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## Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Determination of Density (Unit Weight) of Soil Specimens<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7263; 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.

<sup>ε1</sup> NOTE—Editorially updated units of measurement statement in April 2018.

### 1. Scope

1.1 These test methods describe two ways of determining the total/moist and dry densities (unit weights) of intact, disturbed, remolded, and reconstituted (compacted) soil specimens. Density (unit weight) as used in this standard means the same as “bulk density” of soil as defined by the Soil Science Society of America. Intact specimens may be obtained from thin-walled sampling tubes, block samples, or clods. Specimens that are remolded by dynamic or static compaction procedures may also be measured by these methods. These methods apply to soils that will retain their shape during the measurement process and may also apply to other materials such as soil-cement, soil-lime, soil-bentonite or solidified soil-bentonite-cement slurries. It is common for the density (unit weight) of specimens after removal from sampling tubes and compaction molds to be less than the value based on tube or mold volumes, or of in situ conditions. This is due to the specimen swelling after removal of lateral pressures.

1.1.1 Method A covers the procedure for measuring the volume of wax coated specimens by determining the quantity of water displaced.

1.1.1.1 This method only applies to specimens in which the wax will not penetrate the outer surface of the specimen.

1.1.2 Method B covers the procedure by means of the direct measurement of the dimensions and mass of a specimen, usually one of cylindrical shape. Intact and reconstituted/remolded specimens may be tested by this method in conjunction with strength, permeability (air/water) and compressibility determinations.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses after SI units are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.3 All observed and calculated values shall conform to the guidelines for significant digits and rounding established in Practice D6026.

1.3.1 The method used to specify how data are collected, calculated, or recorded in this standard is not directly related to the accuracy with which the data can be applied in design or other uses, or both. How one applies the results obtained using this standard is beyond its scope.

1.4 *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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

D653 Terminology Relating to Soil, Rock, and Contained Fluids

D698 Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12,400 ft-lbf/ft<sup>3</sup> (600 kN-m/m<sup>3</sup>))

D854 Test Methods for Specific Gravity of Soil Solids by Water Pycnometer

D1557 Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft<sup>3</sup> (2,700 kN-m/m<sup>3</sup>))

D1587/D1587M Practice for Thin-Walled Tube Sampling of Fine-Grained Soils for Geotechnical Purposes

D2166/D2166M Test Method for Unconfined Compressive Strength of Cohesive Soil

<sup>1</sup> These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D18 on Soil and Rock and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D18.03 on Texture, Plasticity and Density Characteristics of Soils.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

- [D2216 Test Methods for Laboratory Determination of Water \(Moisture\) Content of Soil and Rock by Mass](#)
- [D2487 Practice for Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes \(Unified Soil Classification System\)](#)
- [D2488 Practice for Description and Identification of Soils \(Visual-Manual Procedures\)](#)
- [D3550/D3550M Practice for Thick Wall, Ring-Lined, Split Barrel, Drive Sampling of Soils](#)
- [D3740 Practice for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Engaged in Testing and/or Inspection of Soil and Rock as Used in Engineering Design and Construction](#)
- [D4220/D4220M Practices for Preserving and Transporting Soil Samples](#)
- [D4318 Test Methods for Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, and Plasticity Index of Soils](#)
- [D4753 Guide for Evaluating, Selecting, and Specifying Balances and Standard Masses for Use in Soil, Rock, and Construction Materials Testing](#)
- [D6026 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Geotechnical Data](#)
- [E2251 Specification for Liquid-in-Glass ASTM Thermometers with Low-Hazard Precision Liquids](#)

## 2.2 Other Reference:

[Soil Science Society of America Glossary of Soil Science Terms<sup>3</sup>](#)

## 3. Terminology

3.1 Refer to Terminology [D653](#) for standard definitions of terms.

## 4. Significance and Use

4.1 Dry density, as defined as “density of soil or rock” in Terminology [D653](#) and “bulk density” by soil scientists, can be used to convert the water fraction of soil from a mass basis to a volume basis and vice-versa. When particle density, that is, specific gravity (Test Methods [D854](#)) is also known, dry density can be used to calculate porosity and void ratio (see [Appendix X1](#)). Dry density measurements are also useful for determining degree of soil compaction. Since moisture content is variable, moist soil density provides little useful information except to estimate the weight of soil per unit volume, for example, pounds per cubic yard, at the time of sampling. Since soil volume shrinks with drying of swelling soils, bulk density will vary with moisture content. Hence, the water content of the soil should be determined at the time of sampling.

