



Designation: C685/C685M – 11

Standard Specification for Concrete Made by Volumetric Batching and Continuous Mixing¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C685/C685M; 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 Department of Defense.

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers concrete made from materials continuously batched by volume, mixed in a continuous mixer, and delivered to the purchaser in a freshly mixed and unhardened state as hereinafter specified. Requirements for quality of concrete shall be either as hereinafter specified or as specified by the purchaser. When the requirements of the purchaser differ from this specification, the purchaser's specification shall govern. This specification does not cover the placement, consolidation, finishing, curing, or protection of the concrete after delivery to the purchaser. Tests and criteria for batching accuracy and mixing efficiency are specified herein.

1.2 The values stated in either SI units, shown in brackets, or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in nonconformance with the standard.

1.3 This specification references notes and footnotes which provide explanatory material. These notes and footnotes (excluding those in tables and figures) shall not be considered as requirements of this specification.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all 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 use.)*²

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C09 on Concrete and Concrete Aggregates and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C09.40 on Ready-Mixed Concrete.

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

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:³

- C31/C31M Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field
- C33 Specification for Concrete Aggregates
- C39/C39M Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens
- C94/C94M Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete
- C125 Terminology Relating to Concrete and Concrete Aggregates
- C127 Test Method for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity), and Absorption of Coarse Aggregate
- C136 Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
- 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 Specification for Portland Cement
- C173/C173M Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Volumetric Method
- C231 Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method
- C260 Specification for Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete
- C330 Specification for Lightweight Aggregates for Structural Concrete
- C494/C494M Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Concrete
- C567 Test Method for Determining Density of Structural Lightweight Concrete
- C595 Specification for Blended Hydraulic Cements
- C637 Specification for Aggregates for Radiation-Shielding Concrete

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.

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



- C989 Specification for Slag Cement for Use in Concrete and Mortars
- C1017/C1017M Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Use in Producing Flowing Concrete
- C1064/C1064M Test Method for Temperature of Freshly Mixed Hydraulic-Cement Concrete
- C1077 Practice for Agencies Testing Concrete and Concrete Aggregates for Use in Construction and Criteria for Testing Agency Evaluation
- C1157 Performance Specification for Hydraulic Cement
- C1602/C1602M Specification for Mixing Water Used in the Production of Hydraulic Cement Concrete

2.2 *ACI Documents:*⁴

- CP-1 Technician Workbook for ACI Certification of Concrete Field Testing Technician-Grade I
- 211.1 Standard Practice for Selecting Proportions for Normal, Heavyweight, and Mass Concrete
- 211.2 Standard Practice for Selecting Proportions for Structural Lightweight Concrete
- 301 Standard Specifications for Structural Concrete
- 304.6R Guide for Use of Volumetric-Measuring and Continuous-Mixing Concrete Equipment
- 305R Hot Weather Concreting
- 306R Cold Weather Concreting
- 318 Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete and Commentary

2.3 *Other Documents:*

- Bureau of Reclamation Concrete Manual⁵
- VMMB 100-01 Volumetric Mixer Standards of the Volumetric Mixer Manufacturers Bureau⁶

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:* For definitions of terms used in this specification, refer to Terminology C125.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

- 3.2.1 *manufacturer, n—of concrete*, the producer of the concrete.
- 3.2.2 *purchaser, n—of concrete*, the buyer of the concrete.

⁴ Available from American Concrete Institute (ACI), P.O. Box 9094, Farmington Hills, MI 48333-9094, <http://www.aci-int.org>.
⁵ Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.
⁶ Available from the Volumetric Mixer Manufacturers Bureau, 900 Spring Street, Silver Spring, MD 20910, www.vmmb.org.

4. Basis of Purchase

4.1 The basis of purchase shall be the cubic yard or cubic metre of fresh concrete as it is continuously discharged from the batching and mixing apparatus.

4.2 The volume of fresh concrete in a given batch shall be determined by, or calculated from, a calibrated indicating device driven directly by the batching apparatus.

NOTE 1—It should be understood that the volume of hardened concrete may be, or may appear to be, less than expected due to waste and spillage, over-excavation, spreading forms, some loss of entrained air, or settlement of wet mixtures, none of which are the responsibility of the manufacturer.

