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Standard Terminology Relating to Materials for Roads and Pavements¹

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aggregate, *n*—a granular material of mineral composition such as sand, gravel, shell, slag, or crushed stone, used with a cementing medium to form mortars or concrete, or alone as in base courses, railroad ballasts, etc.

anionic emulsion, *n*—a type of emulsion such that a particular emulsifying agent establishes a predominance of negative charges on the discontinuous phase.

asphalt, *n*—~~a subclass of bitumen which occurs in nature or is obtained in petroleum processing. A dark brown to black cement-like residuum obtained from the distillation of suitable crude oils.~~

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D04 on Road and Paving Materials and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D04.91 on Terminology.

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DISCUSSION—

The distillation processes may involve one or more of the following: atmospheric distillation, vacuum distillation, steam distillation. Further processing of distillation residuum may be needed to yield a material whose physical properties are suitable for commercial applications. These additional processes can involve air oxidation, solvent stripping or blending of residua of different stiffness characteristics. In Europe asphalt is called *bitumen*.

asphalt binder, *n*—~~an asphalt that is asphalt which may or may not contain an asphalt modifier (see *produced from asphalt modifier* petroleum residue either with or without the addition of non-particulate, non-fibrous modifiers:).~~

DISCUSSION—

this term is often used in the Performance Graded Binder system.

asphalt cement, *n*—See *asphalt*

asphalt concrete, *n*—See *asphalt mix*.

asphalt mix (asphalt mixture), *n*—a mixture of asphalt binder, emulsified asphalt, or cutback asphalt and aggregates. The mixture may also include other materials.

asphalt modifier, *n*—Organic or inorganic materials added to an asphalt binder to alter the properties or behavior of the binder.

DISCUSSION—

Such materials include polymers, other chemical modifiers, rubber, and hydrated lime. With the exception of rubber, asphalt modifiers have a particle size of 250 μm or smaller.

asphalt pavement, *n*—a structure consisting of one or more prepared layers of asphalt mix resting on a subgrade atop one or more supporting layers of unbound, modified, or treated subgrade, subbase or base materials..

asphalt rock (rock asphalt), *n*—rock from a naturally occurring formation, usually limestone or sandstone, impregnated throughout its mass with asphalt.

asphalt-rubber, *n*—a blend of asphalt cement, reclaimed tire rubber, and certain additives in which the rubber component is at least 15 % by weight of the total blend and has reacted in the hot asphalt cement sufficiently to cause swelling of the rubber particles.

asphaltenes, *n*—insoluble materials that are precipitated by use of **selected solvents, such as n-heptane.**

DISCUSSION—

The asphaltene fraction should be identified by the solvent and solvent-asphalt ratio used.

bank gravel, *n*—gravel found in natural deposits, usually more or less intermixed with fine material, such as sand or clay, or combinations thereof; gravelly clay, gravelly sand, clayey gravel, and sandy gravel indicate the varying proportions of the materials in the mixture.

bitumen, *n*—~~a class of black or dark-colored (solid, semisolid, or viscous) cementitious substances, natural or manufactured, composed principally of high molecular weight hydrocarbons, of which asphalts, tars, and pitches are subclasses.~~ dark brown to black cement-like residuum obtained from the distillation of suitable crude oils.

DISCUSSION—

The distillation processes may involve one or more of the following: atmospheric distillation, vacuum distillation, steam distillation. Further processing of distillation residuum may be needed to yield a material whose physical properties are suitable for commercial applications. These additional processes can involve air oxidation, solvent stripping or blending of residua of different stiffness characteristics. In North America bitumen is called asphalt.

bituminous, *adj*—containing or treated with bitumen (also *bituminized*). Examples: bituminous concrete, bituminized felts and fabrics, bituminous pavement.

bituminous emulsion, *n*—(1) a suspension of minute globules of bituminous material in water or in an aqueous solution, (2) a suspension of minute globules of water or of an aqueous solution in a liquid bituminous material.

blast-furnace slag, *n*—the nonmetallic product, consisting essentially of silicates and alumino-silicates of lime and of other bases, that is developed simultaneously with iron in a blast furnace.

cationic emulsion, *n*—a type of emulsion such that a particular emulsifying agent establishes a predominance of positive charges on the discontinuous phase.

clinker, *n*—generally a fused or partly fused by-product of the combustion of coal, but also including lava and portland-cement clinker, and partly vitrified slag and brick.

coal tar, *n*—a dark brown to black cementitious material produced by the destructive distillation of bituminous coal.

coarse aggregate, *n*—(1) aggregate predominantly retained on the 4.75-mm (No. 4) sieve: or (2) that portion of an aggregate retained on the 4.75-mm (No. 4) sieve.

DISCUSSION—

The definitions are alternatives to be applied under differing circumstances. Definition (1) is applied to an entire aggregate either in a natural condition or after processing. Definition (2) is applied to a portion of an aggregate. Requirements for properties and grading should be stated in the specification.

coke-oven tar, *n*—coal tar produced in by-product coke ovens in the manufacture of coke from bituminous coal.

crack filler, *n*—bituminous material used to fill and seal cracks in existing pavements.

crusher-run, *n*—the total unscreened product of a stone crusher.

cut-back asphalt, *n*—petroleum residuum (asphalt) which has been blended with petroleum distillates.

DISCUSSION—

Slow-curing materials may be made directly by distillation and are often referred to as road oils.

cut-back products, *n*—petroleum or tar residuums which have been blended with distillates.

dense-graded aggregate, *n*—an aggregate that has a particle size distribution such that when it is compacted, the resulting voids between the aggregate particles, expressed as a percentage of the total space occupied by the material, are relatively small.

dust binder, *n*—a light application of bituminous material for the express purpose of laying and bonding loose dust.