

Methods for

Sampling petroleum products —

**Part 3: Method for sampling bituminous
binders**

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British Standard

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, the EN title page, pages 2 to 16, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Petroleum Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Board of BSI and comes into effect on 27 February 1987

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Sampling bituminous binders

Echantillonnage des liants bitumineux

Probenahme bituminöser Bindemittel

This European Standard was accepted by CEN on 22 March 1984. CEN members are bound to comply with the requirements of CEN Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

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 CEN Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

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Brief history

EN 58

This European Standard, Sampling bituminous binders, was prepared by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 19 “Methods of test for petroleum products”, the Secretariat of which was held by the British Standards Institution (BSI).

At the first meeting of TC 19 in January 1963, it was recognized that, for certain commonly used tests on petroleum products, the national standards organizations in many of the CEN countries had adopted (with or without minor modifications) the standard methods published by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). It was accordingly decided that a CEN Unification document for sampling bituminous materials should be based upon the ASTM method D 140.

A first draft document N 147 was circulated in February 1969 and was approved, no comments having been received, by the fourth CEN/TC 19 meeting in April 1969 for submission to the CEN Central Secretariat as a draft Unification Document.

The results of the CEN Member Body ballot were reviewed by the fifth TC 19 meeting held in Stockholm in September 1971 and it was decided to defer work on the production of a Unification Document and to commence a study of the draft German Standard DIN 52 001 as an alternative basis to ASTM D 140 for a European Standard. A first draft proposal (N 331) was circulated in September 1973 and the comments received, which were entirely of an editorial character, have been incorporated in the draft which was approved for submission to the CEN Secretariat as a draft European Standard by the seventh meeting of TC 19 which was held in The Hague in November 1973. The comments were incorporated in the final text which in 1983 was submitted to the CEN secretariat by the Nederlands Normalisatie-instituut who had assumed the secretariat of CEN/TC 19 in 1981.

The member countries of CEN which approved this European Standard are the following: Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, United Kingdom.

The following member countries disapproved this European standard: Austria, Belgium.

Amendment 1:1986

This Amendment 1 to the European Standard EN 58 was drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 19 “Test methods and specifications for petroleum products”, the Secretariat of which is held by NNI.

This Amendment was adopted by CEN on the strength of its acceptance by the following Member countries:

Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

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1 Scope and field of application

This European Standard describes methods of sampling of bituminous binders.

The methods are not applicable to samples of manufactured bituminous materials containing significant quantities of mineral matter, e.g. mastic asphalts, tar macadams or hot rolled asphalts. These materials require techniques significantly different from those specified in this standard.

Samples may be taken, either to establish the average quality of the material under examination, or to determine deviations from its average quality. The latter samples shall be expressly marked as being for this purpose.

2 Definitions

For the purpose of this European Standard the following definitions apply:

2.1

material under examination

the whole quantity of the bituminous material the properties of which are to be assessed

2.2

stationary material

material in a container in which there is no flow, i.e. the valves of the container are closed and the container is not in motion

2.3

flowing material

a liquid material which is in the process of being transferred

2.4

spot sample

a sample, taken in a single operation at a single place and time of the material being sampled. If it can be assumed that the material is homogeneous, a spot sample can be regarded as an average sample. If the material is not homogeneous, a spot sample only can be regarded as representative of a limited region around the sampling point

2.5

composite sample

a sample made up by mixing several spot samples. A composite sample can be regarded as an average sample, if the spot samples are taken according to a plan which makes it probable that the composition of the composite sample approaches that of the material under examination as closely as possible

2.6

divided sample

a sample formed by dividing a spot, composite or average sample into several similar parts by appropriate means

2.7

laboratory sample

a sample intended for laboratory tests. It may be a spot sample, a composite sample or a part thereof (a divided sample)

2.8

test sample

a sample produced by treatment or subdivision of a laboratory sample during laboratory preparation of the sample for individual laboratory tests

2.9

referee sample

a spot or a composite sample which, as a whole or after subdivision, serves for arbitration tests

2.10

layer sample (e.g. upper, middle and lower layer samples)

spot samples (see 2.4) which are taken from various heights in a stationary liquid, usually in order to detect segregation in large storage containers

2.11

surface sample

a spot sample taken from within 5 cm of the upper surface

2.12

straight-through sample

a total depth sample, taken by drawing a sampling appliance through the total depth of the material under examination, and therefore including all the layers of the material. If a straight-through sample includes all layers of the material volume proportionally, it can be regarded as an average sample

2.13

main stream sample

a sample taken from the outlet stream from a container, such that the whole cross-section of the outlet stream is included

2.14

side-stream sample

a sample taken from the main stream by means of a sampling probe