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Standard Guide for Comparing Performance of Concrete-Making Materials Using Mortar Mixtures¹

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1. Scope*

1.1 This guide provides information on how to compare the relative performance and potential incompatibility of combinations of concrete-making materials. Performance tests on fresh and early-age properties of mortar mixtures can be useful indicators of concrete performance using similar materials. The performance tests described in this guide include mortar-slump, mortar spread, mortar-workability retention, early stiffening of mortar, time of setting, air entrainment, and hydration kinetics.

1.2 *Units*—The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with this guide. Some values only have SI units because the inch-pound equivalents are not used in guide.

1.3 *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.*
Warning—Fresh hydraulic cementitious mixtures are caustic and may cause burns to skin and tissue upon prolonged exposure.²

1.4 *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.*

¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C09 on Concrete and Concrete Aggregates and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C09.48 on Performance of Cementitious Materials and Admixture Combinations.

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² Section on Safety Precautions, Manual of Aggregate and Concrete Testing, *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol. 04.02.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:³

- C70 Test Method for Surface Moisture in Fine Aggregate
- C125 Terminology Relating to Concrete and Concrete Aggregates
- C128 Test Method for Relative Density (Specific Gravity) and Absorption of Fine Aggregate
- C185 Test Method for Air Content of Hydraulic Cement Mortar
- C219 Terminology Relating to Hydraulic and Other Inorganic Cements
- C305 Practice for Mechanical Mixing of Hydraulic Cement Pastes and Mortars of Plastic Consistency
- C359 Test Method for Early Stiffening of Hydraulic-Cement (Mortar Method)
- C403/C403M Test Method for Time of Setting of Concrete Mixtures by Penetration Resistance
- C494/C494M Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Concrete
- C566 Test Method for Total Evaporable Moisture Content of Aggregate by Drying
- C778 Specification for Standard Sand
- C1602/C1602M Specification for Mixing Water Used in the Production of Hydraulic Cement Concrete
- C1679 Practice for Measuring Hydration Kinetics of Hydraulic Cementitious Mixtures Using Isothermal Calorimetry
- C1777 Test Method for Rapid Determination of the Methylene Blue Value for Fine Aggregate or Mineral Filler Using a Colorimeter
- E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves
- E2251 Specification for Liquid-in-Glass ASTM Thermometers with Low-Hazard Precision Liquids
- IEEE/ASTM SI 10 American National Standard for Metric Practice

³ 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

2.2 *ISO Standard*.⁴

ISO 679 Cement—Test Methods—Determination of Strength

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms used in this guide, refer to Terminology **C125** and Terminology **C219**.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard*:

3.2.1 *admixture-induced early stiffening, n*—early stiffening of a cementitious mixture brought about by the addition of a chemical admixture.

3.2.2 *delayed addition of admixture*—addition of admixture at least one minute after the initial mixing of cementitious materials and water.

3.2.3 *mortar-slump*—vertical distance between the original and displaced position of the center of the top surface of mortar when tested with the mortar-slump mold.

3.2.4 *mortar-slump retention time*—the duration of time over which the mortar mixture maintains at least 50 % of its initial mortar-slump.

3.2.5 *mortar-spread*—distance of lateral flow of mortar from the mortar-slump test.

3.2.6 *up-front addition of admixture*—concurrent addition of admixture with the mixing water to the dry materials of the mortar mixture.

3.2.7 *workability index*—relative indicator of workability calculated as the sum of the mortar-slump and mortar spread minus 100 for measurements in SI units, and minus 4 for measurements in inch-pound units.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The results of mortar mixture tests can be suitable for comparing the relative performance of combinations of concrete-making materials such as fine aggregate, chemical admixtures, supplementary cementitious materials (SCMs), water, and hydraulic cement. Furthermore, this guide can be useful to identify unexpected performances due to combination of various materials. The relative trends in performance observed with the mortar method may suggest relative performance in concrete mixtures batched with the same materials and relative mixture proportions.

4.2 While there are a number of ways to proportion and mix mortar mixtures, three procedures described in this guide have been used extensively for evaluating the performance of admixtures. Method A enables evaluation of materials using mixture proportions that correspond to specific job conditions. Method B can be used as a general mixture using fixed amounts of a standard sand, cement, and supplementary cementitious materials. Method C is a modified version of Test Method **C359** to evaluate the impact of chemical admixtures on the early stiffening of a mortar prepared with specified amounts of job cement, a standard sand, and an amount of water that will produce a mortar with a specified initial penetration

measured in accordance with Test Method **C359**. The measurements of penetration over time can be related to the early stiffening processes associated with false and flash set. Methods A and B would be most applicable for investigating material incompatibility issues associated with ready mixed concrete, while Method C would be applicable for concrete mixed for a short period of time in stationary mixers and transported to the forms in non-agitating equipment.

