from being able to demonstrate that your engines are being produced to conform to the specifications in your application for certification.

(2) You may ask to use another alternate program for testing production-line engines. In your request, you must show us that the alternate program gives equal assurance that your products meet the requirements of this part. We may waive some or all of this subpart’s requirements if we approve your alternate approach. For example, in certain circumstances you may be able to give us equal assurance that your products meet the requirements of this part by using less rigorous measurement methods if you offset that by increasing the number of test engines.

(e) If you certify an engine family with carryover emission data, as described in §1048.235(d), and these equivalent engine families consistently pass the production-line testing requirements over the preceding two-year period, you may ask for a reduced testing rate for further production-line testing for that family. The minimum testing rate is one engine per engine family. If we reduce your testing rate, we may limit our approval to any number of model years. In determining whether to approve your request, we may consider the number of engines that have failed the emission tests.

(f) We may ask you to make a reasonable number of production-line engines available for a reasonable time so we can test or inspect them for compliance with the requirements of this part.

[73 FR 59236, Oct. 8, 2008]

§ 1048.305 How must I prepare and test my production-line engines?

This section describes how to prepare and test production-line engines. You must assemble the test engine in a way that represents the assembly procedures for other engines in the engine family. You must ask us to approve any deviations from your normal assembly procedures for other production engines in the engine family.

(a) Test procedures. Test your production-line engines using either the steady-state or transient testing procedures specified in subpart F of this part to show you meet the duty-cycle emission standards in subpart B of this part. The field-testing standards apply for this testing, but you need not do additional testing to show that production-line engines meet the field-testing standards.

(b) Modifying a test engine. Once an engine is selected for testing (see §1048.310), you may adjust, repair, prepare, or modify it or check its emissions only if one of the following is true:

(1) You document the need for doing so in your procedures for assembling and inspecting all your production engines and make the action routine for all the engines in the engine family.

(2) This subpart otherwise specifically allows your action.

(3) We approve your action in advance.

(c) Engine malfunction. If an engine malfunction prevents further emission testing, ask us to approve your decision to either repair the engine or delete it from the test sequence.

(d) Setting adjustable parameters. Before any test, we may require you to adjust any adjustable parameter to any setting within its physically adjustable range.

(1) We may require you to adjust idle speed outside the physically adjustable range as needed, but only until the engine has stabilized emission levels (see paragraph (e) of this section). We may ask you for information needed to establish an alternate minimum idle speed.

(2) We may specify adjustments within the physically adjustable range by considering their effect on emission levels. We may also consider how likely it is that someone will make such an adjustment with in-use equipment.

(e) Stabilizing emission levels. Before you test production-line engines, you may operate the engine to stabilize the emission levels. Using good engineering judgment, operate your engines in a way that represents the way production engines will be used. You may operate each engine for no more than the greater of two periods:

(1) 50 hours.
§ 1048.310 How must I select engines for production-line testing?

(a) Use test results from two engines each quarter to calculate the required sample size for the model year for each engine family.

(b) Early in each calendar quarter, randomly select and test two engines from the end of the assembly line for each engine family.

(c) Calculate the required sample size for each engine family. Separately calculate this figure for 
\( HC+NO_x \) and \( CO \). The required sample size is the greater of these calculated values. Use the following equation:

\[
N = \left[ \frac{(t_{95} \cdot \sigma)}{(x - \text{STD})} \right]^2 + 1
\]

Where:
- \( N \) = Required sample size for the model year.
- \( t_{95} \) = 95% confidence coefficient, which depends on the number of tests completed, \( n \), as specified in the table in paragraph (c)(1) of this section. It defines 95% confidence intervals for a one-tail distribution.
- \( \sigma \) = Test sample standard deviation (see paragraph (c)(2) of this section).
- \( x \) = Mean of emission test results of the sample.

(1) Determine the 95% confidence coefficient, \( t_{95} \), from the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( n )</th>
<th>( t_{95} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Calculate the standard deviation, \( \sigma \), for the test sample using the following formula:

\[
\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{x})^2}{(n-1)}}
\]

Where:
- \( X_i \) = Emission test result for an individual engine.
- \( n \) = The number of tests completed in an engine family.