Flashpoints:

The flash point of a chemical is the lowest temperature where it will evaporate enough fluid to form a combustible concentration of gas. The flash point is an indication of how easy a chemical may burn. Materials with higher flash points are less flammable or hazardous than chemicals with lower flash points.

Fuels and their flash points at atmospheric pressure can be found in the table below:

Fuel	Flash Point (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Flash Point (Degrees Centigrade)
Acetaldehyde	-36	-37.7
Acetone	0	-18
Benzene	12	-12
Carbon Disulfide	-22	-30
Diesel Fuel (1-D)	100	37.7
Diesel Fuel (2-D)	125	51.6
Diesel Fuel (4-D)	130	54.4
Ethyl Alcohol	55	12.7
Fuels Oil No.1	100 - 162	37.7 - 72.2
Fuels Oil No.2	126 - 204	72.2 - 95
Fuels Oil No.4	142 - 240	61 - 115.5
Fuels Oil No.5 Lite	156 - 336	69 - 169
Fuels Oil No.5 Heavy	160 - 250	71 - 121
Fuels Oil No.6	150	65.5
Gasoline	-45	-42.7
Gear oil	375 - 580	190 - 304
Iso-Butane	-117	-82.7
Iso-Pentane	less than -60	less than - 51
Iso-Octane	10	-12.2
Kerosine	100 - 162	37.7 - 72.2
Methyl Alcohol	52	11.1
Motor oil	420 - 485	215.5 - 251.6
n-Butane	-76	-60
n-Pentane	less than -40	-40
n-Hexane	-7	-21.6

n-Heptane	25	4
n-Octane	56	13.3
Naphthalene	174	79
NeoHexane	-54	-47.8
Propane	-156	-104.4
Styrene	90	32.3
Toluene	40	4.4
Xylene	63	17.2

T(Degrees C) = 5/9[T(Degrees F) - 32]