



Standard Test Method for Sustained Burning of Liquid Mixtures Using the Small Scale Open-Cup Apparatus¹

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INTRODUCTION

This test method may be used in conjunction with a flash point determination. If the flash point of a mixture of flammable and nonflammable liquids or liquids of widely different flash points is below the upper limit of a flammability classification (for example, 100°F specified by the U.S. Department of Transportation), this test may be conducted to determine the sustained burning characteristics of the mixture.

This test method is a modification of the test for combustibility now incorporated as Schedule 2 of the “Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulation, 1972” of the United Kingdom under The Factories Act, 1961, which is also issued as British Standard BS-3900, Part A-11, Small Scale Test for Combustibility. This sustained burning test was studied and proposed by the ASTM Coordinating Committee for Flash Point and Related Properties. The major purpose of this test is similar to that of the British test—to provide a method for determining the sustained burning characteristics by directly observing this property rather than by deducing them from the flash point.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method² describes a procedure for determining the sustained burning characteristics of mixtures of flammable and nonflammable liquids and also mixtures containing liquids with widely different flash points.

1.2 *This standard should be used to measure and describe the response of materials, products, or assemblies to heat and flame under controlled conditions and should not be used to describe or appraise the fire-hazard or fire-risk of materials, products, or assemblies under actual fire conditions. However, results of the test may be used as elements of a fire-hazard assessment or a fire-risk assessment which takes into account all of the factors which are pertinent to an assessment of the fire hazard or fire risk of a particular end use*

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *British Standards:*³
BS-3900, Part A-11, Small Scale Test for Combustibility

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 A block of aluminum alloy, or other nonrusting metal of suitable heat conductivity, with a concave depression (called the well) is heated to the required temperature of 120°F (49°C). A standard source of flame, capable of being swung over the center of the well and at a given distance from it, is attached to the metal block.

3.2 Two millilitres of the product under test are transferred to the well. After the product has reached the stated temperature, the flame is passed over the well, held there for a specified time, and then removed. The time of sustained burning is then noted.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Mixtures of flammable liquids and nonflammable liquids, such as an alcohol and water mixture, are classified by the U. S. Government by the definition of flammable liquid based on a closed-cup flash point method. Thus, mixtures may be classed as flammable even though they do not sustain burning. This test method determines the ability of a liquid mixture to sustain burning and, when used with a closed-cup flash point

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D01 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.22 on Health and Safety.

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² McKelvie, A. N., “A Test for Ability to Support Combustion for Liquids Including Paints and Allied Products,” *Journal of Oil Co. Chemical Assoc.*, 1972, Vol 55, pp. 1086–1095.

³ Available from British Standards Institute, 2 Park St., London, England W1A2BS or ANSI, 11 W. 42nd St. New York, NY 10036.

method, indicates the flammability characteristics of the mixture.

