



Designation: D 6752 – 02

Standard Test Method for Bulk Specific Gravity and Density of Compacted Bituminous Mixtures Using Automatic Vacuum Sealing Method¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 6752; 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 This test method covers the determination of maximum specific gravity of loose bituminous mixtures by the vacuum sealing method.

1.2 This method can be used for compacted cylindrical and cubical bituminous laboratory and field specimens.

1.3 The bulk specific gravity of the compacted bituminous mixtures may be used in calculating the unit weight of the mixture.

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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory requirements prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

D 979 Practice for Sampling Bituminous Paving Mixtures²

D 1461 Test Method for Moisture or Volatile Distillates in Bituminous Paving Mixtures²

D 2726 Test Method for Bulk Specific Gravity and Density of Non-Absorptive Compacted Bituminous Mixtures²

D 3203 Test Method for Percent Air Voids in Compacted Dense and Open Bituminous Paving Mixtures²

D 4753 Specification for Evaluating, Selecting and Specifying Balances and Scales for Use in Soil, Rock, and Construction Materials Testing³

3. Significance and Use

3.1 The results obtained from this method can be used to determine the unit weight of compacted bituminous mixtures and in conjunction with Test Method D 3203, to obtain percent air voids. These values in turn may be used in determining the relative degree of compaction.

3.2 Since specific gravity has no units, it must be converted to density in order to do calculations that require units. This

conversion is made by multiplying the specific gravity at a given temperature by the density of water at the same temperature.

3.3 This method can be used for 100 mm and 150 mm diameter cylindrical as well as cubical asphalt specimens to correct for absorptive and open graded mixes. Mixes such as Stone Matrix Asphalt (SMA), porous friction coarse, and Superpave coarse graded mixes with significant surface texture and interconnected voids should be sealed for accurate bulk specific density results. Follow manufacturer recommendation for appropriate bag sizes to be utilized with cubical and abnormally shaped samples.⁴

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Balance*, with ample capacity, and with sufficient sensitivity to enable bulk specific gravity of specimens to be calculated to at least four significant figures, that is to at least three decimal places. It shall be equipped with a suitable apparatus to permit weighing the specimen while it is suspended in water. The balance shall conform to Specification D 4753 as a class GP2 balance.

NOTE 1—Since there are no more significant figures in the quotient (bulk specific gravity) than appear in either the dividend (the mass of the specimen in air) or in the divisor (the volume of the specimen, obtained from the difference in mass of the specimen in air and in water), this means that the balance must have a sensitivity capable of providing both mass and volume values to at least four figures. For example, a sensitivity of 0.1 g would provide four significant figures for the determination of a mass in the range from 130.0 to 999.9 g when the specific gravity is 2.300.

4.2 *Water Bath*, with minimum dimensions (Length \times Width \times Depth) of 610 \times 460 \times 460 mm (24 \times 18 \times 18 in.) or a large cylindrical container, for completely submerging the specimen in water while suspended, equipped with an overflow outlet for maintaining a constant water level.

NOTE 2—It is preferable to keep the water temperature constant by using a temperature controlled heater. Also, to reduce the chance for the

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.03.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.08.

⁴ Bulk specific gravity determined by this method may be lower than the results obtained by Test Method D 2726. As a result, air voids determined from these bulk specific gravity values may be higher than the air voids values determined using Test Method D 2726. These differences may be more pronounced for coarse aggregate mixtures. Users of this method are cautioned to evaluate any alteration in percent asphalt content or aggregate gradations for mix designs with a known positive performance history.

bag to touch the sides of the water tank, it is preferable to elevate the water tank to a level at which the sample can be placed on the weighing mechanism while standing up, and the placement of the sample and the bag in the water tank can easily be inspected.

4.3 *Cushioned holder*, for water displacement of the sample, having no sharp edges.

NOTE 3—To avoid accidental puncture of the plastic bags in the water bath, plastic coated cushioned holders have been found to work well for this test method.

4.4 *Vacuum Chamber*, with a 0.93 kW (1.25 hp) pump capable of evacuating a sealed and enclosed chamber to 100 kPa vacuum (29.5 in. Hg vacuum) in less than 60 s, when at sea level. The chamber shall be large enough to seal samples of 150 mm wide by 350 mm long by 150 mm thick. The device shall automatically seal the plastic bag and exhaust air back into the chamber in a controlled manner to ensure proper conformance of the plastic to the asphalt specimen. The air exhaust and vacuum operation time should be calibrated at the factory prior to initial use. The air exhaust system should be calibrated to bring the chamber to atmospheric pressure in 80 to 120 s, after the completion of the vacuum operation. The vacuum system should be provided with a latch to control the chamber door opening.

