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JIS K 2265-4 : 2007

(PAJ)

**Determination of flash point —  
Part 4 : Cleveland open cup method**

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In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents,  
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## 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.

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**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 4: Cleveland open cup method

### Introduction

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on the second edition of **ISO 2592** published in 2000 with some modifications of the technical content in order to conform to the domestic actual situation.

The portions underlined with dots 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** 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 for crude oils and fuel oils). The crude oils and the fuel oils are most commonly tested by the closed cup procedure described in **JIS K 2265-3**.

NOTE 1 Flash point and fire point are indications of the ability of a substance to form a flammable mixture with air under controlled conditions. They are effective properties that may contribute towards the assessment of overall flammability and combustibility of a material.

NOTE 2 This Standards group includes the test methods shown in Annex JA.

NOTE 3 The International Standard corresponding to this part of **JIS K 2265** and the symbol of degree of correspondence are as follows.

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

In addition, a symbol (MOD) which denotes the degree of correspondence in the contents between the relevant International Standard and **JIS** shows modification according to **ISO/IEC Guide 21**.

### 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of **JIS K 2265**.

The most recent editions of the standards (including amendments) indicated below shall be applied.