

**Leekpunkti ja süttimistemperatuuri  
määramine. Clevelandi avatud tiigli meetod**

Determination of flash and fire points - Cleveland  
open cup method

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 2592:2002 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 2592:2001 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 14.02.2002 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 2592:2002 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 2592:2001.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 14.02.2002 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p><b>Käsitlusala:</b></p> <p>This 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 closed cup procedure described in ISO 2719.</p>	<p><b>Scope:</b></p> <p>This 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 closed cup procedure described in ISO 2719.</p>
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ICS 75.080

Võtmesõnad:

**English version**

**Petroleum products**

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

Produits pétroliers – Détermination  
des points d'éclair et de feu – Mé-  
thode 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 2001-07-25.

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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.

The European Standards exist 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.

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**CEN**

European Committee for Standardization  
Comité Européen de Normalisation  
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

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## Foreword

International Standard

ISO 2592 : 2000 Petroleum products – Determination of flash and fire points – Cleveland open cup method, which was prepared by ISO/TC 28 'Petroleum products and lubricants' of the International Organization for Standardization, has been adopted by Technical Committee CEN/TC 19 'Petroleum products, lubricants and related products', the Secretariat of which is held by NEN, as a European Standard.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by February 2002 at the latest.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

## Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 2592 : 2000 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

## Contents

Page

Foreword.....	2
1 Scope .....	3
2 Normative references .....	3
3 Terms and definitions .....	3
4 Principle.....	4
5 Reagents and materials .....	4
6 Apparatus .....	4
7 Preparation of apparatus .....	4
8 Sampling.....	5
9 Sample handling .....	5
10 Procedure for determining flash point .....	6
11 Procedure for determining fire point .....	7
12 Calculation.....	7
13 Expression of results .....	7
14 Precision.....	7
15 Test report .....	8
Annex A (normative) Cleveland open cup apparatus.....	9
Annex B (normative) Thermometer specification.....	12
Annex C (informative) Verification of apparatus.....	13
Bibliography .....	16

**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.

## 2 Normative references

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