

C HJELMCO OIL INC 2004

BAN OF ALCAS 100 LL Unleaded certified replacements available today:

91/96 UL for <u>all</u> 91/96 and 80/87 octane engines
80/87 UL for all 80/87 octane engines
82 UL for <u>certain</u> 80/87 octane engines
Nothing for 100/130 octane engines

Automobile gasoline for <u>certain</u> 80/87 and 91/96 octane engines



1 st generation launched 1981 80/87

2 nd generation launched 1991 91/96

3 rd generation in progress BUT may not be necessary.

Unleaded MCS from Lielinco Oi American AVGAS standard ASTM D910

is the aviation gasoline standard to which Lycoming and Continental aircraft engines among others are typecertificated to.

American AVGAS standard ASTM D910-81

"If mutually agreed upon between the purchaser and the supplier, Grade 80 may be required to be free of tetraethyl lead. In such case, the fuel shall not contain any dye and the color as determined in accordance with ASTM Method D 156, Test for Saybolt color of Petroleum **Products (Saybolt Chromo meter Method) shall** not be darker than + 20"

American AVGAS standard ASTM D910 Regarding lead the standard does only stipulate a maximum amount. No minimum amount of lead is stated Thus: Unleaded AVGAS fits the **AVGAS** standard

Unleaded AVGAS 80 Used in Sweden between 1981-1991 Nationwide distribution and use More than 50 airports involved More than 400 aircraft **Used by the Royal Swedish Air Force**

UNLEADED AVGAS 80 ADVANTAGES

No lead in the exhaust No lead in the engine Minimized valve problems Improved TBO

Unleaded ACCS from Lipinco (ii UNLEADED AVGAS 80 DISADVANTAGES

PILOTS TEND TO RUN ENGINES RICH

UNLEADED AVGAS 80 PROBLEMS SOME ENGINES NEED LEAD **DURING BREAK-IN**

SOLUTION USE AVGAS 100 LL DURING BREAK-IN

UNLEADED AVGAS 80 Produced in Czechoslovakia 1981-1985 Germany 1985-1992 for Hjelmco Oil meeting US standard ASTM D910

UNLEADED AVGAS 91/96 Introduced spring 1991 Nationwide distribution 1993 Listed in Lycoming SI 1070 L 1995 **Available at 60+ airports** Used by 700+ aircraft



UNLEADED AVGAS 91/96 Produced in Finland 1991-1998 Currently produced in Sweden

UNLEADED AVGAS 91/96 Swedish CAA operational conclusions **Reproduced from "Alternative Aviation Gasoline seminar in Brussels**" sponsored by the FAA

Changing from LL to UL AVGAS may create exhaust valve wear if not performed in a controlled way Performance degrades in a controlled way and normally slowly. Still no improbable condition has been recorded so far §23.1309 b

Dormant failures may be visible when changing from LL to UL AVGAS, due to decreased cooling margin, for example

- Inefficient cooling of engine and oil systems
 a) Bad engineering
 - b) Poor maintenance
- One or two piece primary and main venturi, one piece venturi in some cases produce weak mixture.

Dormant failures may be visible when changing from LL to UL AVGAS due to decreased cooling margin, for example

- Low fuel level in carburettor
- Deficiency in heat transfer between valve guide and cylinder head
- Mismatched exhaust systems
- Poor quality of PMA spare-parts.

Dormant failures may be visible when changing from LL to UL AVGAS due to decreased cooling margin, for example

- Engine manufacturers do not want to recommend designated oils or additives for use together with UL AVGAS, but for one exception! (the only factor known so far introduced by 91/96 UL itself)
- Fuel systems may give incorrect fuel level due to slightly lower density of 91/96 UL

Conclusions recorded 1999 AVGAS 91/96 UL had been used

- for more than 8 years
- and had created less than 10 technical events during this period of time
- 7 engine events in 384000 EH(FH), reliability 1,82x10E-5
- and had created less problems than 100 LL when it was introduced in the seventies.

Conclusions recorded 1999 AVGAS 91/96 UL can be used if:

- Minimum certified engine grade AVGAS is 91/96 or lower
- Engine including installation and cooling is healthy
- High quality engine oil recommended for operation with UL fuel
- Oil additive is used

SAFE OPERATION

Engines suitable for https://www.self.com/actives/1/06/01 Basically all aircraft engines up to 180 hp

and between 230-260 hp. (see type-certificate) Twin engine aircraft:

Twin-Comanche, Aztec, Cougar, Seminole

Single engine aircraft:

Piper Cherokee, Warrior, Archer,

Cherokee six, Robin 100, Rockwell 114,

Cessna 150, 172, 182 (exceptions exist)

Socata Trinidad, Tobago etc.

