



O N L I N E

L E A R N I N G

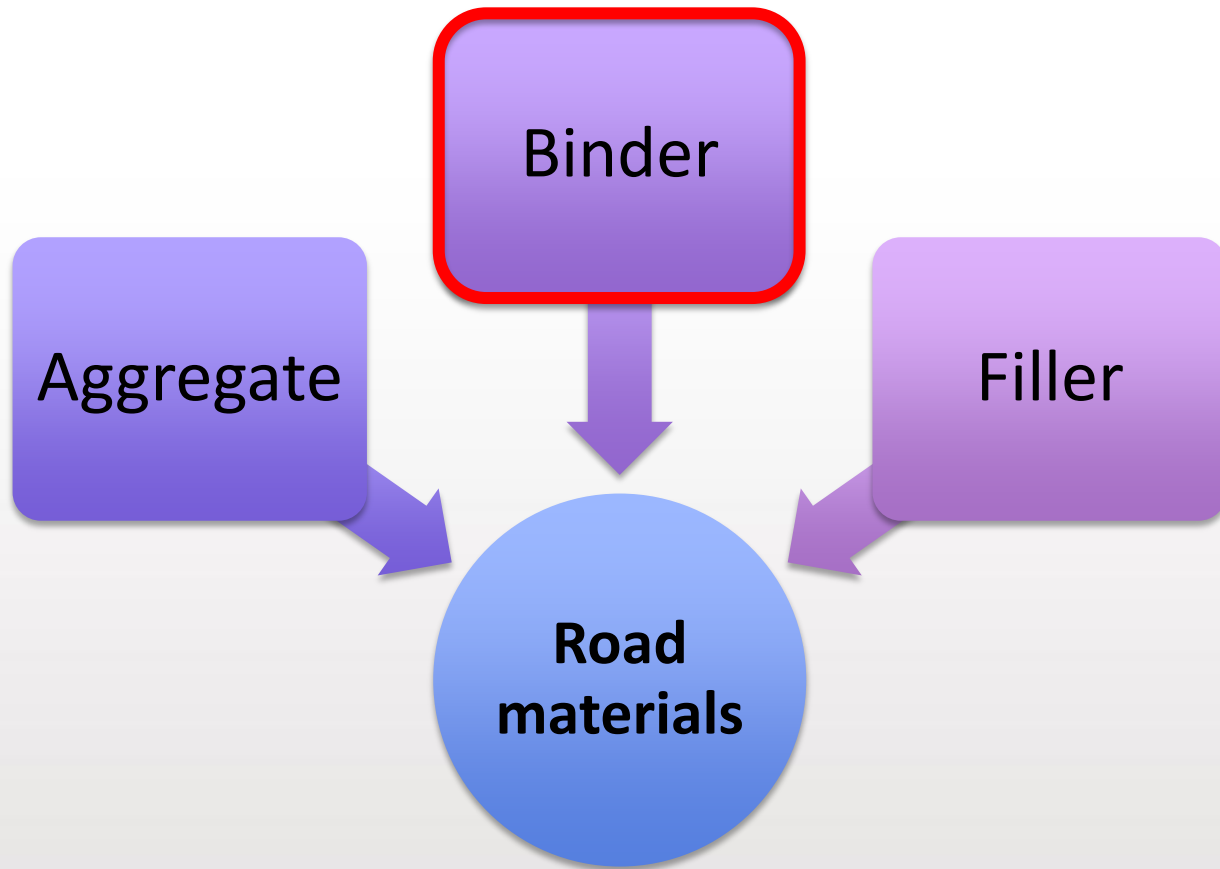
HIGHWAY MATERIALS

Part 4

Bitumen

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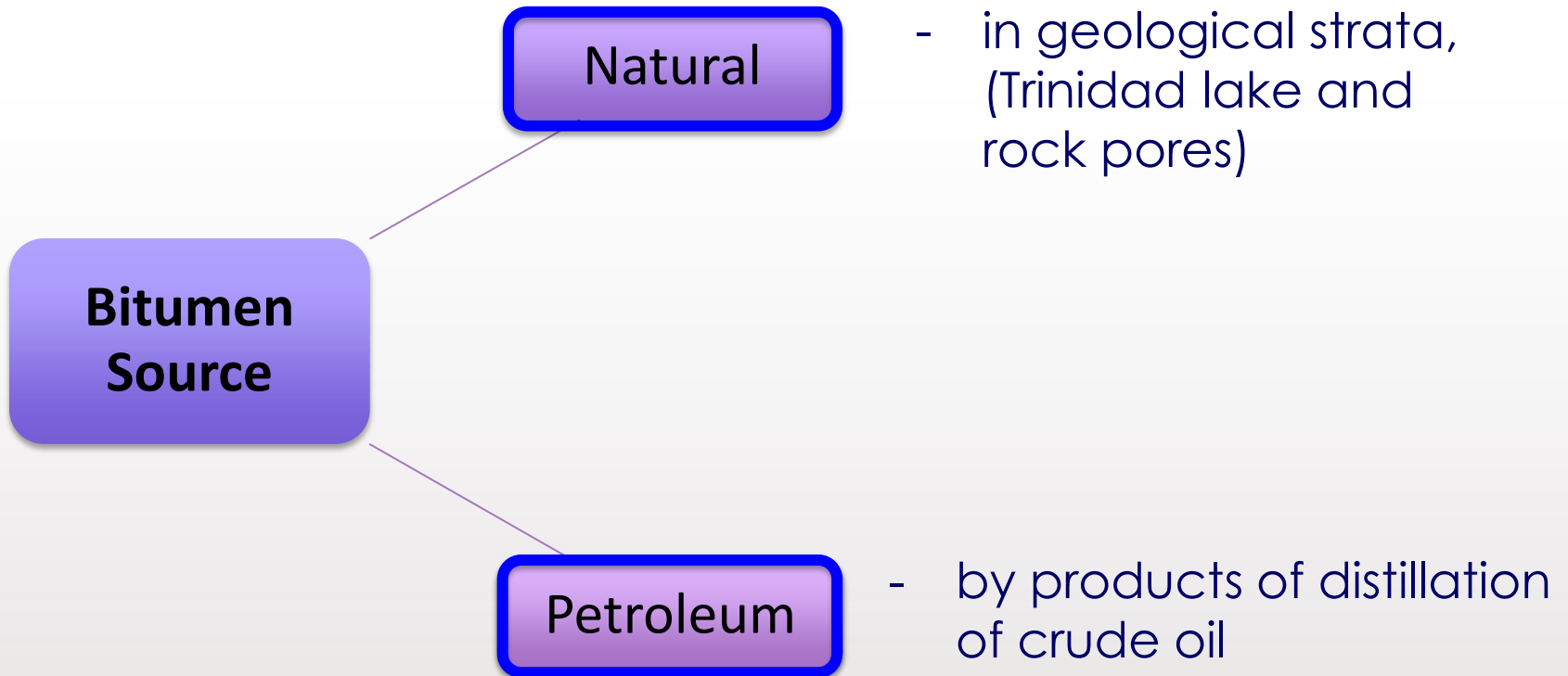
Faculty of Civil Engineering





Content

