

## SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 13399:2004

01-september-2004

# Bitumen in bitumenska veziva – Določevanje stabilnosti modificiranih bitumnov pri skladiščenju

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of storage stability of modified bitumen

Bitumen und bitumenhaltige Bindemittel - Bestimmung der Lagerbeständigkeit von modifiziertem Bitumen

### iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Bitumes et liants bitumineux - Détermination de la stabilité au stockage des bitumes modifiés

SIST EN 13399:2004

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: 18e3/sEN 13399;2003

ICS:

75.140 Voski, bitumni in drugi naftni Waxes, bituminous materials

proizvodi and other petroleum products

91.100.50 Veziva. Tesnilni materiali Binders. Sealing materials

SIST EN 13399:2004 en

SIST EN 13399:2004

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SIST EN 13399:2004

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE

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#### **English version**

# Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of storage stability of modified bitumen

Bitumes et liants bitumineux - Détermination de la stabilité au stockage des bitumes modifiés

Bitumen und bitumenhaltige Bindemittel - Bestimmung der Lagerbeständigkeit von modifiziertem Bitumen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 November 2003.

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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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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#### SIST EN 13399:2004

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

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Cont	ents	page
Foreword		3
1	Scope	3
2	Normative references	3
3	Principle	3
4	Apparatus	4
4.1	Tube	4
4.2	Oven	4
4.3	Tins	4
5	Procedure	4
5.1	General	
5.2	Filling of the tube	
5.3	Closing of the tube	4
5.4	Test conditions ITeh STANDARD PREVIEW	4
5.5	Recovery of the sample	4
6	Test report	5
BibliographySIST EN 13399:2004 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/dUbbb606-8944-48aa-a231-		6

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#### **Foreword**

This document EN 13399:2003 has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 336 "Bituminous binders", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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 June 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2004.

This document includes a Bibliography.

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, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

#### 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method for measuring the storage stability at high temperatures.

NOTE Modified bitumen and, in particular, polymer-modified bitumen, which consist of mainly bitumen and at least one additional agent, are known to display phase separation under certain conditions.

WARNING — The use of this European Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This European Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this European Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

#### 2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text, and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN 58<sup>1)</sup>, Bitumen and bituminous binders – Sampling bituminous binders.

EN 12594, Bitumen and bituminous binders – Preparation of test samples.

#### 3 Principle

A homogeneous sample of modified bitumen is maintained in a vertical vessel at  $180 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$  – or at a temperature specified by the producer – for 3 days. After the sample has cooled down, it is cut into three equal parts. The two ends (top and bottom) are analysed further to evaluate possible differences in characteristics.

If the chosen temperature differs from 180°C, it shall be mentioned in the test report.

<sup>1)</sup> In course of revision

#### 4 Apparatus

Usual laboratory apparatus and glassware, together with the following:

- **4.1 Tube,** of thin unvarnished aluminium, of height 160 mm minimum and of diameter 30 mm to 40 mm, closed at one end and typically "toothpaste tube".
- **4.2** Oven, maintained at a temperature of 180 °C  $\pm$  5 °C for three consecutive days.
- **4.3 Tins,** one to be marked "top" and one to be marked "bottom" (see 5.5), each of sufficient capacity to contain the combined upper and lower parts of different tubes.

#### 5 Procedure

#### 5.1 General

Ensure that the laboratory sample is representative of the modified bitumen to be analysed, in accordance with EN 58. Ensure that the laboratory sample is homogeneous and non-contaminated.

Remove at least 150 g of the laboratory sample in accordance to EN 12594 and place it in a suitable container.

### 5.2 Filling of the tube iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Heat the sample according to EN 12594 and re-homogenize using a stirrer.

Pour the homogeneous liquid sample into the tube to a height of 100 mm to 120 mm, taking care to avoid incorporation of air bubbles.

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#### 5.3 Closing of the tube

Ensure that the tube is tightly closed to avoid any action of air during high-temperature storage.

A possibility for thermal expansion of the test material is necessary, and is created by squeezing the tube jacket slightly flat. After pouring the test material into the tube, and before the test material has completely cooled, press the open end of the tube together at a short distance below the test material surface. Ensure that no air remains by squeezing part of the test material from the tube. Press the end of the tube flat and fold the tube tightly several times.

#### 5.4 Test conditions

Within 1 h after filling, place the tube in the preheated oven in a vertical position.

Ensure that the tube is maintained in a vertical position with an accuracy of  $\pm$  5 °C at the chosen temperature for 72 h  $\pm$  1 h.

#### 5.5 Recovery of the sample

Remove the tube from the oven and let it cool down to room temperature, still in the same vertical position.

Peel the aluminium tube to recover the modified bitumen sample.

NOTE 1 For this operation it is recommended that the tube is placed in a refrigerating chamber, e.g. for 30 min at -20 °C, and that the aluminium foil is then quickly removed.

Place the recovered cylindrical sample horizontally on a clean flat surface and cut it into three equal parts with a heated knife.

Place the top and bottom parts separately in the respective tins marked "top" and "bottom".

NOTE 2 The middle part is of no use and should be eliminated.

NOTE 3 For characterisation tests (e.g softening point EN 1427 [1]; needle penetration, EN 1426 [2] and others) it can be necessary to use more than one tube. In such cases, two or more tubes of the same sample should be tested simultaneously.

#### 6 Test report

The test report shall contain at least the following information:

- a) the type and identification of the sample under test;
- b) a reference to this European Standard;
- c) the measured values for the top and the bottom part according to the utilised European standards;
- d) any deviation, by agreement or otherwise, from the procedure specified;
- e) the date of the test.

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## **Bibliography**

- [1] EN 1427, Bitumen and bituminous binders Determination of softening point Ring and Ball method.
- [2] EN 1426, Bitumen and bituminous binders Determination of needle penetration.

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