
**Naftna industrija – Terminologija – 2. del: Lastnosti in preskusi
(enakovreden ISO 1998-2:1998)**

Petroleum industry – Terminology – Part 2: Properties and tests

Industrie pétrolière – Terminologie – Partie 2: Propriétés et essais

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[SIST ISO 1998-2:2002](#)

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Deskriptorji:

ICS

Referenčna številka
SIST ISO 1998-2:2002 (sl,en)

Nadaljevanje na straneh od 2 do 26

NACIONALNI UVOD

Standard SIST ISO 1998-2 (sl,en), Naftna industrija – Terminologija – 2. del: Lastnosti in preskusi, druga izdaja, 2002, ima status slovenskega standarda in je enakovreden mednarodnemu standardu ISO 1998-2 (en), Petroleum industry – Terminology – Part 2: Properties and tests, 1998-11-01.

NACIONALNI PREDGOVOR

Mednarodni standard ISO 1998-2:1998 je pripravil tehnični odbor Mednarodne organizacije za standardizacijo ISO/TC 28, Naftni proizvodi in maziva, pododbor SC 1 Terminologija.

Slovenski standard SIST ISO 1998-2:2002 je prevod mednarodnega standarda ISO 1998-2:1998. V primeru spora glede besedila slovenskega prevoda v tem standardu je odločilen izvirni mednarodni standard v angleškem jeziku. Slovensko izdajo standarda je pripravil tehnični odbor SIST/TC NAD Naftni derivati.

Ta slovenski standard je dne 2002-10-02 odobrila direktorica SIST.

ZVEZE Z NACIONALNIMI STANDARDI

S prevzemom tega mednarodnega standarda veljajo za omejeni namen referenčnih standardov vsi standardi, navedeni v izvirniku, razen tistih, ki so že sprejeti v nacionalno standardizacijo:

SIST ISO 1998-99:2002 (sl,en) Naftna industrija – Terminologija – 99. del: Splošno in seznam

SIST EN ISO 3405:2000 (en) Naftni proizvodi – Določevanje destilacijskih značilnosti pri atmosferskem tlaku

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SIST EN ISO 4264:1998 (en) Naftni proizvodi – Izračun cetanskega indeksa srednjih destilatov po enacbi s štirimi spremenljivkami

SIST ISO 5024:2001 (en) Naftne lekočine in plini – Merjenje – Standardni referenčni pogoji
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/7c833fb1-d6fb-432f-8324->

SIST EN 12593:2000 (en) Bitumen in bitumenska veziva – Določevanje pretrgališča po Fraassu

PREDHODNA IZDAJA

SIST ISO 1998-1:1996 (sl) Naftna industrija – Slovar – 1. del

SIST ISO 1998-2:1996 (sl) Naftna industrija – Slovar – 2. del

OPOMBI

- Povsod, kjer se v besedilu standarda uporablja izraz "mednarodni standard", v SIST ISO 1998-2:2002 to pomeni "slovenski standard".
- Nacionalni uvod in nacionalni predgovor nista sestavni del standarda.

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PREDGOVOR

ISO (Mednarodna organizacija za standardizacijo) je svetovna zveza nacionalnih organov za standardizacijo (članov ISO). Priprava mednarodnih standardov navadno poteka v tehničnih odborih ISO. Vsak član, ki želi delovati na določenem področju, za katero je ustanovljen tehnični odbor, ima pravico biti zastopana v tem odboru. Pri delu sodelujejo tudi vladne in nevladne mednarodne organizacije, povezane z ISO. Pri vseh zadevah, ki so povezane s standardizacijo na področju elektrotehnike, ISO tesno sodeluje z Mednarodno elektrotehniško komisijo (IEC).

Osnutki mednarodnih standardov, ki jih sprejemajo tehnični odbori, se pošiljajo članom v glasovanje. Za izdajo mednarodnega standarda je potrebno soglasje najmanj 75 odstotkov članov, ki glasujejo.

Mednarodni standard ISO 1998-2 je pripravil tehnični odbor ISO/TC 28 Naftni proizvodi in maziva, pododbor SC 1 Terminologija.

Ta druga izdaja, skupaj z ostalimi sedmimi deli standarda ISO 1998, razveljavlja in nadomešča celotno prvo izdajo, ki je bila sestavljena iz dveh delov (ISO 1998-1:1974 in ISO 1998-2:1976).