5. Materials

5.1 In the absence of designated applicable specifications covering requirements for quality of materials, the following specifications shall govern:

5.1.1 *Cement*—Cement shall conform to Specification C150, Specification C595, or Specification C1157 (Note 2). The purchaser shall specify the type or types required, but if no type is specified, the requirements of Type I as prescribed in Specification C150 shall apply.

NOTE 2—These different cements will produce concretes of different properties and should not be used interchangeably.

5.1.2 *Aggregates*—Normal weight aggregates shall conform to Specification C33. Lightweight aggregates shall conform to Specification C330 and heavyweight aggregates shall conform to Specification C637.

5.1.3 *Water*—Water shall conform to Specification C1602/C1602M.

5.1.4 *Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag*—Ground granulated blast furnace slag shall conform to Specification C989.

5.1.5 *Air-Entraining Admixtures*—Air-entraining admixtures shall conform to Specification C260. (Note 3)

5.1.6 *Chemical Admixtures*—Chemical admixtures shall conform to either Specification C494/C494M or C1017/C1017M, as applicable (Note 3).

NOTE 3—In any given instance, the required dosage of air-entraining, accelerating, and retarding admixtures may vary. Therefore, a range of dosages should be allowed which will permit obtaining the desired effect.

6. Ordering Information

6.1 In the absence of designated applicable general specifications, the purchaser shall specify the following:

- 6.1.1 Designated size or sizes of coarse aggregate,

TABLE 1 Recommended Total Air Content for Air-Entrained Concrete^A

Exposure Condition ^{B,C}	Total Air Content, %						
	Nominal Max Sizes of Aggregate, in. [mm]						
	¾ [9.5]	½ [12.5]	¾ [19.0]	1 [25.0]	1½ [37.5]	2 [50.0]	3 [75.0]
Mild	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.5
Moderate	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.5
Severe	7.5	7.0	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.5

^A For air-entrained concrete, when specified.
^B For description of exposure conditions, refer to ACI Standard Practice 211.1, Section 6.3.3 with attention to accompanying footnotes.
^C Unless exposure conditions dictate otherwise, it is permissible to reduce air contents recommended above by up to 1 % for concretes with specified compressive strength, f'_c , of 5000 psi [35 MPa] or above.

6.1.2 Slump or slumps desired at the point of delivery (see 10.3),

6.1.3 When air-entrained concrete is specified, the air content of samples taken at the point of discharge from the transportation unit (see 10.4 and Table 1 for the total air content and tolerances) (Note 4),

6.1.4 When structural lightweight concrete is specified, the density as fresh density, equilibrium density, or oven-dry density (Note 5), and

6.1.5 Which of Options A, B, or C shall be used as a basis for determining the proportions of the concrete to produce the required quality (see 6.2, 6.3, or 6.4).

NOTE 4—In selecting the specified air content, the purchaser should consider the exposure conditions to which the concrete will be subjected. Air contents less than shown in Table 1 may not give the required resistance to freezing and thawing, which is the primary purpose of air-entrained concrete. Air contents higher than the levels shown may reduce strength without contributing any further improvement of durability.

NOTE 5—The density of fresh concrete, which is the only density determinable at the time of delivery, is always higher than the equilibrium density, or oven-dry density. Definitions of, and methods for determining or calculating equilibrium density and oven-dry density, are covered in Test Method C567.

6.2 Option A:

6.2.1 When the purchaser requires the manufacturer to assume full responsibility for the selection of the proportions for the concrete mixture, the purchaser shall also specify the following in addition to the requirements of 6.1.1 through 6.1.5:

6.2.1.1 Requirements for compressive strength as determined on samples taken from the mixer at the point of discharge and evaluated in accordance with Section 11. The purchaser shall specify the requirements in terms of the compressive strength of standard specimens cured under standard curing conditions for moist curing. Unless otherwise specified, the age at test shall be 28 days, and

6.2.2 At the request of the purchaser, the manufacturer shall, prior to the actual delivery of the concrete, furnish a statement to the purchaser, giving the dry mass of cement and saturated surface-dry mass of fine and coarse aggregate and quantities, type, and name of admixtures (if any) and of water per cubic yard or cubic metre of concrete that will be used in the manufacture of each class of concrete ordered by the purchaser. The manufacturer shall also furnish evidence satisfactory to the purchaser that the materials to be used and proportions selected will produce concrete of the quality specified.

