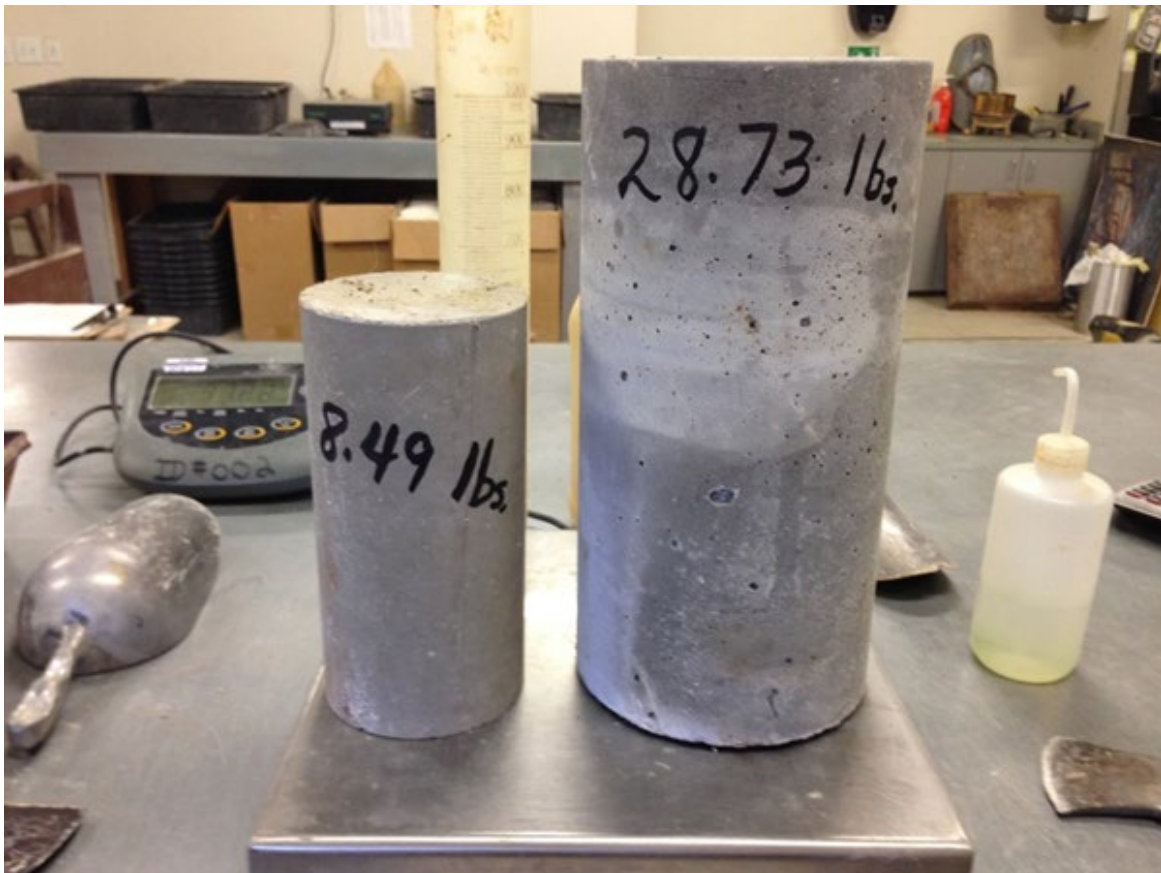




# Concrete Subtask Group **WORK PRODUCT** **FINAL REPORT**

## 4x8 Concrete Cylinders for Compressive Strength Testing



### **Principal Authors**

Patrick Lo, Caltrans Chair

### **Additional Authors**

Tom Van Dam, Industry Chair

Tom Collins

Greg Halsted

Larry McCrum

Marc Robert

Samir Ead

Katha Redmon

**January 2020**

# Table of Contents

---

## Contents

Abstract .....	2
Introduction .....	2
Working Group .....	3
Summary of Literature Review .....	3
DOT Survey Summary .....	5
Comparison Data .....	6
State DOT Research .....	11
Implementation .....	12
Recommendations .....	13
References .....	13
Appendices .....	15

## List of Tables

---

Table 1. Working group members and contact information .....	3
Table 2. Compiled results from 2009 and 2018 national survey .....	6
Table 3. Average strength difference of 4x8-in. and 6x12-in. concrete cylinders from Caltrans projects .....	7
Table 4. Average strength difference of 4x8-in. and 6x12-in. concrete cylinders from Confab Inc. ....	8
Table 5. Average strength difference of 4x8-in. and 6x12-in. concrete cylinders from Harper Precast .....	9
Table 6. Average strength difference of 4x8-in. and 6x12-in. concrete cylinders from KIE-CON Inc. ....	10
Table 7. Average strength difference of 4x8-in. and 6x12-in. concrete cylinders from Graniterock .....	11

# Report to PMPC on 4x8-inch Concrete Cylinders

---

## Abstract

This report to Pavement & Materials Partnering Committee (PMPC) addresses the concrete cylinder size allowed for compressive strength testing on Caltrans projects. Historically, Caltrans has required the use of 6x12-in. cylinders when verifying concrete's compressive strength for contract acceptance. To align the Department's practice with national and industry standards, a study was performed on the feasibility of implementing the use of 4x8-in. cylinders for verification testing. After performing a literature review, national survey of other State Departments of Transportation (DOT), and collecting comparison data, it is recommended to implement the use of 4x8-in. concrete cylinders for compressive strength acceptance testing under California Test (CT) 540. This change will reduce the space required to cure concrete specimens, allow the use of smaller, less expensive test equipment, and reduce physical strain on technicians incurred during fabrication and handling.

## Introduction

As specified under the current CT 540, *Method for Making, Handling, and Storing Concrete Compressive Test Specimens in the Field*, 6x12-in. cylinders are the only sized specimens allowed when testing a concrete's compressive strength during production. However, with the increased use of higher strength concrete and the Department's transition to national testing standards, it was necessary to investigate the use of 4x8-in. cylinders. In addition to aligning the Department's practice with national standards, the use of 4x8-in. specimens will decrease the amount of storage space required for curing, reduced physical weight and volume of waste material by more than 50%, allow for easier handling during fabrication, transportation and testing, and permits the testing of high strength concrete using readily available testing equipment.

Although the use of smaller cylinders is a national and industry standard, there have been concerns from Department stakeholders related to the implementation of 4-in. cylinders. The main concerns that have been raised are the precision and accuracy of compressive strengths of 4-in. specimens. It is widely known within the industry that the 4-in. concrete specimens have increased variability and report back a higher compressive strength compared to the 6-in. specimens. However, it is also accepted that the increase in variability and compressive strengths are insignificant and can be ignored. The goal of this study was to analyze the effect that cylinder size has on variability and compressive strength.

This study aims to address the stakeholders concerns by performing a literature review of previous research, conducting a survey of other state DOTs current practice, and comparing compressive strengths of concrete cylinders. Additionally, an

implementation plan was developed to identify the necessary steps to take to ensure a seamless rollout if the recommendations of this report are adopted by the Department.

## Working Group

Table 1 displays the list of Caltrans and Industry Members that participated on this working group.

Member	Caltrans/Industry	Email	Phone
Patrick Lo (Caltrans Chair)	Materials Engineering and Testing Services (METS)	<a href="mailto:patrick.lo@dot.ca.gov">patrick.lo@dot.ca.gov</a>	(530) 713-6823
Tom Collins	Office of Structures Construction	<a href="mailto:tom.collins@dot.ca.gov">tom.collins@dot.ca.gov</a>	(858) 688-6893
Larry McCrum	METS	<a href="mailto:larry.mccrum@dot.ca.gov">larry.mccrum@dot.ca.gov</a>	(916) 227-7283
Samir Ead	Division of Construction	<a href="mailto:samir.ead@dot.ca.gov">samir.ead@dot.ca.gov</a>	(916) 227-5709
Tom Van Dam (Industry Lead)	NCE	<a href="mailto:tvandam@ncenet.com">tvandam@ncenet.com</a>	N/A
Greg Halsted	Portland Cement Association (PCA)	<a href="mailto:ghalsted@cement.org">ghalsted@cement.org</a>	(360) 920-5119
Marc Robert	G3 Quality	<a href="mailto:mrobert@g3quality.com">mrobert@g3quality.com</a>	(562) 321-5561
Katha Redmon	Graniterock	<a href="mailto:kredmon@graniterock.com">kredmon@graniterock.com</a>	(831) 768-2319

**Table 1. Working group members and contact information**

## Summary of Literature Review

There have been multiple efforts by researchers to analyze the effects that specimen size has on compressive strengths. A literature review was performed to analyze the conclusions and recommendations and to determine a consensus across multiple studies.

Working with Virginia DOT, Celik Ozyildirim had discovered that both 4-in. and 6-in. cylinders exhibit equal strengths in the strength range of 3,200 psi and 4,200 psi. Above this level, the smaller cylinders exhibited 2% higher strength than the larger cylinders. Ozyildirim concluded, "for bridge decks, the difference in strengths were small and can be disregarded."

In 1994, Carino et al. investigated the effect of multiple variables on the compressive strength of concrete. Specifically looking at 4x8 in. cylinders and their effect on the compressive strength, the study concluded the effect of size is on average 1.3% higher strength for 4-in. cylinders compared to 6-in. cylinders. In some cases, differences as

high as 4% were observed. During this study, Carino also noted that data appeared to support the notion that the within-test variability of 4-in. cylinders is greater than that of 6-in. cylinders. To compensate for the increased variability, Carino recommends that three or four tests of 4-in. cylinders be required to obtain a mean strength value with the same precision as by using two 6-in. cylinders.

During a 2006 study by Dennis Vandergrift Jr. and Anton K. Schindler, their results showed that 4x8-in. cylinders were generally stronger than 6x12-in. cylinders in compression when strengths were less than 6,000 psi and 4x8-in. cylinders were generally weaker than 6x12-in. cylinders when strengths were greater than 6,000 psi. From their literature review, they discovered that Day (1994 a) had compiled data for over 8,000 specimen strengths and found that 4-in. cylinders were expected to be 5% higher than 6-in. specimens for a strength range of 2,900 psi and 14,500 psi. However, in the strength range of 2,900 psi to 8,700 psi, the compressive strengths can be assumed equal. Based on their own test results, Vandergrift and Schindler also conclude that strength range was the only significant factor affecting within-test variability, which is contradictory of the findings from Carino et al. (1994).

The notion that cylinder size is not significant in affecting within-test variability is supported by multiple studies. Kennedy et al. (1995) reported that within-laboratory and between laboratory standard deviations increased as the average compressive strength increased. With a 95% confidence level, Pistilli and Willems (1993) showed that the variations for 4-in. and 6-in. cylinders were the same when capped with sulfur and in the range of 2,000 psi and 15,000 psi. Lastly, based on Vandergrift and Schindler test results and a 99% confidence level, they conclude that cylinder size was not significant in affecting the within-test variability. Their results show that the percent difference of test results from 8,000 psi batches had far greater variability than from 6,000 psi and 4,000 psi batches, which is similar to results from Kennedy et al. and Pistilli and Willems (1993).

In 2015, Lee et al. concluded for normal strength concrete ( $\leq 40$  MPa or 5800 psi), there are no significant differences in test results between the different cylinder sizes. However, the size effect became more substantial in high strength concrete greater than 40MPa. Their study shows the COV of test results from 4-in. cylinders were about 10% higher than those from 6-in. cylinders, however, the differences are insignificant. The results from Lee et al. (2015) are comparable to the data compiled by Day (1994 a), who stated that "the coefficient of variation of 4 x 8 in. cylinders is equivalent to that of 6 x 12 in. cylinders over a broad range that encompasses normal, high, and very high-strength concrete." However, Tucker (1945), Malhotra (1976) and Hestor (1980) all claim that more 4-in. cylinders should be tested compared to 6-in. cylinders. It should be noted that all three researchers based their conclusion using standard deviation as a control standard. Day (1994a), Cook (1989), and Lee et al. (2015) used coefficient of variation.

Utilizing coefficient of variation to estimate variability is a better control standard and this is supported by the American Concrete Institute (ACI) who has included standards of quality control in terms of COV on table 5.1.1 of ACI 363.2R-98. This is due to research by Cook (1989) and Anderson (1985) suggesting that the COV is a better estimate of variability. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) also supports the overall idea that the effect smaller cylinder sizes have on compressive strengths is insignificant.

