

Understanding Your CoolCheck Report

A → Unit #: 204703 Car
B → Sample Date :2/2/2014 10:21:41 AM
C → SampleID:OSA400067-56

TEST	Results	Grade
1 → Type	ELC	
2 → Clarity	Clear	N
3 → Contamination	None	N
4 → Color	Red-Brown	
5 → Freeze Point	<-65 F	S
6 → Glycol Content	>65%	S
7 → Boil Point	>240 F	S
8 → Nitrites	<300	Caution

9 → N= Normal A= Abnormal S= Severe

A - Unit ID: Identifier for vehicle that is entered during sample data entry.

B - Sample Date: Date and time that the sample was processed.

C - Sample ID: Serial number followed by sample number.

1 - Type: Designates ELC or Conventional coolant (Unknown can indicate a mixture).

2 - Clarity: Designates the Visual appearance of sample (Clear, Hazy, Cloudy, Opaque).

3 - Contamination: Designates any outside contamination (**Normal**= Trace, **Abnormal** = Moderate, **Severe** = Heavy).

4 - Color: Signifies the color of the coolant. Can indicate a mixture or excessive contaminants.

5 - Freeze Point: Lowest temperature before antifreeze will freeze.

6 - Glycol Content: Percentage of Water and Glycol mixture in the coolant (50/50% is ideal).

7 - Boil Point: Highest temperature before coolant begins to overheat.

8 - Nitrites: Indication of nitrite based SCA (Supplemental Coolant Additive) left in the coolant. Normal trip levels are less than 300 ppm which indicates additives are depleted. Too much nitrites can also be a problem (monitor based on manufactures recommendation).

9 - Key that shows what is indicated in the GRADE column.