

## Testing of mineral oil hydrocarbons - Determination of the ignition temperature

### Scope

This standard applies to flammable liquids and gases as well as to mineral oil hydrocarbons and their mixtures with ignition temperatures between 75 °C and 650 °C. It specifies the procedure for determining the ignition temperature.

The ignition temperature determined gives a measure of the tendency of flammable substances in a mixture with air, to ignite on hot bodies and enables, among other things, the classification of substances according to safety-related aspects.

### Brief description

A small amount of the combustible substance to be tested is removed from the sample during each individual ignition test.

The sample is placed in an open Erlenmeyer flask which is heated in an electric furnace. It is observed whether ignition occurs or not at the prevailing temperature and the sample quantity introduced. Then the evaporable parts remaining in the piston are removed by blowing out with air

By varying the temperature and the sample quantity, several ignition tests are carried out as the result of a series of tests to find the lowest temperature at which ignition occurs. From the lowest values of several test series, the ignition temperature is then obtained as the determination result to be indicated by special selection.



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