



Designation: ~~D806~~—~~11~~ D806 – 19

Standard Test Method for Cement Content of Hardened Soil-Cement Mixtures¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D806; 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 (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method covers the determination by chemical analysis of cement content of hardened soil-cement mixtures.

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

1.3 All observed and calculated values shall conform to the guidelines for significant digits and rounding established in Practice ~~D6026~~.

1.3.1 For purposes of comparing a measured or calculated value(s) with the specific limits, the measured or calculated value(s) shall be rounded to the nearest decimal or significant digits in the specific limits.

1.3.2 The procedures used to specify how data are collected/recorded or calculated in the standard are regarded as 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 the engineering design.

~~1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in 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 ~~health~~environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* For specific hazard precautions, see Section ~~67~~.

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:*²

~~C114 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Hydraulic Cement~~

~~C125 Terminology Relating to Concrete and Concrete Aggregates~~

~~C219 Terminology Relating to Hydraulic and Other Inorganic Cements~~

~~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~~

~~D2901 Test Method for Cement Content of Freshly Mixed Soil-Cement~~

~~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~~

~~D5982 Test Method for Determining Cement Content of Fresh Soil-Cement (Heat of Neutralization Method)~~

~~D6026 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Geotechnical Data~~

~~E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves~~

~~E145 Specification for Gravity-Convection and Forced-Ventilation Ovens~~

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D18 on Soil and Rock and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D18.15 on Stabilization With Admixtures.

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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

E832 Specification for Laboratory Filter Papers

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 For definitions of common technical terms used in this standard relating to soil, refer to Terminology [D653](#)

3.1.2 Refer to Terminology [D653C125](#) for definitions of common technical terms relating to soil-concrete.

3.1.3 Refer to Terminologies [Terminology C125](#) and [C219](#) for definitions of common technical terms relating to cement.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Samples of the raw soil, cement and soil-cement mixtures are obtained and analyzed. Hydrochloric acid is added to each sample and the resulting precipitate discarded. The remaining filtrate is made slightly ammoniacal and the hydroxides are allowed to settle out. The precipitate is washed with ammonium nitrate and the hydroxides are dissolved with hydrochloric acid. The solution is again made slightly ammoniacal, the precipitate washed with ammonium nitrate and hydroxide precipitate discarded. Ammonium hydroxide is added to the filtrate, the solution is heated and ammonium oxalate is added. The calcium oxalate is filtered off, washed into a beaker, diluted and sulfuric acid then added. This is then titrated with a standard potassium permanganate solution. The cement content is then computed by means of equations given in Section 10.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method determines cement content in mixtures of cement with soil or aggregate by chemical analysis. It was developed primarily for testing samples for which a significant degree of cement hydration or hardening has taken place. Test Methods [D2901](#) or [D5982](#) may be used for determining cement content of freshly mixed soil-cement mixtures.

5.2 This test method is based on determination by chemical analysis of the calcium oxide (CaO) content of the sample. The method may not be applicable to soil-cement materials containing soils or aggregates which yield significant amounts of dissolved calcium oxide (CaO) under the conditions of the test.

NOTE 1—The agency performing this test method can be evaluated in accordance with Practice [D3740](#). Notwithstanding statements on precision and bias contained in this test method, the precision of this test method, the result produced by this standard is dependent on the competence of the personnel performing it, and the suitability of the equipment and facilities used. Agencies that meet the criteria of Practice [D3740](#) are generally considered capable of competent and objective testing, testing and sampling. Users of this test method standard are cautioned that the compliance with Practice [D3740](#) does not, not in itself, ensure itself assure reliable testing results. Reliable testing depends results depend on many factors; factors: Practice [D3740](#) provides a means of evaluating some of these factors.

NOTE 2—Analysis using X-ray fluorescence in accordance with [C114](#) may also be used for determination of calcium oxide (CaO) content of hardened soil-cement.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Analytical Balance*—An analytical balance conforming to the requirements of Class GP2 in Specification [D4753](#) and with Class S weights.

6.2 *Filter Paper*—~~Filter~~ Qualitative filter paper including Whatman No. 1, 11 and 15 cm in diameter; Whatman No. 41, 15 cm in diameter; and Whatman No. 2, 11 or 15 cm in diameter.

6.3 *Fifty-Millilitre-Pipet*.

6.4 *Drying Oven*—Thermostatically controlled, preferably of the forced-air type, meeting the requirements of Specification ~~Test Method E145~~ [D2216](#) and capable of maintaining a uniform temperature of $110 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ throughout the drying chamber.

6.5 *Miscellaneous Apparatus*—Supplementary equipment, such as electric ovens, hot plates, a small riffle, a No. 40 ~~(425 μm)~~ [425 \$\mu\text{m}\$](#) (No. 40) sieve with bottom pan and cover, a cast iron mortar and pestle, and a ball mill if possible.

7. Reagents

7.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available.³ Other grades may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficiently high purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

7.2 *Potassium Permanganate, Standard Solution (0.1 N)*—Prepare a 0.1 N KMnO_4 solution and standardize against primary standard grade oxalic acid, sodium oxalate or iron (II) ammonium sulfate hexahydrate.

NOTE 3—The use of a standard 0.1 N KMnO_4 solution is not necessary when the samples are titrated in accordance with [8-99.9](#) and the results are calculated in accordance with [9-210.2](#). However, the actual reagent concentration must be determined by titration against primary standard grade oxalic acid, sodium oxalate or iron (II) ammonium sulfate hexahydrate.

