

Exhaust Emissions From Controlled  
and Uncontrolled Vehicles Using  
the "Pollution Master" Emission Control Device

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### Background

The exhaust emission characteristics of the "Pollution Master" device on both controlled and uncontrolled vehicles have been requested by Congressional, Federal, and State sources requiring a repeat of the tests run in 1969 on a Post Office vehicle. (Appendix A).

### Device

The uncontrolled vehicle used for this most recent test was a Government-owned 1963 Chevrolet V-8 with a manual transmission. The device used on this vehicle was supplied by Pollution Master of Kentucky-Tennessee and was installed by Government employees using the instructions furnished with the kit. The controlled vehicle used for this test was supplied by the Louisville Courier-Journal and was a 1968 Ford Falcon. This vehicle used a 200 cubic-inch six cylinder engine and manual transmission. The device installation was carried out by an outlet selling "Pollution Master" in Louisville, Kentucky. It is assumed that this installation, which was paid for by the newspaper, was a typical installation and was representative.

The "Pollution Master" is a two part system containing an "exhaust scavenger" and a "crankcase scavenger". The exhaust scavenger is a pipe with a one-way valve that is connected to the exhaust through holes that must be drilled and tapped into the exhaust manifold. Under any condition of low pressure in the manifold, air will be drawn through a valve and filter from the engine compartment into the manifold. The crankcase scavenger is a large diameter tube containing plates with drilled holes to allow air passage and a filter. This unit is installed in the positive crankcase ventilation (PCV) line with the interior working parts of the PCV removed. This allows an increase in air flow at idle as there is no idle restriction in the crankcase scavenger as is normally found in the PCV system. The total effect of this device is to admit additional air to the manifold thus providing a leaner fuel-air mixture to the engine. Some air is also admitted to the exhaust manifold thus diluting the exhaust.

In the Government installation of the "Pollution Master" the only portion of the emission control system disconnected was the PCV valve as required in the instructions. On the vehicle converted by "Pollution Master" the PCV valve was disconnected and the heat stove that supplies warm air to the carburetor was cut into to provide clearance for the device. The effect of this change in the system is unknown but considered minimal.

One advertised purpose of the system is: "To meet and exceed existing standards for automotive emission control."

### Test Program

For evaluation purposes the Federal emission test procedures for certification of new cars for 1971 and the procedure for 1972 certification were used. The 1971 test is the open cycle 7-mode test using infrared (NDIR) instruments as specified in the Federal Register. In addition a continuous NDIR NO analyzer was used. The Federal standards for new vehicles using the 1971 test procedure are HC=2.2 grams per vehicle mile (gpm) and CO=23 gpm. There is no Federal standard for NO<sub>2</sub>. The 1972 test uses the closed, self-weighting constant volume sampling technique for sample collection and the exhaust is analyzed using a flame ionization detector for hydrocarbons, NDIR for CO and CO<sub>2</sub>, and chemiluminescence for oxides of nitrogen. The Federal standards for new vehicles using the 1972 test procedure are HC=3.4 gpm and CO=39 gpm. A standard for NO<sub>2</sub>=3 gpm has been set for 1973 vehicles. The vehicle was tested alternately with "Pollution Master" installed and with the vehicle returned to original condition. In addition, fuel was weighed on three of the tests using the 1968 Falcon to determine any fuel economy effect.

### Results

The data shown in Table I compares the 1963 Chevy with the "Pollution Master" device to the same vehicle without the device using the 1972 test procedure. In this table the results are listed in the order that the tests were run. The first two tests were run with "Pollution Master" installed, the next four with "Pollution Master" removed, the next four with "Pollution Master" re-installed and the last four with "Pollution Master" removed. There appears to be a slight reduction of CO and HC with the "Pollution Master" although the values vary considerably.

Table II shows the results from "Pollution Master" and the baseline tests on the 1968 Falcon using the 1972 test procedure. As on the Chevrolet there appears to be a slight reduction in emissions from "Pollution Master" although again the results are so varied that a percentage reduction cannot be accurately calculated.

