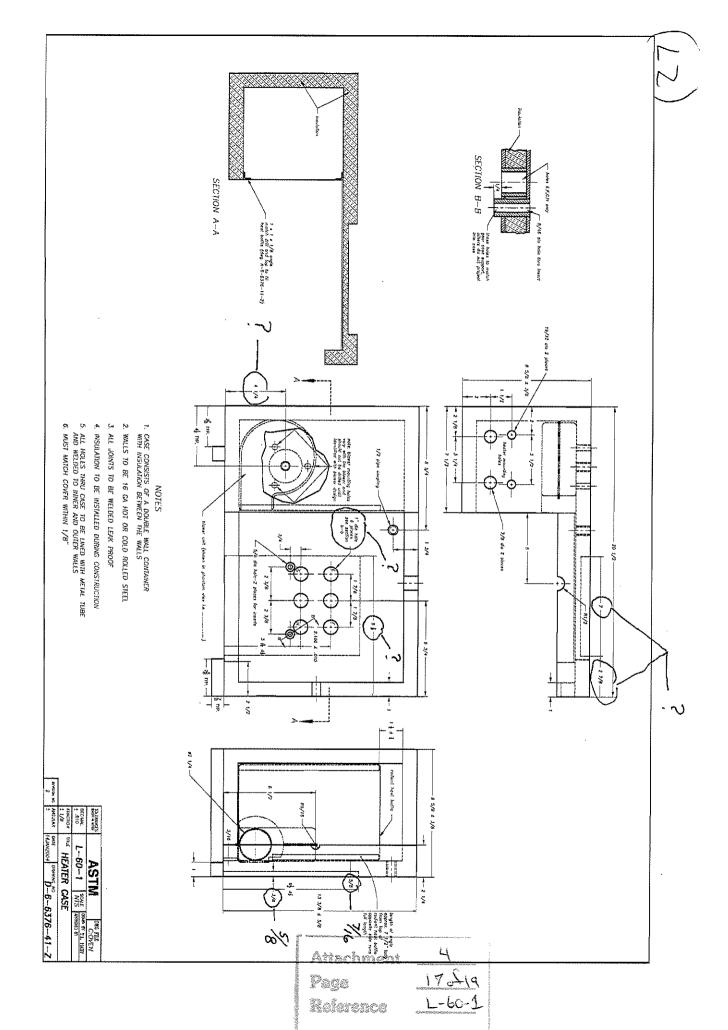


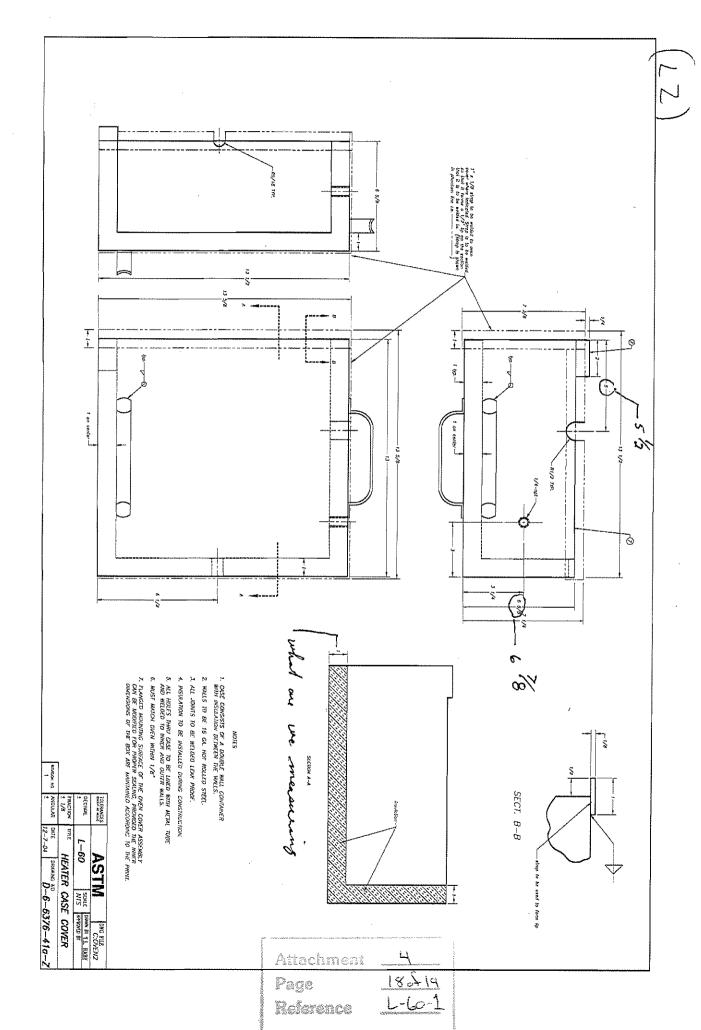


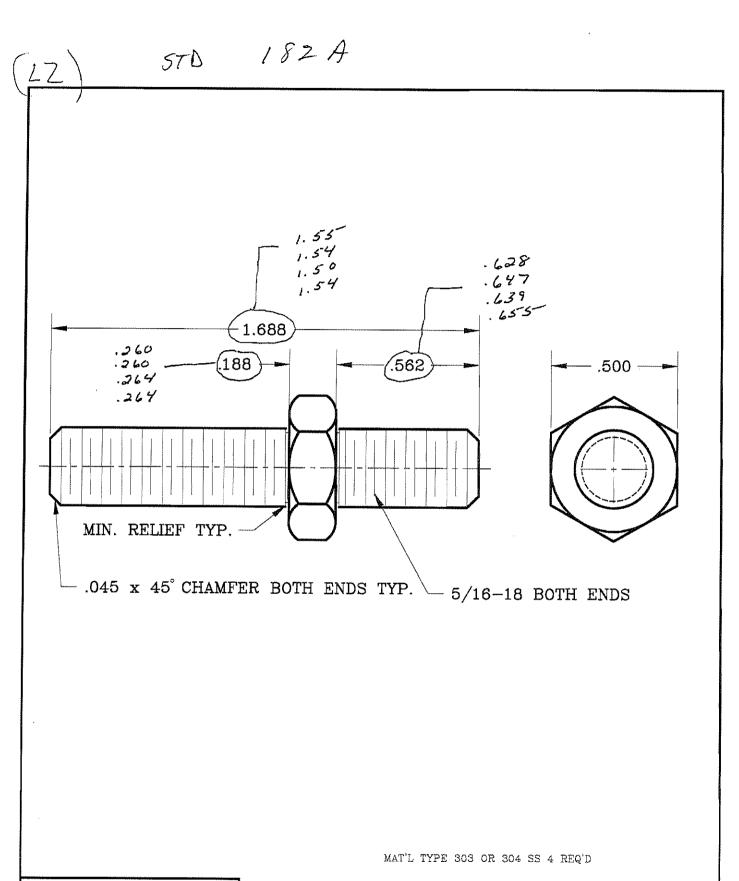




Attachment 4
16519
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REVISION NO. 2	
DWG FILE A:35	T CO 1 TITLE
DRAWN BY T.L. HABY ± .010	L-60-1 SEAL PLATE BOLTS
ASTM	SCALE DATE DRAWING NO 3=1 A115JAN2004 A-6-6376-19-Z
	POGE

Report of Meeting L-60-1 Task Force PRI Headquarters, Apollo Room, Warrendale, Pa. June 20, 2006

Outcomes from lab visits to review drawings

From the August 25, 2004 SP meeting minutes the revised drawings were approved for use in the ASTM procedure:

Motion 3 (Motion⇒ Bill Sullivan Second⇒ Brian Koehler) Approve all 19 revised drawings as recommend by the L-60-1 Hardware Task Force. A copy of all 19 drawings will be included as Attachment 5 to the minutes.

Motion Results: Approved

In favor: 4 Opposed: 0 Abstain: 0

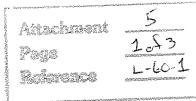
After the drawings were approved, the SP discussed the process for issuing the drawings to ASTM and making them available for use. The following action items provide details on what needs to happen for implementing the stand drawings:

Per a previously approved motion from the June 15, 2004 L-60-1 SP meeting, the Chairman reminded all the labs that they must be in compliance with the revised drawings by January 1, 2005.