<http://www.iteh.ai/standards/iso/1998-2/>

Ta nova izdaja popolnoma preoblikuje standarda z novim sistemom klasifikacije za vse izraze obeh delov prve izdaje, ki so sedaj razporejeni v vseh delih nove izdaje, ter z mnogimi dodanimi novimi izrazi.

ISO 1998 je sestavljen iz naslednjih delov pod skupnim naslovom Naftna industrija – Terminologija:

- 1. del: Surovine in proizvodi
- 2. del: Lastnosti in preskusi
- 3. del: Raziskovanje in pridobivanje
- 4. del: Rafiniranje
- 5. del: Transport, skladiščenje, distribucija
- 6. del: Meritve
- 7. del: Drugi izrazi
- 99. del: Splošno in seznam

Dodatek A v tem standardu je samo informativen.

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.

Draft International Standards adopted 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 1998-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Terminology*.

This second edition, together with the other seven parts of ISO 1998, cancels and replaces all of the first edition, which was composed of two parts (ISO 41998-1:1974 and ISO 1998-2:1976).

This new edition constitutes a full recast of the standard, with a new classification system for all terms of the two parts of the first edition, which are now distributed in all parts of the new edition, and the addition of many new terms.

ISO 1998 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Petroleum industry Terminology*:

- Part 1: Raw materials and products
- Part 2: Properties and tests
- Part 3: Exploration and production
- Part 4: Refining
- Part 5: Transport, storage, distribution
- Part 6: Measurement
- Part 7. Miscellaneous terms
- Part 99: General and index

Annex A of this part of ISO 1998 is for information only.

Naftna industrija – Terminologija – 2. del: Lastnosti in preskusi

1 Namen in področje uporabe

Ta del standarda ISO 1998 vsebuje seznam enakovrednih slovenskih in angleških izrazov, ki se uporabljajo v naftni industriji za označevanje lastnosti naftnih proizvodov in preskusnih metod, skupaj z ustreznimi definicijami v obeh jezikih.

Standard ISO 1998 je namenjen tistemu delu naftne industrije, ki se ukvarja s surovo nafto in naftnimi proizvodi, to pomeni z vsemi s tem povezanimi postopki od področja proizvodnje do končnega uporabnika. Standard ni namenjen za področje opreme v naftni industriji niti za katerikoli postopek na tem področju. Vendar pa so nekateri deli opreme ali nekateri postopki raziskovanja in pridobivanja razloženi. Ustrezni izrazi so bili vstavljeni samo v primerih, ko se pojavljajo v definiciji proizvoda ali procesa in če je bila njihova definicija potrebna za razumevanje ali da bi se izognili dvoumnosti. Terminologija opreme za naftno industrijo spada v področje ISO/TC 67 Materiali, oprema in morske konstrukcije za industrijo naftne in zemeljskega plina.

2 Zveza s standardi

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/755a35f889f6/sist-iso-1998-2-2002>

Naslednji standard vsebuje določila, ki s sklicevanjem v tem besedilu sestavljajo določila tega mednarodnega standarda. V času objave je bila veljavna označena izdaja. Vsi standardi se pregledujejo in strankam, ki sklenejo pogodbo, zasnovano na tem mednarodnem standardu, se priporoča, naj preučijo možnost uporabe najnovejše izdaje spodaj navedenega standarda. Člani IEC in ISO vzdržujejo register veljavnih mednarodnih standardov.

ISO 1998-99:2000 Naftna industrija – Terminologija – 99. del: Splošno in seznam

3 Oštrevilčenje izrazov

Splošna klasifikacija in sistem oštrevilčenja, ki se uporablja v standardu ISO 1998, je sistem številk, razvrščenih v tri skupine:

x.yz.zzz

kjer je

- x številka dela standarda ISO 1998, v tem primeru 2. del;

Petroleum industry – Terminology – Part 2: Properties and testd

1 Scope

This part of ISO 1998 consists of a list of equivalent English and French terms, in use in the petroleum industry to indicate properties of petroleum products and test methods, together with the corresponding definitions in the two languages.

