



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

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Nadomešča:

SIST EN 12697-19:2004+A1:2007

Bitumenske zmesi - Preskusne metode za vroče asfaltne zmesi - 19. del: Prepustnost preskušancev

Bituminous mixtures - Test methods for hot mix asphalt - Part 19: Permeability of specimen

Asphalt - Prüfverfahren für Heißasphalt - Teil 19: Durchlässigkeit der Probekörper

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Mélanges bitumineux - Méthodes d'essai pour mélange hydrocarboné à chaud - Partie 19: Perméabilité des éprouvettes [SIST EN 12697-19:2012](#)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 12697-19:2012

ICS:

93.080.20 Materiali za gradnjo cest Road construction materials

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 12697-19

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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English Version

Bituminous mixtures - Test methods for hot mix asphalt - Part 19: Permeability of specimen

Mélanges bitumineux - Méthodes d'essai pour mélange
hydrocarboné à chaud - Partie 19: Perméabilité des
éprouvettes

Asphalt - Prüfverfahren für Heißasphalt - Teil 19:
Durchlässigkeit der Probekörper

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 26 February 2012.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Foreword

This document (EN 12697-19:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 227 "Road materials", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2012.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 12697-19:2004+A1:2007.

The following is a list of significant technical changes since the previous edition:

- clarification in the scope that the method is for bituminous mixtures with interconnecting voids;
- clarification of the requirements for the permeameters for both vertical and horizontal permeability;
- note added that the measuring time can be decreased for large amounts of water for measuring both vertical and horizontal permeability;
- clarification that the typical value from the calculation of the horizontal permeability is only for when testing porous asphalt;
- additional item in test results on testing time, if less than 60 s, for individual samples.

This document is one of a series of standards as listed below:

EN 12697-1, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 1: Soluble binder content*

EN 12697-2, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 2: Determination of particle size distribution*

EN 12697-3, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 3: Bitumen recovery: Rotary evaporator*

EN 12697-4, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 4: Bitumen recovery: Fractionating column*

EN 12697-5, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 5: Determination of the maximum density*

EN 12697-6, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 6: Determination of bulk density of bituminous specimens*

EN 12697-7, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 7: Determination of bulk density of bituminous specimens by gamma rays*

EN 12697-8, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 8: Determination of void characteristics of bituminous specimens*

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- EN 12697-10, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 10: Compactibility*
- EN 12697-11, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 11: Determination of the affinity between aggregate and bitumen*
- EN 12697-12, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 12: Determination of the water sensitivity of bituminous specimens*
- EN 12697-13, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 13: Temperature measurement*
- EN 12697-14, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 14: Water content*
- EN 12697-15, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 15: Determination of the segregation sensitivity*
- EN 12697-16, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 16: Abrasion by studded tyres*
- EN 12697-17, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 17: Particle loss of porous asphalt specimen*
- EN 12697-18, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 18: Binder drainage*
- EN 12697-19, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 19: Permeability of specimen*
- EN 12697-20, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 20: Indentation using cube or cylindrical specimens*
- EN 12697-21, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 21: Indentation using plate specimens*
- EN 12697-22, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 22: Wheel tracking*
- EN 12697-23, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 23: Determination of the indirect tensile strength of bituminous specimens*
- EN 12697-24, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 24: Resistance to fatigue*
- EN 12697-25, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 25: Cyclic compression test*
- EN 12697-26, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 26: Stiffness*
- EN 12697-27, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 27: Sampling*
- EN 12697-28, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 28: Preparation of samples for determining binder content, water content and grading*
- EN 12697-29, *Bituminous mixtures — Test method for hot mix asphalt — Part 29: Determination of the dimensions of a bituminous specimen*
- EN 12697-30, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 30: Specimen preparation by impact compactor*
- EN 12697-31, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 31: Specimen preparation by gyratory compactor*
- EN 12697-32, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 32: Laboratory compaction of bituminous mixtures by vibratory compactor*

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EN 12697-33, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 33: Specimen prepared by roller compactor*

EN 12697-34, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 34: Marshall test*

EN 12697-35, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 35: Laboratory mixing*

EN 12697-36, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 36: Determination of the thickness of a bituminous pavement*

EN 12697-37, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 37: Hot sand test for the adhesivity of binder on precoated chippings for HRA*

EN 12697-38, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 38: Common equipment and calibration*

EN 12697-39, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 39: Binder content by ignition*

EN 12697-40, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 40: In situ drainability*

EN 12697-41, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 41: Resistance to de-icing fluids*

EN 12697-42, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 42: Amount of coarse foreign matters in reclaimed asphalt*

EN 12697-43, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 43: Resistance to fuel*

EN 12697-44, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 44: Crack propagation by semi-circular bending test*

EN 12697-45, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 45: Saturation ageing tensile stiffness (SATS) conditioning test*

EN 12697-46, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 46: Low temperature cracking and properties by uniaxial tension tests*

EN 12697-47, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 47: Determination of the ash content of natural asphalt*

prEN 12697-48, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 48: Inter-layer bond strength¹⁾*

prEN 12697-49, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 49: Determination of friction after polishing¹⁾*

prEN 12697-50, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 50: Scuffing resistance of surface course¹⁾*

