



Designation: ~~D2042~~—15 D2042 – 22

## Standard Test Method for Solubility of Asphalt Materials in Trichloroethylene or Toluene<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2042; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

*This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.*

### 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the degree of solubility in trichloroethylene or toluene of asphalt materials having little or no mineral matter.

NOTE 1—This method is not applicable to tars and their distillation residues or highly cracked petroleum products. For methods covering tars, pitches, and other highly cracked petroleum products, and the use of other solvents, see Test Methods [D4](#), [D2318](#), and [D2764](#).

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.3 The text of this standard references notes and footnotes which provide explanatory material. These notes and footnotes (excluding those in tables and figures) shall not be considered as requirements of 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~~ safety, health, and ~~health~~ environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* Specific precaution statements are given in Section 7.

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.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

#### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

~~E670 Practice for Preparing Precision and Bias Statements for Test Methods for Construction Materials~~

[D4 Test Method for Bitumen Content](#)

[D2318 Test Method for Quinoline-Insoluble \(QI\) Content of Tar and Pitch](#)

[D2764 Test Method for Dimethylformamide-Insoluble \(DMF-I\) Content of Tar and Pitch](#)

[D3666 Specification for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Testing and Inspecting Road and Paving Materials](#)

[D4753 Guide for Evaluating, Selecting, and Specifying Balances and Standard Masses for Use in Soil, Rock, and Construction Materials Testing](#)

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D04](#) on Road and Paving Materials and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D04.47](#) on Miscellaneous Asphalt Tests.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

2.2 AASHTO Standard.<sup>3</sup>

**T44T 44 Solubility of Bituminous Materials in Organic Solvents**

### 3. Summary of Method

3.1 The sample is dissolved in trichloroethylene or toluene solvent and filtered through a glass fiber pad. The insoluble material is washed, dried, and weighed.

### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is a measure of the solubility of asphalt in trichloroethylene or toluene solvent. The portion that is soluble in the solvent represents the active cementing constituents.

NOTE 2—The quality of the results produced by this standard are dependent on the competence of the personnel performing the procedure and the capability, calibration, and maintenance of the equipment used. Agencies that meet the criteria of Specification D3666 are generally considered capable of competent and objective testing/sampling/inspection/etc. Users of this standard are cautioned that compliance with Specification D3666 alone does not completely assure reliable results. Reliable results depend on many factors; following the suggestions of Specification D3666 or some similar acceptable guideline provides a means of evaluating and controlling some of these factors.

### 5. Apparatus and Materials

5.1 The assembly of a typical filtering apparatus is illustrated in Fig. 1. Details of the component parts are as follows:

