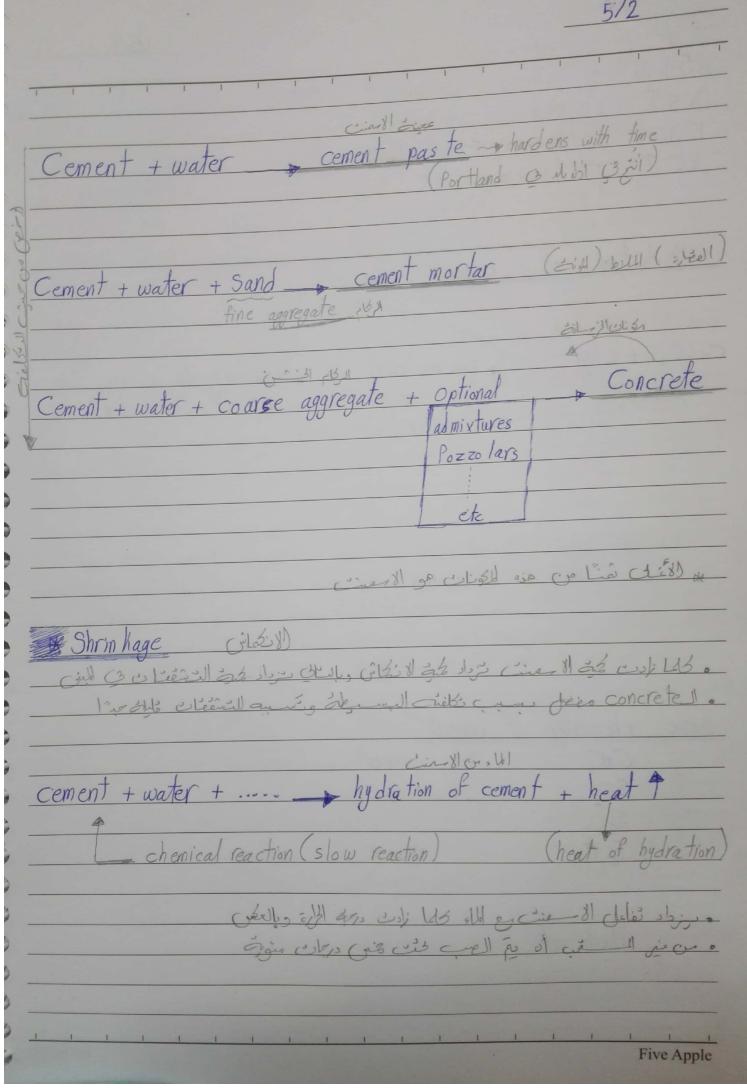
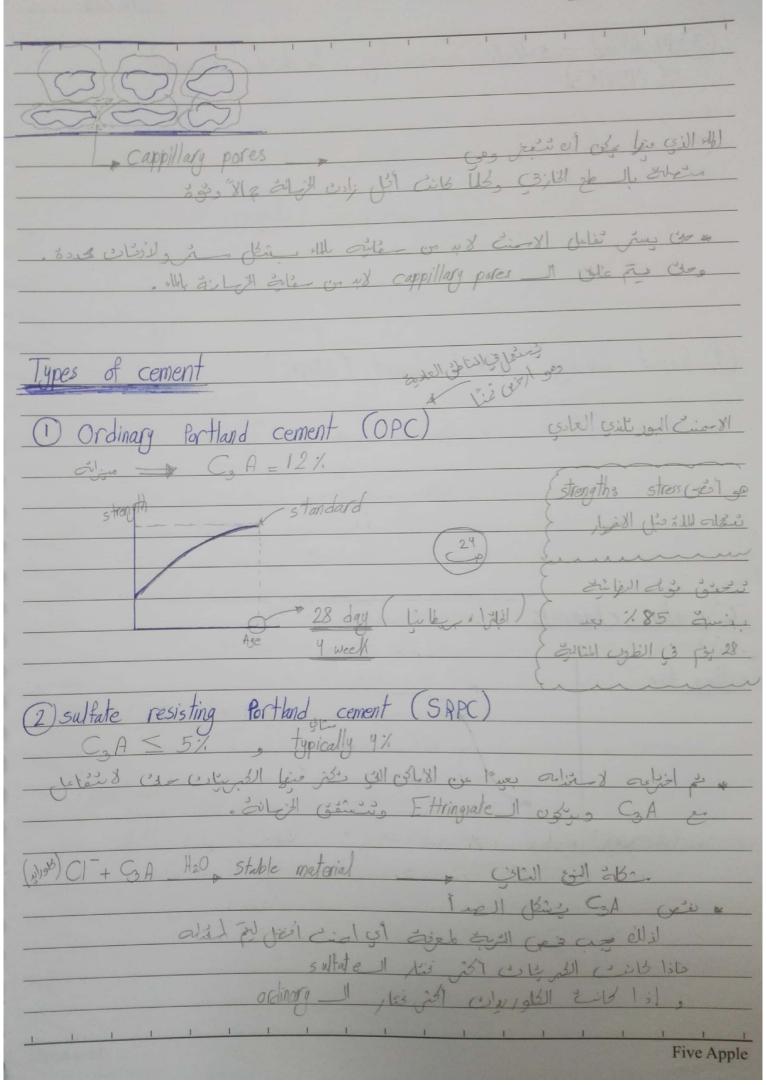
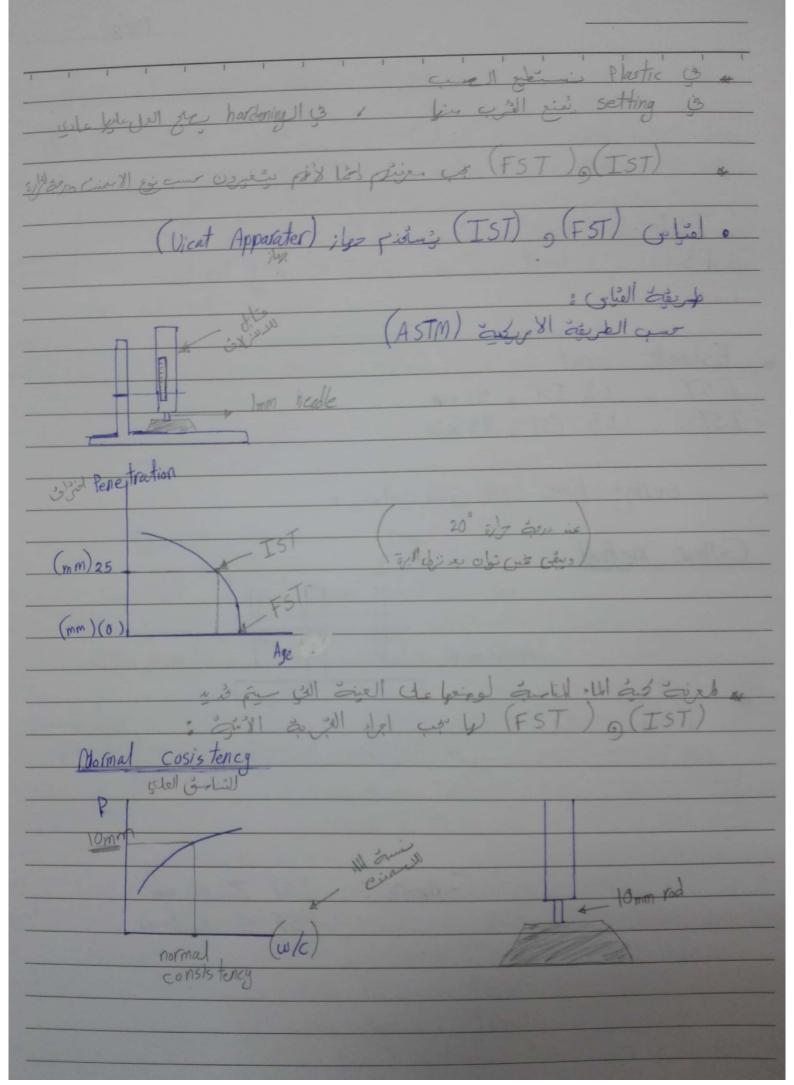


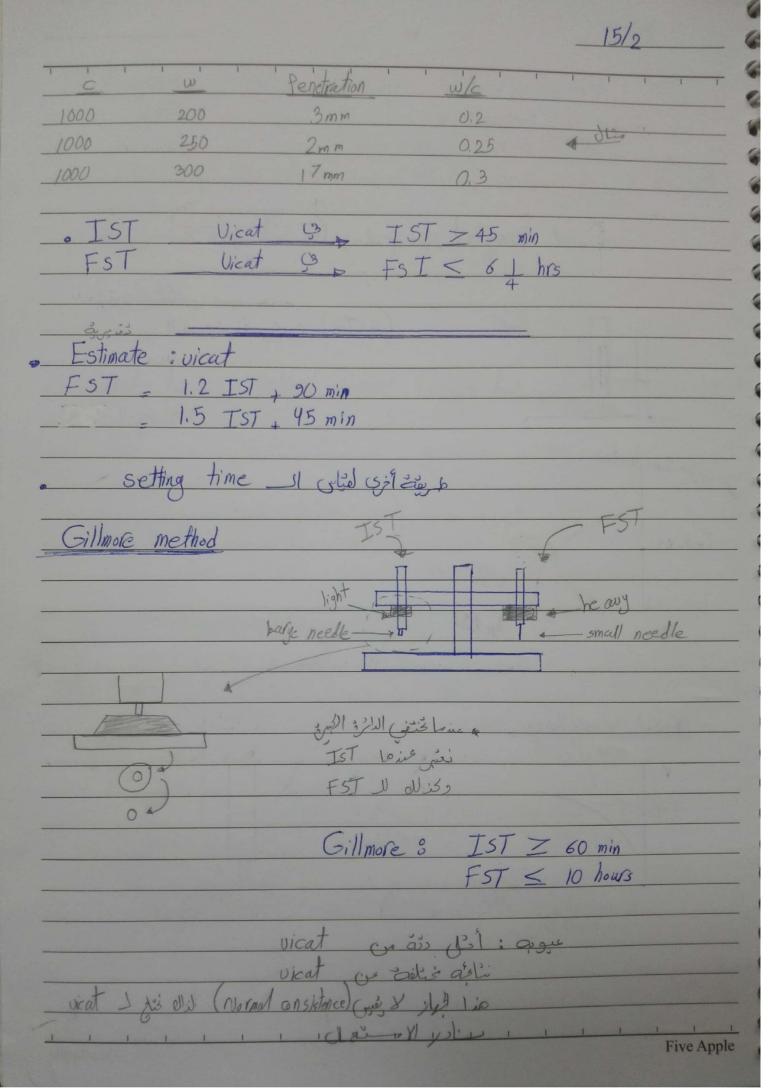
Scanned by CamScanner

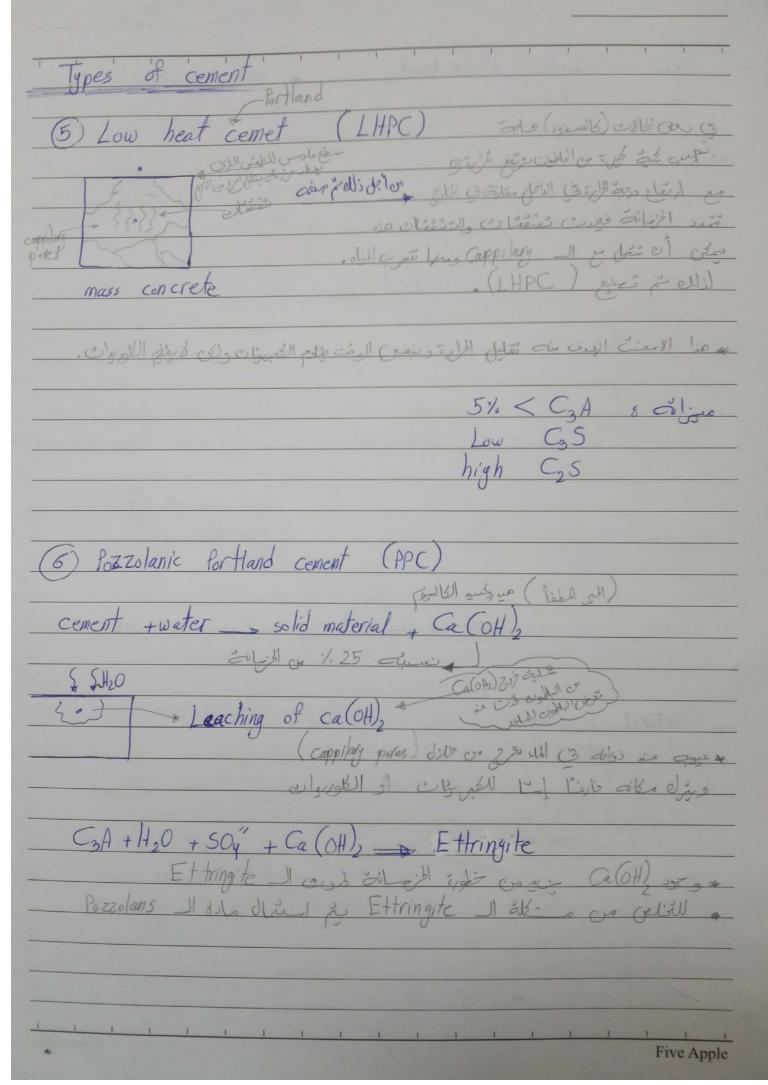


Cos Cold
C2 S Linx Emily
C_3 A Q
C ₄ AF J
<u>Caso</u> ₄ (2-4)1.
- I (AUL) KA ALA MAA MAA TIA From CAA)
minor oxidies (Alklis, Ko, Naso, Mgo, Mno, Tio, Free Cao)
- t to at the
cement + water new material
Co A co All er delier os lo l'éla
Table (Heat of hydration of pure compounds) cres
compound Heat of hydration (J/g)
C ₃ A 867 ~ 750
C35 502 ~ 500
C ₂ S 260 ~ 250
al CE di chej jul itro Co A 4
del ca oblo così cindos isì ciandi co CoA els Llos
strength 11 and or ex s completed all is all is all is C35
C3 A Il co i'l the old ollog the orm.
C35 , C3A Gig bise ought se deliet my C25 #
strength More do Ma odil the auto crev alelis odla
de col les el de de con en vi
(c) (c) SO, or distribution of the Strength of Strength of SA
Eltriniha 1 2 6 2 14 141 Ettrinoit
Ettringite 1 and Cits Lats Ettringite Il of other ine,
من المعناء الم
- (del gold el some la heat of hydration Il ent 1850
The state of many of the
Five Apple



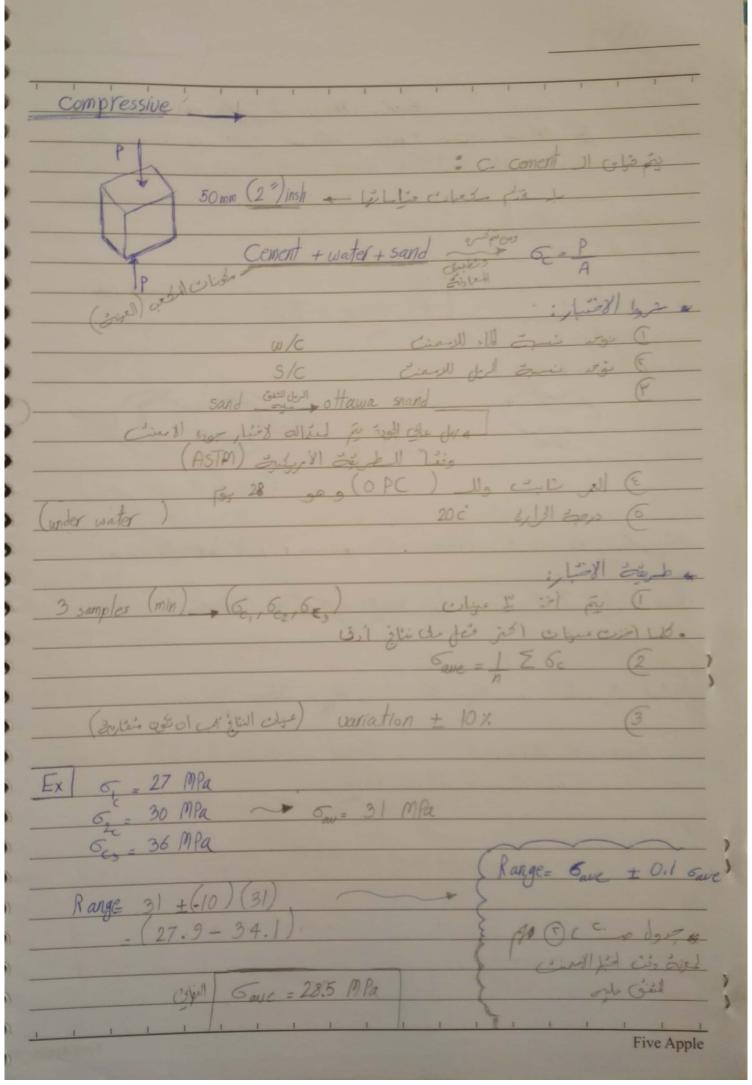


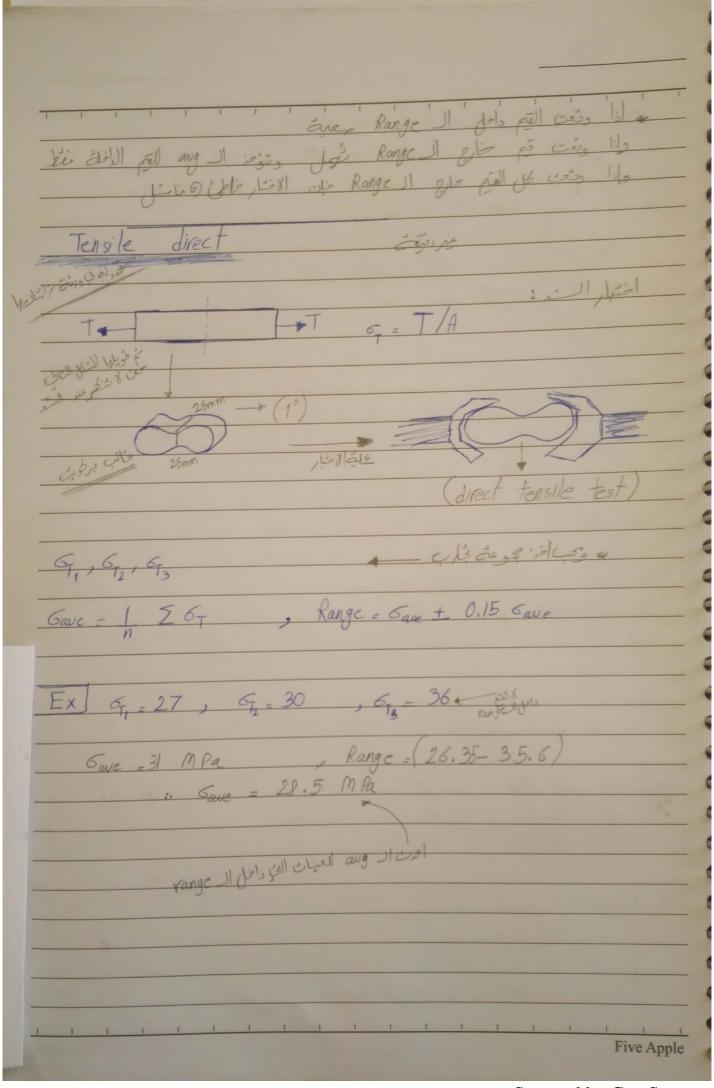




: natural Bozolan M cone
OPC I go ist obs Gy End gra de
- gle dell (18 5:11 strength I) de Care
- Flu ach III
Findle ais CaO I (S) Type F) (xis o Type (C)
Fly ash Fig de ais CaO I ods Type F) was so Type (C) as eight is eight in the on Fly ash II che does in the
Progralans II (5/8/ Casell com Alt II) es deles line d'investil
PH~13 (Presh concreate) Size OLIV CUI e de PH JI Colo
19 PH 10.5 (13-10.5) will Tup Comp &
10 5
Ulb 20 Jil , Lies (Fe (OH)2) - Or - ghe will Tup o
The one git ites (te (OH)3) - or to the wall into
18 PH @ 2.5
(10,5-9.5) = cegy hap CB
الما أمل مع على على الموائل من على الموائل (corrosion) الموائل ورفستى بالله ورفت على الموائل ورفستى بالله ورفستى الموائل ورفستى بالله و
PH 5 7 (severe corrosion) yer 5'c
12 cold PH Il Ob Ciroll og Poozolas Il de lier brie og
PH ~ 12
المن من المنوقع الله الذي يهدأ بين الله و الذي فيون على المن الله و الذي الله و الله الله الله الله الله الله ال
Five Apple

