

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Properties:

Property	Specification
Appearance	Pale Yellow to Brown Liquid
Odor	Aromatic
Solubility	Freely soluble in organic solvents
Pour Point	Less than 12°C

Dosage:

Potential Gum range in Gasoline (Blank Samples w/o additive): g/m ³	Suggested Dosage
51 – 120	15 ppm
121 – 180	20 ppm
181 – 300	30 ppm

Storage Stability:

The primary purpose of an antioxidant is to extend the period for which gasoline can be stored before its gum content becomes too high for trouble-free use. In time, all antioxidant in a gasoline will be consumed and then gum formation will increase very rapidly. An antioxidant cannot destroy gum that has already been formed and, because of this, it is essential to add it as early in the refinery processing sequence as possible before the oxidation chain reaction has started. It is normal with cracked streams for the antioxidant to be injected in the rundown line from the process unit to tankage. Additional antioxidant can also be added to the finished gasoline blend.

The response of fuels to an antioxidant in terms of storage stability depends upon the fuel composition, in particularly upon the presence and type of olefinic compounds and the nature of the antioxidant used. Blend stability is not related proportionally to the stability of the individual components present, and the performance of an inhibitor in a single blending component is not a reliable criterion of its activity in a finished fuel or in a different component.