- ✓ Origin and Production
- ✓ Composition and Types of Bitumen
- ✓ Bitumen Properties
- ✓ Grading Systems
- ✓ Tests on Bitumen Properties



Bitumen Source

Natural

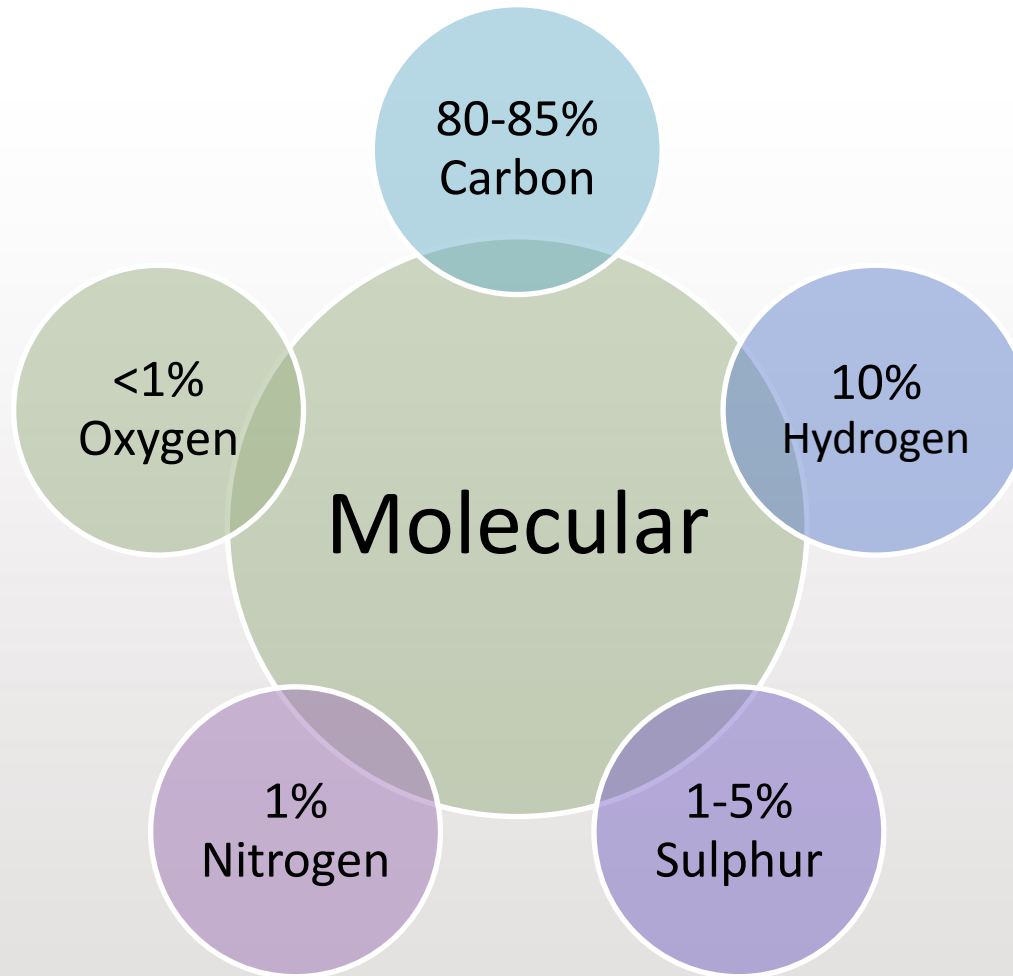
- in geological strata, (Trinidad lake and rock pores)

