

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Petroleum products — Determination of particulate content of middle distillate fuels — Laboratory filtration method

*Produits pétroliers — Détermination de la teneur en particules des distillats
moyens — Méthode de filtration en laboratoire*



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards prepared by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 15167 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*.

Petroleum products — Determination of particulate content of middle distillate fuels — Laboratory filtration method

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 particulate content of middle distillate fuels with a closed flash point of 38 °C or higher, determined in accordance with ISO 2719, ISO 3679 or ISO 13736. It is not applicable to light distillate fuels (gasolines) or to aviation fuels.

A gravimetric limitation of the contamination of middle distillate fuels used in diesel engines and domestic applications should be used for the control of filter plugging and other operational problems, and this procedure is applicable up to 25 g/m³.

The precision of this procedure is only valid if the results are obtained strictly in accordance with the provisions of this International Standard, particularly in respect of the material used for the filter (see the note in 6.9), sample size and filtration of the complete sample.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 2719:1988, *Petroleum products and lubricants — Determination of flash point — Pensky-Martens closed cup method*.

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

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

ISO 3679:1983, *Paints, varnishes, petroleum and related products — Determination of flashpoint — Rapid equilibrium method*.

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

ISO 4259:1992, *Petroleum products — Determination and application of precision data in relation to methods of test*.

ISO 13736:1997, *Petroleum products and other liquids — Determination of flash point — Abel closed cup method*.