ISO 1998 is intended to cover the purposes of the part of the petroleum industry dealing with crude oils and petroleum products, that means all related operations arising from the production field to the final user. It is not intended to cover either petroleum equipment, or any operation in the field. However, some pieces of equipment or some operations of exploration and production are defined. The corresponding terms were introduced only when they appear in a definition of a product or process and when their definition was found necessary for understanding or for avoiding any ambiguity. Where a terminology of petroleum equipment is needed, it corresponds to the scope of ISO/TC 67, *Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum and natural gas industries*.

2 Normative reference

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/755a35f889f6/sist-iso-1998-2-2002>

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was 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 edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 1998-99:–2000 Petroleum industry Terminology - Part 99: General and index

3 Term numbering

The general classification and numbering system used in ISO 1998 employs digits grouped in three categories:

x.yz.zzz

where

- x is the part number of ISO 1998, in this case Part 2;

yy	številka podskupine, v kateri se izraz pojavlja. 2. del ima osem podskupin:
10	fizikalne in kemijske lastnosti naftnih proizvodov
20	lastnosti bitumna in bitumenskih veziv
30	lastnosti goriv in destilatov
40	lastnosti in preskusi plinov in lahkih proizvodov
50	lastnosti maziv
80	lastnosti trdnih in poltrdnih proizvodov
90	razno
99	kratice

zzz serijska številka posameznega izraza.

yy	is the subcategory in which the term appears. Part 2 has eight subcategories:
10	physical and chemical properties of petroleum products
20	properties of bitumen and bituminous binders
30	properties of fuels and distillates
40	properties and tests of gases and light products
50	properties of lubricants
80	properties of solid and semi-solid products
90	miscellaneous
99	acronyms

zzz is the serial number of the individual term.

4 Seznam

Glej ISO 1998-99.

5 Zaporedje izrazov

Izrazi so navedeni po številčnem zaporedju.

2.10 Fizikalne in kemijske lastnosti naftnih proizvodov

2.10.001 gostota

količnik med maso tekočine in njeno prostornino

OPOMBA 1: Pri podajanju gostote mora biti izrecno navedena enota za gostoto skupaj s temperaturo, na primer kilogram na kubični meter ali gram na mililitr pri $t^{\circ}\text{C}$. Standardna referenčna temperatura za mednarodno trgovanje na področju nafte in njenih proizvodov je 15°C (ISO 5024 [4]); vendar se za zakonsko meroslovje ali druge posebne namene lahko zahtevajo druge referenčne temperature.

OPOMBA 2: Prednostna enota je kilogram na kubični meter, možna pa je tudi uporaba enote gram na mililitr.

2.10.002 relativna gostota

razmerje med gostoto obravnavanega proizvoda in gostoto standardnega proizvoda, kjer sta ti dve gostoti podani pri določenih pogojih

OPOMBA 1: Ta izraz sedaj nadomešča prejšnji izraz "specifična teža".

OPOMBA 2: Nanaša se le na francoski jezik.

OPOMBA 3: Je brezdimenzijsko število.

4 Index

See ISO 1998-99.

5 Order of listing

Terms are listed in serial number order.

2.10 Physical and chemical properties of petroleum products

SIST ISO 1998-2:2002

2.10.001 density

mass of the liquid divided by its volume

NOTE 1 When reporting the density, the unit of density used, together with the temperature, shall be explicitly stated, for example, kilogram per cubic metre or gram per millilitre at $t^{\circ}\text{C}$. The standard reference temperature for international trade in petroleum and its products is 15°C (ISO 5024 [4]); but other reference temperatures may be required for legal metrology or other special purposes.

NOTE 2 The preferred unit is the kilogram per cubic metre, but provision is also made for use of the gram per millilitre.

2.10.002 relative density

ratio of the density of the considered product to the density of a standard product, these two densities being given in specified conditions

NOTE 1 This term now replaces the former spec "specific gravity".

NOTE 2 Applies only to the French language.

NOTE 3 It is a dimensionless number.

2.10.003**relativna gostota tekočin**

razmerje med maso prostornine tekočine pri temperaturi t_1 in maso enake prostornine čiste vode pri temperaturi t_2 , t.j. razmerje med gostoto tekočine pri temperatiri t_1 in gostoto čiste vode pri temperaturi t_2

OPOMBA: Pri podajanju relativne gostote morata biti izrecno navedeni temperaturi t_1 in t_2 . Standardna referenčna temperatura je 15 °C, vendar je tudi 20 °C v splošni uporabi za t_1 in t_2 , in tudi druge temperature se lahko uporabljajo za t_1 .

