

BS EN 12595:2014
BS 2000-319:2014



BSI Standards Publication

Bitumen and bituminous binders — Determination of kinematic viscosity

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National foreword

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The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PTI/13, Petroleum Testing and Terminology.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Published by BSI Standards Limited 2014

ISBN 978 0 580 77119 4

ICS 75.140; 91.100.50

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This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 November 2014.

BS 2000 Series

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Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Text affected
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English Version

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of kinematic viscosity

Bitumes et liants bitumineux - Détermination de la viscosité cinématique

Bitumen und bitumenhaltige Bindemittel - Bestimmung der kinematischen Viskosität

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 August 2014.

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Foreword

This document (EN 12595:2014) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2015 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2015.

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 12595:2007.

In comparison with EN 12595:2007, the following significant changes have been made:

- changed/added wording of the Warning in the Scope;
- EN 12607-2, *Bitumen and bituminous binders — Determination of the resistance to hardening under the influence of heat and air — Part 2: TFOT Method* was added as a normative reference in Clause 2;
- the reference to mercury thermometer has been deleted (see subclause 5.2) and Annex C is informative;
- alternative cleaning procedure added as optional in subclause 7.2.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the kinematic viscosity of bituminous binders at 60 °C and 135 °C, in a range from 6 mm²/s to 300 000 mm²/s. Other temperatures are possible if calibration constants are known. Bituminous emulsions are not covered within the scope of this method.

NOTE Emulsions containing bituminous binders are not considered to be covered by this method. The method can be used for recovered and/or stabilized binders obtained from emulsions.

Results for this method can be used to calculate dynamic viscosity when the density of the test material is known or can be determined.

WARNING — Use of this European Standard can 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 identify the hazards and assess the risks involved in performing this test method and to implement sufficient control measures to protect individual operators (and the environment). This includes appropriate safety and health practices and determination of 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*

EN 12594, *Bitumen and bituminous binders - Preparation of test samples*

EN 12607-2, *Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the resistance to hardening under the influence of heat and air - Part 2: TFOT Method*

EN ISO 2592, *Determination of flash and fire points - Cleveland open cup method (ISO 2592)*

EN ISO 3696:1995, *Water for analytical laboratory use - Specification and test methods (ISO 3696:1987)*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

kinematic viscosity

ratio between the dynamic viscosity and the density of a liquid at the temperature of viscosity measured

Note 1 to entry: Kinematic viscosity is a measure of a liquid's resistance to flow under gravity.

Note 2 to entry: The SI unit of kinematic viscosity is m²/s; for practical use, a sub-multiple (mm²/s) is more convenient.

3.2

density

mass of a liquid divided by its volume

Note 1 to entry: When reporting density, the unit of density used, together with the temperature, is explicitly stated, for example kilogram per cubic metre.

Note 2 to entry: The SI unit of density is kg/m^3 .

3.3

dynamic viscosity

ratio between the applied shear stress and the velocity gradient

Note 1 to entry: Dynamic viscosity is a measure of a liquid's resistance to flow, and is commonly called the viscosity of the liquid.

Note 2 to entry: The SI unit of dynamic viscosity is Pa·s.

3.4

Newtonian liquid

liquid with a viscosity that is independent of the rate of shear

Note 1 to entry: The constant ratio of the shear stress to the velocity gradient is the dynamic viscosity of the liquid. If this ratio is not constant, the liquid is non-Newtonian.

4 Principle

The time for a fixed volume of the liquid to flow through the capillary of a calibrated glass capillary viscometer under an accurately reproducible head and at a closely controlled temperature is determined (efflux time). The kinematic viscosity is calculated by multiplying the efflux time in seconds by the viscometer calibration factor.

5 Apparatus

Usual laboratory apparatus and glassware, together with the following:

5.1 Viscometer, CANNON-FENSKE, BS/IP/RF and the Zeitfuchs Cross-Arm viscometers, capillary-type, made of borosilicate glass, suitable for this method are described in Figure A.1, Figure A.2 and Figure A.3, and Table A.1, Table A.2 and Table A.3. Other viscometers are allowed if test results obtained are comparable.

Calibrated viscometers are available from commercial suppliers. Details regarding the calibration of viscometers are given in Annex B.

5.2 Temperature measuring device

A temperature measuring device (combining sensor and reading unit) shall:

- have a range from at least 55 °C to 140 °C,
- be readable to 0,05 °C or less, and
- have an accuracy of 0,1 °C or better.

Sensors based on platinum resistance thermometers have been found suitable but other principles are also allowed. The thermal response time of the sensor shall be comparable with the former used reference (see informative Annex C). The temperature measuring device shall be calibrated regularly.

A solid stem mercury thermometer (which used to be the former reference thermometer as described in Annex C) is also allowed if national regulations permit its use.

The specified thermometers shall be standardized at total immersion; that is immersion to the top of the mercury column with the remainder of the stem and the expansion chamber at the top of the thermometer