

JIS

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

**Glossary of Terms Used in
Aromatic Hydrocarbons
and Tar Products**

JIS K 2410—1988

Translated and Published

by

Japanese Standards Association

Printed in Japan

In the event of any doubt arising,
the original Standard in Japanese is to be final authority.

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

J I S

Glossary of Terms Used in Aromatic
Hydrocarbons and Tar Products

K 2410-1988

1. Scope

This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies principal terms used in aromatic hydrocarbon and tar industries, their readings and definitions.

2. Classification of Terms

Terms shall be classified into the following three classes.

- (1) Names of products, semimanufactured goods, etc.⁽¹⁾ (Term number : 1001 to 1110)
- (2) Names of production process (Term number : 2001 to 2005)
- (3) Terms concerning test (Term number : 3001 to 3049)

Note (1) The names of products, semimanufactured goods, etc. are collected in the terms concerning each of the following 1 to 27 sections to be described and arranged in the order of the kana syllabary of the section. Further the terms collected in each section are given by each section according to the term number of 3. as follows:

1. Ammonia liquor	: 1001 to 1002
2. Anthracene	: 1003 to 1005
3. Gasoline	: 1006 to 1007
4. Carbazole	: 1008
5. Xylenol	: 1009
6. Xylene	: 1010 to 1016
7. Quinoline	: 1017
8. Absorbing oil	: 1018 to 1021
9. Creosote	: 1022 to 1025
10. Cresole	: 1026 to 1033
11. Light oil	: 1034 to 1036
12. COG (coke oven gas)	: 1037
13. Solvent naphtha	: 1038 to 1039
14. Tar	: 1040 to 1050
15. Tar acid	: 1051 to 1059
16. Tar base	: 1060 to 1061
17. Neutral oil	: 1062
18. Toluene	: 1063 to 1071

Applicable Standards and Corresponding International Standards: See page 31.

2
K 2410-1988

19.	Naphthalene	:	1072 to 1075
20.	Picoline	:	1076 to 1078
21.	Pitch	:	1079 to 1087
22.	BTX fraction	:	1088
23.	Pyridine	:	1089 to 1090
24.	Phenol	:	1091 to 1096
25.	Benzene	:	1097 to 1105
26.	Aromatic products	:	1106 to 1109
27.	Lutidine	:	1110

3. Number, Term, Reading, and Definition

The number, term, reading, and definition shall be as follows. When a specified term is used in description of meaning, the number of said term is indicated by ().

Further, corresponding English is appended for informative reference.

(1) Names of Products, Semimanufactured Goods, etc.

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				English equivalent	
1001	安 水	ANSUI	It is the water content separated to be condensed from COG (1037) by cooling and containing water soluble phenol, ammonium salt, etc.	ammonia liquor	
1002	ガ ス 液	GASU EKI	It is the same as ANSUI (1001).	gas liquor	
1003	精製アントラセン	SEISEI ANTORASEN	It is an anthracene product of 215°C in min. in melting point and 96 % min. in purity, obtained by refining crude anthracene (1004) or the like. Impurities are phenanthrene, carbazole, etc. (refer to JIS K 2436-1978).	refined anthracene	
1004	粗アントラセン	SO ANTORASEN	It is a product of greenish crystals which deposit when anthracene oil is cooled, consisting mainly of anthracene, phenanthrene, and carbazole. It is also called anthracene cake or AOKO (blue powder) and used mainly as the material of refined anthracene. The content of anthracene is approx. 25 to 30 %.	crude anthracene	
1005	アンスラセン	ANSURASEN	It is the same as ANTORASEN (Japanese) (anthracene). Remark: In aromatic hydrocarbon and tar industries, the term is standardized by ANTORASEN.	anthracene	

