
**Petroleum products — Determination of
water and sediment in residual fuel oils —
Centrifuge method**

*Produits pétroliers — Détermination de la teneur en eau et en sédiments
dans les fuel-oils résiduels — Méthode par centrifugation*

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Foreword

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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 3734 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Bulk cargo transfer, accountability, inspection and reconciliation*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3734:1976), which has been technically revised.

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

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Petroleum products — Determination of water and sediment in residual fuel oils — Centrifuge method

WARNING — The use of this International Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This International Standard does not purport to address any 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 specifies a method for the laboratory determination of the sum of water and sediment in residual fuel oils using the centrifuge method. With some oils it is difficult to obtain water or sediment contents using this method. When this situation is encountered, ISO 3733 and ISO 3735 should be used.

NOTE — It has been observed that centrifugal methods of determination of water and sediment may, in many cases, give erroneous results. This is especially so when use of a high-speed mixer has been employed to obtain a representative sample. The method is therefore not entirely satisfactory and the amount of water determined is almost always lower than the actual water content.

Significant quantities of water and sediment can cause operational problems in handling equipment and in engines and burners, particularly when the water present contains mineral salts. Design of residual fuel oil treatment facilities, such as filters or centrifuges, is based on a maximum quantity of material to be removed before combustion. Residual fuel oils destined for further refinery processing also require low levels of water and sediment to minimize corrosion problems.

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 3170:1988, *Petroleum liquids — Manual sampling*.

ISO 3171:1988, *Petroleum liquids — Automatic pipeline sampling*.

ISO 3733:—¹⁾, *Petroleum products and bituminous materials — Determination of water — Distillation method*.

¹⁾ To be published. (Revision of ISO 3733:1976)

ISO 3735:—²⁾, *Crude petroleum and fuel oils — Determination of sediment — Extraction method.*

ISO 4787:1984, *Laboratory glassware — Volumetric glassware — Methods for use and testing of capacity.*

ISO 5272:1979, *Toluene for industrial use — Specifications.*

ISO 12937:—³⁾, *Petroleum products — Determination of water — Coulometric Karl Fischer method.*

3 Principle

Equal volumes of fuel oil and water-saturated toluene are placed in a cone-shaped centrifuge tube. After centrifuging, the volume of the higher-density water and sediment layer at the bottom of the tube is read.

4 Reagents and materials

4.1 Toluene, conforming with the requirements for grade 1 toluene as specified in ISO 5272.

The solvent shall be water-saturated at the test temperature, $50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, as appropriate, but shall be free of suspended water (see annex B for the solvent/water saturation procedure).

4.2 Demulsifier, to promote the separation of water from the test portion and to prevent its clinging to the walls of the centrifuge tube. The type of demulsifier, and the concentration and quantity used, shall be agreed between the parties. The recommended stock solution is 25 % (V/V) demulsifier to 75 % (V/V) toluene. For some fuel oils a different ratio of demulsifier may be required.

Demulsifiers used in the concentration and quantity recommended will not add to the water and sediment volume determined. Store the solution in a tightly-stoppered brown glass bottle.

NOTE — For the purposes of this International Standard, the expression % (V/V) is used to represent volume fractions.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Centrifuge

The centrifuge shall be capable of spinning two or more filled, cone-shaped 200 mm centrifuge tubes (5.2) at a speed that can be controlled to give a relative centrifugal force (rcf) of between 500 and 850 at the tip of the tubes.

2) To be published. (Revision of ISO 3735:1975)

3) To be published.

The revolving head, trunnion rings and trunnion cups, including the cushions, shall be soundly constructed to withstand the maximum centrifugal force capable of being delivered by the power source. The trunnion cups and cushions shall firmly support the tubes when the centrifuge is in motion. The centrifuge shall be enclosed by a metal shield or case strong enough to eliminate danger if any breakage occurs. The centrifuge shall be controlled thermostatically to avoid unsafe conditions. It shall be capable of maintaining the sample temperature during the entire run at $50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

The speed of the rotating head in revolutions per minute (r/min) is calculated as follows:

$$r/\text{min} = 1\,335\sqrt{\text{rcf}/d}$$

where

rcf is the relative centrifugal force;

d is the diameter of swing measured between the tips of opposite tubes when in the rotating position, in millimetres.

5.2 Centrifuge tubes

Each centrifuge tube shall be a cone-shaped tube, nominally 200 mm in height, with a maximum height of 203 mm, conforming to the dimensions given in figure 1 and made of thoroughly annealed glass with a straight sides taper. The graduations, numbered as shown in figure 1, shall be clear and distinct, and the mouth shall be constricted in shape for closure with a cork. Scale-error tolerances and the smallest graduations between various calibration marks are given in table 1 and apply to calibrations made with air-free water at $20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ when reading the bottom of the shaded meniscus. The accuracy of the graduations on the centrifuge tube shall be volumetrically verified, in accordance with ISO 4787, before use of the tube.

