

**SRI LANKA STANDARD 595:1982**  
**UDC 665.582**

**SPECIFICATION FOR**  
**KEROSINE**

**BUREAU OF CEYLON STANDARDS**



# SPECIFICATION FOR KEROSENE

SLS 595:1982  
(Attached AMD 278)

Gr. 4

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BUREAU OF CEYLON STANDARDS

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# SRI LANKA STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR KEROSENE

## FOREWORD

This Sri Lanka Standard was authorized for adoption and publication by the Council of the Bureau of Ceylon Standards on 1982-11-24 after the draft, finalized by the Drafting Committee on Petroleum Products had been approved by the Chemicals Divisional Committee.

In the formulation of this specification, requirements such as, burning quality, flash point and smoke point have been carefully considered to suit the conditions of the country and at the same time fall in line with International Standards.

All standard values in this specification are given in SI units.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this specification is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis shall be rounded off in accordance with CS 102. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this specification.

In the preparation of this specification, the assistance obtained from the publications of the Indian Standards Institution and the American Society for Testing and Materials is gratefully acknowledged.

## 1 SCOPE

This specification prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for kerosine intended for use as an illuminant and as a fuel, except for aviation.

## 2 REFERENCES

- CS 102 Presentation of numerical values
- SLS 216 Naphtha
- SLS 561 Methods of sampling petroleum and petroleum products
  - Part 1 Manual sampling of liquid hydrocarbons
  - Part 2 Automatic pipeline sampling of liquid hydrocarbons
- SLS 584 Methods of test for petroleum and petroleum products
- SLS ... Glossary of terms for petroleum (under preparation)

### 3 TERMINOLOGY

For the purpose of this specification, definitions given in SLS ... Glossary of terms for petroleum (under preparation) shall apply.

### 4 REQUIREMENTS

#### 4.1 Composition

The material shall consist of refined petroleum distillates. The material shall be free from water, sediment and suspended matter.

#### 4.2 Other requirements

The material shall also comply with the requirements given in Table 1 when tested according to the methods indicated in Column 4 of the Table.

TABLE 1 - Requirements for kerosine

Sl. No. (1)	Characteristic (2)	Requirement (3)	Method of test reference to (4)
i	Acidity, inorg.	Nil	SLS 584 P:1
ii	Burning quality:		
	a) Char value, mg/kg of oil consumed, max.	20	
	b). Bloom on glass chimney	Not darker than grey	SLS 584 P:2
iii	Colour† saybolt, min.	†20	SLS 584 P:3
iv	Copper strip corrosion, max.	1B	SLS 584 P:4
v	Distillation		
	a) 20 per cent recovered, °C, max.	205	
	b) Final boiling point, °C, max.	300	SLS 584 P:5
vi	Flash point, °C, min.	37.8	SLS 584 P:6
vii	Smoke point, mm, min.	25	SLS 584 P:7
viii	Total sulphur, per cent by mass, max.	0.2	SLS 584 P:11

† An undyed sample provided by the manufacturer at the request of the purchaser shall be used for determination of colour. Where saybolt chromometer is not available, Lovibond colour of the sample kept in a 457-mm cell may be measured in accordance with SLS 584 P:24 in which case, the colour shall not be deeper than superfine white (IP 2.0).

## 5 PACKING AND MARKING

### 5.1 Packing

5.1.1 The material shall be packed in securely closed metal containers.

5.1.2 All containers in which the matter is packed shall be dry, clean, leak proof and free from material soluble in kerosine.

5.1.3 Necessary safeguards against the risks arising from the storage and handling of large volumes of flammable liquids shall be provided and all the precautions shall be taken at all times to prevent accidents by fire or explosion.

### 5.2 Marking

Each container shall be marked legibly and indelibly with the following:

- a) Name of the material;
- b) Manufacturer's name, initials and/or recognized trade mark;
- c) Volume of the contents in litres; and
- d) The caution label 'Flammable' together with the corresponding symbol for labelling of dangerous goods as appearing in SLS 216.

5.3 The containers may also be marked with the Certification Mark of the Bureau of Ceylon Standards illustrated below on permission being granted for such marking by the Bureau of Ceylon Standards.