They state that when cylinders smaller than the standard sizes are used, within-test variability has been shown to be higher but not to a statistically significant degree (ASTM C31 2000).

It has been found that 4-in. cylinders break anywhere from 1% to 6% higher compared to 6-in. cylinders. However, multiple studies conclude that even though the compressive strengths of 4-in. cylinders are higher than 6-in. cylinders, the difference is considered insignificant and can be ignored. Both ASTM and ACI have adopted this idea. These organizations allow the use of 4x8-in. cylinders for compressive strength testing without the use of a correction factor.

Multiple studies reviewed mention an increase of variation when utilizing 4x8-in. cylinders. There are differing thoughts on whether this is due to the smaller cylinder size or if its related to the increase in compressive strengths. To increase the precision of test results, it is recommended to determine the average compressive strength by fabricating and testing three (3) 4x8 in. cylinders per test. This allows the laboratory to obtain a mean strength value with the same precision as by using two 6-in. cylinders

## DOT Survey Summary

In 2009 and 2018, South Carolina and California DOT performed a national survey, respectively, to determine other state DOTs practice in utilizing 4x8-in. concrete cylinders on cast-in-place concrete. The compiled results show that 37 DOTs currently utilize 4x8-in. cylinders for acceptance testing, 8 DOTs still require 6x12-in. cylinders, and 7 DOTs did not respond to either survey.

According to the surveys, North Dakota is the only state that requires a correction factor when utilizing 4x8-in. cylinders for acceptance. They apply a correction factor of .92 which is multiplied by the compressive strength of 4-in. cylinders to account for the higher strengths of the 4-in. cylinders. Table 2 lists the compiled responses from the both surveys.

State	Do you allow 4x8-inch cylinders on CIP Concrete?	Do you apply a correction factor?	Number of 4x8-in. specimens per age break	Research Performed?
Alaska	YES	NO		NO
Arizona	YES	NO		YES
Colorado	YES	NO	3	ASTM
Connecticut	YES	NO		NO
Delaware	YES	NO		YES
Florida	YES	NO		YES
Georgia	NO			
Illinois	YES	NO	3	NO
Indiana	NO			
Iowa	YES	NO	3	
Kansas	YES	NO	3	



<b>Maine</b>	NO			YES, considering use
<b>Massachusetts</b>	YES	NO		YES
<b>Michigan</b>	YES	NO		NO
<b>Minnesota</b>	YES	NO	3	NO
<b>Mississippi</b>	YES	NO		NO
<b>Missouri</b>	YES	NO	3	YES
<b>Montana</b>	YES	NO	3	
<b>Nebraska</b>	YES	NO	2	YES
<b>Nevada</b>	YES	NO	3	
<b>New Hampshire</b>	YES	NO		YES
<b>New Jersey</b>	YES	NO		YES
<b>New Mexico</b>	YES	NO		YES
<b>New York</b>	YES	NO		
<b>North Carolina</b>	YES	NO	2	NO
<b>North Dakota</b>	YES	YES, CF=.92	3	
<b>Ohio</b>	YES	NO	3	
<b>Oklahoma</b>	YES	NO	3	NO
<b>Oregon</b>	YES	NO		YES
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	NO			NO
<b>Rhode Island</b>	YES			YES
<b>South Carolina</b>	YES	NO	3	YES
<b>South Dakota</b>	NO			
<b>Tennessee</b>	YES	NO	2	
<b>Texas</b>	YES	NO	2	YES
<b>Utah</b>	YES	NO	3	NO
<b>Virginia</b>	NO			YES
<b>Washington</b>	YES			YES
<b>West Virginia</b>	YES	NO		YES
<b>Wisconsin</b>	NO			
<b>Wyoming</b>	NO			NO

*Table 2. Compiled results from 2009 and 2018 national survey*

## Comparison Data

It was discussed to utilize pilot projects to acquire comparison data for 4-in. and 6-in. cylinders. However, due to the time limitations of this Work Product, it was determined that the best course of action was for state staff to fabricate cylinders and testing to be performed by the Concrete Laboratory at the Transportation Laboratory in Sacramento or the Southern Regional Laboratory in Fontana, CA.

To assist with this effort, Office of Structures Construction (OSC) staff was requested to fabricate three (3) 4x8 in. cylinders alongside the standard two (2) 6x12 in. cylinders during quality assurance testing. OSC staff was directed to fabricate both sets of cylinders in accordance with ASTM C31. To fabricate cylinders for contract acceptance, OSC staff must be ACI certified, which provides certification to fabricate and test concrete specimens as specified in various ASTMs. Both sets of cylinders were fabricated, transported, and cured in the same environment to eliminate the addition of any potential variables that could lead to inaccurate results. All specimens were

sulfur capped and cured in a moist room per California Test 540. During this effort, precision and bias was not tracked or documented on any of the specimens.

A total of 409 specimens were tested. This equates to 72 sets of data. Districts 3 and 4 supplied majority of the specimens, but specimens were also collected from District 5, 7, 8, 10 and 12. A minimum of 12 different mix designs were tested with a specified compressive strength of 4,000 psi to 8,500 psi. The results from this in-house effort are shown in Table 3. The average strength difference between the two cylinder sizes at 28 day was calculated to be 5.96%. This average was calculated from 40 sets of specimens. One set consists of two 6x12-in. cylinders and three 4x8-in. cylinders. A positive value represents 4x8-in. cylinders breaking higher than 6x12-in. cylinders.

During this data collection period, 3 sets of data returned results that were questionable. The strength difference from these 3 data points ranged from 19% to 56%, when the expected difference was about 6%. It is difficult to determine the cause of these erroneous results due to the lack of information on fabrication procedure followed and mix design specifications. These 3 points were omitted from the calculated average reported in Table 3. A table with additional information collected during this in-house effort is included in Appendix A.

Age at Time of Break (range of days included in average)	Average % Strength Difference (4-in. cylinder broke higher than 6-in. cylinders)	# of Sets
56 days (55 days-57 days)	9.31	1
42 days (41 days -43 days)	4.85	2
28 days (27 days-31 days)	5.96	40
21 days (20 days-22 days)	5.49	8
14 days (12 days-16 days)	5.93	8
7 days (5 days-9 days)	6.97	13

**Table 3. Average strength difference of 4x8-in. and 6x12-in. concrete cylinders from Caltrans projects**

In addition to in-house data, comparison data was also collected from Industry. Tables 4 through 6 lists the comparison data from 3 precast facilities, which include Harper Precast Concrete, KIE-CON Inc. and Confab Inc. For all data supplied by precast facilities, it is unknown as to what type of curing method was applied to the specimens. A positive value for the 'average strength difference' represents 4x8-in. cylinders breaking higher than 6x12-in. cylinders.

The data collected from Confab Inc. and Harper Precast Concrete were both from Self-Consolidating Concrete (SCC) mixes. ATSM C1758 specifies requirements for fabricating



test specimens utilizing SCC. It should be noted that two different labs performed testing on the concrete specimens for Harper Precast Concrete.

Contractor/Vendor:		Confab Inc.		
Project:		Truckee River Bridges/CA Flap SR89		
Mix ID:		SCC-CL98-20AF		
Required Strength:		8500 psi @ 28 days		
Lab:		Confab QC Department		
Cylinder Size	Date	Age	Average PSI	% Difference
6 x 12	8/4/2017	28	10948	3.38
4 x 8		28	11317	
6 x 12	8/8/2017	28	11514	4.08
4 x 8		28	11984	
6 x 12	8/10/2017	28	11293	10.92
4 x 8		28	12526	
6 x 12	8/14/2017	28	11355	7.98
4 x 8		28	12261	
6 x 12	8/16/2017	28	11337	11.31
4 x 8		28	12619	
6 x 12	8/18/2017	28	10416	13.64
4 x 8		28	11836	
6 x 12	8/22/2017	28	9621	8.11
4 x 8		28	10401	
6 x 12	8/24/2017	28	11779	6.01
4 x 8		28	12486	
			Average Strength Difference	8.18

**Table 4. Average strength difference of 4x8-in. and 6x12-in. concrete cylinders from Confab Inc.**

Contractor/Vendor:		Harper Precast		
Project:		Inglewood Stadium		
Mix ID:		SCC 100		
Required Strength:		5000 psi @ 28 days		
Lab:		Harper Precast QC Department (6x12)		
		Western Technologies Inc. (4x8)		
Cylinder Size	Date	Age	Average PSI	% Difference
6 x 12	4/20/2018	28	7010	19.42
4 x 8		28	8371	
6 x 12	4/23/2018	28	6880	20.42
4 x 8		28	8285	
6 x 12	4/24/2018	28	7590	12.06
4 x 8		28	8505	
6 x 12	4/25/2018	28	7390	4.76

4 x 8		28	7742	
6 x 12	4/26/2018	28	7470	0.94
4 x 8		28	7540	
6 x 12	4/27/2018	28	7390	2.52
4 x 8		28	7576	
6 x 12	4/30/2018	28	6600	16.56
4 x 8		28	7693	
6 x 12	5/1/2018	28	7090	6.05
4 x 8		28	7519	
6 x 12	5/2/2018	28	7310	8.22
4 x 8		28	7911	
6 x 12	5/3/2018	28	6720	15.27
4 x 8		28	7746	
6 x 12	5/4/2018	28	7810	-6.11
4 x 8		28	7333	
6 x 12	5/7/2018	28	6740	17.48
4 x 8		28	7918	
6 x 12	5/8/2018	28	6340	8.69
4 x 8		28	6891	
6 x 12	5/9/2018	28	7300	-10.48
4 x 8		28	6535	
6 x 12	5/11/2018	28	7410	-11.81
4 x 8		28	6535	
6 x 12	7/30/2018	28	6580	23.42
4 x 8		28	8121	
6 x 12	7/31/2018	28	6830	7.77
4 x 8		28	7361	
			Average Strength Difference	7.95

**Table 5. Average strength difference of 4x8-in. and 6x12-in. concrete cylinders from Harper Precast**

Information on the type of concrete tested or specified strength was not available when data was collected from KIE-CON Inc. Nevertheless, Table 6 lists the average strength difference between the cylinder sizes, which was only -.22%. The negative represents 4x8-in. cylinders broke lower than 6x12-in. cylinders during this comparison.

Contractor/Vendor:		KIE-CON Inc.		
Project:		N/A		
Mix ID:		N/A		
Required Strength:		N/A		
Lab:		N/A		
Cylinder Size	Date	Age	Average PSI	% Difference
6 x 12	11/12/2015	28	7861	-5.67
4 x 8	11/12/2015		7415	
6 x 12	11/12/2015	28	7965	9.92
4 x 8	11/12/2015		8755	
6 x 12	11/17/2015	28	8810	-4.99
4 x 8	11/17/2015		8370	
6 x 12	11/17/2015	28	7119	-5.32

4 x 8	11/17/2015		6740	
6 x 12	11/18/2015	28	8725	-0.23
4 x 8	11/18/2015		8705	
6 x 12	11/18/2015	28	9100	-3.13
4 x 8	11/18/2015		8815	
6 x 12	11/18/2015	28	8575	-11.78
4 x 8	11/18/2015		7565	
6 x 12	11/18/2015	28	8540	-10.36
4 x 8	11/18/2015		7655	
6 x 12	11/19/2015	28	7165	11.58
4 x 8	11/19/2015		7995	
6 x 12	11/19/2015	28	7920	4.80
4 x 8	11/19/2015		8300	
6 x 12	11/19/2015	28	8485	0.24
4 x 8	11/19/2015		8505	
6 x 12	11/20/2015	28	7770	-5.02
4 x 8	11/20/2015		7380	
6 x 12	11/20/2015	28	8230	-3.10
4 x 8	11/20/2015		7975	
6 x 12	11/23/2015	28	7810	0.96
4 x 8	11/23/2015		7885	
6 x 12	11/23/2015	28	7730	5.63
4 x 8	11/23/2015		8165	
6 x 12	12/9/2015	28	6660	5.56
4 x 8	12/9/2015		7030	
6 x 12	12/10/2015	28	7645	0.85
4 x 8	12/10/2015		7710	
6 x 12	12/14/2015	28	6960	4.31
4 x 8	12/14/2015		7260	
6 x 12	12/14/2015	28	7530	-3.32
4 x 8	12/14/2015		7280	
6 x 12	12/14/2015	28	7360	-0.54
4 x 8	12/14/2015		7320	
6 x 12	12/14/2015	28	8120	0.37
4 x 8	12/14/2015		8150	
6 x 12	12/15/2015	28	6770	4.43
4 x 8	12/15/2015		7070	
Average Strength Difference (%)				-0.22

**Table 6. Average strength difference of 4x8-in. and 6x12-in. concrete cylinders from KIE-CON Inc.**

The last set of data collected from Industry was from Graniterock. While performing trial batches of 5,000 psi concrete, 4-in and 6-in concrete specimens were fabricated and tested. The calculated average strength difference from their testing showed that 4x8-in. cylinders broke 2.77% higher than 6x12-in. cylinders as shown in Table 7. This average falls in line with studies determining the effects of cylinder size.

