

From the thin film oven test, it was found the following results:

| Container No. | Original Pen No. (from penetration test) | Weight before heating (gm) | Weight after heating (gm) |
|---------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 131 dmm | 50.3 | 48.8 |
| 2 | | 49.7 | 48.2 |

Find the loss in weight due to the effect of heat and air and determine the retained penetration if the penetration value of residue after thin film oven test was 112 dmm. Then compare the results with standards (Specification limits (EN 12607-1): Change of mass, $\pm 0.8\%$ and retained penetration $\geq 43\%$).

Solution:

1- Find the average weight before and after heating as shown in the following table:

| W1: Average weight before heating (gm) | W2: Average weight after heating (gm) |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| ? | ? |

2- Find the loss in weight of residue after thin film oven test is reported as the percentage by mass of the original sample = $\frac{W1-W2}{W1} * 100 = ?$ sample has an overall mass ? (loss or gain)

? (> or<or=) 0.8% (the max limit of EN standard).

3- Retained penetration ? (> or<or=) 43% (the limit of EN standard).

Table 5.1 Specifications for paving grade bitumens with penetrations from 20 × 0.1 mm to 220 × 0.1 mm: Tables 1A and 1B of EN 12591 combined, including examples of specific regional requirements (BSI, 2009a)

| Property | Test method | Unit | 20/30 | 30/45 | 35/50 | 40/60 | 50/70 | 70/100 | 100/150 | 160/220 |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|
| Penetration at 25°C | EN 1426 | 0.1 mm | 20–30 | 30–45 | 35–50 | 40–60 | 50–70 | 70–100 | 100–150 | 160–220 |
| Softening point | EN 1427 | °C | 55–63 | 52–60 | 50–58 | 48–56 | 46–54 | 43–51 | 39–47 | 35–43 |
| Resistance to hardening at 163°C | EN 12607-1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Retained penetration | | % | ≥55 | ≥53 | ≥53 | ≥50 | ≥50 | ≥46 | ≥43 | ≥37 |
| Change of mass (absolute value) | | % | ≤0.5 | ≤0.5 | ≤0.5 | ≤0.5 | ≤0.5 | ≤0.8 | ≤0.8 | ≤1.0 |
| Increase in softening point – severity 1 | | °C | ≤8 | ≤8 | ≤8 | ≤9 | ≤9 | ≤9 | ≤10 | ≤11 |
| or | | | or | or | or | or | or | or | or | or |
| Increase in softening point – severity 2 a | | °C | ≤10 | ≤11 | ≤11 | ≤11 | ≤11 | ≤11 | ≤12 | ≤12 |
| Flash point | EN ISO 2592 | °C | ≥240 | ≥240 | ≥240 | ≥230 | ≥230 | ≥230 | ≥230 | ≥220 |
| Solubility | EN 12592 | % | ≥99.0 | ≥99.0 | ≥99.0 | ≥99.0 | ≥99.0 | ≥99.0 | ≥99.0 | ≥99.0 |
| Penetration index | Annex A b | – | ← –1.5 to +0.7 → | | | | | | | |
| Dynamic viscosity at 60°C | EN 12596 | Pa·s | ≥440 | ≥260 | ≥225 | ≥175 | ≥145 | ≥90 | ≥55 | ≥30 |
| Breaking point (Fraass) | EN 12593 | | | ≤–5 | ≤–5 | ≤–7 | ≤–8 | ≤–10 | ≤–12 | ≤–15 |
| Kinematic viscosity at 135°C | EN 12595 | mm ² /s | ≥530 | ≥400 | ≥370 | ≥325 | ≥295 | ≥230 | ≥175 | ≥135 |
| | France | | x | | x | | x | x | | x |
| | Belgium | | x | | x | | x | x | | x |
| | The Netherlands | | x | | | x | | x | x | x |
| | Germany | | x | x | | | x | x | | x |
| | UK | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| | Switzerland | | | | x | | x | x | x | x |
| | Czech Republic | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | x |
| | Poland | | x | | x | | x | x | | x |

