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STANDARD

12205

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**Petroleum products — Determination of
the oxidation stability of middle-distillate
fuels**

*Produits pétroliers — Détermination de la stabilité à l'oxydation des
distillats moyens de pétrole*



Reference number
ISO 12205:1995(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 12205 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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Petroleum products — Determination of the oxidation stability of middle-distillate fuels

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 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 procedure for the measurement of inherent stability of middle-distillate petroleum fuels under accelerated oxidizing conditions. It is not applicable to fuels containing residual components, or any significant component from a non-petroleum source.

The method provides a basis for the estimation of the storage stability, under the conditions of this test, of middle-distillate fuels with an initial boiling point above approximately 175 °C and a 90% (V/V) recovery point below 370 °C.

The method may not provide a prediction of the quantity of insolubles that will form in field storage over any given period of time. The amount of such insolubles is subject to the specific conditions, which are too variable for this test method to predict accurately.

NOTE 1 Oxidation is a chemical process causing adherent and filterable insolubles to form. Any substance such as copper or chromium that catalyses oxidation reactions will cause greater quantities of insolubles to form.

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 3696:1987, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods.*

ISO 6246:—¹⁾, *Petroleum products — Gum content of light and middle distillate fuels — Jet evaporation method.*

ISO 6353-2:1983 and Addendum 2:1986, *Reagents for chemical analysis — Part 2: Specifications — First series.*

3 Definitions

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

3.1 adherent insolubles: Material, produced in the course of stressing middle-distillate fuel under the conditions of this test, that adheres to the glassware after the fuel has been flushed from the system.

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 6246:1981)