22/2
Cappilary poles I on the Poozolans I at
(T) Extra (Ultra) Rapid-hardening Portland coment (RHPC)
عدا انها منه المنافق المنافق المنافق المنافق المنافق المنافق المنافقة المن
عرف المالية ا
Strength of cement compressive
tensile direct indirect splitting is
flexural
grill me gig di de fore dis til sine for i de





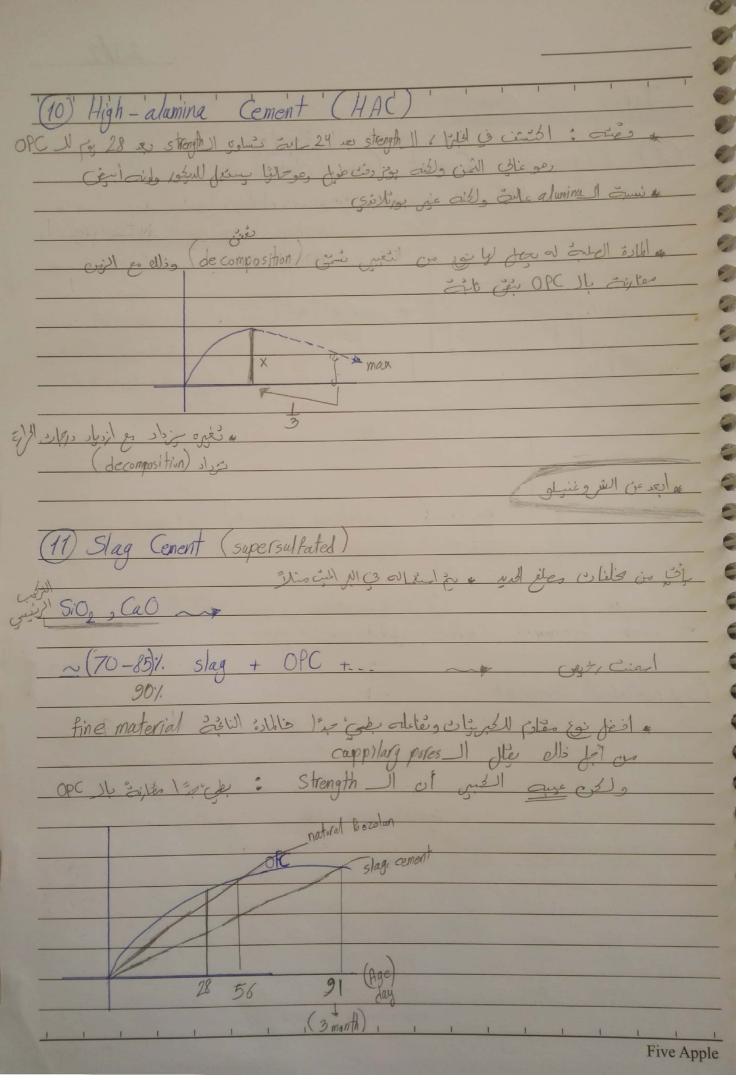
Scanned by CamScanner

CRD-C 260-01 اختار أمريكي آخي ولاى معند أنينًا

Table 2 Tensile Strength⁴

	Cement Type				
	IOPC	II MPC	III R PAC	IV LAC	VSRPC
1 day in moist air, psi (kPa)			275		
			(1896)		
1 day in moist air, 2 days in	150	125	375		
water, psi (kPa)	(1034)	(862)	(2586)		
1 day in moist air, 6 days in	275	250		75	250
water, psi (kPa)	(1896)	(1724)		(1207)	(1724)
1 day in moist air, 27 days in	350	325		300	325
water, psi (kPa)	(2413)	(2241)		(2068)	(2241)

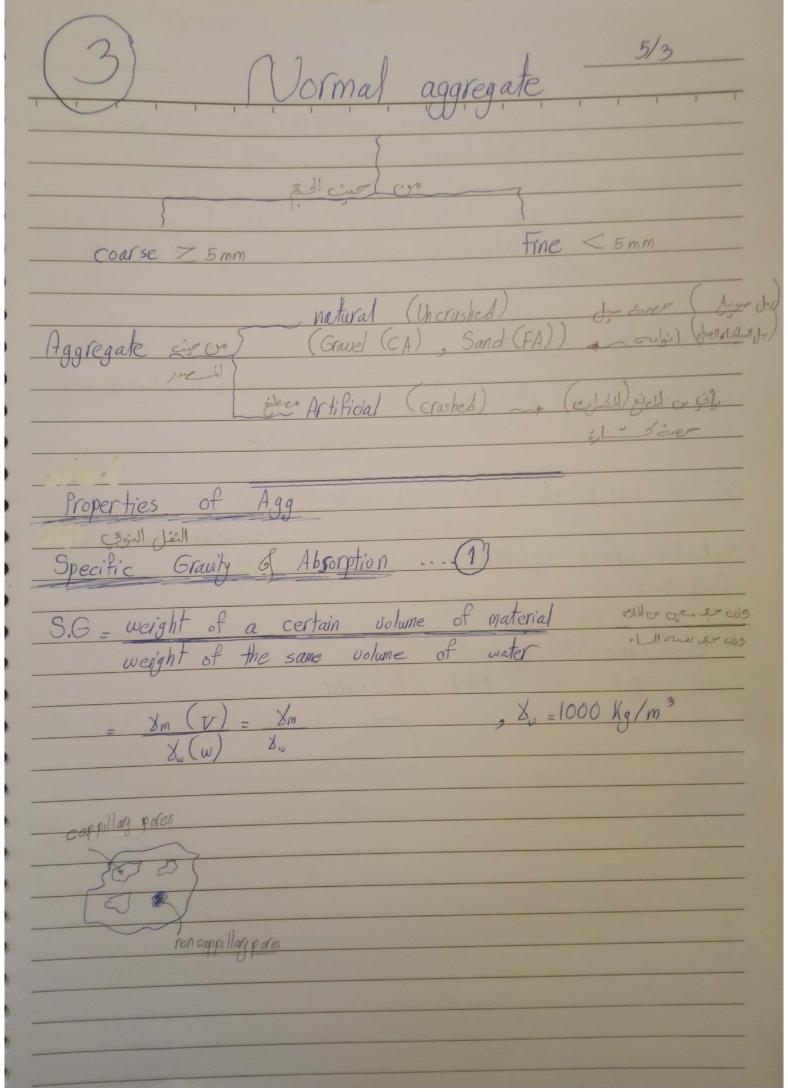
^A Taken from Specification C 150 - 58 without change.



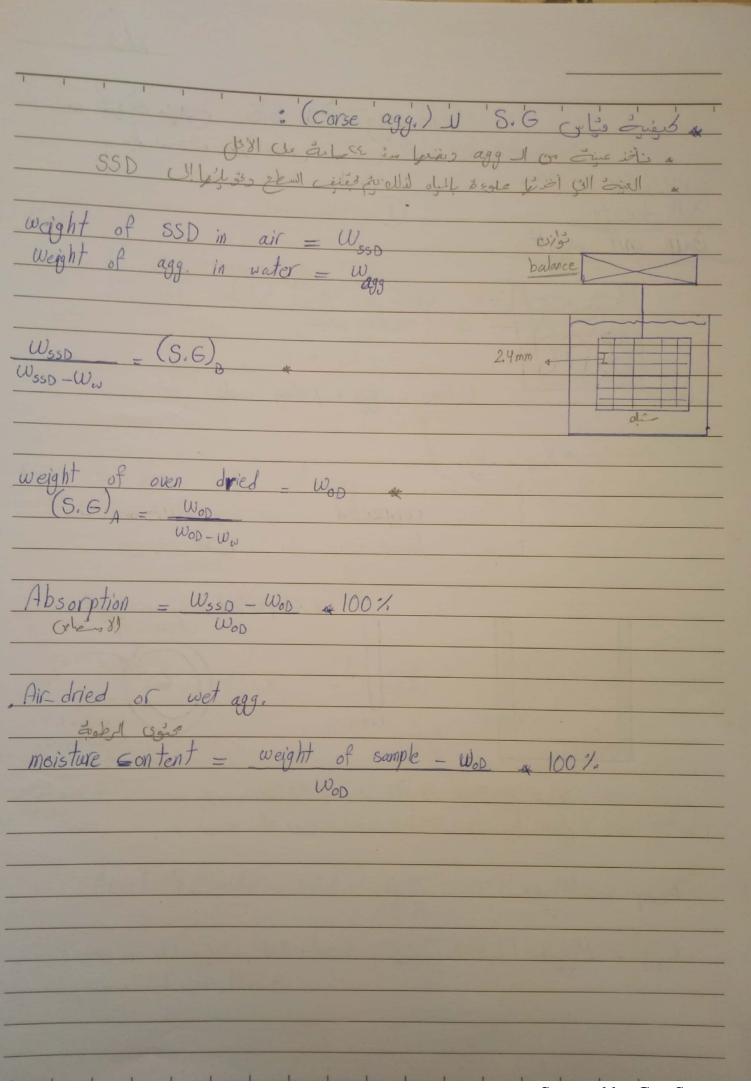
Scanned by CamScanner

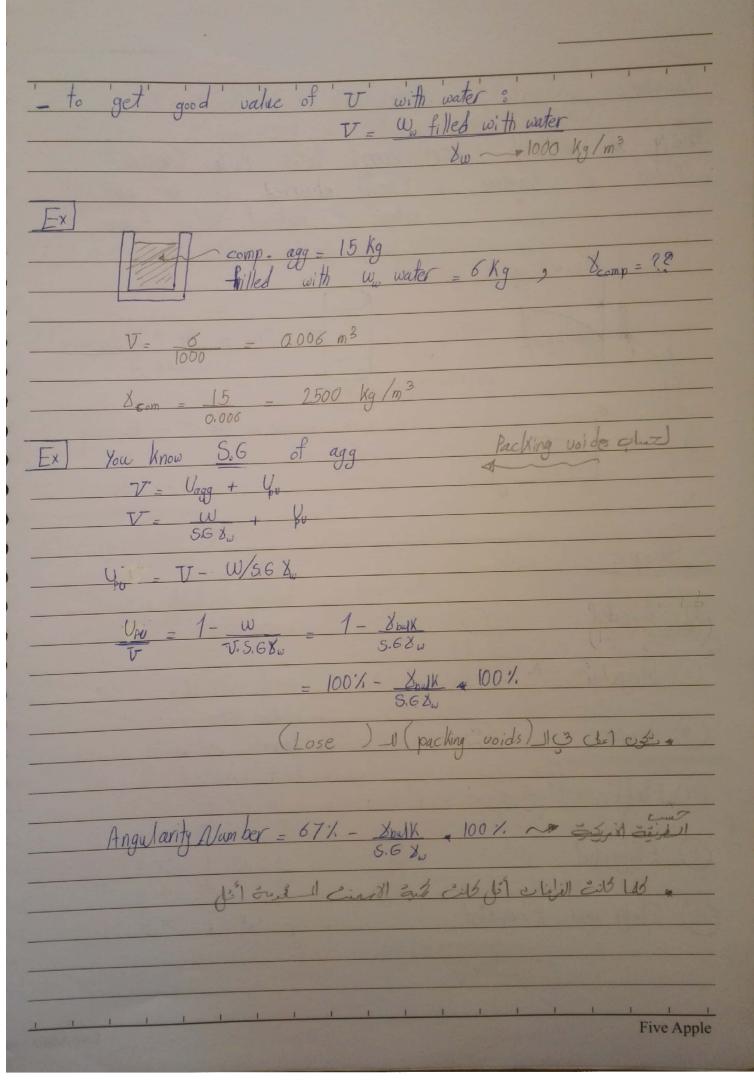
child + Aggregate with Pree silica + 140 - Alchali silicate gel
SiO, S Waith Jd on the
C'AND
All of the (distributed cracked) disruption expansive
concrete cancer
concrete cancer
वड़ी दुर है के वंद देश
map-cracking wind to only the set of
de par della Comina Com de Com la come la come de come de come la come de come
ple 1
* to Prevent concrete cancer (Alklai-silicate readion) (ASR)
10 Never Concrete Cancer 14/11/14-3/11/24/2 1 Cancer
(Alklai aggregate reaction) (AAR)
(14 million - gyregaze reaction)
(1) Do not use aggregate with free silica
2) Prevent water
Silica che (5/2 8 c) sil (3 sofge (coasse aggregate) cr 90%
(3) Keep alklais in Cement < 1%.
Na ₂ O + 2 K ₂ O < 1%
(9) keep total alklais in cement < 3 kg/m3

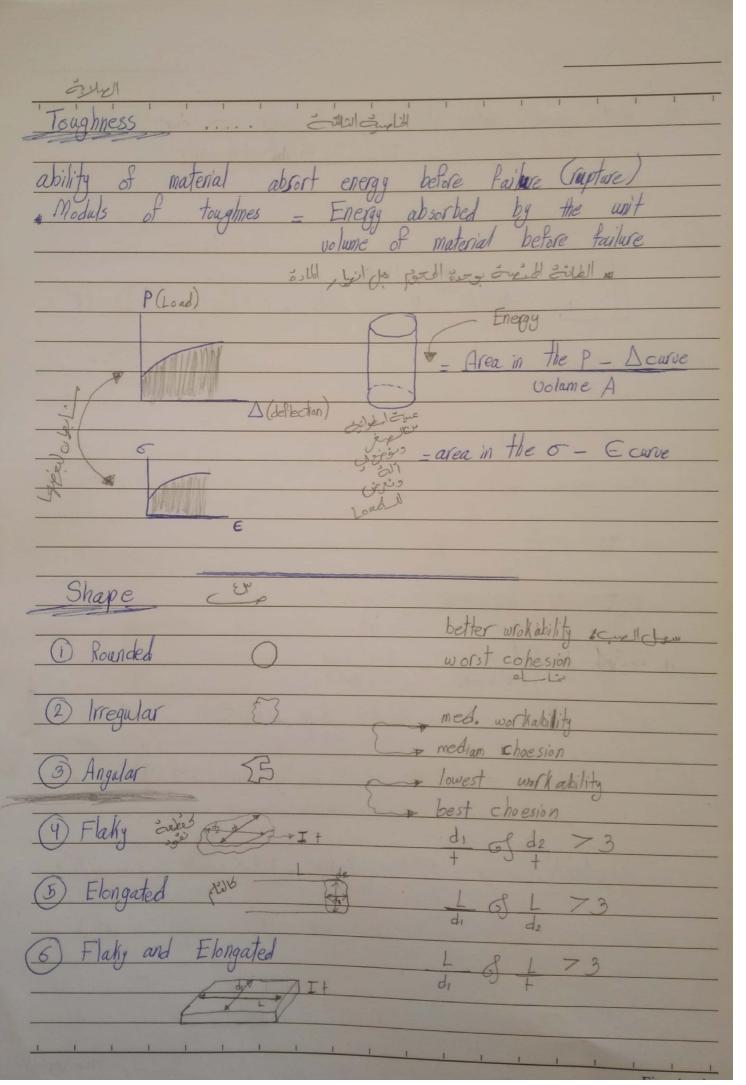
عرف و الاستان معام للغربات لابد من وعرف حرفون
C3A + 2Cy AF < 25 1/2 Cjull
Fineness of Cement cin 81 Engin
CT p Cor
Mie ay coly cined and costs (18 4
: رم ليا حملة م
m2/kg
(D) Cm ² /gm
- Wingm
: Cop cell pila
1) Wagner method
(2) Lea and Nurse method
3) Nitrogen adsorption = topocal, cil
(X-ray) El cuim de de Colo (549
1 - 2 12 - 2
s Lea of Nurse I ze bour *
OPC ~ 250 m2/kg in the RHPC~ 750 m2/kg (OPC classif) described as the second of the se
RATC - 750 m 7 mg (ore country engelight
Soundness Able of by life year of cind you older
athorpis MaO
istorist free CaO jolists 5 1. = unsownd cement
الله الله الله الله عبي المناه عبي المناه المناه الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ا
alin in y



S.G I de Est die
agg.) Il alt que lique t'ains
All capillaries are filled with air. in its with a
The supplication will be
y is call help - Petrographic examination
(a) (b) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c
2 Oven-dried aggregate
All a lill 116 to 1100 of the coins of the cient of the c
All cap, p are filled with air 1100
Apparent S.G www. goillies
(3) All cap.p are filled with water
لا في الما من على الله عن عند عند عند عند عند الله ومن عن الله ومن عند عند عند الله ومن عند عند الله ومن عند عند الله ومن عند عند الله ومن عند الله
Saturated surface dry (SSD)
Bulk S.G
age of the same of
4) Wet (moisted) aggregate
All cap.p are filled with water
gent ciro on



