



# Standard Test Method for Cloud Point of Petroleum Products and Liquid Fuels<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2500; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

*This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.*

## 1. Scope\*

1.1 This test method covers only petroleum products and biodiesel fuels that are transparent in layers 40 mm in thickness, and with a cloud point below 49 °C.

NOTE 1—The interlaboratory program consisted of petroleum products of Test Method D1500 color of 3.5 and lower. The precisions stated in this test method may not apply to samples with ASTM color higher than 3.5.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.3 **WARNING**—Mercury has been designated by many regulatory agencies as a hazardous material that can cause central nervous system, kidney and liver damage. Mercury, or its vapor, may be hazardous to health and corrosive to materials. Caution should be taken when handling mercury and mercury containing products. See the applicable product Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for details and EPA's website—<http://www.epa.gov/mercury/faq.htm>—for additional information. Users should be aware that selling mercury and/or mercury containing products into your state or country may be prohibited by law.

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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* For specific hazard statements, see Section 7.

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

D1500 Test Method for ASTM Color of Petroleum Products (ASTM Color Scale)

D6300 Practice for Determination of Precision and Bias Data for Use in Test Methods for Petroleum Products and Lubricants

D7962 Practice for Determination of Minimum Immersion Depth and Assessment of Temperature Sensor Measurement Drift

E1 Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers

~~E1137E644~~ Specification Test Methods for Testing Industrial Platinum-Resistance Thermometers

E2251 Specification for Liquid-in-Glass ASTM Thermometers with Low-Hazard Precision Liquids

E2877 Guide for Digital Contact Thermometers

2.2 *Energy Institute Standard:*<sup>3</sup>

Specifications for IP Standard Thermometers

## 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *digital contact thermometer (DCT), n*—an electronic device consisting of a digital display and associated temperature sensing probe.

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.07 on Flow Properties.

Current edition approved June 15, 2017 Dec. 1, 2017. Published July 2017 January 2018. Originally approved in 1966. Last previous edition approved in 2016 2017 as ~~D2500—16b~~ D2500 – 17. DOI: 10.1520/D2500-17.10.1520/D2500-17A.

<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>3</sup> Available from Energy Institute, 61 New Cavendish St., London, W1G 7AR, U.K., <http://www.energyinst.org.uk>.

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

### 3.1.1.1 Discussion—

This device consists of a temperature sensor connected to a measuring instrument; this instrument measures the temperature-dependent quantity of the sensor, computes the temperature from the measured quantity, and provides a digital output. This digital output goes to a digital display and/or recording device that may be internal or external to the device. These devices are referred to as “digital thermometers.”

### 3.1.1.2 Discussion—

PET is an acronym for portable electronic thermometers, a subset of digital contact thermometers (DCT).

## 3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *biodiesel, n*—a fuel comprised of mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats, designated B100.

### 3.2.1.1 Discussion—

Biodiesel is typically produced by a reaction of vegetable oil or animal fat with an alcohol such as methanol or ethanol in the presence of a catalyst to yield mono-esters and glycerin. The fuel typically may contain up to 14 different types of fatty acids that are chemically transformed into fatty acid methyl esters (FAME).

3.2.2 *biodiesel blend, n*—a blend of biodiesel fuel with petroleum-based diesel fuel designated BXX, where XX is the volume % of biodiesel.

3.2.3 *cloud point, n*—in petroleum products and biodiesel fuels, the temperature of a liquid specimen when the smallest observable cluster of wax crystals first occurs upon cooling under prescribed conditions.

### 3.2.3.1 Discussion—

To many observers, the cluster of wax crystals looks like a patch of whitish or milky cloud, hence the name of the test method. The cloud appears when the temperature of the specimen is low enough to cause wax crystals to form. For many specimens, the crystals first form at the lower circumferential wall of the test jar where the temperature is lowest. The size and position of the cloud or cluster at the cloud point varies depending on the nature of the specimen. Some samples will form large, easily observable, clusters, while others are barely perceptible.

