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Diesel fuel — Assessment of lubricity using the high-frequency reciprocating rig (HFRR) —

Part 1: **Test method**

Carburant diesel — Évaluation du pouvoir lubrifiant au banc alternatif à haute fréquence (HFRR) —

Partie 1: Méthode d'essai



ISO 12156-1:2016(E)

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Contents Foreword Introduction			Page
			iv
			v
1	Scon	e	1
2	-	native references	
3	Terms and definitions		
_			
4		ciple	
5	Reagents and materials		2
6	Apparatus		3
7	Samj	oling	5
8	Preparation and calibration		6
	8.1	Preparation of apparatus	
		8.1.1 Test plates and balls	
		8.1.2 Hardware	
	8.2	Calibration and correction	
		8.2.1 Temperature	
		8.2.2 Frequency	
		8.2.3 Stroke length 8.2.4 Test duration	
		8.2.5 Test rig performance	
9	Toat		
10	Test procedure		
		surement of wear scar	
	10.1 10.2	General Method "A" Digital gamera	
	10.2	Method "A" — Digital camera	
11		results.	
12			
		ision	
	12.1 12.2	GeneralRepeatability, <i>r</i>	
	12.3		
13		report	
Annex A (informative) Measurement of HFRR wear scars			
Annex B (informative) Major changes to the former edition of this part of ISO 12156			
Bibliography			
Ribli	ogrant	V	15

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. www.iso.org/directives

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 34, *Propulsion, powertrain and powertrain fluids*, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and related products of synthetic or biological origin*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 12156-1:2006), which has been technically revised. Details of the major changes (additions, modifications and deletions) which affect the performance of the products or the technical requirements applicable to the products are provided for information in Annex B.

ISO 12156 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Diesel fuel — Assessment of lubricity using the high-frequency reciprocating rig (HFRR)*:

- Part 1: Test method
- Part 2: Limit

For the purposes of user feedback and making future improvements to this part of ISO 12156, we encourage you to share your views. Please click on the link below to take part in the online survey.

https://www.surveymonkev.com/r/12156-1

Introduction

All diesel fuel injection equipment has some reliance on diesel fuel as a lubricant. Wear due to excessive friction resulting in shortened life of engine components, such as diesel fuel injection pumps and injectors, has sometimes been ascribed to lack of lubricity in the fuel.

The relationship of test results to diesel injection equipment component distress due to wear has been demonstrated for some fuel/hardware combinations where boundary lubrication is a factor in the operation of the component.¹⁾

Test results from fuels tested to this procedure have been found to correlate with many fuel/hardware combinations and provide an adequate prediction of the lubricating quality of the fuel. The correlation of biodiesel blends has been validated through 15 years of field experience and anecdotal data.

This part of ISO 12156 includes content and data, with permission of ASTM International, from ASTM Research Report RR:D02-1718 $^{[3]}$ that is cited in ASTM D6079 $^{[1]}$ and ASTM D7688. $^{[2]}$

¹⁾ NIKANJAM, Manuch, Teri CROSBY, Paul HENDERSON, Chris GRAY, Klaus MEYER, and Nick DAVENPORT, "ISO Diesel Fuel Round Robin Program," SAE Technical Paper No. 952372, 1995, ISSN 0148-7191, doi: 10.4271/952372.