Contractor/Vendor:	Graniterock
Project:	Trial Batching
Required Strength:	5,000 psi @ 28 days

Lab:			Graniterock Internal Lab (Aromas, CA)	
Cylinder Size	Date	Age	Average PSI	% Difference
6 x 12	2/26/2019	28	6933	4.42
4 x 8	2/26/2019		7240	
6 x 12	2/26/2019	28	6920	4.00
4 x 8	2/26/2019		7197	
6 x 12	2/26/2019	28	8063	3.51
4 x 8			8347	
6 x 12	4/22/2019	28	7920	1.81
4 x 8			8063	
6 x 12	4/22/2019	28	7137	7.38
4 x 8			7663	
6 x 12	4/22/2019	28	6427	0.78
4 x 8			6477	
6 x 12	4/29/2019	28	7543	7.78
4 x 8			8130	
6 x 12	4/29/2019	28	7697	0.91
4 x 8			7767	
6 x 12	4/29/2019	28	8170	-1.31
4 x 8			8063	
6 x 12	4/29/2019	28	8253	-1.62
4 x 8			8120	
			Average Strength Difference (%)	2.77

**Table 7. Average strength difference of 4x8-in. and 6x12-in. concrete cylinders from Graniterock**

The average strength difference between the 4x8-in and 6x12-in cylinders from the KIE-CON Inc., Harper Precast, and Confab Inc. were -0.22%, 7.95%, and 8.18%, respectively. Although 7.95% and 8.18% fall outside the expected range of 1%-6%, a more detailed look shows that Confab Inc. was testing a concrete mix with a specified strength of 8,500 psi. This aligns with some studies that state the strength difference between cylinder sizes increases when concrete strength increases. The data from Harper Precast shows two individual tests that have a strength difference greater than 20%, far greater than the expected difference of 6%. Eliminating these two data points when calculating the average brings the average strength difference down from 7.95% to 6.09% which does fall within the expected range.

## State DOT Research

Other State Departments had previously conducted their own research to determine the feasibility of implementing the use of 4x8-in. concrete cylinders. Information from Missouri and Nebraska was collected. Additionally, in 2011, Caltrans (Al-Manaseer et al. 2001) partnered with San Jose State University to investigate the long term compressive strength, modulus of elasticity, and density of the concrete to determine long term performance. During this study, both 4-in. and 6-in. cylinders were collected during construction. The concrete that was used for the Caltrans study was lightweight concrete from the Benicia-Martinez Bridge in the Bay Area.

From a collection of 1027 cylinders, the 2011 Caltrans study concluded, "that there is no significant difference between the compressive strengths determined from 4x8 in. and 6x12 in. cylinders at 5 years. Therefore, testing can be performed on 4x8 in. as an alternative to 6x12 in." The average compressive strength of 4x8-in. cylinders was 2% more than the 6x12-in. cylinders at 5 years. Although, compressive strengths between the two cylinder sizes were not compared at 28 days, this study shows that 4x8-in. cylinders can be used in place of 6-in. cylinders. Research notes from this study can be found in Appendix F.

During a research project from 2005 to 2010, Nebraska Department of Roads conducted a study to establish a strength correlation between 4-in. and 6-in. cylinders. Utilizing a mix design with a compressive strength between 3,000 psi and 3,500 psi, they concluded that 4x8-in. cylinders had a compressive strength that was about 1% higher than the compressive strengths from 6x12-in. cylinders. They also mentioned that results were comparable for cylinders with  $f'c < 5,000$  psi. Due to results of their study, Nebraska Department of Roads began allowing the use of 4x8-in. cylinders in July 2010. 6x12-in. cylinder molds were discontinued in January 2011. The notes from this study can be found in Appendix G.

Missouri Department of Transportation conducted a research in 2004 to compare the compressive strengths of 4-in. and 6-in. concrete cylinders for prestress concrete. The recommendations of this research include allowing the use of 4x8-in. cylinders while applying a correction factor of .94. It should be noted that the 28-day breaks were in excess of 7,000 psi, which is in line with the general observation that as compressive strengths increase, so does the difference in strength values between the two cylinder sizes. Although the study recommended applying a correction factor to the compressive strength of 4x8-in concrete cylinders, Missouri DOT's current practice does not require a correction factor. Their current practice is in line with majority of other state DOTs as well as ASTM and ACI. Notes from Missouri DOT's investigation can be found in Appendix H.

## Implementation

In addition to ensuring compressive strengths from 4x8-in. concrete cylinders are comparable to 6x12-in. cylinders, another effort of this working group was to identify and address any other issues to confidently transition to the use of 4x8-in. concrete specimens.

The current CT 540 (August 2010) only allows the use of 6x12-in. cylinder molds. When fabricating the specimen, CT 540 specifies the mold to be filled in 3 equal layers with each layer rodded 25 times using a  $5/8 \pm 1/16$  in. tamping rod. These specifications mirror the procedures listed in ASTM C31-19. For 4-in. molds, ASTM C31-19 specifies filling the mold in 2 equal layers with each layer rodded 25 times using a  $3/8 \pm 1/16$  in tamping rod. If 4x8-in. concrete cylinders are adopted by the Department, this CT would need to be revised to specify new equipment/tools and procedures due to the smaller specimen size.

There is a current effort within Materials Engineering and Testing Services (METS) to revise CT 540. The revised test method will no longer specify the directions for fabrication, but instead, direct the reader to perform the test in accordance with ASTM C31-19. A draft version of the revised CT 540 is attached in Appendix I. Because ASTM C31-19 allows both 4-in. and 6-in. cylinder molds, the revised CT will list an exception to only allow 6x12-in molds. If the Department accepts the recommendations of this report, this exception will be removed to allow the use of either cylinder size.

An implementation plan has been developed to ensure a smooth rollout if the Department adopts the use of 4x8-in. cylinders. The implementation plan addresses notification needs, manual and specification updates, training and certification, and equipment needs. A draft of the implementation plan is attached in Appendix J. Furthermore, a flyer has been developed to distribute to state staff highlighting the changes due to the revised CT 540's reference to ASTM C31-19 and the possible adoption of 4x8-in. concrete specimens. See Appendix K for the flyer.

## Recommendations

Based on the findings described within this report, it is recommended that the Department adopts the use of 4x8-in. cylinders for cast-in-place concrete. This change will result in lower equipment costs when replacing compressive machines, less strain on technicians, less required space for curing, and the ability to test higher strength concrete. This change will also align the Department's practice with national testing standards as directed by METS/GS Directive 05.

The items listed below are recommended for implementation:

- Allow the use of 4x8-in. concrete cylinders under California Test 540
- A correction factor should not be applied to the compressive strengths of 4x8-in. specimens
- Fabricate and test three (3) 4x8-in. cylinders to determine the average compressive strength
- Adoption of 4x8-in. concrete cylinders does not apply to Section 28-4, Lean Concrete Base Rapid Setting, of the Standard Specifications
- Test results for concrete prequalification, quality control testing, and quality assurance testing must all use the same sized concrete cylinder for the duration of a project for a specified mix design.

## References

1. ACI 214. 1997. Recommended Practice for Evaluation of Strength Test Results of Concrete. American Concrete Institute. Detroit, MI. Anderson, F. D. 1987. Statistical Controls for High Strength Concrete. High Strength Concrete SP-87: 71-72.
2. ACI 363.2R. 1998. Guide to Quality Control and Testing of High Strength Concrete. American Concrete Institute. Detroit, MI.
3. ASTM C 31. 2000. Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field.
4. American Society for Testing and Materials. West Conshohocken, PA



5. ASTM C31. 2019, Standard Practice for Making and Curing Test Specimens in the Field, American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). West Conshohocken, PA
6. ASTM C1758, Standard Practice for Fabricating Test Specimens with Self-Consolidating Concrete, American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)
7. California Test 540, Method for Making, Handling, and Storing Concrete Compressive Test Specimens in the Field, California Department of Transportation, Division of Engineering Services
8. Al-Manaseer, Dr. A., Nadeem, M.S., Magenti, R., Lee P., 2001, "Strength Unit Weight and Elasticity of Concrete Cylinders for the Benecia Martinez Bridge," Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, San Jose State University, San Jose, California.
9. Carino, N.J., Guthrie, W.F., Lagergren, E.S., 1994, "Effects of Testing Variables on the Measured Compressive Strength of High-Strength (90 MPa) Concrete," National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, Maryland (NISTIR 5405)
10. Cook, J. E. 1989. 10,000 psi Concrete. *Concrete International* 11 (10):67-75.
11. Day, R.L., 1994, "Strength measurement of Concrete Using Different Cylinder Sizes: A Statistical Analysis, *Cement, Concrete, and Aggregates*, 16 (1):21-30
12. Day, R.L., 1994, "The Effect of Mold Size and Mold Material on Compressive Strength Measurements Using Concrete Cylinders, *Cement, Concrete, Aggregate*, 16 (2):159-166
13. Hake, P.J, 2004, "Comparisons of Compressive Strengths Using 4x8 vs. 6x12 Cylinder for Prestress Concrete," Missouri Department of Transportation Research Development and Technology, Jefferson City, Missouri, (RDT 04-005)
14. Hestor, W. T. 1980. Field Testing High Strength Concretes: A Critical Review of the State-of-the-Art. *Concrete International: Design and Construction* 2 (12): 27-38.
15. Kennedy, S., Detwiler R., Bickley, J., and Thomas M., "Results of an Interlaboratory Test Program: Compressive Strength of Concrete," *Cement, Concrete and Aggregates* 17, no. 1 (1995): 3-10
16. Lee, B.J., Kee, S.H, Oh, T., Kim, Y.Y., 2015, "Effect of Cylinder Size on Modulus of Elasticity and Compressive Strength of Concrete from Static and Dynamic Tests", Hindawi Publishing Corporation, *Advances in Materials Science and Engineering*, Volume 25, Article ID 580638
17. Ozyildirim, C., 1984, "4x8 inch Concrete Cylinders versus 6x12 inch Cylinders," Virginia Highway & Transportation Research Council, Charlottesville, Virginia (VHTRC 84-R44)
18. Pistilli, M. F. and T. Willems. 1993. Evaluation of Cylinder Size and Capping Method in Compression Strength Testing of Concrete. *Cement, Concrete, and Aggregates* 15 (1): 59-69
19. Rea, R., Heyen, W., Halsey L., 2010, "Evaluation of Cylinder Strength Correlation," Nebraska Department of Roads, Nebraska, (R-2005-07)
20. Tucker, J. R. 1945. Effect of Dimensions on Specimen upon the Precision of Strength Data. *ASTM Proceedings* 45: 952-959.
21. Malhotra, V. M. 1976. Are 4 by 8-in Concrete Cylinders as Good as 6 by 12-in Cylinders for Quality Control of Concrete? *ACI Journal* 73 (1): 33-36.
22. Vandegriff, Jr. D., Schindler, A.K., 2006, "The Effect of Test Cylinder Size on the Compressive Strength of Sulfur Capped Concrete Specimens," Highway Research Center and Department of Civil Engineering at Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama.

