## Petroleum products - Determination of knock characteristics of motor and aviation fuels - Motor method

Produits pétroliers - Détermination des caractéristiques antidétonantes des carburants pour moteurs automobile et aviation - Méthode moteur

Reference number ISO 5163:2005(E)

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Contents ..... Page
Foreword ..... iv
Introduction ..... v
1 Scope ..... 1
2 Normative references ..... 1
3 Terms and definitions ..... 2
4 Principle ..... 3
5 Reagents and reference materials ..... 3
6 Apparatus ..... 5
7 Sampling and sample preparation ..... 5
8 Basic engine and instrument settings and standard operating conditions ..... 6
9 Engine calibration and qualification ..... 11
10 Procedure ..... 13
11 Calculation ..... 15
12 Expression of results ..... 16
13 Precision ..... 16
14 Test report ..... 17
Bibliography ..... 19

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## 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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.
The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 5163 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, Petroleum products and lubricants.
This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 5163:1990), which has been technically revised.

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## Introduction

The purpose of this International Standard is to accord ISO status to a test procedure that is already used in a standardized form all over the world. The procedure in question is published by ASTM International as Standard Test Method D 2700-01a.

By publishing this International Standard, ISO recognizes that this method is used in its original text in many member countries and that the standard equipment and many of the accessories and materials required for the method are obtainable only from specific manufacturers or suppliers. To carry out the procedure requires reference to six annexes and three appendices of ASTM D 2700-01a, contained in the Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Section $5^{11}$. The annexes detail the specific equipment and instrumentation required, the critical component settings and adjustments, and include the working tables of referenced settings. The appendices provide background and additional insight about auxiliary equipment, operational techniques and the concepts relative to proper maintenance of the engine and instrumentation items.

The accumulated motor and aviation-type fuel data relating to knock characteristics determined in many countries has, for many years, been based on the use of the CFR engine ${ }^{2)}$ and the ASTM octane test methods. Accepted worldwide, petroleum industry octane number requirements for motor and aviation-type fuels are defined by the motor method and associated CFR F-2 Octane Rating Unit, which emphasizes the need for this method and test equipment to be standardized. The initiation of studies to use a different engine for ISO purposes has therefore been considered an unnecessary duplication of effort.

It is further recognized that this method for rating motor and aviation-type fuels, which does include metric operating conditions, is nevertheless an exceptional case in that the CFR engine is manufactured to inch dimensions and requires numerous settings and adjustments to inch dimensions. Application of metrication to these dimensions and tolerances can only be accomplished by strict numerical conversion which would not reflect proper metric engineering practice. Attempts to utilize metric measurement instruments for checking component dimensions to the numerically converted metric values would only introduce an additional source of test variability.

For these reasons, it has been considered desirable by ISO Technical Committee 28, Petroleum products and lubricants, to adopt the ASTM D 2700 standard rewritten to comply with the ISO Directives, Part 2, Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards. However, this International Standard refers to annexes and appendices of ASTM D 2700 without change because of their extensive detail. These annexes and appendices are not included in this International Standard because they are published in the Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Section 5.

[^1]
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[^1]:    1) Copies may be purchased directly from the publisher, ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, USA, telephone: +1610-832-9585, fax: +1 610-832-9555, e-mail: service@astm.org, website: www.astm.org.
    2) The sole manufacturer of the Model CFR F-2 Octane Rating Unit is Waukesha Engine, Dresser, Inc., 1000 West St. Paul Avenue, Waukesha, WI 53188, USA.