Table III compares the 1968 Falcon with and without "Pollution Master" using the 1971 test procedure. These results show a more consistent improvement in emissions with "Pollution Master". However, it should be remembered that this obsolete test procedure was dropped as being a less meaningful way of measuring exhaust emissions.

Conclusions

1. "Pollution Master" emission reductions using the latest test procedures are minimal.
2. Equivalent results could be obtained by using a very lean idle setting as shown in the GM retrofit report #71-2.
3. There was no fuel economy improvement observed with "Pollution Master" in our limited tests.

Table I

1972 Federal Emission Tests

1963 Chevrolet V-8, Manual Transmission  
All Results in Grams Per Mile

<u>HC</u> <u>FID</u>	<u>CO</u> <u>NDIR</u>	<u>CO<sub>2</sub></u> <u>NDIR</u>	<u>NO<sub>2</sub></u> <u>CI</u>
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Pollution Master Tests

7.4	99	451	---
7.5	94	497	---

Stock Vehicle Baseline Tests

9.8	103	446	---
8.5	108	454	---
8.2	98	437	---
8.4	96	465	---

Pollution Master Tests

6.7	81	446	---
8.5	88	394	1.3
5.9	83	434	1.8
7.2	88	434	1.2

Stock Vehicle Baseline Tests

7.0	95	403	1.3
7.8	99	439	1.9
13.1	43	464	2.3
7.6	79	448	1.8

Table III

1971 Federal Emission Tests

1968 Falcon 6 Manual Transmission  
All Results in Grams Per Mile

HC <u>IR</u>	CO <u>IR</u>	NO <u>IR</u>
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Pollution Master Tests

2.3	24	3.9
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Stock Vehicle Baseline Tests

2.8	29	3.7
3.2	29	4.1

Table II

1972 Federal Emission Tests

1968 Falcon 6, Manual Transmission  
All Emission Results in Grams Per Mile

<u>HC FID</u>	<u>CO NDIR</u>	<u>CO<sub>2</sub> NDIR</u>	<u>NO<sub>2</sub> CI</u>	<u>Fuel Used KG</u>
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Pollution Master Tests

3.6	38	434	7.2	1.7
2.6	24	472	5.4	
3.1	25	509	6.6	1.9

Stock Vehicle Baseline Tests

3.6	32	410	5.2	1.6
3.3	37	479	5.7	





and the following day the vehicle would go into normal post office service. AEC personnel also requested that they be allowed to adjust the idle air-fuel ratio (A/F) to approximately 14.0/1 which is where their system was optimized. This was granted. The new test sequence was:

1. A new baseline with the misfire cured and the engine operating to everyone's satisfaction.
2. A test with the device installed and the A/F adjusted to approximately 14.0/1 to AEC's satisfaction.
3. A second test with device installed after mileage accumulation, as discussed.
4. A final baseline without the device, but with the same A/F as when the device was installed.

In order to cure the misfire and put the engine in proper operating condition the following maintenance was performed:

Installed new: Carbon core spark plug wires  
distributor cap  
vacuum advance mechanism  
air filter  
ignition points

The distributor was disassembled, cleaned and set to specifications. Idle A/F was checked but not adjusted. All this was performed under the supervision of Mr. Porter of the Post Office Department. The vehicle was now in proper operating condition with no misfire. Except for the number one spark plug, the original spark plugs were left in the engine. With the vehicle in this condition, the new baseline emissions test was run. The device was then installed. At this point the leak was detected and all new hoses were installed to correct it. The idle A/F was set at approximately 14.0/1 to the satisfaction of AEC personnel, and tested in this condition. Mileage was accumulated as discussed earlier, after which the A/F and idle speed were checked and found to be as set previously. The number 3 spark plug was examined and the heavy deposit noted earlier had apparently been removed during operation with the device installed. The second emissions test with the device was performed. The device was then removed and the A/F set to approximately 14.0/1. During the final baseline test the engine stalled at idle voiding the test. Since AEC had an agreement with P.O.D. to install the device after the testing was completed, AEC insisted that the car be returned to the P.O. Garage for the reinstallation. As far as they were concerned the testing was completed. The vehicle was then returned to the P.O. where the spark plugs were changed, the carburetor float level reset and a new needle valve installed. The oil and oil filter were also changed. After this the vehicle went back into service for the rest of the day and evening. The following day NAPCA personnel picked up the vehicle, removed the device, adjusted the A/F to that measured with the device installed and reran the final baseline emissions test. This final test was to represent the kind of emissions level this engine is capable of at 37,000 miles when carefully tuned and the carburetor

