JIS

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

Translated and Published by
Japanese Standards Association

JIS K 2207 : 1996

Petroleum asphalts

JIS K 2207 : 1996 has been revised under date of March 25, 2006. The revised items are included in Amendment 1.

ICS 75. 140

Descriptors : asphalts, petroleum products, waterproof materials, pavements (roads), electrical insulating materials

Reference number : **JIS K 2207 : 1996 (E)**

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard revised by the Minister of International Trade and Industry through deliberations at Japanese Industrial Standards Committee in accordance with the Industrial Standardization Law:

Date of Establishment: 1956-07-17

Date of Revision: 1996-11-20

Date of Public Notice in Official Gazette: 1996-11-20

Investigated by: Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

Divisional Council on Natural Resources and Energy

JIS K 2207:1996, First English edition published in 1997-07

Translated and published by: Japanese Standards Association
4-1-24, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 107 JAPAN

In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents, the original JIS is to be the final authority.

Petroleum asphalts

1 Scope This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies petroleum asphalts (hereafter referred to as "asphalt") used for road pavements, constructions for water use, waterproofings, electric insulations and general industries.

Remarks 1 Since this Standard does not specify over the whole of safe use, when hazardous reagents, operations and apparatuses are used, suitable forbidden items on safety and health should preliminarily be determined.

2 Standards cited in this Standard are given in Attached Table 1.

3 The units and numerical values given in { } in this Standard are based on the traditional units and are appended for informative reference.

2 General matters Rounding off of numerical values shall be in accordance with JIS Z 8401, and application method of inspection shall be in accordance with JIS Z 8402.

3 Definitions The definitions of principal terms used in this Standard shall be as follows:

(1) **straight asphalts** The bituminous substances obtained from the crude oil by treating with an ordinary or a reducing pressure distillation plant or others.

Remarks : Depending on the grade of crude oil, blowing a small quantity of air or blending an asphalt having different penetration may be carried out.

Straight asphalts with the penetration 40 or less are used principally for industries and others, and those exceeding 40, mainly for road pavements and constructions for water use.

(2) **blown asphalts** The oxidative polymerized substance obtained by heating straight asphalt with a sufficient amount of blowing air.

Remarks : Because blown asphalts have a high softening point and small susceptibility, they are used for waterproofings, electric insulations and others.

(3) **asphalts for waterproofing constructions** Asphalts with the improved properties for a waterproofing layer.

Remarks : Mainly used for waterproofing constructions for reinforced concrete or steel frame buildings, and the equivalent.

(4) **penetration** The penetration indicates the measure for the hardness of an asphalt, and is expressed by the penetrating length of the specified needle into the sample perpendicularly under the test conditions. 0.1 mm is defined as one unit.

Further, since the penetration varies according to temperature, the penetration shall be expressed by its test temperature.

The penetration in this Standard is measured at 25 ℃, which is expressed by penetration (25 ℃).

(5) **softening point** The softening point is defined as the temperature at which asphalts begin to soften and at which the sample sags downward the specified distance, when the