MIL-STD-1262
CHANGE NOTICE 1
21 February 1969

MILITARY STANDARD

DEGRADATION TESTS FOR FUELS AND FUEL CONTAINER COATINGS
(TEST PROCEDURE)

The following changes shall be made in MIL-STD-1262 dated 31 August 1967:

Page 1

Paragraph 2.1: Delete "MIL-F-25656 - Fuel, Aircraft Turbine and Jet Engine" and add "MIL-T-38219 - Turbine Fuel, Aviation, Grade JP-7".

Page 2

Paragraph 4.1c: Delete "JP-6, MIL-F-25656", and substitute "JP-7, MIL-T-38219".

Page 3

Delete Table I and substitute:

Table I. Fuel degradation analysis tolerances

Characteristic	MIL-T-5624 JP-4	MIL-T-5624 JP-5	MIL-T-38219 JP-7	MIL-G-5572 115/145
Thermal stability breakpoint:				
Temperature change, °F, max	--	--	50	--
Pressure drop, in. Hg, max	--	--	5	--
Tube code deposit rating, max	--	--	3	--
Water separation index:				
Modified, min	70	85	--	--
Existent gum:				
Unwashed, mg/100 ml, max	7	--	--	4
Washed, mg/100 ml, max	--	--	--	2
Bromine depletion, % max	--	--	--	10

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Paragraph 5.1.3, line 2: Delete "JP-6", substitute "JP-7".

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Table II: Delete "3464", substitute "3466". Delete "D1660".

Table II: Add "D2550" in ASTM column for "Water separation characteristics of aviation turbine fuels (modified)."

Pages 5 and 6

Delete paragraphs 5.1.7.1.1, 5.1.7.1.2 and 5.1.7.1.3 and substitute:

"5.1.7.1.1 <u>Apparatus</u>. Gas chromatograph equipped with a hydrogen flame detection system.

"5.1.7.1.2 <u>Procedure</u>. Prepare a 6 ft. column from 1/4 inch copper tubing packed with 10 percent diethylene glycol succinate on 60 to 80 mesh Chromosorb W.

<u>Gas Chromatograph Operating Conditions</u>

Detector cell temperature °C	200
Injection port temperature, °C	250
Hellium flow at exit, cc per minute	80
Column temperature, °C	110

Inject 2 microliters of the control gasoline and adjust the sensitivity so that the height of the ethylene dibromide peak, which emerges in about 4 minutes, reaches approximately half the distance of the chart paper. Record the height of the ethylene dibromide peak and the height of the first peak of significant size immediately preceding ethylene dibromide. The latter is to be used as a reference peak. Repeat the same procedure using the exposed gasoline. Ethylene dibromide depletion is calculated in the following manner:

$$\frac{X \times Z}{Y} = H \qquad 100 - \frac{H' \times 100}{H} = \% \text{ Ethylene dibromide depletion}$$

X = height of ethylene dibromide peak in the control fuel.
Y = height of reference peak in the control fuel.
Z = height of reference peak in the exposed fuel.
H = calculated height of ethylene dibromide peak in the exposed fuel.
H' = Measured height of ethylene dibromide peak in the exposed fuel."

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Delete Figure 2.

Custodians:
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  Navy - YD
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Review activities:
  Army - MR
  Navy - YD, SH
  Air Force - 84, 85

Preparing activity:
  Army - MR

Project No. 8010-0644

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