



Designation: C78/C78M – 10^{ε1}

Standard Test Method for Flexural Strength of Concrete (Using Simple Beam with Third-Point Loading)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C78/C78M; 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 U.S. Department of Defense.

^{ε1} NOTE—Corrected 9.1.5 editorially in February 2013.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the flexural strength of concrete by the use of a simple beam with third-point loading.

1.2 The values stated in either SI units 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 non-conformance with the standard.

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

C31/C31M Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field

C42/C42M Test Method for Obtaining and Testing Drilled Cores and Sawed Beams of Concrete

C192/C192M Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Laboratory

C617 Practice for Capping Cylindrical Concrete Specimens

C1077 Practice for Agencies Testing Concrete and Concrete Aggregates for Use in Construction and Criteria for Testing Agency Evaluation

E4 Practices for Force Verification of Testing Machines

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C09 on Concrete and Concrete Aggregates and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C09.61 on Testing for Strength.

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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. Significance and Use

3.1 This test method is used to determine the flexural strength of specimens prepared and cured in accordance with Test Methods C42/C42M or Practices C31/C31M or C192/C192M. Results are calculated and reported as the modulus of rupture. The strength determined will vary where there are differences in specimen size, preparation, moisture condition, curing, or where the beam has been molded or sawed to size.

3.2 The results of this test method may be used to determine compliance with specifications or as a basis for proportioning, mixing and placement operations. It is used in testing concrete for the construction of slabs and pavements.

4. Apparatus

4.1 The testing machine shall conform to the requirements of the sections on Basis of Verification, Corrections, and Time Interval Between Verifications of Practices E4. Hand operated testing machines having pumps that do not provide a continuous loading in one stroke are not permitted. Motorized pumps or hand operated positive displacement pumps having sufficient volume in one continuous stroke to complete a test without requiring replenishment are permitted and shall be capable of applying loads at a uniform rate without shock or interruption.

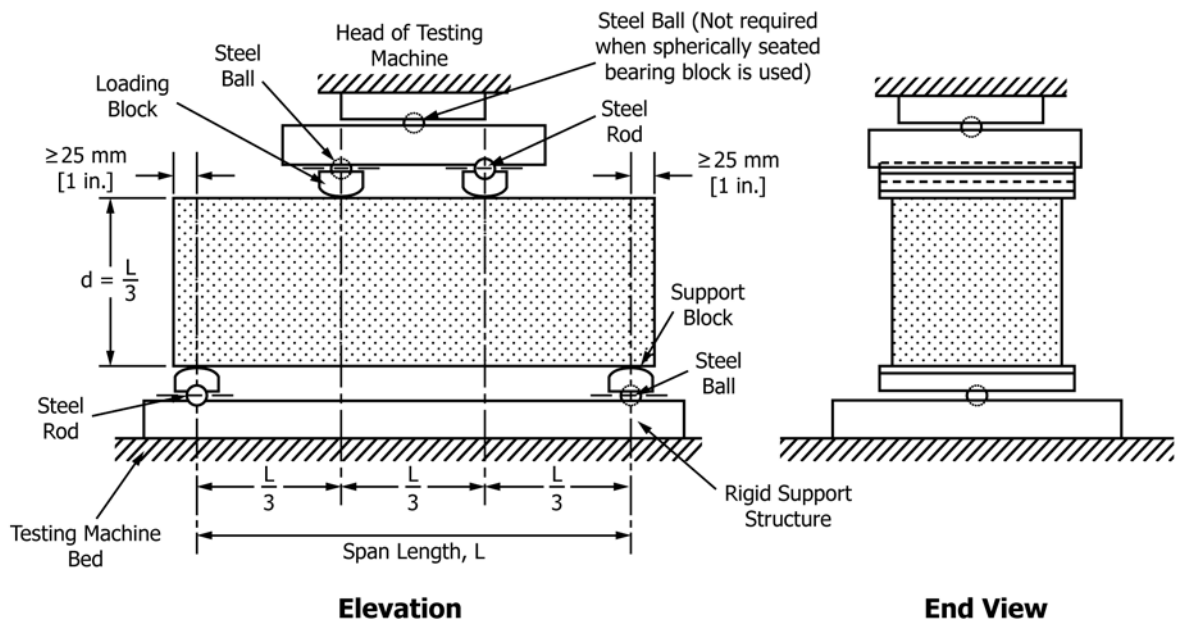
4.2 *Loading Apparatus*—The third point loading method shall be used in making flexure tests of concrete employing bearing blocks that will ensure that forces applied to the beam will be perpendicular to the face of the specimen and applied without eccentricity. A diagram of an apparatus that accomplishes this purpose is shown in Fig. 1.