2.10.004**relativna gostota plinov**

razmerje med maso dane prostornine plina pri temperaturi t in tlaku p ter maso enake prostornine suhega zraka pri t in p ; ali alternativno, razmerje med gostoto plina pri t in p ter gostoto suhega zraka pri t in p

OPOMBA: Vrednosti t in p sta določeni tipično kot 0 °C in 101,325 kPa (15 °C je določena za t v nekaterih deželah).

2.10.005**teža API**

arbitražna enota, ki jo je privzel Ameriški naftni inštitut (American Petroleum Institute – API) za označevanje relativne gostote olj

OPOMBA 1: Njena zveza z relativno gostoto je naslednja:

$$\text{Teža API} = \frac{141,5}{\text{relativna gostota } 60^{\circ}\text{F} / 60^{\circ}\text{F}} - 131,5$$

OPOMBA 2: 60 °F ustreza približno 15,6 °C.

OPOMBA 3: Merska enota je kalibrirana v stopinjah API.

2.10.010**voda in usedlina**

skupna količina trdnih snovi in vodnih raztopin, prisotnih v naftnem proizvodu, ki se usedajo ob mirovanju ali se lahko ločijo s pospešenimi standardiziranimi metodami

2.10.020**parni tlak**

tlak par, ki izhajajo iz naftnega proizvoda v določenem aparatu pri standardiziranih pogojih

2.10.021**parni tlak po Reidu**

absolutni tlak, ki ga povzroča tekočina pri posebnih pogojih preskusne temperature, razmerja para/tekočina in nasičenja zraka,

2.10.003**relative density of liquids**

ratio of the mass of a volume of the liquid at a temperature t_1 , to the mass of an equal volume of pure water at a temperature t_2 , i.e. the ratio of the density of the liquid at a temperature t_1 , to the density of pure water at a temperature t_2

NOTE

When reporting the relative density, the temperatures t_1 and t_2 , should be explicitly stated. The standard reference temperature is 15 °C but 20 °C is also in general use for t_1 and t_2 , and other temperatures may be employed for t_1 .

2.10.004**relative density of gases**

ratio of the mass of a given volume of gas at temperature t and pressure p to the mass of an equal volume of dry air at t and p ; or alternatively the ratio of the density of the gas at t and p to the density of dry air at t and p

NOTE

The values of t and p are specified typically as 0 °C and 101,325 kPa (15 °C is specified for t , in some countries).

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2.10.005**gravity API**

arbitrary scale adopted by the American Petroleum Institute for characterizing the relative density of oils

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NOTE 1 Its relation to relative density is as follows:

$$\text{Gravity API} = \frac{141,5}{\text{relativ density } 60^{\circ}\text{F} / 60^{\circ}\text{F}} - 131,5$$

NOTE 2 60 °F corresponds to approximately 15,6 °C.

NOTE 3 The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API.

2.10.010**water and sediment**

whole of the solids and aqueous solutions present in a petroleum product, that either settle out on standing or may be separated by accelerated standardized methods

2.10.020**vapour pressure**

pressure exerted by the vapours emitted by a petroleum product in a specified apparatus under standardized conditions

2.10.021**Reid vapour pressure**

Absolute pressure exerted by a liquid under the specific conditions of test temperature, vapour/liquid ratio and air saturation defined by

definiranih z Reidovim aparatom in določenim preskusnim postopkom

OPOMBA: "Parni tlak po Reidu" se nanaša le na 37,8 °C (100 °F) in razmerje para/tekočina 4/1 ter nima točne zveze s pravim parnim tlakom zaradi stopnje nasičenja par z vodo pri pogojih tega preskusa. Sestavine preskušane tekočine, ki se mešajo z vodo, znižajo rezultat.

2.10.022

z zrakom nasičen parni tlak

tlak, ki ga v vakuumu povzroča tekočina z vsebovanim zrakom brez raztopljene vode, pri določeni preskusni temperaturi

OPOMBA: Standardni pogoji preskusa so pri razmerju para/tekočina 4/1 in pri preskusnih temperaturah 37,8 °C in 100 °C. Za tekočine, ki ne vsebujejo pomembnih deležev sestavin, ki se mešajo z vodo, se lahko izpelje korelacija med parnim tlakom po Reidu in z zrakom nasičenim parnim tlakom.

