# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 1523

Third edition 2002-03-01

## Determination of flash point — Closed cup equilibrium method

Détermination du point d'éclair — Méthode à l'équilibre en vase clos

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#### **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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 1523 was prepared jointly by Technical Committees ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants* and ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 1523:1983), which has been technically revised.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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#### Introduction

This International Standard describes one of two closed cup equilibrium methods for the determination of the flash point of paints, varnishes, petroleum and related products, and it should be read in conjunction with the second equilibrium method, ISO 3679 ([5] in the bibliography), when selecting a method.

The determination of the flash/no flash temperature using the same equipment is described in ISO 1516 ([4] in the bibliography).

By the procedure specified, differences between test apparatus of various standard designs are minimized by ensuring that the test is carried out only when the product under test and the air/vapour mixture above it in the test vessel are considered to be in temperature equilibrium.

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