



Designation: D5801 – 17

Standard Test Method for Toughness and Tenacity of Asphalt Materials¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5801; 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 describes the procedure for measuring the toughness and tenacity of asphalt materials. Typically, the test method has been used to characterize elastomer modified asphalts, although values for toughness and tenacity may be obtained for any type of polymer-modified or non-modified asphalt.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.2.1 *Exception*—Sample mass is given only in SI units. Sample mass as given in SI units should be regarded as standard. No other units of sample mass are included in this 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 in your state may be prohibited by state law.

1.4 The text of this standard references notes and footnotes which provide explanatory material. These notes and footnotes (excluding those in tables and figures) shall not be considered as requirements of the standard.

1.5 *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.*

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D04 on Road and Paving Materials and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D04.44 on Rheological Tests.

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1.6 *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:²

- D5 Test Method for Penetration of Bituminous Materials
- D1754 Test Method for Effects of Heat and Air on Asphaltic Materials (Thin-Film Oven Test)
- D2872 Test Method for Effect of Heat and Air on a Moving Film of Asphalt (Rolling Thin-Film Oven Test)
- D3666 Specification for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Testing and Inspecting Road and Paving Materials
- E1 Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers
- E77 Test Method for Inspection and Verification of Thermometers
- E644 Test Methods for Testing Industrial Resistance Thermometers
- E1137/E1137M Specification for Industrial Platinum Resistance Thermometers
- E2251 Specification for Liquid-in-Glass ASTM Thermometers with Low-Hazard Precision Liquids

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 A tension head of specified size and shape is pulled from an asphalt sample at a rate of 20 in./min (508 mm/min). A continuous record of the force-versus-elongation curve is made and used to calculate the toughness and the tenacity of the sample. The test is run at room temperature $77 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$ ($25 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$), after the sample has been subjected to a specified temperature history.

3.2 Toughness is defined in this procedure as the total work required to completely separate the tension head from the sample under the specified test conditions. Tenacity is a measure of the increasing force as the sample is stretched past the initial peak, and may indicate the type and amount of

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.