



Standard Test Method for Effects of Heat and Air on Asphaltic Materials (Thin-Film Oven Test)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D1754/D1754M; 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 of the effects of heat and air on a film of semisolid asphaltic materials. The effects of this treatment are determined from measurements of selected asphalt properties before and after the test.

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 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 **Warning**—Mercury has been designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and many state agencies as a hazardous material that can cause central nervous system, kidney and liver damage. Mercury, or its vapor, may be hazardous to health and corrosive to materials. Caution should be taken when handling mercury and mercury containing products. See the applicable Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for details and EPA's website—<http://www.epa.gov/mercury/index.htm>—for additional information. Users should be aware that selling mercury and/or mercury containing products into your state may be prohibited by state law.

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:²

D5 Test Method for Penetration of Bituminous Materials

D113 Test Method for Ductility of Bituminous Materials

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D04 on Road and Paving Materials and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D04.46 on Durability and Distillation Tests.

Current edition approved June 1, 2014. Published November 2014. Originally approved in 1960. Last previous edition approved in 2009 as D1754/D1754M – 09. DOI: 10.1520/D1754_D1754M-09R14.

² 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.

D2170 Test Method for Kinematic Viscosity of Asphalts (Bitumens)

D2171 Test Method for Viscosity of Asphalts by Vacuum Capillary Viscometer

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

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

E1 Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers

E145 Specification for Gravity-Convection and Forced-Ventilation Ovens

E1137/E1137M Specification for Industrial Platinum Resistance Thermometers

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 A film of asphaltic material is heated in an oven for 5 h at 163°C [325°F]. The effects of heat and air are determined from changes incurred in physical properties measured before and after the oven treatment. An optional procedure is provided for determining the change in sample mass.

3.2 Precision values for the method have been developed for viscosity, viscosity change, penetration change, mass change, and ductility.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This method indicates approximate change in properties of asphalt during conventional hot-mixing at about 150°C [302°F] as indicated by viscosity, penetration, or ductility measurements. It yields a residue which approximates the asphalt condition as incorporated in the pavement. If the mixing temperature differs appreciably from the 150°C [302°F] level, more or less effect on properties will occur.

NOTE 1—The quality of the results produced by this standard are dependent on the competence of the personnel performing the procedure and the capability, calibration, and maintenance of the equipment used. Agencies that meet the criteria of Specification D3666 are generally considered capable of competent and objective testing and sampling.

5. Apparatus

5.1 **Oven**—The oven shall be electrically heated and shall conform to the performance requirements of Specification