JIS

JAPANESE
INDUSTRIAL
STANDARD

Translated and Published by
Japanese Standards Association

JIS K 2265-3 : 2007

(PAJ)

Determination of flash point — Part 3 : Pensky-Martens closed cup method

ICS 75.080

Reference number : JIS K 2265-3 : 2007 (E)

Date of Establishment: 2007-01-01

Date of Public Notice in Official Gazette: 2007-01-04

Investigated by: Japanese Industrial Standards Committee
Standards Board
Technical Committee on Chemical Products

JIS K 2265-3 : 2007, First English edition published in 2007-06

Translated and published by: Japanese Standards Association
4-1-24, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 107-8440 JAPAN

In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents,
the original JIS is to be the final authority.

Printed in Japan

MT

Contents

Page

Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard established by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee according to the proposal of establishing a Japanese Industrial Standard from Petroleum Association of Japan (PAJ), with a draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some parts of this Standard may conflict with a patent right, application for a patent after opening to the public, utility model right or application for registration of utility model after opening to the public which have technical properties. The relevant Minister and the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee are not responsible for identifying the patent right, application for a patent after opening to the public, utility model right or application for registration of utility model after opening to the public which have the said technical properties.

JIS K 2265 consists of the following 4 parts, under the general title *"Determination of flash point"*:

Part 1 : Tag closed cup method

Part 2 : Rapid equilibrium closed cup method

Part 3 : Pensky-Martens closed cup method

Part 4 : Cleveland open cup method

Determination of flash point—Part 3: Pensky-Martens closed cup method

Introduction

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on the third edition of ISO 2719 *Determination of flash point—Pensky-Martens closed cup method* published in 2002 with some modifications of the technical content in order to conform to the domestic actual situation.

The portions given sidelines or dotted underlines in this part of **JIS K 2265** are the matters modified from the original International Standard. A list of modifications with the explanations is given in Annex JB.

The use of this part of **JIS K 2265** may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This part of **JIS K 2265** does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

1 Scope

This part of **JIS K 2265** describes two procedures, A and B, 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 and other liquids, whose flash point exceeds 40 °C.

Procedure A is used for the determination of the flash point of paints and varnishes that do not form a surface film, unused lubricating oils and other petroleum products not covered by Procedure B.

Procedure B is used for the determination of the flash point of residual fuel oils, cutback bitumens, used lubricating oils, liquids that tend to form a surface film, liquids with suspensions of solids and highly viscous materials such as polymeric solutions and adhesives.

a) Although technically kerosines with a flash point above 40 °C may be tested using this procedure, it is standard practice to test kerosines according to JIS K 2265-1. Similarly, unused lubricating oils are normally tested according to JIS K 2265-4.

b) Residual fuel oils may be tested using Procedure A. However, when a doubt arises, it shall be tested using Procedure B.

c) Used lubricating oils may be tested using Procedure A. However, the precision data for these materials is only valid for Procedure B.

d) Water-borne paints may be tested using **JIS K 2265-2**. Liquids contaminated by traces of highly volatile materials may be tested using **JIS K 2265-2** or **ISO 1523**.