INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Determination of flash point — Pensky-Martens closed cup method

AMENDMENT 1: Thermometers correction

Détermination du point d'éclair — Méthode Pensky-Martens en

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Determination of flash point — Pensky-Martens closed cup method

AMENDMENT 1: Thermometers correction

13.2, first paragraph

Replace the paragraph by the following:

The difference between two independent results obtained using this method for test material considered to be the same in the same laboratory, by the same operator using the same equipment within short intervals of time, in the normal and correct operation of the method that is expected to be exceeded with a probability of 5 % due to random variation, is given in Tables 1, 2 and 3.

13.3, first paragraph

Replace the paragraph by the following: The difference between two independent results obtained using this method for test material considered to be the same in different laboratories, where different laboratory means a different operator, different equipment, different geographic location, and under different supervisory control, in the normal and correct operation of the method that is expected to be exceeded with a probability of 5 % due to random variation is given in Tables 4, 5 and 6.

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C.2

Add the following two paragraphs after the first paragraph and before Table C.1:

Some alternative low hazard precision liquids can have significantly higher coefficients of expansion than mercury, making them unsuitable for these applications due to stem correction requirements. Liquid-in-glass thermometers using a gallium-based liquid do not have this issue and should be used.

Previously available mercury thermometers given in IP 15C/ASTM 9C, IP 16C/ASTM 10C, IP 101C and ASTM 88C (see References [22] and [23]) may be used as well.

Bibliography

Add the following references:

- [22] IP Test Methods: Appendix A. Specifications IP standard thermometers
- [23] ASTM E1, Standard Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers

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