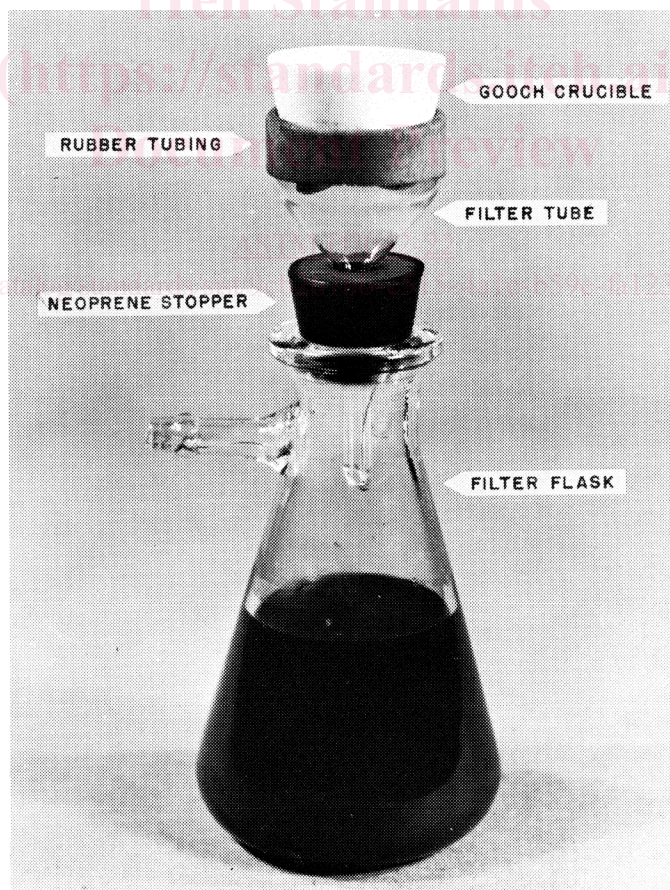


FIG. 1 Filtering Apparatus Assembly

<sup>3</sup> Available from American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), 444 N. Capitol St., NW, Suite 249, Washington, DC 20001, <http://www.transportation.org>.

5.1.1 ~~Bitumen~~Asphalt Crucible or Gooch Crucible, glazed inside and outside with the exception of outside bottom surface. The approximate dimensions shall be a diameter of 44 mm at the top, tapering to 36 mm at the bottom, and a depth of ~~20–30 mm~~20 to 30 mm.

5.1.2 Glass Microfiber Filter Pad, ~~32–34~~32 to 34 mm diameter, fine porosity, fast flow rate, 1.5 µm particle retention.

5.1.3 Filter Flask, heavy-wall, with side tube, ~~250-, 500-, or 1000-mL~~250, 500, or 1000 mL capacity.

5.1.4 Filter Tube, ~~40–40~~ to ~~42–mm~~42 mm inside diameter.

5.1.5 Rubber Tubing or Adapter, for holding the crucible on the filter tube.

NOTE 3—Other suitable assemblies permitting vacuum filtration with a crucible may be used.

5.1.6 Erlenmeyer Flask, 125 mL.

5.1.7 Oven, capable of maintaining a temperature of  $110 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$  $5^\circ\text{C}$ .

5.1.8 Balance, Class GP2, conforming to the requirements of Guide [D4753](#).

## 6. ReagentSolvent

6.1 Trichloroethylene, technical grade.

6.2 Toluene, technical grade.

## 7. Safety Precautions

7.1 ~~Trichloroethylene is toxic, and good ventilation should be provided.~~Toluene and trichloroethylene are both toxic solvents and should be used within a fume hood. Toluene is flammable. Trichloroethylene is a carcinogen. The safety data sheets for either of these solvents should be reviewed prior to use.

## 8. Preparation of Crucible

8.1 ~~Assemble the filtering apparatus as shown in Fig. 1Place the crucible.~~ Place filter pad into the Gooch crucible, moisten the pad with solvent, and seat firmly in the bottom of the crucible with light suction. Place the crucible plus one thickness of the filter pad in an oven at  $110 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$  $5^\circ\text{C}$  for 15 min, allow to cool in a desiccator for  $30 \pm 5$  min, and then determine the mass to the nearest 0.1 mg. Designate this mass as A. Store in the desiccator until ready for use.

## 9. Sample Preparation

9.1 If the sample is not fluid, heat to any convenient temperature, but in any case not more than  ~~$100^\circ\text{C}$~~  $100^\circ\text{C}$  above the softening point. Normally the temperature at which this test is run is not critical, and it may be performed at the laboratory air temperature. For referee tests, however, the flask and sample in solution shall be placed in a water bath maintained at  $38.0 \pm 0.3^\circ\text{C}$  $0.3^\circ\text{C}$  for 1 h before filtering.

## 10. Procedure

10.1 Note safety precautions in Section 7. Transfer approximately 2 g of the sample into a tared 125-mL Erlenmeyer flask or other suitable container. Smaller sample sizes may be necessary if more than 0.5 % insoluble material is expected. Allow the sample to cool to ambient temperature and then determine the mass to the nearest 1 mg. Designate this mass as B. Add 100 mL of ~~the trichloroethylene solvent~~ to the container in small portions with continuous agitation until all lumps disappear and no undissolved sample adheres to the container. Stopper the flask or otherwise cover the container and set aside for at least ~~15 min~~15 min (see Section 9.1).

10.2 Place the previously prepared and weighed crucible in the filtering tube. Wet the filter pad with a small portion of