



Designation: C 1170 – 06

Standard Test Method for Determining Consistency and Density of Roller-Compacted Concrete Using a Vibrating Table¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 1170; 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.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method is used to determine the consistency of concrete using a vibrating table and a surcharge and to determine the density of the consolidated concrete specimen. This test method is applicable to freshly mixed concrete, prepared in both the laboratory and the field, having a nominal maximum size aggregate of 2 in. (50 mm) or less. If the nominal maximum size of aggregate is larger than 2 in. (50 mm), the test method is applicable only when performed on the fraction passing the 2-in. (50-mm) sieve with the larger aggregate being removed in accordance with Practice C 172.

1.2 This test method, intended for use in testing roller-compacted concrete, may be applicable to testing other types of concrete such as cement-treated aggregate and mixtures similar to soil-cement.

1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information purposes only.

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 and health 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)

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:³

C 29/C 29M Test Method for Bulk Density (“Unit Weight”) and Voids in Aggregate

C 125 Terminology Relating to Concrete and Concrete Aggregates

C 172 Practice for Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete

D 1557 Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft³(2,700 kN-m/m³))

E 11 Specification for Wire Cloth and Sieves for Testing Purposes

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *Vebe consistency, n*—the time required for a given mass of concrete to be consolidated by vibration in a cylindrically shaped mold under a surcharge mass.

3.2 For definitions of other terms used in this test method refer to Terminology C 125.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A vibrating table is used to measure the consistency of stiff to extremely dry concrete mixtures (See Note 1). Density of the compacted specimen is measured by determining the mass of the consolidated specimen and dividing by its volume.

NOTE 1—Further description of concrete of this consistency is given in ACI 207.5⁴ and ACI 211.3.⁵

4.2 Two procedures are provided:

4.2.1 *Procedure A* uses a 50-lb (22.7-kg) surcharge mass placed on top of the test specimen. Procedure A shall be used for testing concrete of stiff to extremely dry consistency or when the Vebe consistency by Procedure B is 30 s or greater (See Note 2).

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C09 on Concrete and Concrete Aggregates and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C09.45 on Roller-Compacted Concrete.

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² Section on Safety Precautions, Manual of Aggregate and Concrete Testing, *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol. 04.02

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 ACI 207.5 “*Report on Roller-Compacted Concrete*,” 1988. Available from American Concrete Institute (ACI), P.O. Box 9094, Farmington Hills, MI 48333, www.concrete.org.

⁵ ACI 211.3 “*Standard Practice for Selecting Proportions for No-Slump Concrete*,” 1988. Available from American Concrete Institute (ACI), P.O. Box 9094, Farmington Hills, MI 48333, www.concrete.org.

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

NOTE 2—Further description of the test procedure using a 50 lb (22.7 kg) surcharge can be found in the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation's Technical Memorandum No. 8.⁶

4.2.2 Procedure B uses a 27.5 lb (12.5 kg) surcharge mass placed on top of the test specimen. Procedure B shall be used for testing concrete of stiff plastic to very stiff consistency or when the Vebe time by Procedure A is less than 20 s (See Note 3).

NOTE 3—Further description of the test procedure using a 27.5 lb (12.5 kg) surcharge can be found in the U. S. Army Corps of Engineer's test procedure CRD-C-53-01.⁷

4.2.3 Procedure A or B can be used for a Vebe consistency between 20 and 30 s.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is intended to be used for determining the consistency and density of stiff plastic to extremely dry concrete mixtures common when using roller-compacted concrete construction.

5.1.1 Because of the stiff to extremely dry consistency of some roller-compacted concrete mixtures, the standard Vebe test method of rodding the specimen in a slump cone is substituted by Procedures A and B.⁸

5.2 Procedure A uses a 50-lb (22.7-kg) surcharge and is used for concrete consolidated by roller-compaction methods when the consistency of the concrete is stiff to extremely dry.

5.3 Procedure B uses a 27.5-lb (12.5-kg) surcharge and is used for concrete consolidated by roller-compaction methods when the consistency of the concrete is stiff plastic to very stiff consistency, but not extremely dry.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Vibrating Table*—A vibrating table with a steel deck approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. (19-mm) thick with dimensions of approximately 15 in. (381 mm) in length, 10 in. (254 mm) in width, and 12 in. (305 mm) in height. The vibrating table shall be constructed in such a manner as to prevent flexing of the table during operation. The table deck shall be activated by an electromechanical vibrator. The table shall produce a sinusoidal vibratory motion with a frequency of at least 3600 ± 100 vibrations per min (60 ± 1.67 Hz) and a double amplitude of vibration of 0.0170 ± 0.0030 in. (0.43 ± 0.08 mm) when a 60.0 ± 2.5 -lb (27.2 ± 1.1 -kg) surcharge is bolted to the center of the table. The vibrator and table shall have a total mass of at least 200 lb (91 kg). The table shall be level and clamped to a concrete floor or base slab that has sufficient mass to prevent displacement of the apparatus during performance of the test.