6.3 Option B:

6.3.1 When the purchaser assumes responsibility for the proportioning of the concrete mixture, the purchaser shall also specify the following in addition to the requirements of 6.1.1 through 6.1.5:

6.3.1.1 Cement content in bags or pounds per cubic yard or kilograms per cubic metre of concrete, or equivalent units,

6.3.1.2 Maximum allowable water content in gallons per cubic yard or litres or kilograms per cubic metre of concrete or equivalent units, including surface moisture on the aggregates, but excluding water of absorption (Note 6), and

6.3.1.3 If admixtures are required, the type, name, and dosage range to be used. Those employed for air-entrainment or for control of set (acceleration, retardation) shall have maximum limitations set as to dosage. Admixtures shall not be used as a substitute for a portion of specified amounts of cement without the written approval of the purchaser.

NOTE 6—The purchaser, in selecting requirements for which he assumes responsibility should give consideration to requirements for workability, placeability, durability, surface texture, and density, in addition to those for structural design. The purchaser is referred to ACI Standard Practice 211.1 for normal weight concrete, and ACI Standard Practice 211.2 for lightweight concrete, for the selection of proportions that will result in concrete suitable for various types of structures and conditions of exposure. The water-cement ratio of most structural lightweight concretes cannot be determined with sufficient accuracy for use as a specification basis.

6.3.2 At the request of the purchaser, the manufacturer shall, prior to the actual delivery of the concrete, furnish a statement to the purchaser giving the sources, densities, and sieve analyses of the aggregates and the dry mass of cement and saturated surface-dry mass of fine and coarse aggregate and quantities, type, and name of admixture (if any) and of water per cubic yard or cubic metre of concrete that will be used in the manufacture of each class of concrete ordered by the purchaser.

6.4 Option C:

6.4.1 When the purchaser requires the manufacturer to assume responsibility for the selection of the proportions for the concrete mixture with the minimum allowable cement content specified, the purchaser shall also specify the following in addition to the requirements of 6.1.1 through 6.1.5:

6.4.1.1 Required compressive strength as determined on samples taken from the mixer at the point of discharge and evaluated in accordance with Section 11. The purchaser shall specify the requirements for strength in terms of tests of standard specimens cured under standard curing conditions for moist curing. Unless otherwise specified, the age at test shall be 28 days.

6.4.1.2 Minimum cement content in bags or pounds per cubic yard or kilograms per cubic metre of concrete (Note 7), and

6.4.1.3 If admixtures are required, the type, name, and dosage range to be used. The cement content shall not be reduced when admixtures are used.

6.4.2 At the request of the purchaser, the manufacturer shall, prior to the actual delivery of the concrete, furnish a statement to the purchaser, giving the dry mass of cement and saturated surface-dry mass of fine and coarse aggregate and quantities, type, and name of admixture (if any) and of water per cubic yard or cubic metre of concrete that will be used in the manufacture of each class of concrete ordered by the purchaser. The manufacturer shall also furnish evidence satisfactory to the purchaser that the materials to be used and proportions selected will produce concrete of the quality specified. Whatever strengths are attained the quantity of cement used shall not be less than the minimum specified.

NOTE 7—Option C can be distinctive and useful only if the designated minimum cement content is at about the same level that would ordinarily be required for the strength, aggregate size, and slump specified. At the

same time, it must be an amount that will be sufficient to ensure durability under expected service conditions, as well as satisfactory surface texture and density, in the event specified strength is attained with it. Attention is directed to ACI Standard Practices 211.1 and 211.2 for additional information on mixture proportions.

6.5 The proportions arrived at by Options A, B, or C for each class of concrete and which are approved for use in a project shall be assigned a designation (7CV.PK7, etc.) to facilitate identification of each concrete mixture delivered to the project. This is the designation required in 15.1.7 and supplies information on concrete proportions when they are not given separately on each delivery ticket as outlined in 15.2. However, each delivery of concrete shall be covered by a delivery ticket showing enough information to establish that the mix conforms to the mix designs previously approved for the work.

6.6 The purchaser shall ensure that the manufacturer is provided copies of all reports of tests performed on concrete samples taken to determine compliance with specification requirements. Reports will be provided on a timely basis.