## Appendices

- Appendix A – California Department of Transportation Compressive Strength Comparison Data
- Appendix B – Confab Inc. Compressive Strength Data Comparison
- Appendix C – Harper Precast Compressive Strength Data Comparison
- Appendix D – KIE-CON Inc. Compressive Strength Data Comparison
- Appendix E – Graniterock Compressive Strength Data Comparison
- Appendix F – Caltrans Research Notes, Strength, Unit Weight and Elasticity of Concrete Cylinders from Benicia-Martinez Bridge
- Appendix G – NDOR Research Notes, Evaluation of Cylinder Strength correlation
- Appendix H – MoDOT Research Notes, Comparison of Compressive Strengths Using 4x8 vs. 6x12 Cylinders for Prestress Concrete
- Appendix I – California Test 540, Method of Test for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field
- Appendix J – 4x8 Cylinder Implementation Plan
- Appendix K – Changes to CT 540 Flyer

# Appendix A

## California Department of Transportation Compressive Strength Comparison Data

DIME Test ID	DEA	Sampled Date	Tested Date	Test Submitted By	Material Identification	Cross sectional area of cylinder 1	Cross sectional area of cylinder 2	Average diameter of cylinder 1	Average diameter of cylinder 2	Number of specimens	Compressive strength (to nearest 10 psi)	Age of specimen	fc @ 28 days	% difference
2019-04-04-1-1	030H26U4	2019-04-04	2019-04-11	CT HQ Concrete	1604381	28.37 in <sup>2</sup>	28.46 in <sup>2</sup>	6.01 in	6.02 in	2	3760 psi	7 days		
2019-04-04-5-1	030H26U4	2019-04-04	2019-04-11	CT HQ Concrete	1604381	12.69 in <sup>2</sup>	12.63 in <sup>2</sup>	4.02 in	4.01 in	3	3790 psi	7 days		0.80
2019-04-04-2-1	030H26U4	2019-04-04	2019-04-18	CT HQ Concrete	1604381	28.56 in <sup>2</sup>	28.46 in <sup>2</sup>	6.03 in	6.02 in	2	4930 psi	14 days		
2019-04-04-6-1	030H26U4	2019-04-04	2019-04-18	CT HQ Concrete	1604381	12.57 in <sup>2</sup>	12.63 in <sup>2</sup>	4.00 in	4.01 in	3	4850 psi	14 days		-1.62
2019-04-04-3-1	030H26U4	2019-04-04	2019-05-02	CT HQ Concrete	1604381	28.46 in <sup>2</sup>	28.37 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.01 in	2	6340 psi	28 days		
2019-04-04-7-1	030H26U4	2019-04-04	2019-05-02	CT HQ Concrete	1604381	12.63 in <sup>2</sup>	12.69 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.02 in	3	6800 psi	28 days		7.26
2019-04-16-16-1	030G8704	2019-04-16	2019-05-14	CT HQ Concrete	0000	28.27 in <sup>2</sup>	28.37 in <sup>2</sup>	6.00 in	6.01 in	2	7470 psi	28 days		
2019-04-16-17-1	030G8704	2019-04-16	2019-05-14	CT HQ Concrete	00000000000	12.57 in <sup>2</sup>	12.57 in <sup>2</sup>	4.00 in	4.00 in	3	7210 psi	28 days		-3.48
2019-04-04-4-1	030H26U4	2019-04-04	2019-05-16	CT HQ Concrete	1604381	28.46 in <sup>2</sup>	28.56 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.03 in	2	6750 psi	42 days		
2019-04-04-8-1	030H26U4	2019-04-04	2019-05-16	CT HQ Concrete	1604381	12.87 in <sup>2</sup>	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	4.05 in	4.00 in	3	6990 psi	42 days		3.56
2019-05-20-4-1	030H26U4	2019-05-20	2019-05-28	CT HQ Concrete	1605387	28.46 in <sup>2</sup>	28.56 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.03 in	2	4060 psi	8 days		
2019-05-20-5-1	030H26U4	2019-05-20	2019-05-28	CT HQ Concrete	1605387	12.69 in <sup>2</sup>	12.69 in <sup>2</sup>	4.02 in	4.02 in	3	4300 psi	8 days		5.91
2019-05-20-9-1	030H26U4	2019-05-20	2019-06-17	CT HQ Concrete	1605387	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	2	5710 psi	28 days		
2019-05-20-7-1	030H26U4	2019-05-20	2019-06-17	CT HQ Concrete	1605387	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	3	6010 psi	28 days		5.25
2019-05-20-8-1	030H26U4	2019-05-20	2019-07-01	CT HQ Concrete	1605387	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	2	6340 psi	42 days		
2019-05-20-6-1	030H26U4	2019-05-20	2019-07-01	CT HQ Concrete	1605387	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	3	6730 psi	42 days		6.15
2019-07-15-7-1	042J5404	2019-07-15	2019-07-22	CT HQ Concrete	590CL2	28.54 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.03 in	6.02 in	2	3690 psi	7 days	4000	
2019-07-15-14-1	042J5404	2019-07-15	2019-07-22	CT HQ Concrete	590cl2	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	3	3930 psi	7 days	4000	6.50
2019-07-19-10-1	042640N4	2019-07-19	2019-07-26	CT HQ Concrete	4201	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	6.01 in	6.01 in	2	3700 psi	7 days	4000	
2019-07-19-9-1	042640N4	2019-07-19	2019-07-26	CT HQ Concrete	000000000	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	3	3890 psi	7 days	4000	5.14
2019-07-22-9-1	044G3804	2019-07-22	2019-07-29	CT HQ Concrete	4700	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	2	6300 psi	7 days	4000	
2019-07-22-13-1	044G3804	2019-07-22	2019-07-29	CT HQ Concrete	4700	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.00 in	4.01 in	3	6490 psi	7 days	4000	3.02
2019-07-24-11-1	042640N4	2019-07-24	2019-07-31	CT HQ Concrete	4201A	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.01 in	2	3390 psi	7 days	4000	
2019-07-24-7-1	042640N4	2019-07-24	2019-07-31	CT HQ Concrete	4201A	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	12.69 in <sup>2</sup>	4.00 in	4.02 in	3	3810 psi	7 days	4000	12.39
2019-07-19-13-1	042640N4	2019-07-19	2019-08-02	CT HQ Concrete	4201	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	6.01 in	6.01 in	2	4520 psi	14 days	4000	
2019-07-19-6-1	042640N4	2019-07-19	2019-08-02	CT HQ Concrete	000000000	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	3	4720 psi	14 days	4000	4.42
2019-07-15-9-1	042J5404	2019-07-15	2019-08-05	CT HQ Concrete	590CL	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.01 in	6.02 in	2	4840 psi	21 days	4000	
2019-07-15-11-1	042J5404	2019-07-15	2019-08-05	CT HQ Concrete	590cl2	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	4.00 in	4.00 in	2	5160 psi	21 days	4000	6.61
2019-07-22-14-1	044G3804	2019-07-22	2019-08-05	CT HQ Concrete	4700	28.26 in <sup>2</sup>	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	6.00 in	6.01 in	2	7350 psi	14 days	4000	
2019-07-22-15-1	044G3804	2019-07-22	2019-08-05	CT HQ Concrete	Unknown	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	4.00 in	4.00 in	3	7570 psi	14 days	4000	2.99
2019-07-24-13-1	042640N4	2019-07-24	2019-08-07	CT HQ Concrete	4201A	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	2	3980 psi	14 days	4000	
2019-07-24-8-1	042640N4	2019-07-24	2019-08-07	CT HQ Concrete	4201A	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	12.69 in <sup>2</sup>	4.00 in	4.02 in	3	4600 psi	14 days	4000	15.58
2019-07-19-11-1	042640N4	2019-07-19	2019-08-09	CT HQ Concrete	4201	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.01 in	6.02 in	2	5210 psi	21 days	4000	
2019-07-19-7-1	042640N4	2019-07-19	2019-08-09	CT HQ Concrete	000000000	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.00 in	3	5430 psi	21 days	4000	4.22
2019-07-15-10-1	042J5404	2019-07-15	2019-08-12	CT HQ Concrete	590CL2	28.54 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.03 in	6.02 in	2	3780 psi	28 days	4000	
2019-07-15-13-1	042J5404	2019-07-15	2019-08-12	CT HQ Concrete	590cl2	12.69 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.02 in	4.01 in	3	5200 psi	28 days	4000	37.57
2019-07-22-10-1	044G3804	2019-07-22	2019-08-12	CT HQ Concrete	4700	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.54 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.03 in	2	7810 psi	21 days	4000	
2019-07-22-8-1	044G3804	2019-07-22	2019-08-12	CT HQ Concrete	4700	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.00 in	3	8060 psi	21 days	4000	0.80
2019-07-17-12-1	044G0564	2019-07-17	2019-08-14	CT HQ Concrete	D201C5E1	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.54 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.03 in	2	5280 psi	28 days	4000	
2019-07-17-13-1	044G0564	2019-07-17	2019-08-14	CT HQ Concrete	D201C5E1	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.00 in	3	5530 psi	28 days	4000	4.73
2019-07-24-14-1	042640N4	2019-07-24	2019-08-14	CT HQ Concrete	4201A	28.54 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.03 in	6.02 in	2	4690 psi	21 days	4000	
2019-07-24-9-1	042640N4	2019-07-24	2019-08-14	CT HQ Concrete	4201A	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	3	5080 psi	21 days	4000	8.32
2019-07-18-21-1	044G0564	2019-07-18	2019-08-15	CT HQ Concrete	D201C5E1	28.54 in <sup>2</sup>	28.54 in <sup>2</sup>	6.03 in	6.03 in	2	4950 psi	28 days	4000	
2019-07-18-22-1	044G0564	2019-07-18	2019-08-15	CT HQ Concrete	D201C5E1	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	3	5230 psi	28 days	4000	5.66
2019-07-19-12-1	042640N4	2019-07-19	2019-08-16	CT HQ Concrete	4201	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.01 in	2	5560 psi	28 days	4000	
2019-07-19-8-1	042640N4	2019-07-19	2019-08-16	CT HQ Concrete	000000000	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	3	5980 psi	28 days	4000	7.55
2019-07-22-12-1	044G3804	2019-07-22	2019-08-19	CT HQ Concrete	4700	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.01 in	2	8410 psi	28 days	4000	
2019-07-22-11-1	044G3804	2019-07-22	2019-08-19	CT HQ Concrete	4700	12.5 in <sup>2</sup>	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	3.99 in	4.00 in	3	8780 psi	28 days	4000	4.40
2019-07-24-12-1	042640N4	2019-07-24	2019-08-21	CT HQ Concrete	4201A	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	2	5490 psi	28 days	4000	
2019-07-24-10-1	042640N4	2019-07-24	2019-08-21	CT HQ Concrete	4201A	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.00 in	4.01 in	3	5700 psi	28 days	4000	3.83
2019-09-13-6-1	072159U4	2019-09-13	2019-09-16	CT Southern Reg	G3-STR-002	28.37 in <sup>2</sup>	28.37 in <sup>2</sup>	6.01 in	6.01 in	2	2890	3 days	5000	
2019-09-13-7-1	072159U4	2019-09-13	2019-09-16	CT Southern Reg	G3-STR-002	12.63 in <sup>2</sup>	12.63 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.00 in	3	3050 psi	3 days	5000	5.54
2019-09-13-6-2	072159U4	2019-09-13	2019-09-16	CT Southern Reg	G3-STR-002	28.46 in <sup>2</sup>	28.46 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	2	5100	28 days	5000	
2019-09-13-7-2	072159U4	2019-09-13	2019-09-16	CT Southern Reg	G3-STR-002	12.57 in <sup>2</sup>	12.63 in <sup>2</sup>	4.00 in	4.01 in	3	5470 psi	28 days	5000	7.25
2019-08-20-3-1	042640N4	2019-08-20	2019-09-17	CT HQ Concrete	000000000	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.01 in	2	5210 psi	28 days		
2019-08-20-4-1	042640N4	2019-08-20	2019-09-17	CT HQ Concrete	000000000	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	4.00 in	4.00 in	3	5440 psi	28 days		4.41
2019-08-22-9-1	042640N4	2019-08-22	2019-09-19	CT HQ Concrete	na	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	2	5180 psi	28 days		
2019-08-22-10-1	042640N4	2019-08-22	2019-09-19	CT HQ Concrete	na	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.69 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.02 in	3	5580 psi	28 days		7.72
2019-09-09-9-1	042640N4	2019-09-09	2019-10-07	CT HQ Concrete	na	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	2	4750 psi	28 days	4000	
2019-09-09-10-1	042640N4	2019-09-09	2019-10-07	CT HQ Concrete	na	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.69 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.02 in	3	5130 psi	28 days	4000	8.00
2019-09-10-17-1	042640N4	2019-09-10	2019-10-08	CT HQ Concrete	na	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	6.01 in	6.01 in	2	5800 psi	28 days	4000	
2019-09-10-18-1	042640N4	2019-09-10	2019-10-08	CT HQ Concrete	na	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	4.00 in	4.00 in	3	6140 psi	28 days	4000	5.86
2019-09-11-15-1	042640N4	2019-09-11	2019-10-09	CT HQ Concrete	na	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.54 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.03 in	2	5240 psi	28 days	4000	
2019-09-11-16-1	042640N4	2019-09-11	2019-10-09	CT HQ Concrete	na	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	3	5510 psi	28 days	4000	5.15
2019-09-12-11-1	042640N4	2019-09-12	2019-10-10	CT HQ Concrete	00000000000	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	2	5040 psi	28 days	4000	
2019-09-12-10-1	042640N4	2019-09-12	2019-10-10	CT HQ Concrete	00000000000	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.00 in	3	5290 psi	28 days	4000	4.96
2019-09-13-6-2	072159U4	2019-09-13	2019-10-11	CT Southern Reg	G3-STR-002	28.46 in <sup>2</sup>	28.46 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	2	5100 psi	28 days	5000	
2019-09-13-7-2	072159U4	2019-09-13	2019-10-11	CT Southern Reg	G3-STR-002	12.57 in <sup>2</sup>	12.63 in <sup>2</sup>	4.00 in	4.01 in	3	5470	28 days	5000	

