



Designation: **D1370 – 00 (Reapproved 2007) D1370/D1370M – 12**

Standard Test Method for Contact Compatibility Between Asphaltic Materials (Oliensis Test)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation ~~D1370~~; D1370/D1370M; 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 provides a means for evaluating contact compatibility between asphaltic materials. It is generally used to determine compatibility between the saturant and coating used in the manufacture of prepared roofings.² Coating and saturant will be referred to, but comparable asphaltic materials may be tested where this test procedure seems applicable.

1.2 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as the standard. The values ~~given in parentheses are for information only.~~ stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; 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:*³

E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 A small drop of molten saturant is placed on the freshly talced surface of the coating, and compatibility is judged by the degree to which an oily ring develops in the talc surrounding the drop.²

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method assesses the degree to which asphalts interact with one another. It can indicate possible future problems, especially blistering, in a roofing product if incompatible asphalts are in contact in the product.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Container*, lid of 85-g (~~3-oz~~) [3-oz] ointment box, or equivalent container.

5.2 *Analytical Balance*, having an accuracy of ± 1.0 mg.

5.3 *Sieve* 45- μm (No. 325). Detailed requirements for these sieves are given in Specification **E11**.

5.4 *Dropping Device*, a fine wire 1.0 mm (~~0.04 in.~~) [0.04 in.] in diameter.

5.5 *Oven*, constant-temperature, capable of maintaining the test temperature within $\pm 1.0^\circ\text{C}$ (~~$\pm 1.8^\circ\text{F}$~~) [$\pm 1.8^\circ\text{F}$].

5.6 *Small Scale*, graduated in 0.1 mm divisions.

5.7 *Magnifying Glass or Stereo Microscope*, approximate minimum of 4 \times .

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **D08** on Roofing and Waterproofing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **D08.02** on ~~Prepared Roofings, Shingles and Siding Materials~~ Steep Roofing Products and Assemblies.

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² This test determines only exudative incompatibility. For application of this procedure to determination of insulative incompatibility, see “Compatibility Between Bitumens—Exudation versus Insulation,” by Oliensis, G. L., *Materials Research and Standards*, Vol 1, No. 9, September 1961, p. 723.

³ 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.