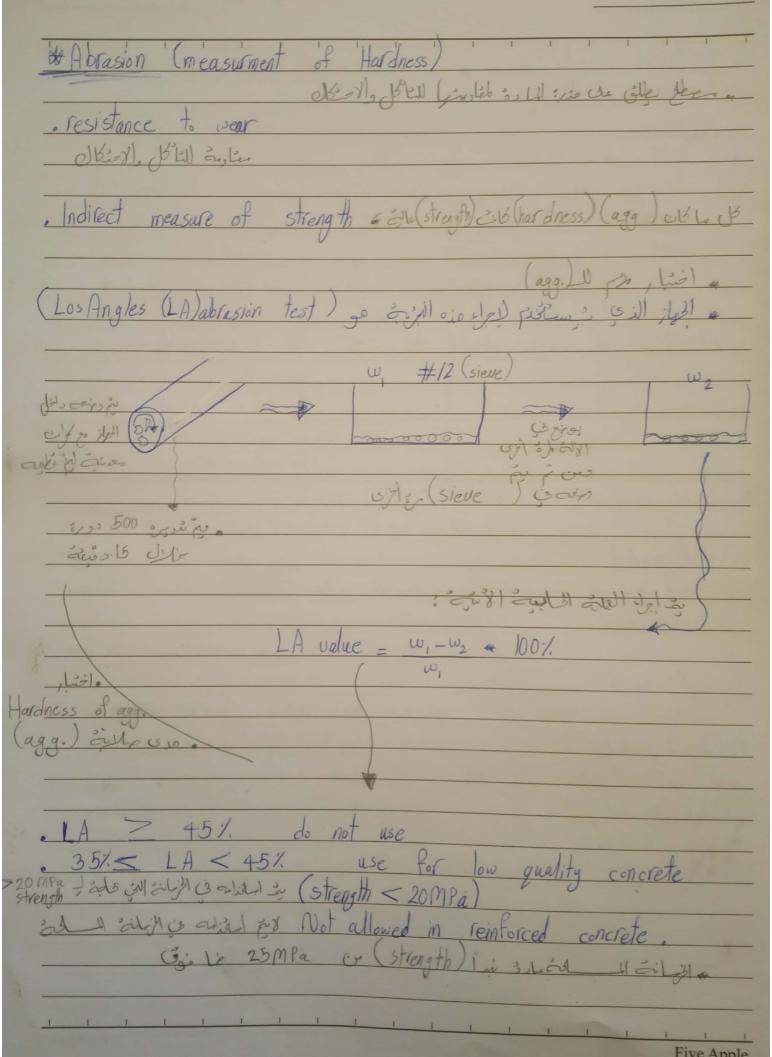




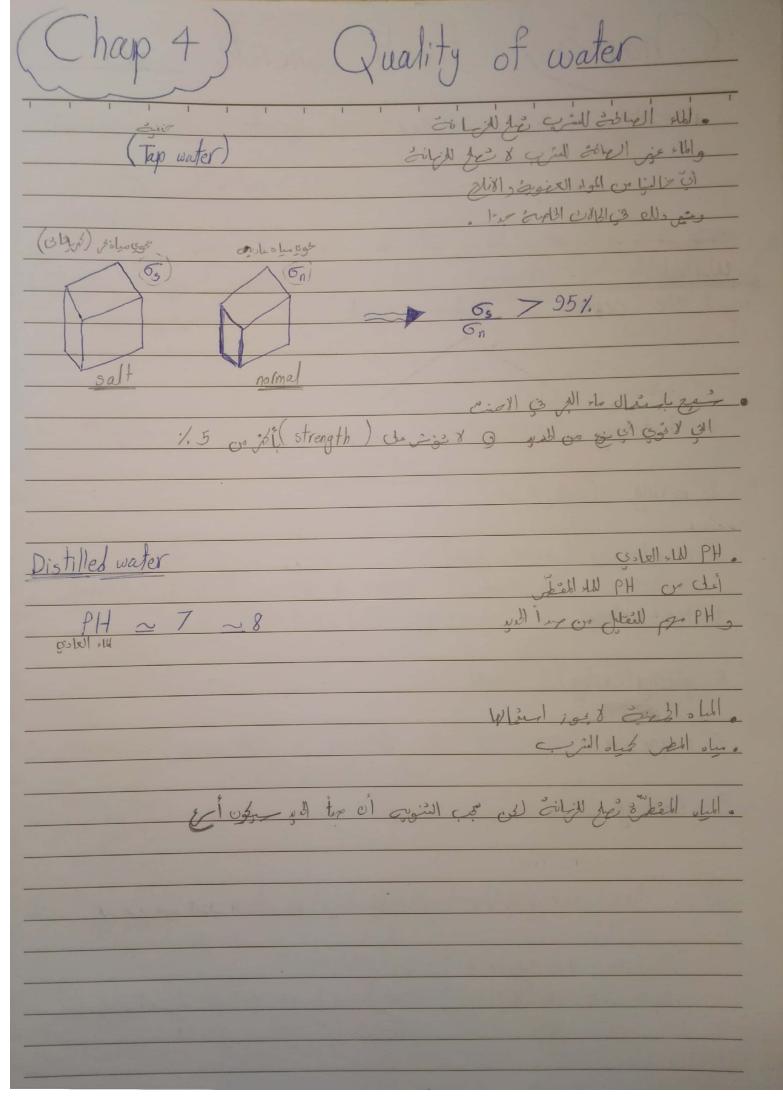
Scanned by CamScanner

7.15 \$ 1.15 gui jossi d us Flakyand Elongted @ Elongated G Flaky &
texture custil 45
(Glassy (grell (yr) Edy, Eile) (Edy Uld Per ello eleil pio ormala cappilary Ll elej o
(2) smooth Glasy English (my child)
3 Granular
(4) Rough clied deils ets cit
(6) Honey combed by a combed by a combed by and combed by an analysis of the combed by an analysis o
Silver cus se Silver Si
autell ciple jell the cips to come 2 4
(Free Silika) got jell ab ist are of as as as
Five Apple

Ex Fine	AGG '	1 1 1	1 1 1 1		
- VIIIC	Fleidlain	نسبخ المنتقى	الرافي	(100% - com. ret)	
sieve	weight retained	Prescantage	Percent retained	Percent passing one	
GA 10	0	O	1 O	100	
5	50 = 50	100 % = 5 +	7 5	95	
2.4	150 cus 100	15 +	20	80 (Nominal 85%.	
1.2	300	30 2	50	50	
0.6	200	20 +	70	30	
FA 0.3	200	20 2	· 90	10	
0.15	50	5 +	+ 95	5	
0.0 75	30	3 +	* 98	2	
Pam	20	2	100	Q	
	Z = 1000	Z = 100%	this is unother check	this is mather check	
المراكي 1000 <u>المراكي المراكي المراكي</u>	ولكن	this is sheeld		30 500 100	
max. size	of agg;	o mm		آمِعُ مَعْلَى بِي 100٪	
. Nominal m	lax, size o	of agg (MMS	3A) = 5mm		
. Fineness mo	dulas = Z	of comulativ	e retained on a	all standard sieves	
			00		
	-0+5+20	+50+70+90	+95+95	3.3	
CASTM .		100	Non standard		
IF F.M <	2 fine san	d	Aller Telling		
2.1 ~ EW CONTY					
2.2-2.2		1 1	4	الماق	
73 coarse sand Exist death Grey long & did					
-	The State of London	The state of	The state of the s		
agg. Il ero 7.85 15. 5 ill (12h)					
وعلى أن بواجها في وإذا وع بين ريّن بوت					
Jabl (3 (2 1/2/8)					
1 1 1				Five Apple	
				ф	

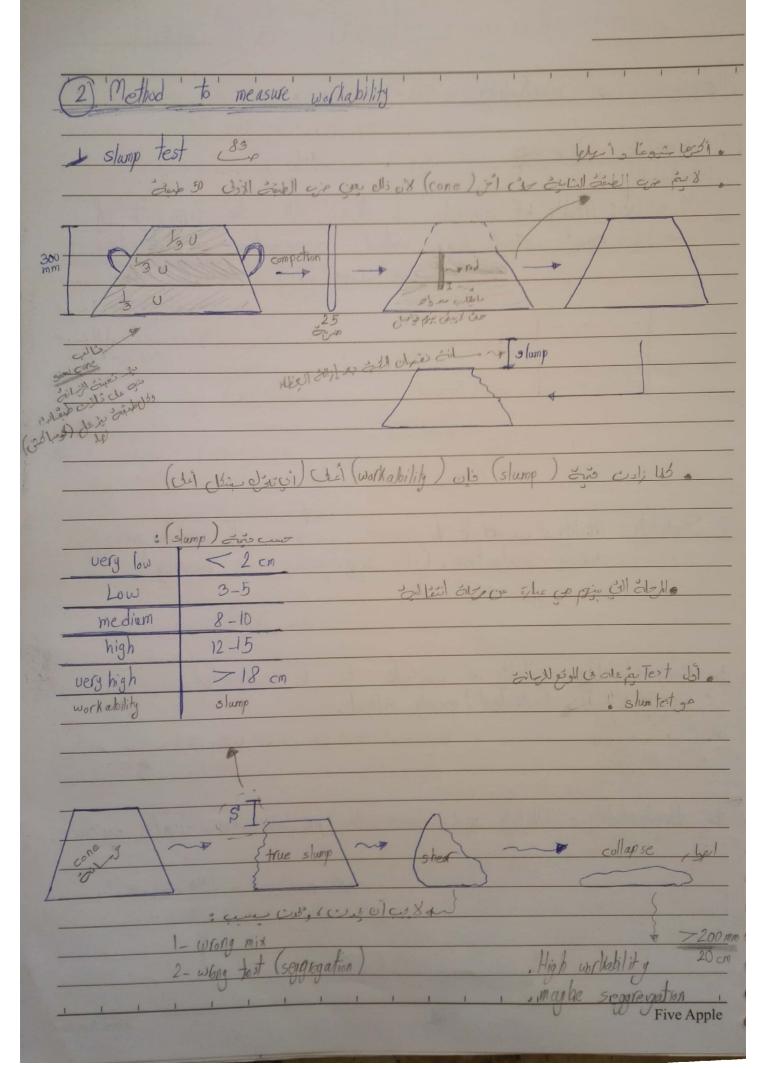


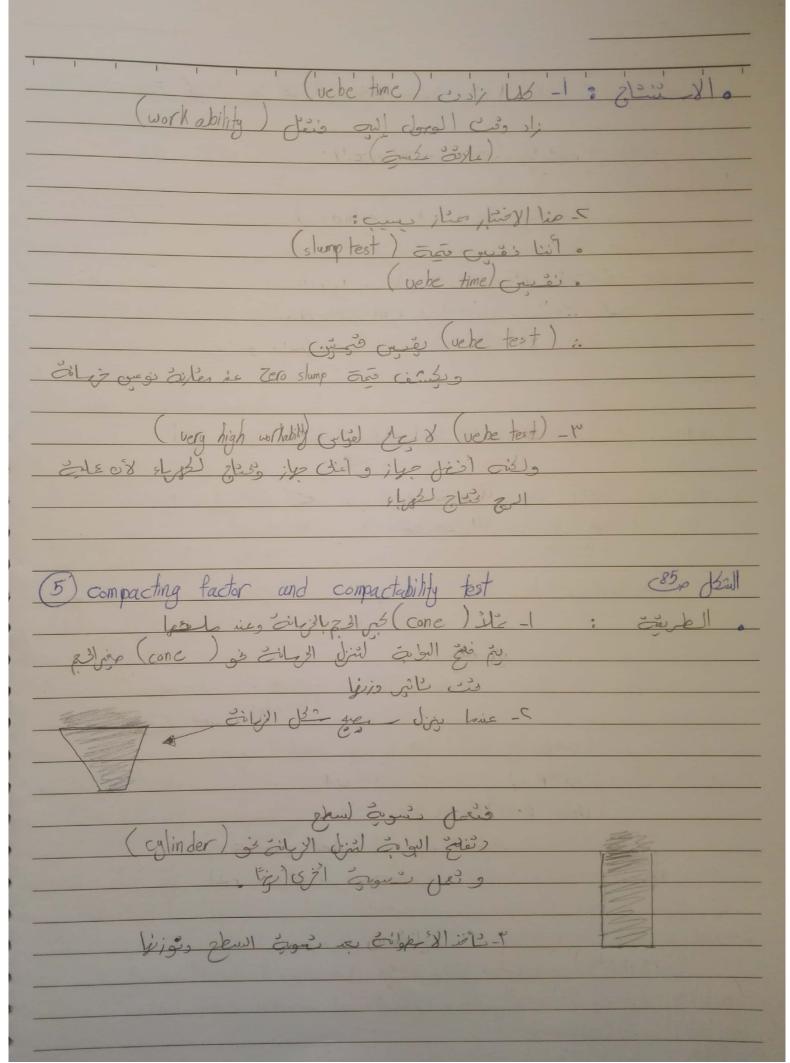
25 \(\leq LA \leq 35\) use for medium quality concrete (strength 25-40 MPa)
15 ≤ LA < 25 use for high quality concrete (strength 40 - 65 MPa)
LA < 15 use for very high and Ultra high concate (strangth 7, 70 MPa)
Strength of agg.
Strength of agg. Strength of cement
Cole and is (agg.) is the surprise of agg.
Factor of saftey prefer
معناد الرادة عن أن ركون النسر في الاست ولين في (.99)
1) Aggregate crashing value (ACU) with agg. onling
10-12.5 retuned paster
- Agg. July 22 (70-80) 1.



Chap 5) Fresh concrete 12/3
IST U de oi dies (Fresh concrete) in bil in all all all all all all all all all al
Workability and in some lie is as
the easiness to produce concrete site distributions
: خاريا والارادة
1- batching (eldliges)
2- mixing (Eil Heb)
3-discharging (Edul or disis)
4- transporting
5- plasing (casting) (evel)
6- compaction
7 - finishing
(nonvorkability) or (workability) as do Eilell, lid on & id.
8 gi and go de i gd
jus ami de (1.1) istin also chite de ailest fine gets me

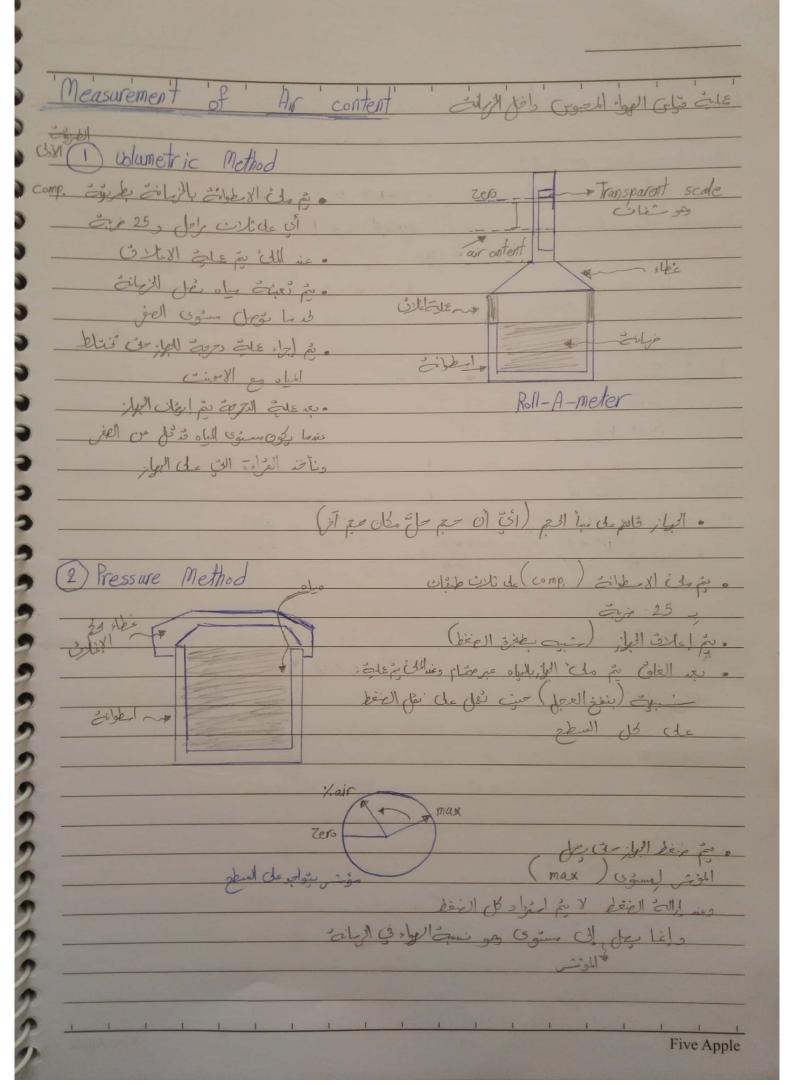
Masurment of workability
O Scientific Diffinitions Workabillity: Mobility: Ability of concrete to flow, fill the form work of (as a steel bars without seggregation or bleeding, (city) cx(agg) decide (Paste) and aggregation
(chimic) (Paste) of the cial o
2 Stability & Ability of concrete to reamain cohesive of homomogenuous during production. (No seggregation or bleeding).
3- Compactability & Ability of concrete to be compacted constability & Ability of concrete to be compacted constability & (vibrated) easily without.
4 Finishability & Ability and easinen to produce the final surface. (workability) go orgon 8,81 gos cits is city. (workability) go organistist city.
Five Apple