# Appendix A

## California Department of Transportation Compressive Strength Comparison Data

2019-10-10-10-1	033F5304	2019-10-10	2019-11-07	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	12.5 in <sup>2</sup>	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	3.99 in	4.00 in	2	4280 psi	28 days		8.35
2019-10-10-15-1	042640N4	2019-10-10	2019-11-07	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	28.54 in <sup>2</sup>	28.54 in <sup>2</sup>	6.03 in	6.03 in	3	4350 psi	28 days	550 LB	
2019-10-10-16-1	042640N4	2019-10-10	2019-11-07	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	4.00 in	4.00 in	2	6790 psi	28 days	550 LB	56.09
2019-10-31-8-1	030F2824	2019-10-31	2019-11-07	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	28.26 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.00 in	6.02 in	2	2880 psi	7 days		
2019-10-31-10-1	030F2824	2019-10-31	2019-11-07	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	12.5 in <sup>2</sup>	4.00 in	3.99 in	2	3070 psi	7 days		6.60
2019-10-11-13-1	042640N4	2019-10-11	2019-11-08	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.54 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.03 in	3	4880 psi	28 days	550 LB	
2019-10-11-14-1	042640N4	2019-10-11	2019-11-08	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	12.69 in <sup>2</sup>	12.69 in <sup>2</sup>	4.02 in	4.02 in	2	5150 psi	28 days	550 LB	5.53
2019-10-11-2-1	043G6904	2019-10-11	2019-11-08	CT HQ Concrete	1416245	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	3	5620 psi	28 days	3600	
2019-10-11-3-1	043G6904	2019-10-11	2019-11-08	CT HQ Concrete	1416245	12.69 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.02 in	4.01 in	2	6060 psi	28 days	3600	7.83
2019-10-15-16-1	042640N4	2019-10-15	2019-11-12	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	6.01 in	6.01 in	3	6580 psi	28 days	550 LB	
2019-10-15-17-1	042640N4	2019-10-15	2019-11-12	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.00 in	4.01 in	2	6790 psi	28 days	550 LB	3.19
2019-10-18-1-1	033F5304	2019-10-18	2019-11-15	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	28.26 in <sup>2</sup>	28.26 in <sup>2</sup>	6.00 in	6.00 in	2	5990 psi	28 days		
2019-10-18-2-1	033F5304	2019-10-18	2019-11-15	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	12.43 in <sup>2</sup>	12.5 in <sup>2</sup>	3.98 in	3.99 in	2	6620 psi	28 days		10.52
2019-11-01-3-1	030F2824	2019-11-01	2019-11-08	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	28.26 in <sup>2</sup>	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	6.00 in	6.01 in	3	3570 psi	14 days		
2019-11-01-5-1	030F2824	2019-11-01	2019-11-15	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	12.43 in <sup>2</sup>	12.5 in <sup>2</sup>	3.98 in	3.99 in	2	3940 psi	14 days		10.36
2019-10-22-9-1	033F5304	2019-10-22	2019-11-19	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	6.01 in	6.01 in	3	4740 psi	28 days		
2019-10-22-10-1	033F5304	2019-10-22	2019-11-19	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	3	4760 psi	28 days		0.42
2019-10-22-7-1	030F2824	2019-10-22	2019-11-19	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	28.26 in <sup>2</sup>	6.01 in	6.00 in	2	4760 psi	28 days		
2019-10-22-4-1	030F2824	2019-10-22	2019-11-19	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	12.5 in <sup>2</sup>	4.00 in	3.99 in	2	5100 psi	28 days		5.25
2019-10-31-9-1	030F2824	2019-10-31	2019-11-21	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	28.26 in <sup>2</sup>	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	6.00 in	6.01 in	2	4120 psi	21 days		
2019-10-31-11-1	030F2824	2019-10-31	2019-11-21	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	2	4310 psi	21 days		4.61
2019-11-14-11-2	043Q0504	2019-11-14	2019-11-21	CT HQ Concrete	VER-85LV	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	28.54 in <sup>2</sup>	6.01 in	6.03 in	3	6160 psi	7 days	6000	
2019-11-14-12-2	043Q0504	2019-11-14	2019-11-21	CT HQ Concrete	VER-85LV	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.00 in	2	6440 psi	7 days	6000	4.55
2019-11-15-24-1	030H10U4	2019-11-15	2019-11-25	CT HQ Concrete	1604795	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	28.26 in <sup>2</sup>	6.01 in	6.00 in	3	5170 psi	10 days	4000	
2019-11-15-25-1	030H10U4	2019-11-15	2019-11-25	CT HQ Concrete	1604795	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.00 in	2	5900 psi	10 days	4000	14.12
2019-11-01-4-1	030F2824	2019-11-01	2019-12-02	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	28.54 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.03 in	6.02 in	3	4530 psi	31 days		
2019-11-01-6-1	030F2824	2019-11-01	2019-12-02	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	12.69 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.02 in	4.01 in	2	4820 psi	31 days		6.40
2019-11-04-1-1	120K0224	2019-11-04	2019-12-02	CT Southern Red	1418596	28.37 in <sup>2</sup>	28.37 in <sup>2</sup>	6.01 in	6.01 in	2	3980 psi	28 days	4000	
2019-11-04-2-1	120K0224	2019-11-04	2019-12-02	CT Southern Red	1418596	12.63 in <sup>2</sup>	12.63 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	3	4740 psi	28 days	4000	19.10
2019-11-22-3-1	041G4304	2019-11-22	2019-12-02	CT HQ Concrete	CT 2	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	28.26 in <sup>2</sup>	6.01 in	6.00 in	2	4510 psi	10 days	N/A	
2019-11-22-6-1	041G4304	2019-11-22	2019-12-02	CT HQ Concrete	CT 2	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	2	5030 psi	10 days	N/A	11.53
2019-11-23-1-1	030H10U4	2019-11-23	2019-12-02	CT HQ Concrete	1604795	28.54 in <sup>2</sup>	28.54 in <sup>2</sup>	6.03 in	6.03 in	3	4680 psi	9 days	4000	
2019-11-23-2-1	030H10U4	2019-11-23	2019-12-02	CT HQ Concrete	1604795	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.00 in	2	5020 psi	9 days	4000	7.26
2019-11-06-1-1	101L1504	2019-11-06	2019-12-04	CT HQ Concrete	1435 CTN	28.26 in <sup>2</sup>	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	6.00 in	6.01 in	3	5160 psi	28 days		
2019-11-06-2-1	101L1504	2019-11-06	2019-12-04	CT HQ Concrete	1435 CTN	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	4.00 in	4.00 in	3	5400 psi	28 days		4.65
2019-11-15-27-1	030H10U4	2019-11-15	2019-12-04	CT HQ Concrete	1604795	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	6.01 in	6.01 in	2	6710 psi	21 days	4000	
2019-11-15-26-1	030H10U4	2019-11-15	2019-12-04	CT HQ Concrete	1604795	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.00 in	4.01 in	2	7200 psi	21 days	4000	7.30
2019-11-23-3-1	030H10U4	2019-11-23	2019-12-09	CT HQ Concrete	1604795	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	3	5910 psi	16 days	4000	
2019-11-23-4-1	030H10U4	2019-11-23	2019-12-09	CT HQ Concrete	1604795	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	3	6190 psi	16 days	4000	4.74
2019-11-12-17-1	042640N4	2019-11-12	2019-12-10	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	2	4680 psi	28 days	550 LB	
2019-11-12-16-1	042640N4	2019-11-12	2019-12-10	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	2	4910 psi	28 days	550 LB	4.91
2019-12-04-13-1	030H10U4	2019-12-04	2019-12-11	CT HQ Concrete	1604795	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	3	5130 psi	7 days	4000	
2019-12-04-15-1	030H10U4	2019-12-04	2019-12-11	CT HQ Concrete	1604795	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	3	5640 psi	7 days	4000	9.94
2019-11-14-18-1	042640N4	2019-11-14	2019-12-12	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	2	5510 psi	28 days	550 LB	
2019-11-14-17-1	042640N4	2019-11-14	2019-12-12	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	2	6010 psi	28 days	550 LB	9.07
2019-12-05-9-1	030H10U4	2019-12-05	2019-12-16	CT HQ Concrete	1519161	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	3	3330 psi	11 days	4000	
2019-12-05-8-1	030H10U4	2019-12-05	2019-12-16	CT HQ Concrete	1519161	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	2	3630 psi	11 days	4000	9.01
2019-10-22-6-1	030F2824	2019-10-22	2019-12-17	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	2	5480 psi	56 days		
2019-10-22-5-1	030F2824	2019-10-22	2019-12-17	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	2	5990 psi	56 days		9.31
2019-11-12-17-1	042640N4	2019-11-12	2019-12-10	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	2	4640 psi	28 days	550 LB	
2019-11-12-16-1	042640N4	2019-11-12	2019-12-10	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	3	4990 psi	28 days	550 LB	4.91
2019-11-14-18-1	042640N4	2019-11-14	2019-12-12	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	2	5510 psi	28 days	550 LB	
2019-11-14-17-1	042640N4	2019-11-14	2019-12-12	CT HQ Concrete	0000000000	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	3	5760 psi	28 days	550 LB	9.07
2019-11-15-27-1	030H10U4	2019-11-15	2019-12-06	CT HQ Concrete	1604795	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	28.35 in <sup>2</sup>	6.01 in	6.01 in	2	7000 psi	21 days		
2019-11-15-26-1	030H10U4	2019-11-15	2019-12-06	CT HQ Concrete	1604795	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.00 in	4.01 in	3	7300 psi	21 days		7.30
2019-11-23-1-1	030H10U4	2019-11-23	2019-12-02	CT HQ Concrete	1604795	28.54 in <sup>2</sup>	28.54 in <sup>2</sup>	6.03 in	6.03 in	2	4680 psi	9 days		
2019-11-23-2-1	030H10U4	2019-11-23	2019-12-02	CT HQ Concrete	1604795	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.56 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.00 in	3	4920 psi	9 days		7.26
2019-11-23-3-1	030H10U4	2019-11-23	2019-12-09	CT HQ Concrete	1604795	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	2	5840 psi	16 days		
2019-11-23-4-1	030H10U4	2019-11-23	2019-12-09	CT HQ Concrete	1604795	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	3	5990 psi	16 days		4.74
2019-11-23-5-1	030H10U4	2019-11-23	2019-12-23	CT HQ Concrete	1604795	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	2	7040 psi	30 days		
2019-11-23-6-1	030H10U4	2019-11-23	2019-12-23	CT HQ Concrete	1604795	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	12.62 in <sup>2</sup>	4.01 in	4.01 in	3	7030 psi	30 days		4.31
2019-12-04-12-1	030H10U4	2019-12-04	2019-12-26	CT HQ Concrete	1604795	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	28.45 in <sup>2</sup>	6.02 in	6.02 in	2	7580 psi	22 days		
2019-12-04-14-1	030H10U4	2019-12-04	20											

