Petroleum products - Transparent and opaque liquids - Determination of kinematic viscosity and calculation of dynamic viscosity (ISO 3104:2023)

FFSTI STANDARDI FFSSÕNA

NATIONAL FORFWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 3104:2023 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 3104:2023 ingliskeelset teksti.

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This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.

Date of Availability of the European standard is 22.11.2023.

The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.

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ICS 75.080

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 3104

NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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Supersedes EN ISO 3104:2020

English Version

Petroleum products - Transparent and opaque liquids - Determination of kinematic viscosity and calculation of dynamic viscosity (ISO 3104:2023)

Produits pétroliers - Liquides opaques et transparents - Détermination de la viscosité cinématique et calcul de la viscosité dynamique (ISO 3104:2023)

Mineralölerzeugnisse - Durchsichtige und undurchsichtige Flüssigkeiten - Bestimmung der kinematischen Viskosität und Berechnung der dynamischen Viskosität (ISO 3104:2023)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 October 2023.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 3104:2023) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28 "Petroleum and related products, fuels and lubricants from natural or synthetic sources" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 19 "Gaseous and liquid fuels, lubricants and related products of petroleum, synthetic and biological origin" the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2024, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2024.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 3104:2020.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 3104:2023 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 3104:2023 without any modification.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum and related products, fuels and lubricants from natural or synthetic sources*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 19, *Gaseous and liquid fuels, lubricants and related products of petroleum, synthetic and biological origin*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 3104:2020), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- manual Procedure A has been designated as the referee test method in case of dispute;
- the DCT requirements have been updated in <u>Table 1</u>;
- allowable DCT drift in <u>7.3</u> has been aligned with <u>Table 1</u>;
- extra instructions for quality control have been added referring to ISO 4259-4;
- complying thermometers have been updated in <u>Table B2</u>;
- the calculation has been corrected in Annex D.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Many petroleum products and some non-petroleum materials are used as lubricants. The correct operation of equipment depends upon the appropriate viscosity of the liquid being used. In addition, the viscosity of many petroleum fuels is important for the estimation of optimum storage, handling and operational conditions. Thus, the accurate measurement of viscosity is essential to many product specifications.

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Output

Outpu This document describes two test methods: Procedure A (manual) and Procedure B (automated). Procedure A is the referee test method (or reference test method) to resolve doubts or dispute.

Petroleum products — Transparent and opaque liquids — Determination of kinematic viscosity and calculation of dynamic viscosity

WARNING — This document does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of users of this document to take appropriate measures to ensure the safety and health of personnel prior to the application of this document, and to determine the applicability of any other restrictions.

1 Scope

This document specifies Procedure A, using manual glass viscometers, and Procedure B, using glass capillary viscometers in an automated assembly, for the determination of the kinematic viscosity, ν , of both transparent and opaque products. The scope includes liquid petroleum products, fatty acid methyl ester (FAME), paraffinic diesel, hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO), gas to liquid (GTL) and biofuel diesel mixtures up to 50 % FAME. The kinematic viscosity is determined by measuring the time for a volume of liquid to flow under gravity through a calibrated glass capillary viscometer. The dynamic viscosity, η , is obtained by multiplying the measured kinematic viscosity by the density, ρ , of the liquid. The range of kinematic viscosities covered in this test method is from 0,2 mm²/s to 300 000 mm²/s over the temperature range –20 °C to +150 °C.

NOTE The result obtained from this document is dependent upon the behaviour of the sample and is intended for application to liquids for which primarily the shear stress and shear rates are proportional (Newtonian flow behaviour). If, however, the viscosity varies significantly with the rate of shear, different results can be obtained from viscometers of different capillary diameters. The procedure and precision values for residual fuel oils, which under some conditions exhibit non-Newtonian behaviour, have been included.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3105:1994, Glass capillary kinematic viscometers — Specifications and operating instructions

ISO 3696, Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods

ASTM E2877-12, Standard Guide for Digital Contact Thermometers

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/