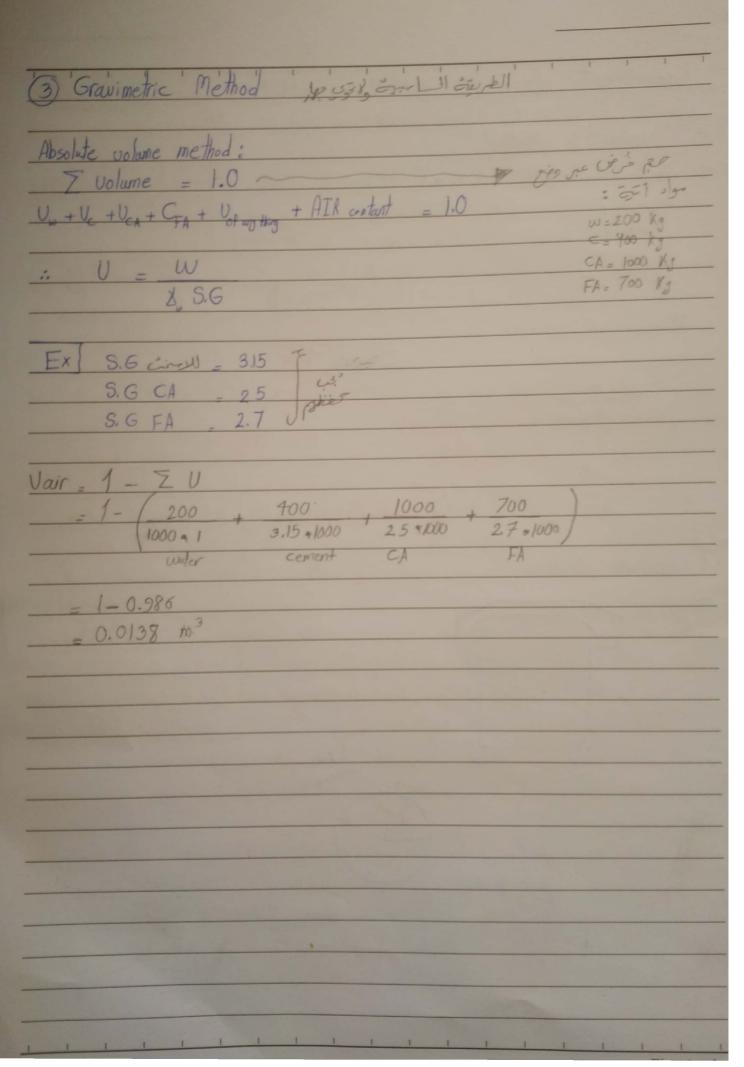


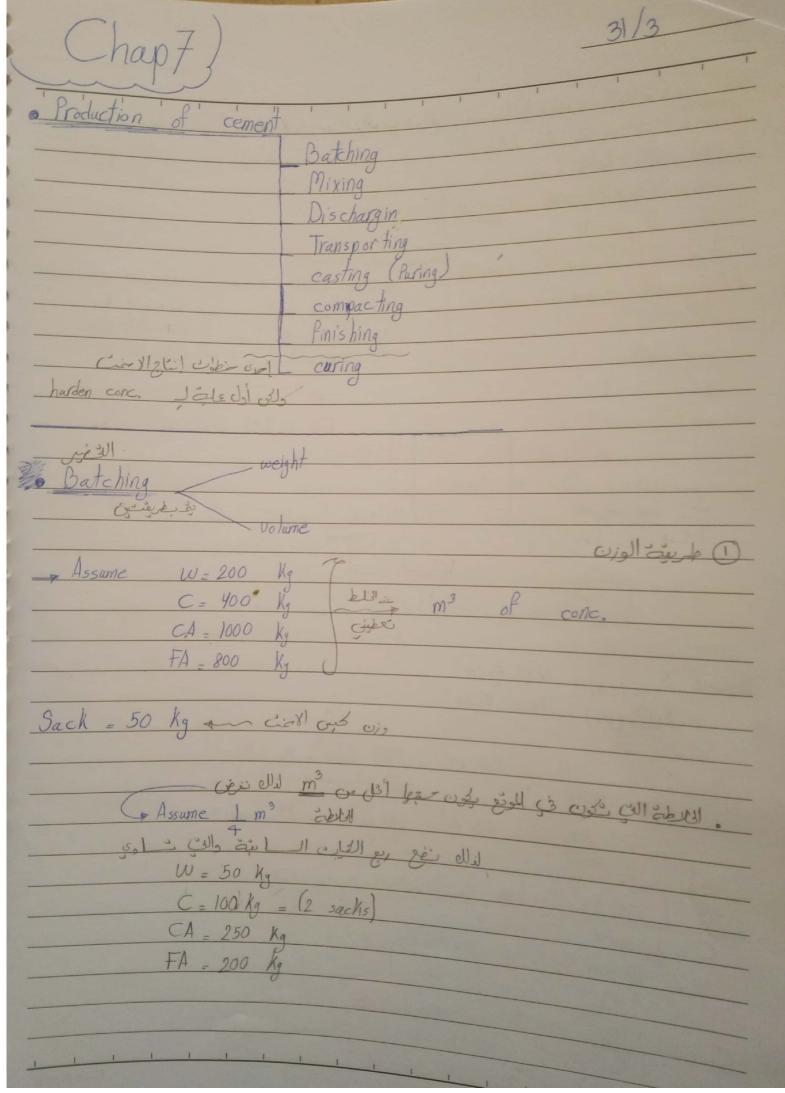


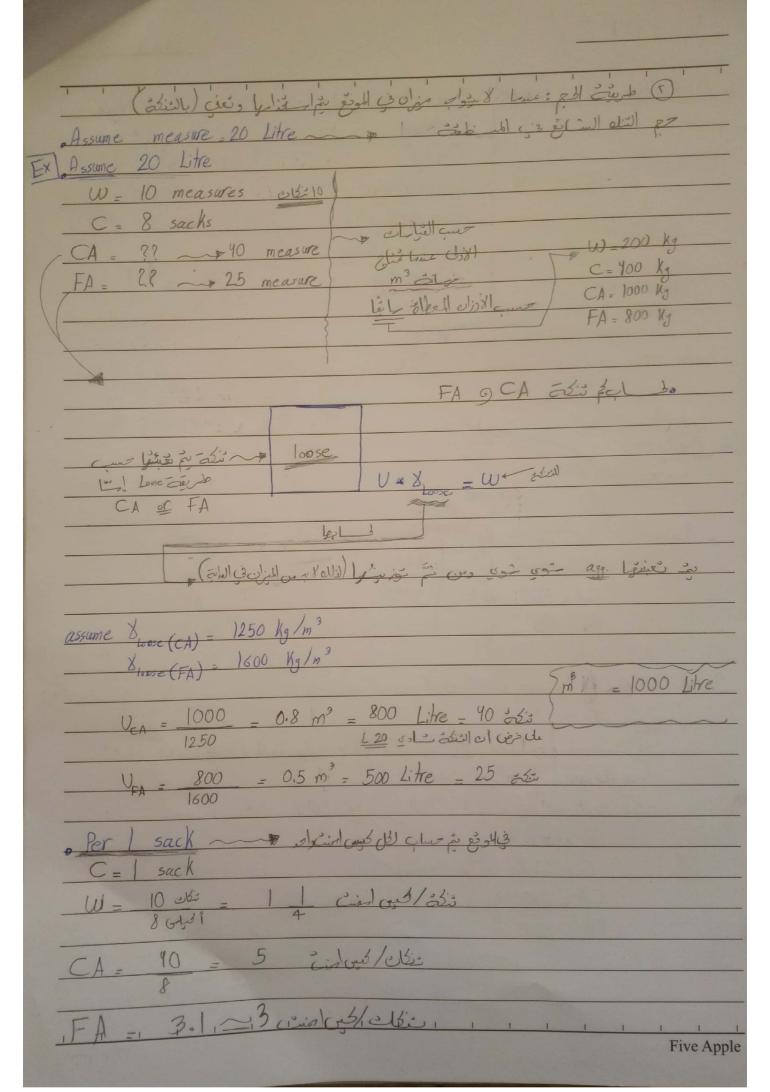
(ملحقات) لم مع على المرافة مني وإنا عرك فت عاش وزنا
ister y Box line (un compacted ainc.) com did
(viblating table) de (gylinder) iste - E
ويُما فَيْلُ الْحَالَةُ وَ فَكُمْ الْحَالَةُ عَالَمَ عَلَمْ الْحَالَةُ عَالَمْ عَلَمْ عَلَمُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَمُ عَلِيهُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلِيهُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلِمُ عَلَمُ عَلِمُ عَلَمُ عَلِمُ عَلِمُ عَلِمُ عَلَمُ عِلَمُ عَلِمُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلِمُ عَلَمُ عَلَمُ عَلِمُ عَل
عنات بعد الني المرابع
Westpaded factor Lie Goves 9
- Compacies Tactor
٥- رخ الحارة العالق المرتبي ال
compacted factor = Wuncompaded
Weompacted
(maidum, high, Low)) pistures collections igo go
91 Cp Gida
(compacting factor) por y on soll class
(Vebe time)
والم على عديد العرب إذا عرف وقية
لكي الاركام تتي يبيت
(workability) ce les & one per you & akall oio b.
(mobility) vie (slumptot) This course is significant original and in the life
(comactibility) compact tot) (mobility) core (vebe)
Five Apple

Air content
اَی زیادهٔ بنسبة ۱٪ للزانان دی لانزان می دود الزیادة ۱۸۳ می دود الزیادة ۱۸۳ می دود الزیادة ۱۸۳۰ می دود الزیادة
(Entrapped air: ain (elit gir und dingilis (min else des cil je)
2) Entrained air: ? Lib creo ciè diliji (3 eggs 1/gs
TO SER DISC SANT
cappillary pores
old delice (app. pores) legisol is cold the debt dept is a cold of the cold of
(ad mixture)
eder jit zhi lyin d o 1 (non cappillary) des je Eila chilo stel de dei
ومن المعين أنّ الواء لابل للهُ دوالفِعَ لَوَلَا مِوا عَبِي اللهِ أَلِي اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ الله
والله والما الموالية
1- Normal(NoN air - entrainced) = 1200 6/2 6/2 6/2 6/2 6/2 6/2 6/2 6/2 6/2 6/2
2- Air-entrained concrete siege li cilo este siege sil ciroli
(Normal (Non ain-entrained) pième osle die o x81.
Five Apple

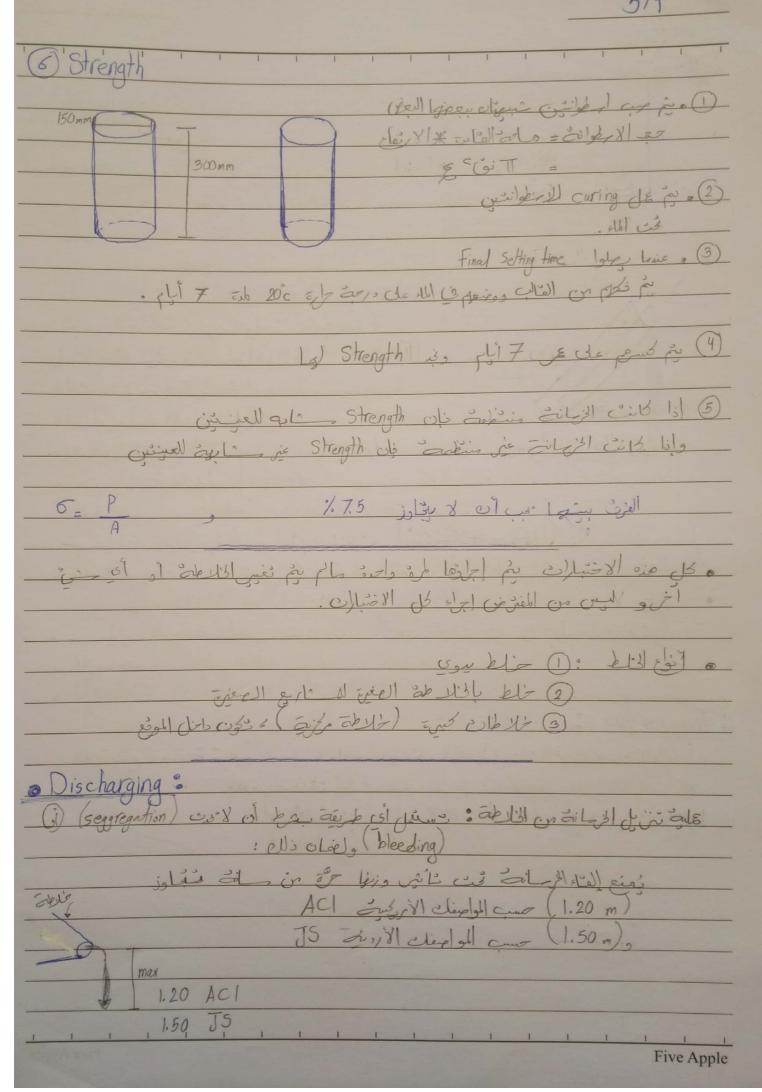


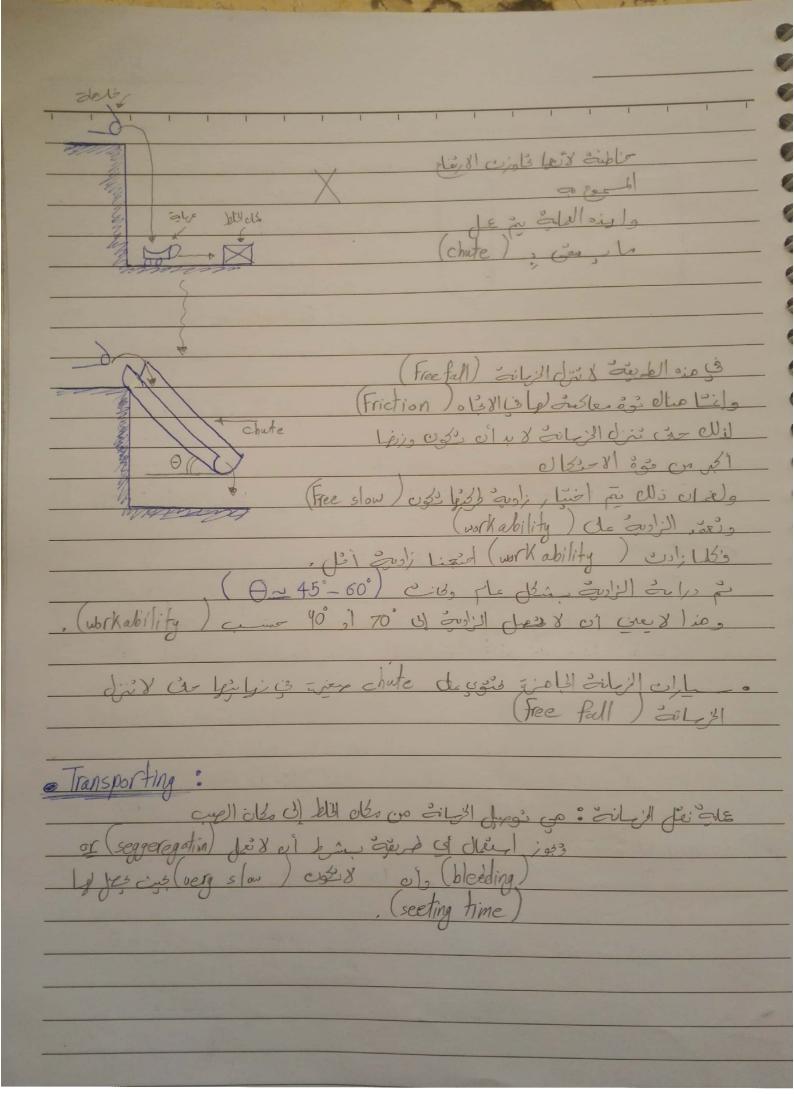


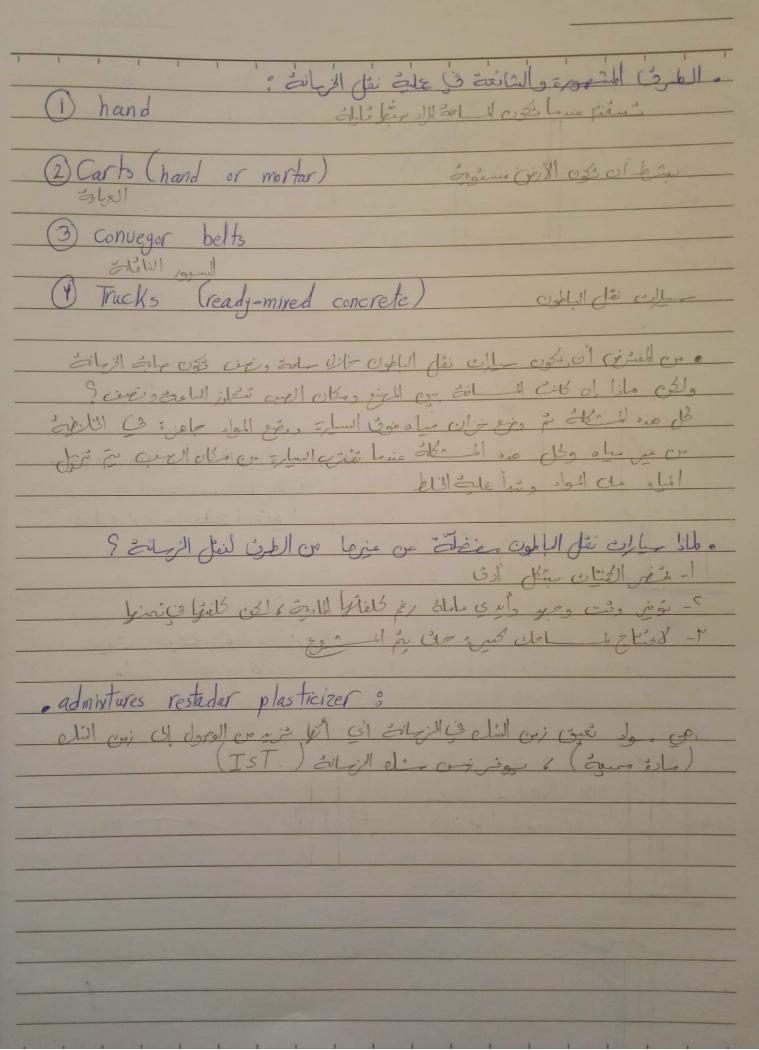


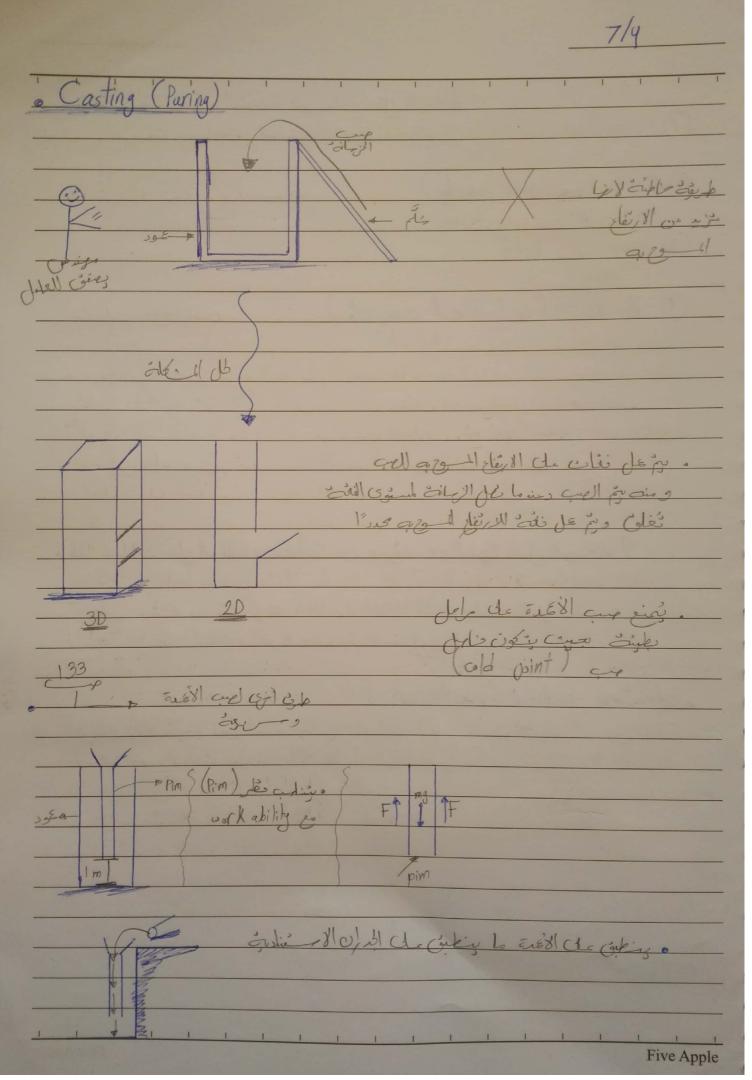


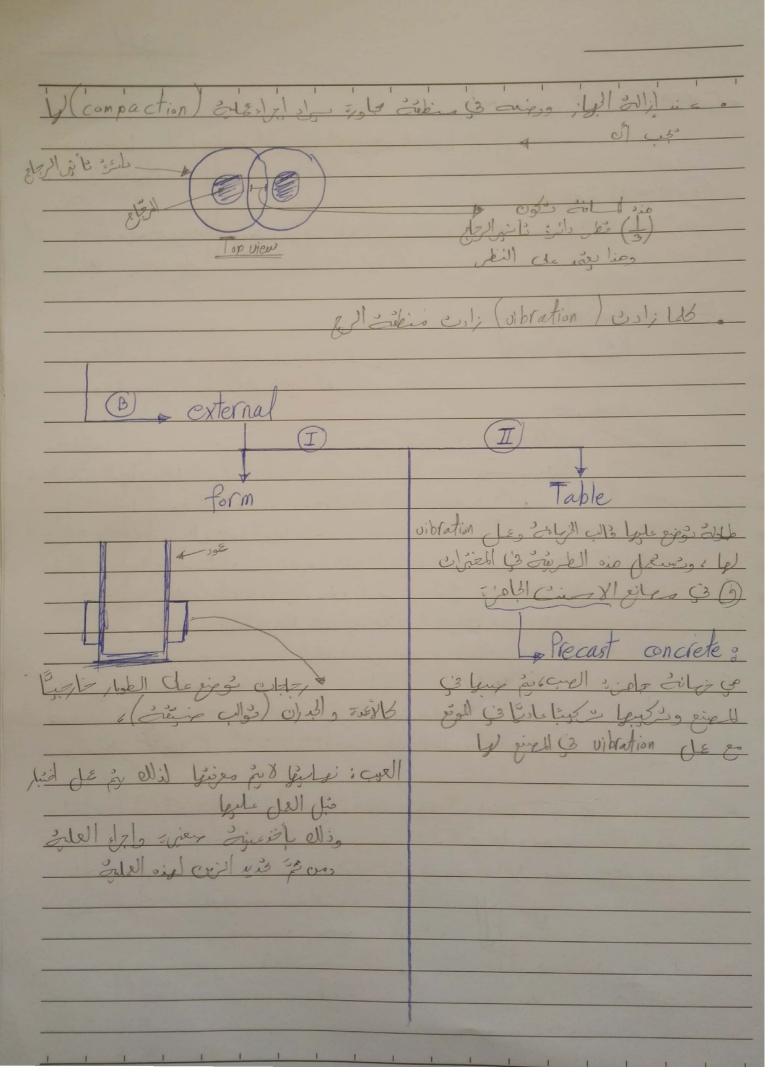
العلم من المن المن المن المن المن المن المن
Uniformity of mixing)
and ister the chi ist and ability or chies ist is.
टांड में में में की की
وَ اللَّهُ مِنْ عَنْ مِنْ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّا الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ
م من الله عبو بين كعر أدى و إبراء الاختيار الانتي و
Oslump & fisk of his doi
Low ± 2 cm
med ± 2.5 cm
high ± 3.0 cm
(2) Fresh Density
diff. 7 16 kg/m³
3) Air content + 1% ~ Crosel log1
61 List C
Thir-free density 1.6%
5 Retained on sieve #4
+ 6%
Ighine or #4 sieve the losipos Bill airel cuts is.
CA Micaines COFA dis CA Micaines
إلى المائح النائح النائ
واذا كان الايان عبارة إذن لا بد أن يكون من الوزه لله حما سي العينيي
+61. 10/208
(initial time) all is all the
(initial setting time) (31 de & 1414 bist cis, st, of col. 8.