Petroleum

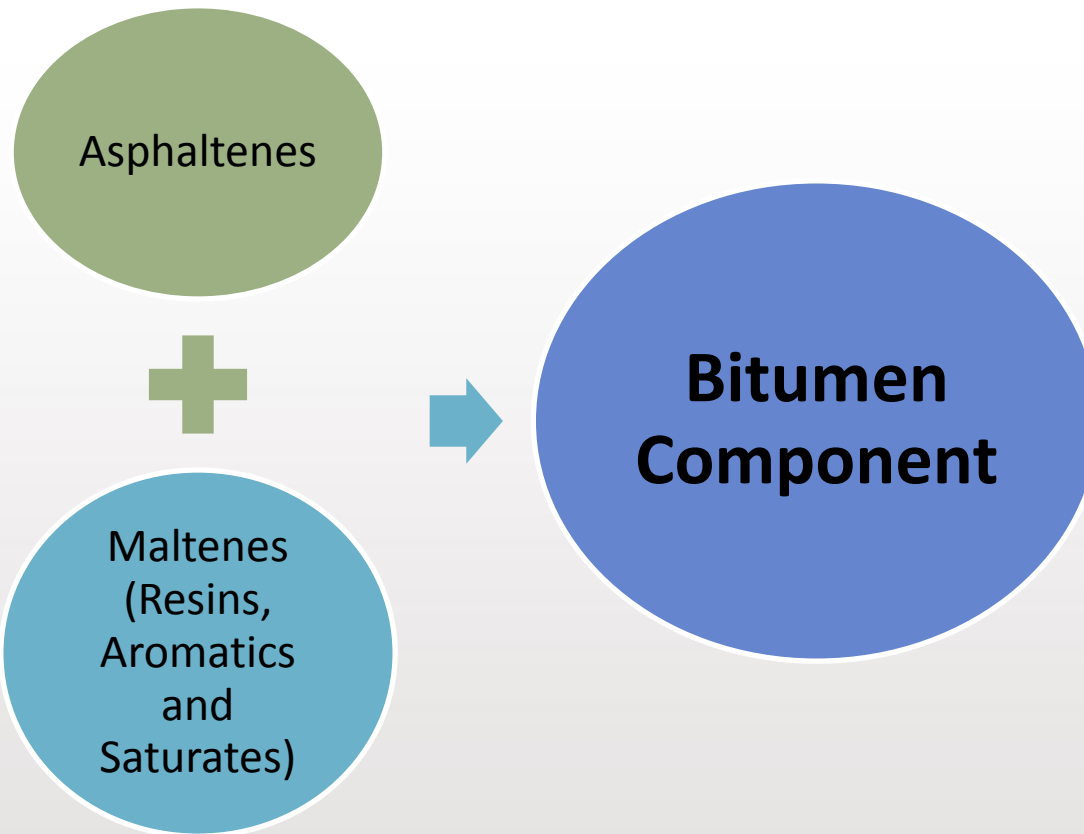
- by products of distillation of crude oil

