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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF CHINA**

中华人民共和国国家标准

GB/T 3535-2006

Replace GB/T 3535-1983

**Petroleum products—Determination of pour
point**

石油产品倾点测定法

(ISO 3016: 1994, MOD)

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China**

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Foreword

For modification of this standard, ISO 3016:1994 *Petroleum Products-Determination of Pour Point* is used.

This standard is redrafted based on ISO 3016:1994.

In order to be suitable for Chinese situation, this standard makes modification during ISO 3016:1994. The technical differences between this standard and ISO 3016:1994 are as follows:

-Increase the regulations of *taking average value of two results of repeated measurement as test results*.

In order to use, this standards makes editorial changes as follows:

-Repeatability and reproducibility of the text are modified based on the habit of our country.

This standard substitutes GB/T 3535—1983 *Petroleum-Determination of Pour Point*.

Main technical differences between standard and GB/T 3535-1983 are as follows:

- This standard is changed to *Petroleum Products-Determination of Pour Point* from *Petroleum-Determination of Pour Point*.

- In Chapter I , regulation of *general steps can be used for measurement of oil pour point, but precision is not applicable* is increased;

- Chapter I of *reagents and materials* is increased, and common refrigerants preparation of - 18℃, - 33℃, -51℃ and -69℃ cold bath is supplemented;

- For sleeve in the metal sleeve of pour point tester, only metal sleeve can be used, and glass sleeve in the GB/T 3535-1983 is cancelled;

-Test procedures are described in accordance with two conditions: above -33℃ for pour point and blow or equal to -33℃ for pour point; test procedures of GB/T 3535—1983 are described in accordance with three conditions: 33℃ ~ -33℃, above 33℃ and below -33℃;

- For oil products that pour point specification value is not times of 3℃, conduct test based on 6.9, and result report samples can pass or not pass specification value;
- Increase automatic instrument, but precision is not applicable;
- repeatability and reproducibility of the standard is applicable to determination of oil products (including fuel oil, residual fuel oil) pour point, but reproducibility of GB/T 3535—1983 is not applicable to determination of oil products (including fuel oil, residual fuel oil) pour point;
- Increase thermometer used for melting point and relevant technical conditions.

Annex A of this standard is normative.

This Standard is proposed by Sinopec Group.

This Standard is under the jurisdiction of SINOPEC Research Institute of Petroleum Processing (RIPP).

Drafting units of this standard: SINOPEC Research Institute of Petroleum Processing (RIPP).

Main drafters of this standard: Guo Tao, Chen Jie.

Previous versions that this standard replaces are as follows:

——GB/T 3535—1983.

Petroleum products—Determination of pour point

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 a method for the determination of the pour point of petroleum products. A separate procedure suitable for the determination of the lower pour point (see 6.10) of fuel oils, heavy lubricant base stock, and products containing residual fuel components is also described.

NOTE A method for the pour point of crude oils is under development. The pour point of crude oils may be determined by the general procedure described in this Standard, but some crude oils may need a modified pretreatment to avoid the loss of volatile material. The precision in this Standard was derived on a sample matrix that did not include crude oils (see note 8).

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this Standard, the following term and definition applies.

pour point

Lowest temperature at which a sample of petroleum product will continue to flow when it is cooled under specified standard conditions.

3 Principle

After preliminary heating, the sample is cooled at a specified rate and examined at intervals of 3 °C for flow characteristics. The lowest temperature at which movement of the sample is observed is recorded as the pour point.

4 Reagents and materials

4.1 Sodium chloride (NaCl), crystals.

4.2 Calcium chloride (CaCl₂), crystals.

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