

STN	Ropné výrobky. Stanovenie oktánového čísla motorových palív. Výskumná metóda (ISO 5164:2014).	STN EN ISO 5164 65 6161
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Petroleum products - Determination of knock characteristics of motor fuels - Research method (ISO 5164:2014)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 10/14

Obsahuje: EN ISO 5164:2014, ISO 5164:2014

Oznámením tejto normy sa ruší
STN EN ISO 5164 (65 6161) z mája 2006

119706

Úrad pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo SR, odbor SÚTN, 2014
Podľa zákona č. 264/1999 Z. z. v znení neskorších predpisov sa môžu slovenské technické normy rozmnožovať a rozširovať iba so súhlasom Úradu pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo SR.

English Version

Petroleum products - Determination of knock characteristics of motor fuels - Research method (ISO 5164:2014)

Produits pétroliers - Détermination des caractéristiques antidétonantes des carburants pour moteurs - Méthode de recherche (ISO 5164:2014)

Mineralölerzeugnisse - Bestimmung der Klopfestigkeit von Ottokraftstoffen - Research-Verfahren (ISO 5164:2014)

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 5164:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28 "Petroleum products and lubricants" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 19 "Gaseous and liquid fuels, lubricants and related products of petroleum, synthetic and biological origin" the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2014.

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

This document supersedes EN ISO 5164:2005.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 5164:2014 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 5164:2014 without any modification.

**Petroleum products — Determination
of knock characteristics of motor fuels
— Research method**

*Produits pétroliers — Détermination des caractéristiques
antidétonantes des carburants pour moteurs — Méthode de recherche*





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Published in Switzerland

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. www.iso.org/directives

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 5164:2005). Besides improving the understanding of some of the procedures, the main revision lays in the introduction of the so-called digital detonation meter. The revision includes allowances both measurement systems:

- a) the knock measurement system based on analogue technology, and
- b) the XCP digital technology used in the digital detonation meter.

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 2699-12.

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 in every detail requires reference to annexes and appendices of ASTM D 2699-12. 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 fuel data relating to knock characteristics determined in many countries has, for many years, been based on the use of the CFR engine and the ASTM octane test methods. Accepted worldwide, petroleum industry octane number requirements for motor fuels are defined by the research method and associated CFR F-1 Octane Rating Unit¹⁾, 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.

For these reasons, it has been considered desirable by ISO Technical Committee 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*, to adopt the ASTM D 2699 standard procedures. However, this International Standard refers to annexes and appendices of ASTM D 2699 without change because of their extensive detail. These annexes and appendices are not included in this International Standard because they are available from ASTM International.

Due to identified component obsolescence issues, the original, analogue control panel has been replaced by the manufacturer by new digital panel as of 2011. Service parts availability for the analogue system will be phased out in the future. Research work was executed by ASTM International^[5] to check whether there was statistically observable systemic bias between the 501C and the new digital knock measurement system.

With respect to precision ISO and ASTM technical committees concluded that there was numerically comparable precision for repeatability between the 501C and new panel knock measurement systems, and no statistically observable difference for reproducibility between the 501C and new panel knock measurement systems. This means that the new CFR octane panel could be included in the test method.

1) The sole manufacturer of the Model CFR F-1 Octane Rating Unit is Waukesha Engine, Dresser Waukesha, Inc., 1000 West St. Paul Avenue, Waukesha, WI 53188, USA.

Petroleum products — Determination of knock characteristics of motor fuels — Research method

WARNING — The use of this International Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This International Standard does not purport to address the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this International Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes the rating of liquid spark-ignition engine fuel in terms of an arbitrary scale of octane numbers using a standard single-cylinder, four-stroke cycle, variable compression ratio, carburetted, CFR engine operated at constant speed. Research octane number (RON) provides a measure of the knock characteristics of motor fuels in automotive engines under mild conditions of operation.

This International Standard is applicable for the entire scale range from 0 RON to 120 RON, but the working range is 40 RON to 120 RON. Typical motor fuel testing is in the range of 88 RON to 101 RON.

This International Standard is applicable for oxygenate-containing fuels containing up to 4,0 % (m/m) oxygen and for gasoline containing up to 25 % (V/V) ethanol.

NOTE 1 Although 25 % (V/V) of ethanol corresponds to approximately 9 % (m/m) oxygen, full applicability of this test method for that oxygen range has only been checked for gasoline type of fuels.

NOTE 2 Work is under way to check the possibility to use the method up to and including 85 % (V/V) ethanol.

NOTE 3 This International Standard specifies operating conditions in SI units but engine measurements may be specified in inch-pound units because these were the units used in the manufacture of the equipment, and thus some references in this International Standard include these units in parenthesis.

NOTE 4 For the purposes of this standard, the terms “% (m/m)” and “% (V/V)” are used to represent the mass fraction, μ , and the volume fraction, φ , of a material respectively.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3170, *Petroleum liquids — Manual sampling*

ISO 3171, *Petroleum liquids — Automatic pipeline sampling*

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

ISO 4787, *Laboratory glassware — Volumetric instruments — Methods for testing of capacity and for use*

ASTM D2699-12, *Standard Test Method for Research Octane Number of Spark-Ignition Engine Fuel*

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