



Designation: D4959 – 24

Standard Test Method for Determination of Water Content of Soil By Direct Heating¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D4959; 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.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method covers procedures for determining the water content of soils by drying with direct heat, such as using a hotplate, stove or a blowtorch, where the heat is applied to the container and not directly to the soils.

1.2 This test method can be used as a substitute for Test Methods **D2216** when more rapid results are desired to expedite other phases of testing and less accurate results are acceptable.

1.3 When questions of accuracy between this test method and Test Methods **D2216** arise, the results of Test Methods **D2216** will be used.

1.4 This test method is applicable for most soil types. For some soils, such as those containing significant amounts of halloysite, mica, montmorillonite, gypsum, or other hydrated materials, highly organic soils or soils that contain dissolved solids, (such as salt in the case of marine deposits), this test method may not yield reliable water content values due to the potential for heating above 110°C or lack of means to account for the presence of precipitated solids that were previously dissolved.

1.5 *Units*—The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measure are included in this standard. The sieve designations are identified using the “standard” system in accordance with Specification **E11**, such as 2.0-mm and 19-mm, followed by the “alternative” system of No. 10 and ¾-in., respectively, in parentheses. Reporting of test results in units other than SI shall not be regarded as nonconformance with this standard.

1.6 All observed and calculated values must conform to the guidelines for significant digits and rounding established in Practice **D6026**, unless otherwise superseded by this standard.

1.6.1 The procedures used to specify how data are collected/recorded or calculated, in this standard are regarded as the industry standard. In addition, they are representative of the

significant digits that generally should be retained. The procedures used do not consider material variation, purpose for obtaining the data, special purpose studies, or any considerations for the user’s objectives; and it is common practice to increase or reduce significant digits of reported data to be commensurate with these considerations. It is beyond the scope of this standard to consider significant digits used in analysis methods for design.

1.6.2 Significant digits are especially important if the water content will be used to calculate other relationships such as moist mass to dry mass or vice versa, wet unit weight to dry unit weight or vice versa, and total density to dry density or vice versa. For example, if four significant digits are required in any of the above calculations, then the water content must be recorded to the nearest 0.1 %, for water contents below 100 %. This occurs since 1 plus the water content (not in percent) will have four significant digits regardless of what the value of the water content is (below 100 %); that is, 1 plus 0.1/100 = 1.001, a value with four significant digits. While, if three significant digits are acceptable, then the water content can be recorded to the nearest 1 %.

1.7 *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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.8 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D653 Terminology Relating to Soil, Rock, and Contained Fluids

D2216 Test Methods for Laboratory Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil and Rock by Mass

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **D18** on Soil and Rock and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **D18.08** on Special and Construction Control Tests.

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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.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

D3740 Practice for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Engaged in Testing and/or Inspection of Soil and Rock as Used in Engineering Design and Construction

D4753 Guide for Evaluating, Selecting, and Specifying Balances and Standard Masses for Use in Soil, Rock, and Construction Materials Testing

D6026 Practice for Using Significant Digits and Data Records in Geotechnical Data

E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of common technical terms used in this standard, refer to Terminology **D653**.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *direct heating, n*—a process by which the soil is dried by conductive heating from the direct application of heat in excess of 110°C to the specimen container, such as provided by a hot plate, gas stove or burner, heatlamps, or other heat sources. Direct application of heat by flame to the specimen is not appropriate.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A moist soil specimen is placed in a suitable container and its mass is determined. It is then subjected to drying by the application of direct heat until dry by appearance, removed from the heat source, and its new mass is determined. This procedure is repeated until the mass becomes nearly constant within specified limits.

4.2 The difference between the masses of the moist specimen and the dried specimen is used as the mass of water contained in the specimen. The water content (expressed as a percentage) is determined by dividing the mass of water by the dry mass of soil, multiplied by 100. For a given soil type and specimen size, the time to achieve a constant dry mass can be noted and used to estimate drying time for subsequent tests of the same soil type using the same size specimen and drying apparatus.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The water content of a soil is used throughout professional practice both in the laboratory and in the field. The use of Test Methods **D2216** for water content determination can be time consuming and there are occasions when a more expedient method is desirable. Drying by direct heating is one such method. Results of this test method have been demonstrated to be of satisfactory accuracy for use in field control testing, such as in the determination of water content, and in the determination of in-place dry unit weight of soils.

5.2 The principal objection to the use of the direct heating for water content determination is the possibility of overheating the soil, thereby yielding a water content higher than would be determined by Test Methods **D2216**. While not eliminating this possibility, the incremental drying procedure in this test method will reduce its effects. Some heat sources have settings or controls that can also be used to reduce overheating. Loose fitting covers or enclosures can also be used to reduce overheating while assisting in uniform heat distribution.

5.3 The behavior of a soil when subjected to direct heating is dependent on its mineralogical composition, and as a result, no one procedure is applicable for all types of soils or heat sources. The general procedure of this test method applies to all soils, but test details may need to be tailored to the soil being tested.

5.4 When this test method is to be used repeatedly on the same or similar soil from a given site, a correction factor can usually be determined by making several comparisons between the results of this test method and Test Methods **D2216**. A correction factor is valid when the difference is consistent for several comparisons, and is reconfirmed on a regular specified basis.

5.5 This test method is not appropriate when precise results are required, or when minor variations in water content will affect the results of other test methods, such as borderline situations where small variations in the measured water content could affect acceptance or rejection.

5.6 This test method is not appropriate for specimens known to contain flammable organics or contaminants, and other test methods should be utilized in these situations.

NOTE 1—The quality of the result produced by this standard is dependent on the competence of the personnel performing it and the suitability of the equipment and facility used. Agencies that meet the criteria of Practice **D3740** are generally considered capable of competent and objective testing/sampling/inspection/etc. Users of this standard are cautioned that compliance with Practice **D3740** does not in itself assure reliable results. Reliable results depend on many factors; Practice **D3740** provides a means of evaluating some of those factors.

6. Interferences

6.1 When testing sand and gravel size particles, additional care should be taken to avoid the possibility of particle shattering.

6.2 Due to the localized high temperatures in the soil during testing, the physical characteristics of the soil may be altered. Degradation of individual particles may occur, along with vaporization, chemical transition, or loss of organics. Therefore, specimens used in this test method must not be used for other tests after drying.

7. Apparatus

7.1 *Direct Heat Source*—Any source of heat that can be directed to the soil specimen to raise the specimen temperature to or above 110°C. Commonly used sources include electric, gas, butane or oil-fired stoves, and hotplates, blowtorches, heat lamps, hair driers, and space heaters. Heat sources that directly apply open flame to the specimen may cause extreme degradation of the specimen along with oxidation of and depositing of soot in the specimen and must not be used.

7.2 *Balances*—All balances must meet the requirements of Guide **D4753** and this section. A Class GP2 balance of 0.1 g readability is generally advised. However, the balance used may be controlled by the number of significant digits needed (see 1.6).

7.3 *Specimen Containers*—Suitable containers made of material resistant to corrosion and a change in mass upon repeated