

### SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 2592:2001

01-december-2001

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**SIST EN 22592:1998** 

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Determination of flash and fire points - Cleveland open cup method (ISO 2592:2000)

Mineralölerzeugnisse - Bestimmung des Flamm- und Brennpunktes - Verfahren mit offenem Tiegel nach Cleveland EW (ISO 2592:2000) (standards.iteh.ai)

Détermination des points d'éclair et des feun-l'Méthode Cleveland a vase ouvert (ISO 2592:2000) https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/02be91c6-5b72-40d2-8191-36d74fbb42fe/sist-en-iso-2592-2001

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 2592:2001

ICS:

75.080 Naftni proizvodi na splošno Petroleum products in

general

SIST EN ISO 2592:2001 en

**SIST EN ISO 2592:2001** 

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE

**EUROPÄISCHE NORM** 

**EN ISO 2592** 

August 2001

ICS 75.080

Supersedes EN 22592:1993

#### **English version**

## Determination of flash and fire points - Cleveland open cup method (ISO 2592:2000)

Détermination des points d'éclair et de feu - Méthode Cleveland à vase ouvert (ISO 2592:2000) Mineralölerzeugnisse - Bestimmung des Flamm- und Brennpunktes - Verfahren mit offenem Tiegel nach Cleveland (ISO 2592:2000)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 25 July 2001.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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EN ISO 2592:2001 (E)

**CORRECTED 2002-03-27** 

#### **Foreword**

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 28 "Petroleum products and lubricants" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as a European Standard by Technical Committee CEN/TC 19 "Petroleum products, lubricants and related products", 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 February 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2002.

This document supersedes EN 22592:1993.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

## iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW Endorsement notice

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The text of the International Standard ISO 2592:2000 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modifications.

NOTE Normative references to International Standards are listed in annex ZA (normative).

EN ISO 2592:2001 (E)

### Annex ZA (normative)

## Normative references to international publications with their relevant European publications

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

NOTE Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod.), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 3170	1988 iTe	Petroleum liquids - Manual sampling PRE	EN ISO 3170	1998
SO 3171	1988	Petroleum liquids - Automatic pipeline sampling <b>QS.Iteh.ai</b>	EN ISO 3171	1999

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 2592

Second edition 2000-09-15

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

Détermination des points d'éclair et de feu — Méthode Cleveland à vase ouvert

# iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

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Reference number ISO 2592:2000(E)

#### ISO 2592:2000(E)

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ISO 2592:2000(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 3.

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.

International Standard ISO 2592 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 2592:1973), which has been technically revised.

Annexes A and B form a normative part of this International Standard. Annex C is for information only.

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

WARNING — The use of this International Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This International Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this International Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

#### 1 Scope

This International Standard 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 an open cup flash point above 79 °C, except fuel oils, which are most commonly tested by the closed cup procedure described in ISO 2719 [1].

NOTE Flash point and fire point are indications of the ability of a substance to form a flammable mixture with air under controlled conditions, and then to support combustion. They are only two of a number of properties that may contribute towards the assessment of overall flammability and combustibility of a material.

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#### 2 Normative references

#### SIST EN ISO 2592:2001

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3170:1988, Petroleum liquids — Manual sampling.

ISO 3171:1988, Petroleum liquids — Automatic pipeline sampling.

#### 3 Terms and definitions

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

#### 3.1

#### flash 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 the flame to propagate across the surface of the liquid, under the specified conditions of test

#### 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

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