

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO**  
**6251**

Second edition  
1996-11-01

---

---

## **Liquefied petroleum gases — Corrosiveness to copper — Copper strip test**

*Gaz de pétrole liquéfiés — Action corrosive sur le cuivre — Essai à la lame  
de cuivre*

This material is reproduced from ISO documents under International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Copyright License number IHS/ICC/1996. Not for resale. No part of these ISO documents may be reproduced in any form, electronic retrieval system or otherwise, except as allowed in the copyright law of the country of use, or with the prior written consent of ISO (Case postale 56, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland, Fax +41 22 734 10 79), IHS or the ISO Licensor's members.



Reference number  
ISO 6251:1996(E)

**ISO 6251:1996(E)****Foreword**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 6251 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6251:1982), which has been technically revised.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard.

© ISO 1996

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization  
Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

# Liquefied petroleum gases — Corrosiveness to copper — Copper strip test

**WARNING** — The use of this International 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 International Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

## 1 Scope

This International Standard describes a method for the determination of the corrosiveness to copper of liquefied petroleum gases.

NOTE — For an equivalent copper strip test applicable to less volatile petroleum products, see ISO 2160.

## 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 2160:1985, *Petroleum products — Corrosiveness to copper — Copper strip test*.

ISO 3696:1987, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*.

## 3 Definition

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definition applies.

**3.1 liquefied petroleum gas (LPG):** Hydrocarbon gas that can be stored and/or handled in the liquid phase under moderate conditions of pressure and at ambient temperature. It consists essentially of C<sub>3</sub> and C<sub>4</sub> alkanes or alkenes, or a mixture of these, contains generally less than 5 % by liquid volume of material of higher carbon number, and having a gauge vapour pressure not exceeding approximately 1 600 kPa at 40 °C.