Test Procedure for

DETERMINING SLAKING TIME

TxDOT Designation: Tex-102-E

Effective Date: August 1999

1. SCOPE

1.1 This method determines the slaking time to use in preparing flexible base materials.

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. Combining values from the two systems may result in nonconformance with the standard.

2. APPARATUS

2.1 Sample splitter, quartering machine, or quartering cloth.

2.2 Set of standard U.S. sieves, meeting the requirements of Tex-907-K.

2.3 Balance, Class G5 in accordance with Tex-901-K, with a minimum capacity of 36 kg (80 lb.)

2.4 Drying oven, maintained at 60°C (140°F).

2.5 Crusher (optional), which can be adjusted to produce material passing a 2.00 mm (No. 10) sieve.

2.6 Mechanical pulverizer (optional).

2.7 Wedgewood mortar and pestle.

2.8 Scoop.

2.9 Small siphon tube (optional).

2.10 Sample containers, metal pans, cardboard cartons.

2.11 Filter paper, non-fibrous.

2.12 Sample splitter, quartering machine, or quartering cloth.

2.13 Mechanical mixer (stirring device).

2.14 Dispenser cup.
2.15 Plaster of Paris molds (optional).

Note 1—Dry the plaster of Paris molds at a temperature not to exceed 60°C (140°F) after forming, and wash and dry after each use.

3. MATERIALS

3.1 Clear potable water.

4. PROCEDURE

4.1 Select a field sample of approximately 14 kg (30 lb.)

4.2 Dry the field sample at 60 ± 5°C (140 ± 9°F).

4.3 Use a sample splitter and divide the field sample into six equal test samples.

4.4 Slake the test samples in clean water for different lengths of time (Ex: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 24 hours).

4.5 Wash the samples and determine the soil binder according to Tex-101-E, Part I.

5. TEST RESULTS

5.1 The slaking time required for flexible base material will be the shortest time interval that produced the maximum amount of soil binder. Use this minimum slaking time for all control tests of materials from the particular source investigated.