SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 4257:2001

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Nadomeġļa:
SIST EN ISO 4257:1998

Utekoļ injeni naftni plini - Metoda vzorļenja (ISO 4257:2001)

Liquefied petroleum gases - Method of sampling (ISO 4257:2001)

Flüssiggase-Probenahme (ISO 4257:2001)

Gaz de pétrole liquéfiés - Méthode d'échantillonnage (ISO 4257:2001)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 4257:2001

ICS:

75.160.30	Plinska goriva	Gaseous fuels

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 4257

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English version

Liquefied petroleum gases - Method of sampling (ISO 4257:2001)

Gaz de pétrole liquéfiés - Méthode d'échantillonnage (ISO 4257:2001)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 29 June 2001.

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 Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists 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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of the International Standard ISO 4257:2001 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28 "Petroleum products and lubricants" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 19 "Petroleum products, lubricants and related products", the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard supersedes EN ISO 4257:1995.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2002.

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

NOTE FROM CMC: The foreword is susceptible to be amended on reception of the German language version. The confirmed or amended foreword, and when appropriate, the normative annex ZA for the references to international publications with their relevant European publications will be circulated with the German version.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 4257:2001 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 4257

Second edition
2001-07-15

Liquefied petroleum gases — Method of sampling

Gaz de pétrole liquéfiés — Méthode d'échantillonnage

Reference number
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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.ch
Web www.iso.ch

Printed in Switzerland

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 4257 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Static petroleum measurement*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 4257:1988), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Liquefied petroleum gases — Method of sampling

WARNING — The use of this International Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This International Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health and environment protection practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the procedure to be used for obtaining samples of unrefrigerated liquefied petroleum gases (LPG). It is suitable for sampling from bulk containers, to provide samples for laboratory testing of products covered by ISO 9162.

This International Standard is applicable for the provision of samples for compositional analysis by ISO 7941. It is not applicable for the provision of samples for trace analysis of low-boiling components. If trace analysis of low-boiling components is required, a variable-volume receiver such as that described in ASTM D 3700 should be used.

2 Term and definition

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

2.1
liquefied petroleum gases
LPG
petroleum gases that can be stored and/or handled in the liquid phase under moderate conditions of pressure and at ambient temperature

NOTE These gases 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.

3 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 providing a liquid ullage so that 80 % (*V*/*V*) of the container volume remains filled with liquid.

NOTE For the purposes of this International Standard, the term "% *(V/V)*" is used to represent the volume fraction.

4 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 liquefied gases. The following factors shall be taken into account.

a) Take samples from the liquid phase only.

b) Avoid sampling from the bottom of a vessel.