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English Version

**Petroleum products - Gum content of fuels - Jet
evaporation method (ISO 6246:2017)**

Produits pétroliers - Teneur en gommes des
carburants - Méthode d'évaporation au jet (ISO
6246:2017)

Mineralölerzeugnisse - Abdampfrückstand von
Kraftstoffen - Aufblaseverfahren (ISO 6246:2017)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 9 February 2017.

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Contents

Page

European foreword.....	3
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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 6246:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28 "Petroleum and related products, fuels and lubricants from natural or synthetic sources" 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2017.

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 6246:1997.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 6246:2017 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 6246:2017 without any modification.

Petroleum products — Gum content of fuels — Jet evaporation method

*Produits pétroliers — Teneur en gommages des carburants — Méthode
d'évaporation au jet*



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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle	2
5 Reagents	2
6 Apparatus	2
7 Assembly of air-jet apparatus	3
8 Assembly of steam-jet apparatus	4
9 Calibration	5
10 Samples and sampling	5
11 Procedure	5
12 Calculation of gum content	7
13 Expression of results	8
13.1 Aviation fuels.....	8
13.2 Non-aviation fuels.....	8
13.3 All fuel types.....	8
14 Precision	8
14.1 General.....	8
14.2 Repeatability, <i>r</i>	8
14.3 Reproducibility, <i>R</i>	9
15 Test report	9
Bibliography	10

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 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and related products of synthetic or biological origin*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 6246:1995), which has been technically revised and aligned with ASTM D381^[1].

It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 6246:1995/Cor 1:1998.

The changes incorporate modern methods for temperature measurement and clarification of various measurement limits. Some process steps on the rounding of results are added. The precision in the former edition was based on very old data using samples that did not contain components found in modern gasoline, such as oxygenated compounds and deposit control additives. New precision estimates from a 1997 joint ASTM/EI study^[3] are included. Unwashed and washed gum results for non-aviation fuels can now be expressed to the nearest 0,5 mg/100 ml. This study and additional work in ASTM^[4] and CEN in 2014^[5] have led to broadening of the scope to modern gasoline (blends).

Introduction

The true significance of this test method for determining gum in motor gasoline is not firmly established. It has been proven that high gum content can cause induction-system deposits and sticking of intake valves, and in most cases, it can be assumed that low gum content will ensure absence of induction-system difficulties. The user should, however, realize that the test is not of itself correlative to induction-system deposits.

The primary purpose of the test, as applied to motor gasoline, is the measurement of the oxidation products formed in the sample prior to or during the comparatively mild conditions of the test procedure. Since many kinds of motor gasoline are purposely blended with non-volatile oils or additives, the heptane extraction step is necessary to remove these from the evaporation residue so that the deleterious material, gum, can be determined. With respect to aviation turbine fuels, large quantities of gum are indicative of contamination of fuel by higher boiling oils or particulate matter and generally reflect poor handling practices in distribution downstream of the refinery.

Petroleum products — Gum content of fuels — Jet evaporation method

WARNING — The use of this document can involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This document does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of users of this document to take appropriate measures to ensure the safety and health of personnel prior to application of the document, and fulfil statutory and regulatory requirements for this purpose.

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for determining the existent gum content of aviation fuels and the gum content of motor gasoline or other volatile distillates. It includes the determination of products containing ethanol (up to a volume fraction of 85 %) and ether-type oxygenates and deposit control additives.

For determination of gum content in automotive ethanol (E85) fuel, no precision data is available (see [14.1](#)).

For non-aviation fuels, a procedure for the determination of the heptane-insoluble portion of the residue is also described.

CAUTION — This method is not intended for the testing of gasoline components, particularly those with a high percentage of low-boiling unsaturated compounds, as they can cause explosions during evaporation.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. 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 4259, *Petroleum products — Determination and application of precision data in relation to methods of test*

ISO 4788, *Laboratory glassware — Graduated measuring cylinders*

ASTM E2251-14, *Standard specification for liquid-in-glass ASTM thermometers with low-hazard precision liquids*

BS 2000, *IP standard thermometers*

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