



Designation: D1835 – 05

## Standard Specification for Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D1835; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope\*

1.1 This specification covers those products commonly referred to as liquefied petroleum gases, consisting of propane, propene (propylene), butane, and mixtures of these materials. Four basic types of liquefied petroleum gases are provided to cover the common use applications.

1.2 This specification is applicable to products intended for use as domestic, commercial and industrial heating, and engine fuels.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.4 *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:<sup>2</sup>

- D1265 Practice for Sampling Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases, Manual Method
- D1267 Test Method for Gage Vapor Pressure of Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases (LP-Gas Method)
- D1657 Test Method for Density or Relative Density of Light Hydrocarbons by Pressure Hydrometer
- D1837 Test Method for Volatility of Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases
- D1838 Test Method for Copper Strip Corrosion by Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases
- D2158 Test Method for Residues in Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases

<sup>1</sup> This specification 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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<sup>2</sup> 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.

- D2163 Test Method for Analysis of Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases and Propene Concentrates by Gas Chromatography<sup>3</sup>
- D2420 Test Method for Hydrogen Sulfide in Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases (Lead Acetate Method)
- D2598 Practice for Calculation of Certain Physical Properties of Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases from Compositional Analysis
- D2713 Test Method for Dryness of Propane (Valve Freeze Method)
- D2784 Test Method for Sulfur in Liquefied Petroleum Gases (Oxy-Hydrogen Burner or Lamp)
- D3700 Practice for Obtaining LPG Samples Using a Floating Piston Cylinder
- D6667 Test Method for Determination of Total Volatile Sulfur in Gaseous Hydrocarbons and Liquefied Petroleum Gases by Ultraviolet Fluorescence
- D6897 Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) (Expansion Method)

#### 2.2 Other Document:<sup>4</sup>

- GPA Standard 2140<sup>4</sup>

### 3. Terminology

#### 3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *commercial butane*—a hydrocarbon product for use where low volatility is required.

3.1.2 *commercial PB mixtures*—mixtures of propane and butane for use where intermediate volatility is required.

3.1.3 *commercial propane*—a hydrocarbon product for use where high volatility is required. Commercial propane is suitable for certain low severity internal combustion engine applications.

3.1.4 *special-duty propane*—a high-quality product composed chiefly of propane, which exhibits superior antiknock characteristics when used as an internal combustion engine fuel.

<sup>3</sup> Withdrawn. The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

<sup>4</sup> Available from Gas Processors Assn., 6526 E. 60th St., Tulsa, OK 74145. www.gasprocessors.com

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

#### 4. Sampling

4.1 Proper sampling of liquefied gases is extremely important if the test results are to be significant. Obtain representative samples in accordance with Practice [D1265](#) or Practice [D3700](#). In the event of a dispute involving sample integrity when sampling for testing against D1835 requirements, Practice [D3700](#) shall be used as the referee sampling procedure.

#### 5. Detailed Requirements

5.1 The four types of liquefied petroleum gases shall conform to the requirements prescribed in [Table 1](#).

#### 6. Keywords

6.1 butane; HD-5 propane; liquefied petroleum (LP) gases specifications; propane

**TABLE 1 Detailed Requirements for Liquefied Petroleum Gases**

	Product Type				ASTM Test Methods (see Section 2)
	Commercial Propane	Commercial Butane	Commercial PB Mixtures	Special-Duty Propane <sup>A</sup>	
Vapor pressure at 37.8°C (100°F), max, kPa	1434	483	<i>B</i>	1434	<a href="#">D1267</a> or <a href="#">D2598</a> or <a href="#">D6897<sup>C</sup></a>
psig	208	70	<i>B</i>	208	<a href="#">D1267</a> or <a href="#">D2598</a> or <a href="#">D6897<sup>C</sup></a>
Volatile residue:					
evaporated temperature, 95 %, max, °C	-38.3	2.2	2.2	-38.3	
°F	-37	36	36	-37	<a href="#">D1837</a>
or					
butane and heavier, max, vol %	2.5	...	...	2.5	<a href="#">D2163</a>
pentane and heavier, max, vol %	...	2.0	2.0	...	<a href="#">D2163</a>
Propylene content, max, vol %	...	...	...	5.0	<a href="#">D2163</a>
Residual matter:					
residue on evaporation 100 mL, max, mL	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	<a href="#">D2158</a>
oil stain observation	pass <sup>D</sup>	pass <sup>D</sup>	pass <sup>D</sup>	pass <sup>D</sup>	<a href="#">D2158</a>
Relative density at 15.6/15.6°C (60/60°F)	<i>E</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>E</i>	...	<a href="#">D1657</a> or <a href="#">D2598</a>
Corrosion, copper, strip	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	<a href="#">D1838<sup>F</sup></a>
Sulfur, ppmw	185 <sup>G</sup>	140 <sup>G</sup>	140 <sup>G</sup>	123 <sup>G</sup>	<a href="#">D2784</a> or <a href="#">D6667<sup>H</sup></a>
Hydrogen sulfide	pass	pass	pass	pass	<a href="#">D2420</a>
Moisture content	pass	...	...	pass	<a href="#">D2713</a>
Free water content	...	none <sup>I</sup>	none <sup>I</sup>	...	...

<sup>A</sup> Equivalent to Propane HD-5 of [GPA Standard 2140](#).

<sup>B</sup> The permissible vapor pressures of products classified as PB mixtures shall not exceed 1430 kPa (208 psig) and additionally shall not exceed that calculated from the following relationship between the observed vapor pressure and the observed relative density:

$$\text{Vapor pressure, max} = 1167 - 1880 (\text{relative density at } 60/60^\circ\text{F}) \text{ or } 1167 - 1880 (\text{relative density at } 15.6/15.6^\circ\text{C})$$

A specific mixture shall be designated by the vapor pressure at 100°F in pounds per square inch gage. To comply with the designation, the vapor pressure of the mixture shall be within +0 to -10 psi of the vapor pressure specified.

<sup>C</sup> In case of dispute about the vapor pressure of a product, the value actually determined by Test Method [D1267](#) shall prevail over the value calculated by Practice [D2598](#) or measured by Test Method [D6897](#).

<sup>D</sup> An acceptable product shall not yield a persistent oil ring when 0.3 mL of solvent residue mixture is added to a filter paper, in 0.1-mL increments and examined in daylight after 2 min as described in Test Method [D2158](#).

<sup>E</sup> Although not a specific requirement, the relative density must be determined for other purposes and should be reported. Additionally, the relative density of PB mixture is needed to establish the permissible maximum vapor pressure (see Footnote *B*).

<sup>F</sup> This method may not accurately determine the presence of reactive materials (for example, H<sub>2</sub>S, S<sup>o</sup>) in liquefied petroleum gas if the product contains corrosion inhibitors or other chemicals which diminish the reaction with the copper strip.

<sup>G</sup> The total sulfur limits in these specifications *do include* sulfur compounds used for stenching purposes.

<sup>H</sup> Test Method [D6667](#) may be used as an alternative means of sulfur measurement for LPG samples within the range that has been validated in Test Method [D6667](#).

<sup>I</sup> The presence or absence of water shall be determined by visual inspection of the samples on which the relative density is determined.