

PETROLEUM CONTAMINATION IN BRAKE FLUID

Application

This procedure is used to test for petroleum contamination.

NOTE: Detection limit 1/2 % contaminant.

Apparatus Required

Graduated Cylinder

100 mL, Pyrex brand with plastic stopper, Fisher Scientific catalog number 08-568-4.

Materials Required

Distilled (or Deionized Water)

10 ppm max dissolved solids per ASTM D 1888 required for referee testing. For routine assembly plant testing, commercial grade distilled water may be used.

Brake Fluid

Conditioning and Test Conditions

All test values indicated herein are based on material conditioned in a controlled atmosphere of 23 +/- 2 °C and 50 +/- 5 % relative humidity for not less than 24 h prior to testing and tested under the same conditions unless otherwise specified. The previous conditions are required for referee testing. Routine assembly plant testing may be conducted at normal room temperature.

Date	Action	Revisions
2001 01 29	Revised	Editorial – no technical change A. Cockman
1996 04 12		

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Procedure

1. Pour 70 mL distilled water into a 100 mL graduated cylinder.
2. Add 30 mL of brake fluid and mix thoroughly.
3. Examine the resulting solution for cloudiness and oil globules. If the solution remains clear after mixing, the brake fluid is free of petroleum contaminants.
4. If a definite cloudiness (milky condition) appears after mixing, allow to stand undisturbed for one hour, then examine for oil globules.

Chemicals, materials, parts, and equipment referenced in this document must be used and handled properly. Each party is responsible for determining proper use and handling in its facilities.