### 3.2.3.2 Discussion—

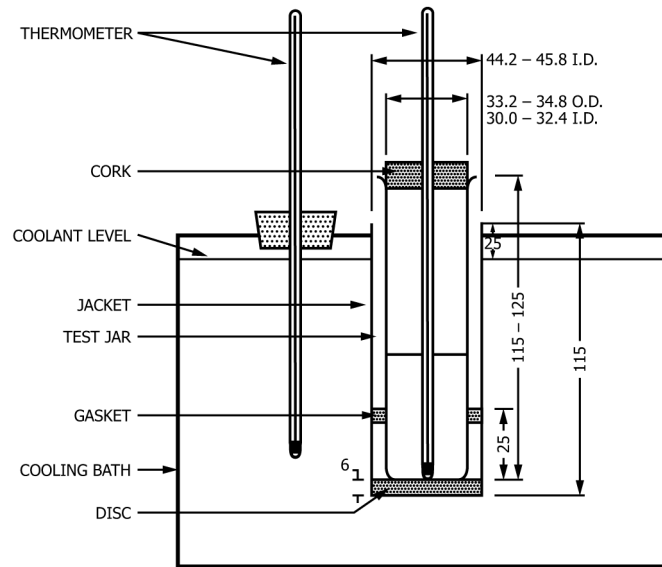
Upon cooling to temperatures lower than the cloud point, clusters of crystals will grow in multiple directions; for example, around the lower circumference of the test jar, towards the center of the jar, or vertically upwards. The crystals can develop into a ring of cloud along the bottom circumference, followed by extensive crystallization across the bottom of the test jar as temperature decreases. Nevertheless, the cloud point is defined as the temperature at which the crystals first appear, not when an entire ring or full layer of wax has been formed at the bottom of the test jar.

### 3.2.3.3 Discussion—

In general, it is easier to detect the cloud point of samples with large clusters that form quickly, such as paraffinic samples. The contrast between the opacity of the cluster and the liquid is also sharper. In addition, small brightly-reflective spots can sometimes be observed inside the cluster when the specimen is well illuminated. For other more difficult samples, such as naphthenic, hydrocracked, and those samples whose cold flow behavior have been chemically altered, the appearance of the first cloud can be less distinct. The rate of crystal growth is slow, the opacity contrast is weak, and the boundary of the cluster is more diffuse. As the temperature of these specimens decrease below the cloud point, the diffuse cluster will increase in size and can form a general haze throughout. A slight haze throughout the entire sample, which slowly becomes more apparent as the temperature of the specimen decreases, can also be caused by traces of water in the specimen instead of crystal formation (see [Note 56](#)). With these difficult samples, drying the sample prior to testing can eliminate this type of interference.

### 3.2.3.4 Discussion—

The purpose of the cloud point method is to detect the presence of the wax crystals in the specimen; however trace amounts of water and inorganic compounds may also be present. The intent of the cloud point method is to capture the temperature at which



NOTE 1—All dimensions are in millimetres.

FIG. 1 Apparatus for Cloud Point Test

the liquids in the specimen begin to change from a single liquid phase to a two-phase system containing solid and liquid. It is not the intent of this test method to monitor the phase transition of the trace components, such as water.

#### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The specimen is cooled at a specified rate and examined periodically. The temperature at which a cloud is first observed at the bottom of the test jar is recorded as the cloud point.

#### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 For petroleum products and biodiesel fuels, cloud point of a petroleum product is an index of the lowest temperature of their utility for certain applications.

#### 6. Apparatus (see Fig. 1)

6.1 *Test Jar*, clear, cylindrical glass, flat bottom, 33.2 mm to 34.8 mm outside diameter and 115 mm to 125 mm in height. The inside diameter of the jar may range from 30 mm to 32.4 mm within the constraint that the wall thickness be no greater than 1.6 mm. The jar should be marked with a line to indicate sample height 54 mm  $\pm$  3 mm above the inside bottom.

6.2 *Temperature Measuring Device*—Either liquid-in-glass thermometers as described in 6.2.1 or digital contact thermometer (DCT) meeting the requirements described in 6.2.2.