



# SLOVENSKI STANDARD

## SIST EN 12302:2000

01-november-2000

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### Surov katran in surov benzol - Terminologija

Crude tar and crude benzole - Terminology

Rohter und Rohbenzol - Begriffe

Goudron et benzol bruts - Terminologie

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 12302:2000**

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#### **ICS:**

01.040.75	Naftna in sorodna tehnologija (Slovarji)	Petroleum and related technologies (Vocabularies)
75.160.10	Trda goriva	Solid fuels

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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**EN 12302**

June 2000

ICS 01.040.75; 71.080.15; 75.140

English version

**Crude tar and crude benzole - Terminology**

Goudron et benzol bruts - Terminologie

Rohteer und Rohbenzol - Begriffe

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2 June 2000.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

**Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels**

**Foreword**

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 317 "Derivates from coal pyrolysis", the secretariat of which is held by IBN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2000.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

**1 Scope**

This European Standard defines the principal terms concerning crude tar and crude benzole.

**2 Terms and definitions****2.1****crude tar**

the liquid organic product resulting from the thermal decomposition of naturally occurring organic material.

NOTE The word "tar" shall be preceded by the name of the matter from which the tar has been produced i.e. coal, shale, peat, wood, vegetable matter, etc. and/or the mode of production unless this can refer only to a particular raw material.

**2.1.1****coal tar**

the co-product from the destructive distillation of coal. Almost black combination of mainly hydrocarbons with a small content of oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur derivatives.

**2.1.1.1****high temperature coal tar**

the condensation product obtained by cooling to approximately ambient temperature the gas evolved in the high temperature (more than 700°C) destructive distillation of mainly coal. Always black semi-solid combination of mainly polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and alkyl derivatives with a small content of water and solid particles evolved in the process.

**2.1.1.2****low temperature coal tar**

the condensation product obtained by cooling to approximately ambient temperature the gas evolved in the low temperature (less than 700°C) destructive distillation of mainly coal. Almost black semi-solid complex combination of polycyclic aromatic, aliphatic, and naphthenic hydrocarbons and a small content of oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur derivatives.

**2.1.1.3****low temperature coal gasification tar**

a complex combination of organic compounds obtained in the form of a tar from the gasification of coal at 400°C to 700°C and boiling in the range of approximately 320° C to 560° C composed primarily of a mixture of aromatic compounds with the addition of phenols and nitrogen compounds.

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**2.1.2****lignite tar**

the tar obtained from the low temperature carbonisation and low temperature gasification of lignite coal, composed primarily of aliphatic, naphthenic, cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and phenols.

**2.2****crude benzole**

the volatile organic liquid extracted from the gas evolved in the high temperature (greater than 700° C) destructive distillation of mainly coal composed primarily of benzene, toluene and xylenes. May contain other minor hydrocarbon constituents.

The name "crude benzole" is given

- a) to the mainly light hydrocarbon liquid product scrubbed from the cooled volatile products of coal carbonisation;
- b) to the lowest primary distillate fraction of coal tar;
- c) to a mixture of these products.

**NOTE** In addition to the main components (benzene, toluene and xylenes) crude benzole usually contains unsaturated hydrocarbons and sulphur compounds. Paraffins, naphthenes, naphthalene, phenols, and pyridine bases may also be present, the last two usually in small amounts.

Some crude benzoles recovered from coal gas will yield appreciable quantities of high boiling components resulting by distillation from the absorbing oil used in their recovery.

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