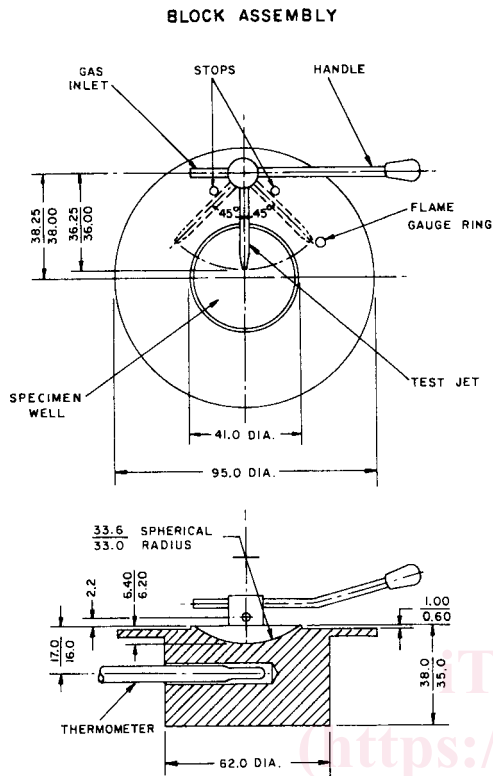


FIG. 1 Small Scale Open Cup Apparatus

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Small Scale Open-Cup Apparatus*,⁴ or an equivalent tester consisting of a 316 stainless steel block or other nonrusting block of suitable heat conductivity fitted with a concave depression or well (Note 1). The metal block has a thermometer embedded in it. A small gas jet on a swivel is attached to the metal block. The exact dimensions of the metal block and its well, the gas jet and its positioning, and the embedded thermometer are shown in Fig. 1 and are specified in Annex A1.

NOTE 1—While the Small Scale Open-Cup Tester is generally made of an aluminum alloy, continued use of it for sustained burning tests may produce a carbon deposit in the well that may be difficult to remove without damaging the aluminum well. The stainless steel well may be cleaned with crocus cloth.

- 5.1.1 *Gage*—A metal strip, capable of checking the height of the gas jet above the top of the well lip (2.2 ± 0.1 mm).
- 5.1.2 *Hot Plate*, fitted with a temperature-controlling device or other means of heating the metal block.
- 5.1.3 *Stopwatch*, or other suitable timing device.⁴

⁴ Suitable apparatus is available from Erdco Engineering Corp., 721 Custer Ave., Evanston, IL 60204 or Stanhope-Seta Limited, Park Close, Englefield Egham, Surrey TW20 OXD, England.

5.2 *Thermometer*,⁴ 32 to 230°F (−5 to 110°C), traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology.⁴

5.3 *Graduated Pipet or Hypodermic Syringe*,² capable of delivering 2 ± 0.1 mL.

6. Preparation of Sample

6.1 Obtain a representative sample of the product under test, mixing it thoroughly, especially if it has a tendency to layer, and keep in an airtight container.

6.2 Because of the possibility of loss of volatile constituents, the sample should receive only the minimum treatment to assure uniformity. After removing the specimen, immediately close the sample container tightly to assure that no volatile flammable components escape from the container. (Otherwise a new sample may be necessary if further testing is required.)

6.3 Do not open containers unnecessarily. Do not make transfers unless the sample temperature is at 100°F (37.8°C) or below, except for samples that are too viscous to be handled at that temperature. In these cases, transfer the samples at the lowest possible temperature at which the sample can be accurately measured into the cup.

6.4 Discard samples in leaky containers.

6.5 Do not store samples in plastic (polyethylene, polypropylene, etc.) bottles, since volatile material may diffuse through the walls of the bottles.

7. Correction for Barometric Pressure

7.1 When the barometric pressure differs from 760 mm Hg (101.3 kPa), determine the temperature at which the test should be conducted by the following equations:

$$F = 120^\circ F - 0.06 (760 - P) \tag{1}$$

$$C = 49^\circ C - 0.03 (760 - P)$$

$$F = 120^\circ F - 0.42 (101.3 - B)$$

$$C = 49^\circ C - 0.23 (101.3 - B)$$

where:

F, C = temperatures to obtain the equivalent of 120°F (49°C) at standard pressure,

P = barometric pressure, mm Hg, and

B = barometric pressure, kPa.

8. Procedure

8.1 Set up the apparatus (see 5.1) in a draft-free area. Place the metal block on the hot plate fitted with a temperature-controlling device or heat the metal block by other suitable means so that the temperature is maintained within ±2°F (±1°C) of the temperature 120°F (49°C) corrected, if necessary, for the difference in pressure from 760 mm Hg (101.3 kPa).

8.2 After the cup is within ±2°F (±1°C) of the correct test temperature, withdraw from the sample container a 2-mL specimen using the graduated syringe or pipet. Transfer the specimen to the well of the tester and immediately start the timing device.

8.3 Light the test flame with the jet in the “off” position away from the well. Adjust the size of the flame so that it is spherical and approximately 5/32 in. (4 mm) in diameter by matching it to the 5/32-in. diameter circle engraved on the surface of the tester.