



Performance Examination - Asphalt

Standard Method of Test for Resistance of Compacted Asphalt Mixtures to Moisture-Induced Damage (AASHTO T 283-14)

Candidate Name: _____ NICET ID: _____

Apparatus	Trial 1	Trial 2
Vacuum Apparatus Vacuum container, preferably Type D from ASTM Method D2041 Vacuum pump or water aspirator (conforms to ASTM D2041) Includes a manometer or vacuum gauge		
Balance Conforms to AASHTO T 166		
Water Baths Three (3) total A. One conforming to AASHTO T 166 B. One capable of maintaining a temperature of 140.0 ± 1.8 °F (60 ± 1 °C) for 24 hours C. One capable of maintaining a temperature of 77 ± 1.8 °F (25.0 ± 1.0 °C)		
Freezer (optional) Maintained at 0 ± 5 °F (-18 ± 3 °C)		
Oven Forced air draft, capable of maintaining the temperature of 140.0 ± 1.8 °F (60 ± 1 °C)		
Testing Apparatus Mechanical or hydraulic testing machine capable of maintaining the required strain rate and measuring load with equal or better precision		
Loading Jack and Ring Dynamometer conforms to AASHTO T 245		
Mechanical or Hydraulic Testing Machine (conforms to AASHTO T 167) Provides a range of rates including 2 in. (50 mm) per minute		
Loading Strips (if used) (conforming to D4123 - Indirect Tension Test for Resilient Modulus)		
Concave surface with a radius of curvature equal to the nominal radius of the test specimen For a 4 in. diameter specimen, width is 0.5 in. For a 6 in. diameter specimen, width is 0.75 in. The length exceeds the thickness of the specimens The edges are rounded by grinding		
Miscellaneous Apparatus Plastic film or heavy-duty plastic bags Masking tape 10 ml graduated cylinder (for freeze-thaw conditioning only) Aluminum pans: bottom surface area of 75 - 100 sq. in., depth of approximately 1 in.		

Examiner Name: _____ Examiner Signature: _____ Date: _____



Performance Examination - Asphalt

Standard Method of Test for Resistance of Compacted Asphalt Mixtures to Moisture-Induced Damage (AASHTO T 283-14)

Candidate Name: _____ NICET ID: _____

Procedures	Trial 1	Trial 2
Sample Preparation (Laboratory Test Specimens)		
1. 4 in. diameter and 2.5 in. thick specimens used Specimens of other dimensions used if aggregate larger than 1 in. is presented		
After Mixing		
1. Place mixture in an aluminum pan and cool at room temp. for 2.0 ± 0.5 hours		
2. Place mixture in a 140 °F (60 °C) oven for 16 hours for curing		
After Curing		
1. Place mixture in an oven at 275 °F (135 °C) for 2 hours before compaction		
2. Compact mixture to 7 ± 1 % air voids or a void level expected in the field		
After Extraction from Molds		
1. Test specimens are stored for 72 to 96 hours (3 to 4 days) at room temperature		
Sample Preparation (Core Test Specimens)		
1. At least six cores for each set of mix conditions		
2. Separate core layers as necessary by sawing or other suitable means, and layers to be stored at room temperature		
3. The theoretical maximum specific gravity of mixture determined by AASHTO T 209		
4. Specimen thickness determined by ASTM D3549		
5. Bulk specific gravity determined by AASHTO T 166		
6. The volume of specimens expressed in cubic centimeters		
7. Air voids calculated by AASHTO T269		
8. Specimens sorted into two subsets of three specimens each so that average air voids of the two subsets are approximately equal		
Preconditioning of Test Specimens		
1. <i>Dry subset</i> Specimens stored at room temperature until tested Specimens wrapped with plastic or placed in a heavy-duty leak-proof plastic bag Specimens placed in a 77 °F (25 °C) water bath for at least 2 hours and then tested		

Examiner Name: _____ Examiner Signature: _____ Date: _____



Performance Examination - Asphalt

Standard Method of Test for Resistance of Compacted Asphalt Mixtures to Moisture-Induced Damage (AASHTO T 283-14)