# Appendix B - Confab Inc. Supplied Comparison Data

CONCRETE BREAK RESULTS										
Job Name:	Truckee River Bridge / CA Flap SR89(1)							MIX DESIGN		
								SCC-CL98-20AF		
Job No.:	L16-111		Cylinder Size:	6" x 12'				fci	6500	psi
Bed #	4A	Product Type:	3'-4 5/8" T Bulb Tee Girder					fci	8500	psi
Pour Date:	Pour #	Mark Number	Release		7 Days		28-Days		Remarks	
4-Aug-17	1	T1B	7091	7127	8984	9055	11036	10859		
8-Aug-17	2	T1D	7127	7268	9674	9446	11567	11461		
10-Aug-17	3	T1C	6791	7109	9356	9656	11213	11372		
14-Aug-17	4	T1B-2	7233	7144	9462	9515	11213	11496		
16-Aug-17	5	T1D2	7162	7198	9125	9267	11284	11390		
18-Aug-17	6	T1C	7286	7322	9143	8754	10380	10451		
22-Aug-17	7	T1A	6614	6650	7941	8135	9462	9780		
24-Aug-17	8	T1A-2	6544	6579	9266	9319	11567	11991		
E N D										
AVERAGE:			7015		9131		11033			

# Appendix B - Confab Inc. Supplied Comparison Data

CONCRETE BREAK RESULTS													
Job Name:		Truckee River Bridge / CA Flap SR89(1)									MIX DESIGN		
											SCC-CL98-20AF		
Job No.: L16-111			Cylinder Size:			4' x 8'			fc	6500	psi		
Bed # 4A		Product Type: 3'-4 5/8" T Bulb Tee Girder									fc	8500	psi
Pour Date:	Pour #	Mark Number	Release			7 Days			28-Days			Remarks	
4-Aug-17	1	T1B	7600	7600	7639	9032	9748	9589	11031	11859	11061		
8-Aug-17	2	T1D	7202	7281	7401	10350	10230	10270	10708	13136	12109		
10-Aug-17	3	T1C	7480	7242	7404	10027	10429	9656	12101	12579	12898		
14-Aug-17	4	T1B2	6605	7242	7172	9515	9914	9952	12141	12221	12420		
16-Aug-17	5	T1D2	6804	7563	7484	9952	9633	9708	12579	12659	12619		
18-Aug-17	6	T1C	7242	7321	7401	9788	9589	9311	11664	12221	11624		
22-Aug-17	7	T1A	6833	6724	6525	8757	8459	8634	10907	10027	10270		
24-Aug-17	8	T1A-2	6525	6525	6724	10310	10310	10310	12141	12659	12659		
E N D													
AVERAGE:			7147			9728			11929				



# Appendix C Harper Precast Supplied Comparison Data



SCC2748

## SCC 100 G Mix

CONCRETE TESTING REPORT

QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT



Y

Slump	Air	6.9	Unit Weight Lbs	34.8	Required Strength PSI
Spread	23	Ambient Temp	46	Density Volume Lbs/ft <sup>3</sup>	140.89
		Concrete Temp	70	VSI	5000

Curing Time

Break Date

Strength PSI

Load (lbs)

Early Break Dates

Next Day	7 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day
3/24/2018	3/30/2018	4/20/2018	4/20/2018	4/20/2018	AVG
4067	5697	8302	8318	8509	8371
51110	71590	104330	104530	106930	105263

Western Tech Breaks

Products Produced

Cast Date	Job No	Project Name	Product	Qty	Mark No
3/23/2018	16-1038	Inglewood Stadium	Mse	7	SCC2748
3/23/2018	17-488	Salt Lake City Airport Job-18407	Mse	10	SCC2748
3/23/2018	18-001	Inventory	Block	4	SCC2748
3/23/2018	18-001	Inventory	Box	2	SCC2748
3/23/2018	18-001	Inventory	Box - Knockout	7	SCC2748
3/23/2018	18-259	Irrigation Diversion Box	Box	1	SCC2748
				31	

QC Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector \_\_\_\_\_

Created Date

3/26/2018

# Appendix C Harper Precast Supplied Comparison Data



SCC2751

## SCC 100 G Mix

CONCRETE TESTING REPORT

QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT



Y

Slump		Air	7.5	Unit Weight Lbs	34.65	Required Strength PSI	
Spread	21	Ambient Temp	44	Density Volume Lbs/ft3	140.28		5000
		Concrete Temp	66	VSI			

Curing Time

Break Date

Strength PSI

Load (lbs)

Early Break Dates

	Next Day	7 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day
	3/27/2018	4/2/2018	4/23/2018	4/23/2018	4/23/2018	AVG
	2040	6586	8338	8493	8024	8285
	25630	82760	104780	106720	100830	104113

Western Tech Breaks

Products Produced

Cast Date	Job No	Project Name	Product	Qty	Mark No
3/26/2018	16-1038	Inglewood Stadium	Mse	7	SCC2751
3/26/2018	17-488	Salt Lake City Airport Job-18407	Mse	8	SCC2751
				15	

QC Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector \_\_\_\_\_

Created Date

3/27/2018

# Appendix C Harper Precast Supplied Comparison Data



SCC2755

## SCC 100 G Mix

CONCRETE TESTING REPORT  
QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT



Y

Slump		Air	6.4	Unit Weight Lbs	35.25	Required Strength PSI
Spread	23	Ambient Temp	56	Density Volume Lbs/ft <sup>3</sup>	142.71	5000
		Concrete Temp	65	VSI		

Curing Time

Break Date

Strength PSI

Load (lbs)

Early Break Dates

	Next Day	7 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day
Break Date	3/28/2018	4/3/2018	4/24/2018	4/24/2018	4/24/2018	AVG
Strength PSI	2011	6886	8840	8241	8434	8505
Load (lbs)	25270	86530	111090	103560	105990	106880
Early Break Dates						

Western Tech Breaks

Products Produced

Cast Date	Job No	Project Name	Product	Qty	Mark No
3/27/2018	16-1038	Inglewood Stadium	Mse	7	SCC2755
3/27/2018	18-001	Inventory	Block	5	SCC2755
3/27/2018	18-001	Inventory	Box - Knockout	6	SCC2755
3/27/2018	18-189	Penske Truck Leasing	Box	1	SCC2755
3/27/2018	18-174	Moab Food Truck Park	Box	1	SCC2755
3/27/2018	17-754	Camp Kearns Site Improvements	Box	8	SCC2755
3/27/2018	17-380	500 S. Diversion Ph 1 Pipeline	Box	2	SCC2755
				30	

QC Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector \_\_\_\_\_

Created Date

3/28/2018

# Appendix C Harper Precast Supplied Comparison Data



SCC2759

## SCC 100 G Mix



CONCRETE TESTING REPORT  
QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT

Y

Slump		Air	5.8	Unit Weight Lbs	35.5	Required Strength PSI	
Spread	23.5	Ambient Temp	53	Density Volume Lbs/ft <sup>3</sup>	143.72		5000
		Concrete Temp	67	VSI			

Curing Time

Break Date

Strength PSI

Load (lbs)

Early Break Dates

	Next Day	7 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day
Break Date	3/29/2018	4/4/2018	4/25/2018	4/25/2018	4/25/2018	AVG
Strength PSI	2664	6401	7517	7891	7820	7742
Load (lbs)	33480	80440	94460	99160	98270	97796
Early Break Dates						

Western Tech Breaks

Products Produced

Cast Date	Job No	Project Name	Product	Qty	Mark No
3/28/2018	16-1038	Inglewood Stadium	Mse	7	SCC2759
				7	

QC Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector \_\_\_\_\_

Created Date

3/29/2018

# Appendix C Harper Precast Supplied Comparison Data



SCC2762

## SCC 100 G Mix

CONCRETE TESTING REPORT

QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT



Y

Slump	Air	5.6	Unit Weight Lbs	35.4	Required Strength PSI
Spread	25	Ambient Temp	54	Density Volume Lbs/ft3	143.32
		Concrete Temp	67	VSI	0
					5000

Curing Time

Break Date

Strength PSI

Load (lbs)

Early Break Dates

Next Day	7 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day
3/30/2018	4/5/2018	4/26/2018	4/26/2018	4/26/2018	AVG
2573	6068	7561	7520	7540	7540
32330	76230	95070	94500	94747	94755

Western Tech Breaks

Products Produced

Cast Date	Job No	Project Name	Product	Qty	Mark No
3/29/2018	16-1038	Inglewood Stadium	Mse	7	SCC2762
3/29/2018	17-488	Salt Lake City Airport Job-18407	Mse	5	SCC2762
				12	

QC Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector \_\_\_\_\_

Created Date

3/30/2018

# Appendix C Harper Precast Supplied Comparison Data



SCC2766

## SCC 100 G Mix

CONCRETE TESTING REPORT  
QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT



Y

Slump		Air	6.3	Unit Weight Lbs	35.5	Required Strength PSI	
Spread	21.5	Ambient Temp	66	Density Volume Lbs/ft3	143.72		5000
		Concrete Temp	65	VSI	1		

Curing Time

Break Date

Strength PSI

Load (lbs)

Early Break Dates

Next Day	7 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day
3/31/2018	4/6/2018	4/27/2018	4/27/2018	4/27/2018	AVG
4758	6050	7395	7719	7614	7576
59790	76030	92930	97000	95680	95203

Western Tech Breaks

Products Produced

Cast Date	Job No	Project Name	Product	Qty	Mark No
3/30/2018	16-1038	Inglewood Stadium	Mse	6	SCC2766
				6	

QC Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector \_\_\_\_\_

Created Date

4/2/2018



# Appendix C Harper Precast Supplied Comparison Data



SCC2768

## SCC 100 G Mix



CONCRETE TESTING REPORT  
QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT

Y

Slump		Air	5.1	Unit Weight Lbs	35.25	Required Strength PSI	
Spread	24	Ambient Temp	60	Density Volume Lbs/ft <sup>3</sup>	142.71		5000
		Concrete Temp	62	VSI	0		

Curing Time

Break Date

Strength PSI

Load (lbs)

Early Break Dates

	Next Day	7 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day
Break Date	4/3/2018	4/9/2018	4/30/2018	4/30/2018	4/30/2018	AVG
Strength PSI	1393	5444	7956	7589	7533	7693
Load (lbs)	17500	68410	99980	95370	94660	96670
Early Break Dates						

Western Tech Breaks

Products Produced

Cast Date	Job No	Project Name	Product	Qty	Mark No
4/2/2018	16-1038	Inglewood Stadium	Mse	5	SCC2768
4/2/2018	17-488	Salt Lake City Airport Job-18407	Mse	5	SCC2768
4/2/2018	18-001	Inventory	Post	10	SCC2768
4/2/2018	18-328	Willow Creek Pet Center	Panel	5	SCC2768
4/2/2018	18-328	Willow Creek Pet Center	Post	5	SCC2768
				30	

QC Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector \_\_\_\_\_

Created Date

4/3/2018

# Appendix C Harper Precast Supplied Comparison Data



SCC2772

## SCC 100 G Mix

CONCRETE TESTING REPORT  
QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT



Y

Slump		Air	6.6	Unit Weight Lbs	35.15	Required Strength PSI	
Spread	23	Ambient Temp	47	Density Volume Lbs/ft <sup>3</sup>	142.31		5000
		Concrete Temp	57	VSI	0		

Curing Time

Break Date

Strength PSI

Load (lbs)

Early Break Dates

	Next Day	7 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day
Break Date	4/4/2018	4/10/2018	5/1/2018	5/1/2018	5/1/2018	AVG
Strength PSI	969	6025	7511	7472	7574	7519
Load (lbs)	12180	75710	94390	93900	95180	94490
Early Break Dates						

Western Tech Breaks

Products Produced

Cast Date	Job No	Project Name	Product	Qty	Mark No
4/3/2018	16-1038	Inglewood Stadium	Mse	4	SCC2772
4/3/2018	17-488	Salt Lake City Airport Job-18407	Mse	5	SCC2772
				9	

QC Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector \_\_\_\_\_

Created Date

4/4/2018

# Appendix C Harper Precast Supplied Comparison Data



SCC2774

## SCC 100 G Mix

CONCRETE TESTING REPORT  
QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT



Y

Slump		Air	6.4	Unit Weight Lbs	34.9	Required Strength PSI	
Spread	21	Ambient Temp		Density Volume Lbs/ft3	141.30		5000
		Concrete Temp	60	VSI	1		

Curing Time	Next Day	7 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day
Break Date	4/5/2018	4/11/2018	5/2/2018	5/2/2018	5/2/2018	AVG
Strength PSI	2446	5878	7670	7787	8285	7911
Load (lbs)	accident	72860	96380	97850	103990	99407
Early Break Dates						

Western Tech Breaks

Products Produced

Cast Date	Job No	Project Name	Product	Qty	Mark No
4/4/2018	16-1038	Inglewood Stadium	Mse	4	SCC2774
4/4/2018	17-488	Salt Lake City Airport Job-18407	Mse	5	SCC2774
				9	