The verification shall include calibration at each mark up through the 0,5 ml mark and at the 1,0 ml, 1,5 ml, 2,0 ml, 50,0 ml and 100 ml marks. The tube shall not be used if the scale error at any mark exceeds the applicable tolerance from table 1.

Table 1 — Centrifuge tube calibration tolerances for 200 mm tube

Range ml	Subdivision ml	Volume tolerance ml
0 to 0,1	0,05	$\pm 0,02$
Above 0,1 to 0,3	0,05	$\pm 0,03$
Above 0,3 to 0,5	0,05	$\pm 0,05$
Above 0,5 to 1,0	0,10	$\pm 0,05$
Above 1,0 to 2,0	0,10	$\pm 0,10$
Above 2,0 to 3,0	0,20	$\pm 0,10$
Above 3,0 to 5,0	0,50	$\pm 0,20$
Above 5,0 to 10	1,00	$\pm 0,50$
Above 10 to 25	5,00	$\pm 1,00$
Above 25 to 100	25,00	$\pm 1,00$

Dimensions in millimetres

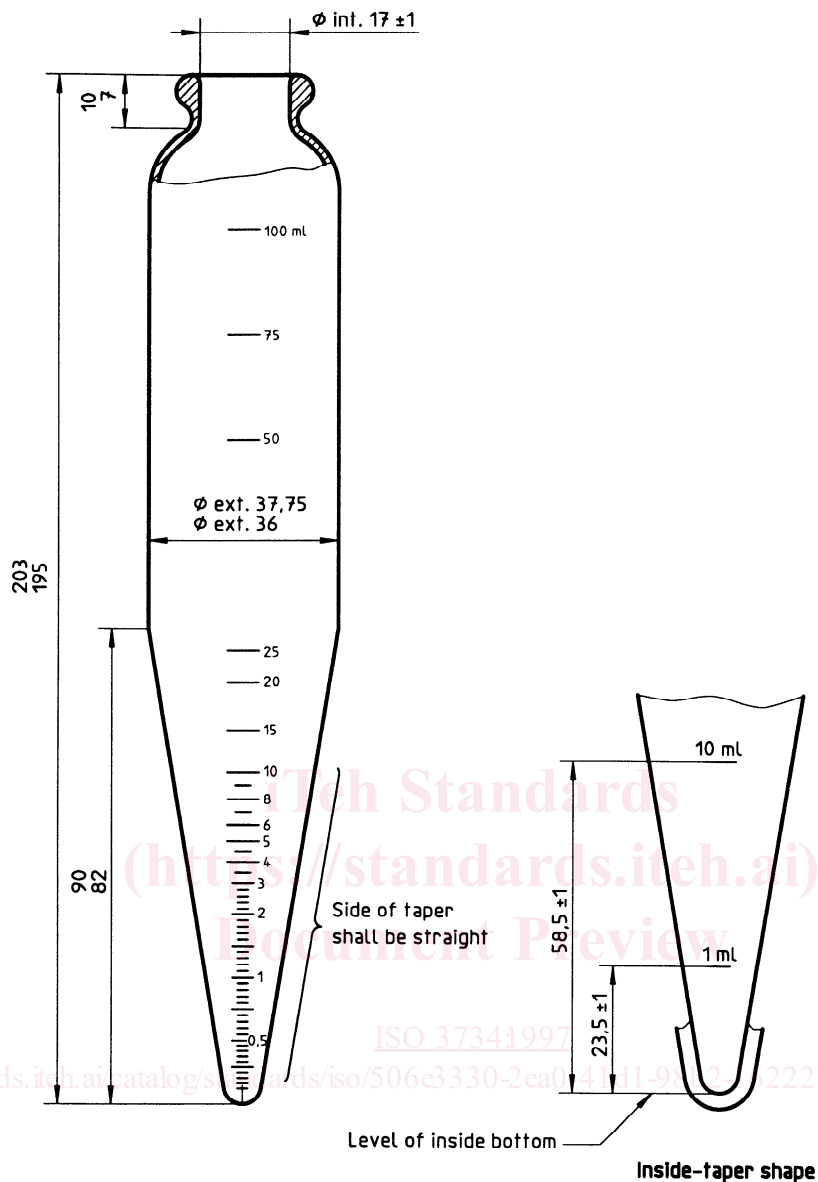


Figure 1 — 200 mm centrifuge tube

5.3 Heating bath

The bath shall be either a solid metal block bath or a liquid bath of sufficient depth for immersing the centrifuge tube in the vertical position to the 100 ml mark. Means shall be provided for maintaining the temperature at $50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

5.4 Thermometer, capable of measuring the temperature of the sample to the nearest $1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

6 Sampling (see annex A)

6.1 General

Sampling is defined as all steps required to obtain a representative sample of the contents of any pipe, tank or other system and to place the sample in the laboratory test container.