



Standard Test Method for Gage Vapor Pressure of Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases (LP-Gas Method)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D1267; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the gage vapor pressures of liquefied petroleum gas products (**Warning**—Flammable gas. Harmful when inhaled.) at temperatures of 37.8°C (100°F) up to and including a test temperature of 70°C (158°F).

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, 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.* For specific warning statements, see [1.1](#) and [Annex A2](#).

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[D323](#) Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)

[D1265](#) Practice for Sampling Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases, Manual Method

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *liquefied petroleum gases, n*—narrow boiling range hydrocarbon mixtures consisting mainly of propane or propylene, or both, and butanes or butylenes, or both, plus limited amounts of other hydrocarbons and naturally occurring non-hydrocarbons.

3.1.2 *vapor pressure, n*—the pressure exerted by the vapor of a liquid when in equilibrium with the liquid.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D02](#) on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D02.H0](#) on Liquefied Petroleum Gas.

Current edition approved Nov. 1, 2012. Published February 2013. Originally approved in 1953. Last previous edition approved in 2007 as D1267–02(2007). DOI: 10.1520/D1267-12.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The test apparatus, consisting of two interconnected chambers and equipped with a suitable pressure gage, is purged with a portion of the sample which is then discarded. The apparatus is then filled completely with the portion of the sample to be tested. Thirty-three and one-third to forty volume percent of the sample content of the apparatus is immediately withdrawn to provide adequate free space for product expansion. The apparatus is then immersed in a water bath maintained at the standard test temperature of 37.8°C (100°F) or, optionally, at some higher test temperature up to and including a test temperature of 70°C (158°F).

4.2 The observed gage pressure at equilibrium, after correcting for gage error and correcting to a standard barometric pressure, is reported as the LPG Vapor Pressure at the selected test temperature.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Information on the vapor pressures of liquefied petroleum gas products under temperature conditions from 37.8 to 70°C (100 to 158°F) is pertinent to selection of properly designed storage vessels, shipping containers, and customer utilization equipment to ensure safe handling of these products.

5.2 Determination of the vapor pressure of liquefied petroleum gas is important for safety reasons to ensure that the maximum operating design pressures of storage, handling, and fuel systems will not be exceeded under normal operating temperature conditions.

5.3 For liquefied petroleum gases, vapor pressure is an indirect measure of the most extreme low temperature conditions under which initial vaporization can be expected to occur. It can be considered a semi-quantitative measure of the amount of the most volatile material present in the product.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Vapor Pressure Apparatus*, constructed as illustrated in [Fig. A1.1](#), and the various items of auxiliary equipment, are completely described in [Annex A1](#).

6.2 The vapor chamber of Test Method [D323](#), can be interchangeable with the upper chamber of this method. Similarly, the liquid chamber (two-opening type) of Test

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard