



Standard Test Method for Softening Point of Bitumen (Ring-and-Ball Apparatus)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D36/D36M; 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.

^{ε1} NOTE—Table 1 was editorially corrected in August 2014.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the softening point of bitumen in the range from 30 to 157°C [86 to 315°F] using the ring-and-ball apparatus immersed in distilled water [30 to 80°C] or USP glycerin (above 80 to 157°C).

1.2 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard.

1.3 *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

C670 Practice for Preparing Precision and Bias Statements for Test Methods for Construction Materials

D92 Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup Tester

D140 Practice for Sampling Bituminous Materials

D3461 Test Method for Softening Point of Asphalt and Pitch (Mettler Cup-and-Ball Method)

E1 Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers

E177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods

E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D08 on Roofing and Waterproofing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D08.03 on Surfacing and Bituminous Materials for Membrane Waterproofing and Built-up Roofing.

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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.

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 Two horizontal disks of bitumen, cast in shouldered brass rings, are heated at a controlled rate in a liquid bath while each supports a steel ball. The softening point is reported as the mean of the temperatures at which the two disks soften enough to allow each ball, enveloped in bitumen, to fall a distance of 25 mm [1.0 in.].

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Bitumens are viscoelastic materials without sharply defined melting points; they gradually become softer and less viscous as the temperature rises. For this reason, softening points must be determined by an arbitrary and closely defined method if results are to be reproducible.

4.2 The softening point is useful in the classification of bitumens, as one element in establishing the uniformity of shipments or sources of supply, and is indicative of the tendency of the material to flow at elevated temperatures encountered in service.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Rings*—Two square-shouldered brass rings conforming to the dimensions shown in Fig. 1(a).

5.2 *Pouring Plate*—A flat, smooth, brass plate approximately 50 by 75 mm [2 by 3 in.].

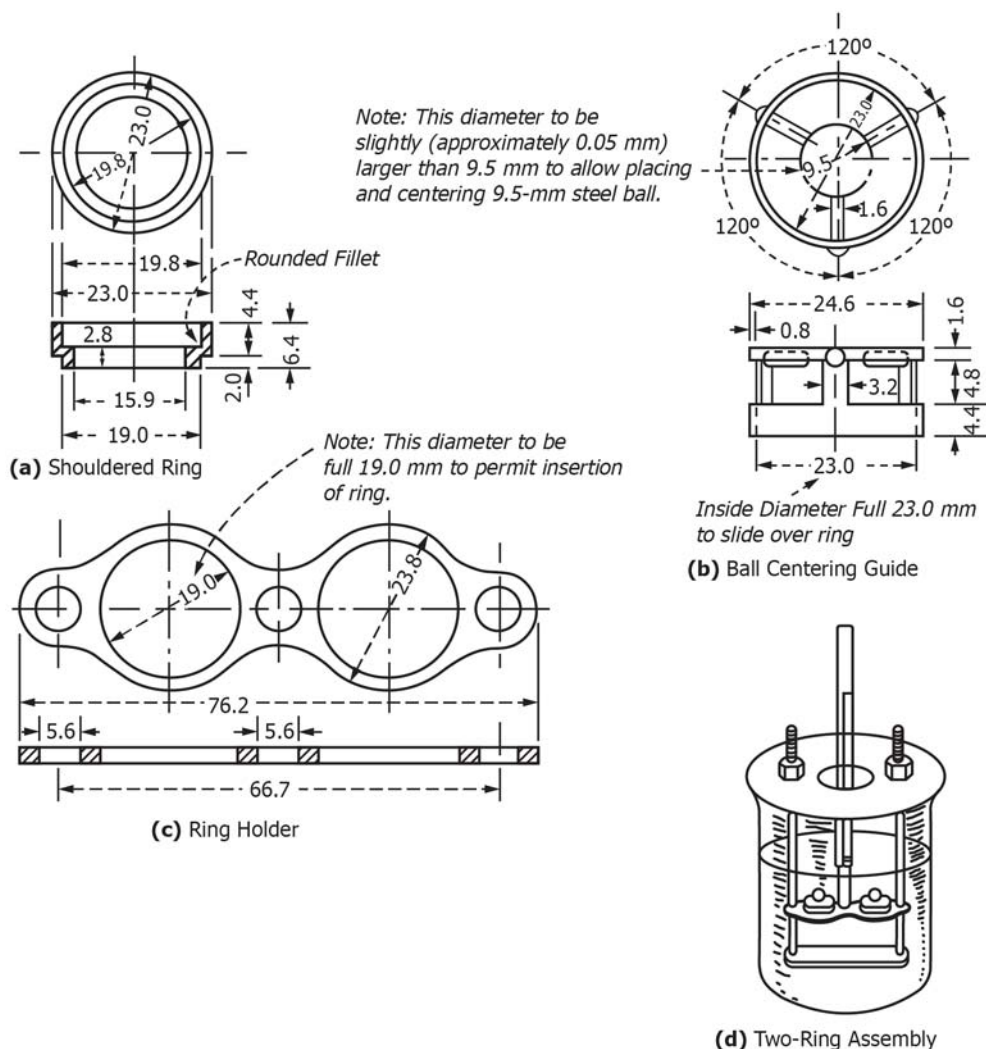
5.3 *Balls*—Two steel balls, 9.5 mm [$\frac{3}{8}$ in.] in diameter, each having a mass of 3.50 ± 0.05 g.

