DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Liquefied petroleum gases - Assessment of the dryness of propane - Valve freeze method

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

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National foreword

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards is the statutory National standards body for Tanzania, established under the Act. No.3 of 1975, amended by Act. No.2 of 2009.

This Tanzania Standard is being adopted by the Petroleum and Petroleum Products Technical Committee under the supervision of the Chemicals Divisional Standards Committee.

This Tanzania Standard is the identical adoption of ISO 13758:1996 (confirmed 2023), Liquefied petroleum gases - Assessment of the dryness of propane - Valve freeze method.

The text of the international standard is hereby recommended for approval without deviation for publication as a draft Tanzania standard.

Terminology and conventions

Some terminologies and certain conventions are not identical to those used in Tanzania standards; attention is drawn especially to the following: -

The comma has been used as a decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania Standards, it is current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

Where the words “International Standard(s)” appear, referring to this standard, they should read “Tanzania Standard”.

Scope

This International describes a procedure for the assessment of whether liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) hydrocarbons consisting pressure-reducing predominantly of propane and/or propene are sufficiently dry to avoid malfunctions in systems installed in domestic, industrial and automotive LPG applications. The test is normally used as a functional pass/fail test in which the behaviour of the product is assessed in a specially designed and calibrated regulator valve.

NOTES

1 - If excessive dissolved water is contained in the LPG under test, it will cause freezing and blockage of a test regulator valve, which is an indication that the product could cause malfunctions in commercial pressure-reducing systems.

2 - If the product under test contains an antifreeze agent, the time taken for the test valve to freeze is not necessarily a function of dryness, but may provide an indication of the tendency of the product to cause freezing in pressure-reducing regulators under service conditions.

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