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

1) In preparation

EN 12697-19:2012 (E)**1 Scope**

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the vertical and horizontal permeability of cylindrical specimens of bituminous mixtures with interconnecting voids. The standard applies to specimens cored out of the road, specimens from laboratory made slabs or laboratory specimens prepared with a compaction device provided the thickness of the specimen is not less than twice the nominal maximum particle size of the aggregate in the mixture. The nominal diameter of specimens should be either 100 mm or 150 mm unless the nominal maximum particle size of the aggregate size exceeds 22 mm, when the nominal diameter is 150 mm.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 12697-29, *Bituminous mixtures — Test methods for hot mix asphalt — Part 29: Determination of the dimensions of a bituminous specimen*

3 Principle

A column of water with a constant height is applied to a cylindrical specimen and is allowed to permeate through the specimen for a controlled time in either a vertical or horizontal direction depending upon the parameter being measured. The resultant flow rate of the water Q_v or Q_h is a calculated measure of the permeability value K_v or K_h . The test is carried out at ambient temperature.

NOTE When the void content of the same specimen is determined, the relationship between permeability and void content can be established.

4 Vertical permeability**4.1 General**

In this method, only the water flow in a vertical direction through the specimen is measured.

4.2 Apparatus for vertical permeability

4.2.1 Apparatus as shown in Figure 1. The dimensions shall be such so as to ensure the water column height is (300 ± 1) mm. The external diameter of the tube and any fittings shall be such that no water can flow between the wall of the tube and the specimen when in place; the thickness of the tube shall be sufficient to ensure it retains its shape but shall not be more than 5 mm.

NOTE 1 The external diameter of the tube should generally be greater than the diameter of the specimen by up to 5 mm.

NOTE 2 A suitable rubber cuff that fits snugly around the tube and sample is one method to ensure that no water can flow between the two. Another approach that could be used is to attach the plastic tube with duck tape to the specimen.

4.2.2 A balance with suitable capacity and capable of weighing to the nearest 0,5 g.

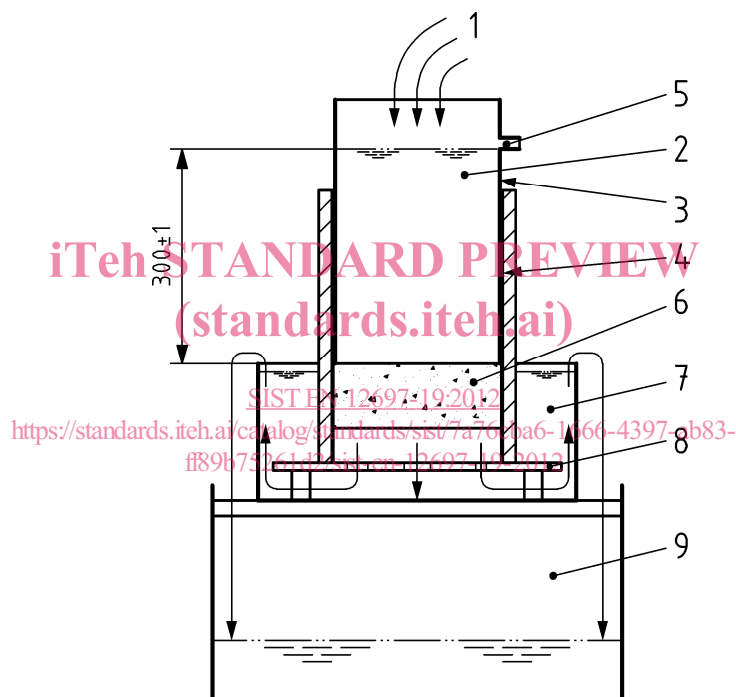
4.3 Procedure

4.3.1 Determine the dimensions of the specimen, to the nearest millimetre, according to EN 12697-29. The thickness shall be greater than 25 % of the diameter and greater than twice the nominal maximum aggregate size of the mixture.

4.3.2 If the specimen is trimmed by saw cutting, it shall be cleaned prior to testing, to prevent restriction of the water flow.

4.3.3 The test shall be carried out at ambient temperature within the ranges of 15 °C to 25 °C and shall be monitored and recorded. Place the specimen in a rubber cuff. Insert a plastic tube in the cuff and place it on top of the specimen. Carefully inflate the rubber cuff with air to at least 50 kPa, so that it presses firmly around the wall of the specimen to prevent leakage of water along the wall. A seal needs to be ensured between the cuff and the tube.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|----------------------|
| 1 | water supply | 6 | specimen |
| 2 | water column | 7 | water bath |
| 3 | plastic tube | 8 | perforated plate |
| 4 | rubber cuff (optional) | 9 | collecting reservoir |
| 5 | outlet to maintain water column height | | |

Figure 1 — Apparatus for vertical permeability

4.3.4 Place the cuff with the specimen on a perforated plate and place it in a container that is filled with water to the maximum level. Adjust the feet of the perforated plate in such a way that the upper side of the specimen is at the same level as the water in the bath. Allow the water to flow into the specimen for approximately 10 min. After this time, it is assumed that the specimen is saturated with water and all enclosed air is removed.