5.4 *Ball-Centering Guides*—Two brass guides for centering the steel balls, one for each ring, conforming to the general shape and dimensions shown in Fig. 1(b).

5.5 *Bath*—A glass vessel, capable of being heated, not less than 85 mm in inside diameter and not less than 120 mm in depth from the bottom of the flare.

NOTE 1—An 800-mL, low-form Griffin beaker of heat-resistant glass meets this requirement.

5.6 *Ring Holder and Assembly*—A brass holder designed to support the two rings in a horizontal position, conforming to the shape and dimensions shown in Fig. 1(c), supported in the assembly illustrated in Fig. 1(d). The bottom of the shouldered rings in the ring holder shall be 25 mm [1.0 in.] above the



NOTE 1—All dimensions are in millimetres (± 0.3 mm except where noted).

FIG. 1 Shouldered Ring, Ball-Centering Guide, Ring Holder, and Assembly of Apparatus Showing Two Rings

upper surface of the bottom plate, and the lower surface of the bottom plate shall be 16 ± 3 mm [$5/8 \pm 1/8$ in.] from the bottom of the bath.

5.7 Thermometers:

5.7.1 An ASTM Low Softening Point Thermometer, having a range from -2 to $+80^\circ\text{C}$ or 30 to 180°F , and conforming to the requirements for Thermometer 15C or 15F as prescribed in Specification E1. As an alternative, any other thermometric device used shall be at least: (1) of equal accuracy to that of the thermometer specified in Specification E1, (2) capable of indicating temperature to within 1°C [2°F], and (3) stable to within 1°C [2°F] for the duration of the exposure.

5.7.2 An ASTM High Softening Point Thermometer, having a range from 30 to 200°C or 85 to 392°F , and conforming to the requirements for Thermometer 16C or 16F as prescribed in Specification E1. As an alternative, any other thermometric device used shall be at least: (1) of equal accuracy to that of the thermometer specified in Specification E1, (2) capable of indicating temperature to within 1°C [2°F], and (3) stable to within 1°C [2°F] for the duration of the exposure.

5.7.3 The appropriate thermometer shall be suspended in the assembly as shown in Fig. 1 (d) so that the bottom of the bulb is level with the bottom of the rings and within 13 mm [0.5 in.] of the rings, but not touching them or the ring holder. Substitution of other thermometers shall not be permitted. As an alternative, any other thermometric device used shall be at least: (1) of equal accuracy to that of the thermometer specified in Specification E1, (2) capable of indicating temperature to within 0.5°C [1.0°F], and (3) stable to within 0.5°C [1.0°F] for the duration of the exposure.

6. Reagents and Materials

6.1 Bath Liquids:

6.1.1 Freshly Boiled Distilled Water.

NOTE 2—The use of freshly boiled distilled water is essential to avoid trapping air bubbles on the surface of the specimen which may affect the results.

6.1.2 USP Glycerin. (**Warning**—Glycerin has a flash point of 160°C [320°F] in accordance with Test Method D92.)



6.2 Release Agents:

6.2.1 To prevent adhesion of bitumen to the pouring plate when casting disks, the surface of the brass pouring plate may be thinly coated just before use with silicone oil or grease, a mixture of glycerin and dextrin, talc, or china clay. (**Warning**—Isolate silicones from other bituminous testing equipment and samples to avoid contamination, and wear disposable rubber gloves whenever handling silicones or apparatus coated with them. Silicone contamination can produce erroneous results in other tests such as those for penetration and flash point.)

7. Hazards

7.1 **Warning**—Mercury has been designated by EPA 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 product Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for details and EPA's website, <http://www.epa.gov/mercury/faq.htm>, for additional information. Users should be aware that selling mercury or mercury containing products, or both, into your state may be prohibited by state law.

