

AEROSPACE MATERIAL SPECIFICATION

AMS2629™	AMS2629™		
lssued Reaffirmed Revised	1989-07 2001-01 2020-03		
Superseding			

Fluid, Jet Reference

RATIONALE

Limited scope revision to amend the shelf life interval requirement.

- 1. SCOPE
- 1.1 Form

This specification covers a mixture of liquid hydrocarbons and soluble additives.

1.2 Application

To provide a standard composition, simulating aviation jet engine fuel. This fluid is intended for use in laboratory tests involving compatibility and interaction with aircraft materials, but usage is not limited to such applications.

1.3 Classification

Jet reference fluid shall be classified as follows:

- Type 1 Liquid hydrocarbons without the addition of metal ions. Type 1 fluid is intended for all material compatibility tests except chalking evaluations.
- Type 2 Liquid hydrocarbons with a controlled concentration of metal ions. Type 2 fluid is intended for chalking evaluations.
- 1.3.1 Type 1 shall be supplied unless Type 2 is ordered.
- 1.4 Safety Hazardous Materials

Shall be in accordance with AS5502 (1.1).

2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

Shall be in accordance with AS5502 (Section 2).

2.1 SAE Publications

Available from SAE International, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096-0001, Tel: 877-606-7323 (inside USA and Canada) or +1 724-776-4970 (outside USA), <u>www.sae.org</u>.

AS5502 Standard Requirements for Aerospace Sealants and Adhesion Promoters

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2.2 ASTM Publications

Available from ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, Tel: 610-832-9585, <u>www.astm.org</u>.

- ASTM D130 Standard Test Method for Corrosiveness to Copper from Petroleum Products by Copper Strip Test
- ASTM D156 Standard Test Method for Saybolt Color of Petroleum Products (Saybolt Chromometer Method)
- ASTM D664 Standard Test Method for Acid Number of Petroleum Products by Potentiometric Titration
- ASTM D1094 Standard Test Method for Water Reaction of Aviation Fuels
- ASTM D1266 Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (Lamp Method)
- ASTM D1319 Standard Test Method for Hydrocarbon Types in Liquid Petroleum Products by Fluorescent Indicator Adsorption
- ASTM D1655 Standard Specification for Aviation Turbine Fuels
- ASTM D2622 Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by Wavelength Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry
- ASTM D3227 Standard Test Method for (Thiol Mercaptan) Sulfur in Gasoline, Kerosine, Aviation Turbine, and Distillate Fuels (Potentiometric Method)
- ASTM D3242 Standard Test Method for Acidity in Aviation Turbine Fuel
- ASTM D4294 Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum and Petroleum Products by Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry
- ASTM D5006 Standard Test Method for Measurement of Fuel System Icing Inhibitors (Ether Type) in Aviation Fuels
- ASTM D6379 Standard Test Method for Determination of Aromatic Hydrocarbon Types in Aviation Fuels and Petroleum Distillates - High Performance Liquid Chromatography Method with Refractive Index Detection
- 2.3 U.S. Government Publications

Copies of these documents are available online at https://quicksearch.dla.mil.

- MIL-PRF-25017 Inhibitor, Corrosion / Lubricity Improver, Fuel Soluble
- MIL-DTL-85470 Inhibitor, Icing, Fuel System, High Flash NATO Code Number S-1745
- 3. TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS
- 3.1 Standard Tolerances

Unless otherwise specified, standard tolerances shown in Table 1 shall apply:

Table 1 - Standard tolerances

Measurement Units	Tolerance		
Temperature	±2 °F (±1 °C)		
Day	±2 hours		
Hour	±5 minutes		
Minute	±10 seconds		
Inches (mm)	±0.010 inch (±0.25 mm)		

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3.2 Material

3.2.1 Type 1 Fluid

The individual hydrocarbon and aromatic constituents of Type 1 fluid shall conform to the percentages by volume shown in Table 2 determined by wet chemical methods or by other analytical methods acceptable to purchaser. The total volume or mass percent of all fluid constituents shall conform to the percentages shown in Table 2, independent of initial Jet A constituent values, determined in accordance with the indicated test procedures.

Table 2 - Fluid composition

Constituents		Volume %	Mass %	Test Procedures
Jet A Fuel ¹	Total	73.8 ± 1		ASTM D1655 (Remainder)
Aromatics	Total	25 ± 1 ²		ASTM D1319 or ASTM D6379
Sulfur	Di-Tert-Butyl Disulfide (CAS 110-06-5)	1.02 ³	0.42 ± 0.02	ASTM D4294, ASTM D1266, or ASTM D2622
Mercaptan	1-Decanethiol (CAS 143-10-2)	0.026 ³	0.005 ± 0.0005	ASTM D3227
Fuel System Icing Inhibitor	MIL-DTL-85470	0.11 ± 0.02		ASTM D5006
Lubricity Improver/Corrosion Inhibitor ⁴	MIL-PRF-25017	0.0017 ± 0.0002		

¹ Jet A fuel levels of the constituents listed should be verified before addition of reference fluid components. Final fluid composition must meet Table 2 requirements.

² Aromatic content of as-received Jet A fuel shall be adjusted to the required volume percent by adding the aromatic blend identified in Table 3.

³ Volume percent provided as estimate to achieve mass percent; mass percent shall be measured.

⁴ Unicor J was used in initial test program.

Table 3 - Aromatic blend

Constituents ^{1, 2}	Volume %
Aromatic 100	30% ± 0.5%
Aromatic 150	60% ± 0.5%
Aromatic 200	10% ± 0.5%

¹ Aromatic 100, 150, and 200 manufactured and distributed by

ExxonMobil.

² Aromatic products marketed under the tradename Solvesso[™] outside of North America.

- 3.2.1.1 The fluid shall be stored out of contact with light in containers which are inert to the fluid ingredients (see 5.1.1).
- 3.2.1.2 The fluid shall be stored below 80 °F (27 °C). Refrigeration at 40 °F (4 °C) of the fuel is not required but is recommended to maximize constituent stability.

3.2.2 Type 2 Fluid

Type 2 fluid shall be produced by blending the individual components of Type 1 fluid in amber glass containers and then adding 0.50 ppm by weight each of copper and cadmium ions.