



Designation: D7683 – 21

Standard Test Method for Cloud Point of Petroleum Products and Liquid Fuels (Small Test Jar Method)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7683; 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 cloud point of petroleum products, biodiesel, and biodiesel blends that are transparent in layers 40 mm in thickness, using an automatic instrument.

1.2 The measuring range of the apparatus is from -65°C to $+51^{\circ}\text{C}$, however the precision statements were derived only from samples with cloud point temperatures from -50°C to $+6^{\circ}\text{C}$.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.4 *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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

D2500 Test Method for Cloud Point of Petroleum Products and Liquid Fuels

D4057 Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

D4177 Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.07 on Flow Properties.

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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.

D6708 Practice for Statistical Assessment and Improvement of Expected Agreement Between Two Test Methods that Purport to Measure the Same Property of a Material

D6751 Specification for Biodiesel Fuel Blend Stock (B100) for Middle Distillate Fuels

2.2 *Energy Institute Standards:*³

IP219 Test Method for Cloud Point of Petroleum Products

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *biodiesel, n*—fuel comprised of mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats, designated B100.

3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—Biodiesel is typically produced by a reaction of a vegetable oil or animal fat with an alcohol such as methanol or ethanol in the presence of a catalyst to yield mono-alkyl esters and glycerin, which is removed. The finished biodiesel derives approximately 10 % of its mass from the reacted alcohol. The alcohol used in the reaction may or may not come from renewable resources.

3.1.2 *biodiesel blend (BXX), n*—a homogeneous mixture of hydrocarbon oils and mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids.

3.1.2.1 *Discussion*—In the abbreviation, BXX, the XX represents the volume percentage of biodiesel fuel in the blend.

3.1.2.2 *Discussion*—The mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids (that is, biodiesel) used in the mixture shall meet the requirements of Specification **D6751**.

3.1.2.3 *Discussion*—Diesel fuel, fuel oil, and non-aviation gas turbine oil are examples of hydrocarbon oils.

3.1.3 *biodiesel fuel, n*—synonym for biodiesel.

3.1.4 *cloud point, n*—in petroleum products and biodiesel fuels, the temperature of a liquid specimen when the smallest observable cluster of wax crystals first occurs upon cooling under prescribed conditions.

3.1.4.1 *Discussion*—The cloud point occurs when the temperature of the specimen is low enough to cause wax crystals to precipitate. In a homogeneous liquid, the cloud is always

³ Available from Energy Institute, 61 New Cavendish St., London, WIG 7AR, U.K., <http://www.energyinst.org.uk>.

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