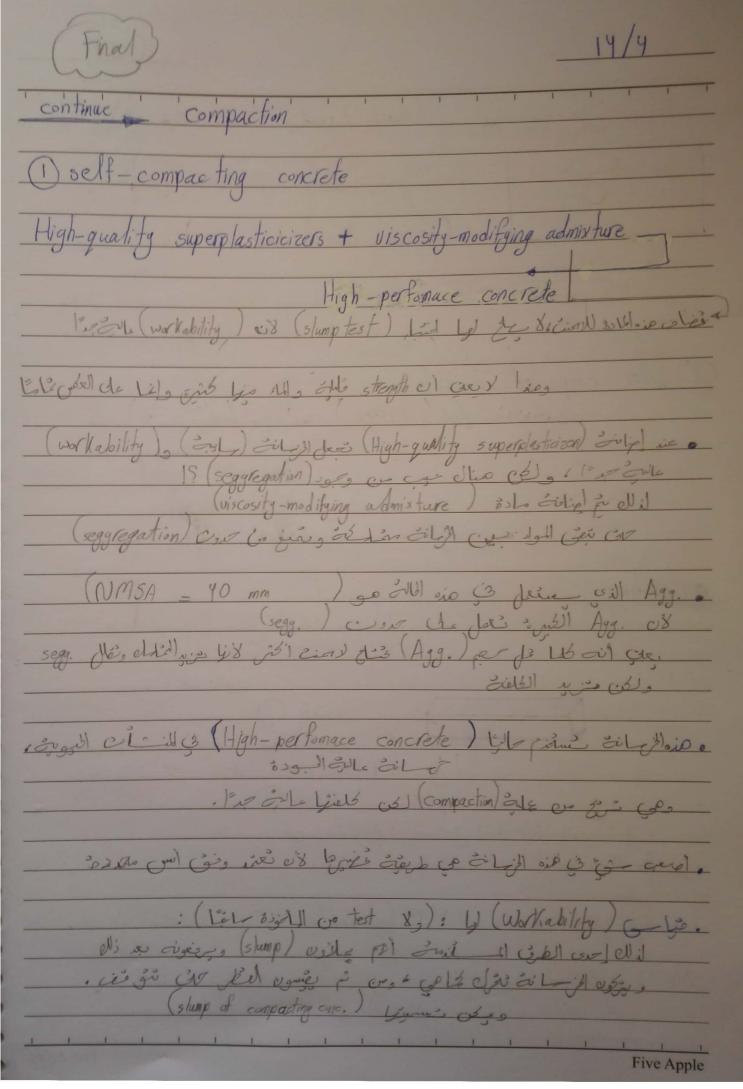


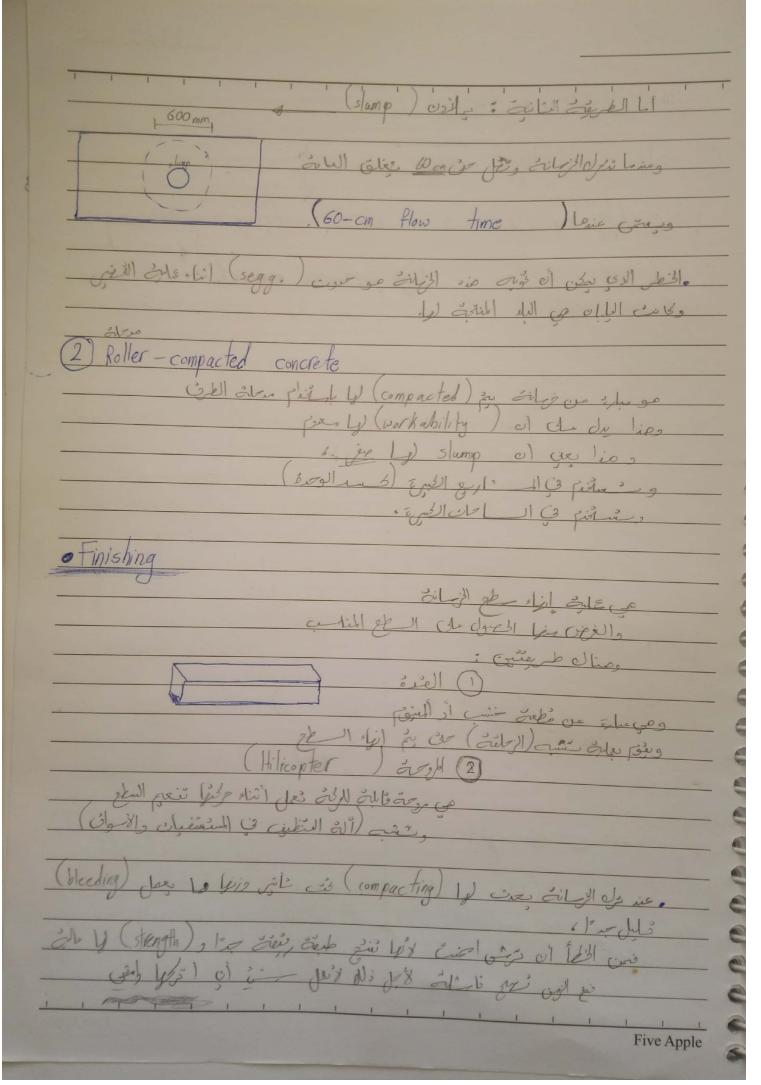


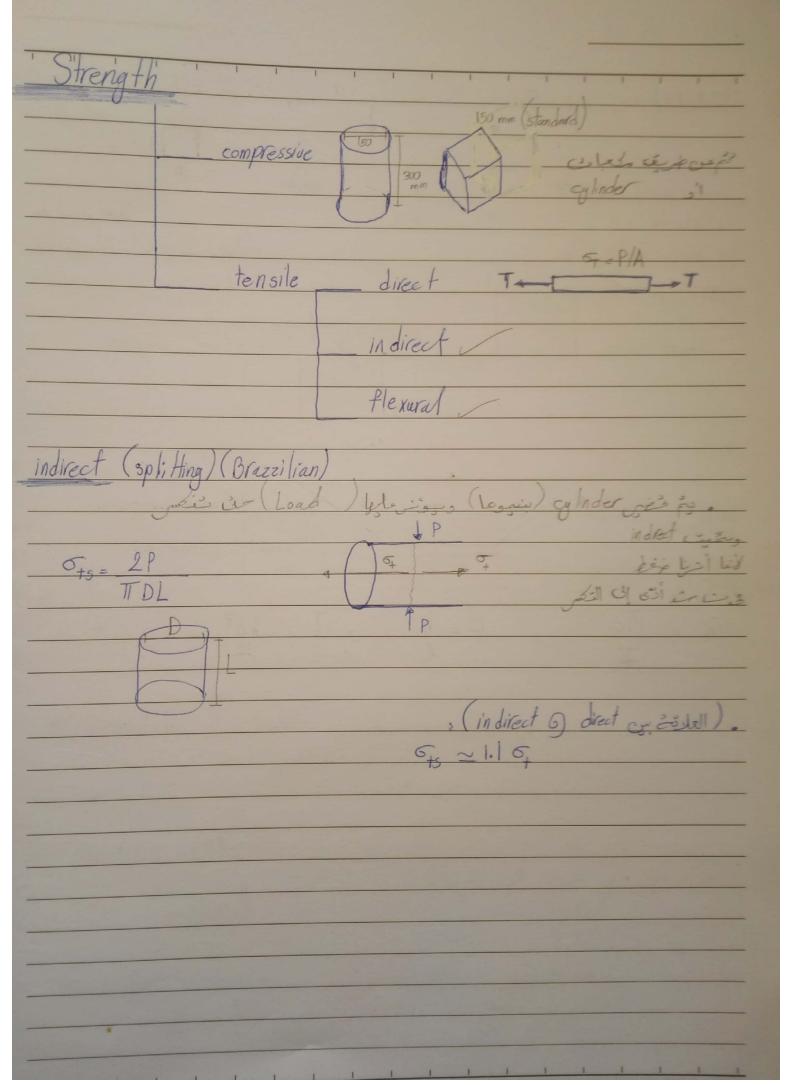


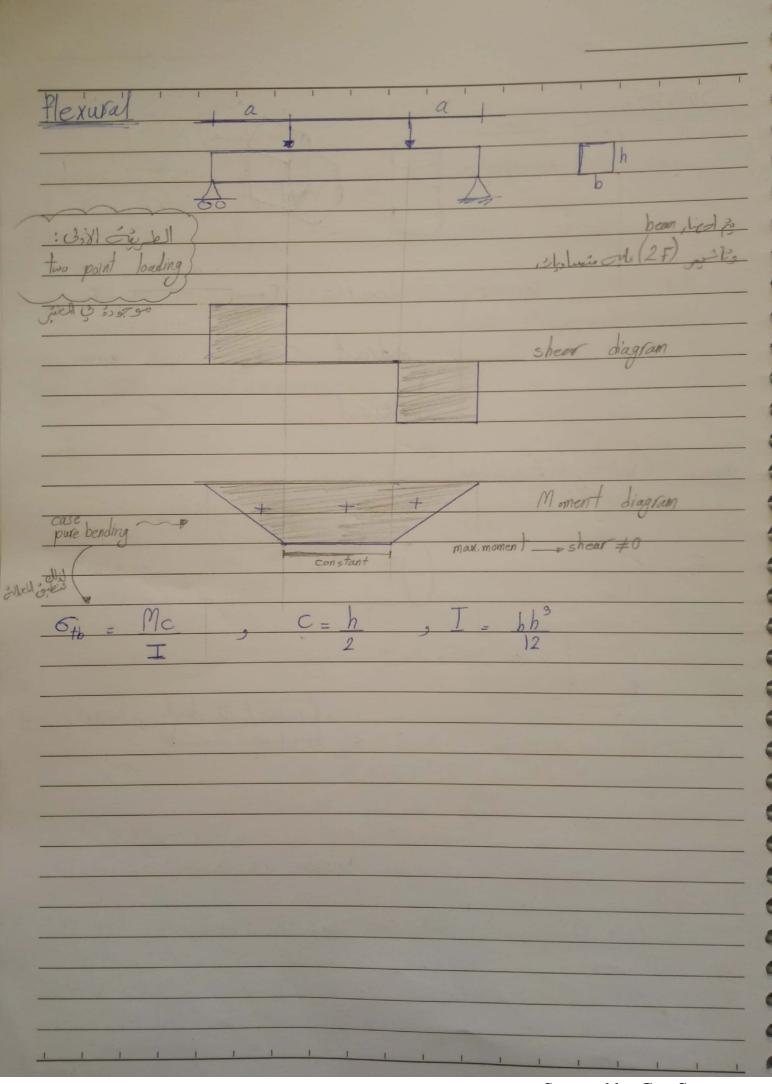






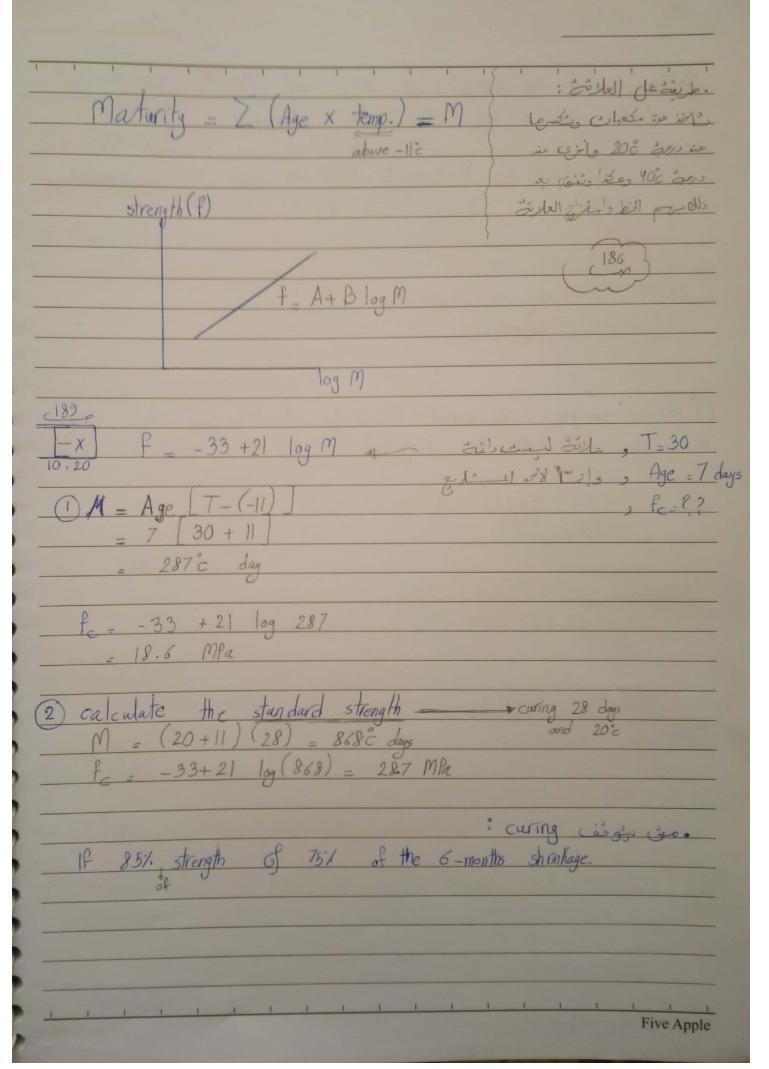




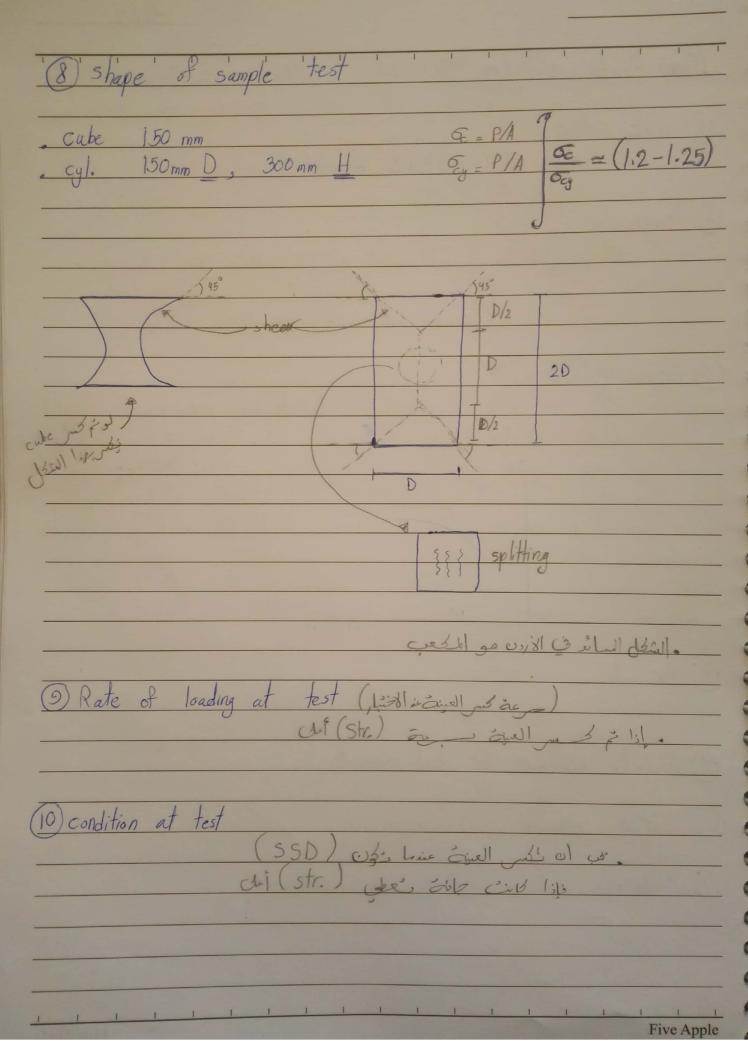


curing of concrete aily single (aily) and gales) (Ardening concrete co or so and all styles and all styles are for the line)
(Ardening concrete co (7 as)
(Filell Edwards FST Cl. de Line)
(Estell Este for for de line)
و العن شيخ العنام العامل العام
antes sis Elis seis (Hydragion of cement) azi Cappilar pores
- All Frie Englis
continue chemical reaction
higher quality pores higher strength
higher quality higher strength higher durability
low permability a, is
omethod of curing
1) sprinkling with water
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
عبوروا: المياه الموجودة في العرب عبد الشيخ ولي ذافع على عبم الله عبى المرابع
الله وتبل فيل فيل فيل فيرد من الماه و وقب اله يول منال مله وي
· (in sof) like { lij in all 3 is
ground skill "x light go (is the light die cis him
(2) water pouling
- fli de cital prés: près le de cità la che cità la
cm (4-3) c, lé la delle loile (curing) sode certique
17 6 16 01 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
istore de cha gliss é ciel de Il 8/ 20 8; Lyones
Five Apple

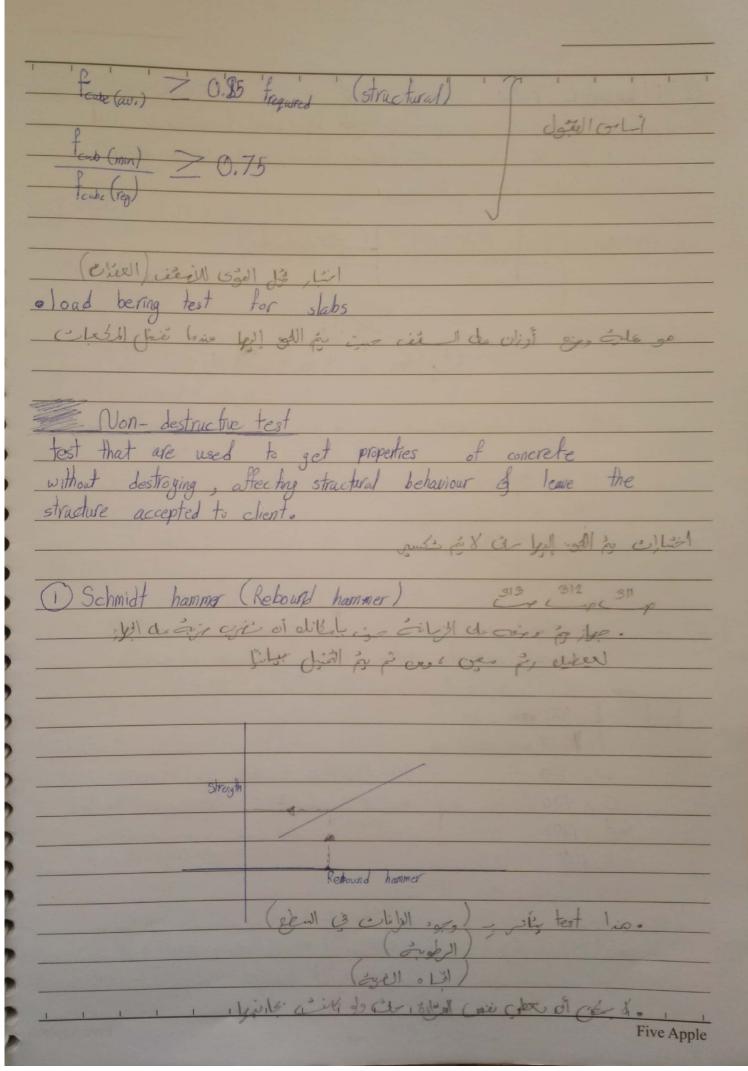
(3) Immerse with wet sand
مسافع لموض المياه الم المنه في الطريقة النال حيد المادة
(9) Use wood crunches (city)
city siell dall is sites de la della della beis cuit is
tanic acid 4 Cil & Gos 1 sogs o
oxalic acid
را خطر مل الزيان ولازم من موسوي في كل أفع النب
(5) cover with nylon sheets (codial)
Co (2) Tile of (3 El) (3 El) (3 El) (3 El) (3 : 1)
1 3 1 1 2 pie ci de co d
6 cover with burlap (circle queent)
les and de il des est de de sols con che ce ils ligios.
(otal) (ile sports) all orine (of) grove to plan ches
7 Immerse in water (slot el)
عنوا خوا من الله عنوا وعن الله وعنوا وعنوا الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال
(8) Keep form work in place (als, hotel dis)
العلم العلم العلم العلم العلم العلم العلم العالم عن العالم عن العالم الع
(3) use adamixtures outer (paint) in in clas)
المن المنافع من المن المن المن من المراث ولا ولا من المراث ولا من المرا
inner (for C3, 1 o dily is eight along)
water plooting can consider h
Five Apple

