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**Petroleum and related products —  
Determination of flash and fire points  
— Cleveland open cup method**

*Pétrole et produits connexes — Détermination des points d'éclair et  
de feu — Méthode Cleveland à vase ouvert*





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# Contents

Page

Foreword .....	iv
<b>1 Scope .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Principle .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>5 Chemicals and materials .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>6 Apparatus .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>7 Preparation of apparatus .....</b>	<b>2</b>
7.1 Location of apparatus .....	2
7.2 Cleaning the test cup .....	3
7.3 Preparing the test cup .....	3
7.4 Assembly of apparatus .....	3
7.5 Verification of apparatus .....	3
<b>8 Sampling .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>9 Sample handling .....</b>	<b>4</b>
9.1 Subsampling .....	4
9.2 Samples containing undissolved water .....	4
9.3 Samples that are liquid at ambient temperature .....	4
9.4 Samples that are semisolid or solid at ambient temperature .....	4
<b>10 Procedure for determining flash point .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>11 Procedure for determining fire point .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>12 Calculation .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>13 Expression of results .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>14 Precision .....</b>	<b>7</b>
14.1 General .....	7
14.2 Repeatability, <i>r</i> .....	7
14.3 Reproducibility, <i>R</i> .....	7
<b>15 Test report .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Annex A (normative) Cleveland open cup apparatus .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Annex B (normative) Temperature measuring device specification .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Annex C (informative) Verification of apparatus .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Annex D (informative) Prevention of surface skin formation when testing bitumens and asphalts .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Bibliography .....</b>	<b>18</b>

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum and related products, fuels and lubricants from natural or synthetic sources*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 2592:2000), which has been technically revised and aligned with ASTM D92.

The main technical changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- a) [Annex D](#) on an alternative procedure for handling skin forming products has been added;
- b) the temperature measuring device requirements in [Annex B](#) has been revised;
- c) the flash point reproducibility has been changed from 17 °C to 18 °C, to align with ASTM D92 on the basis of recent precision data;
- d) a procedure to determine an approximate flash point of a sample with an unknown expected flash point has been included, to align with ASTM D92.

# Petroleum and related products — Determination of flash and fire points — Cleveland open cup method

**WARNING** — The use of this document can involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This document does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of users of this document to take appropriate measures to ensure the safety and health of personnel prior to the application of this document, and fulfil statutory and regulatory requirements for this purpose.

## 1 Scope

This document 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 open cup flash points between 79 °C and 400 °C, except fuel oils which are most commonly tested by the closed cup procedure described in ISO 2719.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3170, *Petroleum liquids — Manual sampling*

ISO 3171, *Petroleum liquids — Automatic pipeline sampling*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

### 3.1

#### **flash point**

lowest temperature of the test portion, corrected to a standard atmospheric pressure of 101,3 kPa, at which application of a test flame causes the vapour of the test portion to ignite under the specified conditions of test

Note 1 to entry: See [10.10](#).

### 3.2

#### **fire point**

lowest temperature of the test portion, corrected to a barometric pressure of 101,3 kPa, at which application of a test flame causes the vapour of the test portion to ignite and sustain burning for a minimum of 5 s under the specified conditions of test

## 4 Principle

The test cup is filled to a specified level with the test portion. The temperature of the test portion may be increased rapidly (5 °C/min to 17 °C/min) at first and then at a slow constant rate (5 °C/min to