



Designation: C465 – 23

# Standard Specification for Processing Additions for Use in the Manufacture of Hydraulic Cements<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C465; 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.

## 1. Scope\*

1.1 This specification pertains to the criteria and tests to be used for determining whether a(n) organic or inorganic processing addition, when used in the recommended amount at the option of the cement producer in the manufacture of hydraulic cements, meets the requirements as prescribed by definition in Specifications [C150/C150M](#), [C1157/C1157M](#), [C845/C845M](#), and [C595/C595M](#). The materials listed in the following former ASTM Specifications shall be considered as meeting the organic processing additions requirements of this specification:

- [C150/C150M](#) – 62, for Portland Cement
- [C205](#) – 58 T, for Portland Blast-Furnace Slag Cement
- [C340](#) – 58 T, for Portland Pozzolan Cement
- [C358](#) – 58, for Slag Cement

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

1.3 The following safety hazards caveat pertains only to the test methods described in this specification. *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.*

1.4 *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:<sup>2</sup>

[C33/C33M](#) Specification for Concrete Aggregates

<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C01 on Cement and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C01.20 on Additions.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

- [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
- [C173/C173M](#) Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Volumetric Method
- [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
- [C205](#) Specification for Portland Blast-Furnace Cement; Replaced by C 595 (Withdrawn 1967)<sup>3</sup>
- [C226](#) Specification for Air-Entraining Additions for Use in the Manufacture of Air-Entraining Hydraulic Cement
- [C231/C231M](#) Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method
- [C340](#) Specification for Portland-Pozzolan Cement (Withdrawn 1967)<sup>3</sup>
- [C358](#) Specification for Slag Cement; Replaced by C 595 (Withdrawn 1967)<sup>3</sup>
- [C595/C595M](#) Specification for Blended Hydraulic Cements
- [C596](#) Test Method for Drying Shrinkage of Mortar Containing Hydraulic Cement
- [C617/C617M](#) Practice for Capping Cylindrical Concrete Specimens

<sup>3</sup> The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org).

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

[C845/C845M Specification for Expansive Hydraulic Cement](#)  
[C1157/C1157M Performance Specification for Hydraulic Cement](#)  
[D891 Test Methods for Specific Gravity, Apparent, of Liquid Industrial Chemicals](#)  
[E203 Test Method for Water Using Volumetric Karl Fischer Titration](#)

### 3. Materials

#### 3.1 Cements:

3.1.1 In cases where it is desired that the proposed organic processing addition be accepted for general use in portland cement, tests shall be made on cements prepared from at least five different clinkers. As a minimum, these clinkers shall represent two Type I cements containing not less than 9.0 % C<sub>3</sub>A, one Type II cement, and two Type III cements, all conforming to Specification [C150/C150M](#).

3.1.2 In cases where it is also desired that the proposed organic processing addition be used in blended cements, the test and test procedures shall be as specified with a control and an addition for cement conforming to the appropriate Specification [C595/C595M](#) or [C1157/C1157M](#).

3.1.3 Organic processing additions which have been shown to meet the requirements of this specification may also be used in cements conforming to Specification [C845/C845M](#). Testing of the addition with these special cements, where desired, shall be done using the tests and test procedures as specified with a control cement and a cement containing the addition, both conforming to Specification [C845/C845M](#).

3.1.4 In cases where it is desired that the proposed organic processing addition be limited in use to specific types of cement less in number than required in [3.1.1](#), the tests and test procedures shall be as specified, and at least two pairs of cements shall be prepared from two clinkers from different plants for each type under specific consideration.

3.1.5 For inorganic processing additions, or in cases where it is desired that the proposed organic processing addition be limited in use to a single plant, the tests and test procedures shall be as specified and at least two pairs of cements shall be prepared from clinker representing each type under specific consideration.

3.1.6 To evaluate comparable samples for the effect of the addition, two companion cements are to be made from any one clinker. The two companion cements shall be: a) cement that does not contain the proposed processing addition (control cement) and b) cement that does contain the proposed processing addition at the maximum quantity proposed for use (test cement). The control cement shall comply with all requirements in the specification applicable to that type of cement.

