Designation: C226 – 22

Standard Specification for Air-Entraining Additions for Use in the Manufacture of Air-Entraining Hydraulic Cement[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C226; 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 (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

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

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers the requirements and methods for establishing the suitability of a material for use as an air-entraining addition to be interground with the clinker in the manufacture of air-entraining hydraulic cement conforming to Specifications C150/C150M, C595/C595M, and C1157/C1157M.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard.

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 chemical 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.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[3]

C33/C33M Specification for Concrete Aggregates

C39/C39M Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens

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

C114 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Hydraulic Cement

C138/C138M Test Method for Density (Unit Weight), Yield, and Air Content (Gravimetric) of Concrete

C143/C143M Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic-Cement Concrete

C150/C150M Specification for Portland Cement

C175 Specification for Air-Entraining Portlant Cement; Replaced by C 150 (Withdrawn 1970)[4]

C185 Test Method for Air Content of Hydraulic Cement Mortar

C187 Test Method for Amount of Water Required for Normal Consistency of Hydraulic Cement Paste

C191 Test Methods for Time of Setting of Hydraulic Cement by Vicat Needle

C192/C192M Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Laboratory

C204 Test Methods for Fineness of Hydraulic Cement by Air-Permeability Apparatus

C231/C231M Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method

C293/C293M Test Method for Flexural Strength of Concrete (Using Simple Beam With Center-Point Loading)

C595/C595M Specification for Blended Hydraulic Cements

C596 Test Method for Drying Shrinkage of Mortar Containing Hydraulic Cement

C666/C666M Test Method for Resistance of Concrete to Rapid Freezing and Thawing

C1157/C1157M Performance Specification for Hydraulic Cement

2.2 *ACI Standards:*[5]

ACI 211.1-77 Recommended Practice for Selecting Proportions for Normal and Heavyweight Concrete

[1] This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Commitee C01 on Cement and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C01.20 on Additions.

Current edition approved Oct. 15, 2022. Published October 2022. Originally approved in 1950. Last previous edition approved in 2019 as C226 – 19. DOI: 10.1520/C0226-22.

[2] See the section on Safety, Manual of Cement Testing, *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.01.

[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.

[4] The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

[5] Available from the American Concrete Institute, P.O. Box 19150, Detroit, MI 48219.

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

3. Materials

3.1 *Cements:*

3.1.1 In cases where it is desired that the proposed air-entraining addition be accepted for general use in portland cement, tests shall be made on six lots of cement ground at cement plants, using commercial grinding equipment. From each of three different samples of clinkers, two lots of cement shall be ground, representing respectively: a Type I portland cement containing not less than 9 % tricalcium aluminate (C_3A), calculated as specified in Table 1 of Specification C150/C150M and a Type II and a Type III portland cement all conforming to Specification C150/C150M. One lot, the "control" shall be ground without the proposed air-entraining addition; the proposed addition shall be interground with the other lot, using the addition in such amounts as to produce the air/entrainment required in Specification C150/C150M. Not more than two of the three clinkers shall be produced by or ground at the same mill.

3.1.2 In cases where it is desired that the proposed air-entraining addition be limited in use to specific types of cement in specific cement manufacturing plants, either or both less in number than required in 3.1.1, the tests and test procedure shall be as specified in 3.1.1, except that the number of cements to be tested shall be limited to those under specific consideration.

3.1.3 The two companion cements made from any one clinker shall be ground to the same fineness (within 10 m^2/kg when tested in accordance with Test Method C204) as measured by the air permeability apparatus, and the sulfur trioxide (SO_3) content expressed as a percentage of the cement weight and reported to the nearest 0.01 %, shall differ by no more than 0.3 for all types of cement. Each "control" cement shall comply with all of the requirements in the specification applicable to that type of cement, and shall not contain the proposed addition when tested by the method furnished by the producer or seller of the addition.

3.1.4 Determine percentage of each of the following constituents for each lot of cement tested: silicon dioxide (SiO_2), aluminum oxide (Al_2O_3), iron oxide (Fe_2O_3), calcium oxide (CaO), magnesium oxide (MgO), sulfur trioxide (SO_3), ignition loss, insoluble residue, sodium oxide (Na_2O), and potassium oxide (K_2O). Calculate the potential percentages of the following phases: tricalcium silicate (C_3S), dicalcium silicate (C_2S), tricalcium aluminate (C_3A), and tetracalcium aluminoferrite (C_4AF). Determine the percentage of addition on the cements containing the addition using the method proposed by the maker or seller of the addition.

