SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 13736:2013

01-junij-2013

Nadomešča:
SIST EN ISO 13736:2008

Določevanje plamenišča - Metoda z zaprto posodo po Abelu (ISO 13736:2013)

Determination of flash point - Abel closed-cup method (ISO 13736:2013)

Bestimmung des Flammpunktes - Verfahren mit geschlossenem Tiegel nach Abel (ISO 13736:2013)

Détermination du point d'éclair - Méthode Abel en vase clos (ISO 13736:2013)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 13736:2013

ICS:

75.080	Naftni proizvodi na splošno	Petroleum products in general

SIST EN ISO 13736:2013 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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April 2013

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English Version

Determination of flash point - Abel closed-cup method (ISO 13736:2013)

Détermination du point d'éclair - Méthode Abel en vase clos (ISO 13736:2013)

Bestimmung des Flammpunktes - Verfahren mit geschlossenem Tiegel nach Abel (ISO 13736:2013)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 9 February 2013.

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 13736:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28 "Petroleum products and lubricants" in collaboration 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2013.

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The text of ISO 13736:2013 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 13736:2013 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 13736

Third edition
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Determination of flash point — Abel closed-cup method

Détermination du point d'éclair — Méthode Abel 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.

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. www.iso.org/directives

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

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 13736:2008), which has been technically revised.

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.

Flash point determinations are not appropriate for potentially unstable, decomposable, or explosive materials, unless 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[1] (CEN/TR 15138[2]) gives useful advice on carrying out flash point tests and interpreting results.