

Indian Standard METHODS OF TEST FOR PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS

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DETERMINATION OF FLASH AND FIRE POINTS — CLEVELAND OPEN CUP METHOD

(First Revision)

WARNING—The use of this International Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This International Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this International Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a procedure for the determination of flash and fire points of petroleum products using the Cleveland open cup apparatus. It is applicable to petroleum products having an open cup flash point above 79°C, except fuel oils, which are most commonly tested by the closed cup procedure described in ISO 2719 [1].

NOTE Flashpoint and firepoint are indications of the ability of a substance to form a flammable mixture with air under controlled conditions, and hence to support combustion. They are only two of a number of properties that may contribute towards the assessment of overall flammability and combustibility of a material.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3170:1988, Petroleum liquids—Manual sampling.

ISO 3171:1988, Petroleum liquids—Automatic pipeline sampling.