8. Sampling

8.1 Sample the material in accordance with Practice D140.

9. Test Specimens

9.1 Do not start unless it is planned to complete preparation and testing of all asphalt specimens within 6 h and all coal-tar pitch specimens within 4½ h. Heat the bitumen sample with care, stirring frequently to prevent local overheating, until it has become sufficiently fluid to pour (**Note 3**). Stir carefully to avoid incorporation of air bubbles in the sample.

NOTE 3—An electric hot plate having a minimum power to unit-surface-area ratio of 37 kW/m² has been found satisfactory for this purpose.

9.1.1 Take no more than 2 h to heat an asphalt sample to its pouring temperature; in no case shall this be more than 110°C [200°F] above the expected softening point of the asphalt.

9.1.2 Take no more than 30 min to heat a coal-tar pitch sample to its pouring temperature; in no case shall this be more than 55°C [100°F] above the expected softening point of the coal-tar-pitch.

9.1.3 If the test must be repeated later, do not reheat this sample; use a fresh sample in a clean container to prepare new test specimens.

9.2 Heat the two brass rings (but not the pouring plate) to the approximate pouring temperature, and place them on the pouring plate treated with one of the release agents.

9.3 Pour a slight excess of the heated bitumen into each ring, and then allow the specimens to cool in ambient air for at least 30 min. For materials that are soft at room temperature, cool the specimens for at least 30 min at an air temperature at least 10°C [18°F] below the expected softening point. From the time the specimen disks are poured, no more than 240 min shall elapse before completion of the test.

9.4 When the specimens have cooled, cut away the excess bitumen cleanly with a slightly heated knife or spatula, so that each disk is flush and level with the top of its ring.

10. Procedure

10.1 Select one of the following bath liquids and thermometers appropriate for the expected softening point:

10.1.1 Freshly boiled distilled water for softening points between 30 and 80°C [86 and 176°F]; use Thermometer 15C or 15F. The starting bath temperature shall be 5 ± 1°C [41 ± 2°F].

10.1.2 USP glycerin for softening points above 80°C [176°F] and up to 157°C [315°F]; use Thermometer 16C or 16F or the thermometric device. The starting bath temperature shall be no higher than 30 ± 1°C [86 ± 2°F].

10.1.3 For referee purposes, all softening points up to 80°C [176°F] shall be determined in a water bath and all softening points above 80°C [176°F] shall be determined in a glycerin bath or as agreed to by seller and buyer.

10.2 Assemble the apparatus in the laboratory hood with the specimen rings, ball-centering guides, and thermometer in position, and fill the bath so that the liquid depth will be 105 ± 3 mm [4¼ ± ⅛ in.] with the apparatus in place. Using forceps, place the two steel balls in the bottom of the bath for at least 5 min so they will reach the same starting temperature as the rest of the assembly.

10.3 Place the bath in ice water, if necessary, or gently heat to establish and maintain the proper starting bath temperature for 15 min with the apparatus in place. Take care not to contaminate the bath liquid.

10.4 Again using forceps, place a ball from the bottom of the bath in each ball-centering guide.

10.5 Heat the bath from below so that the temperature indicated by the thermometer rises at a uniform rate of 5°C [9°F]/min (**Note 4**). Protect the bath from drafts, using shields if necessary. Do not average the rate of temperature rise over the test period. The maximum permissible variation for any 1-min period after the first 3 min shall be ±0.5°C [±1.0°F]. Reject any test in which the rate of temperature rise does not fall within these limits.

NOTE 4—Rigid adherence to the prescribed heating rate is essential to reproducibility of results. Either a gas burner or electric heater may be used, but the latter must be of the low-lag, variable output type to maintain the prescribed rate of heating.

10.6 Record for each ring and ball the temperature indicated by the thermometer at the instant the bitumen surrounding the ball touches the bottom plate. Make no correction for the emergent stem of the thermometer. If the difference between the two temperatures exceeds 1°C [2°F], repeat the test.

11. Calculation

11.1 For a given bitumen specimen, the softening point determined in a water bath will be lower than that determined in a glycerin bath. Since the softening point determination is necessarily arbitrary, this difference matters only for softening points slightly above 80°C [176°F].

11.2 The change from water to glycerin for softening points above 80°C creates a discontinuity. With rounding, the lowest

possible asphalt softening point reported in glycerin is 84.5°C [184°F], and the lowest possible coal-tar pitch softening point reported in glycerin is 82.0°C [180°F]. Softening points in glycerin lower than these translate to softening points in water of 80°C [176°F] or less, and shall be so reported.

11.2.1 The correction for asphalt is −4.2°C [−7.6°F], and for coal-tar pitch is −1.7°C [−3.0°F]. For referee purposes, repeat the test in a water bath.

