



Designation: D6511/D6511M – 18

Standard Test Methods for Solvent Bearing Bituminous Compounds¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6511/D6511M; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover procedures for sampling and testing solvent bearing bituminous compounds for use in roofing and waterproofing.

1.2 The test methods appear in the following order:

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Aluminum content	14
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Strength of laps of rolled roofing adhered with roof adhesive	16
Adhesion to damp, wet, or underwater surfaces	17
Mineral stabilizers and bitumen	18
Mineral matter	19
Volatile organic content	20

1.3 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D08 on Roofing and Waterproofing and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D08.05 on Solvent-Bearing Bituminous Compounds for Roofing and Waterproofing.

Current edition approved May 1, 2018. Published May 2018. Originally approved in 2000. Last previous edition approved in 2011 as D6511/D6511M – 06 (2011)^{ε1}. DOI: 10.1520/D6511_D6511M-18.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- C670 Practice for Preparing Precision and Bias Statements for Test Methods for Construction Materials
- D4 Test Method for Bitumen Content
- D88 Test Method for Saybolt Viscosity
- D95 Test Method for Water in Petroleum Products and Bituminous Materials by Distillation
- D140/D140M Practice for Sampling Asphalt Materials
- D146/D146M Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Bitumen-Saturated Felts and Woven Fabrics for Roofing and Waterproofing
- D224 Specification for Smooth-Surfaced Asphalt Roll Roofing (Organic Felt) (Withdrawn 2002)³
- D249 Specification for Asphalt Roll Roofing (Organic Felt) Surfaced with Mineral Granules (Withdrawn 2002)³
- D562 Test Method for Consistency of Paints Measuring Krebs Unit (KU) Viscosity Using a Stormer-Type Viscometer
- D1475 Test Method for Density of Liquid Coatings, Inks, and Related Products
- D2369 Test Method for Volatile Content of Coatings
- D2824/D2824M Specification for Aluminum-Pigmented Asphalt Roof Coatings, Nonfibered, and Fibered without Asbestos
- D4017 Test Method for Water in Paints and Paint Materials by Karl Fischer Method
- E1 Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers
- E145 Specification for Gravity-Convection and Forced-Ventilation Ovens
- E200 Practice for Preparation, Standardization, and Storage of Standard and Reagent Solutions for Chemical Analysis

3. Significance and Use

3.1 These tests are useful in sampling and testing solvent bearing bituminous compounds to establish uniformity of shipments.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

4. Sampling

4.1 Determine the number of containers sampled to represent a shipment in accordance with Practice **D140/D140M**.

4.2 Open the original containers and examine them for uniformity of contents. Record the degree of separation, if any, into portions of appreciably different consistency, such as thick or thin layers, sedimentation or coagulation, etc. Also, note any difficulty encountered in stirring to a uniform condition.

4.3 Take the samples for laboratory examination from the original containers immediately after stirring to a uniform condition. Restir individual or combined samples immediately before taking out portions for tests.

5. Uniformity

5.1 *Procedure*—Examine the contents of a full container of not less than 1 L or 1 qt in volume that has stood undisturbed for 72 h.

5.2 *Report*—Make a notation of any separation or settlement of suspended matter that cannot be overcome by moderate agitation.

6. Weight-per-Gallon/Specific Gravity

6.1 *Apparatus*:

6.1.1 *Weight-per-Gallon Cup*, with lid, stainless steel, calibrated to contain 83.3 g of water at $25 \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ [$77 \pm 1^\circ\text{F}$].

6.1.2 *Balance*, accurate to 0.01 g.

6.1.3 *Water Bath*, constant temperature, maintained at $25 \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ [$77 \pm 1^\circ\text{F}$].

6.2 *Procedure*:

6.2.1 Stir the sample, and place in the 25°C [77°F] water bath until the sample temperature reaches $25 \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ [$77 \pm 1^\circ\text{F}$]. Time required for temperature equilibration depends on sample size and configuration.

6.2.2 Condition cup and lid to $25 \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ [$77 \pm 1^\circ\text{F}$]. Weigh the weight-per-gallon cup with lid to the nearest 0.01 g and record as tare weight.

6.2.3 Remove the sample from the bath, and stir until homogeneous. Avoid trapping air in the sample during stirring.

6.2.4 Carefully fill the weight-per-gallon cup with the sample avoiding the entrapment of air. Jar or vibrate the cup until no further change in volume occurs.