6.2 *Cylindrical Mold*—The cylindrical mold shall be made of steel or other hard metal resistant to corrosion by cement paste and shall have an inside diameter of $9 \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{16}$ in.

⁶ "Guidelines for Designing and Constructing Roller-Compacted Concrete Dams," ACER Technical Memorandum No. 8, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, CO, Appendix A, 1987.

⁷ "Test Method for Consistency of No-Slump Concrete Using the Modified Vebe Apparatus," CRD-C-53-01, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg, MS, 2001.

⁸ ACI Manual of Concrete Practice, Part 1, Materials and General Properties of Concrete, 2005. Available from American Concrete Institute (ACI), P.O. Box 9094, Farmington Hills, MI 48333, www.concrete.org.

(241 ± 2 mm), a height of $7\frac{3}{4} \pm \frac{1}{16}$ in. (197 ± 2 mm), and a wall thickness of $\frac{1}{4} \pm \frac{1}{16}$ in. (6 ± 2 mm). The mold shall be equipped with permanently affixed slotted metal brackets so it can be rigidly clamped to the vibrating table. The top rim of the mold shall be smooth, plane, and parallel to the bottom of the mold and shall be capable of providing an air and watertight seal when a glass or plastic plate is placed on the top rim.

6.3 *Swivel Arm and Guide Sleeve*—A metal guide sleeve with a clamp assembly or other suitable holding device mounted on a swivel arm (See Fig. 1). The swivel arm and guide sleeve must be capable of holding the metal shaft with the attached 50-lb (22.7-kg) or 27.5-lb (12.5-kg) cylindrical mass in a position perpendicular to the vibrating surface and allowing the shaft to slide freely when the clamp is released. The inside diameter of the guide sleeve shall be $\frac{1}{8} \pm \frac{1}{16}$ in. (3.2 ± 1.6 mm) larger than the diameter of the metal shaft of the surcharge. The swivel arm must be capable of maintaining the guide sleeve in a locked position directly over the center of the vibrating surface. The swivel arm shall be capable of being rotated away from the center of the table.

6.4 *Surcharge*—A cylindrical steel mass with a circular plastic plate attached to its base and a metal shaft at least 18 in. (457 mm) in length and $\frac{5}{8} \pm \frac{1}{16}$ in. (16 ± 1.6 mm) in diameter attached perpendicularly to the plate and embedded in the center of the mass. The shaft shall slide through the guide sleeve without binding. The plastic plate shall be approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (13 mm) in thickness and shall have a diameter of $9 \pm \frac{1}{8}$ in. (229 ± 3 mm). The surcharge assembly including the plastic plate and the metal shaft shall have a mass of either

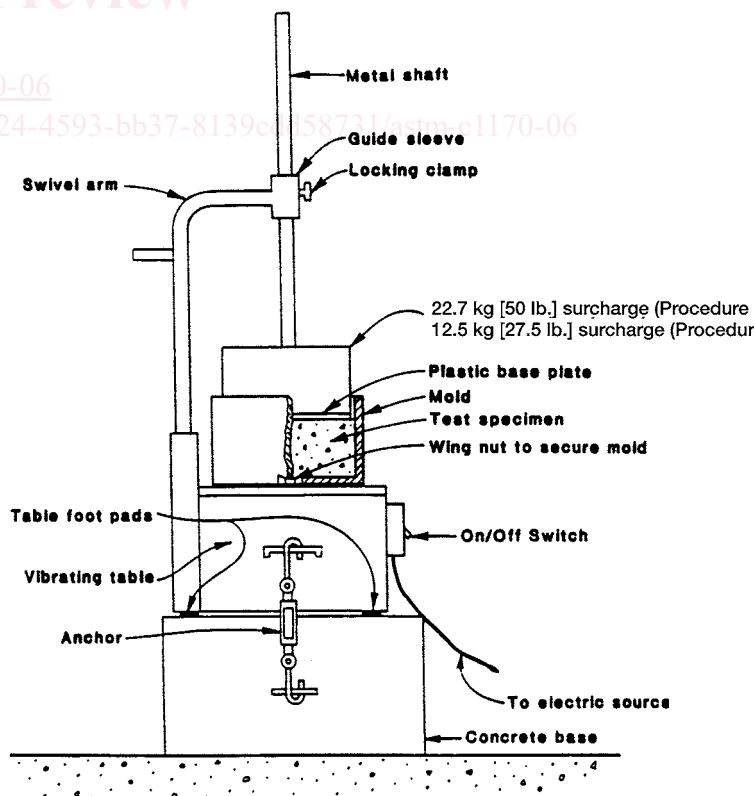


FIG. 1 Vibrating Table—Consistency Test