4.2 Densities (unit weights) of remolded/reconstituted specimens are commonly used to evaluate the degree of compaction of earthen fills, embankments, etc. Dry density values are usually used in conjunction with compaction curve values (Test Methods [D698](#) and [D1557](#)).

4.3 Density (unit weight) is one of the key components in determining the mass composition/phase relations of soil, see [Appendix X1](#).

NOTE 1—The quality of the result produced by this standard is dependent on the competence of the personnel performing it and the suitability of the equipment and facilities used. Agencies that meet the

criteria of Practice [D3740](#) are generally considered capable of competent and objective testing/sampling/inspection/etc. Users of this standard are cautioned that compliance with Practice [D3740](#) does not in itself assure reliable results. Reliable results depend on several factors; Practice [D3740](#) provides a means of evaluating some of these factors.

## 5. Apparatus

5.1 For Method A the following apparatus are required:

5.1.1 *Balance*—All balances must meet the requirements of Specification [D4753](#) and this section. A Class GP1 balance of 0.01 g readability is required for specimens having a mass up to 200 grams and a Class GP2 balance of 0.1 g readability is required for specimens having a mass over 200 grams. For method A, the balance must be capable of measuring the mass of the specimen suspended in water. This is usually accomplished by a weighing hook built into the balance for that purpose, or a yoke assemblage is placed upon the pan which suspends a thin, non-absorbent string or wire, that is, a nylon line, etc., below the balance into the water reservoir.

5.1.2 *Drying Oven*—A thermostatically controlled, preferably of the forced-draft type, capable of maintaining a uniform temperature of  $110 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$  throughout the drying chamber.

5.1.3 *Wax*—Non-shrinking, paraffin and/or microcrystalline wax that has a known and constant density,  $\rho_p$ , to four significant figures and that does not change after repeated melting and cooling cycles.

NOTE 2—The waxes generally used are commercially available and have density values in the range of 0.87 to 0.91 g/cm<sup>3</sup> or Mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

5.1.4 *Wax-Melting Container*—Used to melt the wax, but should not allow the wax to overheat. A container heated by hot water, preferably thermostatically controlled, is satisfactory. The wax should be heated to only slightly above the melting point to avoid flashing of the wax vapors and to permit quickly forming a uniform surface coating of wax. **Warning**—Vapors given off by molten wax ignite spontaneously above 205°C (400°F) and should not be allowed to come in contact with the heating element or open flame.

5.1.5 *Wire Basket*—A wire basket of 3.35 mm or finer mesh of approximately equal width and height of sufficient size to contain the specimen. The basket shall be constructed to prevent trapping air when it is submerged. The basket is suspended from the balance by a fine thread or string. A hairnet may also be used in lieu of the basket for smaller soil specimens.

5.1.6 *Container*—A container or tank of sufficient size to contain the submerged basket and specimen.

5.1.7 *Specimen Container*—A corrosion-resistant container of sufficient size to contain the specimen for water content determination.

5.1.8 *Thermometer*—Capable of measuring the temperature range within which the test is being performed graduated in a 0.1 degree C division scale and meeting the requirements of Specification [E2251](#).

5.1.9 *Container Handling Apparatus*—Gloves or suitable holder for moving and handling hot containers.

5.1.10 *Miscellaneous*—Paintbrush, trimming tools, specimen containers, and data sheets provided as required.

5.2 For Method B the following apparatus are needed:

<sup>3</sup> Available online: [www.soils.org/sssagloss/index.php](http://www.soils.org/sssagloss/index.php).

5.2.1 *Balance*—See 5.1.1.

5.2.2 *Drying Oven*—See 5.1.2.

5.2.3 *Specimen-Size Measurement Devices*—Devices used to determine the height and width or diameter of the specimen shall measure the respective dimensions to four significant digits and shall be constructed so that their use will not indent or penetrate into the specimen.

NOTE 3—Circumferential measuring tapes are recommended over calipers for measuring the diameter of cylindrical specimens.

5.2.4 *Apparatus for Preparing Reconstituted or Remolded Specimens (Optional)*—Such apparatus is only required if these types of specimens are being tested.

5.2.5 *Miscellaneous Apparatus*—Specimen trimming and carving tools including a wire saw, steel straightedge, miter box and vertical trimming lathe, specimen containers, and data sheets shall be provided as required.