2.10.030

viskoznost

notranja odpornost tekočine proti tečenju

2.10.031

dinamična viskoznost

razmerje med delujajočo strižno napetostjo in gradientom hitrosti

2.10.032

kinematična viskoznost

razmerje med dinamično viskoznostjo in gostoto tekočine pri temperaturi izmerjene viskoznosti

OPOMBA: Kinematična viskoznost je merilo odpornosti tekočine pod silo težnosti proti tečenju.

2.10.033

navidezna viskoznost

izraz za označevanje odpornosti ne-newtonske tekočine proti tečenju

2.10.034

Newtonska tekočina

tekočina, katere viskoznost ni odvisna od strižne hitrosti

2.10.040

destilacijska krivulja

grafični prikaz masnega ali prostorninskega odstotnega deleža naftnega proizvoda, ki destilira glede na zabeležen odčitek temperature

the Reid apparatus and specified test procedure

NOTE

The "Reid vapour pressure" only applies at 37,8 °C (100 °F), and at a vapour/liquid ratio of 4/1, and has no exact relationship to true vapour pressure due to the degree of water saturation of the vapour under the conditions of this test. Water-miscible components of the liquid under test depress the result.

2.10.022

air-saturated vapour pressure

pressure exerted *in vacuum* by air-containing liquids in the absence of dissolved water, at the specified test temperature

NOTE

The standard test conditions are at a vapour/liquid ratio of 4/1, and at test temperatures between 37,8 °C and 100 °C. For liquids containing no significant proportions of water-miscible components, a correlation between Reid vapour pressure and air-saturated vapour pressure can be derived.

2.10.030

viscosity

the internal resistance of a fluid to flow

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2.10.031

dinamic viscosity

ratio between the applied shear stress and the velocity gradient

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NOTE It is a measure of the resistance to flow of the liquid.

2.10.032

kinematic viscosity

ratio between the dynamic viscosity and the density of the liquid at the temperature of viscosity measured

NOTE

It is a measure of the resistance to flow of a liquid under gravity.

2.10.033

apparent viscosity

term used to characterize the resistance to flow of a non-Newtonian product

2.10.034

Newtonian fluid

fluid having a viscosity that is independent of the rate of shear

2.10.040

distillation curve

graphical representation of the percentage by mass or volume of a petroleum product distilled as a function of the temperature reading noted

2.10.041**začetek destilacije**

odčitek temperature, zabeležen (po potrebi korigiran) v trenutku, ko pade prva kaplja kondenzata s konice kondenzatorja med destilacijo, ki poteka pri standardiziranih pogojih

OPOMBA: Odčitek termometra se lahko korigira glede na barometrski tlak.

2.10.042**konec destilacije**

najvišji odčitek temperature, zabeležen (po potrebi korigiran) med zaključno fazo destilacije, ki poteka pri standardiziranih pogojih

OPOMBA 1: To se običajno zgodi po izparjenju vse tekočine z dna destilirke.

OPOMBA 2: Odčitek termometra se lahko korigira glede na barometrski tlak.

2.10.043**suhá točka**

odčitek temperature, zabeležen (po potrebi korigiran) v trenutku, ko izpari zadnja kaplja tekočine na dnu destilirke med destilacijo, ki poteka pri standardiziranih pogojih

OPOMBA 1: Kakršnekoli kapljice ali film na steni destilirke ali na termometru se ne upoštevajo.
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OPOMBA 2: Odčitek termometra se lahko korigira glede na barometrski tlak.

2.10.044**razkrojna točka**

zabeležen odčitek temperature, ki sovpada s prvimi znaki termičnega razkroja tekočine v destilirki med potekom destilacije pri standardiziranih pogojih

OPOMBA: Značilni znaki termičnega razkroja so razvoj dima in nepravilne spremembe odčitkov termometra, ki običajno kažejo jasen padec po vsakem izvedenem poskusu nastavitev segrevanja.

