



Designation: C928/C928M – 20a

# Standard Specification for Packaged, Dry, Rapid-Hardening Cementitious Materials for Concrete Repairs<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C928/C928M; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope\*

1.1 This specification covers packaged, dry, cementitious mortar or concrete materials for rapid repairs to hardened hydraulic-cement concrete pavements and structures. Materials that contain organic compounds, such as bitumens, epoxy resins, and polymers, as the principal binder are not included.

1.1.1 Packaged, dry, concrete material contains aggregate of which at least 5 % by mass of the total mixture is retained on a 9.5-mm [ $\frac{3}{8}$ -in.] sieve.

1.1.2 Packaged, dry, mortar material contains aggregate of which less than 5 % by mass of the total mixture is retained on a 9.5-mm [ $\frac{3}{8}$ -in.] sieve.

1.2 Aqueous solutions, aqueous emulsions or dispersions may be included as components of the packaged materials. The manufacturer may specify that these liquids are to replace some or all of the mixing water.

1.3 Aggregates must be included as a component of the packaged materials. The manufacturer may recommend job site addition of specific amounts and types of additional aggregates to his product for some uses. However, such reformulated products are not within the scope of this specification.

1.4 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 the standard.

1.5 The following safety hazards caveat pertains to the test methods portion of this specification: *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.*

<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C09 on Concrete and Concrete Aggregates and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C09.43 on Packaged Dry Combined Materials.

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1.6 *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:<sup>2</sup>

- C39/C39M Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens
- C78 Test Method for Flexural Strength of Concrete (Using Simple Beam with Third-Point Loading)
- C109/C109M Test Method for Compressive Strength of Hydraulic Cement Mortars (Using 2-in. or [50 mm] Cube Specimens)
- C125 Terminology Relating to Concrete and Concrete Aggregates
- C143/C143M Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic-Cement Concrete
- C157/C157M Test Method for Length Change of Hardened Hydraulic-Cement Mortar and Concrete
- C192/C192M Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Laboratory
- C403/C403M Test Method for Time of Setting of Concrete Mixtures by Penetration Resistance
- C490/C490M Practice for Use of Apparatus for the Determination of Length Change of Hardened Cement Paste, Mortar, and Concrete
- C494/C494M Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Concrete
- C666/C666M Test Method for Resistance of Concrete to Rapid Freezing and Thawing
- C670 Practice for Preparing Precision and Bias Statements for Test Methods for Construction Materials
- C672/C672M Test Method for Scaling Resistance of Concrete Surfaces Exposed to Deicing Chemicals

<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto: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

- [C702 Practice for Reducing Samples of Aggregate to Testing Size](#)
- [C778 Specification for Standard Sand](#)
- [C882 Test Method for Bond Strength of Epoxy-Resin Systems Used With Concrete By Slant Shear](#)
- [C1012 Test Method for Length Change of Hydraulic-Cement Mortars Exposed to a Sulfate Solution](#)
- [E96/E96M Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials](#)

5.1.1 Consider a total chloride ion content (Berman, 1972)<sup>3,4</sup> in the packaged repair material greater than 600 g/m<sup>3</sup> [1 lb/yd<sup>3</sup>] of the hardened repair material indicative that the packaged material contains sufficient chlorides to cause corrosion to steel reinforcement when the concrete is exposed to weather, is on the ground, or is in an otherwise moist environment. A much lower chloride ion content is suggested for use in prestressed concrete. Guidance for such users is outside the scope of this specification.

5.2 If the material contains metallic iron in excess of 1 % by weight, the package markings shall contain the following statement in letter size no smaller than the directions for use:

If small or scattered spots of iron-staining are considered objectionable, do not use this material where it will be exposed.

**6. Performance Requirements**

6.1 The materials shall comply with the performance requirements in [Table 1](#) for the applicable type.

<sup>3</sup> Berman, H. A., Determination of Chloride in Hardened Portland Cement Paste, Mortar, and Concrete, *ASTM Journal of Materials*, Vol. 7 , No. 3, pp. 330–335, 1972.

<sup>4</sup> Clear, K. C., and Harrigan, E. T., “Sampling and Testing for Chloride Ion in Concrete,” Report No. FHWA-RD77-85, Federal Highway Administration, Washington, DC, August 1977 (Available as PB 275–428/AS National Technical Information Services).

**TABLE 1 Performance Requirements<sup>A</sup>**

	3 h	1 day	7 days	28 days
Compressive Strength, min, MPa [psi]				
R1 concrete or mortar	3.5 [500]	14 [2000]	28 [4000]	<i>B</i>
R2 concrete or mortar	7.0 [1000]	21 [3000]	28 [4000]	<i>B</i>
R3 concrete or mortar	21 [3000]	35 [5000]	35 [5000]	<i>B</i>
Bond strength, min, MPa [psi]				
R1, R2, and R3 concrete or mortar	—	7 [1000]	10 [1500]	—
Length change, based on length at 3 h, max, %				
R1, R2, and R3 concrete or mortar	allowable increase after 28 days in water allowable decrease after 28 days in air			+0.15 –0.15
Consistency of concrete or mortar <sup>C</sup>			concrete slump, min, mm [in.]	Flow of mortar, min, %
R1 consistency after 15 min after addition of mixing liquid			75 [3]	100
R2 and R3 consistency at 5 min after addition of mixing liquid			75 [3]	100
Scaling resistance to deicing chemicals after 25 cycles of freezing and thawing				
Concrete, max visual rating			2.5	
Mortar, max scaled material <sup>D</sup>			5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> [1 lb/ft <sup>2</sup> ]	

<sup>A</sup> It is recognized that other characteristics of rapid-hardening concrete repair materials might need consideration. Such characteristics might be necessary in some environments and applications; however, to impose specification limits on all products is considered beyond the scope of this specification. Optional considerations with suggested methods of test may include tests for the following:

- Time of setting      Test Method [C403/C403M](#)
- Flexural strength    Test Method [C78](#)
- Freeze thaw        Test Method [C666/C666M](#), Procedure A
- Sulfate expansion   Test Method [C1012](#)

<sup>B</sup> The strength at 28 days shall be not less than the strength at 7 days.

<sup>C</sup> Slump or flow requirements are waived for materials intended for vertical or overhead applications.

<sup>D</sup> A 250-mm [10-in.] square spalled to an average depth of 3 mm [1/8 in.] for 100 % of its surface would have about 10 kg/m<sup>2</sup> [2.0 lb/ft<sup>2</sup>] of scaled material.