



Designation: C1437 – 20

Standard Test Method for Flow of Hydraulic Cement Mortar¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1437; 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 of flow of hydraulic cement mortars.

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. When combined standards are cited, the selection of the measurement systems is at the user's discretion subject to the requirements of the referenced standard.

1.3 The text of this standard refers to 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.*

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

[C109/C109M Test Method for Compressive Strength of Hydraulic Cement Mortars \(Using 2-in. or \[50 mm\] Cube Specimens\)](#)

[C219 Terminology Relating to Hydraulic and Other Inorganic Cements](#)

[C230/C230M Specification for Flow Table for Use in Tests of Hydraulic Cement](#)

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C01 on Cement and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C01.22 on Workability.

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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.

[C511 Specification for Mixing Rooms, Moist Cabinets, Moist Rooms, and Water Storage Tanks Used in the Testing of Hydraulic Cements and Concretes](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 For definitions of terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology [C219](#).

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is intended to be used to determine the flow of hydraulic cement mortars, and of mortars containing cementitious materials other than hydraulic cements.

4.2 While flow is not usually included in hydraulic cement specifications, it is commonly used in standard tests that require the mortar to have a water content that provides a specified flow level.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Flow Table, Flow Mold*, conforming to the requirements of Specification [C230/C230M](#).

5.2 *Caliper*, conforming to the requirements of Specification [C230/C230M](#). Alternatively, any outside-measuring caliper constructed of corrosion-resistant material may be used, provided that it is incremented in millimetres and its maximum extent of measuring is at least 260 mm.

5.3 *Tamper*, conforming to the requirements of Test Method [C109/C109M](#).

5.4 *Trowel*, having a steel blade 100 to 150 mm in length, with straight edges. The edges when placed on a plane surface shall not depart from straightness by more than 1 mm.

5.5 *Straightedge*, made of steel, shall be at least 200 mm long and not less than 1.5 mm nor more than 3.5 mm in thickness. Its edge shall not depart from a plane surface by more than 1 mm.

6. Temperature and Humidity

6.1 The temperature and relative humidity of the air in the mixing room shall be as prescribed in Specification [C511](#).

7. Materials

7.1 *Hydraulic Cement Mortar*—A mortar for which the determination of flow is specified or desired.

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

8. Procedure

8.1 Determination of Flow:

8.1.1 Carefully wipe the flow table clean and dry, and place the flow mold at the center. Place a layer of mortar about 25 mm in thickness in the mold and tamp 20 times with the tamper. The tamping pressure shall be just sufficient to ensure uniform filling of the mold. Tamping should be uniformly distributed over the cross section of each layer. For the bottom layer this will necessitate inclining the tamper slightly when tamping near the perimeter. Then fill the mold with mortar and tamp as specified for the first layer. Cut off the mortar to a plane surface flush with the top of the mold by drawing the straightedge or the edge of the trowel with a sawing motion across the top of the mold. Wipe the table top clean and dry, being especially careful to remove any water from around the edge of the flow mold. Lift the mold away from the mortar 1 min after completing the mixing operation. Immediately drop the table 25 times in 15 s, unless otherwise specified.

8.1.2 If using the caliper specified in Specification **C230/C230M**, measure the diameter of the mortar along the four lines scribed in the table top, recording each diameter as the number of caliper divisions, estimated to one tenth of a division. If some other caliper is being used, measure the diameter of the mortar along the four lines scribed in the table top, recording each diameter to the nearest millimetre.

9. Calculation

9.1 The flow is the resulting increase in average base diameter of the mortar mass, expressed as a percentage of the original base diameter.

9.2 If using the caliper specified in Specification **C230/C230M**, add the four readings, and record the total. This gives the flow in percent.

9.2.1 If using some other caliper, compute the flow in percent by dividing “A” by the original inside base diameter in millimetres and multiplying by 100.

where:

A = average of four readings in millimetres, minus the original inside base diameter in millimetres.

10. Report

10.1 Report the flow to the nearest 1 %.

11. Precision and Bias

11.1 *Precision*—The single-operator, within-laboratory standard deviation has been found to be 4 % flow. Therefore, results of two properly conducted tests by the same operator on similar batches should not differ by more than 11 % (**Note 1**).

11.1.1 The multilaboratory standard deviation has been found to be 11 %. Therefore, results of two different laboratories on similar batches should not differ by more than 31 % flow (**Note 1**).

NOTE 1—Data produced when water content is being varied to obtain a given flow is not applicable for this purpose. Only data where flow has been determined using a given cement and fixed water content is applicable. Consequently, the only data currently available is that extracted from the CCRL Proficiency Sample Program for CS Flow on **C109/C109M** mortars (dropping the flow table 25 times in 15 s). The data for Sample Nos. 109, 110, 111, and 112 have been used to develop the precision statements given.

11.2 *Bias*—Since there is no accepted reference material suitable for determining flow available, no statement on bias is made.

12. Keywords

12.1 flow; hydraulic cement; mortar

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Committee C01 has identified the location of selected changes to this standard since the last issue (C1437 – 15) that may impact the use of this standard. (Approved Oct. 1, 2020.)

(1) Added new **1.3** and Terminology (Section **3**). Renumbered affected sections accordingly.

(2) Added Terminology **C219** to Referenced Documents (Section **2**).

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