

**Naftasaadused. Korrodeeriv toime vasele.  
Vaskribakatse**

Petroleum products - Corrosiveness to copper -  
Copper strip test

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 2160:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 2160:1998 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 20.03.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 2160:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 2160:1998.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 20.03.2000 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p><b>Käsitlusala:</b></p> <p>Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard esitab meetodi korrodeeriva toime määramiseks vasele vedelates naftasaadustes ja mõningates lahustites. Siia kuuluvad ka lendühendid maksimaalse aururõhuga 124 kPa 37,8 °C juures. Lenduvad ühendid aururõhuga üle 124 kPa 37,8 °C peavad olema katsetatud ISO 6251 kohaselt. Elektroisolatsioonõlid peavad olema katsetatud juhindudes ISO 5662-st.</p>	<p><b>Scope:</b></p>
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ICS 75.080

**Võtmesõnad:** korrosioon, korrosioonikatsed, määramine, naftasaadused, vaseühendid

**English version**

**Petroleum products**

**Corrosiveness to copper – Copper strip test  
(ISO 2160 : 1998)**

Produits pétroliers – Action corrosive  
sur le cuivre – Essai à la lame de  
cuivre (ISO 2160 : 1998)

Mineralölerzeugnisse – Korrosions-  
wirkung auf Kupfer – Kupferstreifen-  
prüfung (ISO 2160 : 1998)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1998-09-15.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

**CEN**

European Committee for Standardization  
Comité Européen de Normalisation  
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

**Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels**

## Foreword

International Standard

ISO 2160 : 1998 Petroleum products – Corrosiveness to copper – Copper strip test, which was prepared by ISO/TC 28 'Petroleum products and lubricants' of the International Organization for Standardization, has been adopted by Technical Committee CEN/TC 19 'Petroleum products, lubricants and related products', the Secretariat of which is held by NNI, as a European Standard.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by March 1999 at the latest.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

## Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 2160 : 1998 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

**WARNING** — The use of this International Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This International Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this International Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the corrosiveness to copper of liquid petroleum products and certain solvents. Volatile products, having a maximum vapour pressure of 124 kPa at 37,8 °C are included.

Volatile products with a vapour pressure above 124 kPa at 37,8 °C should be tested according to ISO 6251 (see caution below). Electrical insulating oils should be tested according to ISO 5662.

**CAUTION** — Some products, particularly natural gasolines, may have a significantly higher vapour pressure than is characteristic for their class, even if below 124 kPa at 37,8 °C. For this reason, extreme caution should be exercised to ensure that the pressure vessel containing such material is not placed in a bath at 100 °C. Such samples may develop sufficient pressure at 100 °C to rupture the pressure vessel and cause damage and/or injury.

## 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3170:1988, *Petroleum liquids — Manual sampling*.

ISO 3171:1988, *Petroleum liquids — Automatic pipeline sampling*.

## 3 Principle

A polished copper strip is immersed in a specified volume of sample and heated under conditions of temperature and time that are specific to the class of material being tested. Aviation fuels and natural gasolines are tested in a pressure vessel, and other products are tested under atmospheric pressure (see also the note in 8.1). At the end of the heating period, the strip is removed, washed, and the colour assessed against corrosion standards.