4.2.1 All apparatus for making flexure tests of concrete shall be capable of maintaining the specified span length and distances between load-applying blocks and support blocks constant within ± 1.0 mm [± 0.05 in.].

4.2.2 The ratio of the horizontal distance between the point of application of the load and the point of application of the nearest reaction to the depth of the beam shall be 1.0 ± 0.03 .

4.2.3 If an apparatus similar to that illustrated in Fig. 1 is used: the load-applying and support blocks shall not be more

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



NOTE 1—This apparatus may be used inverted. If the testing machine applies force through a spherically seated head, the center pivot may be omitted, provided one load-applying block pivots on a rod and the other on a ball.

FIG. 1 Schematic of a Suitable Apparatus for Flexure Test of Concrete by Third-Point Loading Method

than 65 mm [2.50 in.] high, measured from the center or the axis of pivot, and should extend entirely across or beyond the full width of the specimen. Each case-hardened bearing surface in contact with the specimen shall not depart from a plane by more than 0.05 mm [0.002 in.] and shall be a portion of a cylinder, the axis of which is coincidental with either the axis of the rod or center of the ball, whichever the block is pivoted upon. The angle subtended by the curved surface of each block shall be at least 0.80 rad [45°]. The load-applying and support blocks shall be maintained in a vertical position and in contact with the rod or ball by means of spring-loaded screws that hold them in contact with the pivot rod or ball. The uppermost bearing plate and center point ball in Fig. 1 may be omitted when a spherically seated bearing block is used, provided one rod and one ball are used as pivots for the upper load-applying blocks.

5. Testing

5.1 The test specimen shall conform to all requirements of Test Method C42/C42M or Practices C31/C31M or C192/C192M applicable to beam specimens and shall have a test span within 2 % of being three times its depth as tested. The sides of the specimen shall be at right angles with the top and bottom. All surfaces shall be smooth and free of scars, indentations, holes, or inscribed identification marks.

5.2 The individual who tests concrete beams for acceptance testing shall meet the concrete laboratory technician requirements of Practice C1077 including Test Method C78/C78M as a relevant test.

NOTE 1—The testing laboratory performing this test method may be evaluated in accordance with Practice C1077.

6. Procedure

6.1 Flexural tests of moist-cured specimens shall be made as soon as practical after removal from moist storage. Surface drying of the specimen results in a reduction in the measured flexural strength.

6.2 When using molded specimens, turn the test specimen on its side with respect to its position as molded and center it on the support blocks. When using sawed specimens, position the specimen so that the tension face corresponds to the top or bottom of the specimen as cut from the parent material. Center the loading system in relation to the applied force. Bring the load-applying blocks in contact with the surface of the specimen at the third points and apply a load of between 3 and 6 % of the estimated ultimate load. Using 0.10 mm [0.004 in.] and 0.40 mm [0.015 in.] leaf-type feeler gages, determine whether any gap between the specimen and the load-applying or support blocks is greater or less than each of the gages over a length of 25 mm [1 in.] or more. Grind, cap, or use leather shims on the specimen contact surface to eliminate any gap in excess of 0.10 mm [0.004 in.] in width. Leather shims shall be of uniform 6 mm [0.25 in.] thickness, 25 to 50 mm [1.0 to 2.0 in.] width, and shall extend across the full width of the specimen. Gaps in excess of 0.40 mm [0.015 in.] shall be eliminated only by capping or grinding. Grinding of lateral surfaces shall be minimized inasmuch as grinding may change the physical characteristics of the specimens. Capping shall be in accordance with the applicable sections of Practice C617.

6.3 Load the specimen continuously and without shock. The load shall be applied at a constant rate to the breaking point. Apply the load at a rate that constantly increases the maximum stress on the tension face between 0.9 and 1.2 MPa/min [125