



Designation: C 131 – 01

## Standard Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 131; 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.

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

### 1. Scope\*

1.1 This test method covers a procedure for testing sizes of coarse aggregate smaller than 37.5 mm (1½ in.) for resistance to degradation using the Los Angeles testing machine (Note 1).

NOTE 1—A procedure for testing coarse aggregate larger than 19.0 mm (¾ in.) is covered in Test Method C 535C 535.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

#### 2.1 ASTM Standards:

C 125 Terminology Relating to Concrete and Concrete Aggregates<sup>2</sup>

C 136 Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates<sup>2</sup>

C 535 Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Large-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine<sup>2</sup>

C 670 Practice for Preparing Precision and Bias Statements for Test Methods for Construction Materials<sup>2</sup>

C 702 Practice for Reducing Samples of Aggregate to Testing Size<sup>2</sup>

D 75 Practice for Sampling Aggregates<sup>3</sup>

E 11 Specification for Wire-Cloth and Sieves for Testing Purposes<sup>4</sup>

<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> Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.02.

<sup>3</sup> Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.03.

<sup>4</sup> Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 14.02.

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology C 125C 125.

### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test is a measure of degradation of mineral aggregates of standard gradings resulting from a combination of actions including abrasion or attrition, impact, and grinding in a rotating steel drum containing a specified number of steel spheres, the number depending upon the grading of the test sample. As the drum rotates, a shelf plate picks up the sample and the steel spheres, carrying them around until they are dropped to the opposite side of the drum, creating an impact-crushing effect. The contents then roll within the drum with an abrading and grinding action until the shelf plate picks up the sample and the steel spheres, and the cycle is repeated. After the prescribed number of revolutions, the contents are removed from the drum and the aggregate portion is sieved to measure the degradation as percent loss.

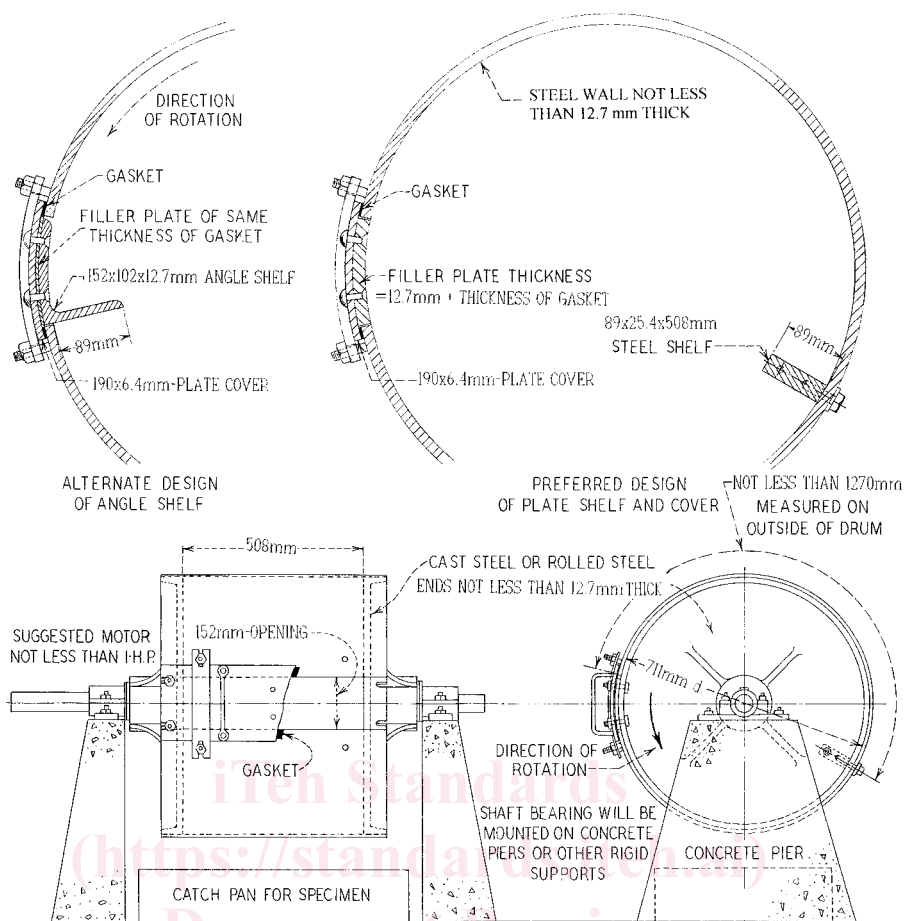
### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test has been widely used as an indicator of the relative quality or competence of various sources of aggregate having similar mineral compositions. The results do not automatically permit valid comparisons to be made between sources distinctly different in origin, composition, or structure. Assign specification limits with extreme care in consideration of available aggregate types and their performance history in specific end uses.

