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JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

**Testing Methods for Pour Point and
Cloud Point of Crude Oil
and Petroleum Products**

JIS K 2269—1987

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by

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Testing Methods for Pour Point and Cloud Point
of Crude Oil and Petroleum ProductsK 2269-1987
(Reaffirmed: 1993)1. Scope

This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies the testing methods for the pour point and the cloud point of crude oil and petroleum products. This testing method for the cloud point is not applicable to opaque samples, the layer thickness of which is approximately 40 mm or the petroleum products of which the cloud points are 49° C or over.

Remark: In a cloud point test, the sample which is translucent when its layer thickness is 40 mm and by which the deposition of paraffin wax becomes difficult to be seen should preferably be subjected to decoloration treatment.

Informative Reference: The lowest pour point test method for the sample containing bituminous material such as fuel oil or the like is given at the end of this body as a method of informative reference.

2. Definition

The definitions of principal terms used in this Standard shall be as follows:

- (1) pour point The lowest temperature at which a sample can flow when the sample is cooled by a specific method without stirring after heated up to 45° C, to be expressed by an integral multiple of 2.5° C with 0° C as origin.
- (2) cloud point The temperature at which the sample at the bottom of a test tube becomes misty or starts to be cloudy due to the deposition of paraffin wax when the sample is cooled by a specified method without stirring, to be expressed by an integral value.

3. Test Method for Pour Point

3.1 Summary of Test Method Warm 45 ml the sample taken into a test tube up to 45° C and then, cool it by a specified method. Take out the test tube from a cooling bath each time the temperature of the sample drops by 2.5° C, read the temperature at which the sample stays thoroughly motionless for 5 sec, add 2.5°C to this value and take the result as the pour point.

Remark: An automatic pour point tester may be used, but not before it is confirmed that there is no significant difference between the result by this tester and the result obtained by the proper test method in accordance with JIS Z 8402.

Further, if any doubt arises concerning the test results obtained by the automatic tester, the result obtained by the proper test method shall prevail.