

§ 86.1215-85

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of stability shall be based on a quarterly measurement procedure with a precision of ± 2 percent (two standard deviations), or other method approved by the Administrator. The measurement procedure may incorporate multiple measurements. If the true concentration of the gas changes by more than two percent, but less than ten percent, the gas may be relabeled with the new concentration.

[48 FR 1456, Jan. 12, 1983, as amended at 60 FR 34359, June 30, 1995]

§ 86.1215-85 EPA heavy-duty vehicle (HDV) urban dynamometer driving schedule.

(a) The EPA dynamometer driving schedule for heavy-duty vehicles is a 1060 second transient speed versus time cycle which is designed to simulate gasoline-fueled HDV operation in urban areas. A second by second listing of this schedule is given in appendix I(d) of this part. Thirty-three percent of the cycle is idle operation, and the average vehicle speed is 18.9 mph (30.4 km/hr). The Administrator will use this driving schedule when conducting evaporative emission tests, as described in § 86.1230-96.

(b) The driver should attempt to follow the target schedule as closely as possible. The speed tolerance at any given time for these schedules, or for a driver's aid chart approved by the Administrator, are as follows:

(1) The upper limit is 4 mph (6.4 km/h) higher than the highest point on the trace within 1 second of the given time.

(2) The lower limit is 4 mph (6.4 km/h) lower than the lowest point on the trace within 1 second of the given time.

(3)(i) Speed variations greater than the tolerances (such as may occur during gear changes or braking spikes) are acceptable, provided they occur for less than 2 seconds on any occasion and are clearly documented as to the time and speed at that point of the driving schedule.

(ii) When conducted to meet the requirements of § 86.1229, up to three additional occurrences of speed variations greater than the tolerance are acceptable, provided they occur for less than 15 seconds on any occasion, and are clearly documented as to the time

and speed at that point of the driving schedule.

(4) Speeds lower than those prescribed are acceptable, provided the vehicle is operated at maximum available power during such occurrences.

[48 FR 1456, Jan. 12, 1983, as amended at 58 FR 16050, Mar. 24, 1993]

§ 86.1216-90 Calibrations; frequency and overview.

(a) Calibrations shall be performed as specified in § 86.1217 through § 86.1226.

(b) At least yearly or after any maintenance which could alter background emission levels, enclosure background emission measurements shall be performed.

(c) At least monthly or after any maintenance which could alter calibration, the following calibrations and checks shall be performed:

(1) Calibrate the hydrocarbon analyzer (see § 86.1221). Certain analyzers may require more frequent calibration depending on particular equipment and uses.

(2) Calibrate the dynamometer. If the dynamometer receives a weekly performance check (and remains within calibration) the monthly calibration need not be performed (see § 86.1218).

(3) Perform a hydrocarbon retention check and calibration on the evaporative emission enclosure (see § 86.1217).

(d) At least twice annually or after any maintenance perform a methanol retention check and calibration on the evaporative emission enclosure (see § 86.1217).

(e) Calibrate the methanol analyzer as often as required by the manufacturer or as necessary according to good practice.

[54 FR 14564, Apr. 11, 1989, as amended at 60 FR 34359, June 30, 1995]

§ 86.1217-90 Evaporative emission enclosure calibrations.

The calibration of the evaporative emission enclosure consists of three parts: Initial and periodic determination of enclosure background emissions (hydrocarbons and methanol); initial determination of enclosure internal volume; and periodic hydrocarbon and methanol retention check and calibration. Methanol measurements may be omitted when methanol-fueled vehicles