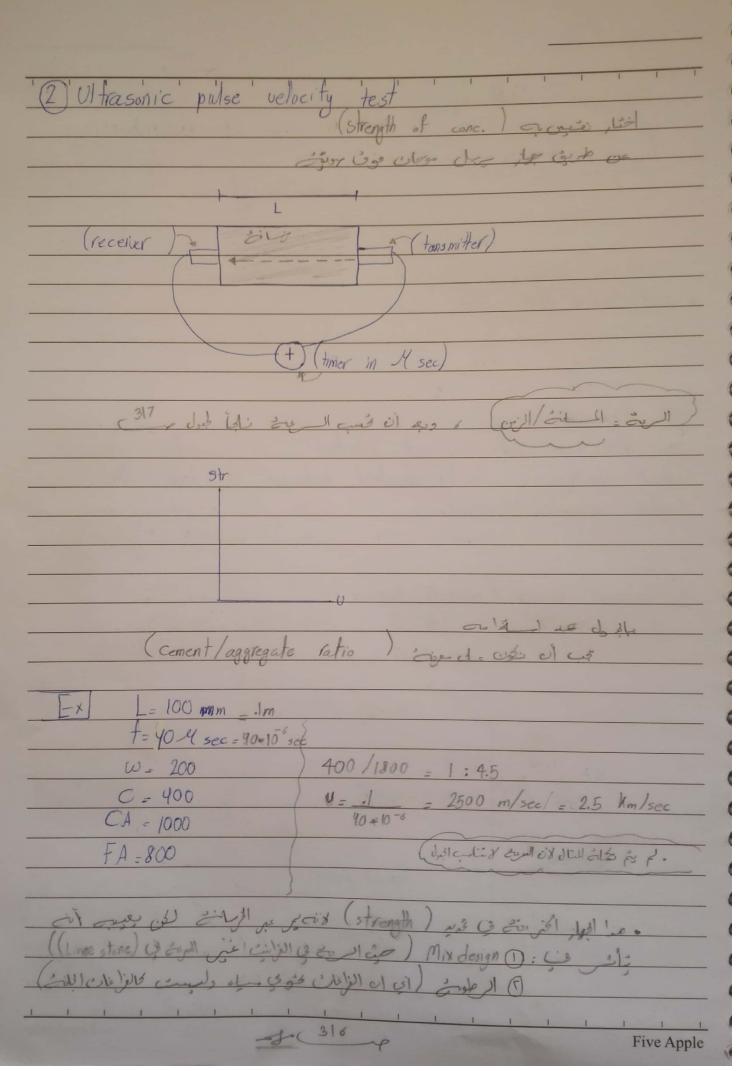


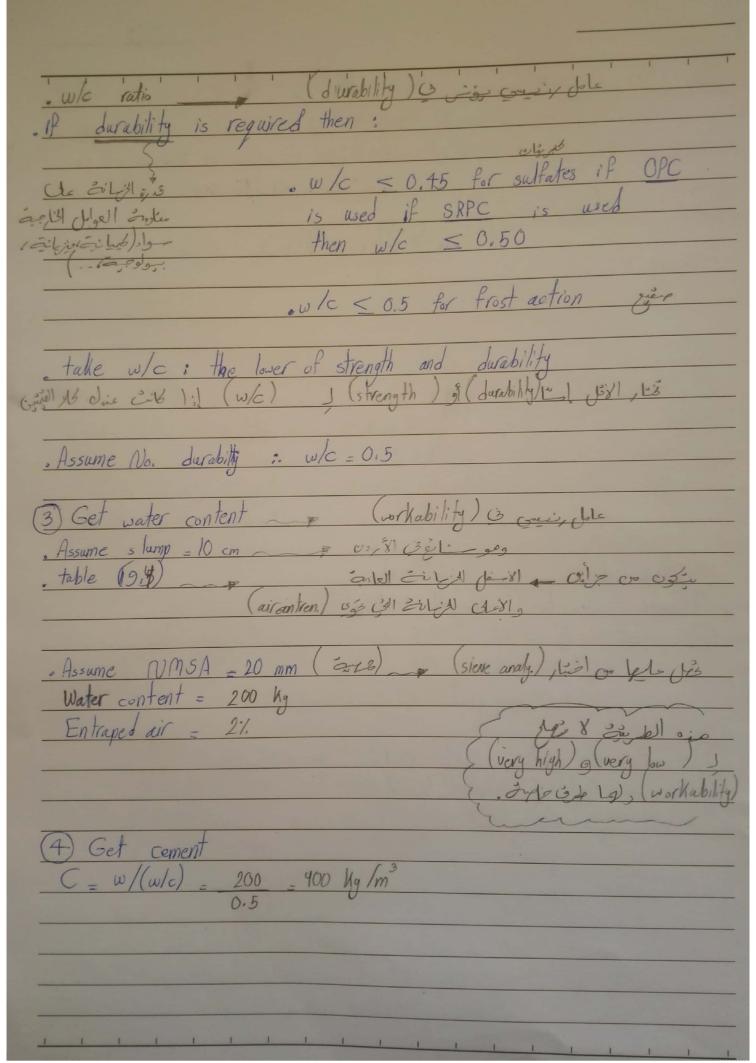
1318 - rate is cited it 29° at
"The concrete is cured at 29° at at what age curing can be stopped?
M = (29+11) + Age Strength = 28.7 + .85
= 40 Age = 24.34 MPa
24.34 = -33 +21 log (40 fac)
Age = 13.5 days
(9) If a soumple was cured for 7 days at 15°c and the 15 days of 25°c, calculate the strength?
of 25°c, calculate the strength?
M = Z (7 * (15 + 11)) + (15 * (25 + 11))
= 722° days
St. 11 20 101-1 (770)
Strength = -33 + 21 log (772) = 27.69 MPa
Five Apple

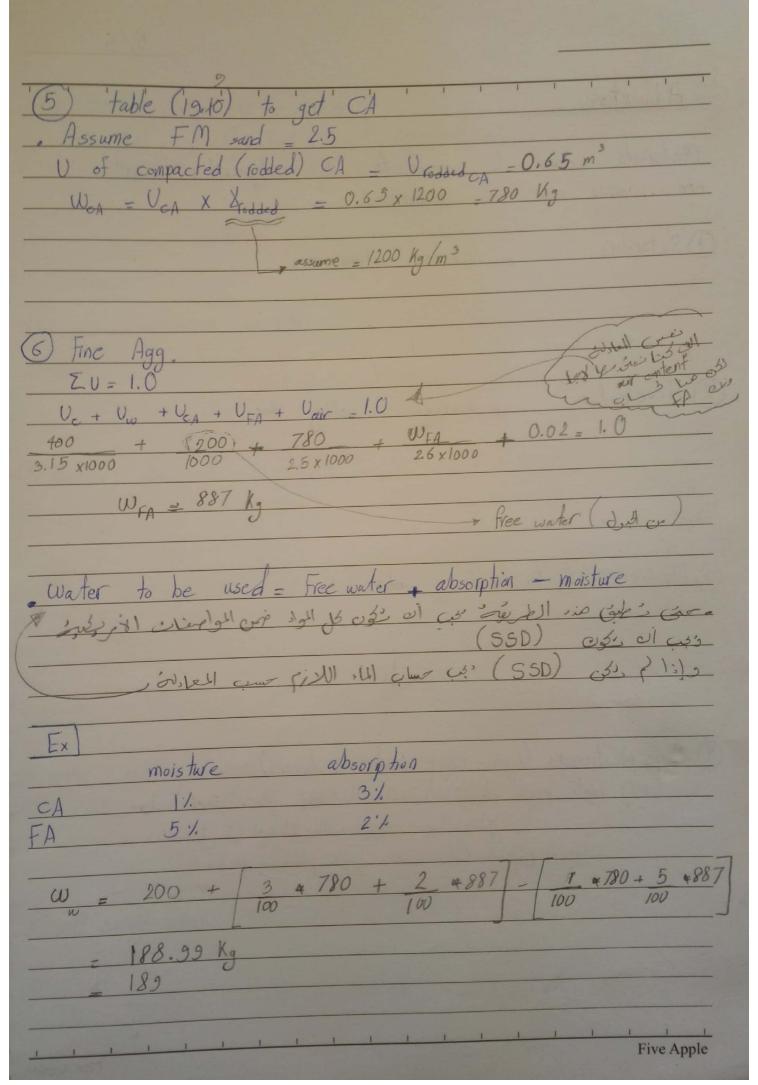


Compressive ste testing of Evalution
3 cubes // 6, , 6, 6, // required strength
structural strength
الافتار الافتار زادن دفت الافتار
555
50 > 600 m 500 m 5
<u>Smin</u> > 85%
O seg.
The second secon
Ex Treg = 30 MPa
6 = 30 MPa
62 = 24 MPa
63 = 42 MPa
500 = 32 MPa 730 OK
Green 30 % < 85%. No (Not good)
the sample fulse
THE Sample 1647-C
Five Apple









5/5
Admixture
Materials added to concrete to enhance (50 50) one or more of properties.
Retardors increase setting time
The state of the s
2) Acceleators decrease setting time
3) Plasticizers (water - reducing admix.)
(9) Super plasticizers (high - range water reducers) (very high work ability) and it ability dec agiz so shield copied to the copy and the copy of the decimans
Five Apple

5) self 1- High 2- UM	compacting concrete quality (high -range) superplasticizers A (viscocity modify admix.)
(6) Air el	mtraining admixture The contraction of the contrac
8) coloring	
9) water - proo	ول مرقع فالزمائ تساد في خلق الزلمان
O self caring	admix. Five Apple

Flow table test

This test has recently become more widespread in its use, particularly for flowing concrete made with superplasticizing admixtures (see page 154). The apparatus, shown in Fig. 5.5, consists essentially of a wooden board covered by a steel plate with a total mass of 16 kg (about 35 lb). This board is hinged along one side to a base board, each board being a 700 mm (27.6 in.) square. The upper board can be lifted up to a stop so that the free edge rises 40 mm (1.6 in.). Appropriate markings indicate the location of the concrete to be deposited on the table.

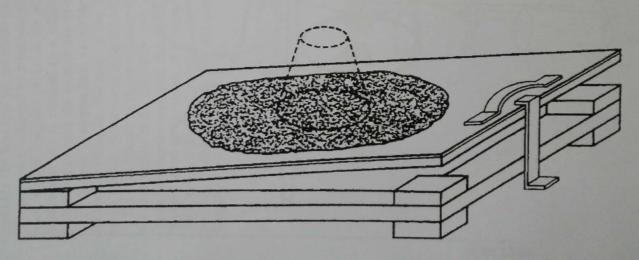
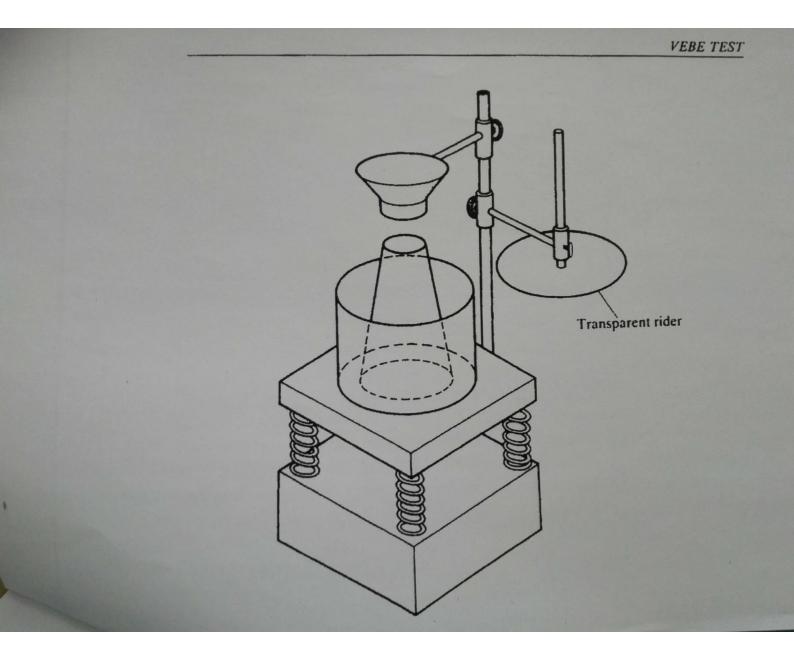


Fig. 5.5: Flow table test



Compacting factor and compactability tests

Although there is no generally accepted method of directly measuring workability, i.e. the amount of work necessary to achieve full compaction, probably the best test yet available uses the inverse approach: the degree of compaction achieved by a standard amount of work is determined. The work applied includes perforce the work done to overcome the surface friction but this is reduced to a minimum, although probably the actual friction varies with the workability of the mix.

The degree of compaction, called the compacting factor, is measured by the density ratio, i.e. the ratio of the density actually achieved in the test

to the density of the same concrete fully compacted.

The test, known as the compacting factor test, was developed in the UK and is described in BS 1881-103: 1993 and is appropriate for up to 40 mm ($1\frac{1}{2}$ in.) maximum aggregate size. The apparatus consists essentially of two hoppers, each in the shape of a frustum of a cone, and one cylinder, the three being above one another. The hoppers have hinged doors at the bottom, as shown in Fig. 5.3. All inside surfaces are polished to reduce friction.

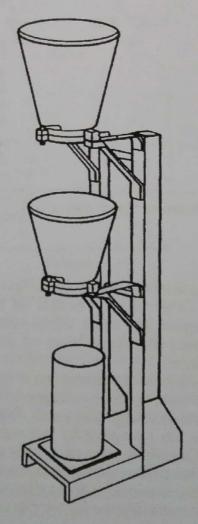


Fig. 5.3: Compacting factor apparatus

Table 5.1: Workability, slump, and compacting factor of concretes with 19 or 38 mm ($\frac{3}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.) maximum size of aggregate

Degree of workability	Slump		Compacting	Use for which concrete is		
	mm	in.	factor	suitable		
Very low	0-25 0-		0.78	Roads vibrated by power-operated machines. At the more workable end of this group, concrete may be compacted in certain cases with hand-operated machines.		
Low	25-50	1-2	0.85	Roads vibrated by hand-operated machines. At the more workable end of this group, concrete may be manually compacted in roads using aggregate of rounded or irregular shape. Mass concrete foundations without vibration or lightly reinforced sections with vibration.		
Medium	25-100	2-4	0.92	At the less workable end of this group, manually compacted flat slabs using crushed aggregates. Normal reinforced concrete manually compacted and heavily reinforced sections with vibration.		
High	100-175	4-7	0.95	For sections with congested reinforcement. Not normally suitable for vibration.		

(Building Research Establishment, Crown copyright)

The order of magnitude of slump for different workabilities is given in Table 5.1 (see also Table 19.3). It should be remembered, however, that with different aggregates the same slump can be recorded for different workabilities, as indeed the slump bears no unique relation to the workability as defined earlier.

Despite these limitations, the slump test is very useful on site as a check on the day-to-day or hour-to-hour variation in the materials being fed into the mixer. An increase in slump may mean, for instance, that the moisture content of aggregate has unexpectedly increased; another cause would be a change in the grading of the aggregate, such as a deficiency of sand. Too high or too low a slump gives immediate warning and enables the mixer operator to remedy the situation. This application of the slump test, as well as its simplicity, is responsible for its widespread use.

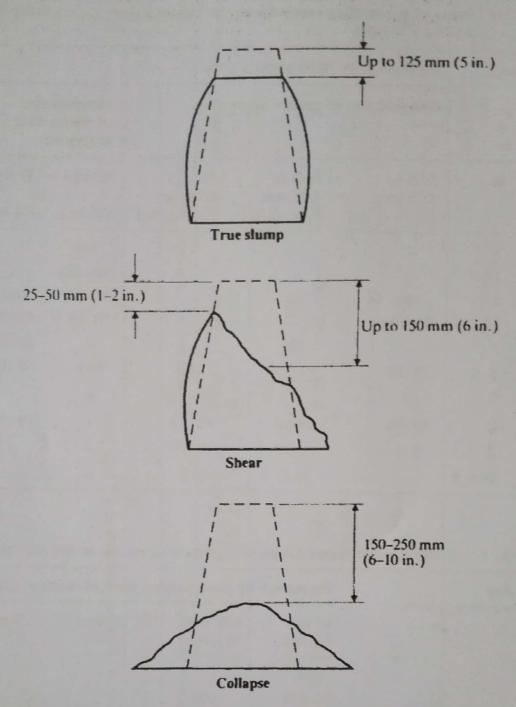


Fig. 5.2: Slump: true, shear, and collapse

If instead of slumping evenly all round, as in a true slump (Fig. 5.2), one-half of the cone slides down an inclined plane, a *shear slump* is said to have taken place, and the test should be repeated. If shear slump persists, as may be the case with harsh mixes, this is an indication of lack of cohesion of the mix.

Mixes of stiff consistence have a zero slump, so that in the rather dry range no variation can be detected between mixes of different workability. There is no problem with rich mixes, their slump being sensitive to variations in workability. However, in a lean mix with a tendency to harshness, a true slump can easily change to the shear type, or even to collapse (Fig. 5.2), and widely different values of slump can be obtained in different samples from the same mix; thus, the slump test is unreliable for lean mixes.