QC Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Inspector \_\_\_\_\_

Created Date 4/5/2018

# Appendix C Harper Precast Supplied Comparison Data



SCC2778

## SCC 100 G Mix

CONCRETE TESTING REPORT  
QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT



Y

Slump		Air	5.5	Unit Weight Lbs	35.2	Required Strength PSI
Spread	20	Ambient Temp	60	Density Volume Lbs/ft3	142.51	5000
		Concrete Temp	61	VSI	1	

Curing Time

Break Date

Strength PSI

Load (lbs)

Early Break Dates

	Next Day	7 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day
Break Date	4/6/2018	4/12/2018	5/3/2018	5/3/2018	5/3/2018	AVG
Strength PSI	2667	5356	7772	7970	7646	7796
Load (lbs)	33520	67300	97670	100160	96090	97973
Early Break Dates						

Western Tech Breaks

Products Produced

Cast Date	Job No	Project Name	Product	Qty	Mark No
4/5/2018	16-1038	Inglewood Stadium	Mse	4	SCC2778
				4	

QC Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector \_\_\_\_\_

Created Date

4/6/2018

# Appendix C Harper Precast Supplied Comparison Data



SCC2780

## SCC 100 G Mix

CONCRETE TESTING REPORT

QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT

Y

Slump		Air	5.6	Unit Weight Lbs	35.35	Required Strength PSI
Spread	25	Ambient Temp	51	Density Volume Lbs/ft <sup>3</sup>	143.12	5000
		Concrete Temp	60	VSI	0	

Curing Time

Break Date

Strength PSI

Load (lbs)

Early Break Dates

Western Tech Breaks

Products Produced

	Next Day	7 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day
Break Date	4/7/2018	4/13/2018	5/4/2018	5/4/2018	5/4/2018	AVG
Strength PSI	4436	5192	7429	7151	7419	7333
Load (lbs)	55750	65240	93350	89870	93230	95150
Early Break Dates						

Cast Date	Job No	Project Name	Product	Qty	Mark No
4/6/2018	16-1038	Inglewood Stadium	Mse	4	SCC2780
4/6/2018	17-1074	Taylorsville 3200 W HPC 17620	Post	5	SCC2780
4/6/2018	18-328	Willow Creek Pet Center	Post	5	SCC2780
				14	



QC Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector \_\_\_\_\_

Created Date

4/9/2018

# Appendix C Harper Precast Supplied Comparison Data



SCC2783

## SCC 100 G Mix

CONCRETE TESTING REPORT

QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT

Y

Slump		Air	5.8	Unit Weight Lbs	35.4	Required Strength PSI	
Spread	22.5	Ambient Temp	56	Density Volume Lbs/ft3	143.32		5000
		Concrete Temp	64	VSI			

Curing Time	Next Day	7 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day
Break Date	4/10/2018	4/16/2018	5/7/2018	5/7/2018	5/7/2018	AVG
Strength PSI	3053	5405	7848	7949	7956	7918
Load (lbs)	38360	67920	98620	99890	99980	99497
Early Break Dates						

Western Tech Breaks

Products Produced

Cast Date	Job No	Project Name	Product	Qty	Mark No
4/9/2018	16-1038	Inglewood Stadium	Mse	4	SCC2783
				4	

QC Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector \_\_\_\_\_

Created Date

4/10/2018



# Appendix C Harper Precast Supplied Comparison Data



SCC2787

## SCC 100 G Mix

CONCRETE TESTING REPORT  
QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT

Y

Slump	Air	7.2	Unit Weight Lbs	34.45	Required Strength PSI
Spread	26	Ambient Temp	65	Density Volume Lbs/ft3	139.47
		Concrete Temp	62	VSI	0
					5000

Curing Time

Break Date

Strength PSI

Load (lbs)

Early Break Dates

Next Day	7 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day
4/11/2018	4/17/2018	5/8/2018	5/8/2018	5/8/2018	AVG
2825	4791	7153	6714	6806	6891
35500	60210	89890	84370	85520	86593

Western Tech Breaks

Products Produced

Cast Date	Job No	Project Name	Product	Qty	Mark No
4/10/2018	16-1038	Inglewood Stadium	Mse	4	SCC2787
				4	



QC Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector \_\_\_\_\_

Created Date

4/11/2018

# Appendix C Harper Precast Supplied Comparison Data



SCC2790

## SCC 100 G Mix

CONCRETE TESTING REPORT

QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT

Y

Slump	Air	7.2	Unit Weight Lbs	35.45	Required Strength PSI
Spread	26	Ambient Temp	66	Density Volume Lbs/ft3	143.52
	Concrete Temp	62	VSI		5000

Curing Time	Next Day	7 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day
Break Date	4/12/2018	4/18/2018	5/9/2018	5/9/2018	5/9/2018	AVG
Strength PSI	3488	5354	7447	7002	7040	7163
Load (lbs)	43580	67280	93580	87990	88470	90013
Early Break Dates						

Western Tech Breaks

Products Produced

Cast Date	Job No	Project Name	Product	Qty	Mark No
4/11/2018	17-488	Salt Lake City Airport Job-18407	Mse	4	SCC2790
		IWS		4	



QC Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector \_\_\_\_\_

Created Date

4/12/2018

# Appendix C Harper Precast Supplied Comparison Data



SCC2791

## SCC 100 G Mix

CONCRETE TESTING REPORT

QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT

Y

Slump		Air	7.4	Unit Weight Lbs	34.5	Required Strength PSI	
Spread	26	Ambient Temp		Density Volume Lbs/ft3	139.68		5000
		Concrete Temp	68	VSI			

Curing Time

Break Date

Strength PSI

Load (lbs)

Early Break Dates

Western Tech Breaks

Products Produced

	Next Day	7 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day
Break Date	4/12/2018	4/18/2018	5/9/2018	5/9/2018	5/9/2018	AVG
Strength PSI	4690	4990	6513	6538	6554	6535
Load (lbs)	58930	62700	81840	82160	82360	82120
Early Break Dates						

Cast Date	Job No	Project Name	Product	Qty	Mark No
4/13/2018	16-1038	Inglewood Stadium	Mse	1	SCC2791
4/13/2018	17-488	Salt Lake City Airport Job-18407	Mse	8	SCC2791
				9	

7 Day  
4/20/18  
5297  
66570



QC Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector \_\_\_\_\_

Created Date

4/16/2018

# Appendix C Harper Precast Supplied Comparison Data



SCC2951

## SCC 100 G Mix

CONCRETE TESTING REPORT

QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT



Y

Slump	Air	6.9	Unit Weight Lbs	34.5	Required Strength PSI
Spread	24	Ambient Temp	Density Volume Lbs/ft3	139.68	5000
		Concrete Temp	VSI	0	

Curing Time	Next Day	7 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day
Break Date	7/3/2018	7/9/2018	7/30/2018	7/30/2018	7/30/2018	AVG
Strength PSI	3470	5791	8211	8179	7978	8121
Load (lbs)	43610	72770	103180	102727	100250	102032
Early Break Dates						

Western Tech Breaks

Products Produced

Cast Date	Job No	Project Name	Product	Qty	Mark No
7/2/2018	16-1038	Inglewood Stadium	Mse	8	SCC2951
				8	

QC Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector \_\_\_\_\_

Created Date

7/3/2018

# Appendix C Harper Precast Supplied Comparison Data



SCC2953

## SCC 100 G Mix

CONCRETE TESTING REPORT  
QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT

Y

Slump	Air	5	Unit Weight Lbs	36.05	Required Strength PSI
Spread	22.5	Ambient Temp	Density Volume Lbs/ft3	145.95	5000
	Concrete Temp	78	VSI	0	

Curing Time

	Next Day	7 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day	28 Day
Break Date	7/4/2018	7/10/2018	7/31/2018	7/31/2018	7/31/2018	AVG
Strength PSI	5520	6202	5882/7390	7565	7156	7361
Load (lbs)	69370	77930	<del>7618</del>	95070	89920	92495
Early Break Dates			7-6-18			

Western Tech Breaks

Products Produced

Cast Date	Job No	Project Name	Product	Qty	Mark No
7/3/2018	18-460	I-15 Tech Corridor MSE	Mse	27	SCC2953
7/3/2018	18-427	5600 West; 7800 South to 8600 South	Panel	14	SCC2953
		<i>INGLENES</i>		41	



QC Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector \_\_\_\_\_

Created Date

7/5/2018







































## Appendix D - KIE-CON Inc. supplied comparison data

Date	Job#	Material	6x12		Average	Average	4x8	
11/12/2015	428	14"	7,702	8,020	7,861	7,415	7,380	7,450
11/12/2015	428	14"	8,030	7,900	7,965	8,755	8,800	8,710
11/17/2015	454-C	14"	8,660	8,960	8,810	8,370	9,010	7,730
11/17/2015	454-C	14"	6,958	7,280	7,119	6,740	6,320	7,160
11/18/2015	435	14"	8,890	8,560	8,725	8,705	8,740	8,670
11/18/2015	435	14"	8,960	9,240	9,100	8,815	9,350	8,280
11/18/2015	454-C	14"	8,480	8,670	8,575	7,565	7,200	7,930
11/18/2015	454-C	14"	8,760	8,320	8,540	7,655	8,000	7,310
11/19/2015	454-C	14"	7,090	7,240	7,165	7,995	8,150	7,840
11/19/2015	454-C	14"	8,150	7,690	7,920	8,300	8,270	8,330
11/19/2015	454-C	14"	8,780	8,190	8,485	8,505	7,800	9,210
11/20/2015	454-C	14"	7,620	7,920	7,770	7,380	7,630	7,130
11/20/2015	454-C	14"	8,460	8,000	8,230	7,975	8,140	7,810
11/23/2015	454-C	14"	7,760	7,860	7,810	7,885	7,440	8,330
11/23/2015	456	14"	8,040	7,420	7,730	8,165	7,770	8,560
12/9/2015	454-C	14"	6,940	6,380	6,660	7,030	6,970	7,090
12/10/2015	454-C	14"	7,900	7,390	7,645	7,710	7,940	7,480
12/14/2015	436-T	14"	6,960		6,960	7,260	7,260	
12/14/2015	436-T	14"	7,530		7,530	7,280	7,280	
12/14/2015	436-C	14"	7,360		7,360	7,320	7,320	
12/14/2015	436-C	14"	8,120		8,120	8,150	8,150	
12/15/2015	436-T/C	14"	6,770		6,770	7,070	7,070	
Average					7,857	7,820		

**Appendix E - Graniterock Supplied Comparison Data**

**INDUSTRY COMPARISON STRENGTH RESULTS**  
**4x8 Cylinder Strength Results versus 6x12 Cylinder Strength Results**

*Submitted By: Katha Redmon*

Batch Date	Batch ID	Sack Eq	Design f'c	Slump	Air	7-day 4x8	7-day 4x8	7-day 4x8	7-day 6x12	7-day 6x12	7-day 6x12	28-day 4x8	28-day 4x8	28-day 4x8	28-day 6x12	28-day 6x12	28-day 6x12
02/26/19	190226-1	7.2	5000	4.25	4.1%	5130	4700	4720	4590	4530		7010	7540	7170	7070	6730	7000
02/26/19	190226-2	7.5	5000	5.25	4.6%	4780	4460	4740	4500	4380		7230	7110	7250	6790	6860	7110
02/26/19	190226-3	7.5	5000	4.50	4.3%	5510	5290	5200	5390	5250		8460	8410	8170	7800	8210	8180
04/22/19	190422-1	7.5	5000	4.50	1.2%	4710	4940	4750	4400	4420	4570	8080	8140	8040	7970	7910	7880
04/22/19	190422-2	7.2	5000	4.25	5.0%	5160	5220	4720	4940	4440	4610	7590	7830	7570	7170	7230	7010
04/22/19	190422-3	6.0	4000	4.25	4.1%	4370	4190	4230	3800	4180	4220	6180	6530	6720	6290	6550	6440
04/29/19	190429-1	7.5	5000	4.00	3.8%	5210	5140	5170	4950	4610	4650	8220	8300	7870	7610	7420	7600
04/29/19	190429-2	7.5	5000	4.50	3.6%	5370	5600	5420	5340	5090	5230	8170	7570	7560	7760	7700	7630
04/29/19	190429-3	7.5	5000	4.00	3.5%	5450	5420	5650	5410	5280	5340	8090	8160	7940	7990	8160	8360
04/29/19	190429-4	7.5	5000	4.50	3.1%	5680	5250	5370	5460	5460	5250	8130	8370	7860	8280	8240	8240