5. Apparatus

5.1 The following equipment is used for the mortar preparation and testing:

5.1.1 *Mixer with Paddle and Bowl*—A table-mounted mixer meeting the requirements of Practice **C305**.

NOTE 1—Similar mixers with larger capacity are acceptable if the same mixer is used for preparing all mixtures that will be compared.

5.1.2 *Timer*, able to measure a total time of at least 60 min with an accuracy of 1 s.

5.1.3 *Scraper*, consisting of a rubber blade attached to a handle about 150 mm [6 in.] in length, with a blade of about 75 mm long [3 in.], 50 mm [2 in.] wide, and tapered to a thin edge about 2 mm [0.08 in.] thick.

NOTE 2—A kitchen tool known as a plate and bowl scraper may conform to these requirements.

5.1.4 *Balance*, of sufficient capacity to measure the mass of materials to the nearest 0.5 g.

5.1.5 *Spoon and Tamper*—Conforming to Test Method **C185**.

5.1.6 *Pointed Mortar Trowel*—Having a steel blade 100 to 150 mm [4 to 6 in.] long with straight edges. The edges when placed on a plane surface shall not depart from straightness by more than 1 mm [0.04 in.].

5.1.7 *Plastic Syringes (without needles)*, 1 to 250 mL capacity, with markings readable to ± 5 % of capacity.

5.1.8 *Mortar-slump Mold*—With a top opening of 50 mm [2 in.], bottom opening of 100 mm [4 in.], a height of 150 mm [6 in.], and wall thickness of at least 2 mm [0.08 in.].⁵ The tolerance for height and diameter is ± 2 mm [$\frac{1}{16}$ in.].

5.1.9 *Plastic Ring*, 12.5 mm [$\frac{1}{2}$ in.] thick by 250 mm [10 in.] diameter with a 70 mm [2.75 in.] diameter hole in the center.

NOTE 3—The ring fits over the mortar-slump mold to hold the mold on to the base plate and to catch mortar overflowing as it is added to the mold.

5.1.10 *Funnel*—The mold described in Test Method **C128** or other suitable funnel for filling mortar-slump mold.

5.1.11 *Base Plate*—Square, non-absorbent, at least 300 mm [12 in.]. The plate shall be sufficiently flat so that there is no leakage of mortar at the base of the slump mold during the filling process.

5.1.12 *Steel Tamping Rod*, 9.5 mm [$\frac{3}{8}$ in.] diameter by 300 mm [12 in.] long with rounded ends.

⁵ The sole source of supply of the apparatus known to the committee at this time is Certified Material Testing Products, Palm Bay, FL., under the name, Mini Steel Slump Cone. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,¹ which you may attend.

⁴ Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ISO Central Secretariat, BIBC II, Chemin de Blandonnet 8, CP 401, 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland, <http://www.iso.org>.

5.1.13 *Ruler*, at least 300 mm [12 in.] long.

5.1.14 *Calipers*, 300 mm [12 in.] readable to 1 mm [0.05 in.].

5.1.15 *Nominal 400 mL Brass Cup*, or similar size container with a known volume.

5.1.16 *16 mm [$\frac{5}{8}$ in.] diameter Tapping Stick*, made of hard wood, 150 mm [6 in.] in length.

5.1.17 *Sieve*, 4.75 mm (No. 4) as described in Specification E11.

5.1.18 *Thermometer*—The thermometer shall be capable of measuring the temperature of the fresh mortar to ± 0.5 °C [± 1 °F]. ASTM liquid-in-glass thermometers having a temperature range from -20 °C to 50 °C [0 °F to 120 °F], and conforming to the requirements of Thermometer 97F (or 97C) as prescribed in Specification E2251 are satisfactory. Other thermometers of the required accuracy, including the metal immersion type, are acceptable.

6. Mortar Mixture Proportions—Methods A and B

6.1 Two methods are described for proportioning mortar mixtures. Method A is adapted from specific job mixture proportions, and Method B is based on fixed proportions, which can be suitable for the evaluation of various concrete-making materials other than coarse aggregate. Make multiple batches of mortar using the same mixture proportions to provide sufficient material to perform all the required tests.