*NOTE - The use of the Bureau of Ceylon Standards Certification Mark (SLS Mark) is governed by the provisions of the Bureau of Ceylon Standards Act and the regulations framed thereunder. The SLS Mark on products covered by a Sri Lanka Standard is an assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of that standard under a well defined system of inspection, testing and quality control, which is devised and supervised by the Bureau and operated by the producer. SLS marked products are also continuously checked by the Bureau for conformity to that standard as a further safeguard. Details of conditions under which a permit for the use of the Certification Mark may be granted to manufacturers or processors, may be obtained from the Bureau of Ceylon Standards.*

## 6 SAMPLING

6.1 The method of drawing representative samples of the material shall be as specified in SLS 561:Part 1 and Part 2.

6.2 From each of the sample container prepared as in 6 of SLS 561:Part 1 or 6.8 of SLS 561:Part 2, a small but equal quantity of material shall be transferred to another container and mixed thoroughly to form a composite sample.

6.3 The remaining portion of material in each sample container constitute an individual sample representing a particular container in the lot.

6.4 Test on flash point and smoke point and colour shall be conducted on individual samples and the rest on the composite sample.

## 7 METHODS OF TEST

7.1 Tests shall be carried out as specified in the relevant sections of SLS 584.

7.2 Unless specified otherwise chemicals of analytical grade and distilled water shall be employed in tests.

## 8 CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY

The material shall be taken to have conformed to the specifications if the individual samples and the composite sample satisfies the relevant requirements as in 6.4.



~~Draft~~ Amendment No. 1 approved on 2001-04-17 to **SLS 595 : 1982**

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Page 3 Clause 2      **REFERENCES**

line      -6              -      delete

line    7                -      insert 653 in the blank space

Page 4 Clause 3      -      **TERMINOLOGY**

line    2                -      insert 653 in the blank space

Page 4 Sub clause 4.2 -      **Other requirements**

line    4  
last paragraph      -      delete SLS 584 P : 24 and insert Designation IP 17/52

Delete the SLS numbers in column 4 and insert the following accordingly.

ASTM D -    1093

ASTM D -    187

ASTM D -    156

ASTM D -    130

ASTM D -    86

ASTM D -    56

ASTM D -    1322

ASTM D -    1266

Page 6 Clause 7      -      **METHODS OF TEST**

Sub clause 7.1      -      delete 'the relevant sections of SLS 584' and insert 'column 4 of Table 1'.



## **SLS CERTIFICATION MARK**

*The Sri Lanka Standards Institution is the owner of the registered certification mark shown below. Beneath the mark, the number of the Sri Lanka Standard relevant to the product is indicated. This mark may be used only by those who have obtained permits under the SLS certification marks scheme. The presence of this mark on or in relation to a product conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of the relevant Sri Lanka Standard under a well designed system of quality control inspection and testing operated by the manufacturer and supervised by the SLSI which includes surveillance inspection of the factory, testing of both factory and market samples.*

*Further particulars of the terms and conditions of the permit may be obtained from the Sri Lanka Standards Institution, 17, Victoria Place, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08.*



## **SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION**

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI) is the National Standards Organization of Sri Lanka established under the Sri Lanka Standards Institution Act No. 6 of 1984 which repealed and replaced the Bureau of Ceylon Standards Act No. 38 of 1964. The Institution functions under the Ministry of Science & Technology.

The principal objects of the Institution as set out in the Act are to prepare standards and promote their adoption, to provide facilities for examination and testing of products, to operate a Certification Marks Scheme, to certify the quality of products meant for local consumption or exports and to promote standardization and quality control by educational, consultancy and research activity.

The Institution is financed by Government grants, and by the income from the sale of its publications and other services offered for Industry and Business Sector. Financial and administrative control is vested in a Council appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The development and formulation of National Standards is carried out by Technical Experts and representatives of other interest groups, assisted by the permanent officers of the Institution. These Technical Committees are appointed under the purview of the Sectoral Committees which in turn are appointed by the Council. The Sectoral Committees give the final Technical approval for the Draft National Standards prior to the approval by the Council of the SLSI.

All members of the Technical and Sectoral Committees render their services in an honorary capacity. In this process the Institution endeavours to ensure adequate representation of all view points.

In the International field the Institution represents Sri Lanka in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and participates in such fields of standardization as are of special interest to Sri Lanka.