7. Controlling and Measuring Materials

7.1 Cement, fine and coarse aggregates, water, and admixtures shall be measured by volume. Devices such as counters, calibrated gate openings, control valves, or flowmeters shall be available for controlling and determining the quantities of the ingredients discharged. The entire measuring and dispensing mechanism shall produce the specified proportions of each ingredient within the tolerances in 7.8.

NOTE 8—The recommendations of the equipment manufacturer in the operation of the equipment and in calibrating and using the various gages, revolution counters, speed indicators, or other control devices should be followed.

7.2 All indicating devices that bear on the accuracy of proportioning and mixing of concrete shall be in full view and near enough to be read by the operator while concrete is being produced. The operator shall have convenient access to all controls.

7.3 The proportioning and indicating devices shall be individually checked by following the equipment manufacturer's recommendations as related to each individual concrete batching and mixing unit. Adequate standard volume measures, scales, and weights shall be made available for the checking accuracy of the proportioning mechanism.

7.4 *Yield Check*—Essentially, the volume of concrete discharged from the mixer is checked by first determining the mass of the amount of concrete discharged during some number of revolutions, or as determined by some other output indicator; this is then followed immediately by a determination of the density. The mass of concrete discharged divided by the density is equal to the number of cubic feet or cubic metres mixed and discharged during the chosen interval. The accuracy of the output indicator is thus checked by this expedient. For further guidance and a suggested calibration procedure, refer to ACI 304.6R and VMMB 100-01.

NOTE 9—It is recommended that about 2.5 to 3.0 ft³ [0.070 to 0.085 m³] be discharged for this purpose; this amount of concrete will weigh from 350 to 500 lb [160 to 225 kg] and can be discharged into and contained in

a 35 or 55-gal [130 to 210-dm³] drum or other suitable container which in turn can be placed on a scale of adequate capacity. The output of a batcher-mixer unit may be indicated by the number of revolutions, travel of a belt, or changes in gage readings; if so, these figures should be used as a measure of output.

7.5 *Proportioning Check*—Whenever the sources or characteristics of the ingredients are changed, or the characteristics of the mixture are noted to have changed, the purchaser is permitted to require a check of the fine aggregate content and the coarse aggregate content by use of the washout test. Essentially, in the washout test, 1 ft³ [0.03 m³] of concrete is washed through a No. 4 [4.75-mm] sieve and through a No. 100 [150- μ m] sieve; that retained on the No. 4 sieve is normally considered coarse aggregate whereas that passing the No. 4 and retained on the No. 100 sieve is considered fine aggregate. Corrections to the quantity of aggregates (per cubic foot or cubic metre of concrete) shall be made if the original sieve analysis of each aggregate is available.

7.6 The rate of water supplied the continuous mixer shall be measured by a calibrated flowmeter coordinated with the cement and aggregate feeding mechanism, and with the mixer. The device for the control of water shall be capable of delivering to the batch the required quantity. The rate shall be capable of being adjusted in order to control slump at the desired levels and to determine that the water-cement (permitted or required) ratios are being met.

7.7 Liquid admixtures shall be dispensed through a controlled flowmeter.

7.8 Tolerances in proportioning the various ingredients are as follows:

Cement, mass %	0 to +4
Fine Aggregate, mass %	± 2
Coarse Aggregate, mass %	± 2
Admixtures, mass or volume %	± 3
Water, mass or volume %	± 1

The tolerances are based on a volume/mass relationship established by calibration of the measuring devices furnished as an integral part of the whole equipment.

NOTE 10—It is noted that to meet these tolerances, attention should be given to:

- (1) Degree of compaction of the cement,
- (2) Grading and other physical characteristics of the fine and coarse aggregates,
- (3) Moisture content and bulking factor of the fine aggregate,
- (4) Viscosity of the admixture, and
- (5) Other factors of influence, for example, mechanical condition and weather.

8. Mixing Mechanism

8.1 The continuous mixer shall be an auger-type mixer or any other type suitable for mixing concrete to meet the required consistency and uniformity requirements (see 14.2.3).

8.2 Each batching and mixing unit, or both, shall carry in a prominent place a metal plate or plates on which is plainly marked the gross volume of the unit in terms of mixed concrete. The mixer shall produce a thoroughly mixed and uniform concrete.