6.1.1 *Method A, Mortar Proportioned Based on Job Concrete Mixture Proportions:*

6.1.1.1 Express the proportions of the concrete materials of the job mixture in SI units of kg/m^3 as quantities suitable for the mortar mixture by multiplying the masses of cement, supplementary cementitious material (SCM) (if used), sand at saturated-surface-dry (SSD) condition, and water by a factor of 3. (Multiplying the mixture components by a factor of 3 results in a mortar batch having volume sufficient to perform a number of tests.) Omit the coarse aggregate. The resulting quantities are in units of gram and mL and represent the batch proportions. Increase or decrease the factor as necessary to provide the amount of the mortar needed for the intended tests and the capacity of the mixer. Do not overload the mixer. If additional mortar is needed, make additional batches or use a larger mixer. If the concrete mixture proportions are reported in inch-pound units, first convert to SI units. Obtain proportions in SI units by measurement in SI units or by appropriate conversion, using the Rules for Conversion and Rounding given in IEEE/ASTM SI 10 for measurements made in other units.

NOTE 4—As an example, a concrete mixture proportioned in inch-pound units is converted to a mortar mixture as shown in the table below:

Material	Concrete Mixture Proportions		Mortar Mixture Proportions SI units, g
	inch-pound units (lb/yd ³)	SI units (kg/m ³) ^A	
Cement	517	307	921 ^B
Fine Aggregate	1244	738	2214 ^B
Coarse Aggregate	1845	1096	Omit
Water	251	149	447 ^B
MRWR ^C	7.6 oz/100 lb	496 mL/100 kg ^D	4.6 mL ^E
AEA ^F	0.2 oz/100 lb	13.0 mL/100 kg Dilute 1/100	0.12 mL ^E 12.0 mL ^F

^A lb./cy $\times 0.5933 = \text{kg}/\text{m}^3$.

^B Mixture proportion, $\text{kg}/\text{m}^3 \times 3$ expressed as grams.

^C MRWR—midrange water reducer.

^D fl oz/100 lb $\times 65.2 = \text{mL}/100 \text{ kg}$.

^E (mL/100 kg $\times 0.921 \text{ kg}/100 = \text{mL}$ for mortar mixture.

^F Air-entraining admixture (AEA). Diluting the AEA by a factor of 100 provides a measurable quantity.

6.1.2 *Method B, Mortar Proportioned Based on Mortar Fraction of Specification C494/C494M Concrete Mixture:*

6.1.2.1 Prepare the reference mortar mixture with $600 \text{ g} \pm 5 \text{ g}$ of cementitious material, $1350 \text{ g} \pm 5 \text{ g}$ of one of the following sand: (a) standard sand conforming to ISO 679; (b) a blend of $675 \text{ g} \pm 3 \text{ g}$ of graded sand and $675 \text{ g} \pm 3 \text{ g}$ of 20-30 sand conforming to Specification C778, or (c) an alternative sand such as the job sand. Add sufficient water to obtain a mortar-slump of 50 mm to 125 mm [2 in. to 5 in.].

NOTE 5—A stock concrete sand may be used for Method B.

6.2 For subsequent mixtures prepared by either by Method A or Method B, partially or totally replace materials in the reference mortar mixture to test the effect of these materials on selected mortar properties such as mortar-slump, mortar-slump retention, time of setting, and air content.

6.3 If a chemical admixture is to be used, measure the amount of admixture by volume or mass. If measuring by volume, use a syringe of sufficient volume. If comparing the performance of chemical admixtures with different oven-dried residue contents, compare their performance based on either an equal oven-dried residue content by mass of cement or equal volume by mass of cement.

NOTE 6—Adding the correct amount of a low-dosage chemical admixture, such as an air-entraining admixture, is facilitated by first diluting the admixture by a factor of 10 to 100. Include the water from the diluted admixture in the total water content of the mortar mixture proportions.

7. Sand Preparation

7.1 For Method A, use job proportions and job sand. For method B, use sand meeting one of the requirements in 6.1.2.1.

7.1.1 For the standard sand conforming to ISO 679 or the blend of $675 \text{ g} \pm 3 \text{ g}$ of graded sand and $675 \text{ g} \pm 3 \text{ g}$ of 20-30 sand conforming to Specification C778, determine the relative density (specific gravity) for the SSD condition and absorption of the sand in accordance with Test Method C128. Use the absorption value to determine the quantity of water to be added to the mortar mixture to bring the sand to the SSD condition.

7.2 For alternative sand sources, prepare the sand as follows:

7.2.1 For concrete sand, pass the sand through a 4.75 mm (No. 4) sieve.