

LEEKPUNKTI MÄÄRAMINE. PENSKY-MARTENSI  
SULETUD TIIGLI MEETOD

Determination of flash point - Pensky-Martens closed  
cup method (ISO 2719:2025)

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 2719:2025 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 2719:2025 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.</p> <p>Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 03.12.2025.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardimis- ja Akrediteerimiskeskusest.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 2719:2025 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 2719:2025.</p> <p>This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.</p> <p>Date of Availability of the European standard is 03.12.2025.</p> <p>The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.</p>
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ICS 75.080

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 2719

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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Supersedes EN ISO 2719:2016, EN ISO  
2719:2016/A1:2021

English Version

## Determination of flash point - Pensky-Martens closed cup method (ISO 2719:2025)

Détermination du point d'éclair - Méthode Pensky-  
Martens en vase clos (ISO 1719:2025)

Bestimmung des Flammpunktes - Verfahren nach  
Pensky-Martens mit geschlossenem Tiegel (ISO  
2719:2025)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 23 November 2025.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

## European foreword

This document (EN ISO 2719:2025) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28 "Petroleum and related products, fuels and lubricants from natural or synthetic sources" in collaboration with 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 June 2026, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2026.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 2719:2016.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body/national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

## Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 2719:2025 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 2719:2025 without any modification.

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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 document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum and related products, fuels and lubricants from natural or synthetic sources*, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 35 *Paints and varnishes* and the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 19, *Gaseous and liquid fuels, lubricants and related products of petroleum, synthetic and biological origin*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 2719:2016), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 2719:2016/Amd 1:2021.

The main changes are as follows:

- revisions to [3.1](#), [5.2](#), [6.1](#), [7.1](#), [7.2](#), [7.5](#), [10.1.1](#), [11.2](#), [14](#), [C.2](#) and [Table A.1](#);
- revision of [Annex A](#) and status changed to normative;
- new normative [Annex D](#).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

Flash point values are used in shipping, storage, handling and safety regulations, as a classification property to define “flammable” and “combustible” materials. Precise definitions of the classes are given in each 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.

It is not appropriate for flash point determinations to be carried out on potentially unstable, decomposable or explosive materials, unless it has been 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<sup>[6]</sup> gives useful advice in carrying out flash point tests and interpreting their results.

# Determination of flash point — Pensky-Martens closed cup method

**WARNING** — The use of this document can involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This document does not purport to address all the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of users of this document to take appropriate measures to ensure the safety and health of personnel prior to the application of the standard, and to determine the applicability of any other restrictions for this purpose.

## 1 Scope

This document specifies three procedures, A, B and C, using the Pensky-Martens closed cup tester, for determining the flash point of combustible liquids, liquids with suspended solids, liquids that tend to form a surface film under the test conditions, biodiesel and other liquids in the temperature range of 40 °C to 370 °C.

NOTE 1 Although, technically, kerosene with a flash point above 40 °C can be tested using this document, it is standard practice to test kerosene according to ISO 13736.<sup>[5]</sup> Similarly, lubricating oils are normally tested according to ISO 2592.<sup>[2]</sup>

Procedure A is applicable to distillate fuels (diesel, biodiesel blends, heating oil and turbine fuels), new and in-use lubricating oils, paints and varnishes, and other homogeneous liquids not included in the scope of procedures B or C.

Procedure B is applicable to residual fuel oils, cutback residuals, used lubricating oils, mixtures of liquids with solids, and liquids that tend to form a surface film under test conditions or are of such kinematic viscosity that they are not uniformly heated under the stirring and heating conditions of procedure A.

Procedure C is applicable to fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) as specified in specifications such as EN 14214<sup>[11]</sup> or ASTM D6751.<sup>[13]</sup>

This document is not applicable to water-borne paints and varnishes.

NOTE 2 Water-borne paints and varnishes can be tested using ISO 3679.<sup>[3]</sup> Liquids containing traces of highly volatile materials can be tested using ISO 1523<sup>[1]</sup> or ISO 3679.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1513, *Paints and varnishes — Examination and preparation of test samples*

ISO 3170, *Hydrocarbon Liquids — Manual sampling*

ISO 3171, *Petroleum liquids — Automatic pipeline sampling*

ISO 15528, *Paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling*

## 3 Terms and definitions

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