### 6. Apparatus

6.1 *Los Angeles Machine*—A Los Angeles machine, conforming in all essential characteristics to the design shown in Fig. 1, shall be used. The machine shall consist of a hollow steel cylinder, closed at both ends, conforming to the dimensions shown in Fig. 1, having an inside diameter of  $711 \pm 5$  mm ( $28 \pm 0.2$  in.), and an inside length of  $508 \pm 5$  mm ( $20 \pm 0.2$  in.). The cylinder shall be mounted on stub shafts attached to the ends of the cylinder but not entering it, and shall be mounted in such a manner that it may be rotated with the axis

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



**Inch Equivalents**

mm	6.4	12.7	25.4	89	102	152	190	508	711	1270
in.	1/4	1/2	1	3 1/2	4	6	7 1/2	20	28	50

**FIG. 1 Los Angeles Testing Machine**

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/6dc4b720-c5e7-4c17-a230-7201bf0a3e00/astm-c131-01>

in a horizontal position within a tolerance in slope of 1 in 100. An opening in the cylinder shall be provided for the introduction of the test sample. A suitable, dust-tight cover shall be provided for the opening with means for bolting the cover in place. The cover shall be so designed as to maintain the cylindrical contour of the interior surface unless the shelf is so located that the charge will not fall on the cover, or come in contact with it during the test. A removable steel shelf extending the full length of the cylinder and projecting inward  $89 \pm 2$  mm ( $3.5 \pm 0.1$  in.) shall be mounted on the interior cylindrical surface of the cylinder, in such a way that a plane centered between the large faces coincides with an axial plane. The shelf shall be of such thickness and so mounted, by bolts or other suitable means, as to be firm and rigid. The position of the shelf (Note 2) shall be such that the sample and the steel spheres shall not impact on or near the opening and its cover, and that the distance from the shelf to the opening, measured along the outside circumference of the cylinder in the direction of rotation, shall be not less than 1270 mm (50 in.). Inspect the shelf periodically to determine that it is not bent either lengthwise or from its normal radial position with respect to the cylinder. If either condition is found, repair or replace the shelf before further tests are conducted.

NOTE 2—The use of a shelf of wear-resistant steel, rectangular in cross section and mounted independently of the cover, is preferred. However, a shelf consisting of a section of rolled angle, properly mounted on the inside of the cover plate, may be used provided the direction of rotation is such that the charge will be caught on the outside face of the angle.

6.1.1 The machine shall be so driven and so counterbalanced as to maintain a substantially uniform peripheral speed (Note 3). If an angle is used as the shelf, the direction of rotation shall be such that the charge is caught on the outside surface of the angle.

NOTE 3—Back-lash or slip in the driving mechanism is very likely to furnish test results which are not duplicated by other Los Angeles machines producing constant peripheral speed.

6.2 Sieves, conforming to Specification E 11E 11.

6.3 Balance—A balance or scale accurate within 0.1 % of test load over the range required for this test.

6.4 Charge—The charge shall consist of steel spheres averaging approximately 46.8 mm ( $1\frac{7}{32}$  in.) in diameter and each having a mass of between 390 and 445 g.

6.4.1 The charge, (Note 4) depending upon the grading of the test sample as described in Section 8, shall be as follows:

Grading	Number of Spheres	Mass of Charge, g
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