6.2.5 Immediately place the lid on the weight-per-gallon cup and remove, with a clean rag or paper, the excess sample oozing through the orifice in the lid.

6.2.6 When the lid is placed on tightly, clean the weight-per-gallon cup carefully, weigh on the balance to the nearest 0.01 g, and record as weight of sample and tare.

6.3 *Calculations*:

6.3.1 Calculate the weight-per-gallon of the sample as follows:

$$D = (B - A)/10 \quad (1)$$

where:

A = tare weight of weight-per-gallon cup, g,

B = weight of sample and tare g, and

D = weight-per-gallon of sample, lb/gal. To convert units to kg/m^3 , multiply D by 119.83.

6.3.2 Calculate the specific gravity of the sample as follows:

$$SG = D/8.33 \quad (2)$$

where:

SG = specific gravity,

D = weight-per-gallon of sample calculation from 6.3.1, and

8.33 = weight-per-gallon of water at $25 \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ [$77 \pm 1^\circ\text{F}$].

6.4 *Report*:

6.4.1 Report the weight-per-gallon of the sample in pounds-per-gallon to the nearest 0.1 lb at 25°C [77°F].

6.4.2 Report the specific gravity of the sample to the nearest hundredth at 25°C [77°F].

7. Nonvolatile Content

7.1 *Apparatus*:

7.1.1 *Metal Dish*, flat-bottom, having a diameter of 65 mm [2.5 in.] with walls 10 mm [$5/8$ in.] high.

7.1.2 *Oven*, forced draft, conforming to Specification **E145**, Type III B, for asphalt products, or a standard convection oven for coal tar products.

7.1.3 *Balance*, capable of weighing 50 g to within ± 0.01 g.

7.2 *Procedure*—Weigh 10 ± 1.00 g in the tared metal dish to the nearest 0.01 g. Dry the dish and its contents in a forced draft oven at $163 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ [$325 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$] for asphalt products or 105 to 110°C [221 to 230°F] in standard convection oven for coal tar products until the residue shows a loss of not more than 0.05 g on successive hourly weighings (approximately 4 h), after cooling in a desiccator.

7.3 *Calculation*—Calculate the percent nonvolatile content R_p from the mass of the dry residue and the mass of the original sample, as follows:

$$R_p = (R/S) \times 100 \quad (3)$$

where:

R = mass of dry residue, g, and

S = mass of sample, g.

7.4 *Report*—Record the average of two determinations.

8. Solubility of Residue in Carbon Disulfide or Trichloroethylene

8.1 *Apparatus*—See Test Method **D4**.

8.2 *Procedure*—Determine the matter soluble in carbon disulfide or trichloroethylene on a representative portion of the nonvolatiles (Section 7), in accordance with Test Method **D4**.

8.3 *Calculation*—Calculate the percent solubility in carbon disulfide or trichloroethylene S_f from the mass of the residue and the mass of the original sample as follows:

$$S_f = (R/S) \times 100 \quad (4)$$

where:

R = mass of insoluble residue, g, and

S = mass of sample, g.

8.4 *Report*—Percent by weight of the residue that was soluble in the carbon disulfide or trichloroethylene.

9. Ash Content

9.1 Apparatus:

9.1.1 *Porcelain Crucible*, 30-cm³ capacity, or equivalent.

9.1.2 *Balance*, capable of weighing 50 g to within ± 0.01 g.

9.1.3 *Muffle Furnace*, capable of maintaining a temperature of $593 \pm 2.5^\circ\text{C}$ [$1100 \pm 10^\circ\text{F}$].

9.2 *Procedure*—Thoroughly mix the dry residue from the determination of residue by evaporation (store the residue in a desiccator at all times prior to this test) (Section 7) and weigh 3 ± 0.5 g to the nearest 0.01 g in a previously ignited and tared crucible. Incinerate the contents inside a muffle furnace at a temperature of 600°C [1110°F] to constant weight. (**Warning**—This incineration will produce black smoke. This procedure should be carried out under a fume hood.)

9.3 *Calculation*—Calculate the ash thus obtained, A_r , as percent of the residue by evaporation as follows:

$$A_r = (A/S) \times 100 \quad (5)$$

9.4 *Report*—Ash as a percentage of the residue by evaporation.