## 6. Samples and Test Specimens

6.1 *Samples*—Intact samples shall be preserved and transported in accordance with Practice D4220/D4220M Groups C and D soil. Compacted or remolded specimens shall be preserved in accordance with Practice D4220/D4220M Group B soil. Maintain the samples that are stored prior to testing in non-corrodible airtight containers at a temperature between approximately 3° and 30°C and in an area that prevents direct contact with sunlight.

6.2 *Specimens*—Specimens for testing shall be sufficiently cohesive and firm to maintain shape during the measuring procedure if Method A is used, see 1.1.1.1. Specimens shall have a minimum dimension of 30 mm (1.3 in.) and the largest particle contained within the test specimen shall be smaller than one-tenth of the specimen's smallest dimension. For specimens having a dimension of 72 mm (2.8 in.) or larger, the largest particle size shall be smaller than one-sixth of the specimen's smallest dimension. If, after completion of a test on an intact specimen, visual observations indicate that larger particles than permitted are present, indicate this information in the remarks section of the report of test data.

## 7. Procedure

7.1 Record all identifying information for the specimen, such as project, boring number, depth, sample type (that is, tube, trimmed, etc.), visual soil classification (Practice D2488), or other pertinent data.

7.2 *Method A—Water Displacement:*

7.2.1 Determine, if not previously established, the density of the wax to be used to four significant digits (see 5.1.3).

7.2.2 Prepare specimens in an environment that minimizes any changes in water content. For some soils, changes in water content are minimized by trimming specimens in a controlled environment, such as a controlled high-humidity room/enclosure.

7.2.3 If required, cut a specimen meeting the size requirements given in 6.2 from the sample to be tested. If required, trim the specimen to a fairly regular shape. Re-entrant angles should be avoided, and any cavities formed by large particles being pulled out should be patched carefully with material

from the trimmings. Handle specimens carefully to minimize disturbance, change in shape, or change in water content. Typically, for most samples, changes in water content are minimized by trimming specimens, in a controlled environment, such as a controlled high-humidity room/enclosure.

7.2.4 Determine and record the moist mass of the soil specimen ( $M_t$ ) to four significant figures in g or kg.

7.2.5 Cover the specimen with a thin coat of melted wax, either with a paintbrush or by dipping the specimen in a container of melted wax. Apply a second coat of wax after the first coat has hardened. The wax should be sufficiently warm to flow when brushed on the specimen, yet it should not be so hot that it dries the soil.

NOTE 4—If overheated wax comes in contact with the soil specimen, it may cause the moisture to vaporize and form air bubbles under the wax. Bubbles may be trimmed out and filled with wax.

7.2.6 Determine and record the mass of the wax-coated specimen in air ( $M_c$ ) to four significant figures in g or kg.

7.2.7 Determine and record the submerged mass of the wax-coated specimen ( $M_{sub}$ ) to four significant digits in g or kg. This is done by placing the specimen in a wire basket hooked onto a balance and immersing the basket and specimen in a container of water. In order to directly measure the submerged mass of the wet soil and wax, the balance must have been previously balanced (tared to zero) with the wire basket completely submerged in the container of water. Make sure that the specimen and basket is fully submerged, and that the basket is not touching the sides or bottom of the container.

7.2.8 Record the temperature of the water to 0.1 degrees C.

NOTE 5—Maintain water bath temperature and submerged basket depth the same as when calibrated or zeroed.

7.2.9 Remove the wax from the specimen. It can be peeled off after a break is made in the wax surface.

7.2.10 Determine the water content to the nearest 0.1 percent in accordance with Method D2216.

NOTE 6—The water content may be determined from an adjacent piece of soil or from trimmings if appropriate, for example, if the wax becomes difficult to remove from the specimen. Note in the report if water content is not from the specimen itself.

7.3 *Method B—Direct Measurement:*

7.3.1 *Intact Specimens*—Prepare intact specimens from large block samples or from samples secured in accordance with Practice D1587/D1587M or other acceptable tube sampling procedures, such as Practice D3550/D3550M. Specimens can be obtained from intact block samples using a sharp cutting ring. Handle samples/specimens carefully to minimize disturbance, changes in cross section, or change in water content, see 6.1. Specimens are usually cubical or cylindrical in shape.

NOTE 7—Core sampling might be difficult or impossible in gravelly or hard dry soils. Wet soils tend to be more plastic and subject to compression.

7.3.1.1 Specimens obtained by tube sampling may be tested without extrusion except for cutting the end surfaces plane and perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the sampling tube. The