

Specification for

Tars for road purposes

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Co-operating organizations

The Road Engineering Industry Standards Committee, under whose supervision this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations:

- Asphalt and Coated Macadam Association*
- Association of Consulting Engineers
- British Quarrying and Slag Federation*
- British Tar Industry Association*
- Cement and Concrete Association
- Concrete Society (Design and Development Divisional Committee)
- Contractors' Plant Association
- County Surveyors' Society*
- Department of the Environment*
- Department of the Environment. Transport and Road Research Laboratory*
- Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors
- Federation of Manufacturers of Construction Equipment and Cranes
- Greater London Council*
- Institute of Petroleum
- Institute of Quarrying
- Institution of Civil Engineers*
- Institution of Highway Engineers*
- Institution of Municipal Engineers*
- Institution of Structural Engineers
- Ministry of Defence, Army Department
- Refined Bitumen Association Limited
- Road Emulsion Association Limited
- Road Surface Dressing Association*
- Sand and Gravel Association Limited*
- Society of Chemical Industry*
- Individual experts

The organizations marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following, were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this British Standard:

- British Steel Industry
- London Chamber of Commerce (Inc.)
- Low Temperature Coal Distillers Association
- Standardization of Tar Products Tests Committee

This British Standard having been approved by the Road Engineering Industry Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Executive Board on 31 December 1974

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Foreword

This British Standard was last fully revised in 1964. The principle of distinguishing between two types of road tar was then retained, but it was noted that either type might be used for many purposes.

This revision is intended to be more specific, and to give more information of direct value to the user of road tar. There are still two types but these are more clearly defined as binders for surface dressing and binders for coated macadam respectively. The two types S and C correspond approximately to the type A and type B tars respectively of the earlier editions of the standard.

Some tests, such as for naphthalene and phenol, have been omitted because their continued inclusion does not seem to be justified, whilst, in the interests of rationalization, the number of viscosity grades has been reduced. The distillation tests have been retained but the retention of these tests will be reconsidered in due course, this revision being regarded as an interim stage in passing from a composition specification to a performance specification. It should be noted that the density at 20 °C is quoted instead of specific gravity at 15.5 °C/15.5 °C. This change is in line with current practice.

Although there are no specification requirements for insoluble content in toluene, trichloroethylene or dichloromethane (methylene chloride) this information will be required by the purchaser for the analysis of coated macadams. In addition information should also be given on the density of the binder at 20 °C to enable the user to make mass/volume conversions when necessary.

Two new performance tests have been introduced. The SEGAS test for surface dressing tars allows an assessment to be made of the hardening a tar will experience on the road. This helps rule out any binder that may take too long to set, or which may embrittle prematurely. The Beckton tray test is intended to assess the degree of hardening of coated macadam tars during commercial mixing at the specified temperatures, or, in the case of the 58 °C evt coating tar, at the temperature most likely to be used to meet other special conditions.

By agreement with the Standardization of Tar Products Tests Committee, hereinafter referred to as STPTC, the methods of testing and the descriptions of apparatus contained in the appendices have been reproduced, with editorial modifications, from their publication "Standard methods for testing tar and its products", Sixth Edition 1967¹⁾. Tests approved since that date are also included in the standard.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 26, 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.

¹⁾ These methods are intended to be carried out in accordance with the general principles and apparatus requirements laid down in the STPTC publication mentioned.