
**Petroleum products and related
products — Determination of
kinematic viscosity — Method by
Stabinger type viscometer**

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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle	2
5 Reagents and materials	2
6 Apparatus	3
6.1 General	3
6.2 Stabinger type viscometer	3
6.2.1 Viscosity measurement	3
6.2.2 Density measurement	3
6.2.3 Temperature control	4
6.2.4 Stability	4
7 Sampling and sample handling	4
7.1 Sampling	4
7.2 Sample handling	4
8 Calibration and verification	4
8.1 General	4
8.2 Instrument	4
9 Apparatus preparation	5
10 Procedure	5
10.1 Filling and cleaning	5
10.2 Manual filling and cleaning using syringes	5
10.3 Manual filling using sample displacement	6
10.4 Automatic filling and cleaning by a sample changer	6
11 Calculation	7
12 Expression of results	7
13 Precision	7
13.1 General	7
13.2 Repeatability, r	7
13.3 Reproducibility, R	8
13.4 Bias	8
14 Test report	8
Bibliography	9

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum and related products, fuels and lubricants from natural or synthetic sources*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 19, *Gaseous and liquid fuels, lubricants and related products of petroleum, synthetic and biological origin*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Petroleum products and related products — Determination of kinematic viscosity — Method by Stabinger type viscometer

WARNING — The use of this document can involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This document does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of users of this document to take appropriate measures to ensure the safety and health of personnel prior to application of this document and fulfil other applicable requirements for this purpose.

1 Scope

This document specifies a procedure for the determination of kinematic viscosity (ν) at 40 °C in the range from 2 mm²/s to 6 mm²/s by calculation from dynamic viscosity (η) and density (ρ) of middle distillate fuels, fatty acid methyl ester fuels (FAME) and mixtures of these using the Stabinger type viscometer.

The result obtained using the procedure described in this document depends on the rheological behaviour of the sample. This document is predominantly applicable to liquids whose shear stress and shear rate are proportional (Newtonian flow behaviour). However, if the viscosity changes significantly with the shear rate, comparison with other measuring methods is only permissible at similar shear rates.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3104, *Petroleum products — Transparent and opaque liquids — Determination of kinematic viscosity and calculation of dynamic viscosity*

ISO 3170, *Petroleum liquids — Manual sampling*

ISO 3171, *Petroleum liquids — Automatic pipeline sampling*

ISO 12185, *Crude petroleum and petroleum products — Determination of density — Oscillating U-tube method*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

dynamic viscosity

η

ratio of the applied shear stress to the resulting shear rate of a liquid

3.2 kinematic viscosity

ν

ratio of the *dynamic viscosity* (3.1) to the *density* (3.3) of a liquid at the same temperature and pressure

Note 1 to entry: The kinematic viscosity is a measure of a liquid's resistance to flow under gravity.

3.3 density

ρ

mass of a substance divided by its volume at a given temperature

3.4 determinability

d

quantitative measure of the variability associated with the same operator in a given laboratory, obtaining successive determined values using the same apparatus for a series of operations leading to a single result, defined as the difference between two such single determined values

4 Principle

A test portion of a sample is introduced into the measuring cells, which are at closely controlled and known temperature. The measuring cells consist of a pair of rotating concentric cylinders and an oscillating U-tube. The dynamic viscosity is determined from the equilibrium rotational speed of the inner cylinder under the influence of the shear stress of the test specimen and an eddy current brake in conjunction with adjustment data. The density is determined by the oscillation frequency of the U-tube in conjunction with adjustment data. The kinematic viscosity is calculated by dividing the dynamic viscosity by the density.

5 Reagents and materials

5.1 Cleaning solvent, able to remove the sample from the measuring cell after the measurement and be completely miscible with all constituents of the sample.

5.2 Drying solvent, highly volatile and miscible with the cleaning solvent, shall be filtered before use and of an appropriate purity so that it does not leave any residues in the instrument.

NOTE 1 A separate drying solvent is not needed if the cleaning solvent also meets the requirements of the drying solvent.

NOTE 2 Commercially available volatile petroleum spirit or cleaner's naphtha of technical grade or better has proven suitable.

5.3 Compressed air, oil-free and filtered with a dew point considerably lower than the lowest measuring cell temperature at which the instrument should be dried.

The pressure should be limited to 100 kPa.

Instead of compressed air, it is also possible to use inert gases, for example technical nitrogen. The requirements given for compressed air are also valid here.

5.4 Certified reference liquids for viscosity and density, identical to the reference standards referenced in ISO 3104 and ISO 12185, respectively.