Polymer Modified Bitumen Technical Data Sheet

November 2014



Modified binders have the ability to offer improved performance over conventional binders. Benefits that may be derived from binder modification and typical conditions where such binders should be considered, and can be used with great gains include:

- · Areas where improved stiffness and cohesion, is needed
- · Areas where improved flexibility, resilience and toughness, is needed
- · In areas of high stress such as heavy traffic, steep inclines, intersections, round abouts and sharp curves
- · In asphalt bases which are subjected to high loading under slow moving traffic
- · In areas experiencing large daily/seasonal temperature fluctuations or high ambient temperatures for long periods
- · In areas that are subjected to fuel spillages

The polymer dosages and mix designs of the binder are selected, to ensure optimum performance to the climatic and traffic conditions that, prevail on a particular project. Extensive research has shown that, the use of performance asphalts using polymer modified bitumen binders significantly increases stability, strength, anti-rutting properties and longer life-span, as demanded by the industry to meet today's and tomorrow's traffic conditions.

| TECHNICAL DATA | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|
| Properties | | Test Method | Unit | Class 1 | Class 2 |
| Penetration at 25°C | | EN 1426 | 0.1mm | 25-55 | 45-80 |
| Softening point | | EN 1427 | °C | ≥ 75 | ≥ 70 |
| Flash point | | EN ISO 2592 | °C | ≥ 235 | ≥ 220 |
| Cohesion | Force ductility (50 mm/min traction) | EN 13589 followed by EN 13703 | J/cm2 | ≥ 2 at 5°C | ≥ 1 at 5 °C |
| | Tensile test (100mm/min) | EN 13587 followed by EN 13703 | J/cm2 | ≥ 2 at 5°C | ≥ 1 at 5 ° |
| Resistance to hardening | Retained penetration | EN 12607-1 | % | ≥ 40 | ≥ 45 |
| | Increase in softening point | EN 12607-1 | EN 13399 EN 1427 | ≤ 10 | ≤ 12 |
| | Change of mass | EN 12607-1 | % | ≤ 0,5 | ≤ 0,8 |
| Fraass breaking point | | EN 12593 | °C | ≤ -5 | ≤ -7 |
| Elastic recovery | 25°C | EN 13398 | % | ≥ 70 | ≥ 60 |
| Plasticity range | | EN 1427 & EN 12593 | °C | ≥ 80 | ≥ 75 |
| Drop in softening point after EN 12607-1 | | EN 1427 | °C | ≤ 5 | |
| Elastic recovery at 25°C after EN 12607-1 | | EN 13398 | % | ≥ 60 | ≥ 50 |
| Storage stability | | EN 13399 | °C | ≤ 5 | ≤ 5 |
| Difference in softening point | | EN 1427 | °C | ≤ 5 | ≤ 5 |
| Storage stability | | EN 13399 | 0.1mm | ≤ 13 | ≤ 19 |
| Difference in penetration | | EN 1426 | 0.1mm | ≤ 13 | ≤ 19 |

corrosion protection that stays.

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