Table 3.10: Some of the grading requirements for coarse aggregate according to

Sieve siz	ze	Percentage by mass passing sieve								
		Nominal size	Nominal size of single-sized aggregate							
mm ——	in.	37.5 to 4.75 mm $(1\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } \frac{3}{16} \text{ in.})$	19.0 to 4.75 mm $(\frac{3}{4} \text{ to } \frac{3}{16} \text{ in.})$	12.5 to 4.75 mm (\frac{1}{2} to \frac{3}{16} in.)	63 mm (2½ in.)	37.5 mm				
75	3	_			100					
63.0	21/2				90-100	_				
50.0	2	100	_		35-70	100				
38.1	11/2	95-100	_	_	0-15	90-100				
25.0	1	-	100	_		20-55				
19.0	3 4	35-70	90-100	100	0-5	0-15				
12.5	1/2	_	-	90-100	-	-				
9.5	3	10-30	20-55	40-70		0-5				
4.75	1/6	0-5	0-10	0-15	- 1	-				
2.36	No. 8		0-5	0-5	-	-				

Table 3.11: Grading requirements for all-in aggregate according to BS 882: 1992

Sieve size		Percentage	by mass passin	ng sieve of nom	inal size
mm	in.	40 mm (1½ in.)	20 mm (³ / ₄ in.)	10 mm $(\frac{3}{8} \text{ in.})$	5 mm (³ / ₁₆ in.)
50	2	100	-	3 1-110	-
37.5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	95-100	100	-	W -
20.0	2	45-80	95-100		-
14.0	1 2			100	-
10.0	3	-	-	95-100	-
5.0	1/6	25-50	35-55	30-65	70-100
2.36	No. 7		-	20-50	25-70
1.18	No. 14	-	_	15-40	15-45
600 μm	No. 25	8-30	10-35	10-30	5-25
300 μm	No. 52	20 4-10	400	5-15	3-20
150 μm	No. 100	0-8*	0-8*	0-8*	0-15

^{*} Increased to 10 per cent for crushed rock fines.

Table 3.9: Grading requirements for coarse aggregate according to BS 882: 1992

Sieve siz	e	Percentage by mass passing BS sieve							
		Nominal size of g	raded aggregate	Nominal size of single-sized aggregate					
mm	in.	40 to 5 mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{16}$ in.)	20 to 5 mm $(\frac{3}{4} \text{ in. to } \frac{3}{16} \text{ in.})$	14 to 5 mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{16}$ in.)	40 mm (1½ in.)	20 mm (³ / ₄ in.)	14 mm (½ in.)	10 mm (³ / ₈ in.)	5 mm (\frac{3}{16} in.)
50.0	2	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
37.5	1 1/2	90-100	100	-	85-100	100	***	-	-
20.0	3 4	35-70	90-100	100	0-25	85~100	100		
14.0	1 2			90-100	-	-	85-100	100	-
10.0	3 8	10-40	30-60	5085	0-5	025	0-50	85-100	100
5.00	3 16	0-5	0-10	0-10	10-	0-5	0-10	0-25	50-100
2.36	No. 7	-	*	-			**	0-5	030

Table 3.8: BS and ASTM grading requirements for fine aggregate

Sieve size		Percentage by mass passing sieve						
		BS 882: 1	992			ASTM		
BS	ASTM No.	Overall limits						
			C	М	F			
10 mm	$\frac{3}{8}$ in.	100	MACHINE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	SAN	EUROSES SECULIARION DE SECULIARIO DE SECULIA	100		
5 mm	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.	89-100		-		95-100		
2.36 mm	8	60-100	60-100	65-100	80-100	80-100		
1.18 mm	16	30-100	30-90	45-100	70-100	50-85		
600 μm	30	15-100	15-54	25-80	55-100	25-60		
300 μm	50	5-70	5-40	5-48	5-70	10-30		
150 μm	100	0-15†	-	940	-	2-10		

^{*} C = coarse; M = medium; F = fine.

BS 882: 1992 and ASTM C 33-03 specify the grading limits for fine aggregate as shown in Table 3.8. The former standard lays down overall limits and, in addition, specifies that not more than one in ten consecutive samples shall have a grading outside the limits for any *one* of the coarse, medium and fine gradings labelled C, M and F, respectively. However, fine aggregate not complying with the BS 882: 1983 requirements may be used, provided that concrete of the required quality can be produced. The ASTM C 33-03 limits are much narrower than the overall limits of BS 882: 1992, and the former standard allows reduced percentages passing the sieves 300 μ m and 150 μ m (No. 50 and No. 100 ASTM) when the cement content is above 297 kg/m³ (500 lb/yd³) or if air entrainment is used with at least 237 kg/m³ (400 lb/yd³) of cement.

The requirements of BS 882: 1992 for the grading of coarse aggregate are reproduced in Table 3.9: values are given both for graded aggregate and for nominal one-size fractions. For comparison, some of the limits of ASTM C 33-03 are given in Table 3.10. The actual grading requirements depend to some extent on the shape and surface characteristics of the particles. For instance, shape, angular particles with rough surfaces should have a slightly finer grading in order to reduce the possibility of interlocking and to compensate for the high friction between the particles.

BS 882: 1992 includes the grading requirements for all-in aggregate (see page 41); Table 3.11 gives the details.

The European Standard, BS EN 12620: 2002, specifies general grading requirements for coarse and fine aggregates to replace those of BS 882: 1992, which are shown in Table 3.12.

[†] For crushed rock sands the permissible limit is increased to 20 per cent, except when used for heavy duty floors.

Table 3.8: BS and ASTM grading requirements for fine aggregate

Sieve size		Percentag	Percentage by mass passing sieve						
		BS 882: 1	992			ASTM C 33-03			
BS ASTM No.		Overall limits	Additiona	Additional limits*					
		imits	C	М	F				
10 mm	$\frac{3}{8}$ in.	100				100			
5 mm	$\frac{1}{16}$ in.	89-100	200			95-100			
2.36 mm	8	60-100	60-100	65-100	80-100	80-100			
1.18 mm	16	30-100	3090	45-100	70-100	50-85			
600 μm	30	15-100	15-54	25-80	55-100	25-60			
300 μm	50	5-70	5-40	5-48	5-70	10-30			
150 μm	100	0-15†	Sel		-	2-10			

^{*} C = coarse; M = medium; F = fine.

BS 882: 1992 and ASTM C 33–03 specify the grading limits for fine aggregate as shown in Table 3.8. The former standard lays down overall limits and, in addition, specifies that not more than one in ten consecutive samples shall have a grading outside the limits for any *one* of the coarse, medium and fine gradings labelled C, M and F, respectively. However, fine aggregate not complying with the BS 882: 1983 requirements may be used, provided that concrete of the required quality can be produced. The ASTM C 33–03 limits are much narrower than the overall limits of BS 882: 1992, and the former standard allows reduced percentages passing the sieves 300 μ m and 150 μ m (No. 50 and No. 100 ASTM) when the cement content is above 297 kg/m³ (500 lb/yd³) or if air entrainment is used with at least 237 kg/m³ (400 lb/yd³) of cement.

The requirements of BS 882: 1992 for the grading of coarse aggregate are reproduced in Table 3.9: values are given both for graded aggregate and for nominal one-size fractions. For comparison, some of the limits of ASTM C 33-03 are given in Table 3.10. The actual grading requirements depend to some extent on the shape and surface characteristics of the particles. For instance, shape, angular particles with rough surfaces should have a slightly finer grading in order to reduce the possibility of interlocking and to compensate for the high friction between the particles.

BS 882: 1992 includes the grading requirements for all-in aggregate (see page 41); Table 3.11 gives the details.

The European Standard, BS EN 12620: 2002, specifies general grading requirements for coarse and fine aggregates to replace those of BS 882: 1992, which are shown in Table 3.12.

[†] For crushed rock sands the permissible limit is increased to 20 per cent, except when used for heavy duty floors.

Table 3.7: Example of sieve analysis

Sieve size		Mass retained g	Percentage retained	Cumulative percentage passing	Cumulative percentage retained
BS (1)	ASTM (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10.0 mm	$\frac{3}{8}$ in.	0	0.0	100	0
5.00 mm	4	6	2.0	98	2
2.36 mm	8	31	10.1	88	12
1.18 mm	16	30	9.8	78	22
	30	59	19.2	59	41
600 μm	50	107	34.9	24	76
300 μm	100	53	17.3	7	93
150 μm <150 μm	<100	21	6.8	-	-
(100 µm		— I = 307		Tota	al = 246 as = 2.46

spacing for the standard series of sieves. This is illustrated in Fig. 3.2 which represents the data of Table 3.7.

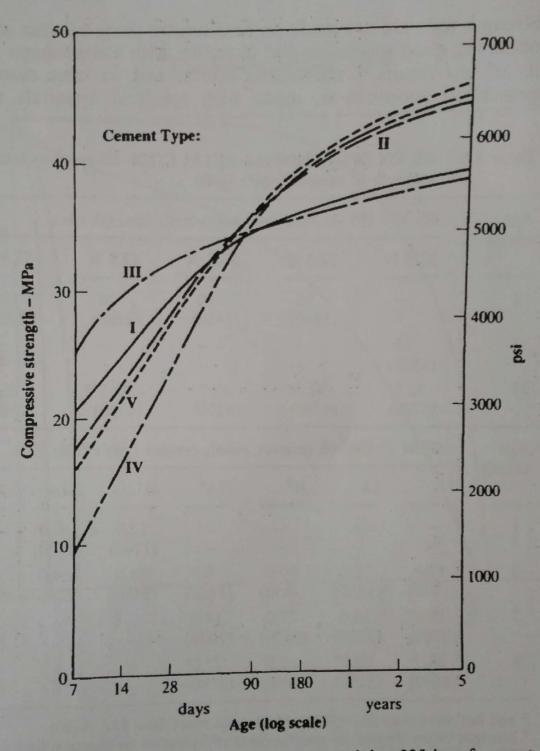


Fig. 2.4: Strength development of concretes containing 335 kg of cement per cubic metre (565 lb/yd³) and made with Portland cements of different types: ordinary (Type I), modified (Type II), rapid-hardening (Type III), low-heat (Type IV), and sulfate-resisting (Type V) (From: US BUREAU OF RECLAMATION, Concrete Manual, 8th Edn (Denver, Colorado, 1975).)

Strength

Strength tests are not made on neat cement paste because of difficulties in obtaining good specimens and in testing with a consequent large variability of test results. Cement-sand mortar and, in some cases, concrete of proportions, made with specified materials under strictly

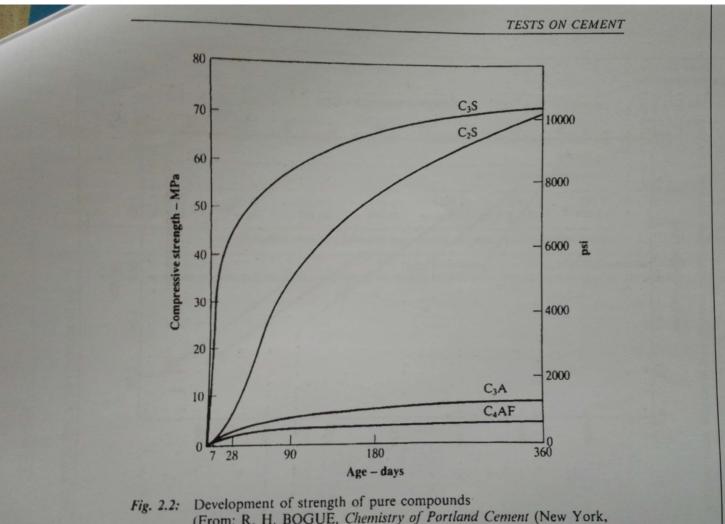
Table 2.6: BS EN 197-1: 2000 and ASTM C 150-05 requirements for minimum strength of cement (MPa (psi))

Age (days)	BS E	EN 197-1	2000 (m	ortar prism), strength	n class		
	32.5		2.5 R	42.5 N	42.5 I		2.5 N	62.5 R
2		- (1	10 (450)	10 (1450)	20 (2900)		20	20 (2900)
7	(2300		-	-	-		-	-
28	32.5 (4700		32.5* 1700)	42.5 (6200)	42.5° (6200)		52.5 (600)	62.5 (9100)
Age (days)	ASTM	C 150-0	5 (mortar	cube), cen	nent type ((Table 2.7)	
(uays)	I	IA	II#	IIA#	Ш	ША	IV	v
1	-	-	_	_	12.0 (1740)	10.0 (1450)	_	-
3	12.0 (1740)	10.0 (1450)	10.0 (450)	8.0 (1160)	24.0 (3480)	19.0 (2760)	-	8.0 (1160)
7	19.0 (2760)	16.0 (2320)	17.0 (2470)	14.0 (2030)	_	-	7.0 (1020)	15.0 (2180)
28	28.0° (4060)	22.0 ^a (3190)	28.0 ^a (4080)	22.0° (3190)	-	-	17.0 (2470)	21.0 (3050)

^{*} and not more than 52.5 (7600); ** and not more than 62.5 (9100)

[&]quot;Strength values depend on specified heat of hydration or chemical limits of tricalcium silicate and tricalcium aluminate

^{*} Optional



Development of strength of pure compounds (From: R. H. BOGUE, Chemistry of Portland Cement (New York, Reinhold, 1955).)

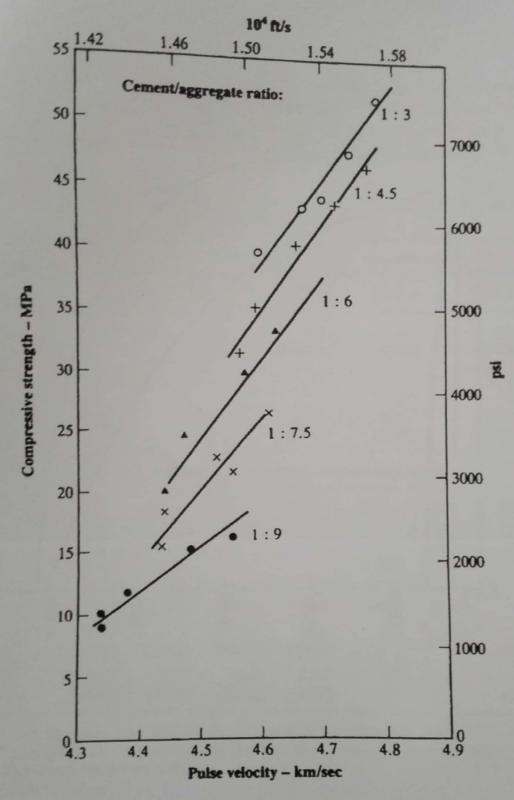


Fig. 16.12: Relation between compressive strength and ultrasonic pulse velocity of concrete cubes for concretes of different mix proportions (From: R. JONES and E. N. GATFIELD, Testing concrete by an ultrasonic pulse technique, DSIR Road Research Tech. Paper No. 34 (London, HMSO, 1955.)

Table 19.4: Approximate requirements for mixing water and air content for different workabilities and nominal maximum sizes of aggregates according to ACI 211.1-91 (Reapproved 2002)

Workability or	Water content, kg/m³ (lb/yd³) of concrete for indicated maximum aggregate size									
air content	10 mm (³ / ₈ in.)	12.5 mm (½ in.)	20 mm (³ / ₄ in.)	25 mm (1 in.)	40 mm (1½ in.)	50 mm (2 in.)	70 mm (3 in.)	150 mm (6 in.)		
	Non-air-en	trained concre	te							
Slump: 30-50 mm (1-2 in.)	205 (350)	200 (335)	185 (315)	180 (300)	160 (275)	155 (260)	145 (220)	125 (190)		
80–100 mm (3–4 in.)	225 (385)	215 (365)	200 (340)	195 (325)	175 (300)	170 (285)	160 (245)	140 (210)		
150–180 mm (6–7 in.)	240 (410)	230 (385)	210 (360)	205 (340)	185 (315)	180 (300)	170 (270)	-		
Approximate entrapped air content, per cent	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	0.5	0.3	0.2		

	Air-entrained	j concrete		470)	145 (250)	140 (240)	135 (205) 150 (225)	120 (180) 135 (200)
Slump: 30-50 mm (1-2 in.) 80-100 mm (3-4 in.) 150-180 mm (6-7 in.)	180 (305) 200 (340) 215 (365)	175 (295) 190 (325) 205 (345)	165 (280) 180 (305) 190 (325)	160 (270) 175 (295) 185 (310)	160 (275) 170 (290)	155 (205)	160 (260)	
Recommended average total air content, per cent: Mild exposure Moderate exposure Extreme exposure†	4.5 6.0 7.5	4.0 5.5 7.0	3.5 5.0 6.0	3.0 4.5 6.0	2.5 4.5 5.5	2.0 4.0 5.0	1.5* 3.5* 4.5* particles larger	1.0* 3.0* 4.0* than 40 mm

Slump values for concrete containing aggregate larger than 40 mm (1½ in.) are based on slump tests made after removal of particles larger than 40 mm (1½ in.) by wet-screening.

Water contents for nominal maximum size of aggregate of 70 mm (3 in.) and 150 mm (6 in.) are average values for reasonably well-shaped coarse aggregates, well graded from coarse to fine.

* For concrete containing large aggregate which will be wet-screened over the 40 mm (1½ in.) sieve prior to testing of air content, the percentage of air expected in the material smaller than 40 mm (1½ in.) should be as tabulated in the 40 mm (1½ in.) column. However, initial proportioning calculations should be based on the air content as a percentage of the whole mix.

† These values are based on the criterion that a 9 per cent air content is needed in the mortar phase of the concrete.

Table 19.5: Approximate free water content required to give various levels of workability according to the 1997 British method

Aggregate		Water cont	60-180			
Aggregate Max. size mm	Туре	Slump mm	$0-10$ $(0-\frac{1}{2})$	$10-30$ $(\frac{1}{2}-1)$	$\begin{array}{c} 30-60 \\ (1-2\frac{1}{2}) \end{array}$	$(2\frac{1}{2}-7)$
(in.)		(in.) Vebe s	>12	6-12	3-6	0-3
10 (3/8)	Uncrushed Crushed		150 (255) 180 (305)	180 (305) 205 (345)	205 (345) 230 (390)	250 (420
$20 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$	Uncrushed Crushed		135 (230) 170 (285)	160 (270) 190 (320)	180 (305) 210 (355)	195 (330 225 (380
40 (1½)	Uncrushed Crushed		115 (195) 155 (260)	140 (235) 175 (295)	160 (270) 190 (320)	175 (295 205 (345

Building Research Establishment. Crown copyright

The 1997 British method of mix design uses a similar approach to estimate the free water content but uncrushed and crushed aggregates are differentiated (see Table 19.5). In the case of air-entrained concrete, the free water content is selected for the next less-workable category of Table 19.5, e.g. the water content for a required slump of 30-60 mm $(1-2\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.})$ is selected from the 10-30 mm $(\frac{1}{2}-1 \text{ in.})$ slump category.