Candidate Name: _____ NICET ID: _____

Procedures (continued)	Trial 1	Trial 2
2. <i>Conditioned subset</i> Specimens placed in the vacuum container supported above the container bottom by a spacer A container filled with distilled water at room temperature Specimens have at least one in. of water above their surface Partial vacuum (10-26 in. Hg) applied for a short time (5-10 min) Vacuum removed and specimens allowed to be submerged for a short time (5-10 min) Bulk specific gravity determined by AASHTO T166		
3. Saturated surface-dry mass of conditioned samples compared with original saturated		
4. Saturated surface-dry mass and volume of absorbed water calculated		
5. The degree of saturation determined by comparing the volume of air voids with a volume of water absorption		
6. If the volume of water is less than 55%, is the procedure repeated using more vacuum and more time. If the volume of water is more than 80%, is the specimen discarded If the volume of water is between 55 and 80%, then the test continued		
7. <i>(Optional)</i> Vacuum saturated specimens covered tightly with a plastic film and each specimen placed in a plastic bag containing ten ml of water and placed in a freezer at $0 \pm 5 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ ($-18 \pm 3 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) for 16 hours		
8. Specimens placed into a $140 \pm 1.8 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ ($60 \pm 1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) water bath for 24 ± 1 hour		
9. If freeze-thaw conditioning was used, plastic bag and film removed from the specimens as soon as possible after placement in the water bath		
10. After 24 hours in the water bath, the specimens removed and placed in a water bath already at $77 \pm 1 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ ($25.0 \pm 0.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) for 1 - 3 hours		
11. If necessary, ice used to prevent water temperature from rising above $77 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ ($25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)		
12. The water bath should not require more than 15 minutes to reach $77 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ ($25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)		
Testing		
1. The indirect tensile strength of dry and conditioned specimens determined at $77 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ ($25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)		
2. The specimens in the $77 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ water bath are removed and placed between the bearing plates in the testing machine. Care taken that the load applied is along the diameter of the		
3. The load applied to the specimen using the constant rate of movement of the testing machine head of 2 in. per minute.		

Examiner Name: _____ Examiner Signature: _____ Date: _____



Performance Examination - Asphalt

Standard Method of Test for Resistance of Compacted Asphalt Mixtures to Moisture-Induced Damage (AASHTO T 283-14)

Candidate Name: _____ NICET ID: _____

Procedures (continued)	Trial 1	Trial 2
<p>4. <i>If the steel loading strips are used</i> Record maximum compressive strength on the testing machine and load continued until a crack appears The specimen is removed from the machine, pulled apart at the crack, inspected for stripping, and observations recorded</p>		
<p>5. <i>If the steel loading strips are not used</i> The loading device is stopped as soon as the maximum compressive load is reached and recorded The specimen is removed, measured, and the side (edge) flattening recorded to the nearest 0.1 in The specimen is replaced in the compression machine and compressed until a crack appears The specimen is removed, pulled apart at the crack, and inspected for stripping Calculations determined</p>		
Sample Preparation (Laboratory Test Specimens)		
1. Specimens used shall be 4 in. diameter and 2.5 in. thick; specimens of other dimensions used if aggregate larger than 1 in. is presented		
<p>2. Six specimens made for each test Three to be tested dry Three to be tested after partial saturation and moisture conditioning</p>		
3. Mixtures prepared in batches large enough to make at least three specimens or a batch large enough for just one specimen		
<p>4. Mixing temperatures and procedures followed for the method used A. If an anti-stripping additive is used, ensure proper follow up procedures. After mixing, mixture placed in a closed container and placed in an oven for 1 to 2 hours to stabilize the specimen at the required compaction temperature B. If preparing a multi-specimen batch, split into single specimens before placing into the oven</p>		
5. After curing mixture compacted to 7 ± 1 % air voids or a void level expected in the field		
6. Test specimens are cooled as rapid as possible in a stream of moving air, extracted from molds		
Sample Preparation (Field Specimens)		
1. Truck to be sampled selected by ASTM D3665		
2. The sample was taken from truck at a plant by ASTM D979 (Sampling Bituminous Paving Mixtures)		

