



Designation: D 451 – 91 (Reapproved 2002)

Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Granular Mineral Surfacing For Asphalt Roofing Products¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 451; 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 the particle size distribution of granular mineral surfacing material such as crushed slate, stone, coated granules, and so forth, used on the weather surface of prepared asphalt roofing and shingles.

1.2 *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 limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

E 11 Specification for Wire Cloth and Sieves for Testing Purposes²

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 A weighed sample of granular mineral surfacing material is separated through a series of sieves of progressively smaller openings for the determination of particle size distribution.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is used to determine the grading of materials used as granular mineral surfacing. The results are used to determine compliance of the particle size distribution with applicable specification requirements.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Sieves*—A set of the sieves listed in Table 1, conforming to Specification E 11. For routine testing, the group of sieves actually used shall include only those appropriate for the granular material being graded. Coarser or finer sieves, on which less than 0.05 mass % of the specimen would be found after sieving, need not be included in the group.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-08 on Roofing and Waterproofing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D08.02 on Prepared Roofings, Shingles, and Siding Materials.

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.

TABLE 1 Report Form

Retained on Sieve		Passing Sieve		Percent
3.35-mm	(No. 6)
2.36-mm	(No. 8)	3.35-mm ^A	(No. 6)	...
1.70-mm	(No. 12)	2.36-mm	(No. 8)	...
1.18-mm	(No. 16)	1.70-mm	(No. 12)	...
850- μ m	(No. 20)	1.18-mm	(No. 16)	...
600- μ m	(No. 30)	850- μ m	(No. 20)	...
425- μ m	(No. 40)	600- μ m	(No. 30)	...
300- μ m	(No. 50)	425- μ m	(No. 40)	...
212- μ m	(No. 70)	300- μ m	(No. 50)	...
150- μ m	(No. 100)	212- μ m	(No. 70)	...
		150- μ m	(No. 100)	...
Total				

^A Designates U.S. Standard Sieve.

5.2 *Sieve Shaker*—A mechanically operated sieve shaker that produces a uniform rotary motion and tapping action with 140 to 160 taps per minute. The sieve shaker shall be fitted with a hard maple plug to receive the impact of the tapping device. The entire apparatus shall be rigidly mounted by bolting to a solid foundation, preferably concrete.

5.3 *Sample Splitter*—A riffle sampler with 9.5 or 12.7-mm ($\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ -in) divisions, for reducing the sample to the specimen required for sieve analysis.

5.4 *Balance*—A laboratory balance sensitive to 0.1 g.

6. Sampling

6.1 Each shipment of mineral granules of a single type shall be considered a unit for sampling. If a shipment contains more than one type of granule, the entire quantity of each type in the vehicle shall be considered a unit for sampling.

6.2 Take the sample of mineral granules shipped in bulk from the chute or conveyor while the vehicle is being loaded or unloaded. The ideal place is just where the material drops from the chute or belt. Collect equal portions from the full width and thickness of the stream at regular intervals with such frequency that a minimum of five samples will be taken and the total mass of the sample will not be less than 7.3 kg (16 lb). Do not allow the sampling receptacle to overflow under any circumstances. Overflow would tend to reject a higher proportion of the large particles than the small ones, and a representative sample would not be obtained. The sample should not include the initial material discharge from the chute or conveyor.