

Designation: C1731 - 13 C1731 - 15

# Standard Specification for Concrete Floor Tile<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1731; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

#### INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this specification is to establish the product specifications and minimum performance requirements of concrete floor tile.

#### 1. Scope-Scope\*

- 1.1 This specification covers concrete floor tile (CFT) for application as interior and exterior flooring. The units described by this specification are manufactured from cementitious materials, mineral aggregates (normal weight, lightweight, or both), water, and additives that are cast into various textures and shapes, often simulating natural stone, brick, terracotta, saltillo, and others.
  - 1.2 This specification is limited to requirements for the physical attributes for the CFT units.
- 1.3 The use of results from testing installed CFT units that have been removed from use for determining conformance or nonconformance to the requirements of this specification is beyond the scope of this specification.
- 1.4 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.
- 1.5 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:

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

C33C33/C33M Specification for Concrete Aggregates

C39/C39M Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens 842.75349e5 (astm-c1731-15)

C140/C140/M Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units

C150C150/C150M Specification for Portland Cement

C157/C157M Test Method for Length Change of Hardened Hydraulic-Cement Mortar and Concrete

C172/C172M Practice for Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete

C260C260/C260M Specification for Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete

C331C331/C331M Specification for Lightweight Aggregates for Concrete Masonry Units

C482 Test Method for Bond Strength of Ceramic Tile to Portland Cement Paste

C494/C494M Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Concrete

C595C595/C595M Specification for Blended Hydraulic Cements

C618 Specification for Coal Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use in Concrete

C979C979/C979M Specification for Pigments for Integrally Colored Concrete

C989C989/C989M Specification for Slag Cement for Use in Concrete and Mortars

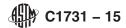
C1028 Test Method for Determining the Static Coefficient of Friction of Ceramic Tile and Other Like Surfaces by the Horizontal Dynamometer Pull-Meter Method (Withdrawn 2014)<sup>2</sup>

C1093 Practice for Accreditation of Testing Agencies for Masonry

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C15 on Manufactured Masonry Units and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C15.03 on Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units.

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The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.



C1116/C1116M Specification for Fiber-Reinforced Concrete

C1157/C1157M Performance Specification for Hydraulic Cement

C1232 Terminology of Masonry

C1353C1353M Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Dimension Stone Subjected to Foot Traffic Using a Rotary Platform Abraser

C1600/C1600M Specification for Rapid Hardening Hydraulic Cement

C1602/C1602M Specification for Mixing Water Used in the Production of Hydraulic Cement Concrete

C1645C1645M Test Method for Freeze-thaw and De-icing Salt Durability of Solid Concrete Interlocking Paving Units

Note 1—An installation guide for concrete floor tile (CFT) is being developed concurrently in Subcommittee C15.05 Masonry Assemblies.

## 3. Terminology

- 3.1 Terminology defined in Terminology C1232 shall apply for this section.
- 3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:
- 3.2.1 concrete floor tile (CFT), n—manufactured masonry unit that is a blend of cementitious material, aggregates, pigments, chemical admixtures, and water that is designed to be applied via masonry mortar to a horizontal substrate.
  - 3.2.2 back pattern, n—grooves or other textures included on the back of the CFT unit.

#### 4. Materials and Manufacture

- 4.1 Cementitious Materials shall conform to the following applicable specifications:
- 4.1.1 Portland Cement—Specification C150C150/C150M.
- 4.1.2 Blended Cement—Specification C595C595/C595M.
- 4.1.3 Hydraulic Cement—Specification C1157/C1157M.
- 4.1.4 Rapid Hardening Hydraulic Cements—Specification C1600/C1600M.
- 4.1.5 Pozzolans and Fly Ash—Specification C618.
- 4.1.6 Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag—Specification C989C989/C989M.
- 4.2 *Aggregates* shall conform to the following applicable specifications, except that grading requirements shall not necessarily apply:
  - 4.2.1 Normal Weight—Specification C33C33/C33M.
  - 4.2.2 *Lightweight*—Specification C331C331/C331M.
  - 4.3 Chemical Admixtures shall conform to the following applicable specifications:
  - 4.3.1 Air-Entraining Admixtures—Specification C260C260/C260M.
  - 4.3.2 Water-Reducing, Retarding, and Accelerating Admixtures—Specification C494/C494M.
- 4.3.3 Pigments for Integrally Colored Concrete—Specification C979C979M.
- 4.4 Reinforcing Fibers—Specification C1116/C1116M.
- 4.5 Water—Specification C1602/C1602M.
- 4.6 Other Constituents—Integral water repellents and other materials shall be previously established as suitable for use in concrete floor tile or shall be shown by test or experience not to be detrimental to concrete floor tile or any material customarily used in concrete floor tile construction.

#### 5. Physical Properties

- 5.1 Dimensions:
- 5.1.1 CFT units shall have a minimum thickness of 1/4 in. (6.4 mm) and a maximum thickness of 1.2 in. (30 mm).
- 5.1.2 CFT units shall not exceed 36 in. (914 mm) in any face dimension.
- 5.1.3 Dimensional Tolerances:
- 5.1.3.1 Standard Units—For standard units, no overall dimension (width, height, and length) shall differ by more than  $\pm \frac{1}{8}$  in. (3.2 mm) from the specified dimensions.
- 5.1.3.2 *Irregular Units*—For irregular units that feature deliberate dimensional variations more than  $\pm \frac{1}{8}$  in. (3.2 mm), the CFT manufacturer shall be consulted as to specific dimensional tolerances.
- Note 2—Dimensional tolerances for irregular units may vary due to the wide variety of CFT shapes and styles including tumbled, flagstone, and other rustic appearances.
  - 5.2 Compressive Strength:
- 5.2.1 The average compressive strength shall equal or exceed 4000 psi (27.6 MPa) with no individual specimen less than 3600 psi (24.8 MPa).
- 5.2.2 For wet-cast products sample concrete from regular production in accordance with Practice C172/C172M and prepare three cylinders in accordance with Practice C31/C31M. Test compressive strength of the concrete mix in accordance with Test Method C39/C39M.



