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(PAJ)

Crude petroleum and petroleum products–Determination of vapour pressure–Part 1: Reid method

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In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents,
the original JIS is to be the final authority.

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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard established by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee according to the proposal for establishment of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by Petroleum Association of Japan (PAJ) with the draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law.

Consequently **JIS K 2258** : 1998 has been withdrawn and replaced with this Standard.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some parts of this Standard may conflict with a patent right, application for a patent after opening to the public, utility model right or application for registration of utility model after opening to the public which have technical properties. The relevant Minister and the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee are not responsible for identifying the patent right, application for a patent after opening to the public, utility model right or application for registration of utility model after opening to the public which have the said technical properties.

JIS K 2258 series consists of the following 2 parts with the general title "*Crude petroleum and petroleum products–Determination of vapour pressure*":

Part 1: Reid method

Part 2: Triple expansion method

Crude petroleum and petroleum products –Determination of vapour pressure –Part 1: Reid method

Introduction

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on the third edition of ISO 3007 published in 1999 making some modifications in the technical contents to adapt them to the needs in the Japanese market.

The portions with continuous sidelines and dotted underlines are the matters in which the contents of the corresponding International Standard have been modified.

A list of modifications with explanations is given in Annex JB.

Warning The use of this 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 Standard specifies the measuring method of absolute vapour pressure at 37.8 °C of volatile and non-viscous petroleum products in accordance with the Reid method.

For petroleum products containing oxygenated hydrocarbons covered by this Standard, the maximum concentration of ethers containing 5 or more carbon atoms is 15 %, and for ethanol, 10 %, and for alcohols containing 3 or more carbon atoms, 7 %.

When applying this test method to volatile crude petroleum with a vapour pressure exceeding 10 kPa, the precision in clause 13 can not be applied.

Four procedures are described in this Standard. Procedures A and B are for crude petroleum and petroleum products, excluding aviation gasolines, with a vapour pressure up to 180 kPa, Procedure C is applied to petroleum products with a vapour pressure above 180 kPa, and Procedure D applies to aviation gasolines with a maximum vapour pressure of 50 kPa.

NOTE 1 For all the test methods contained in JIS K 2258 series, see Annex JA.

NOTE 2 For product samples containing methanol or those containing oxygenated hydrocarbons exceeding the limits given in the above scope, the method described in JIS K 2258-2 can be applied. For liquefied petroleum gas, the method described in JIS K 2240 can be applied.

NOTE 3 The International Standard corresponding to this Standard and the symbol of degree of correspondence are as follows.