SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 1425:2012

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Nadomešča:
SIST EN 1425:2000
SIST EN 1425:2000/A1:2006

Bitumen in bitumenska veziva - Ugotavljanje vidnih lastnosti

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Characterization of perceptible properties

Bitumen und bitumenhaltige Bindemittel - Feststellung der äßeren Beschaffenheit

Bitumes et liants bitumineux - Caractérisation des propriétés sensorielles

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 1425:2012**

ICS:

75.140	Voski, bitumni in drugi naftni proizvodi	Waxes, bituminous materials and other petroleum products
91.100.50	Veziva. Tesnilni materiali	Binders. Sealing materials

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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Supersedes EN 1425:1999

English Version

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Characterization of perceptible properties

Bitumes et liants bitumineux - Caractérisation des propriétés sensorielles

Bitumen und bitumenhaltige Bindemittel - Feststellung der äußeren Beschaffenheit

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Foreword

This document (EN 1425:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 336 “Bituminous binders”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR/BNPé.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2012.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 1425:1999.[1]

Compared with EN 1425:1999 the following changes have been made:

a) Contents added;

b) container removed from Apparatus;

c) Clause 6 re-structured and Note added in 6.1;

d) requirements c) and d) added in Clause 7.

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

[1] EN 1425:1999 was impacted by EN 1425:1999/A1:2006. This European Standard (EN 1425:2012) also supersedes this latter document.

Introduction

The properties of bituminous binders depend on a number of factors, such as type (pure bitumen, bitumen emulsion, cutback or fluxed bitumen) grade and temperature. These physical properties are determined by the appropriate test methods. The perceptible properties, such as appearance and odour, are determined by sensorial observation. It is, for instance, quite simple to distinguish by smell flux oil from a bituminous binder. Often other properties, such as homogeneity, cannot be determined by visual inspection alone due to the high consistency (viscosity) of the bituminous binder. However, in the case of bituminous binders such as bitumen emulsions, cutback or fluxed bitumen, the presence of lumps, agglomerates or sediments can be observed.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the perceptible properties of bituminous binders at ambient temperature prior to testing for other properties.

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

2 Normative references

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

EN 58, *Bitumen and bituminous binders — Sampling bituminous binders*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
perceptible property
property observed using one of the senses

3.2
laboratory sample
sample intended for laboratory tests

Note 1 to entry: The laboratory sample can be a spot sample, a composite sample or a part thereof (divided sample).

4 Apparatus

4.1 Glass rod.

4.2 Fume-cupboard.

5 Sampling

The laboratory samples shall be sampled in accordance with EN 58. The samples shall be marked unambiguously and a record shall be kept of the date, origin and type or grade.

6 Procedure

6.1 Examine the sample in its original container at approximately ambient temperature or below and record the following:

a) unique sample identification of supplier;

b) additional information included in labelling, if appropriate;

c) sample quantity;

d) type and state of packing (report any damage to the sample or sample container).

NOTE If a unique sample identification is missing, the supplier should be contacted before further testing of the sample.

6.2 Place the unopened sample in the fume-cupboard (4.2) if it is volatile or of unknown volatility.

Open the container at ambient temperature. If any unusual odour is apparent, close the container, replace the sample in the fume-cupboard and report the findings.

6.3 Examine the sample at approximately ambient temperature for the following perceptible properties:

a) appearance of the surface (e.g. shiny, dull, coloured);

b) presence of foreign materials (e.g. free water, dust, rust);

c) consistency (e.g. liquid or solid);

d) homogeneity of liquid binders, (by gently stirring with the glass rod (4.1) and recording the presence of any lumps, agglomerates, sediments etc.);

e) odour (the usual bitumen odour or other typical odour, e.g. from tar or solvent).

WARNING — Personnel who assess the odour characteristic of the samples should be aware of the correct sniffing procedure and the hazards of potentially dangerous chemicals. It is unlikely that occasional sniffing of refined bitumen will be harmful, but frequent testing of unknown materials (which may contain tar or harmful solvents) should not be done repeatedly by any one individual.

The results of the sensorial examination shall conform to the perceptible properties expected of the sample indicated on the sample container. If conformity exists, the material shall be accepted for further testing.

If the material does not conform to the perceptible properties expected, the container shall be closed immediately, and the person requesting the analysis of the sample shall be contacted and informed of the findings before the sample is handled any further.

7 Test report

The test report shall contain at least the following information:

a) type and complete identification of the sample under test;

b) reference to this European Standard;

c) sample quantity;

d) type and state of packing

e) results of the examinations (see 6.2 and 6.3);

f) any deviation, by agreement or otherwise, from the procedure specified;

g) date of the test.