Examiner Name: _____ Examiner Signature: _____ Date: _____



Performance Examination - Asphalt

Standard Method of Test for Resistance of Compacted Asphalt Mixtures to Moisture-Induced Damage (AASHTO T 283-14)

Candidate Name: _____ **NICET ID:** _____

3. Mixture temperature stabilized to approximately the temperature found in the field when rolling begins and temperature maintained in a closed container, in an oven for approximately the time lapse between mixing and the start of actual rolling		
Procedures (continued)	Trial 1	Trial 2
4. Specimens compacted and extruded according to 1(g) and (h) above		
5. If specimens are not to be compacted in the field laboratory, place the samples in a sealed container, transported to the laboratory, and reheated to the required temperature		
Evaluation of Test Specimens and Grouping		
1. The theoretical maximum specific gravity of mixture determined by ATSM D2041		
2. Specimen thickness determined by taking the average of four thickness measurements, ASTM D3549		
3. Bulk specific gravity determined by ASTM D2726		
4. Air voids calculated by ATSM D3203		
5. Specimens sorted into two subsets of three specimens each so that average air voids of the two subsets are approximately equal		
Preconditioning of Test Specimens		
1. <i>Dry Subset</i> Specimens stored at room temperature until the test		
2. <i>Conditioned Subset</i> Specimens placed in the vacuum chamber Container filled with distilled water at room temperature The water used to saturate the specimens may be heated up to 140 °F (60 °C) A partial vacuum such as 20 in Hg applied for a short time (such as 5 minutes) The volume of the partially saturated specimen determined in accordance D2726 Volume of the absorbed water determined by subtracting air dry mass of the specimen from the saturated surface-dry mass of the partially saturated specimen (Sec.8.6.2) The degree of saturation determined by dividing the volume of the absorbed water by the volume of air voids and expressed as a %age (Sec. 8.6.3) If the volume of water is less than 55 %, is the procedure repeated using more vacuum If the volume of water is more than 80 %, is the specimen discarded If the volume of water is between 55 and 80 %, then proceed Specimens placed into a 140.0 ± 1.8 °F (60 ± 1 °C) water bath for 24 hours If a freeze-thaw cycle is desired, a procedure in Note 5 used After 24 hours in the water bath, specimens are removed and placed in a water bath already at 77.0 ± 1.8 °F (25 ± 1 °C) for 1 hour The height of the moisture-conditioned subset determined by D3549 and volume determined by D2726		
3. Water absorption and degree of saturation determined in accordance with 8.6.2 and 8.6.3 (a degree of saturation exceeding 80% is acceptable)		

Examiner Name: _____ **Examiner Signature:** _____ **Date:** _____



Performance Examination - Asphalt

Standard Method of Test for Resistance of Compacted Asphalt Mixtures to Moisture-Induced Damage (AASHTO T 283-14)

Candidate Name: _____ NICET ID: _____

4. Swell of the partially saturated specimen determined by dividing the change into specimen volumes in 8.6.2 and 8.3 by volume determined in 8.3 Swell of the moisture conditioned specimen determined by dividing the change in specimen volume in 8.9 and 8.3 by specimen volume in 8.3		
Procedures (continued)	Trial 1	Trial 2
5. The temperature of the dry subset adjusted by soaking in a water bath for 20 minutes at 77.0 ± 1.8 °F		
Testing		
1. The tensile strength of dry and conditioned specimens determined at 77 ± 1.8 °F (25 ± 1 °C)		
2. The specimens in the 77°F water bath are removed and placed into the loading apparatus and the loading strips positioned so that they are parallel and centered on the vertical diametral plane		
3. The load applied to the specimen using the constant rate of movement of the testing machine head of 2 in. per minute. Record maximum compressive strength on the testing machine and load continued until a crack appears. The specimen is removed from the machine, pulled apart at the crack and inspected for the degree of moisture damage		
4. Calculations determined		

First Attempt: Pass: _____ Fail: _____ Second Attempt: Pass: _____ Fail: _____

Exam Administration: Remote _____ In-Person _____

Comments:

Examiner Name: _____ Examiner Signature: _____ Date: _____