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Determination of flash point - Modified continuously closed cup flash point (MCCCFP) method (ISO 24966:2026)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.

This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 06/26

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English Version

**Determination of flash point - Modified continuously
closed cup flash point (MCCCFP) method (ISO
24966:2026)**

Détermination du point d'éclair - Méthode modifiée du
point d'éclair en vase clos en continu (MCCCFP) (ISO
24966:2026)

Flammpunktbestimmung - Modifizierte Methode
dauerhaft geschlossener Tiegel (MCCCFP) (ISO
24966:2026)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 24966:2026) 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.

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The text of ISO 24966:2026 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 24966:2026 without any modification.



International Standard

ISO 24966

Determination of flash point — Modified continuously closed cup flash point (MCCCFP) method

*Détermination du point d'éclair — Méthode modifiée du point
d'éclair en vase clos en continu (MCCCFP)*

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ISO 24966:2026(en)**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).

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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 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).

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ISO 24966:2026(en)

Introduction

Flash point values are used in shipping, storage, handling, and safety regulations, as a classification property to define flammable and combustible materials.

A flash point value can indicate the presence of highly volatile material(s) in a relatively non-volatile or non-flammable material. 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^[8] gives useful guidance on carrying out flash point tests and interpreting their results.

Determination of flash point — Modified continuously closed cup flash point (MCCCFP) method

WARNING — The use of this document can involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This document does not purport to address all of 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 describes a test method for the determination of the flash point of chemicals, lube oils, fuels including aviation turbine fuel, diesel fuel, diesel/biodiesel blends and related products. The precision of this method has been determined over the range of 24,5 °C to 229,5 °C.

NOTE Apparatus can determine the flash point at higher or lower temperatures than the precision range, however the precision has not been determined.

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 3170, *Hydrocarbon Liquids — Manual sampling*

ISO 3171, *Petroleum liquids — Automatic pipeline sampling*

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