
International Standard



8216/2

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**Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Classification —
Part 2: Categories of gas turbine fuels for industrial and
marine applications**

Produits pétroliers — Combustibles (classe F) — Classification — Partie 2: Catégories des combustibles pour turbines à gaz en service dans l'industrie et la marine

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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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 8216/2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

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Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Classification — Part 2: Categories of gas turbine fuels for industrial and marine applications

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 8216 establishes the detailed classification of gas turbine fuels for industrial and marine applications, but excluding aircraft fuels. It should be read in conjunction with ISO 8216/0.

The fuels in this classification are for use in industrial gas turbines and gas turbines derived from aviation turbines that are used in static and marine applications. The classification includes only fuels that are liquid under atmospheric pressure and at their normal storage temperatures. Petroleum fuels, being the result of the processing of crude oils of diverse origin, cannot be chemically defined, but may be categorized generally within the scope of this part of ISO 8216.

2 Reference

ISO 8216/0, *Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Classification — Part 0: General*.

3 Explanation of symbols

3.1 The detailed classification of gas turbine fuels into categories of products has been established for static and marine applications from two of the families of products (D and R) defined in the general classification (D for distillate fuels or mainly distillate and R for residual fuels).

3.2 According to ISO 8216/0, the products are designated by a symbol consisting of a group of letters, which together constitute a code.

This code consists of

- the initials ISO;
- the letter F (for the class fuels);
- the category of fuel, consisting of 3 letters, the first letter of this category always being the family letter (D for distillate, R for residual fuel). In this case, the second letter (S or M) indicates the field of application, S for static, M for marine, and the third letter T designates the final application, gas turbines;
- numbers, which complete the designation of the code (0, 1, 2, 3, 4). They are for further classification on the basis

of the properties with the corresponding remarks, and have no numerical significance in terms of definitions of product properties.

3.3 In this classification system, products are designated in a uniform manner. A product may be designated in the complete form, for example ISO-F-DMT 2, or in the abbreviated form, for example F-DMT 2.

4 Detailed classification of gas turbine fuels

Family: subdivision in relation to the type of fuel	Designation symbol ISO-F		Remarks
	Category: subdivision according to applications	Distinguishing number	
Distillate fuel	DST	0	A low flash point petroleum distillate, naphta type
	DST DMT ¹⁾	1	A medium flash point petroleum distillate, jet fuel (kerosine) type
	DST DMT ¹⁾	2	A petroleum distillate, gas-oil type
	DST DMT	3	Low-ash petroleum distillate
Residual fuel-oil	RST RMT	3	Low-ash petroleum residual fuel which may contain heavy components from petroleum processing
	RST RMT	4	Petroleum residual fuel containing heavy components from petroleum processing

1) With reference to classes DMT 1 and DMT 2, attention is drawn to the limits for minimum flash point in the 1981 Amendment to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974^[1].

Bibliography

[1] ISO 8217, *Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Marine fuels — Specifications*.

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