3.2 *Aggregates:*

3.2.1 The fine and coarse aggregates used in the tests shall conform to the requirements of Specification C33/C33M, except that the grading of the aggregates shall conform to the requirements given in Table 1.

3.2.2 The coarse aggregate shall be carefully separated on the 25.0 mm (1-in.), 19.0 mm (¾-in.), 12.5 mm (½-in.), 9.5 mm (⅜-in.), and 4.75 mm (No. 4) sieves, and then recombined, using equal quantities by weight of each of the resulting four sizes.

3.2.3 The fine and coarse aggregates used in the tests of any two companion cements (that is, a cement containing the addition and the corresponding "control" cement) shall each come from a single lot of such aggregate.

TABLE 1 Grading Requirements of Aggregates

Sieve	Percentage Passing
Fine Aggregate	
4.75 mm (No. 4)	100
1.18 mm (No.16)	65 to 75
300 µm (No. 50)	15 to 20
150 µm (No. 100)	2 to 5
Coarse Aggregate	
25.0 mm (1-in.)	100
19.0 mm (¾-in.)	75
12.5 mm (½-in.)	50
9.5 mm (⅜-in.)	25
4.75 mm (No.4)	0

3.3 *Reference Addition:*

3.3.1 The reference addition used in the concrete mixture specified in Section 8, from which specimens will be made for tests for resistance to freezing and thawing as specified in 10.2.3, shall be any one of the four materials (Vinsol resin, Darex, N-TAIR, or Airalon) that have been declared acceptable by ASTM under the former Specifications C175 – 48 T.

3.3.2 The reference addition to be used will be designated by the person or agency for whom the testing will be performed. If no reference addition is designated, the material known commercially as "Vinsol resin" shall be used. The Vinsol resin used shall be neutralized with 15 percent by mass of sodium hydroxide (NaOH). The air contents of the concrete containing the reference addition and the concrete containing the proposed addition shall agree within 0.5 percentage points.

3.3.3 The reference addition, used as an admixture, is intended for use with control cements only in concrete for freezing-and-thawing tests to establish the durability factor by means of which the concretes containing the addition under test may be evaluated.

3.3.4 *Preparation of Standard Reference Solutions:*

3.3.4.1 Place 50 g (total solids in the case of solution or pastes) of the designated reference addition in 500 mL of freshly distilled water in a 1000 mL flask and mix thoroughly until the solids are completely dissolved or the paste or solution is uniformly diluted. After surface foam has been dissipated, dilute to 1000 mL and mix thoroughly.

3.3.4.2 In the case of Vinsol resin, the neutralized solution shall be made as follows: Dissolve 7.50 g of cp NaOH in 100 mL of distilled water. Add a few drops of this solution to 300 mL to 350 mL of distilled water contained in a 600 mL beaker. Add 50.00 g of dry, unneutralized Vinsol resin in pulverized form to the beaker and stir until all of the resin is wetted and well dispersed. Then add all of the NaOH solution to this suspension and stir until all of the resin is in solution. Transfer to a measuring flask, dilute to 1000 mL and mix thoroughly. From this stock standard solution prepare a dilute standard solution by diluting 100 mL of the stock solution to 1000 mL.

4. General Requirements

4.1 Air-entraining additions shall conform to the respective requirements prescribed in this specification.

4.2 The trade name, source, and character of the material, and means for the quantitative identification of the proposed addition in the finished cement, shall be furnished by the maker or seller of the addition, and that information shall form a part of the record of tests of the addition.

4.3 Air-entraining additions shall be evaluated by testing cements ground with and without the additions. The cements ground without the additions shall be referred to in this specification as "control" cements.

4.4 An air-entraining addition under this specification, when interground with hydraulic cement, shall produce a cement that complies with the appropriate Specifications C150/C150M, C595/C595M, or C1157/C1157M and when evaluated by the results of tests made according to the procedures herein described, shall also comply with the following requirements as to the effect of the addition on the properties of the cement:

4.4.1 The time of setting of cement containing the addition shall not vary from the time of setting of the respective "control" cement by more than 50 %.