in good working order. This then could be compared to the emissions level obtainable with the \$35 to \$40 Pollution Master device installed. Unfortunately this last test is not really representative because on the idle portion of the last cycle the engine suddenly got rough and the idle hydrocarbon level increased sharply (see Figure 7, cycles 6 and 7), while CO remained essentially the same. This suggests a misfire or perhaps a stuck valve. In any case, the resultant Hot Cycle and composite hydrocarbon numbers are higher than we feel is representative. The Cold Cycle hydrocarbon level is representative and indicates that the engine is capable of equalling the hydrocarbon level and, more assuredly, the CO level obtained with the device installed.

During this testing neither the author nor Mr. Ashby detected an appreciable difference in driveability of the vehicle with or without the device, although Mr. Porter of P.O.D. apparently felt it was improved somewhat with the device installed.

In summary, it appears that the device may have a small beneficial effect on exhaust emissions on this particular vehicle. However, by tuning the engine with low emissions in mind (lean carburetion) the reduction due to the device becomes marginal.



Michael A. Caggiano

Attachments

































UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

# Memorandum

TO : M. Korth  
Through: D. Hollabaugh  
FROM : P. T. Willhite  
SUBJECT: Kentucky Vehicle-Air Pollution Test.

DATE: May 8, 1968  
PTW:vm

A test vehicle was delivered by Mr. David A. Gravely of the Kentucky Air Pollution Control Commission on April 25, 1968, for testing by the USPHS laboratories.

#### Test Vehicle information:

Year and Make: 1966 Ford  
Displacement: 390 cubic inches  
Transmission: Automatic  
License: Kentucky K16-661  
Odometer Mileage: 53,564 miles

#### Test Procedure

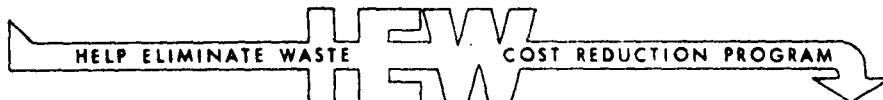
The test procedure followed was the standard 7-mode exhaust emission procedure with two exceptions:

1. Since the vehicle was hot when delivered, no cold starts were obtained.
2. Mass emissions were obtained concurrently with Scott Cart emissions.

To properly precondition the test vehicle several cycles were run utilizing Indolene test fuel. After the vehicle had equilibrated, emission measurements were obtained. The vehicle was baselined with the device at the start and end of the test series. When the device was removed the PCV valve was replaced and the exhaust manifold inlets were plugged.

#### Test Results

Table 1 indicates the level of emissions of the test vehicle with and without the device. From this table it is evident that there is an enlacement occurring when using the device. This enlacement does not



bring the car within the present level set for emissions but it does reduce the quantities of hydrocarbon and CO in the exhaust. However, this reduction in emissions is minor in respect to the initial high level of emissions.

Device in Question

Figures 1 and 2 represent the device in question as interpreted by the writer from discussions with Mr. Gravely. No physical examination of the device was made due to the short testing schedule. The device is believed to have come from the Automotive Pollution Control Corporation.

Figure 1 represents the attachment made to each exhaust manifold. Figure 2 represents the device inserted in the line from the crankcase to the intake manifold instead of the PCV valve.

