



Designation: C1560 – 03 (Reapproved 2009) C1560 – 03 (Reapproved 2016)

Standard Test Method for Hot Water Accelerated Aging of Glass-Fiber Reinforced Cement-Based Composites¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1560; 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 provides a way of accelerating the aging of glass fiber reinforced cementitious composites in order to develop data that will indicate real-life natural weathering performance.

1.2 The coupons prepared for this test method will be tested using Test Method C947.

1.3 This test method can be used to age coupons for other test methods.

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:*²

C947 Test Method for Flexural Properties of Thin-Section Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Concrete (Using Simple Beam With Third-Point Loading)

C1228 Practice for Preparing Coupons for Flexural and Washout Tests on Glass Fiber Reinforced Concrete

3. Significance and Use

3.1 The basis for this test as an indicator of the long term behavior of fiber reinforced composites is that elevated temperature and moisture content accelerate the formation of the products of hydration of the cement in the matrix, particularly calcium hydroxide.

3.1.1 It is known that the interaction of these products of hydration, particularly calcium hydroxide, with the fibers can have a major effect on the long-term properties of the composites.

3.1.2 The principal mechanism that occurs is that the calcium hydroxide forms within the bundles of filaments that form the glass fiber strand. This gradually bonds the filaments together, which reduces filament pull-out. This causes a reduction in the strain capacity of the composite, thereby reducing the strength of the composite and changing the composite from a ductile material to an increasingly brittle material.

3.1.3 Accelerating the formation of the hydration products accelerates their interaction with the fibers, hence accelerating the aging of the composite.

3.2 The data developed from this test are used by researchers and manufacturers to evaluate the long-term performance of different mixtures, reinforcements, mixture components, and to provide data for the development of design procedures for products made from these composites.

3.2.1 The recorded data also provides screening information as new matrices and reinforcements are developed.

3.3 The usefulness of the test as an indicator of long term composite performance is valid if the only reactions that are accelerated are those that occur more slowly under natural weathering, hot water can induce effects in some composites, for

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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.