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				English equivalent	
1006	分解ガソリン	BUNKAI GASORIN	It is the gasoline manufactured by thermal cracking or catalytic cracking of naphtha, light oil fraction or vacuum light oil. That manufactured by thermal cracking at a high temperature contains plenty of BTX fraction (1088) (especially benzene).	cracked gasoline, pyrolysis gasoline	
1007	改質ガソリン	KAISHITSU GASORIN	It is the gasoline obtained by reforming naphtha by naphtha reforming process (2001), containing plenty of aromatic hydrocarbon. It is also called KAISHITSU YU.	reformate	
1008	精製カルバゾール	SEISEI KARUBA- ZÖRU	It is a carbazole product of 97 % min. in purity obtained by separation and refining of anthracene oil or the like. It includes anthracene, phenanthrene, fluorene, methylcarbazole, etc. as impurities (refer to JIS K 2436-1978).	refined carbazole	
1009	キシレノール酸	KISHIRENÖRU SAN	It is a mixture product of xyleneol respective isomers of 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ % max. in fraction up to 205°C and 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ % min. in fraction at 205 to 230°C obtained by fractional distillation of tar acid (1051), including a small amount of ethylphenol, cresol, etc. (refer to JIS K 2437-1987).	xlenols	
1010	分解系キシレン	BUNKAIKEI KISHIREN	It is a xylene product which is separated and refined from thermally cracked gasoline. It contains plenty of ethylbenzene [refer to (1006)].	xylene from pyrolysis gasoline	

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				English equivalent	
1011	改質キシレン	KAISHITSUKEI KISHIREN	It is a xylene product which is separated and refined from reformate (1007).	xylene from reformate	
1012	キシレン (異性体混合物)	KISHIREN (ISEITAI KONGŌ-BUTSU)	It is the products consisting of mainly o-xylene, m-xylene, p-xylene, and ethylbenzene, obtained as a mixture of C ₈ aromatic hydrocarbon. 3° xylene (1014) and 5° xylene (1015) are specified (refer to JIS K 2435-1985 and ISO 5280-1979).	xylene (mixed isomers)	
1013	キシロール	KISHIRŌRU	It is the same as KISHIREN (xylene). Remark: In aromatic hydrocarbon and tar industries, the term is standardized by KISHIREN (xylene).	xylol	
1014	3度キシレン	SANDO KISHIREN	It is a mixture of o-xylene, m-xylene, p-xylene, and ethylbenzene as main constituent and a product of 95 ⅓ % min. in fraction at 138.5 to 141.5°C (refer to JIS K 2435-1985).	3° xylene	
1015	5度キシレン	GODO KISHIREN	It is a mixture of o-xylene, m-xylene, p-xylene, ethylbenzene, a small amount of toluene, etc. and a product of 90 ⅓ % min. in fraction at 137 to 142°C (refer to JIS K 2435-1985).	5° xylene	

6
K 2410-1988

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				English equivalent	
1016	工業用キシレン	KŌGYŌYŌ KISHIREN	It is a product specified as xylene for industrial use in ISO, of 90 % min. in fraction at 137 to 143°C (refer to ISO 5280-1979). Remark: It is herein specified by distinguishing it from general "industrial use xylene".	xylene for industrial use	
1017	分留キノリン	BUNRYŪ KINORIN	It is a product of 90 % min. in fraction at 233 to 239°C, which is the tar base (1060) separated from coal tar, and contains quinoline as main component and isoquinoline, methylquinoline, etc. (refer to JIS K 2438-1978).	natural quinoline	
1018	吸収油 (タール工業の)	KYŪSHŪ YU (TĀRU KŌGYŌ NO)	It is a distilled oil at approx. 230 to 280°C of coal tar and used when BTX fraction (1088) is recovered from COG (1037).	absorbing oil (for tar industry)	
1019	洗淨油 (タール工業の)	SENJŌ YU (TĀRU KŌGYŌ NO)	It is the same as KYŪSHŪ YU (1018) absorbing oil (for tar industry).	wash oil (for tar industry)	
1020	含ベン油	GANBEN YU	It is the absorbing oil (1018) which absorbed BTX fraction (1088) in COG (1037).	benzolized oil, rich oil	
1021	脱ベン油	DATSUBEN YU	It is the absorbing oil (1018) obtained by separating BTX fraction (1088) to be removed from benzolized oil (1020).	debenzolized oil, lean oil	