10. Water Content

10.1 *Apparatus*—See Test Method D95.

10.2 *Procedure*—Determine water content in accordance with Test Method D95.

10.3 *Calculation*—Calculate the water in the sample, as mass percent, as follows:

$$\text{Water, \%} = \frac{V (0.99707)}{W \times 100} \quad (6)$$

where:

V = volume of water in trap (mL), and

W = mass of sample (gm).

Volatile water-soluble material, if present, may be measured as water.

10.4 *Report*—Report as mass percent of the sample.

11. Consistency

11.1 Asphalt Roof Coatings:

11.1.1 *Summary of Test Method*—Consistency is determined using the stormer viscometer and the rate of shear reported in terms of the time required for 100 revolutions of the rotor produced by a specified load (compare with Test Method D562).

11.1.2 Apparatus:

11.1.2.1 *Standard Stormer Viscometer*.

11.1.2.2 *Water Bath-Test Cup Assembly*, without central baffle or thermometer holder.

11.1.2.3 *Rotor*, propeller-type (see Fig. 1).

11.1.2.4 *Slotted Weights*, and a suitable hanger.

11.1.2.5 *Thermometer*—ASTM stormer viscosity thermometer having a range from 20 to 70°C , and conforming to the requirements for Thermometer 49C as prescribed in Specification E1.

11.1.2.6 *Stop Watch*.

11.1.3 Preparation of Apparatus:

11.1.3.1 Place the stormer viscometer on a table or shelf high enough to permit the weight to drop about 1 m [40 in.], or sufficient distance to produce about 125 revolutions of the rotor. Insert the shaft of the propeller-type rotor in the chuck as far as it will go and secure it with the set screw.

11.1.3.2 Raise the water bath-test cup assembly until the bottom of the test cup just touches the bottom of the rotor blade; then, lower the assembly 6 mm [$1/4$ in.]. Tighten the set screw on the position collar, if available, while the collar is in contact with the bracket and the assembly, and use this setting to position the cup for all test runs. Using the set screws in the rim of the bath holder, adjust the water bath-test cup assembly so that the cup and rotor are visually concentric.

11.1.3.3 For convenience in weight adjustment, attach a slotted metal can cover approximately 50 mm [2 in.] in diameter to the hanger to support the slotted weights required.

11.1.4 Calibration:

11.1.4.1 Use a 94.85 % by weight aqueous glycerin solution as a calibration standard. Determine the initial concentration of reagent grade glycerin by accurately measuring its specific gravity (see Appendix X1), and then add additional water to make up the desired total of 5.15 % by weight water.

11.1.4.2 Determine the weight on the viscometer cord (approximately 100 g) required to produce 100 revolutions of the rotor in the glycerin calibration standard at $25 \pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$ in 18.0 ± 0.2 s, this is the standardizing load. Check the calibration periodically, particularly after prolonged use of the instrument, and recalibrate as necessary.

11.1.5 Procedure:

11.1.5.1 Remove the test cup and fill it with the sample to a level that will extend 6 mm [$1/4$ in.] above the top of the rotor blade. Agitate the sample in the cup thoroughly to remove any trapped air bubbles. Place the test cup in the water bath, and then move the assembly up into test position against the preset collar.

11.1.5.2 Add 450 g to the standardizing load determined in 11.1.4.2. This will be the test load or driving weight.

11.1.5.3 Adjust the temperature of the sample and the entire test assembly to $25 \pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$. To expedite reaching equilibrium, raise the driving weight and release the brake to provide agitation. When the water bath test cup, sample, and rotor have all reached $25 \pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$, remove the thermometer.

11.1.5.4 Raise the driving weight on the cord so that it nearly touches the pulley. With stop watch in hand, release the brake and observe the moving pointer. After 8 to 10 revolutions have been made, time the next 100 revolutions. Take the average of at least three determinations and record as the Stormer consistency in s/100 revolutions. Record the driving weight.

11.1.5.5 Consistencies of up to approximately 100 s/100 revolutions shall be determined directly by timing 100 revolutions. For higher consistencies, when timing 100 revolutions might unduly prolong the test, calculate the time required for 100 revolutions from direct measurement of the time required for no less than 25 revolutions.