2.10.045**odstotek predestiliranega**

prostornina kondenzata, zbranega v sprejemnem merilnem valju, izraženega kot odstotni delež prostornine polnitve v povezavi z istočasnim odčitkom temperature pri destilaciji, ki poteka pri standardiziranih pogojih

2.10.046**odstotek uparjenega**

vsota odstotka predestiliranega in odstotka izgube pri destilaciji, ki poteka pri standardiziranih pogojih

2.10.041**initial boiling point**

temperature reading noted (corrected if required) at the moment when the first drop of condensate falls from the tip of the condenser during a distillation carried out under standardized conditions

NOTE

The thermometer reading may be corrected for barometric pressure.

2.10.042**end point****final boiling point**

maximum temperature reading noted (corrected if required) during the final phase of a distillation carried out under standardized conditions

NOTE 1

This usually occurs after the evaporation of all liquid from the bottom of the flask.

NOTE 2

The thermometer reading may be corrected for barometric pressure.

2.10.043**dry point**

temperature reading noted (corrected if required) at the moment of vaporization of the last drop of liquid at the bottom of a flask during a distillation carried out under standardized conditions

NOTE 1

Any drops or film of liquid on the side of the flask or thermometer are disregarded.

NOTE 2

The thermometer reading may be corrected for barometric pressure.

2.10.044**decomposition point**

temperature reading noted which coincides with the first indications of thermal decomposition of the liquid in the flask, during a distillation carried out under standardized conditions

NOTE

The characteristic indications of thermal decomposition are an evolution of fumes and erratic thermometer readings, which usually show a decided decrease after any attempt has been made to adjust the heat.

2.10.045**percent recovered**

volume of condensate observed in the receiving graduated cylinder, expressed as a percentage of the charge volume, in connection with a simultaneous temperature reading, during a distillation carried out under standardized conditions

2.10.046**percent evaporated**

during a distillation carried out under standardized conditions, the sum of the percentage recovered and the percentage loss

2.10.047**najvišji odstotek predestiliranega**

najvišji odstotek predestiliranega pri destilaciji, ki poteka pri standardiziranih pogojih

2.10.048**izkoristek destilacije**

vsota odstotka predestiliranega in odstotka ostanka v destilirki pri destilaciji, ki poteka pri standardiziranih pogojih

2.10.049**odstotek izgube**

razlika med 100 in izkoristkom destilacije pri destilaciji, ki poteka pri standardiziranih pogojih

2.10.50**destilacijsko območje****vredno območje**

temperaturno območje, ki označuje frakcijo z njenim začetkom in koncem destilacije

OPOMBA:

Na področju aromatskih ogljikovodikov obstaja tudi druga definicija tega izraza (glej ISO 1543^[1]).

iTeh STANDARD REVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

2.10.070**plamenišče**

najnižja temperatura, do katere se mora segreti proizvod, da se izhajajoči hlapi v prisotnosti plamena v trenutku vzgejo, ko poteka postopek pri standardiziranih pogojih

SIST ISO 1998-2:2002
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/7c833fb1-d61b-4321-8324-755a35f889f6/sist-iso-1998-2-2002>

2.10.071**točka goreњa**

najnižja temperatura, pri kateri se naftni proizvod vname in določen čas gori, potem ko se njegovi površini približa majhen plamen pri standardiziranih pogojih

2.10.072**temperatura samovžiga****temperatura spontanega vžiga**

temperatura spontanega vžiga naftnega proizvoda v odsotnosti plamena, določena pri standardiziranih pogojih

2.10.080**točka tečenja**

najnižja temperatura, pri kateri olje še teče, ko se ohlaja pri standardiziranih pogojih

2.10.081**motnišče**

temperatura, pri kateri postane bistri tekoči naftni proizvod rahlo moten ali moten zaradi izločanja kristalov parafina, ko se izvaja preskus pri standardiziranih pogojih

2.10.047**percent recovery**

during a distillation carried out under standardized conditions, the maximum percent recovered

2.10.048**total percent recovered**

during a distillation carried out under standardized conditions, the combined percentage recovered and percentage residue in the flask

2.10.049**percent loss**

during a distillation carried out under standardized conditions, difference between 100 and the total percent recovered

2.10.50**distillation range****boiling range**

temperature range which characterizes a fraction by its initial and final boiling points

NOTE

there exists another definition of this term in the field of aromatic hydrocarbons (see ISO 1543^[1]).

