(ii) The temperature of the circulated or injected water shall be at least 10 °C (50 °F). In addition, the temperature of the cooling water shall not exceed 30 °C (86 °F) during the last 30 minutes of the cool-down.

(iii) Only water, including the use of a building’s standard water supply, or the coolant type that is already in the engine (per §86.1327-90(e)) is permitted for cool-down purposes.

(2) Flows of air may be directed at the exterior of the engine.

(i) The air shall be directed essentially uniformly over the exterior surface of the engine at any desired flow rate.

(ii) The temperature of the cooling air shall not exceed 86 °F (30 °C) during the last 30 minutes of the cool-down, but may be less than 68 °F (20 °C) at any time.

(d) For air-cooled engines, only cooling as prescribed in paragraph (c)(2) of this section is permitted.

(e)(1) The cold cycle exhaust emission test may begin after a cool-down only when the engine oil and water temperatures are stabilized between 68 °F and 86 °F (20 °C and 30 °C) for a minimum of fifteen minutes.

(ii) These temperature measurements are to be made by temperature measurement devices immersed in the sump oil and in the thermostat housing or cylinder head cooling circuit, the sensor parts of which are not in contact with any engine surface.

(f)(1) The flow of oil and water shall be shut off during this measurement. Air flow, except as necessary to keep the cell temperature between 68 °F and 86 °F (20 °C and 30 °C), shall be shut off. No engine oil change is permitted during the test sequence.

(2) Direct cooling of engine oil through the use of oil coolers or heat exchangers is permitted. The cold cycle emission test may begin only when the requirements in paragraph (e)(1)(ii) are met.

(g) For engines with auxiliary emission control devices which are temperature dependent, the cold start shall not begin until the temperature readings of the auxiliary emission control devices are stable at 77 °F ±9 °F (25 °C ±5 °C).

(h) At the completion of the cool-down all of the general requirements specified in §86.1330, the oil temperature specification set forth in paragraph (e) of this section, and the catalyst temperature specifications in paragraph (f) of this section must be met before the cold cycle exhaust emission test may begin.

the manufacturer’s operating instructions in the owner’s manual, including choke setting and “kick-down” from cold fast idle.

(2) Engines equipped with manual chokes shall be operated according to the manufacturer’s operating instructions in the owner’s manual.

(3) The operator may use the choke, throttle, etc. where necessary to keep the engine running.

(4) If the manufacturer’s operating instructions in the owner’s manual do not specify a warm engine starting procedure, the engine (automatic and manual choke engines) shall be started by depressing the throttle half way and cranking the engine until it starts.

(b)(1) If the engine does not start after 15 seconds of cranking, cranking shall cease and the reason for failure to start shall be determined. The gas flow measuring device (or revolution counter) on the constant volume sampler (and the hydrocarbon integrator when testing diesel-fueled engines) shall be turned off during this diagnostic period. In addition, either the CVS should be turned off or the exhaust tube disconnected from the tailpipe during the diagnostic period. If failure to start is an operational error, the engine shall be rescheduled for testing from a cold start.

(2) If longer cranking times are necessary and recommended to the ultimate purchaser, such cranking times may be used in lieu of the 15-second limit, provided the owner’s manual and the service repair manual indicate that the longer cranking times are normal.

(3) If a failure to start occurs during the cold portion of the test and is caused by an engine malfunction, corrective action of less than 30 minutes duration may be taken (according to §86.084-25), and the test continued. The sampling system shall be reactivated at the same time cranking begins. When the engine starts, the timing sequence shall begin. If the engine cannot be started within one minute of key on, the test shall be voided, corrective action taken (according to §86.084-25), and the engine rescheduled for testing.

(c) Engine stalling. (1) If the engine stalls during the initial idle period of either the cold or hot start test, the engine shall be restarted immediately using the appropriate cold or hot starting procedure and the test continued.

(2) If the engine stalls anywhere in the cold cycle, except in the initial idle period, the test shall be voided.

