



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 4257:1998

01-maj-1998

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Liquefied petroleum gases - Method of sampling (ISO 4257:1988)

Flüssiggas - Probenahme (ISO 4257:1988)

Gaz de pétrole liquéfiés - Méthode d'échantillonnage (ISO 4257:1988)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 4257:1995

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ICS:

75.160.30 Plinska goriva Gaseous fuels

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 4257

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

January 1995

ICS 75.160.30

Descriptors: petroleum products, liquefied petroleum gases, sampling

English version

**Liquefied petroleum gases - Method of sampling
(ISO 4257:1988)**

Gaz de pétrole liquéfiés - Méthode d'échantillonnage (ISO 4257:1988) Flüssiggas - Probenahme (ISO 4257:1988)

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

SIST... EN ISO 4257
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

Avant-propos

Cette norme européenne a été reprise par le CEN/TC 19 "Produits pétroliers, lubrifiants et produits connexes" des travaux du ISO/TC 28 "Produits pétroliers et lubrifiants" de l'Organisation Internationale de Normalisation (ISO).

Cette norme européenne devra recevoir le statut de norme nationale, soit par publication d'un texte identique, soit par entérinement, au plus tard en juillet 1995, et toutes les normes nationales en contradiction devront être retirées au plus tard en juillet 1995.

Selon le Règlement Intérieur du CEN/CENELEC, les pays suivants sont tenus de mettre cette norme européenne en application: Allemagne, Autriche, Belgique, Danemark, Espagne, Finlande, France, Grèce, Irlande, Islande, Italie, Luxembourg, Norvège, Pays-Bas, Portugal, Royaume-Uni, Suède et Suisse.

Notice d'entérinement

Le texte de la norme internationale ISO 4257:1988 a été approuvé par le CEN comme norme européenne sans aucune modification.

NOTE: Les références normatives aux publications internationales sont mentionnées en annexe 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 7941	1988	Commercial propane and butane - Analysis by gas chromatography	EN 27941	1993
ISO 9162		Petroleum products - Fuels (class F) - - Liquefied petroleum gases - Specifications		

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
4257

First edition
1988-12-15



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

Liquefied petroleum gases — Method of sampling

Gaz de pétrole liquéfiés — Méthode d'échantillonnage

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ISO 4257 : 1988 (E)

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 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 4257 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*.

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Liquefied petroleum gases — Method of sampling

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the procedure to be used for obtaining samples of non-refrigerated liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) such as propane, butane or mixtures thereof. It is suitable for sampling into containers to provide samples for laboratory testing of products covered by ISO 9162.

Although this method can be used to provide samples for compositional analysis by ISO 7941, it is strongly recommended that alternative apparatus, such as a variable-volume container, be used to minimize compositional changes that may occur. Development of an appropriate ISO method is under way.

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 listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 7941 : 1988, *Commercial propane and butane — Analysis by gas chromatography*.

ISO 9162 : —¹⁾, *Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Liquefied petroleum gases — Specifications*.

3 Definition

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definition applies.

liquefied petroleum gases (LPG): Petroleum gases which can be stored and/or handled in the liquid phase under moderate conditions of pressure and at ambient temperature.

These consist predominantly of propane, propene, butanes and butenes, with small proportions of ethane, ethene and/or pentanes and pentenes. They are normally described in terms of the predominant hydrocarbon, e.g. commercial butane or commercial propane.

4 Principle

A liquid sample is transferred from the source into a sample container through a transfer line by purging the container and filling it with liquid, then venting the container to provide a 20 % ullage so that 80 % of the liquid volume remains.

5 Significance

Samples of liquefied petroleum gases are examined by various test methods to determine physical and chemical characteristics. The test results are often used for custody transfer and price determination. It is therefore essential that the samples be representative of the product to be tested.

6 General considerations for obtaining a representative sample

Great care is required to obtain a representative sample, especially if the material to be sampled is a mixture of gases. The following factors shall be taken into account:

- Take samples from the liquid phase only.
- Avoid sampling from the bottom of a vessel.
- Because of the wide variations in the construction of tanks for containing liquefied gases, it is difficult to specify a uniform method for obtaining representative samples of heterogeneous mixtures. With large bulk installations it may

1) To be published.