NEW TECHNOLOGY

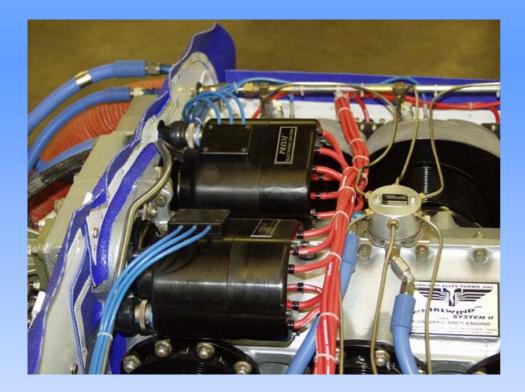
- General Aviation Modifications Inc. (GAMI) is in FAA certification of its PRISM Ignition System.
- Uses fiber optic based pressure transducers to measure internal combustion pressures in real time.
- This unique technology allows the system to fully control peak cylinder combustion pressures and eliminate any tendency to detonate or pre-ignite.

NEW TECHNOLOGY

- In March, 2002, observed by AOPA US staff, GAMI's PRISM system successfully operated a Lycoming TI0-540J2BD (Piper 31 – Chieftain) turbocharged 350 HP engine :
 - on unleaded HJELMCO OIL AVGAS 91/96 UL
 - at rated power (350 HP);
 - with the CHTs at redline (500° F);
 - at maximum induction air temperature
 - free of harmful detonation or pre-ignition
- This is a major milestone as it demonstrates a known path to guarantee that even the most difficult general aviation piston engines can continue to fly when 100LL is no longer available.

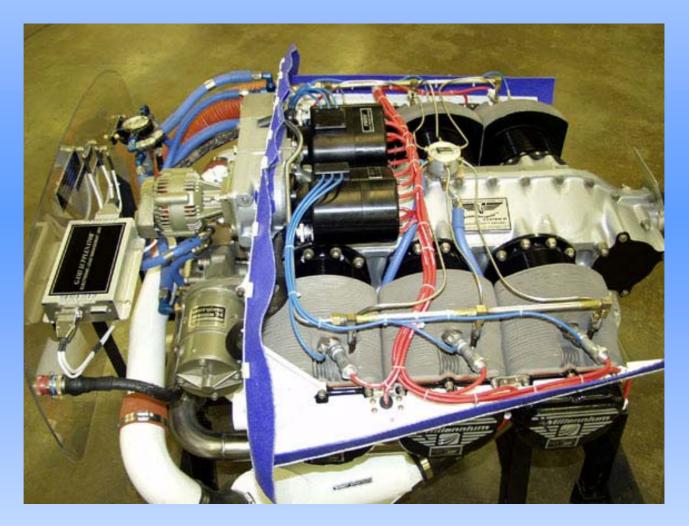
NEW TECHNOLOGY Using Hjelmco unleaded AVGAS 91/96 UL

GAMI's PRISM System:





NEW TECHNOLOGY



AN EASY REPLACEMENT FOR EXISTING MAGNETOS



YEAR 2004

Existing, certified unleaded AVGAS 91/96 UL Extensive > 13 years flightexperience Recognized by Lycoming in 1995

Unleaded Hjelmco 91/96 UL Pure hydrocarbon fuel Made from current low-cost, environmentally sound aviation gasoline components



SYNTHETIC FUEL COMPONENTS CAN BE USED TO OBTAIN NON-TOXIC UNLEADED HIGH OCTANE AVGAS

Bio-alkylate Avgas

 In nature
 Photosynthesis
 Enzymes

 Carbon dioxide ➡ ➡ sugar ➡➡
 Oil, Fat

 Water + sunlight
 Units of the sundant set of the

Sugar and
Other bio-Fischer-Tropsch synthesisF/T oils e.gpulpsimitates natural processesoils



- low toxicity
- price competitive in the EU
- can meet ASTM D910
- from renewable sources



- high octane numbers
- no aromatics,<1 weight %
- no sulphur, < 1 ppm
- no olefins

The friendly PA-28 Warrior

- operates on unleaded AVGAS 91/96 UL
- overall noise reduced by > 65 %
- reduced fuel consumption 7-8 %
- maintains 75% power at 11000 feet
- no performance degradation

The friendly Piper Warrior II on unleaded AVGAS Hjelmco 91/96 UL since 1991



Lars H. Hjelmberg