Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Methods of sampling and testing asphalt

Method 9.1: Determination of bulk density of compacted asphalt—Waxing procedure

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CE-006, Asphalt and Sprayed Surfacing to supersede AS 2891.9.1—2005. It is based on VicRoads (Roads Corporation, trading as 'VicRoads') method CRB 202.04, *Bulk Density of Compacted Asphalt Specimens by Waxing* (August 1976).

The objective of this Standard is to set out the method to determine the bulk density of compacted dense graded asphalt using a waxing procedure.

The objective of this revision is to reflect current practice to ensure correct waxing procedures and to permit vacuum drying.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' have been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A 'normative' appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an 'informative' appendix is only for information and guidance.

METHOD

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out the method for determining the bulk density of compacted dense graded asphalt using a waxing procedure.

NOTE: Determining the density of relatively thin samples (e.g. where the asphalt thickness is less than 2.5 times the asphalt nominal size) may result in more variable or unreliable results due to the small size and the increased influence of surface voids. In particular, this is applicable to larger sized mixes with large surface voids such as nominal size 14 mm asphalt or greater and or stone mastic asphalt.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS		
2891	Methods of sampling and testing asphalt	
2891.1.2	Method 1.2:	Sampling—Coring method
2891.1.3	Method 1.3:	Sampling—Asphalt from slabs
AS/NZS		
2891.1.1	Method 1.1:	Sampling—Loose asphalt
2891.2.2	Method 2.2:	Sample preparation—Compaction of asphalt test specimens using a gyratory compactor
2891.5	Method 5:	Compaction of asphalt by Marshall method and determination of stability and flow—Marshall procedure