



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 13736:2008**

01-december-2008

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SIST EN ISO 13736:1998**

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Determination of flash point - Abel closed-cup method (ISO 13736:2008)

Bestimmung des Flammpunktes - Verfahren mit geschlossenen Tiegel nach Abel (ISO 13736:2008)

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Détermination du point d'éclair - (Méthode Abel en vase clos (ISO 13736:2008)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 13736:2008
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ICS:

75.080 Naftni proizvodi na splošno Petroleum products in general

SIST EN ISO 13736:2008 **en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 13736

September 2008

ICS 75.080

Supersedes EN ISO 13736:1997

English Version

Determination of flash point - Abel closed-cup method (ISO 13736:2008)

Détermination du point d'éclair - Méthode Abel en vase clos
(ISO 13736:2008)

Bestimmung des Flammpunktes - Verfahren mit
geschlossenen Tiegel nach Abel (ISO 13736:2008)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 August 2008.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 13736:2008) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28 "Petroleum products and lubricants" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 19 "Gaseous and liquid fuels, lubricants and related products of petroleum, synthetic and biological origin" the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2009, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2009.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 13736:1997.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 13736:2008 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 13736:2008 without any modification.

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
13736

Second edition
2008-09-15

**Determination of flash point — Abel
closed-cup method**

Détermination du point d'éclair — Méthode Abel en vase clos

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Reference number
ISO 13736:2008(E)

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ISO 13736:2008(E)**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 2.

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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 13736 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 13736:1997), which has been technically revised.

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Introduction

Flash-point values can be used in shipping, storage, handling and safety regulations, as a classification property to define “flammable” and “combustible” materials. Precise definition of the classes is given in each particular 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 that flash-point determinations 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 do 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] (CEN/TR 15138^[7]) gives useful advice in carrying out flash-point tests and interpreting results.

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