4.5 *Vacuum Measurement Gage*, independent of the vacuum sealing device that could be placed directly inside the chamber to verify vacuum performance and the chamber door sealing condition of the unit. The gage shall be capable of reading to 3 TORR (29.8 in. Hg) of vacuum.

4.6 *Plastic Bags*, used with the vacuum device shall be one of the two following sizes. The smaller bags shall have a minimum opening of 235 mm (9.25 in.) and maximum opening of 260 mm (10.25 in.) and the larger bags shall have a minimum of 375 mm (14.75 in.) and a maximum opening of 394 mm (15.5 in.). The bags shall be of plastic material that will not adhere to asphalt film, is puncture resistant, capable of withstanding sample temperatures of up to 70°C, is impermeable to water, containing no air channels for evacuation of air from the bag. The bags shall have a minimum thickness of 0.100 mm (0.004 in.) and maximum thickness of 0.152 mm (0.006 in.). The apparent specific gravity for the bags shall be provided by the manufacturer for each bag shipment. The apparent specific gravity provided for each size bag shall account for the different sample weights and bag weight used during testing.

4.7 *Specimen Sliding Plate*, used within the chamber for reduction of friction on the plastic bags.

4.8 *Bag Cutting Knife*, or scissors.

4.9 *Granite Standard Cylinder, 150 mm (6 in.) Diameter by 75 mm (3 in.)*, for verification of bag apparent density. This standard cylinder shall have a water absorption of 0.20 to 0.80 % by weight. Cylinders with lower absorption than 0.20 % might not seal tightly during vacuum operations.

5. Sampling

5.1 Test specimens may be molded from laboratory prepared samples or taken from bituminous pavement in the field. Field samples should be obtained in accordance with Practice D 979.

6. Test Specimens

6.1 It is recommended, (1) that the diameter of cylindrically molded or cored specimens, or the length of the sides of sawed specimens be at least equal to four times the maximum size of the aggregate; and (2) that the thickness of specimens be at least one and one half times the maximum size of the aggregate. Pavement specimens are to be taken by such means as coring, sawing of blocks, and so forth.

6.2 Take care to avoid distortion, bending, or cracking of specimens during and after removal from pavement or mold. Store specimens in a safe, cool place.

6.3 Specimens shall be free of foreign materials, such as sealcoat, tack coat, foundation material, soil, paper, or foil. When any of these materials are visually evident, they shall be removed. Sealcoat or tackcoat, or both, may be removed by sawing the bottom or the top faces, or both, of the sample.

6.4 If desired, specimens may be separated from other pavement layers by sawing or other suitable means.

7. Procedure

7.1 This procedure can be used for compacted field and laboratory specimens. Specifically, use this procedure, if the mix is absorptive as determined by Test Method D 2726 or if the mix is classified as an open graded mixture by the local mixture specifications. Follow the procedure outlined in this section for determination of bulk specific gravity.

7.2 *Mass of Unsealed Specimen:*

7.2.1 *Laboratory Prepared Specimens*—Determine the mass of the specimen after it has cooled to room temperature. Designate this mass as A.

7.2.2 *Cores and Specimens Containing Moisture*—Dry the specimen to constant mass. Designate this mass as A. Constant mass is defined as less than 0.05 % change in mass between consecutive 15 minute drying intervals.

7.3 *Mass of Sealed Specimen:*

7.3.1 Select an appropriate size bag. For all 100 mm (4 in.) diameter samples and samples with 150 mm (6 in.) diameter and less than 50 mm (2 in.) thickness, use the bag with smaller opening size as specified in 4.6. For 150 mm (6 in.) samples with greater than 50 mm (2 in.) thickness, use the larger opening size bags as specified in 4.6. For samples that weigh more than 5500 g or abnormally shaped samples, use manufacturer's recommendation for appropriate bag size and configuration.

7.3.2 Place a bag inside the vacuum chamber on top of the specimen sliding plate.

7.3.3 Gently open the bag and place the specimen in the plastic bag on top of the specimen sliding plate, being careful to handle the bag in such a manner that would prevent a puncture. Avoid dropping or impacting the bag, and follow manufacturer's recommendations for handling the specimens and the bags.

7.3.4 Allow the vacuum chamber to remove the air from the chamber and the plastic bag. The vacuum chamber shall automatically seal the bag once the air is removed.

7.3.5 Exhaust air into the chamber until the chamber door opens indicating atmospheric pressure within the chamber. The chamber door latch can be used to avoid automatic opening of