2.10.070**flash point**

minimum temperature to which a product must be heated for the vapours emitted to ignite momentarily in the presence of a flame, when operating under standardized conditions

2.10.071**fire point**

lowest temperature at which a petroleum product ignites and continues to burn for a specified time after a small flame has been applied to its surface under standardized conditions

2.10.072**autogenous ignition temperature****spontaneous ignition temperature**

temperature of spontaneous ignition of a petroleum product in the absence of a flame, determined under standardized conditions

2.10.080**pour point**

lowest temperature at which an oil will continue to flow when it is cooled under standardized conditions

2.10.081**cloud point**

temperature at which a clear liquid petroleum product becomes hazy or cloudy due to the appearance of wax crystals when the test is conducted under standardized conditions

2.10.082**preobrat točke tečenja**

sprememba točke tečenja, običajno porast, ki nastane zaradi spremnjanja hitrosti segrevanja in ohlajanja proizvoda, kar vodi do sprememb v nastali kristalni strukturi parafina

2.10.090**videz**

vizualna ocenitev proizvoda, bodisi neposredno bodisi preko okularja določenega aparata

2.10.091**vizualna ocena**

ocenitev proizvoda glede na njegovo barvo in prozornost, brez umetnih pripomočkov

OPOMBA 1: Vključuje prisotnost ali odsotnost neraztopljene vode ali parafina, ki lahko povzročata motnost, ter prisotnost ali odsotnost trdnih delcev.

OPOMBA 2: Kot dodatek vizualni oceni se včasih uporabljajo ocene motnosti po posebni skali.

2.10.092**svetlikanje**

fluorescanca naftnega proizvoda ob pogledu z odbojno dnevno svetlobo

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

boom

fluorescence of a petroleum product when viewed by reflected daylight

2.10.093**barvna lestvica za neobarvane proizvode**

arbitražna lestvica za numerično ocenjevanje barve naftnih proizvodov

OPOMBA: Za naftne proizvode se največ uporablajo naslednje lestvice, v zaporedju glede na občutljivost

- a) platina-kobalt (Hazen): lestvica od 0 (najsvetlejše) do 500 (najtemnejše), ki se uporablja za topila in lahke destilatne frakcije;
- b) Saybolt: lestvica od +30 (najsvetlejše) do -16 (najtemnejše), ki se na splošno uporablja za svetlini petrolej in letalski kerozin;
- c) ASTM: lestvica od 0,5 (najsvetlejše) do 8 (najtemnejše), ki se uporablja za srednje destilate za motorna vozila, gospodinjstvo, trgovino, industrijo in pomorstvo.

2.10.094**barvna lestvica za obarvane proizvode**

lestvica za ocenjevanje obarvanih naftnih proizvodov, ki lahko vključuje barvne standarde in numerične vrednosti

OPOMBA 1: Za ocenitev posameznega proizvoda se lahko uporabi več kot ena barvna vrednost.

OPOMBA 2: Obarvani proizvodi so pogosto opredeljeni glede na ugotovljena barvila in koncentracije.

2.10.082**pour point reversion**

change in pour point, normally a rise, caused by variation in the heating and cooling rates of a product leading to changes in the wax crystal structure produced

2.10.090**appearance**

visual assessment of a product, either directly, or through the eyepiece of specified apparatus

2.10.091**visual appearance**

assessment of a product in terms of its colour and clarity, without artificial aids

NOTE 1 It includes the presence or absence of undisclosed water or wax in term of their haze potential and the presence or absence of adventitious particulate matter.

NOTE 2 Haze rating scales are sometimes used as an addition to visual appearance.

2.10.092**boom**

fluorescence of a petroleum product when viewed by reflected daylight

2.10.093**colour scale for undyed products**

arbitrary scale for the numerical rating of the colour of petroleum products

NOTE The most common scales used for petroleum products, in order of sensitivity, are

a) platinum-cobalt (Hazen): scale from 0 (lightest) to 500 (darkest), applied to solvents and light distillate fractions;

b) Saybolt: scale from +30 (lightest) to -16 (darkest), applied generally to domestic and aviation kerosines;

c) ASTM: scale from 0,5 (lightest) to 8 (darkest), applied to automotive, domestic, commercial, industrial and marine middle distillates.

2.10.094**colour scale for dyed products**

scale for the rating of dyed petroleum products, which may comprise both colour standards and numerical values

NOTE 1 More than one colour value may be used to rate a single product.

NOTE 2 Dyed products are frequently specified by means of identified dyes and concentrations.