SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Surov katran in surov benzol – Značilnosti in preskusne metode

Crude tar and crude benzole - Characteristics and test methods

Rohteer und Rohbenzol - Eigenschaften und Prüfverfahren

Goudron brut et benzol brut - Caractéristiques et méthodes d'essai

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Crude tar and crude benzole - Characteristics and test methods

Goudon brut et benzole brut - Caractéristiques et méthodes d'essai

Rohteer und Rohbenzol - Eigenschaften und Prüfverfahren

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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Contents

Foreword

This European Standard (EN 14639:2005) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN /TC 317, "Derivatives 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2006.

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

1 Scope

This European Standard defines the methods of tests for the determination of the characteristics of crude tar and crude benzole.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN ISO 3675, *Crude petroleum and liquid petroleum products - Laboratory determination of density - Hydrometer method (ISO 3675:1998)*

EN ISO 6245, *Petroleum products - Determination of ash (ISO 6245:2001)*

EN ISO 14596, *Petroleum products - Determination of sulfur content - Wavelength-dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (ISO 14596:1998)*

ISO 760, *Determination of water - Karl Fischer method (General method)*

ISO 3733, *Petroleum products and bituminous materials - Determination of water - Distillation method*

ISO 3924, *Petroleum products - Determination of boiling range distribution - Gas chromatography method*

ISO 6257, *Carbonaceous materials used in the production of aluminium - Pitch for electrodes - Sampling*

ISO 6376, *Carbonaceous materials for the production of aluminium- Pitch for electrodes - Determination of content of toluene-insoluble material*

ISO 6791, *Carbonaceous materials for the production of aluminium - Pitch for electrodes - Determination of contents of quinoline-insoluble material*

3 Characteristics for crude tar

3.1 Water content

3.2 Density 20 °C

3.3 Ash value

3.4 Quinoline-insoluble content

3.5 Toluene-insoluble content

3.6 Sulphur content

3.7 Metal content

4 Characteristics for crude benzole

4.1 Water content

4.2 Density 20°C

4.3 BTEX content

4.4 Sulphur content

5 Specifications

Specifications of the national standardisation organisations shall be used.

The typical values given in Annex A can be used as requirements.

6 Sampling

The method of sampling is described in ISO 6257.

7 Test methods

7.1 Crude tar

Table 1 — Test methods

Characteristic	Test methods
Ash Value	EN ISO 6245
Toluene-insoluble content	ISO 6376
Quinoline-insoluble content	ISO 6791
Water content	ISO 3733 (reference method), ISO 760
Density 20 °C	EN ISO 3675
Metal content	EN ISO 6245 +XRF [a]
Sulphur content	EN ISO 14596
[a] XRF = X-Ray Fluorescence, mainly for determination of Fe, Pb, Na, Zn.	

7.2 Crude benzole

Table 2 — Test methods

Characteristic	Test methods
Water content	ISO 3733 (reference method), ISO 760
Density 20 °C	EN ISO 3675
BTEX content	ISO 3924
Sulphur content	EN ISO 14596

Annex A
(informative)

Typical values

The typical values in Table A.1 can be used as requirements for the crude tar.

Table A.1 — Typical values of the crude tar

Characteristics	units	Minimum	Maximum	Tests Methods
Ash Value	(m/m)%		0,5	EN ISO 6245
Toluene Insoluble Content	(m/m)%		25	ISO 6376
Quinoline Insoluble Content	(m/m)%		20	ISO 6791
Water Content	(m/m)%		8	ISO 3733, ISO 760[a]
Density 20°C	g/ml	1,1	1,4	EN ISO 3675
Metal Content	ppm	-	-	EN ISO 6245+XRF
Sulphur Content	(m/m)%		1	EN ISO 14596
[a] ISO 760 may be used as alternative.				

The typical values in Table A.2 can be used as requirements for the crude benzole.

Table A.2 — Typical values of the crude benzole

Characteristics	units	Minimum	Maximum	Tests Methods
Water Content	(m/m)%		0,5	ISO 3733; ISO 760[a]
Density 20°C	g/ml	0,85	0,90	EN ISO 3675
BTEX[b]content	(m/m)%	72		ISO 3924
Sulphur content	(m/m)%		0,5	EN ISO 14596
[a] ISO 760 may be used as alternative. [b] B= benzene, T=Toluene, E=Ethyl-benzene, X= Xylenes				