



Designation: C1437 – 13

Standard Test Method for Flow of Hydraulic Cement Mortar¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1437; 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 covers the determination of flow of hydraulic cement mortars.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. Values in parentheses are for information only.

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

C109/C109M Test Method for Compressive Strength of Hydraulic Cement Mortars (Using 2-in. or [50-mm] Cube Specimens)

C185 Test Method for Air Content of Hydraulic Cement Mortar

C230/C230M Specification for Flow Table for Use in Tests of Hydraulic Cement

C511 Specification for Mixing Rooms, Moist Cabinets, Moist Rooms, and Water Storage Tanks Used in the Testing of Hydraulic Cements and Concretes

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This test method is intended to be used to determine the flow of hydraulic cement mortars, and of mortars containing cementitious materials other than hydraulic cements.

3.2 While flow is not usually included in hydraulic cement specifications, it is commonly used in standard tests that require the mortar to have a water content that provides a specified flow level.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C01 on Cement and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C01.22 on Workability.

Current edition June 15, 2013. Published August 2013. Originally approved in 1999. Last previous edition approved in 2007 as C1437 - 07. DOI: 10.1520/C1437-13.

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.

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Flow Table, Flow Mold*, Conforming to the requirements of Specification **C230/C230M**.

4.2 *Caliper*, Conforming to the requirements of Specification **C230/C230M**. Alternatively, any outside-measuring caliper constructed of corrosion-resistant material may be used, provided that it is incremented in millimetres and its maximum extent of measuring is at least 260 mm (10¼ in.).

4.3 *Tamper*, conforming to the requirements of Test Method **C109/C109M**.

4.4 *Trowel*, having a steel blade 100 to 150 mm (4 to 6 in.) in length, with straight edges. The edges when placed on a plane surface shall not depart from straightness by more than 1 mm (0.04 in.) (**Note 1**).

4.5 *Straightedge*, made of steel, shall be at least 200 mm (8 in.) long and not less than 1.5 mm (0.06 in.) nor more than 3.5 mm (0.14 in.) in thickness. Its edge shall not depart from a plane surface by more than 1 mm (0.04-in.) (**Note 1**).

NOTE 1—The trowel specified in Test Method **C109/C109M** and the straightedge specified in Test Method **C185** may be used for this purpose, providing they comply with the planeness indicated.

5. Temperature and Humidity

5.1 The temperature and relative humidity of the air in the mixing room shall be as prescribed in Specification **C511**.

6. Materials

6.1 *Hydraulic Cement Mortar*—A mortar for which the determination of flow is specified or desired.

7. Procedure

7.1 *Determination of Flow:*

7.1.1 Carefully wipe the flow table clean and dry, and place the flow mold at the center. Place a layer of mortar about 25 mm (1 in.) in thickness in the mold and tamp 20 times with the tamper. The tamping pressure shall be just sufficient to ensure uniform filling of the mold. Tamping should be uniformly distributed over the cross section of each layer. For the bottom layer this will necessitate inclining the tamper slightly when tamping near the perimeter. Then fill the mold with mortar and tamp as specified for the first layer. Cut off the mortar to a plane surface flush with the top of the mold by drawing the

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