³ "Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications," American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see "Reagent Chemicals and Standards," by Joseph Rosin, D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, NY, and the "United States Pharmacopeia."

7.3 *Ammonium Nitrate Solution*—Dissolve 20 g of NH_4NO_3 in 1L of distilled water.

7.4 *Hydrochloric Acid (1 + 3)*—Add 200 mL of HCl (sp gr 1.19) to 600 mL of distilled water.

7.5 *Hydrochloric Acid (1 + 1)*—Add 25 mL of HCl (sp gr 1.19) to 25 mL of distilled water.

7.6 *Nitric Acid*—See [Note 34](#).

7.7 *Ammonium Oxalate Solution (5 %)*—50 g of ammonium oxalate. (**Warning**—In addition to other precautions, this is done by adding the acid, slowly while stirring, to the water to avoid a sudden temperature rise that could cause boiling and spattering of the acid solution.)

7.8 *Ammonium Hydroxide, NH_4OH* (sp gr 0.90).

7.9 *Sulfuric Acid (1 + 1)*—Add 500 mL H_2SO_4 (sp gr 1.84) to 500 mL of distilled water.

8. Samples

8.1 Samples of the following shall be selected for the test:

8.1.1 *Raw Soil*, representative of the soil phase of the soil-cement mixture.

8.1.2 *Cement*, representative of the cement phase of the soil-cement mixture, and

8.1.3 *Soil-cement Mixture* to be analyzed.

8.2 The gross laboratory sample of each component shall be approximately 200 g. This may be obtained by reducing the sample in bulk and, if necessary, in particle size through the use of drying, riffing and grinding processes.

9. Procedure

9.1 Dry 25 g of each of the samples in an oven to constant mass at $110 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ ($230 \pm 9^\circ\text{F}$) to remove free water. Reduce the samples to pass a ~~No. 40 (425 μm)~~ 425 μm (No. 40) sieve.

9.2 Using an analytical balance, prepare the following amounts for each of the samples: raw soil, 5 g; soil-cement mixture, 5 g; and cement, 1 g. Place each of the weighed samples in a 250-mL beaker. Add 50 mL of HCl (1 + 1) ([Note 34](#)) to each sample, cover, and boil *gently* for 5 min on the hot plate.

NOTE 4—In the case of the cement sample, it is usually preferable first to add 25 mL of water and then stir to obtain a thorough mixture. Then add 25 mL of HCl (sp gr 1.19) and boil *gently* just long enough to obtain decomposition of the cement. Vigorous or extended boiling of soil or cement samples is seldom necessary, and often results in much slower filtration.

9.3 Add 25 mL of hot water to the beakers, stir, allow to settle momentarily, and then decant the contents through a Whatman No. 1 filter paper ([Note 45](#)), preferably 15 cm in diameter. The filtrate should be received in a 250-mL volumetric flask. When the liquid has passed through the filter paper, wash the residue once by decantation, using hot water; then transfer it to the filter, using a stream of hot water. The beaker should be rapidly polished, the loosened material being transferred to the filter paper. The material on the filter should then be washed an additional four times, each washing consisting of 10 to 15 mL of hot water directed in a stream from the wash bottle. Very small amounts of residue will occasionally pass through the filter. These ordinarily may be disregarded.

NOTE 5—In the case of the soil and soil-cement samples, the bulk of the residue sometimes slows filtration appreciably. No difficulty is usually encountered from cement samples, and, as a rule, soil samples may be filtered and washed in less than 30 min. Some soil-cement mixtures require more time, but, if this period exceeds 1 h, subsequent filtration in similar cases may be more rapid if a No. 41 paper is substituted for the No. 1 paper. Slow filtration in such cases is generally caused by excessive boiling, resulting in gelation of the silica, which materially retards filtration.

9.4 When washing has been completed, discard the filter, and dilute the filtrate in the volumetric flask to 250 mL with cold water. The temperature of the solution should be near the calibration point of the flask. Agitate the flask to mix the contents thoroughly, then remove a 50-mL aliquot and transfer to the original 250-mL beaker ([8-29.2](#)), using a 50-mL pipet. Dilute to 100 mL. Make the solution slightly ammoniacal ([Note 56](#)) by dropwise addition of ammonium hydroxide, boil 1 to 2 min, and allow the hydroxides to settle.

NOTE 6—If the samples contain ferrous iron it is desirable to add a few drops of HNO_3 before precipitation of the hydroxides. Also, pH paper can be used to assure that enough ammonium hydroxide has been added.

9.5 Filter the hydroxides through an 11-cm Whatman No. 1 (or No. 41) filter paper, receiving the filtrate in the 600-mL beaker. Wash the original 250-mL beaker into the filter once with a stream of hot NH_4NO_3 solution (20 g/L), and follow by washing the hydroxide precipitate once or twice with hot NH_4NO_3 solution (20 g/L). Set the filtrate aside, and place the original beaker under the funnel. Perforate the paper with a rod ([Note 67](#)), and wash the hydroxides down into the original beaker, using a stream of hot NH_4NO_3 solution (20 g/L) to remove most of the precipitate from the filter paper. Treat the paper with 20 mL of hot HCl (1 + 3), directing the acid over the paper with a glass rod. Wash the paper several times with hot water, and then discard the paper. Dilute the solution to 75 mL.

NOTE 7—Instead of perforating the filter paper, the paper and precipitate may be transferred to the original beaker, the hydroxides dissolved with 20 mL of hot HCl (1 + 3) and diluted to 75 mL with water, and the procedure continued as described in [8-69.6](#). In this case, the reprecipitated hydroxides and pulp are subsequently removed simultaneously.