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

GB/T 260-2016

Replacing GB/T 260-1977

**Test method for water in petroleum products -- Distillation
method**

石油产品水含量的测定 蒸馏法

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard replaces GB/T 260-1977 "Measurement method for moisture content of petroleum products", major technical changes compared with GB/T 260-1977 as follows.

--- Revised the standard name, modified from the "Measurement Method for Moisture Content of Petroleum Products" to "Determination of Distillation Method for Water Content of Petroleum Products";

--- In the scope of Chapter 1, the determination of tar and petroleum products and tar derivatives is added, and the determination of water content is specified.

The circumference is not more than 25%, indicating the scope of investigation of precision;

--- Add Chapter 2 normative references;

--- The instrument has added specifications for the retort and receiver, and added an assembly schematic diagram of the retort receiver distillation unit 2

Table 1 of the receiver specifications; modified the length of the straight water condenser; add a note after 4.1, it is recommended that the interface of the glass instrument

One adopts 19/24

Chapter 5 of the edition);

---In the result representation, increase the water content result by "volume fraction" or "mass fraction"; and increase the use of different specifications to receive , the accuracy requirements of the measurement results (see Chapter 10, Chapter 7 of the 1977 edition);

--- Increased the precision of the method (see Chapter 11, Chapter 6 of the 1977 edition);

--- Added normative Appendix A "Sample Processing".

This standard uses the redrafting method to modify the use of ISO 3733:1999 "Petroleum products and asphalt materials in the determination of water content distillation law".

This standard has a structural change compared with ISO 3733:1999. It will be reversed from Chapters 4 and 5, adding 4.3, 4.4, 4.6, 4.7, 8.5.

10.1 and 10.3.

The main technical differences between this standard and ISO 3733:1999 and their reasons are as follows.

--- Revised the standard name, modified from "Determination of Water Content in Petroleum Products and Bituminous Materials" to "Water Content of Petroleum Products" Determination of distillation method, because this standard does not include the content of

water content determination of asphalt materials;

--- This standard only uses the determination of water content in petroleum products and tars in ISO 3733:1999, involving asphalt materials.

No content has been adopted, and the corresponding content of ISO 3733:1999 excluding emulsified products has not been adopted;

--- Reference the corresponding national standards and industry standards in the normative reference documents;

--- Considering the "marks" requirement of China's petroleum product indicators, GB/T 260- has been added to the specifications of the receivers in Table 1.

The 10mL receiver specified in 1977, that is, the precision cone receiver, see Figure 3;

--- Removed the detailed schematic diagram of the typical receiver of Figure 3 of ISO 3733:1999;

--- Taking into account the "marks" requirements of China's petroleum product indicators, Chapter 5 "Reagents" revised the provisions on the solvent water content to modify the solvent as "solvent without water or water content not exceeding 0.02% by volume" as specified in ISO 3733:1999 Dehydrated and filtered before use, and determined by distillation, the water content determination result should be "None";

--- Add a note after 5.2, give the choice of commercial solvent or blended with the required petroleum fraction solvent;

--- Added the calibration rule for the precision cone receiver between 0.0mL and 0.3mL in 6.2;

--- Add a note after 8.4, indicating that when using a 10mL receiver to measure the sample, if the water content is greater than 10%, the sample can be reduced Quantity of treatment measures;

--- Increase the test requirements when there are 8.5 trace indicators required;

--- The representation of the calculation formula has been modified. Since the prescribed reagent blank is "none", the subtraction of the reagent blank is cancelled;

--- In Chapter 10, the results of water content are indicated by "volume fraction" or "mass fraction"; the results of "marks" and "none" are added.

Ming; and the use of precision cone receivers, the accuracy requirements of the measurement results;

--- Added in 11.1 repeatability "When the water content is measured using a 10 mL precision cone receiver, the amount of water received by the receiver is when the concentration is 0.3mL or less, the difference between the obtained measurement results

should not exceed one scale of the receiver";

--- Added references.

This standard was proposed by the National Petroleum Products and Lubricants Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC280).

This standard is governed by the National Petroleum Products and Lubricants Standardization Technical Committee Sub-Technical Committee on Petroleum Fuels and Lubricants (SAC/TC280/SC1) is in charge.

Introduction

Determination of the water content of petroleum products is very important for the refining, purchase, sale and transportation of petroleum products. The water content measured by this standard, it can be used for calibration when metering the petroleum products.

Determination of water content of petroleum products Distillation WARNING. Use of this standard may involve certain hazardous materials, operations, and equipment, but does not address all safety issues associated with this.

All made suggestions. Users are responsible for establishing appropriate safety and protection measures before applying this standard, and determining the appropriate regulatory restrictions.

Use sex.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the method for determining the water content of petroleum products by distillation.

This standard applies to petroleum products, tar and its derivatives. The water content is determined to be no more than 25%.

This standard can measure samples with a water content of more than 25%, but its precision has not been examined.

If a volatile water-soluble substance is present in the sample, it will be measured as water.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this article.

Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.