

# ISO/TR 29662:2020 (E)

## Petroleum products and other liquids — Guidance for flash point and combustibility testing

---

### Contents

	Foreword
	Introduction
1	Scope
2	Normative references
3	Terms and definitions
4	Outline of generic definitions and general statements in test methods
5	Brief history
6	Flash and fire point, and sustained combustion and burning
7	Why are flash point and combustibility tests required
8	Which test method should be used
8.1	First considerations
8.2	Open or closed cup
8.3	Non-equilibrium, equilibrium and rapid equilibrium tests
8.3.1	General
8.3.2	Non-equilibrium tests
8.3.3	Equilibrium tests
8.3.4	Rapid equilibrium tests
8.4	Flash point automation
8.4.1	Manual flash point test
8.4.2	Automated flash point testers
8.5	Correlation between methods
8.6	Precision
8.7	Valid temperature ranges
9	Testing environment
10	Safety
11	Calibration and verification
11.1	General
11.2	Calibration
11.3	Verification
12	Test samples
12.1	Sample handling
12.2	Samples containing volatile flammable components
12.3	Viscous and semi-solid samples
12.4	Biodiesel (B100 FAME- Fatty Acid Methyl Ester)
12.5	Mixtures of materials
12.6	Samples that form a skin during testing
13	Instrumentation
13.1	Ignition sources
13.2	Flash detection

- 13.3      **Stirring**
- 13.4      **Temperature measurement**
- 13.5      **Care of the instrument**
- 13.6      **Sub ambient testing**
- 14        **Flash point testing effects**
- 15        **Test results**
  - 15.1      **Barometric pressure correction**
  - 15.2      **Expression and reporting of results**
- Annex A (informative) Major test methods used in specifications and regulations**

**Page count: 15**