Truck engines are not necessarily built more robust then car engines. Enhanced service life is achieved by optimising speed-torque characteristics and hence keeping engine component loading at a low.

According to information obtained from SCANIA average truck fuel consumption is:

| Vehicle Gross <br> Weight | Topography |  | HIT-FLON | $7.5 \%$ Additional <br> $n$ <br>  <br> Consumption per 100 miles | GALLONS saved <br> per 41.000 miles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 9.7 gallons | 11.0 gallons |  | 0.78 gallons | 173 |
| 20 tonnes | 11.0 gallons | 12.7 gallons | BLACK | 0.89 gallons | 198 |
| 30 tonnes | 13.5 gallons | 16.1 gallons | WHITE | 1.11 gallons | 247 |
| 40 tonnes | 16.1 gallons | 19.5 gallons | WHITE | 1.33 gallons | 296 |

## Derived Savings:

Cars: Field Test 62.500 miles indicates $15 \%$ additional consumption $=0,55$ gallons per 100 miles yields 56 gallons per 18.750 miles
Trucks: No field test available!

## Assumption:

Analogue to Hit-Flon Consumption Saving Table (but $7.5 \%$ is not yet proved by test):
per 62.500 miles average $7.5 \%$ additional consumption yields 0.83 gallons
per 100 miles
i.e. 185 gallons per 41.000 miles BLACK
per 62.500 miles $7.5 \%$ additional consumption yields 1.22 gallons per 100 miles
i.e. 271 gallons per 41.000 miles WHITE

Note:
Engine oil marketing companies, like Total and Castrol, predict for their fuel-efficient engine oil Fuel savings in the range from $2 \%-4 \%$

