

An Indirect Tensile Test For Stabilized Materials

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~~Test Procedure for INDIRECT TENSILE STRENGTH TEST TxDOT Designation: Tex-226-F Effective Date: July 2019 1. SCOPE 1.1 This test method determines the tensile strength of compacted bituminous mixtures. 1.2 The values given in parentheses (if provided) are not standard and may not be exact mathematical conversions. Use each system of units separately.~~

~~INDIRECT TENSILE STRENGTH TEST~~

~~The repeated load indirect tensile test is a commonly used tensile test (Austin and Gilchrist 1996; Whiteoak 1990). The UMATTA tester (ELE-UMATTA 1994) is a testing system that is used to find both the elastic modulus and the permanent and elastic deformation of specimens (Wallace and Monismith 1980). The aim of such experiments using these test methods is to model fatigue or alligator cracking on the pavement structure.~~

~~Indirect Tensile Test - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics~~

~~1.1 This test method covers procedures for preparing and testing laboratory-fabricated or field-recovered cores of asphalt mixtures to determine the indirect tensile (IDT) strength. 1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.~~

~~ASTM D6924 - 17 Standard Test Method for Indirect Tensile Test~~

~~A tensile test, also known as a tension test, is one of the most fundamental and common types of mechanical testing. A tensile test applies tensile (pulling) force to a material and measures the specimen's response to the stress. By doing this, tensile tests determine how strong a material is and how much it can elongate. Tensile tests are typically conducted on electromechanical or universal testing instruments, are simple to perform, and are fully standardized.~~

~~What is Tensile Testing? - Instron~~

~~The EN 12697-12 Determination of water sensitivity of bituminous specimens, and EN 12697-23 Determination of the indirect tensile strength of bituminous specimens, require a typical Marshall tester fit with the Indirect tensile test accessories (see 76-B0078/B and 76-B0078/C devices), capable of producing a test graph.~~

~~Marshall/Indirect Tensile digital compression tester~~

~~5.1 The indirect tensile cracking test is used to determine asphalt mixture cracking resistance at an intermediate temperature which could range from 5 °C to 35 °C, depending on local climate. The specimens are readily obtained from Superpave gyratory compactor compacted cylinders with a diameter of 150 ± 2 mm, with no cutting, gluing, notching, drilling, or instrumentation required.~~

~~ASTM D9225 - 19 Standard Test Method for Determination of~~

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~~Indirect Tension Asphalt Cracking Test (IDEAL-CT) - YouTube~~

~~Tensile testing, also known as tension testing, is a fundamental materials science and engineering test in which a sample is subjected to a controlled tension until failure. Properties that are directly measured via a tensile test are ultimate tensile strength, breaking strength, maximum elongation and reduction in area. From these measurements the following properties can also be determined ...~~

~~Tensile testing - Wikipedia~~

~~The modified Lottman test basically compares the indirect tensile strength test results of a dry sample and a sample exposed to water/freezing/thawing. The water sample is subjected to vacuum saturation, an optional freeze cycle, followed by a freeze and a warm-water cycle before being tested for indirect tensile strength (AASHTO, 2000a [5]). Test results are reported as a tensile strength ratio:~~

~~HMA Performance Tests - Pavement Interactive~~

~~Furthermore, splitting tensile strength test on concrete cylinder is a method to determine the tensile strength of concrete.The procedure based on the ASTM C496 (Standard Test Method of Cylindrical Concrete Specimen) which similar to other codes lik IS 5816 1999.~~

~~Splitting Tensile Strength of Cylindrical Concrete specimen~~

~~As part of the Virginia Department of Transportation's efforts to implement Balanced Mix Design, the indirect tensile (IDT) cracking test at intermediate temperature (formerly called the IDEAL-CT test) is required to assess the cracking susceptibility of mixtures during mix design and production.~~

~~Round Robin Phase I: Evaluating indirect tensile test data~~

~~PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING THE INDIRECT TENSILE STRENGTH (ITS) OF SPECIMENS Ensure that the temperature of the unsoaked specimens is 25oC (± 2°C) by leaving them in a temperature controlled environment for a minimum of 4 hours. (A longer period of 24 hours is recommended, whilst the soaked specimens are in the water bath).~~

