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## Standard Test Method for Maximum Specific Gravity and Density of Bituminous Paving Mixtures Using Automatic Vacuum Sealing Method<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6857/D6857M; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) 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 and density of uncompactd bituminous paving mixtures at 25°C (77°F).~~

~~1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The other units given may be approximate and are given to help the user interpret units on available standard equipment used with this test method.~~

1.1 This test method covers the determination of maximum specific gravity of and density of uncompactd bituminous paving mixtures at 25°C [77°F].

1.2 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 equivalent; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard.

*1.3 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:<sup>2</sup>

C670 Practice for Preparing Precision and Bias Statements for Test Methods for Construction Materials

D979 Practice for Sampling Bituminous Paving Mixtures

D2041 Test Method for Theoretical Maximum Specific Gravity and Density of Bituminous Paving Mixtures

D4753 Guide for Evaluating, Selecting, and Specifying Balances and Standard Masses for Use in Soil, Rock, and Construction Materials Testing

E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

E1547 Terminology Relating to Industrial and Specialty Chemicals

D3666 Specification for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Testing and Inspecting Road and Paving Materials

### 3. Terminology

3.1 The terms specific gravity and density used in this test method are in accordance with the Terminology E1547.

#### 3.2 Definitions:

3.2.1 *density, as determined by this test method*—the mass of a cubic meter of the material at 25°C in SI units, or the mass of a cubic foot of the material at 77°F in inch-pound units.

3.2.2 *residual pressure, as employed by this test method*—the pressure in a vacuum chamber when vacuum is applied.

3.2.3 *specific gravity, as determined by this test method*—the ratio of a given mass of material at 25°C [77°F] to the mass of an equal volume of water at the same temperature.

### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A weighed sample of oven-dry paving mixture in the loose condition at room temperature is placed inside a specially designed channel bag. The bag containing the sample is placed inside another bag and placed inside a vacuum chamber. Air is evacuated from the sample to an absolute pressure of 6.0 mm Hg (~~6 Torr~~)[6 Torr] and is automatically sealed. The bags containing

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

the sample are removed from the vacuum chamber and placed inside a large water tank equipped with scales for weighing the sample under water. While completely submerged, the bag is cut open by scissors to allow the water to enter the bag. Since the sample is under complete vacuum, water will be forced around all the accessible areas of the sample. The difference in weight in air and suspended weight in water will provide the sample volume after correcting for the bag influence. The dry weight and the volume can be used to calculate the maximum specific gravity of the sample. This method is a rapid technique for determination of maximum specific gravity that minimizes the exposure of bituminous samples to water during testing and reduces the chance of water absorption.

NOTE 1—For porous aggregates, if water absorption correction is not performed on the maximum specific gravities obtained using this test method, the results may be higher than the results obtained by Test Method D2041. Without aggregate water absorption correction, air voids calculated based on these results may be higher.

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 The maximum specific gravities and densities of bituminous paving mixtures are intrinsic properties whose values are influenced by the composition of the mixture in terms of types and amounts of aggregates and bituminous materials.

5.1.1 They are used to calculate values for percent air voids in compacted bituminous paving mixtures.

5.1.2 They provide target values for the compaction of paving mixtures.

5.1.3 They are essential when calculating the amount of bitumen absorbed by the internal porosity of the individual aggregate particles in a bituminous paving mixture.

NOTE 2—The personnel and equipment used in performing this test can be evaluated in accordance with Practice D3666.

## 6. Apparatus

6.1 *Balance*, with ample capacity, and with sufficient sensitivity to enable maximum 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 suspension wire attached to the scales should break the surface of the water at a single point and should have a maximum diameter of 3 mm (~~0.125 in.~~)[0.125 in.]. The balance shall conform to Specification D4753 as a class GP2 balance.

NOTE 3—Since there are no more significant figures in the quotient (maximum 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 [0.00022 lb] would provide four significant figures for the determination of a mass in the range from 130.0 to 999.9 g [0.29 to 2.20 lb] when the specific gravity is 2.300.

6.2 *Water Bath*, with minimum dimensions (Length × Width × Depth) of 610 × 460 × 460 mm (~~24~~[24 × 18 × 18 in.])] or a cylindrical container with a minimum diameter of 460 mm (~~18 in.~~)[18 in.] and minimum depth of 460 mm (~~18 in.~~)[18 in.], for completely submerging the specimen in water while suspended.

NOTE 4—Setting the water tank at waist level will enable the user to conduct this test while standing and will significantly simplify the weighing operations.

6.3 *Vacuum Chamber*<sup>3</sup>, with a 0.93 kW (1.25 hp) pump capable of evacuating a sealed and enclosed chamber to 5.6 mm Hg [6 Torr]. The chamber shall be large enough to seal samples as large as 2200 g [4.85 lb]. 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 mixture. 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 150 s, after the completion of the vacuum operation. The vacuum system should be provided with a latch to control the chamber door opening.

6.4 *Absolute Vacuum Measurement Gauge*, independent of the vacuum sealing device which may be placed directly inside the chamber to verify vacuum performance and the chamber door sealing condition of the unit. The gauge shall be capable of reading pressure to 3 mm Hg (~~3 Torr~~)[3 Torr].

6.5 *Plastic Bags*, consisting of inner plastic bag (internal bag) having random channels built into one side of the bag, with minimum and maximum bag opening sizes of 305 mm (~~12 in.~~)[12 in.] and 340 mm (~~13.5 in.~~)[13.5 in.], respectively, and outer plastic bag (external bag) with minimum and maximum opening sizes of 375 mm (~~14.75 in.~~)[14.75 in.] and 394 mm (~~15.5 in.~~)[15.5 in.], respectively. The bags shall be of plastic material that will not adhere to asphalt film, is puncture resistant, and is impermeable to air. Each bag shall have a minimum thickness of 0.100 mm (~~0.004 in.~~)[0.004 in.] and maximum thickness of 0.152 mm (~~0.006 in.~~)[0.006 in.]. The combined apparent specific gravity of the two bags shall be provided by the manufacturer.

NOTE 5—Protect the plastic bags during storage. Rough handling, storing in close proximity to sharp objects, near aggregates, or inside drawers will damage the plastic bags. Refer to manufacturers procedures for safe handling and storage of bags.

<sup>3</sup> The sole source of supply of the apparatus and the method known to the committee at this time is InstronTek, Inc., Raleigh, NC. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee, which you may attend.