



Standard Test Method for Determination of a Volatile Distillate Fraction of Cold Asphalt Mixtures¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 6627; 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 covers the determination, by direct measurement, of the ambient to 500°F (260°C) volatile distillate fraction of cold mix asphalt mixtures.

1.2 A precision and bias statement for the Standard has not been developed since this test method is used for research purposes or information only. Therefore this Standard should not be used for acceptance or rejection of a material for purchasing purposes.

1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The SI units given in parentheses are for information only.

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

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 244 Test Methods and Practices for Emulsified Asphalts²

D 979 Practice for Sampling Bituminous Paving Mixtures²

D 1461 Test Method for Moisture or Volatile Distillates in Bituminous Paving Mixtures²

D 4753 Specification or Evaluating, Selecting and Specifying Balances and Scales for Use in Soil, Rock and Construction Materials Testing²

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This test method is used for determining the amount of a temperature specific volatile distillate fraction in cold mix asphalt mixtures.

4. Apparatus

4.1 *A Vertical Cylindrical Metal Still*, similar to that used in Test Methods D 244, having a faced flange at the top to which the head is tightly attached by means of a clamp. The head shall be of a metal, preferably copper or brass, and shall be provided with a tubular opening of 25 mm (1 in.) in inside diameter and

an additional tubular opening of 13 mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.) in inside diameter. Threaded into the 25 mm (1 in.) tubular opening is a stainless steel or brass fitting connected firmly to a ground glass joint by means of flexible stainless steel or glass tubing. Inserted into the 13 mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.) tubular opening is a metal thermometer with a range of 93 to 538°C (200 to 1000°F) extending 125 mm (5 in.) into the metal still and firmly connected by means of a graphite ferrule compression fitting.

4.2 *Condenser*, of the water-cooled reflux glass-tube type, having a condenser jacket not less than 400 mm (15 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.) long with an inner tube 9.5 to 13 mm ($\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.) in the outside diameter. The end of the condenser inserted in the ground glass joint shall be ground off at an angle of 30° from the vertical axis of the condenser. For mixtures with very volatile solvents, it may be necessary to supplement this water-cooled condenser with a second water-cooled condenser of approximately the same dimensions.

4.3 *Collection Flask*, cylinder of well-annealed glass having a capacity of 100 mL graduated with divisions of 0.1 mL and attached to the condenser(s) by means of a well-annealed glass bend. The glass bend attaching the condenser to the graduated cylinder is secured by ground glass joints on either end and vented with a 3 mm ($\frac{1}{8}$ in.) vent on top of the bend directly above the graduated cylinder to prevent pressure in the apparatus. The collection flask is submerged to the top of the graduations in an ice bath.

4.4 *Distillation Liquid*, 40 mL of distilled water.

4.5 *Heating Device*, of high temperature electrical heating tape wrapped around the entire still and the connecting tubing between the still and condenser. A variable voltage transformer connected to the heating tape is used to control the rate of temperature rise to approximately 5°C (10°F) per minute. Insulate the entire still, including the connecting tubing from the still to the condenser, with 25 mm (1 in.) of fiberglass insulation to prevent heat loss.

4.6 *Balance for Weighing*, conforms to Specification D 4753 for Class GP2.

5. Sampling

5.1 Sampling shall be carried out in accordance with Practice D 979. The sample shall be obtained and sealed at the production site within 30 s after completion of the asphalt mixture production cycle.

5.2 The sample shall be representative of the material and

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.08.

