

<b>FIRE RESISTANCE RELATED FLUID TESTS</b>	
<b>PARAMETER</b>	<b>EXPLANATION</b>
<b>Flash Point</b>	The temperature at which an ignition source will ignite the heated fluid sample.
<b>Fire Point</b>	The temperature at which an ignition source will ignite the heated fluid sample and it will continue to burn.
<b>Autoignition Temperature</b>	The temperature at which heated fluid in the specified container will ignite.
<b>Hot Manifold</b>	The temperature at which fluid dripping on a heated hot steel manifold will ignite. Can also report if the flaming fluid continues burning and/or forms a flaming pool.
<b>Wick Test</b>	A wick soaked in the fluid is ignited with a flame and then the flame is removed. The test determines whether the soaked wick keeps burning and for how long.
<b>Soaked Cube Test</b>	A piece of insulation material is soaked in fluid and heated in an oven. A probe in the cube determines when the fluid ignites and the cube temperature rapidly increases.
<b>Spray Flammability</b>	Fluid being sprayed under pressure is ignited and the severity and persistence of the flame is assessed.
<b>Specific Heat Capacity</b>	This can provide information on the extent of any consequential damage to structures as the result of a fire.
<b>Combustion Gases</b>	The amount of smoke and any generation of significantly more hazardous fumes should be assessed.
<b>Fire Resistance Stability</b>	It is believed that some fire resistance characteristics can change with service for some fluids so these need to be better understood. Tests and limits to be determined in case additional fire protection measures are required.