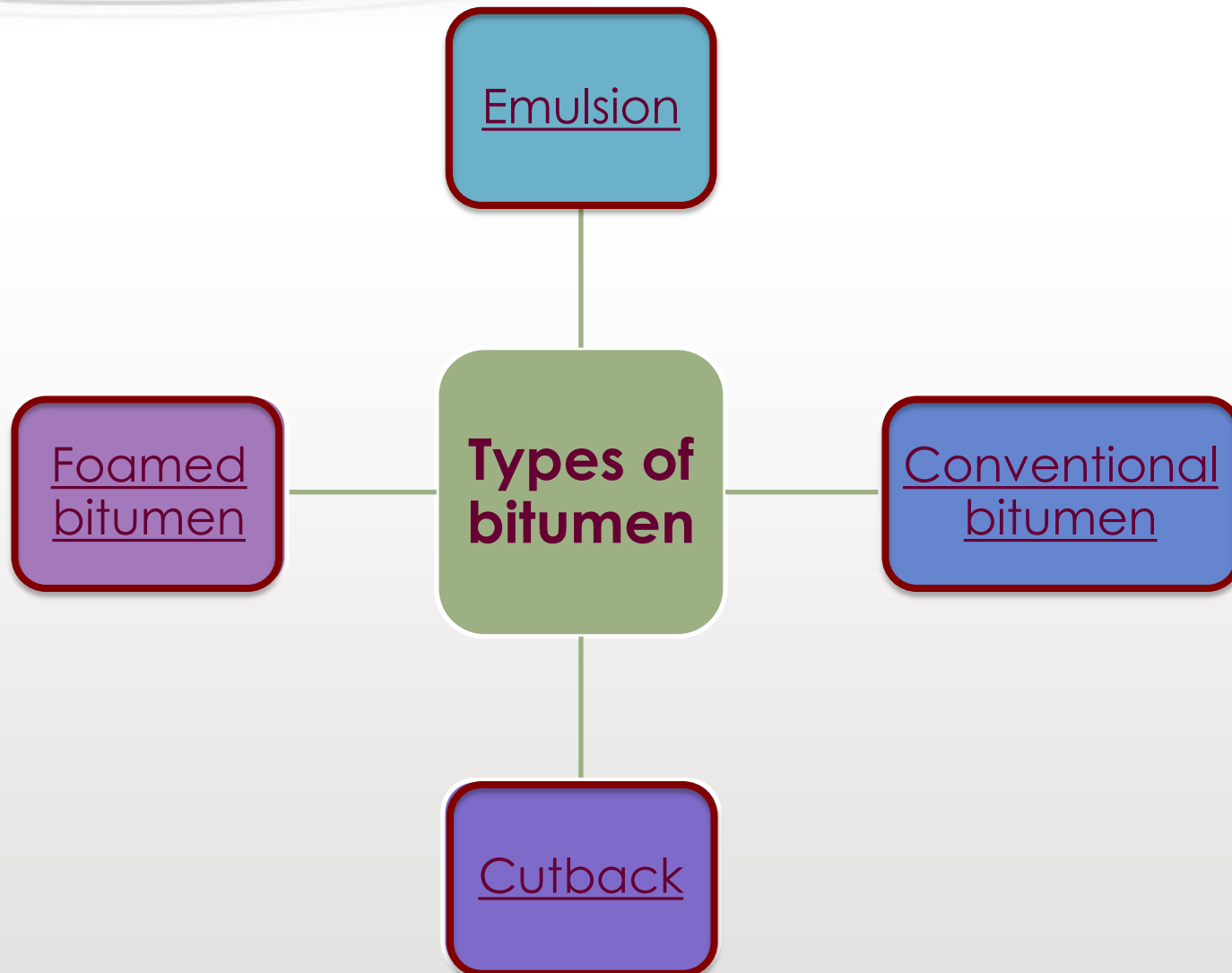


Bitumen Composition



Bitumen Composition





Conventional bitumen

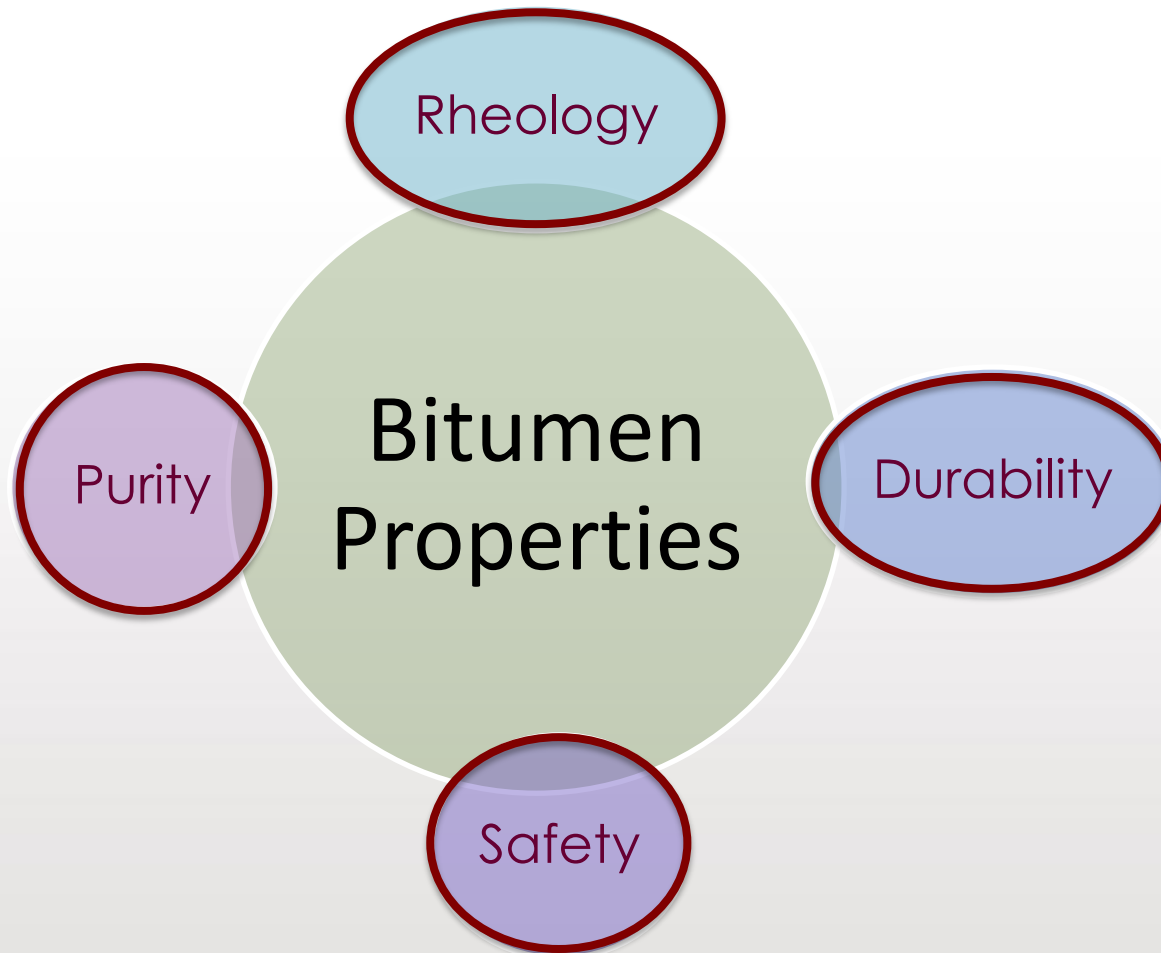
✓ Strong and durable

✓ Strong as paving material



✓ Black, sticky, semisolid and highly viscous

✓ Largest use in HMA





- ✓ **Penetration Grade:** based on penetration test, (1PEN=0.1mm), high PEN (100-150) for cold climate, low PEN (30-40) for hot climate
- ✓ **Viscosity Grade:** based on viscosity test, unit in poises, Ex. AC-20, AR-4000
- ✓ **Performance Grade:** based on extreme hot and cold pavement temperature, ave. 7 days maximum & minimum temp. in °C, Ex. PG 64-16, rheological properties



- ✓ **Liquid bitumen = petroleum solvent + bitumen(50-80%)**
- ✓ **Low viscosity for lower application temperatures**
- ✓ **Three types:**

Rapid Curing – bitumen + gasoline (RC-70)

Medium Curing - bitumen + kerosene

Slow Curing – bitumen + diesel



- ✓ Liquid bitumen = Bitumen (40-75%) + water (25-60%) + emulsifier (0.1-2.5%)
- ✓ Low viscosity for lower application temperatures
- ✓ Two most commonly used emulsions:
 - i. Anionic (-ve) – used with aggregate such as limestone
 - ii. Cationic (+ve) – used with aggregates such as sandstone
- ✓ Graded according to setting rate:

Rapid Set

Medium Set

Slow Set, SS1K



Penetration

Softening Point

Ductility

Viscosity

Solubility



Flash and Fire Point

Loss on Heating

**Rolling Thin Film
Oven test/Pressure
Aging Vessel**

**Dynamic Shear
Rheometer**



Thank You