- 5.2.3 For dry-cast products sample a minimum of three specimens from regular production in accordance with Test Method C140C140M. Test compressive strength in accordance with Annex A4.3 of Test Method C140C140M.
  - 5.3 Shear Bond Strength:
- 5.3.1 Five CFT units shall be tested in accordance with Test Method C482 and shall have minimum shear bond strength of 50 psi (0.34 MPa).
- 5.3.1 CFT units shall be cut to 4 by 4 in. (101.6 by 101.6 mm). If the CFT nominal unit length or width is smaller than 4 in. (101.6 mm), Units shall develop a shear bond strength with the mortar substrate of at least 50 psi (0.34 MPa) when tested in accordance with Test Method C482the CFT unit mix shall be with the following modifications (listed in 5.3.1.1 eastthrough 5.3.1.4 into a larger mold that allows the 4- by 4-in. (101.6- by 101.6-mm) sample unit to be cut.):
  - 5.3.1.1 Five units shall be tested.
  - 5.3.1.2 The mortar substrate shall be that specified for testing of non-vitreous tile in Test Method C482.
- 5.3.1.3 CFT units shall be cut to 4 by 4 in. (101.6 by 101.6 mm). If the CFT nominal unit length or width is smaller than 4 in. (101.6 mm), the CFT unit mix shall be cast into a larger mold that allows the 4- by 4-in. (101.6- by 101.6-mm) sample unit to be cut.
- 5.3.1.4 Shear bond testing shall be conducted using the actual bonding surface of the CFT unit as manufactured. If the CFT unit used for testing has a directional back pattern, this back pattern shall be oriented parallel to the direction of loading.
- 5.3.3 Shear bond testing shall be conducted using the actual bonding surface of the CFT unit as manufactured. If the CFT unit used for testing has a directional back pattern, this back pattern shall be oriented parallel to the direction of loading.
  - 5.4 Resistance to Freezing and Thawing:
- 5.4.1 If units are exposed to freezing and deicing materials during service, the manufacturer shall satisfy the purchaser either by proven field performance or a laboratory freezing-and-thawing test that the units have adequate resistance to freezing and thawing.
- 5.4.2 If a laboratory test is used sample and test five CFT units in accordance with Test Method C1645/C1645/M. Specimens sampled from units that will not be exposed to deicing salts in service shall be tested in tap water. Specimens sampled from units that will be exposed to deicing materials in service shall be tested in a 3 % saline solution. If the CFT is too large to test full-size due to specimen configuration or lack of suitable specimen containers, obtain a specimen by saw-cutting a full-height coupon with a surface area of at least 29.5 in.<sup>2</sup> (190 cm<sup>2</sup>).
- 5.4.3 The average mass loss of all the specimens tested shall not be greater than: (a) 225 g/m² when subject to 28 freeze-thaw cycles, or: (b) 500 g/m² when subject to 49 freeze-thaw cycles.
  - 5.5 Water Absorption:
  - 5.5.1 Sample and test three CFT units in accordance with Test Method C140/C140M.
- 5.5.2 Perform tests on full-size CFT units. If the CFT is too large for the testing apparatus, the unit shall be cut to 8 by 8 in. (203.2 by 203.2 mm) or as necessary to fit the testing apparatus.
  - 5.5.3 The average CFT water absorption shall not exceed 12 % with no individual specimen exceeding 14 %.
  - 5.6 Flexural Load:
  - 5.6.1 Sample and test three CFT units in accordance with Annex A6.5 of Test Method C140/C140M.
- 5.6.2 The average CFT flexural load shall be greater than or equal to 300 lbs (1334 N) with no individual specimen less than 250 lbs (1112 N).
  - 5.7 Length Change:
- 5.7.1 The concrete mix shall be tested for length change in accordance with Test Method C157/C157M except as modified below:
- 5.7.1.1 Sample concrete from regular production in accordance with Practice C172/C172M and mold three prism specimens for testing following the requirements in Procedures for Molding Specimens, Concrete Speciments of Test Method C157/C157M.
  - 5.7.2 The length change of each specimen shall not exceed  $\pm 0.10$  % when tested at seven days after manufacture.
  - 5.8 Abrasion Resistance:
- 5.8.1 Sample and test three full-size CFT units in accordance with Test Method C1353C1353M.
- 5.8.2 For each unit, CFT wear index shall be 20 or greater.
- 5.9 Static Coefficient of Friction:
- 5.9.1 Sample and test three CFT units in accordance with Test Method C1028.
- 5.9.2 For each unit, static coefficient of friction values for both wet and dry surfaces shall be 0.6 or greater.
- Note 3—Sealing CFT units may affect coefficient of friction values.

## 6. Sampling

6.1 Sampling Concrete Mixes—From each manufacturing location, obtain representative samples from standard production of each concrete mix used for CFT, as appropriate for the physical property in Section 5.