



Designation: **C566—13 C566 – 19**

## Standard Test Method for Total Evaporable Moisture Content of Aggregate by Drying<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C566; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

*This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.*

### 1. Scope—Scope\*

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the percentage of evaporable moisture in a sample of aggregate by drying both surface moisture and moisture in the pores of the aggregate. Some aggregate may contain water that is chemically combined with the minerals in the aggregate. Such water is not evaporable and is not included in the percentage determined by this test method.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

NOTE 1—Sieve size is identified by its standard designation in Specification E11. The alternative designation given in parentheses is for information only and does not represent a different standard sieve size.

1.3 The text of this standard references notes and footnotes that provide explanatory material. These notes and footnotes (excluding those in tables and figures) shall not be considered as requirements of this standard.

1.4 *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. For specific precautionary statements, see 5.3.1, 7.2.1, and 7.3.1.*

1.5 *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>

C29/C29M Test Method for Bulk Density (“Unit Weight”) and Voids in Aggregate

C125 Terminology Relating to Concrete and Concrete Aggregates

C127 Test Method for Relative Density (Specific Gravity) and Absorption of Coarse Aggregate

C128 Test Method for Relative Density (Specific Gravity) and Absorption of Fine Aggregate

C670 Practice for Preparing Precision and Bias Statements for Test Methods for Construction Materials

D75/D75M Practice for Sampling Aggregates

E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves

2.2 *Other Document:*

National Research Council Report SHRP-P-619<sup>3</sup>

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 For definitions of terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology C125.

### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is sufficiently accurate for usual purposes, such as adjusting batch quantities of ingredients for concrete. It will generally measure the moisture in the test sample more reliably than the sample can be made to represent the aggregate

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C09 on Concrete and Concrete Aggregates and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C09.20 on Normal Weight Aggregates.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Available from the National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20418.

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

supply. In cases where the aggregate itself is altered by heat, or where more refined measurement is required, the test should be conducted using a ventilated, controlled temperature oven.

4.2 Large particles of coarse aggregate, especially those larger than 50 mm, will require greater time for the moisture to travel from the interior of the particle to the surface. The user of this test method should determine by trial if rapid drying methods provide sufficient accuracy for the intended use when drying large size particles.

## 5. Apparatus

5.1 *Balance*—A balance or scale accurate, readable, and sensitive to within 0.1 % of the test load at any point within the range of use. Within any interval equal to 10 % of the capacity of the balance or scale used to determine mass, the load indication shall be accurate within 0.1 % of the difference in masses.

5.2 *Source of Heat*—A ventilated oven capable of maintaining the temperature surrounding the sample at  $110 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ . Where close control of the temperature is not required (see 4.1), other suitable sources of heat may be used, such as an electric or gas hot plate, electric heat lamps, or a ventilated microwave oven.

5.3 *Sample Container*—A container not affected by the heat, of sufficient volume to contain the sample without danger of spilling, and of such shape that the depth of sample will not exceed one fifth of the least lateral dimension.

5.3.1 **Precaution**—When a microwave oven is used, the container shall be nonmetallic.

NOTE 2—Except for testing large samples, an ordinary frying pan is suitable for use with a hot plate, or any shallow flat-bottomed metal pan is suitable with heat lamps or oven. Note the precaution in 5.3.1.

5.4 *Stirrer*—A metal spoon or spatula of convenient size.

## 6. Sampling

6.1 Sample in accordance with Practice [D75/D75M](#), except for the sample size.

6.2 Secure a sample of the aggregate representative of the moisture content in the supply being tested and having a mass not less than the amount listed in [Table 1](#). Protect the sample against loss of moisture prior to determining the mass.

## 7. Procedure

7.1 Determine the mass of the sample to the nearest 0.1 %.

7.2 Dry the sample thoroughly in the sample container by means of the selected source of heat, exercising care to avoid loss of any particles. Very rapid heating may cause some particles to explode, resulting in loss of particles. Use a controlled temperature oven when excessive heat may alter the character of the aggregate, or where more precise measurement is required. If a source of heat other than the controlled temperature oven is used, stir the sample during drying to accelerate the operation and avoid localized overheating. When using a microwave oven, stirring of the sample is optional.

7.2.1 **Caution**—When using a microwave oven, occasionally minerals are present in aggregates that may cause the material to overheat and explode. If this occurs it can damage the microwave oven.

7.3 When a hot plate is used, drying can be expedited by the following procedure. Add sufficient anhydrous denatured alcohol to cover the moist sample. Stir and allow suspended material to settle. Decant as much of the alcohol as possible without losing any of the sample. Ignite the remaining alcohol and allow it to burn off during drying over the hot plate.

7.3.1 **Warning**—Exercise care to control the ignition operation to prevent injury or damage from the burning alcohol.

**TABLE 1 Sample Size for Aggregate**

Nominal Maximum Size of Aggregate, mm (in.) <sup>A</sup>	Mass of Normal Weight Aggregate Sample, min, kg <sup>B</sup>
4.75 (0.187) (No. 4)	0.5
9.5 (3/8)	1.5
12.5 (1/2)	2
19.0 (3/4)	3
25.0 (1)	4
37.5 (1 1/2)	6
50 (2)	8
63 (2 1/2)	10
75 (3)	13
90 (3 1/2)	16
100 (4)	25
150 (6)	50

<sup>A</sup> Based on sieves meeting Specification [E11](#).

<sup>B</sup> Determine the minimum sample mass for lightweight aggregate by multiplying the value listed by the dry-loose unit mass of the aggregate in kg/m<sup>3</sup> (determined using Test Method [C29/C29M](#)) and dividing by 1600.