(3) If the engine stalls on the hot cycle portion of the test at any time other than the initial idle, the engine may be shut off and resoaked for 20 minutes. The hot cycle may then be rerun. Only one hot start resoak and restart is permitted.

(d) Engine shutdown. Engine shutdown shall be performed in accordance with manufacturer’s specifications.

(e) Test equipment malfunction—(1) Gasoline- and methanol-fueled engines. If a malfunction occurs in any of the required test equipment during the test run, the test shall be voided.

(2) Diesel-fueled, natural gas-fueled and liquefied petroleum gas-fueled engines. (i) If a malfunction occurs in any of the required test equipment during the cold cycle portion of the test, the test shall be voided.

(ii) If a malfunction occurs in any of the required test equipment (computer, gaseous emissions analyzer, etc.) during the hot cycle portion of the test, complete the full engine cycle before engine shut-down then resoak for 20 minutes.

(A) If the test equipment malfunction can be corrected before the resoak period has been completed, the hot cycle portion of the test may be rerun.

(B)(1) If the test equipment malfunction is corrected after the completion of the resoak period, then the preconditioning cycle must be run before the hot cycle. This consists of a full 20 minute transient cycle followed by a 20 minute soak and then the for-record hot cycle.
§ 86.1337–96  Engine dynamometer test run.

(a) The following steps shall be taken for each test:

(1) Prepare for the cold-start test. (i) For gasoline- and methanol-fueled engines only, evaporative emission canisters shall be prepared for use in this testing in accordance with the procedures specified in §86.1232–96 (h) or (j). The size of the canisters used for testing shall correspond with the largest canister capacity expected in the range of vehicle applications for each engine. The Administrator may, at his discretion, use a smaller canister capacity. Attach the evaporative emission canister(s) to the engine, using the canister purge plumbing and controls employed in vehicle applications of the engine being tested. Plug the canister port that is normally connected to the fuel tank.

(ii) Prepare the engine, dynamometer, and sampling system.

(iii) Change filters, etc., and leak check as necessary. For a single dilution particulate system, a propane check will not reveal a pressure side leak (that portion of the system downstream of the pump) since the volume concentration in ppm will not change if a portion of the sample is lost. A separate leak check is needed. A leak check of a filter assembly that has only one seal ring in contact with the filter media will not detect a leak when tested under vacuum. A pressure leak test should be performed.

(2) Connect evacuated sample collection bags to the dilute exhaust and dilution air sample collection systems.

(3) For methanol-fueled vehicles, install fresh methanol and formaldehyde impingers (or cartridges) in the exhaust and dilution air sample systems for methanol and formaldehyde. A single dilution air sample covering the total test period may be utilized for methanol and formaldehyde background. (Background measurements of methanol and formaldehyde may be omitted and concentrations assumed to be zero for calculations in §86.1344.)

(4) Adjust the sample flow rates to the desired flow rates and set the CVS gas flow measuring devices to zero. CFV-CVS sample flow rate is fixed by the venturi design.

(5) Follow the manufacturer’s choke and throttle instructions for cold starting. Simultaneously start the engine and begin exhaust and dilution air sampling. For petroleum-fueled diesel engines (and natural gas-fueled, liquefied petroleum gas-fueled or methanol-fueled diesels, if used) turn on the hydrocarbon and NOX (and CO and CO2, if continuous) analyzer system integrators (if used), and turn on the particulate sample pumps and indicate the start of the test on the data collection medium.

(9) As soon as it is determined that the engine is started, start a “free idle” timer. Allow the engine to idle freely with no-load for 24±1 seconds. This idle period for automatic transmission engines may be interpreted as an idle speed in neutral or park. All other idle conditions shall be interpreted as an idle speed in gear. It is permissible to lug the engine down to

(2) In no case can the start of the cold cycle and the start of the hot cycle be separated by more than 4 hours.

(Secs. 202, 203, 206, 207, 208, 301a, Clean Air Act, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 7521, 7522, 7525, 7541, 7542, 7601a)