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Determination of flash point — Pensky-Martens closed cup method

Détermination du point d'éclair — Méthode Pensky-Martens en vase clos

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum and related products, fuels and lubricants from natural or synthetic sources,* in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 35 *Paints and varnishes* and the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 19, *Gaseous and liquid fuels, lubricants and related products of petroleum, synthetic and biological origin*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 2719:2016), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 2719:2016/Amd 1:2021.

The main changes are as follows:

— revisions to 3.1, 5.2, 6.1, 7.1, 7.2, 7.5, 10.1.1, 11.2, 14, C.2 and Table A.1;

— revision of Annex A and status changed to normative;

— new normative Annex D.

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Flash point values are used in shipping, storage, handling and safety regulations, as a classification property to define “flammable” and “combustible” materials. Precise definitions of the classes are given in each regulation.

A flash point value can indicate the presence of highly volatile material(s) in a relatively non-volatile or non-flammable material and flash point testing can be a preliminary step to other investigations into the composition of unknown materials.

It is not appropriate for flash point determinations to be carried out on potentially unstable, decomposable or explosive materials, unless it has been previously established that heating the specified quantity of such materials in contact with the metallic components of the flash point apparatus, within the temperature range required for the method, does not induce decomposition, explosion or other adverse effects.

Flash point values are not a constant physical-chemical property of materials tested. They are a function of the apparatus design, the condition of the apparatus used, and the operational procedure carried out. Flash point can therefore be defined only in terms of a standard test method and no general valid correlation can be guaranteed between results obtained by different test methods or with test apparatus different from that specified.

ISO/TR 29662[6] gives useful advice in carrying out flash point tests and interpreting their results.