
International Standard



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Petroleum products — Fuel (class F) — Classification — Part 0: General

Produits pétroliers — Combustibles (classe F) — Classification — Partie 0: Généralités

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Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 8216/0 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Classification — Part 0: General

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 8216 establishes the general classification system which applies to petroleum fuels designated by the prefix letter F.

Within this class F, 5 families of products are defined according to the type of fuel.

The detailed classification of a family taking into account complementary elements according to the uses, type and properties will define particular products in each category and will be given in subsequent parts of ISO 8216 as the need arises.

NOTES

- 1 Petroleum fuels only meet the requirements of this part of ISO 8216 if these fuels or their components have not been used for any other purpose prior to their preparation. Components are defined as product streams, originated exclusively from crude oil processing.
- 2 The class F for fuels has been defined as part of the method of classification for petroleum products given in ISO 8681.

2 Reference

ISO 8681, *Petroleum products and lubricants — Method of classification — Definition of classes*.¹⁾

3 Explanation of symbols

3.1 In this classification system, and according to ISO 8681, products are designated in a uniform manner by a symbol consisting of a group of letters, which together constitute a code, for example ISO-F-DST 2.

This code consists of

- the initials ISO;
- a first letter, which designates the class (F for fuels). This letter shall be clearly separated from the other symbols;
- a group of letters (from 1 to 4), which designates the category of fuel. The first letter of this group always identifies the family of fuel. Any following letters taken separately may or may not have a significance of their own;

— a number, which may be used to designate a particular characteristic. It will be defined in the relevant part of ISO 8216.

3.2 The code may be designated in the complete form, for example ISO-F-DST 2, or in the abbreviated form, for example F-DST 2.

4 Classification of petroleum fuels — Class F

Code letter	Definition of families by type of fuel
G	Gaseous fuels: Gaseous fuels of petroleum origin consisting essentially of methane and/or ethane.
L	Liquefied gaseous fuels: Gaseous fuels of petroleum origin consisting predominantly of propane-propene and/or butanes-butenes.
D	Distillate fuels: ¹⁾ Fuels of petroleum origin excluding liquefied petroleum gases. These include gasolines, kerosenes, gas-oils and diesel fuels. Heavy distillates may contain small quantities of residues.
R	Residual fuels: ²⁾ Petroleum fuels containing residues of distillation processes.
C	Petroleum cokes: Solid fuels of petroleum origin consisting essentially of carbon, mostly obtained by cracking processes.

1) The products belonging to category D can be obtained not only by distillation but also, for example, by cracking, alkylation, etc.

2) In the present classification, for the time being, residual fuel is understood as not including any synthetic substitute or component.

1) At present at the stage of draft.