3.1.6.1 When testing organic processing additions, or inorganic processing additions in amounts less than 2 % by mass, the difference in fineness between the two companion cements shall not exceed 13 m<sup>2</sup>/kg. When testing inorganic processing additions in amounts of 2 % or more, the difference in fineness between the two companion cements shall not exceed 32 m<sup>2</sup>/kg. Fineness shall be determined in accordance with Test Methods [C204](#).

3.1.6.2 The SO<sub>3</sub> contents of the companion cements shall be reported to the nearest 0.01 % by mass, and shall not differ by more than 0.3 % by mass.

3.1.7 The percentage of each of the following shall be determined for each lot of cement tested: silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>), aluminum oxide (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), ferric oxide (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), calcium oxide (CaO), magnesium oxide (MgO), sulfur trioxide (SO<sub>3</sub>), ignition loss, insoluble residue, sodium oxide (Na<sub>2</sub>O), and potassium oxide (K<sub>2</sub>O). There shall also be calculated the potential percentages of the following compounds: tricalcium silicate, dicalcium silicate, tricalcium aluminate, and tetracalcium aluminoferrite. Determinations for the percentage of the addition shall be made, both on the control cements and on those with which the addition was interground, using the method proposed therefore by the sponsor.

3.2 *Aggregates*—The fine and coarse aggregates shall comply with Specification [C33/C33M](#); the coarse aggregate shall comply with the grading requirements for Size No. 57 or Size No. 67. A sufficient quantity from a single lot of coarse aggregate and from a single lot of fine aggregate shall be provided to complete all tests. To prevent the segregation of particle sizes in the fine aggregate, a single lot of sand sufficient for all tests shall either (1) be separated on the 4.75 mm (No. 4), 1.18 mm (No. 16), 300 μm (No. 50), and 150 μm (No. 100) sieves and then be recombined in the required quantity for each batch; or (2) be blended while in a damp condition, and maintained in that condition for the duration of the tests. Under option (2), lots of appropriate size for single mortar and concrete batches shall be carefully split or quartered from the entire batch.

### 4. General Requirements

4.1 Processing additions shall conform to the respective requirements in this specification.

4.2 The trade name, source, character of the material, and means for the quantitative determination of the addition in the finished cement shall be furnished by the sponsor, manufacturer, or supplier of the addition, and the information shall form a part of the record of tests of the addition. If the processing addition is a liquid, the specific gravity and percent water content shall also be part of the record. If the processing addition is an inorganic solid, the allowable ranges of chemical analysis of the addition shall also be part of the record.

4.2.1 The specific gravity, run in accordance with [7.1.1](#) shall be within ±0.05 units of the value reported in [4.2](#).

4.2.2 The chemical analysis in [7.2.1](#) shall be within the ranges given in [4.2](#).

4.3 Processing additions shall be evaluated by comparing cements containing the addition to otherwise identical cements from the same source without the addition, or containing a processing addition which has been shown to comply with this specification using control cements without any additions, hereinafter designated the “control” cement.

4.4 The amount of the processing addition to be interground with the cement for evaluation purposes shall be determined by the sponsor of the addition.

4.4.1 The amount of the addition in the cement containing the addition and showing compliance with the requirements of this specification shall be determined quantitatively by means of the quantitative determination required by 4.2.

4.4.2 The amount of addition, so determined, shall be used to state the amount of addition that shows compliance with this specification.

4.4.3 When tests on cements containing the addition show compliance with the requirements of this specification, the addition in cement may be used in any amount up to the maximum amount showing compliance.

4.5 The cement produced for evaluation purposes with the processing addition shall comply with the appropriate Specifications C150/C150M, C845/C845M, C1157/C1157M, or C595/C595M, except that it contains the addition under test. The effect of the addition on the properties of the cement shall also be within the following limits:

4.5.1 The percentage of water by mass of cement required for normal consistency of cement containing the addition shall not exceed that required by the corresponding control cement by more than 1.0. For those cements not limited to a fixed water requirement, the percentage of water by mass of cement required for standard consistency of the mortar used for strength determinations as described in 4.5.3 shall not be increased by more than 2.0 by the addition over that required for the control cement.

