Again: Suppose the observed flashing point of an oil to be 96° and the testing had been commenced at 87° and the barometer indicated 30.6 inches. The true flashing point of the oil is the nearest whole number to 96 *minus* the product of 0.6 multiplied by 1.6, that is 95° Fahrenheit.

The readings of the barometer are to be corrected readings, in accordance with the corrections applicable to the instrument in use. The instrument must be compared periodically with the standard barometer at the office of the Government Analyst, and regulated thereby.

VI.—Application of the Test to Viscous Fluids or Preparations.

If the flashing test has to be applied to substances of a viscous or semi-solid nature which cannot be poured (such as solutions of indiarubber in mineral naphtha), the mode of proceeding is as follows:—

One fluid ounce or two tablespoonfuls of the substance to be tested is placed in the cup, and the cover is put on. The air chamber in the water bath is filled with water to a depth of 1½in., and the temperature of the water bath is raised to 90°. The cup is then put into the bath, and the temperature of the water bath maintained at 9° throughout the test. After the lapse of fifteen minutes the test flame is to be applied. If no flash occurs the heating is continued for another fifteen minutes, and the test flame again applied, and so on until a flash takes place, or the temperature in the cup has reached 90°, and so on.

The temperature at which a flash occurs is the observed flashing point of the substance, and, subject to correction for atmospheric pressure as hereinbefore described, is the true flashing point.

Regulations.

The following regulations were in force under this Act on 26th April, 1937:—

General Regulations—

Gazette—28th June, 1934, p. 1513.

Control of Ships Carrying Inflammable Oil—

Gazette—22nd November, 1934, p. 1086.

INHERITANCE

see Administration and Probate : Law of Property.