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				English equivalent	
1022	クレオソート油	KUREOSŌTO YU	It is a mixture of various distilled oils at 200°C min. of coal tar, which is materials for manufacturing principally carbon black and products used as wood antiseptics. There are specifications of grade 1 to grade 3 (refer to JIS K 2439-1983).	creosote oil	
1023	クレオソート油 1号	KUREOSŌTO YU ICHIGŌ	It is a product of creosote oil (1022) of 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ % max. in fraction up to 235°C, 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ % min. in fraction at 235 to 315°C, and 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ % min. in fraction up to 315°C (refer to JIS K 2439-1983).	creosote oil, grade 1	
1024	クレオソート油 2号	KUREOSŌTO YU NIGŌ	It is a product of creosote oil (1022) of 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ % min. in fraction up to 315°C (refer to JIS K 2439-1983).	creosote oil, grade 2	
1025	クレオソート油 3号	KUREOSŌTO YU SANGŌ	It is a product of creosote oil (1022) of 60 $\frac{1}{4}$ % min. in fraction up to 360°C (refer to JIS K 2439-1983).	creosote oil, grade 3	
1026	o-クレゾール	ORUTO KUREZŌRU	It is a product containing 99.0 % min. in o-cresol and having a solidifying point of 30°C min. It includes minute amounts of phenol, 2, 6 xylenol, etc. as impurities (refer to JIS K 2437-1987).	o-cresol	
1027	クレゾール酸	KUREZŌRU SAN	It is products consisting mainly of o-cresol, m-cresol, and p-cresol, and containing phenol, xylenol, etc. There are grade 1 to grade 3 specified (refer to JIS K 2437-1987).	cresylic acid	

8
K 2410-1988

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				English equivalent	
1028	クレゾール酸 1 号	KUREZÖRU SAN ICHIGŌ	It is a product of cresylic acid (1027) of 1.050 to 1.062 in specific gravity and 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ % min. in fraction up to 210°C, of which hydrogen sulfide test (3047) result is not darker than light yellow (refer to JIS K 2437-1987).	cresylic acid, grade 1	
1029	クレゾール酸 2 号	KUREZÖRU SAN NIGŌ	It is a product of cresylic acid (1027) of 1.030 to 1.060 in specific gravity and 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ % min. in fraction up to 220°C, of which hydrogen sulfide test (3047) result is not darker than light yellow (refer to JIS K 2437-1987).	cresylic acid, grade 2	
1030	クレゾール酸 3 号	KUREZÖRU SAN SANGŌ	It is a product of cresylic acid (1027) of 1.050 to 1.070 in specific gravity and 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ % min. in fraction up to 210°C, of which hydrogen sulfide test (3047) result is not darker than brown (refer to JIS K 2347-1987).	cresylic acid, grade 3	
1031	m-クレゾール酸	META KUREZÖRU SAN	There are specifications of grade 1 (50 % min.) and grade 2 (40 % min.) according to the content of m-cresol. It is products of which other compositions are principally p-cresol and small amounts of o-cresol and xyleneol (refer to JIS K 2437-1987.)	m-cresylic acid	

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				English equivalent	
1032	<i>m</i> -クレゾール酸 1号	META-KUREZÖRU-SAN ICHIGŌ	It is a product of <i>m</i> -cresylic acid (1031) of 50 % min. in <i>m</i> -cresol content (refer to JIS K 2437-1987).	<i>m</i> -cresylic acid, grade 1	
1033	<i>m</i> -クレゾール酸 2号	META-KUREZÖRU-SAN NIGO	It is a product of <i>m</i> -cresylic acid (1031) of 40 % min. in <i>m</i> -cresol content (refer to JIS K 2437-1987).	<i>m</i> -cresylic acid, grade 2	
1034	粗 軽 油	SO KEIYU	It is the same as SO BENZEN (crude benzene) (1105).	crude light oil	
1035	ガス軽油	GASU KEIYU	It is a BTX fraction (1088) recovered by stripping from benzolized oil (1020).	gas light oil	
1036	タール軽油	TĀRU KEIYU	It is a BTX fraction (1088) obtained by distillation from coal tar.	tar light oil	
1037	COG	SHĪ Ō JĪ	It is the abbreviation of coke oven gas generating in dry distillation of coal.	COG (coke oven gas)	
1038	ソルベントナフサ	SORUBENTO NAFUSA	It is a mixture of 120°C min. in initial boiling point and 220°C max. in dry point, having aromatic hydrocarbons such as xylene, ethylbenzene, styrene, trimethylbenzene, tetramethylbenzene, etc. as main components (refer to JIS K 2435-1985).	solvent naphtha	
1039	ヘビースルベントナフサ	HEBĪ SORUBENTO NAFUSA	It is a mixture of naphthalene, methyl-naphthalene, dimethylnaphthalene, etc. as main components, having an initial boiling point of 150°C min. and a dry point of 300°C max.	heavy solvent naphtha	