SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 4256:1999

01-november-1999

Nadomeġļa:
SIST EN ISO 4256:1998

Utekoļ injeni naftni plini - Doloļ evanje parnega tlaka - Metoda UNP (ISO 4256:1996)

Liquefied petroleum gases - Determination of gauge pressure - LPG method (ISO 4256:1996)

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

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

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 4256:1998

ICS:

75.160.30	Plinska goriva	Gaseous fuels

SIST EN ISO 4256:1999 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 4256

June 1998

Supersedes EN ISO 4256:1995

ICS 75.160.30

Descriptors: see ISO document

English version

Liquefied petroleum gases - Determination of gauge vapour pressure - LPG method (ISO 4256:1996)

Gaz de pétrole liquéfiés - Détermination de la pression de vapeur relative - Méthode GPL (ISO 4256:1996)

Flüssiggase - Bestimmung des Dampfdruckes - LPG-Verfahren (ISO 4256:1996)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 24 May 1998.

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.

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 Central Secretariat 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

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 28 "Petroleum products and lubricants" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as an European Standard by Technical Committee CEN/TC 19 "Petroleum products, lubricants and related products", the secretariat of which is held by NNI.

This European Standard supersedes EN ISO 4256:1995.

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 December 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 1998.

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.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 4256:1996 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to International Standards are listed in annex ZA (normative).

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.

Publication	Year	Title	EN	Year
ISO 4257	1988	Liquefied petroleum gases - Method of sampling	EN ISO 4257	1995

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 4256

Second edition
1996-10-15

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

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

Reference number
ISO 4256:1996(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 voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 4256 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 4256:1978), which has been technically revised.

Annexes A and B form an integral part of this International Standard.

International Organization for Standardization
Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

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

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

1 Scope

This International Standard describes a method for the determination of gauge vapour pressures of liquefied petroleum gas products (see clause 3) at temperatures within the approximate range of 35 °C to 70 °C.

NOTES

1 Information on the vapour pressure of liquefied petroleum gases is required for the selection of properly designed storage vessels, shipping containers and customer utilization equipment, to ensure the safe handling of these products, and to ensure that maximum operating design pressures are not exceeded under the foreseen ambient operating conditions.

2 The vapour pressure of liquefied petroleum gases is an indirect measure of the lowest temperature at which initial vaporization can be expected to occur. It may also be considered to be an indirect indication of the most volatile constituent present in the product.

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

ISO 3007:1986, *Petroleum products — Determination of vapour pressure — Reid method.*

ISO 4257:1988, *Liquefied petroleum gases — Method of sampling.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 vapour pressure: Pressure exerted by the vapour of a liquid when in equilibrium with the liquid.

In this International Standard, the term "vapour pressure" shall be understood as gauge vapour pressure, which is absolute vapour pressure minus atmospheric pressure.

3.2 liquefied petroleum gas (LPG): Hydrocarbon gas that can be stored and/or handled in the liquid phase under moderate conditions of pressure and at ambient temperature. It consists essentially of C_3 and C_4 alkanes or alkenes, or a mixture of these, contains generally less than 5 % by liquid volume of material of higher carbon number, and has a gauge vapour pressure not exceeding approximately 1 600 kPa at 40 °C.