



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN ISO 4256:1998**  
**01-maj-1998**

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Liquefied petroleum gases - Determination of vapour pressure - LPG method (ISO 4256:1978)

Flüssiggase - Bestimmung des Dampfdruckes - LPG-Verfahren (ISO 4256:1978)

Gaz de pétrole liquéfiés - Détermination de la pression de vapeur - Méthode GPL (ISO 4256:1978)

**STANDARD PREVIEW**  
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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 4256:1995**  
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**ICS:**

75.160.30      Plinska goriva                      Gaseous fuels

**SIST EN ISO 4256:1998**                      **en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 4256

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

January 1995

ICS 75.160.30

Descriptors: petroleum products, liquefied gases, liquefied petroleum gases, tests, physical tests, pressure measurement, vapour pressure

English version

**Liquefied petroleum gases - Determination of  
vapour pressure - LPG method (ISO 4256:1978)**

Gaz de pétrole liquéfiés - Détermination de la pression de vapeur - Méthode GPL - Flüssiggase - Bestimmung des Dampfdruckes - LPG-Verfahren (ISO 4256:1978)

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REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA  
MINISTRSTVO ZA ZNANOST IN TEHNOLOGIJO  
Urad RS za standardizacijo in meroslovje  
LJUBLJANA

SIST..... EN ISO 4256 .....

PREVZET PO METODI RAZGLASITVE

-05- 1998

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1995-01-02. 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, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and 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

This European Standard has been taken over by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 19 "Petroleum products, lubricants and related products" from the work of ISO/TC 28 "Petroleum products and lubricants" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 1995, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 1995.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

## Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 4256:1978 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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**Annex ZA (normative)**  
**Normative references to international publications**  
**with their relevant European publications**

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 3007		Petroleum products - Determination of vapour pressure - Reid method	--	
ISO 4257		Liquefied petroleum gases - Determination of sampling characteristics	prEN ISO 4257	1994

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



# 4256

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

## Liquefied petroleum gases — Determination of vapour pressure — LPG method

*Gaz de pétrole liquéfiés — Détermination de la pression de vapeur — Méthode GPL*

First edition — 1978-11-01

**ITeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  
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UDC 665.725 : 536.423.15

Ref. No : ISO 4256-1978 (E)

**Descriptors** : petroleum products, liquefied gases, liquefied petroleum gases, tests, physical tests, pressure measurement, vapour pressure.

Price based on 6 pages

**FOREWORD**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up 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.

International Standard ISO 4256 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products*, and was circulated to the member bodies in March 1976.

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It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

SIST EN ISO 4256:1998

Austria	Ireland	Romania
Belgium	Israel	South Africa, Rep. of
Brazil	Italy	Spain
Canada	Japan	Sweden
Czechoslovakia	Mexico	Turkey
France	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Germany, F.R.	Peru	U.S.A.
Hungary	Philippines	U.S.S.R.
India	Poland	
Iran	Portugal	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.



# Liquefied petroleum gases – Determination of vapour pressure – LPG method

## 1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the gauge vapour pressures (see note 1) of liquefied petroleum gas products (see note 2) at temperatures of 37,8 °C up to and including a test temperature of 70 °C.

### NOTES

1 Information on the gauge vapour pressures of liquefied petroleum gas products under test temperature conditions in the range from 37,8 to 70 °C is pertinent to problems of selecting properly designed storage vessels, shipping containers, and customer utilization equipment to ensure the safe handling of such products.

2 For the purpose of this test method, liquefied petroleum gas products are defined as narrow boiling range hydrocarbon mixtures consisting predominantly of propane or propylene, or both, butanes or butylenes, or both, in which the content of hydrocarbon compounds of boiling point higher than 0 °C is less than 5 % by liquid volume, and whose gauge vapour pressure at 37,8 °C is not greater than approximately 1 550 kPa.<sup>1)</sup>

## 2 REFERENCES

ISO 3007, *Petroleum products – Determination of vapour pressure – Reid method.*

ISO 4257, *Liquefied petroleum gases – Determination of sampling characteristics.*<sup>2)</sup>

## 3 PRINCIPLE

3.1 The test apparatus, consisting of two interconnected chambers and equipped with a suitable pressure gauge, is purged with a portion of the sample which is then discarded. The apparatus is then filled completely with a test portion of the test sample to be tested.

33 1/3 or 40 % by volume of the liquid content of the apparatus is immediately withdrawn to provide adequate free space for product expansion. The apparatus is then immersed in a water bath maintained at the standard test temperature of 37,8 °C or, optionally, at some higher test temperature up to and including a test temperature of 70 °C.

3.2 The observed gauge pressure at equilibrium, after correcting for gauge error and correcting to a standard barometric pressure, is reported as the "LPG vapour pressure" at the selected test temperature.

## 4 APPARATUS

4.1 Vapour pressure apparatus, constructed as illustrated in the figure, consisting of two chambers, designated as the upper and lower chambers, complying with the requirements in 4.1.1 to 4.1.7.

### NOTES

1 CAUTION – To maintain the correct volume ratio between the upper and lower chambers, they shall be matched in pairs and the units shall not be interchanged without recalibrating to ascertain that the volume ratio is within satisfactory limits.

2 The "air chamber" of the method described in ISO 3007 is interchangeable with the "upper chamber" of this method. Similarly, the "liquid chamber" (two-opening type) of ISO 3007 is interchangeable with the "20 % lower chamber" of this method. The apparatus assembly of ISO 3007 must pass, as a safety precaution, the hydrostatic test specified in 4.1.6 before being used for testing liquefied petroleum gas.

1) 1 kPa = 10<sup>-2</sup> bar

2) In preparation.