For a given workability, the water content of a mix containing fly ash depends upon level of replacement of Portland cement. In the British method the estimated water content of a Portland-cement-only mix is reduced by the amounts of Table 19.6. It should be noted that, for a given

Reductions in the free water contents of Table 19.5 when using fly ash Table 19.6:

Percentage of fly ash in cementitious material	Reduction in water content, kg/m³ (lb/yd³) for:						
	Slump mm (in.)	$0-10$ $(0-\frac{1}{2})$	10-30 (½-1)	$30-60$ $(1-2\frac{1}{2})$	$\begin{array}{c} 60-100 \\ (2\frac{1}{2}-7) \end{array}$		
	Vebe s	>12	6-12	3-6	0-3		
	10	5 (10)	5 (10)	5 (10)	10 (20)		
	20	10 (20)	10 (20)	10 (20)	15 (25		
		15 (25)	15 (25)	20 (35)	20 (35		
	30	20 (35)	20 (35)	25 (40)	25 (40		
	40 50	25 (40)	25 (40)	30 (50)	30 (50		

Building Research Establishment, Crown copyright

Table 19.7: 'Ideal' combined grading for coarse aggregate of nominal maximum size of 150 mm (6 in.) and 75 mm (3 in.) as given by Eq. (19.1)

Sieve siz	æ		percentage passing cimum size of agg		.)
		150 (6)		75 (3)	
mm	in.	Crushed	Rounded	Crushed	Rounded
150	6	100	100		
125	5	85	89		
100	4	70	78		
75	3	55	64	100	100
50	2	38	49	69	75
37.5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	28	39	52	61
25	1	19	28	34	44
19	3	13	21	25	33
9.5	3 8	5	9	9	14

Table 19.8: Example of grading of individual crushed coarse aggregate fractions to be combined into an 'ideal' grading for mass concrete

Sieve size		Cumulative percentage passing for fraction					
		150-75 mm (6-3 in.)	75-37.5 mm $(3-1\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.})$	37.5–19 mm $(1\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \text{ in.})$	19-4.76 mm ($\frac{3}{4}$ inNo. 4)		
mm	in.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
175	7	100	-	- 311111	_		
150	6	98	-	-	Account.		
100	4	30	100	-	-		
75	3	10	92	_	-		
50	2	2	30	100			
37.5	1 1/2	0	6	94	-		
25	1	0	4	36	100		
19	3	0	0	4	92		
9.5	3 8	0	0	2	30		
4.76	No. 4	0	0	0	2		

Maximum size of aggregate		Dry bulk volume of rodded coarse aggregate per unit volume of concrete for fineness modulus of sand of:				
mm	in.	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	
10	3 8	0.50	0.48	0.46	0.44	
12.5	1 2	0.59	0.46	0.46	0.44	
20	3	0.66	0.64	0.62	0.60	
25	1	0.71	0.69	0.67	0.65	
40	11/2	0.75	0.73	0.71	0.69	
50	2	0.78	0.76	0.74	0.72	
70	3	0.82	0.80	0.78	0.76	
150	6	0.87	0.85	0.83	0.81	

The values given will produce a mix with a workability suitable for reinforced concrete construction. For less workable concrete, e.g. that used in road construction, the values may be increased by about 10 per cent. For more workable concrete, such as may be required for placing by pumping, the values may be reduced by up to 10 per cent.

372

AGGREGATE CONTENT

Table 19.10: First estimate of density (unit weight) of fresh concrete as given by ACI 211.1-91 (Reapproved 2002)

Maximum size of aggregate		First estimate of density (unit weight) of fresh concrete				
		Non-air-en	Non-air-entrained		Air-entrained	
mor	in.	kg/m³	lb/yd³	kg/m³	lb/yd³	
-	-	2285	3840	2190	3690	
10	3 8	2315	3890	2235	3760	
12.5	2	2355	3960	2280	3840	
20	4		4010	2285	3850	
25	1	2380	4070	2320	3910	
40	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2415	4120	2345	3950	
50	2	2445		2400	4040	
70	3	2495	4200		4110	
150	6	2530	4260	2440	4110	

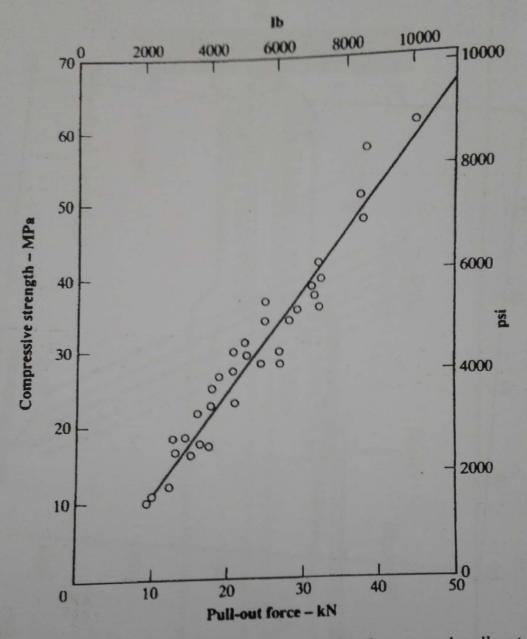


Fig. 16.10: Relation between compressive strength of cores and pull-out force for actual structures (From: U. BELLANDER, Strength in concrete structures, CBI Report 1:78, p. 15 (Swedish Cement and Concrete Research Inst. 1978).

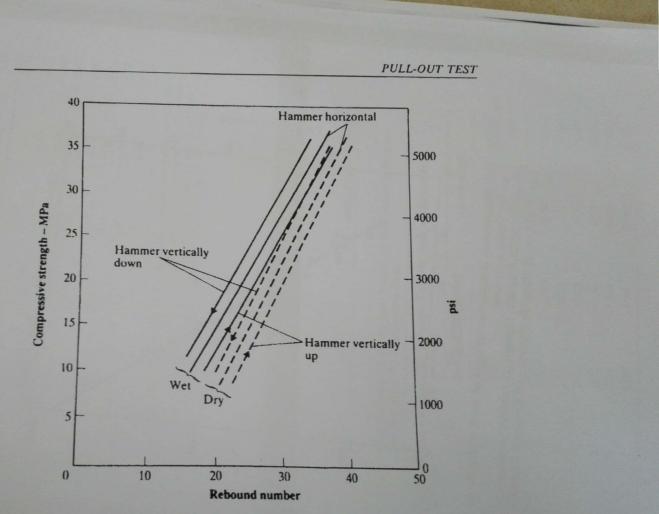


Fig. 16.8: Typical relations between compressive strength and rebound number with the hammer horizontal and vertical on a dry and a wet surface of concrete

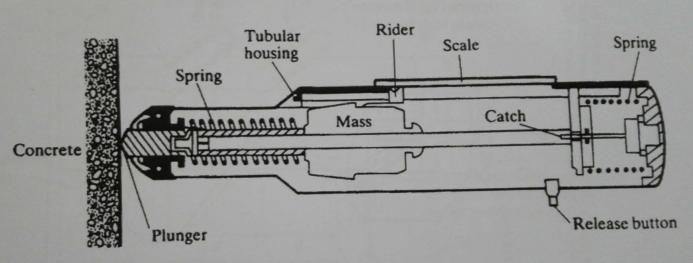


Fig. 16.7: Rebound hammer

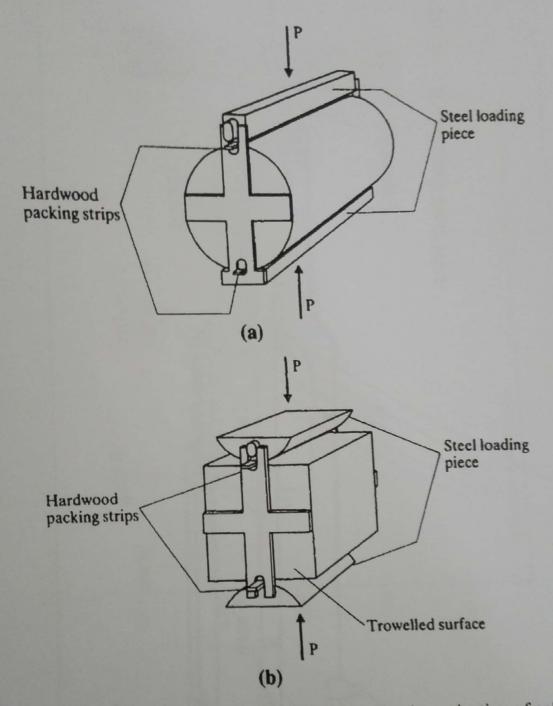


Fig. 16.5: Jigs for supporting test specimens for the determination of splitting strength according to BS EN 12390-6: 2000: (a) cylinder and (b) cube or prism

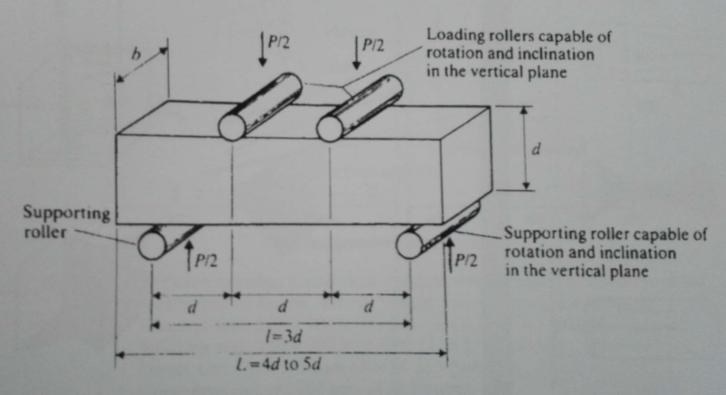


Fig. 16.4: Arrangement for the modulus of rupture test (From: BS EN 12390-5: 2000.)

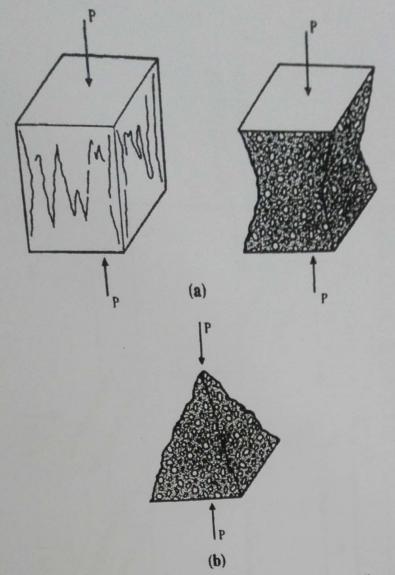
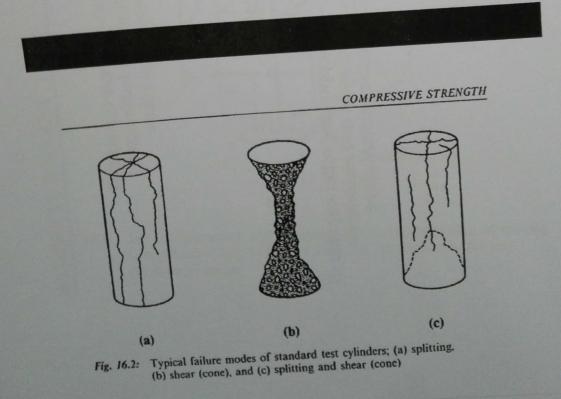
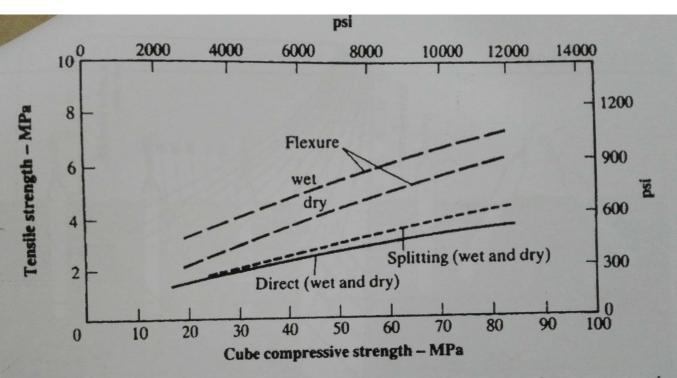


Fig. 16.1: Typical satisfactory failure modes of test cubes according to BS EN 12390-3: 2002; (a) non-explosive, and (b) explosive

300





Relation between tensile and compressive strengths of concrete made Fig. 11.1: with rounded coarse normal weight and lightweight aggregates Flexural test: $100 \times 100 \times 500$ mm ($4 \times 4 \times 20$ in.) prisms, Splitting test: 150×300 mm (6 × 12 in.) cylinders, Direct test: 75×355 mm (3 × 14 in.) bobbins,

Compression test: 100 mm (4 in.) cubes.

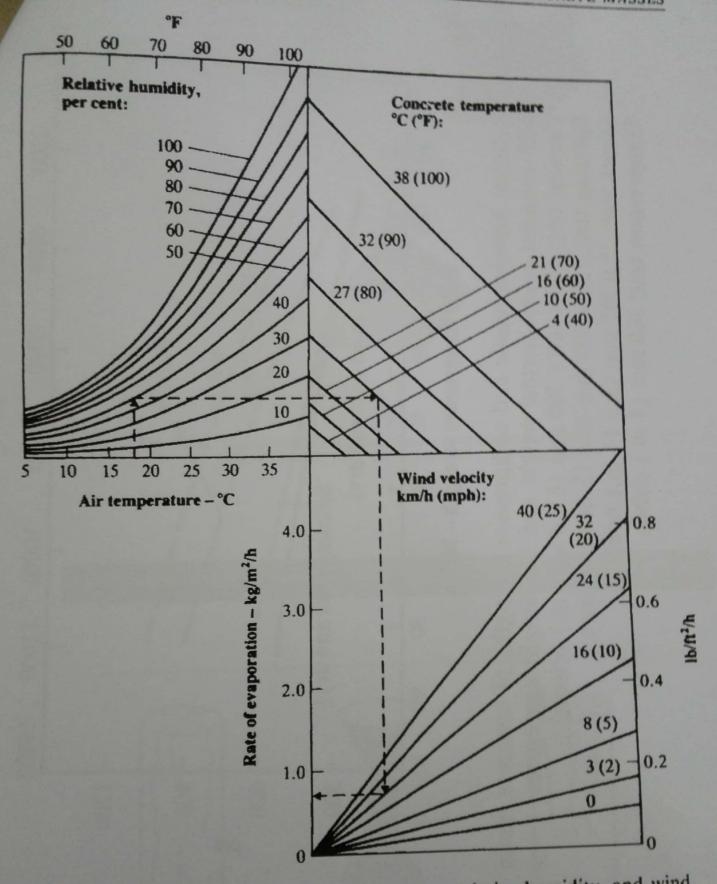


Fig. 9.2: Effect of concrete and air temperatures, relative humidity, and wind velocity on the rate of evaporation of surface moisture from concrete (Based on: ACI 305.R-99.)

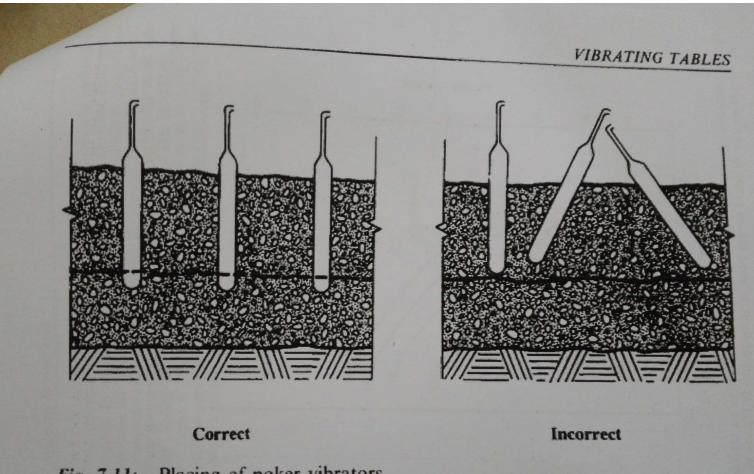


Fig. 7.11: Placing of poker vibrators
(Based on ACI Manual of Concrete Practice.)

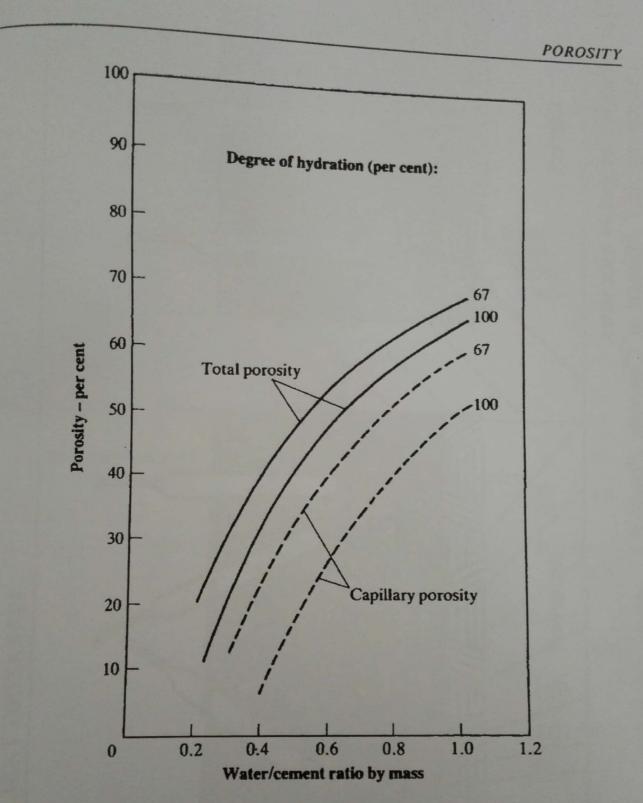


Fig. 6.6: Influence of water/cement ratio and degree on hydration on capillary and total porosities of cement paste, as given by Eqs (6.11) and (6.12)

onto the shaded side. We can see that, when uniaxial compression is applied, the compressive strength is 8K, i.e. eight times the direct tensile strength; this value is of the correct order for the observed ratio of compressive to tensile strengths of concrete (see Chapter 10). There are, however, some difficulties in reconciling certain aspects of Griffith's hypothesis with the observed direction of cracks in concrete compression specimens.

Figure 6.3 shows the observed fracture patterns of concrete under different states of stress. Under uniaxial tension, fracture occurs more or

less in a plane normal to the direction of the load.

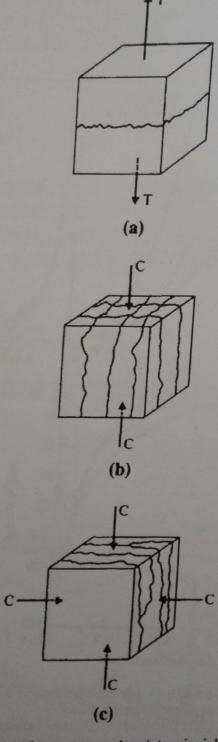


Fig. 6.3: Fracture patterns of concrete under: (a) uniaxial tension, (b) uniaxial compression, and (c) biaxial compression

the relation must not be assumed to be generally applicable since it depends on factors such as the shape and texture of the aggregate or presence of relation between compacting factor and slump has been obtained, but such a relation is also a function of the properties of the mix. A general vebe time, and slump is shown in Fig. 5.8. The influence of the richness of the mix (or aggregate/cement ratio) in two of these relations is clear. The absence of influence in the case of the relation between slump and

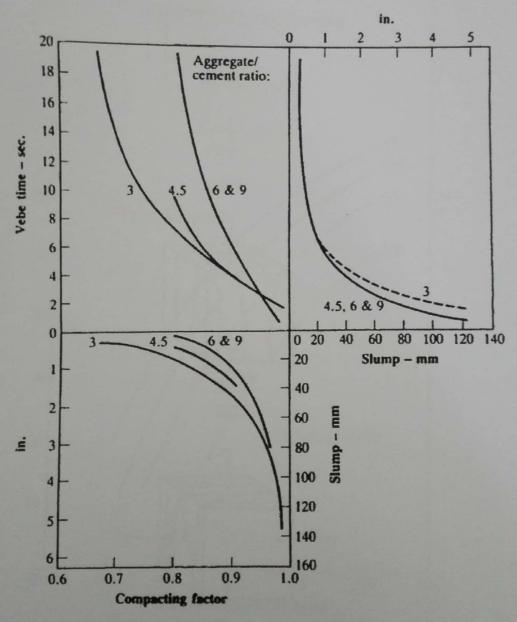


Fig. 5.8: General pattern of relations between workability tests for mixes of varying aggregate/cement ratios (From: J. D. DEWAR, Relations between various workability control tests for ready-mixed concrete, Cement Concr. Assoc. Tech. Report TRA/375 (London, Feb. 1964).)

determination of the degree of compactability test is based (see page 86). The degree of compactability is related to the reciprocal of compacting factor. ASTM C 1611-05 describes a slump-flow test, which is similar to the flow table test but without the lifting and dropping procedure.

Ball penetration test

This is a simple field test consisting of the determination of the depth to which a 152 mm (6 in.) diameter metal hemisphere, weighing 14 kg (30 lb), will sink under its own weight into fresh concrete. A sketch of the apparatus, devised by J. W. Kelly and known as the *Kelly ball*, is shown in Fig. 5.6.

