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

GB/T 12692.1-2010

Replacing GB/T 12692.1-1990

**Petroleum products -- Fuels (class F) -- Classification -- Part 1:
General**

石油产品 燃料（F类）分类 第1部分：总则

(English Translation)

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Foreword

GB/T 12692 in the "petroleum products fuel (F class) classification under the general title of the following components.

- Part 1. General;
- Part 2. Marine fuel oil varieties;
- Part 3. Industrial and marine gas turbine fuel varieties;
- Part 4. Liquefied petroleum gas (Group L).

This part is part 1 of GB/T 12692.

This part is equivalent to ISO 8216-99.:2002 "Classification of petroleum products (Category F), Part 99. General" (English version).

This section replaces GB/T 12692.1-1990 "Petroleum Products Fuel (Class F) Classification Part 1. General." this part of the main changes compared with GB/T 12692.1-1990 as follows.

--- increased petroleum coke group (group C);

The fractional fuel (group D) is subdivided.

This part of the National Petroleum Products and Lubricants Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC280) proposed.

This section consists of the National Petroleum Products and Lubricants Standardization Technical Committee Petrochemical and Lubricant Subcommittee (SAC/TC280/SC1) technology.

This part of the drafting unit. China Petrochemical Co., Ltd. Petrochemical Research Institute.

This part of the main drafters. Long Li Li.

This part was first released in 1990 and this is the first revision.

ISO Preface

ISO (International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standardization bodies (ISO members). Develop international standards Usually by the ISO 's technical committee. For each of the members of the technical committee that have been established, each interested member has expressed in the committee the right of opinion. International organizations, government agencies and non-governmental organizations that maintain contact with ISO can also participate in the work of the Commission.

In all aspects of electrical technology standardization work, ISO and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) maintain close cooperation.

International standards are based on the rules of ISO/IEC Guide Part 3.

The draft international standard adopted by the Technical Committee shall be submitted to the members for voting, at least 75% of the members of the voting can be released as an international standard.

It is worth noting that some of the contents of this International Standard may be the object of the patent, ISO will not be responsible for identifying any or all of these the responsibility of the right.

ISO 8216-99 International Standard by ISO/TC28 Petroleum Products and Lubricants Technical Committee SC4 Classification and Specification Subcommittee to develop.

This standard was discontinued and replaced by ISO 8216-0. 1986, which was first released after a technical revision of ISO 8216-0. 1986.

In the general heading of petroleum fuel (F) classification, ISO 8216 consists of the following parts.

- Part 1. Marine fuel oil varieties;
- Part 2. Industrial and marine gas turbine fuel varieties;
- Part 3. Group L (liquefied petroleum gas);
- Part 99. General.

Classification of petroleum products (F) Part 1. General

1 Scope

This part of GB/T 12692 specifies the general principle of the general classification of petroleum fuels indicated by the prefix letter F.

In the F class, five sets of products are specified in terms of fuel type and volatility reduction order. Because in different parts of the world, for security test Consider the different names given to Group D fuels, so the fuel volatility and flash point are further defined according to the subgroup. Subgroup L (light Distillate) is a high-volatile liquid fuel with a flash point (closed) below the normal ambient temperature and therefore requires special hazard precautions, subgroup M and H is not needed.

The detailed classification of each group is determined by the supplementary factors such as use, type and nature, and the definition of each detailed product is defined in GB/T 12692 Off section given.

Note 1: If the petroleum fuel or their components are not used for other purposes prior to deployment, these fuels are only applicable to GB/T 12692 Claim.

Note 2: Class F is defined as fuel in the ISO 8681 Petroleum Product Classification Method section.

2 Normative reference standard

The terms of this document are the terms of this part by reference to this part of GB/T 12692. Any reference to the date of the text , All subsequent amendments (excluding corrigenda) or revisions do not apply to this part, however, encouragement under this section the parties to the agreement study whether the latest version of these documents can be used. For undated references, the latest edition of this document applies section.

ISO 8681 Petroleum products and lubricants - Classification method - Classification Note.
GB/T 498-1987 General classification of petroleum products and lubricants (neqISO /DIS8681. 1985)

3 Symbol Description

3.1

According to ISO 8681, various products are represented in a uniform form, and a symbol consisting of a set of letters forms a code, for example ISO -F-DST-2.

This code includes.

--- the first letter of the ISO ;

--- indicates the first letter of the category (F means fuel). The letter should be clearly separated from other symbols;

A set of letters representing the fuel type (from 1 to 4). The first letter of the group of letters usually represents the fuel group. for Group D, brackets will also include a letter (see Note 3.2). Any subsequent letters may or may not exist meaning;

--- that the special nature of the figures. This figure will be specified in the relevant part of the GB/T 12692 standard.

3.2

In the relevant classification standards or product identification, the code should be in a complete form, but in the clear reference to the standard (for example, specifications) , The code can also be abbreviated.

Note: A complete example is ISO -FD (M) ST-2, where the description of the nature of the product in an abbreviated manner does not conflict with (L) or (H) subgroups.

Abbreviated as F-DST-2.

4.1 General classification

The general classification of petroleum fuels is shown in Table 1. The use of subgroups in Group D fuel product naming is optional. For further explanation of the subgroup, see 4.2.