As related to the writer the device functions as follows:

1. Refer to Figure 1 - during various modes of the cycle air is drawn into the exhaust manifold for further combustion (after burning).
2. Refer to Figure 2 - during all modes of the cycle this device is open for the passage of crankcase vapors to the intake manifold. These vapors pass through the venturies and impact on the offset venturies which causes a further atomization of the vapors for better combustion.

Writers note - Since this passage is open to the atmosphere (through the breather cap) during all modes of the cycle, part or all of the enrichment may be accounted for through the addition of air to the intake manifold from this line.

Summary

The use of the device on the test vehicle did reduce emissions. However, this reduction was so minor that the device could hardly be deemed successful as an air pollution control device for this vehicle.

*Paul T. Willhite*

P. T. Willhite



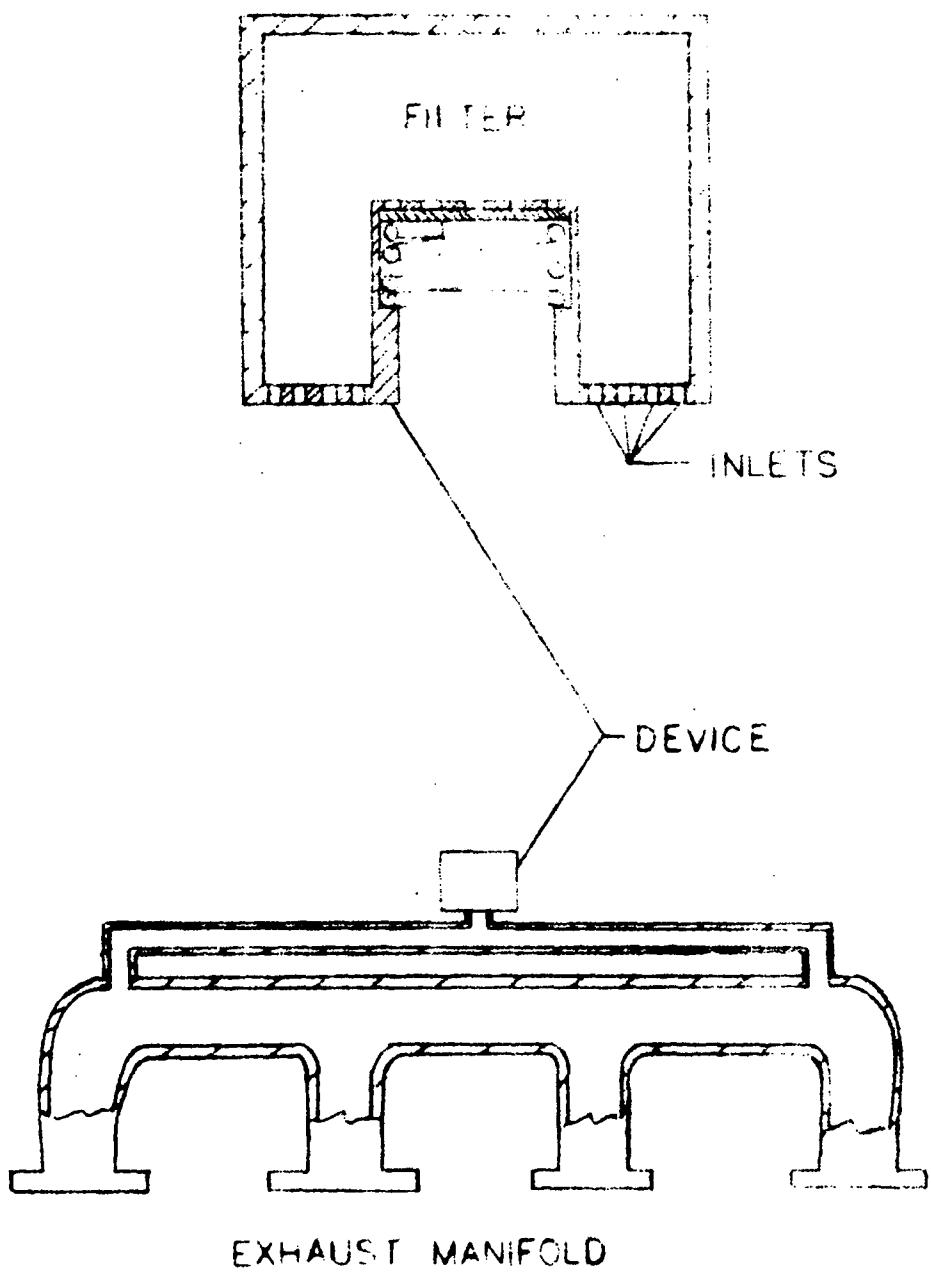


FIGURE 1  
INTERPRETED VIEW

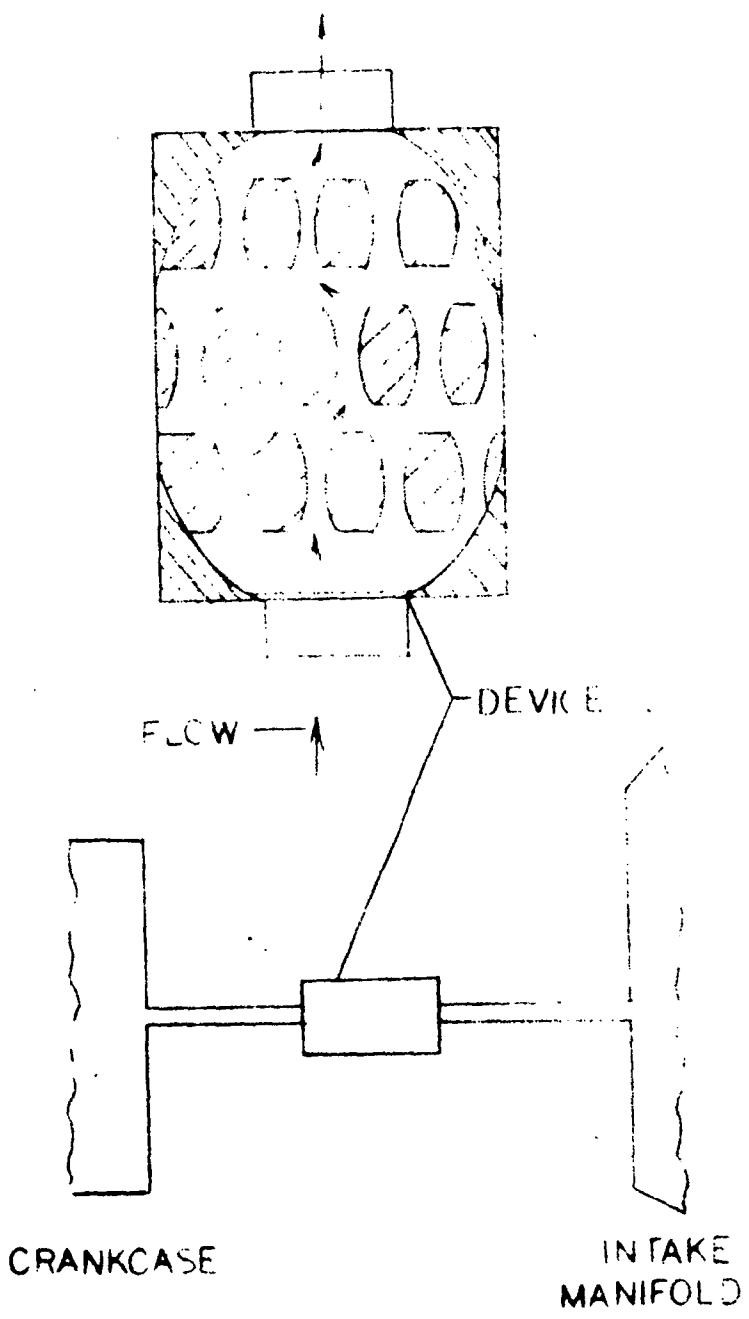


FIGURE 2  
INTERPRETED VIEW