4.5.2 The time of setting of cement containing the addition shall not vary from the time of setting of the corresponding control cement by more than 1 h or 50 %, whichever is the lesser.

4.5.3 The compressive strength of mortar cubes made with cement containing the addition, in accordance with Test Method C109/C109M, and tested at 1, 3, 7, and 28 days for all types, shall be compared with strengths obtained with the control cement at similar ages. The grand average of these individual strength percentages shall be not less than 95 % of the control cement values. It is required that cubes for companion cements be made and tested on the same days, with storage of specimens side by side in the same section of the moist cabinet during the 24-h curing period. Retesting of companion cements on the same, or a following, day is required in order to provide six, rather than three, test specimens for each cement and age of test.

4.5.4 The ultimate drying shrinkage (percent) of mortar made with cement containing the addition shall not be more than 0.025 greater than that of similar mortar made with the corresponding control cement when tested in accordance with Test Method C596.

4.5.5 The compressive strength of the concrete made with cement containing the addition shall be compared with strengths obtained with the control cement at similar ages. The grand average of these individual strength percentages shall be not less than 90 % of the values for the control cement.

4.5.6 The amount of air-entraining addition required to produce  $19 \% \pm 3 \%$  air in the mortar test made in accordance with Test Method C185, with the cement containing the addition under test, shall be not greater than 120 % of the amount required to produce, within  $\pm 1 \%$ , the air content

obtained with the control cement. The air-entraining addition used shall meet the requirements of Specification C226.

4.6 Processing additions which provide maximum effects as grinding aids or pack set inhibitors may increase cement flowability to a point where mill retention time is reduced sufficiently to affect significantly the particle size distribution of the resulting cement and its physical-chemical properties. Mill retention times are controllable by mechanical means in full-scale grinding mills. Hence, the true physical-chemical effects of the test additive may be determined for acceptance purposes by making supplementary laboratory or pilot-mill grinds, in instances where full-scale tests have shown mill retention time reductions to have significant effects on the properties of the resulting cement.

4.7 In the event that the effect of the addition on the properties of cement are determined on the basis of laboratory or pilot mill grinds, this fact shall be entered in the report specified in Section 13, and the specific tests shall be indicated.

## 5. Sampling Cement

5.1 Samples of the plant-ground cement shall be taken from the product stream during grinding. Prior to the start of sampling a given lot of cement, the mill shall have run for 4 h or long enough to have reached equilibrium under the general conditions that are to govern during the sampling period.

NOTE 1—Records should be kept as to the rate and continuity of feed of the addition, the form in which the addition is used, strength of solution (if applicable), magnitude of circulating loads, mill discharge temperature, and feed rate of clinker and gypsum. Product fineness should be determined during the grinding immediately subsequent to sampling.

5.2 As the cement samples are taken, they shall be placed in sealable containers which shall be sealed immediately at the end of the sampling period. Prior to use, the samples of a given lot of cement shall be thoroughly blended to form a uniform, representative composite.

## 6. Test Methods

6.1 Determine the properties enumerated in this specification in accordance with the test methods prescribed in Sections 7 – 12.

## 7. Tests on Processing Additions

7.1 Test the liquid, organic processing addition, in the form normally marketed, in accordance with the following test methods:

7.1.1 *Specific Gravity*—Use Test Methods D891, Test Method A or B.

7.1.2 *Water Content*—Use Test Method E203.

7.2 Conduct the following tests on solid, inorganic processing addition in accordance with the following test methods:

7.2.1 *Chemical Analysis*—Use Test Methods C114, and determine silicon dioxide ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ), aluminum oxide ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ), ferric oxide ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ), calcium oxide ( $\text{CaO}$ ), magnesium oxide ( $\text{MgO}$ ), sulfur trioxide ( $\text{SO}_3$ ), ignition loss, insoluble residue, sodium oxide ( $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ ), and potassium oxide ( $\text{K}_2\text{O}$ ).