

ΠΙΝΑΚΑΣ ΠΡΟΔΙΑΓΡΑΦΩΝ ADBLUE

Characteristics	Unit	Limits		Test methods	
		min.	max.		
Urea content ^a	% (m/m) ^d	31,8	33,2	ISO 22241-2 Annex B ^e ISO 22241-2 Annex C ^e	
Density at 20 °C ^b	kg/m ³	1 087,0	1 093,0	ISO 3875 or ISO 12185	
Refractive index at 20 °C ^c	—	1,381 4	1,384 3	ISO 22241-2 Annex C	
Alkalinity as NH ₃	% (m/m) ^d	—	0,2	ISO 22241-2 Annex D	
Biuret	% (m/m) ^d	—	0,3	ISO 22241-2 Annex E	
Aldehydes	mg/kg	—	5	ISO 22241-2 Annex F	
Insoluble matter	mg/kg	—	20	ISO 22241-2 Annex G	
Phosphate (PO ₄)	mg/kg	—	0,5	ISO 22241-2 Annex H	
Calcium	mg/kg	—	0,5	ISO 22241-2 Annex I	
Iron	mg/kg	—	0,5		
Copper	mg/kg	—	0,2		
Zinc	mg/kg	—	0,2		
Chromium	mg/kg	—	0,2		
Nickel	mg/kg	—	0,2		
Aluminium	mg/kg	—	0,5		
Magnesium	mg/kg	—	0,5		
Sodium	mg/kg	—	0,5		
Potassium	mg/kg	—	0,5		
Identity	—	identical to reference			ISO 22241-2 Annex J

Should it be necessary to add a tracer to AUS 32, it shall be ensured that the quality of AUS 32 specified in this Table is not impaired and that the tracer does not damage the SCR system.

NOTE 1 In establishment of these limit values, the terms of ISO 4259 have been applied in fixing a maximum and minimum value, a minimum difference of $4 \times R$ (R is the Reproducibility of the test method) has been taken into account. However, in case of urea content, the $4 \times R$ rule has not been applied in order to keep the high quality.

NOTE 2 The values quoted regarding urea content, density and refractive index are "true values" (see ISO 4259 for definition of true values).

NOTE 3 The manufacturer of AUS 32 should aim at the target values defined in footnotes a, b and c.

NOTE 4 Should it be necessary to clarify the questions as to whether a given urea solution meets the requirement of the specification, the terms of ISO 4259 should be applied.

^a Target value 32,5 % (m/m).

^b Target value 1 090,0 kg/m³.

^c Target value 1,382 9.

^d For the purposes of this International Standard, the term "% (m/m)" is used to represent the mass fraction of a material.

^e Calculated without subtracting nitrogen from ammonia.