



Standard Test Method for Measuring Paved Surface Frictional Properties Using the Dynamic Friction Tester¹

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^{ε1} NOTE—**Note 2** was editorially corrected in July 2009.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the procedure for measuring paved surface frictional properties as a function of speed using the Dynamic Friction Tester (DF-Tester).

1.2 The DF Tester consists of a horizontal spinning disk fitted with three spring loaded rubber sliders which contact the paved surface as the disk rotational speed decreases due to the friction generated between the sliders and the paved surface. A water supply unit delivers water to the paved surface being tested. The torque generated by the slider forces measured during the spin down is then used to calculate the friction as a function of speed.

1.3 The DF Tester can be used for laboratory investigations and in the field on actual paved surfaces.

1.4 The values stated in SI (metric) units are to be regarded as standard. The inch-pound equivalents are rationalized, rather than exact mathematical conversions.

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.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

E274 Test Method for Skid Resistance of Paved Surfaces Using a Full-Scale Tire

E501 Specification for Rib Tire for Pavement Skid-Resistance Tests

E867 Terminology Relating to Vehicle-Pavement Systems

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of Committee **E17** on Vehicle - Pavement Systems and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **E17.21** on Field Methods for Measuring Tire Pavement Friction.

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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.

E1845 Practice for Calculating Pavement Macrotexture Mean Profile Depth

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:* For Definitions of terms pertaining to this standard, see Terminology **E867**.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method uses a disk that spins with its plane parallel to the test surface. Three rubber sliders are mounted on the lower surface of the disk. The disk work pavement is brought to the desired rotational velocity, corresponding to the maximum tangential velocity of the sliders. The DF Tester is capable of providing a maximum tangential velocity of 90 km/h (55 mph).

4.2 Water is introduced in front of the sliders and the disk is lowered to contact the test surface so that it bears the full velocity of the disk and model assembly.

4.3 The torque is monitored continuously as the disk rotational velocity reduces due to the friction between the sliders and the test surface.

4.4 The torque signal is reduced to a measurement of friction by converting the torque to the force on the sliders and dividing by the weight of the disk and motor assembly.

4.5 The friction at 20, 40, 60, and 80 km/h (12, 24, 36, and 48 mph) is recorded and the friction-speed relationship may be plotted.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method provides a measure of surface friction as a function of sliding speed, either in the field or in a laboratory.

5.2 This test method may be used to determine the relative effects of various polishing techniques on materials or material combinations.

5.3 The values measured in accordance with this method do not necessarily agree or directly correlate with those obtained utilizing other methods of determining friction properties or skid resistance.