



Designation: D 2158 – 04

An American National Standard



Designation: 317/95

Standard Test Method for Residues in Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 2158; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the extraneous materials weathering above 38°C that are present in liquefied petroleum gases.

1.2 Liquefied petroleum gases that contain alcohols to enhance their anti-icing behavior can give erroneous results by this test method.

1.3 The result can be expressed in terms of measured volumes or indices derived from these volumes. In either case, the test method provides an indication of the quantity and nature of materials in the product that are substantially less volatile than the liquefied petroleum gas hydrocarbons.

1.4 Although this test method has been used to verify cleanliness and lack of heavy contaminants in propane for many years, it may not be sensitive enough to protect some equipment from operational problems or increased maintenance. A more sensitive test, able to detect lower levels of dissolved contaminants, may be required for some applications.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

D 96 Test Methods for Water and Sediment in Crude Oil by Centrifuge Method (Field Procedure)³

D 1796 Test Method for Water and Sediment in Fuel Oils by the Centrifuge Method (Laboratory Procedure)

D 1835 Specification for Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.H0 on Liquefied Petroleum Gas.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Withdrawn.

E 1 Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers

2.2 *Other Documents:*

IP Appendix A⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.1.1 *O Number*—10 divided by the oil stain observation.

3.1.2 *oil stain observation*—the volume of solvent-residue mixture required to yield an oil ring that persists for 2 min under specified conditions on a prescribed filter paper.

3.1.3 *R Number*—the residue multiplied by 200.

3.1.4 *residue*—the volume, measured to the nearest 0.05 mL, of the residual material boiling above 38°C resulting from the evaporation of 100 mL of sample under the specified conditions of this test method.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A 100-mL sample of liquefied petroleum gas is weathered in a 100-mL centrifuge tube. The volume of residue remaining at 38°C is measured and recorded as is also the appearance of a filter paper to which the residue has been added in measured increments.

5. Significance and Use

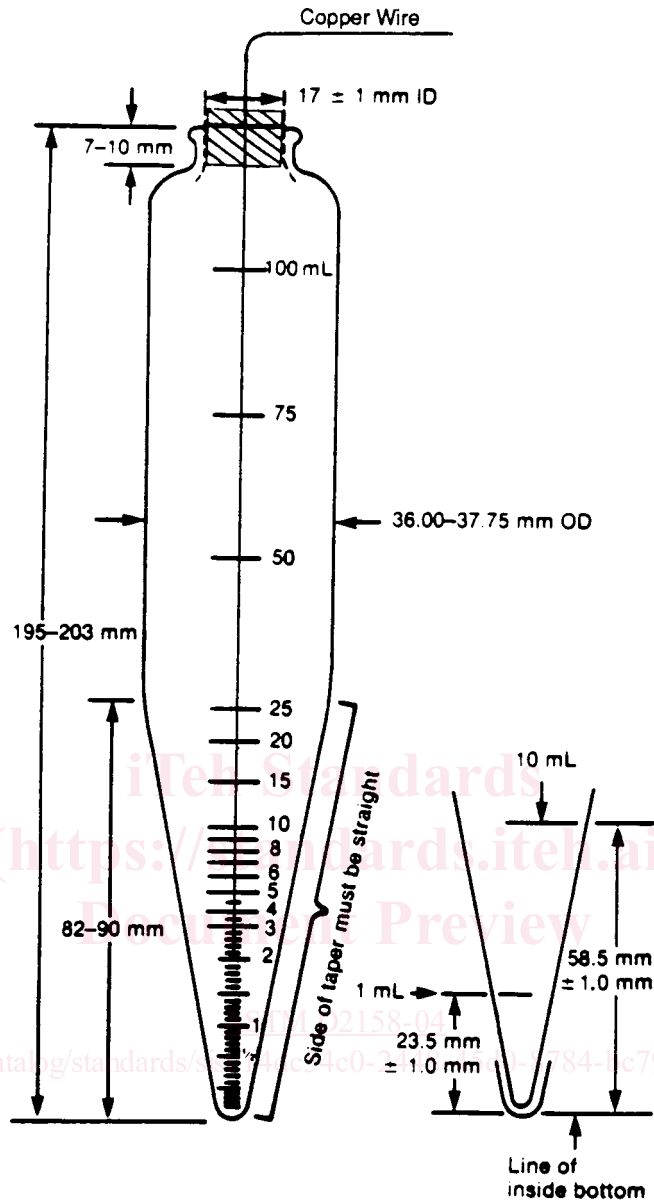
5.1 Control over the residue content (required by Specification D 1835) is of considerable importance in end-use applications. In liquid feed systems residues may lead to troublesome deposits and, in vapor offtake systems, residues that are carried over can foul regulating equipment. Those that remain will accumulate, can be corrosive, and will contaminate following product. Water, particularly if alkaline, can cause failure of regulating equipment and corrosion of metals.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Centrifuge Tube*, 100-mL graduated, conforming to dimensions given in Fig. 1. The first 0.5 mL shall be graduated in 0.05-mL increments. The shape of the lower tip of the tube is especially important. The taper shall be uniform and the bottom shall be rounded as shown in Fig. 1. Tubes shall be

⁴ Available from Energy Institute, 61 New Cavendish St., London, WIG 7AR, U.K.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard.



INSIDE TAPER SHAPE
 FIG. 1 Cone-Shaped Centrifuge Tube, 203 mm

made of thoroughly annealed heat-resistant glass. Volumetric graduation tolerances, based on air-free water at 20°C, are given in Table 1. Detailed requirements for centrifuge tubes

TABLE 1 Centrifuge Tube Graduation Tolerances

Range, mL	Scale, Division, mL	Limit of Error, mL
0.0 to 0.1	0.05	0.02
0.1 to 0.3	0.05	0.03
0.3 to 0.5	0.05	0.05
0.5 to 1.0	0.1	0.05
1.0 to 3.0	0.1	0.1
3.0 to 5.0	0.5	0.2
5.0 to 25.0	1.0	0.5
25.0 to 100.0	1.0	1.0

appear in Test Methods D 96 and D 1796.

6.2 *Cooling Coil*, a minimum length of 6 m of 5 to 7-mm outside diameter copper tubing wound to a diameter of 63.5 ± 1.5 mm outside diameter, and assembled in a suitable cooling bath. (See Fig. 2 as an example.)

NOTE 1—Mechanical refrigeration is permitted provided that the coolant temperature is in the range from -46 to -48°C.

6.3 *Syringe*, 2-mL (ordinary medical syringe), graduated in 0.1 mL and equipped with a needle 200 ± 5 mm long. Alternatively, an equivalent liquid dispensing device capable of delivering 0.1 mL increments may be used, such as a 0.1-mL pipet.