The Task Force recommends there are competing purposes for the drawings which are that they are being used for a performance specification versus manufacturing specification. The following sections detail the Task Force recommendations and actions for areas found to be out of compliance during the lab audits.

Task Force recommendations and action items: B-1996-629-Z

Drawing B-1996-629-Z pertains to the manufacturing dimensions for the gear shafts. We do not have empirical data to prove that these dimensions have an effect on severity. However the shaft dimensions are part of determining the location of the gears within the gear case. The Task Force agrees that the most critical performance criteria is the location of the gears within the gear case. This relates to static lube coverage of the lower gear, lube splash during rotation, and heat transfer. However a tool is needed for confirming the stack-up dimensions meet the performance specification which we currently to do not have for the location of the gear. The group recognizes that forecasting the outcomes from multiple stack-up tolerances on the gear location is hard to determine. The Task Force recommends that the labs be allowed to continue with their current driveshaft configuration until a tool is built to determine the absolute gear location in the case.



Task Force recommendations for drawing B-1996-629-Z:

Place a note stating the drawing tolerances are for manufacturing only.

Place an asterisk next to the 'Key Modification' stating typical.

Action Items:

Lubrizol – Determine accurate measurements for xyz gear location relative to the gear case.

All Labs – Measure gear location relative to the gear case.

Lubrizol – Build a common template to measure the location of the gears and send to all labs for confirmation. The labs need to meet once again after the measurements are completed to build a performance specification on the gear location. The 4 templates for measuring the location of the gears.

Drawing D-6-6376-42-Z

Action Items:

Hector: Using an old cover plate, drill 6 X 1/4" holes at various locations for labs to check gear case depth.

All Labs: Use the template that Hector supplies and report measurements.

All Labs: Conduct measurements with the template and build a performance

specification.

Lubrizol: Confirm that the lexan pieces are flat.

Drawing A-6-6376-19-Z – Seal Plate Bolts

Action Items:

Hector: Ask SwRI to place a note on the threaded end lengths as being typical as well as the nut width of 0.5".

SwRI/LZ: To make new studs.

Drawing B-6-6376-35-Z – Vent Tube Baffle

Action Item:

Hector: SwRI to make changes to comply.

Drawing D-6-6376-41-Z - Heater Case

Action Items:

Hector: Ask SwRI to place a note of 'typical' next to all dimensions pertaining to the recessed area on the back side of the heater case. Place 'typical' next to the 6 ½" dimension for channeling the airline and thermocouple. Also place 'typical' next to the heater mounting holes.

Drawing D-6-6376-41a-Z - Heater Case Cover

Action Items:

LZ: Check measurement on the location of the oven t/c and change if needed to comply. Hector: Ask SwRI to place a note of 'typical' next to the location of the chimney port and oil thermocouple port.

Task Force Recommended revision to Section 6.2 of D5704

For the manufacturing of test apparatus parts, engineering drawings (set A) are available as an adjunct from ASTM Headquarters. Tolerances on set A are for manufacturing purposes and are not for performance requirements. In order to meet the procedure calibration requirements, another set of engineering drawings (set B) are available for setting performance requirements. Builders unable to obtain specified parts and wishing to use substitutes shall request approval from ASTM Subcommittee D02.B0.03.

Notes: Set B would be included as an annex (mandatory information) of the D5704.

Task Force Recommendation on saving parts

During task force discussions, the TMC mentioned that while in general the ACV test severity with reference fluids seem to be stable, there will be a sporadic 1 to 2 standard deviation shift. In order to investigate this further, we are recommending that all labs keep the test parts for all reference tests for 1-year from the end of test. This will allow the parts to be available for rating workshops where at least one variable (rating) could be ruled out.

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Section 6.2 of the D5704

6.2 All new equipment shall be constructed in accordance with the engineering drawings available as an adjunct from ASTM Headquarters in order to meet calibration requirements. Builders unable to obtain specified parts and wishing to use substitutes shall request approval from ASTM Subcommittee D02.B0.03.

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