

Standard Method of Test for Uncompacted Void Content of Fine Aggregate (AASHTO T 304-17)

Candidate Name: _____

NICET ID: _____

Apparatus	Trial 1	Trial 2
Scale or balance accurate and readable to ± 0.1 g		
Cylindrical measure Approximately 100-ml capacity: Volume calculated to nearest 0.1 ml Inside diameter approximately 39 mm, inside height approximately 86 mm Water tube made of copper, bottom at least 6 mm thick and firmly sealed to tubing Bottom provided with means for aligning the axis of a cylinder with an axis of the funnel Calibrated according to Section 8 with freshly boiled, deionized water at 18 to 24°C		
FunnelThe lateral surface of a right frustum of a cone sloped $60 \pm 4^{\circ}$ from the horizontal:Made of metal, smooth on the inside and at least 38 mm highOpening diameter 12.7 \pm 0.6 mmAt least 200 mL capacity or provided with a supplemental glass or metal container to increasethe volumeRound, straight steel rod approximately 600 mm (24 in.) long.16 mm ($\frac{5}{6}$ in.) in diameter with hemispherical tip		
Funnel stand 3 or 4 legged and holds funnel firmly in position: Aligns funnel with axis of cylindrical measure (within a 4° angle and a displacement of 2 mm) Funnel opening 115 ± 2 mm above the top of the cylinder		
Glass plate for calibration of measure, at least 4 mm thick, approximately 60 by 60 mm		
Flat metal or plastic pan Sufficient size to contain the funnel stand and to prevent loss of material when filling the measure, and sufficiently flat to remain steady during testing		
Metal spatula The straight edge of blade approximately 100 mm long and at least 20 mm wide End cut at right angle to edges		
Procedures	Trial 1	Trial 2
Sampling		
Samples shall be obtained using T 2 and R 76, from sieve analysis samples used for T 27, or from aggregate extracted from a bituminous concrete specimen		
Methods A and B		
1. Sample washed over 150-μm (No. 100) or 75-μm (No. 200) sieve in accordance with T 11		

2. Sample dried and sieved into separate size fractions in accordance with T 27



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3. Size fractions maintained in a dry condition	in separate containers for each size		
Proce	edures	Trial 1	Trial 2
Method C			
A split of the as-received sample dried in acco	rdance with the drying procedure of T 27		
Sample Preparation			
Method A – Standard Graded Sample Aggregate combined according to the following	g table:		
Individual Size Fractions	Mass, g		
2.36 to 1.18 mm (No. 8 to No.16)	44 ± 0.2		
1.18 mm to 600 µm (No. 16 to No. 30)	57 ± 0.2		
600 to 300 µm (No. 30 to No. 50)	72 ± 0.2		
300 to 150 µm (No. 50 to No. 100)	17 ± 0.2		
TOTAL	190 ± 0.8		
Method B – Individual Size Fractions 3 separate 190-g samples of aggregate tested	according to the following table:		
Individual Size Fractions	Mass, g		
2.36 to 1.18 mm (No. 8 to No. 16)	190 ± 1		
1.18 mm to 600 mm (No. 16 to No. 30)	190 ± 1		
600 to 300 mm (No. 30 to No. 50)	190 ± 1		
Method C – As Received Grading Sample (dried in accordance with T 27) passe sample of material passing the 4.75-mm (No. 4			
Specific Gravity of Fine Aggregate			
If bulk dry specific gravity of aggregate from th determined on material passing 4.75-mm (No.			
This value used in subsequent calculations un 0.05 from the specific gravity typical of the con gravity of the fraction(s) being tested must be	npleted sample (in which case the specific		
If Specific Gravity Differences Exceed 0.05		-	
1. The specific gravity of the individual 2.36-m determined for use with Method A or the ind			
Specific gravity determined by direct measu data on gradings with and without the size f	rement of by calculation using specific gravity raction of interest		



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Procedure	
1. Each test sample mixed with a spatula until it appears to be homogeneous	
2. Jar and funnel section positioned in the stand and cylindrical measure centered	
3. Finger used to block the opening of funnel while test sample is poured into the funnel	
4. The material in funnel leveled with a spatula	
5. Finger removed and the sample allowed to fall freely into a cylindrical measure	
Excess heaped aggregate rapidly struck off from the cylindrical measure by a single pass of a spatula	
Spatula used with the blade width vertical and used the straight part of its edge in light contact with the top of the measure	
Care used to avoid any disturbance that could cause compaction of aggregate into a cylindrical measure	
9. Adhering grains brushed from outside of the container	
10. Mass of cylindrical measure and contents determined to nearest 0.1 g.	
11. All aggregate particles retained and recombined for a second test run	
 Sample from retaining pan and cylindrical measure recombined and the procedure repeated 	
13. Mass of empty measure recorded	



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Calculations	Trial 1	Trial 2
Uncompacted voids for each determination calculated as follows:		
$U = \frac{V - (F/G)}{V} \times 100$		
 V = volume of cylindrical measure, ml F = mass of aggregate in measure G = bulk dry specific gravity of aggregate U = uncompacted voids in material, % 		
For Methods A and C, average uncompacted voids determined For Method B, average uncompacted voids for each size fraction determined and mean determined		
First Attempt: Pass: Fail: Second Attempt: Pass: Fail:		
Exam Administration: Remote In-Person		

Comments: