



Designation: D3941 – 90 (Reapproved2007)

# Standard Test Method for Flash Point by the Equilibrium Method With a Closed-Cup Apparatus<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3941; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

*This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.*

## INTRODUCTION

Test Methods D56 and D93 describe procedures using the Tag Closed Tester and the Pensky-Martens Tester, respectively. Both test methods depend on a definite rate of temperature increase to control the precision of the test method. The rate of heating may not in all cases give the accuracy expected because of low thermal conductivity of certain materials. To reduce this effect, ISO/TC 35, Paints and Varnishes, and ISO/TC 28, Petroleum Products and Lubricants, have issued ISO 1523 in which the heating rate is considerably slower. This test method is similar to ISO 1523, but uses standard ASTM cups, style, and format. Due to the slower heating rate, the time required to make a determination of a flash point is considerably longer than for Test Methods D56 and D93 but the accuracy is improved.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the flash point of liquids in which the specimen and the air/vapor mixture above it are approximately in temperature equilibrium.

1.2 This test method is limited to a temperature range from 0 to 110°C (32 to 230°F).

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.4 *This standard should be used to measure and describe the properties of material, products, or assemblies in response to heat and flame under controlled laboratory 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 this test may be used as elements of a fire risk assessment which takes into account all of the factors which are pertinent to an assessment of the fire hazard of a particular end use.*

1.5 *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 appro-*

*priate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

D56 Test Method for Flash Point by Tag Closed Cup Tester

D93 Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester

E1 Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers

### 2.2 ISO Standard:

ISO 1523 Paints, varnishes, petroleum, and related products—Determination of flash point—Closed cup equilibrium method<sup>3</sup>

## 3. Terminology

### 3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *flash point, n*—the lowest temperature corrected to a pressure of 760 mm Hg (101.3 kPa) (1013 millibars) at which application of an ignition source causes the vapor of the specimen to ignite under specified conditions of test.

## 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A specimen is heated in a closed cup of standard design in a suitable liquid bath at the rate of 0.5°C (1.0°F) in not less

<sup>1</sup> 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 D01.21 on Chemical Analysis of Paints and Paint Materials.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>3</sup> Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org>.