

Technical Specification Sheet 1

KEGGED BITUMEN

95/25 OXIDISED BITUMEN

DESCRIPTION

95/25 is a bituminous product manufactured by air blowing of penetration grade bitumen, at high temperature, resulting in a material of a much higher penetration index.

This product, utilised in the industrial sector, exhibits predominantly “solid” characteristics at ambient temperatures and provides excellent adhesive and waterproofing qualities when applied hot and allowed to cool.

The designation of the 95/25 refers to the mid point of the softening point acceptance criteria followed by the mid point of the penetration acceptance criteria (as can be seen in the specification below).

This material conforms to the requirement of the framework specification of BS EN 13304.

BINDER SPECIFICATION

PROPERTY	TEST METHOD	SPECIFICATION
Penetration @ 25°C (dmm)	EN 1426	20 - 30
Softening Point (°C)	EN 1427	90 - 100
Solubility in Xylene (% min)	EN 12592	99
Loss on heating (% max)	EN 13303	0.5%
Flash Point (°C min)	EN 22592	250

Technical Specification Sheet 2

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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HANDLING / STORAGE

GRADE	GUIDE TO MINIMUM PUMPING – (@2000cP) TEMPERATURES (° C)	Pouring Temp (@ 200cP)		MAXIMUM SAFE HANDLING AND STORAGE TEMPERATURES (° C)
		TEMPERATURE (°c)	LITRES / TONNE	
95/25	170	205 - 215	1106	230

Heating of packaged bitumen is a critical phase in most of the final uses. Typically, the packaged material is heated and melted in boilers out on site. However, control at the heating phase is very important in terms of health and safety as well as in maintaining the quality of the product.

Note must be taken of the maximum safe handling temperature of 230°C, this should not be abused. Bitumen is a poor conductor of heat, consequently, control of the heating phase is of paramount importance. The material should be broken up prior to placement in the boiler. This exposes a larger surface area to the heat and encourages a more even heating regime. Without the larger exposed surface area, aggressive heating at the base and sides of the boiler may well result in localised over heating, altering the characteristics of the keg and potentially causing thermal cracking of the bitumen, creating the release low flash vapours. The flash point of the keg then becomes irrelevant, as the fire risk is determined by these low flash vapours.

Melted bitumen should not be left in the boiler and reheated from cold, as there is then a high potential for localised overheating around the heating area (lack of convection means poor heat transfer) and potential development of a pressurised pocket of low flash vapours.

Be aware of the placement of any temperature monitoring or control devices. As a result of the poor thermal conductivity of the bitumen, a thermometer in the bitumen some distance from the heat source could read significantly different (even hundreds of degrees) from the true temperature of the bitumen near the heat source.