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**Naftasaadused. Kummivaigu sisaldus
kergetes ja keskmiselt destilleeritud
kütustes. Pihustusaurutusmeetod**

Petroleum products - Gum content of light and
middle distillate fuels - Jet evaporation method

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 6246:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 6246:1997 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 6246:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 6246:1997.</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>Käsitlusala: Käesolev standard esitab määramismeetodi kummivaigu esinemisele lennukikütustes, kummivaigu sisaldusele mootoribensiinides või teistes lenduvates destillaatides nende lõpptöödeldud kujul ja katseaja piires.</p>	<p>Scope:</p>
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ICS 75.160.20

Võtmesõnad: aurutusanalüüs, bensiin, kummivaigud, kütused, lennukikütused, naftasaadused, sisalduse määramine, testimine, vedelkütused

ICS 75.160.00

Supersedes EN 26246 : 1993.

Descriptors: Petroleum products, fuels, gum content, testing.

English version

Petroleum products
Gum content of light and middle distillate fuels
Jet evaporation method
(ISO 6246 : 1995)

Produits pétroliers – Teneur en gommes des distillats légers et moyens – Méthode d'évaporation au jet (ISO 6246 : 1995)

Mineralölerzeugnisse – Abdampf rückstand von leichtflüchtigen und Mitteldestillat-Kraftstoffen – Aufblaseverfahren (ISO 6246 : 1995)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1997-11-09.

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 6246 : 1995 Petroleum products – Gum content of light and middle distillate fuels – Jet evaporation method,

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 June 1998 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 6246 : 1995 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to international publications are listed in Annex ZA (normative).

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WARNING — The use of this International Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this 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 existent gum content of aviation fuels, and the gum content of motor gasolines or other volatile distillates in their finished form, and at the time of test.

For non-aviation fuels, a procedure for the determination of the heptane-insoluble portion of the residue is also described.

CAUTION — This method is not intended for the testing of gasoline components, particularly those with a high percentage of low-boiling unsaturated compounds, as they may cause explosions during evaporation.

NOTE 1 The true significance of this test method for determining gum in motor gasoline is not firmly established. It has been proved that high gum content can cause induction-system deposits and sticking of intake valves, and in most instances it can be assumed that low gum content will ensure absence of induction-system difficulties. The user should, however, realize that the test is not of itself correlative to induction-system deposits. The primary purpose of the test, as applied to motor gasoline, is the measurement of the oxidation products formed in the sample prior to or during the comparatively mild conditions of the test procedure. Since many motor gasolines are purposely blended with non-volatile oils or additives, the heptane extraction step is necessary to remove these from the evaporation residue so that the deleterious material, gum, may be determined. With respect to aviation turbine fuels, large quantities of gum are indicative of contamination of fuel by

higher boiling oils or particulate matter and generally reflect poor handling practices in distribution downstream of the refinery.

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.*

ISO 3696:1987, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods.*

ISO 4788:1980, *Laboratory glassware — Graduated measuring cylinders.*

ISO 6353-2:1983, *Reagents for chemical analysis — Part 2: Specifications — First series.*

ISO 6353-3:1987, *Reagents for chemical analysis — Part 3: Specifications — Second series.*