~~TEST PROCEDURE DETERMINATION OF THE INDIRECT TENSILE~~

~~However, tensile strength of concrete is very low in compared to its compressive strength. Due to difficulty in applying uniaxial tension to a concrete specimen, the tensile strength of the concrete is determined by indirect test methods: (1) Split Cylinder Test (2) Flexure Test.~~

~~Tensile Test on Concrete~~

~~The Indirect Tensile IIG and Upgrade Kits are designed to meet the requirements of a range of testing standards and are the perfect accessories to complement your IFC Global Servo-Hydraulic, Servo-Pneumatic Universal Testing System, AsphaltCube or Asphalt Standards Tester. Precision engineered; Easy to set-up and use; Integrated LVDT holders~~

~~Indirect tensile test for IFC, ACP Pro, AsphaltCube, AMPT~~

~~Indirect tensile tests were performed on asphalt concrete mixes composed of materials common in Ala bama. The purpose of these tests was to study the stripping process and to evaluate the test procedure for assessing strip ping potential.~~

~~Evaluation of Indirect Tensile Tests for Assessing~~

~~In The Indirect Tensile Test (the Brazilian Tensile Test) On A Rock Sample, The Failure Load = 2.25 Tons And The Sample Diameter = 75 Mm. Calculate The Tensile Strength Of The Sample And The Estimated Compression Strength Of The Same Sample (using Miller Equation)~~

~~2- In The Indirect Tensile Test (the Brazilian Ten~~

~~Indirect tensile strength (ITS), resilient modulus (Mr) and fatigue tests were performed on four groups of HMAs containing 6% LSP, 4% LSP + 2% CSP, 2% LSP + 4% CSP and 6% CSP by total weight of aggregates. Furthermore, the environmental impacts of using CSP were investigated using toxicity characteristics leaching procedure test.~~

~~Investigating the indirect tensile stiffness, toughness~~

~~A-1 INTRODUCTION The primary purpose of this appendix is to summarize the procedures for performing the indirect tension (IDT) creep and strength test and the methods for analyzing the subsequent data, as described in AASHTO T322, Standard Method of Test for Determining the Creep Compliance and Strength of Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) Using the Indirect Tensile Test Device.~~

~~The failure of masonry in laboratory testing of walls and prisms and certain aspects of grouted construction is often the result of tensile splitting. These tensile stresses arise from differences in modulus of elasticity and Poisson's ratio between the masonry unit and mortar or grout. Since tensile splitting is so prevalent in masonry construction, a better means of evaluating the tensile strength of masonry units is needed. A splitting tensile test is proposed as a means of measuring tensile strength of masonry units. Splitting strength is compared to standard strength tests for 14 clay units and 14 concrete block units. Uniform failure modes and strengths support the adoption of a splitting test as a standard of masonry unit strength.~~

~~This volume includes a unique group of chapters focusing on new advances in materials for infrastructure sustainability. Chapters have been well-organized and handled by a group of international experts in order to discuss a timely topic with regards to the sustainable infrastructures. This volume is part of the proceedings of the 1st GeoMEast International Congress and Exhibition on Sustainable Civil Infrastructures, Egypt 2017.~~

~~The indirect tensile test (ITT) has been identified as an economic and practical means of measuring the stiffness modulus, or load-spreading ability, of bituminous roadbase. This study aims to provide estimates of stiffness moduli applicable to standard roadbase and basecourse materials used in the UK, and to investigate controversial points that have arisen from the use of the ITT. It considers: - the calculation of stiffness modulus using the ITT - the determination of mean stiffness - relationship between stiffness modulus measured using the ITT and measured using a more sophisticated test - relationship between Poisson's ratio and temperature and/or stiffness - the effect of load-pulse shape - equivalence of pulse and continuous sinusoidal loading The issues raised in this report will contribute to the discussion on the standardisation of the ITT, and provide guidance for the setting of target values of stiffness modulus for inclusion in an end-product specification for roadbase and basecourse materials.~~

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