4.4.2 The compressive strength of standard mortar cubes made with cement containing the addition shall be not less than 80 % of the compressive strength of similar cubes made with the corresponding "control" cement.

4.4.3 The percentage length change of air-stored mortar bars made with cement containing the addition, based on an initial measurement at the age of 7 days, and expressed as a percentage change in length, shall be not more than 0.01 greater than that of similar mortar bars made with the corresponding "control" cement and similarly tested.

4.4.4 The percentage of air entrained in the concrete made with cement containing the addition shall exceed by at least 2.5 the percentage air in similar concrete prepared with the corresponding "control" cement. (See 3.1.1 for the limitation of air-entraining properties of the "control" cement.)

4.4.5 The compressive strength of the concrete made with cement containing the addition shall be not less than 80 % of the compressive strength of similar concrete made with the corresponding "control" cement.

4.4.6 The flexural strength of concrete made with cement containing the addition shall be not less than 85 % of the flexural strength of corresponding concrete made with the "control" cement.

4.4.7 In the freezing and thawing test, the durability factor of the concrete made with the cement containing the proposed addition shall be not less than 80 % of the durability factor of similar concrete made with the corresponding "control" cement and containing the reference addition as specified in 3.3. (See 11.1.3 for the method of calculating the durability factor.)

5. Sampling Cement

5.1 Samples of the plant-ground cements shall be obtained during grinding. Prior to the commencement of the sampling of a given lot of cement, the mill shall have run for approximately 4 h to establish equilibrium. Notes shall be kept as to the rate and continuity of the feed of the addition, the form in which the addition is used, strength of the solution, and the mill temperature. Fineness of the grinding should be checked during the grinding.

5.2 The quantity of sample shall be not less than 272 kg (600 lb) for the cement containing the proposed addition and for the corresponding control cement.

5.3 As the cement samples are secured, they shall be placed in metal drums provided with gasket-fitted lids. The drums shall be tightly closed at the end of the sampling period. Prior to use, the samples of a given lot of cement shall be well blended to form a uniform, representative composite.

6. Test Methods

6.1 Determine the properties enumerated in this specification in accordance with the methods prescribed in Sections 7 – 11.

7. Tests on Cement

7.1 Test the cement samples in accordance with the following methods:

7.1.1 *Chemical Analysis of Cement*—Test Methods C114.

7.1.2 *Determination of Addition in the Finished Cement*—Determine the percentage of the addition in the finished cement by the method furnished by the manufacturer or seller of the proposed addition. The method shall be adequate for the qualitative and quantitative determination of the addition in the finished cement, and shall be fully described in the report of the tests on the addition.

7.1.3 *Fineness of Cement*—Test Method C204.

7.1.4 *Normal Consistency*—Test Method C187.

7.1.5 *Time of Setting*—Determine the time of setting with the Vicat needle, in accordance with Test Method C191.

7.1.6 *Air Content of Mortar*—Test Method C185.

7.1.7 *Compressive Strength of Mortar*—Test Method C109/C109M.

7.1.8 *Length Change of Mortar*—For each lot of cement, determine the length change of mortar bars according to Test Method C596 except, after demolding, cure the specimens in saturated lime water for 6 days (7 days total age) and measure the length of each specimen at 7 days of age. Then, place the specimens in air storage for the remainder of the test period. Obtain a length comparator reading for each specimen at 28 days, 180 days, and 365 days of total age. Report the length change for each bar as a percentage of its length at 7 days of age.

8. Concrete Mixtures

8.1 *Preparation and Weighing*—Prepare all materials used in preparing the concrete mixtures, and make all weighings, as prescribed in Practice C192/C192M. Report the amount of mixing water on the basis of saturated surface-dry aggregates.

8.2 *Proportions*—Design one concrete mixture, having an actual cement content of 307 kg/m^3 ± 3 kg/m^3 (517 ± 5 lb/yd^3), and use this mixture in all of the concrete tests specified herein. Adjust the water content of the mixture to provide concrete having a consistency equal to a 64 mm ± 13 mm (2½ ± ½-in.) slump. Adjust the ratio of fine aggregate