

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS,
1929, No. 993.

PETROLEUM.

THE PETROLEUM (MIXTURES) ORDER, 1929.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 5th day of
November, 1929.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928,^(a) (in this Order called " the Act of 1928 ") His Majesty is empowered by Order in Council to apply to any substance any of the provisions of the Act specified in the Order, with such modifications, if any, as may seem to His Majesty to be desirable having regard to the nature of the substance to which the Order relates :

And whereas it is desirable that certain provisions of the Act of 1928 shall apply to the Mixtures of Petroleum which are defined by the Schedule to this Order :

And whereas the provisions of section 1 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,^(b) have been complied with :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue of the powers conferred on Him by section 19 of the Act of 1928 and of all other powers enabling Him in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. Subject to the modifications contained in this Order the whole of the Act of 1928 shall apply to the Mixtures of Petroleum which are defined by the Schedule to this Order in like manner as it applies to Petroleum Spirit, except so much of Part II of the Second Schedule to the Act as is inconsistent with or contradictory to Part II of the Schedule to this Order (manner of testing mixtures of petroleum).

2. Where the Mixture of Petroleum is not sufficiently liquid to be measured by liquid measure, or is otherwise unsuitable to be measured by liquid measure, the following provisions as to the quantity which may be kept without Petroleum Spirit Licence and the conditions of such keeping shall have effect in substitution for paragraph (b) of the proviso to subsection (1) of section 1 of the Act, that is to say,

(a) 18-9 G. 5. c. 32.

(b) 56-7 V. c. 66.

The quantity of the Mixture of Petroleum Spirit shall not exceed 30 lbs. and may only be kept without a Petroleum Spirit Licence so long as it is enclosed in hermetically sealed packages or vessels, each of which shall contain not more than 1 lb.

3. The label required in pursuance of section 5 of the Act of 1928 shall bear the words " Petroleum Mixture giving off an inflammable heavy vapour " in substitution for the words " Petroleum Spirit " and the words " Highly Inflammable ".

4. Wherever in the Act of 1928, or in any Order, Licence, Byelaw or Regulation issued under the said Act, a quantity is specified in gallons, such quantity shall, in the case of solid mixtures of Petroleum defined by the Schedule to this Order, be read as though the weight of ten pounds were substituted for one gallon and of one and a quarter pounds for one pint.

5. The Interpretation Act, 1889,^(a) shall apply to this Order in like manner as it applies to an Act of Parliament.

6. The Petroleum (Mixtures) Orders of the 7th May, 1907,^(b) and of the 27th June, 1927,^(c) are hereby revoked.

7. This Order may be cited as the Petroleum (Mixtures) Order, 1929.

M. P. A. Hankey.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Definition of Mixtures of Petroleum

For the purposes of this Order the expression " mixtures of petroleum " means all mixtures (whether liquid, viscous or solid) of petroleum with any other substance except mixtures which, when tested in the manner set forth in Part II of this Schedule, do not give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature below seventy-three degrees Fahrenheit.

PART II.

Manner of Testing Mixtures of Petroleum.

Liquid Mixtures.

1. A mixture of petroleum which is wholly liquid, flows quite freely, and does not contain any sediment or thickening ingredient, shall be tested by the method set forth in Part II of the Second Schedule to the Act of 1928.

Sedimentary and Viscous Mixtures.

2.—(1) Where a mixture of petroleum contains an undissolved sediment that can be separated by filtration or by settlement and decantation, the sediment shall be so separated and the filtered or decanted liquid shall be tested by the method set forth in Part II of the Second Schedule to the Act of 1928.

(a) 52-3 V. c. 63.

(b) S.R. & O. 1907 (No. 483) p. 865.

(c) S.R. & O. 1927 (No. 597) p. 946

In separating the sediment, care must be taken to minimise the evaporation of the petroleum.

(2) Where a mixture of petroleum is such that sediment cannot be separated by filtration or by settlement and decantation, or where it is of a viscous nature, the apparatus to be used for testing the mixture shall be fitted with a stirrer in accordance with the specification contained in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Act of 1928.

(3) In carrying out the test of a viscous petroleum mixture, the stirrer shall, except when the test flame is applied, be constantly revolved at a slow speed with the fingers, the direction of revolution being that of the hands of a clock.

(4) Subject to the foregoing provisions, the method of testing a sedimentary or viscous mixture shall be that set forth in Part II of the Second Schedule to the Act of 1928.

Solid Mixtures.

3. The apparatus to be used for testing a solid mixture of petroleum shall be that of which a specification is contained in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Act of 1928, and the method of carrying out the test shall be as follows:—

The solid mixture must be cut into cylinders $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter by means of a cork borer or other cylindrical cutter having the correct internal diameter. These cylinders must be placed in the petroleum cup of the testing apparatus in a vertical position in such number as completely to fill the cup, the cylinders being in contact with one another, but not so tightly packed as to be deformed in shape;

Five or six of the cylinders in the centre of the cup must be shortened to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to allow space for the thermometer bulb;

The air bath of the testing apparatus must be filled with water to a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches;

The water bath must then be raised to and maintained at a temperature of about 75° Fahrenheit; the cup must then be placed in the air bath, and the temperature of the sample must be allowed to rise until the thermometer in the oil cup shows 72° Fahrenheit, when the test flame must be applied.

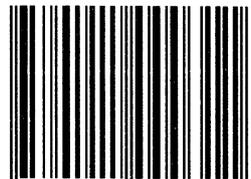
If no flash is obtained, this temperature must be maintained constant in the oil cup for one hour, at the expiration of which time the test flame must again be applied:

Provided that in testing samples of petroleum mixtures in a room of which the temperature is below 73° Fahrenheit the test flame may be applied after the sample has been a few minutes in the cup while it is still at the temperature of the room in which the test is being carried out, and if a flash is obtained by this means the test need not be proceeded with at a higher temperature.

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