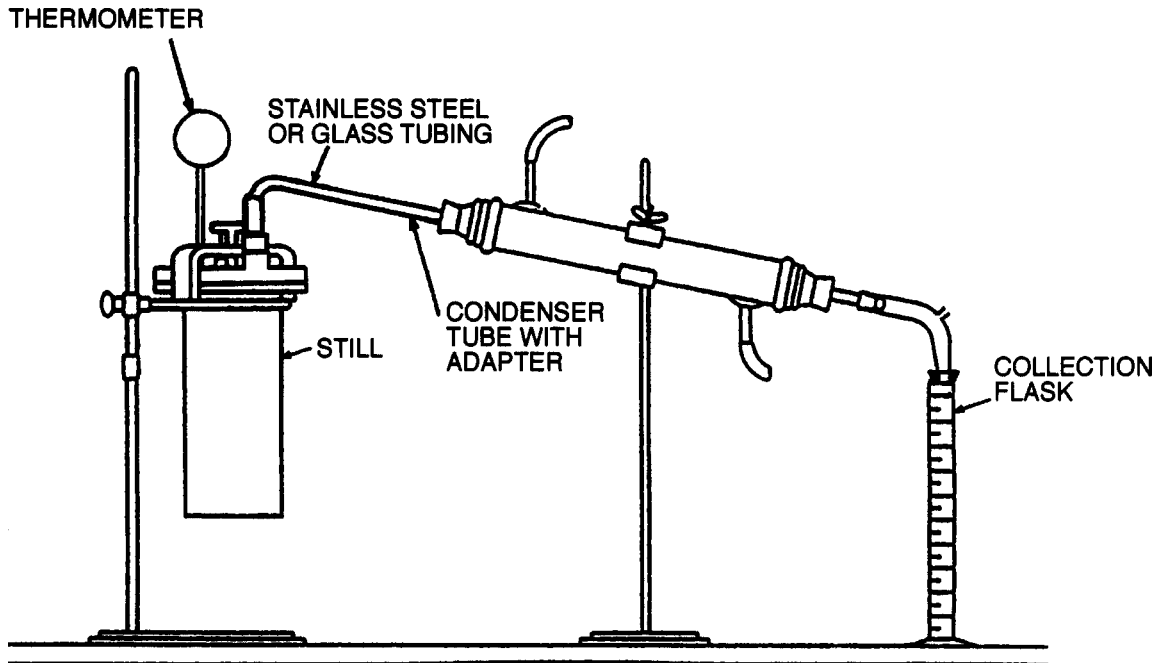


FIG. 1 Assembly with Collection Flask

shall preferably be of such size to fill a friction top metal pail. A metal pail of 1 L (¼ gal) capacity is preferred; however, a friction top metal pail of 2 L (½ gal) capacity is allowed. Keep the pail tightly sealed at all times to avoid loss of volatiles.

6. Sample and Test Specimen

6.1 After obtaining a 700 ± 5 g mass from the representative sample as described in 5.1 and 5.2, record the mass of the sample to 0.1 g. Keep the remainder of the sample in the tightly covered container.

7. Procedure

7.1 After the sample has been placed in the still, add 40 mL of distilled water.

7.2 Assemble the components of the apparatus as illustrated in Fig. 1. Make all connections liquid and vapor tight. Insert a gasket of heavy paper moistened with distilled water, or a nonabsorbent gasket, between the still body and cover. The condenser tube and collection flask must be clean to assure free drainage into the collection flask.

7.3 Apply heat so that the rate of temperature rise is approximately 5°C (10°F) per minute. Maintain the sample temperature at 260 ± 5°C (500 ± 10°F), for 15 min. If condensate is being collected at the end of the 15 min period, continue distillation until no condensate is being collected. The maximum hold period at test temperature shall not exceed 30 min.

7.4 Record the volume of diluent in the collection flask to the nearest 0.1 mL scale division. If applicable, transfer the sample to a clean, inert glass container, seal, and place in refrigerator for distillate determination.

NOTE 1—The diluent is lighter than water, will be on top of the water in the collection flask, and will tend to appear cloudy.

8. Calculation

8.1 Calculate the volatile distillate as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{diluent, \%} &= \frac{(\text{diluent vol, in collection flask}) \times (\text{diluent density at } 25^{\circ}\text{C})}{\text{original mass of sample}} \times 100 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

NOTE 2—Assume density of diluent based on knowledge of diluent type or values in the range of 0.85 to 0.90 g/cm³, as set forth in accordance with Test Method D 1461.

9. Precision and Bias

9.1 This test method was formerly part of Test Method D 1461. The statements on repeatability and reproducibility found in Test Method D 1461 are in the process of being updated.

10. Keywords

10.1 cold asphalt mixtures; cold mix; distillation; volatiles

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