11.2.2 Under any circumstances, if the mean of the two temperatures determined in glycerin is 80.0°C [176.0°F] or lower for asphalt, or 77.5°C [171.5°F] or lower for coal-tar pitch, repeat the test in a water bath.

11.3 To convert softening points slightly above 80°C [176°F] determined in water to those determined in glycerin, the correction for asphalt is +4.2°C [+7.6°F] and for coal-tar pitch is +1.7°C [+3.0°F]. For referee purposes, repeat the test in a glycerin bath.

11.3.1 Under any circumstances, if the mean of the two temperatures determined in water is 85.0°C [185.0°F] or higher, repeat the test in a glycerin bath.

12. Report

12.1 When using ASTM Thermometer 15C or 15F, report to the nearest 0.2°C or 0.5°F the mean or corrected mean of the temperatures recorded in 10.6 as the softening point.

12.2 When using ASTM Thermometer 16C or 16F report to the nearest 0.5°C or 1.0°F the mean or corrected mean of the temperatures recorded in 10.6 as the softening point.

12.3 Report the bath liquid used in the test.

13. Precision and Bias³

13.1 The precision of this test method is based on an interlaboratory study of Test Method D36/D36M, Standard Test Method for Softening Point of Bitumen (Ring-and-Ball Apparatus), conducted in 2012. In this study, ten laboratories were asked to test three different materials. Every “test result” represents the average of two individual determinations, and all participants were instructed to report triplicate test results. Practice E691 was followed for the design and analysis of the data; the details are given in ASTM Research Report No. D08-1017.³

³ Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:D08-1017. Contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org.

13.1.1 *Repeatability (r)*—The difference between repetitive results obtained by the same operator in a given laboratory applying the same test method with the same apparatus under constant operating conditions on identical test material within short intervals of time would in the long run, in the normal and correct operation of the test method, exceed the following values only in one case in 20.

13.1.1.1 Repeatability can be interpreted as maximum difference between two results, obtained under repeatability conditions, that is accepted as plausible due to random causes under normal and correct operation of the test method.

13.1.1.2 Repeatability limits are listed in Tables 1 and 2 below.

13.1.2 *Reproducibility (R)*—The difference between two single and independent results obtained by different operators applying the same test method in different laboratories using different apparatus on identical test material would, in the long run, in the normal and correct operation of the test method, exceed the following values only in one case in 20.

13.1.2.1 Reproducibility can be interpreted as maximum difference between two results, obtained under reproducibility conditions, that is accepted as plausible due to random causes under normal and correct operation of the test method.

13.1.2.2 Reproducibility limits are listed in Tables 1 and 2 below.

13.1.3 The above terms (repeatability limit and reproducibility limit) are used as specified in Practice E177.

13.1.4 Any judgment in accordance with statements 13.1.1 and 13.1.2 would have an approximate 95 % probability of being correct.

13.2 *Bias*—Based on the interlaboratory study cited above, there is no statistically significant bias between manual apparatus using a mercury-in-glass thermometer and automated apparatus using an electric thermometer.

13.3 The precision statement was determined through statistical examination of 140 results, from 10 laboratories, on 3 materials described as:

- (1) PG 64-22: Unmodified Paving-Grade Asphalt
- (2) PG 76-22: Modified Paving-Grade Asphalt
- (3) Coating Asphalt

13.4 To judge the equivalency of two test results, it is recommended to choose the material closest in characteristics to the test material.

TABLE 1 Automated Electronic Thermometer – Softening Point (°C)

NOTE 1—Nine laboratories participated.

Material	Average ^A \bar{x}	Repeatability Standard Deviation S_r	Reproducibility Standard Deviation S_R	Repeatability Limit r	Reproducibility Limit R
PG 64-22	50.08	0.29	1.95	0.80	5.47
PG 76-22	63.79	0.37	2.20	1.04	6.15
Coating Asphalt	97.34	0.35	3.33	0.97	9.32

^AThe average of the laboratories' calculated averages.

TABLE 2 Mercury Thermometer – Softening Point (°C)

NOTE 1—Seven laboratories participated.

Material	Average ^A \bar{x}	Repeatability Standard Deviation S_r	Reproducibility Standard Deviation S_R	Repeatability Limit r	Reproducibility Limit R
PG 64-22	50.37	0.38	1.84	1.06	5.15
PG 76-22	64.31	0.73	2.10	2.05	5.88
Coating Asphalt	98.01	1.41	3.44	3.95	9.63

^AThe average of the laboratories' calculated averages.

14. Keywords

14.1 asphalt; ball and ring; bitumen; coal tar; softening point

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