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Standard Terminology Relating to Hydraulic Cement¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 219; 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 terminology defines terms relating to hydraulic cements, their components, characteristics, properties, and the testing thereof. Some terms may have wider application than just to hydraulic cement.

1.2 See individual standards for terms applicable primarily therein, including meanings that may be more restrictive than those given here, and for explanations and descriptions of terms as they apply to those standards.

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:²

C 11 Terminology Relating to Gypsum and Related Building Materials and Systems

C 51 Terminology Relating to Lime and Limestone (as used by the Industry)

C 125 Terminology Relating to Concrete and Concrete Aggregates

C 294 Descriptive Nomenclature for Constituents of Concrete Aggregates

C 1328 Specification for Plastic (Stucco) Cement

C 1329 Specification for Mortar Cement

2.2 ACI Standard:

ACI 116R Cement and Concrete Terminology³

3. Significance and Use

3.1 In definitions of cements, ingredients are cited only when they are inherent to the definition, for example portland-pozzolan cement. For ingredients and their quantity limits, if any, that are permitted or prohibited by a specification for a particular cement, see the applicable specification for that cement.

3.2 In definitions of materials including cements, the method of production is included only if it is inherent to the definition.

3.3 Related terms may be found in other terminology documents such as Terminology C 11, Terminology C 51, Terminology C 125, and ACI 116R.

4. Terminology

addition, n—a material that is interground or blended in limited amounts into a hydraulic cement during manufacture.

Discussion—Two classes of additions are recognized as defined below.

functional addition, n—an addition introduced to modify one or more properties of a hydraulic cement.

air-entraining addition, n—a functional addition that will entrain air in mortar or concrete.

processing addition, n—an addition introduced to aid in the manufacture or handling, or both, of a hydraulic cement.

air-entraining addition, n—see **addition; functional addition; air-entraining addition**

air content, n—of freshly mixed mortar the volume of air (and other gases) in mortar, expressed as a percentage of total volume of mortar.

air-entraining hydraulic cement, n—a hydraulic cement containing an air-entraining addition in such amount as to cause air to be entrained in mortar within specified limits when measured by the prescribed method.

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C01 on Cement and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C01.91 on Terminology.

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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.

³ Available from American Concrete Institute (ACI), P.O. Box 9094, Farmington Hills, MI 48333-9094, <http://www.aci-int.org>.

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