# RESEARCH NOTES

Contract: 59A0682  
 Task Order: 1862  
 May 2011



## Strength, Unit Weight and Elasticity of Concrete Cylinders from Benicia-Martinez Bridge

**RESULTS:** *In testing 1027 cylinders, it was confirmed that the strength of lightweight concrete performed closely to what was expected and predicted. The confidence and performance of using lightweight concrete on the Benicia-Martinez is validated.*

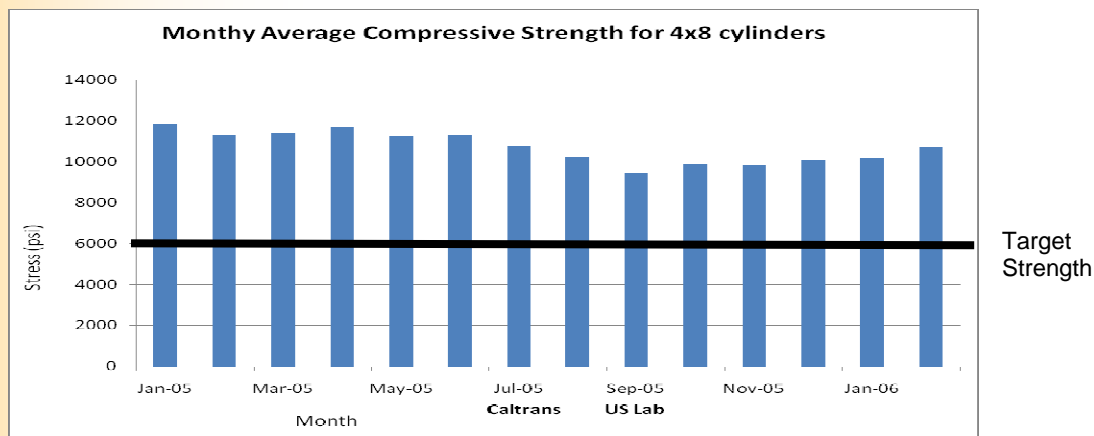
### Background

In 2005, lightweight aggregate concrete was placed on the Benicia-Martinez Bridge during construction. The purpose of using lightweight aggregate concrete instead of regular weight concrete is to keep the bridge weight low so it can carry the required capacity. Concrete cylinders were collected during construction and sent to San Jose State University to determine the compressive strength, modulus of elasticity and density over 5 years.

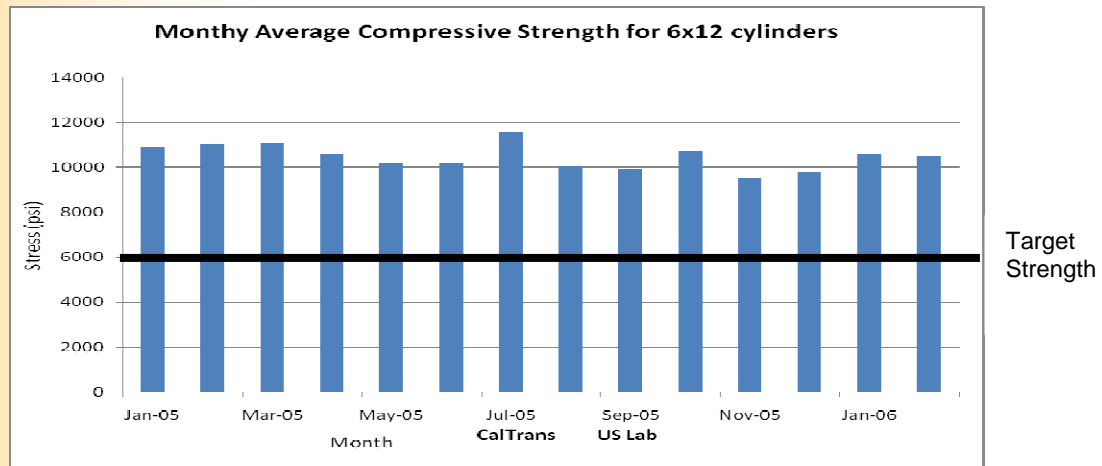


### Why We Pursued This Research

Lightweight aggregate was used in the concrete of the Benicia-Martinez Bridge. Lightweight concrete is less dense than normal weight concrete and therefore, weighs less. Although concrete was tested at the age of 35 days to determine its strength, it was necessary to validate the long term compressive strength, modulus of elasticity and density of the concrete on this bridge to determine the long term performance. Both 4x8 inch and 6x12 inch concrete cylinder samples were collected during construction. This study seeks to determine if the smaller 4x8 in. cylinders can be utilized as an alternative to the 6x12 in. cylinders.



# Appendix F - Caltrans Study Research Notes



## What We Did

Office of Earthquake Engineering from Engineering Service Center contracted with San Jose State University to test lightweight aggregate concrete cylinders collected during Benicia-Martinez Bridge construction. Specimens were transported to San Jose State University and tested at the age of 5 years. The results were statistically analyzed to compare it with the results obtained at 35 days. The test included comparing 4x8 in. and 6x12 in. cylinder sizes on compressive strength.

## Research Results

The compressive strength of the Benicia-Martinez Bridge concrete has good long-term performance. The statistical analysis showed that the bridge will never fall below its target compressive strength during its lifetime.

The following other conclusions are also drawn from the results:

- The average compressive strength increased by 3.6% at the age of 5 years from those observed at 35 days.
- The average compressive strength of the 4x8 in. cylinders was 2% more than the 6x12 in. cylinders at 5 years.
- At 5 years, the maximum strength has increased by 9% and the minimum strength has increased by 6.6% for the 4x8 in. cylinders when compared to those at 35 days.
- The production test average was 10,500 psi (72 MPa) at the age of 35 days and it has not dropped in 5 years.
- The probability of any single strength falling below the minimum observed strength decreased at 5 years.
- The probability of falling below the target compressive strength essentially approached zero at 5 years.
- The modulus of elasticity computed from the 6x12 in. cylinder was  $3.79 \times 10^5$  ksi (2.6 MPa) at 5 years.
- The concrete has maintained its dry density of 125 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> (2,002 kg/m<sup>3</sup>) at 5 years.

## Recommendations

From the study, it is observed that there is no significant difference between the compressive strengths determined from 4x8 in. and 6x12 in. cylinders at 5 years. Therefore, testing can be performed on 4x8 in. as an alternative to 6x12 in. Using smaller concrete cylinders to test for long-term compressive strength will save material and be easier to handle and transport during construction.

## Reference

Akthem Al-Manaseer, Saad Nadeem, Ric Maggenti, Peter Lee: "Strength Unit Weight and Elasticity of Concrete Cylinders for the Benicia Martinez Bridge", Final Report, March 2011, 55 pp.

## Principal Investigator:

Prof. Akthem Al-Manaseer  
Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering  
San Jose State University  
One Washington Square  
San Jose, CA 95192-0083  
Tel.: (408) 924-3860; Fax: (408) 924-4004  
Email Address: akthem.al-manaseer@sjsu.edu



Starting Date: 09/1/2005

# Evaluation of Cylinder Strength Correlation

Nebraska Department of Roads

**Research Project Title:**

Evaluation of Cylinder Strength Correlation

**Research Project Number:**

R-2005-07

**Starting Date:** 09/01/2005

**Completion Date:** 07/01/2010

**Principle Investigators:**

Robert Rea  
Assistant Materials & Research Engineer

Wally Heyen  
PCC Engineer

Lieska Halsey  
NDOR Research

**P.C.C Laboratory:**

Gary Mangen  
Highway Quality Assurance Manager



**PURPOSE OF THE INVESTIGATION:**

Currently, NDOR is using 6x12-inch cylinder mold for compressive strength field performance testing. In 2005, due to the increase of research on the strength comparison between 4x8-inch cylinders vs. 6x12-inch cylinders, NDOR started an evaluation for strength comparison in four NDOR's mixes to establish a strength correlation.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE INVESTIGATION:**

1. Evaluate NDOR's paving and structural mixes according to AASHTO T-126 and ASTM C-1231 specifications.
2. Evaluate compressive strength data for 7, 28 and 56 days to establish an average of two specimens per age per mix tested.
3. Evaluate and establish a percent different between the 4x8-inch and the 6x12-inch cylinders and compare results with other studies.

**LABORATORY INVESTIGATION:**

The cylinders were made in the field and were brought to the central lab the next day. The fabrication and curing of all cylinders was conducted according to specifications previously mentioned. The 47B mix design was used in all applications shown in Table 1. The compressive strengths were between 3000 and 3500 psi.

Each mix was composed of six specimens for each 4x8 inch and 6x12 inch cylinders. The concrete plastic characteristics used in the study are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Concrete Mix Plastic Characteristics

Mix Number (#)	Concrete Type	W/C Ratio	Air Percentage (%)	Compressive Strength (psi)	Cementitious Contents lbs per cy
1	47B	0.412	6.5	3500	564
2	47B	0.423	6.8	3000	564
3	47B	0.436	4.5	3000	564
4	47B	0.414	7.0	3500	564

Compressive strength was collected from the results of 7, 28 & 56 days; respectively, as it is shown graphically in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Compressive strength results

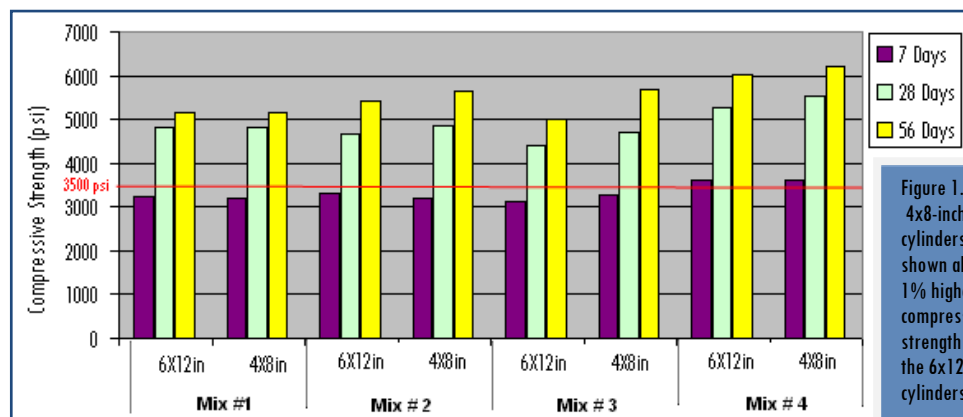


Figure 1. 4x8-inch cylinders have shown about a 1% higher compressive strength than the 6x12-inch cylinders.

**TO DATE INVESTIGATION PROGRESS:**

In 2005, 20 laboratories documented to ASTM the close correlation between the 4x8 and 6x12 inch cylinders in compressive strength. In 2006, ASTM C 31 allowed the use of 4x8 inch cylinders in lieu of 6x12 inch cylinders when job specifications permitted their use. In 2007 through 2009, NDOR followed up with the 2007 ASTM C 31 which stated, "The cylinder diameter shall be at least 3 times the nominal maximum size of the coarse aggregate"; therefore, the largest aggregate size allowed would be 1<sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub> inch. NDOR's spec. specifies the coarse aggregate to be used in paving and structures will have a target value of 100% passing with a tolerance of -8% on the 1 inch sieve. NDOR is currently investigating what percent is passing the 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> sieve. Two projects will be selected in the next construction season, to collect more compressive strength data for comparing the 4x8inch and 6x12 inch cylinders. Depending on these results, NDOR may require the 4x8 inch cylinder in lieu of the 6x12 inch cylinder for compressive strength in the future. After an in depth testing and correlation NDOR with several projects was performed and compressive strength data was analyzed. The results were within the 1% deference on the 4x8 inch cylinders.

# Appendix G - NDOR Study Research Notes

The Table 2. Shown the evaluation performed in different highways type of projects.

SAMPLE ID#	PROJECT NUMBER	AGE DAYS	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH LBS /SQ IN CYLINDER SIZE		Percent Average %
			6X12	4X8	
083714170019	STPD-BR-89-3(104)	7	3892	4281	1.10
083714170020	STPD-BR-89-3(104)	7	3565	3697	1.04
083714170029	STPD-BR-89-3(104)	7	3986	3857	0.97
083714170019	STPD-BR-89-3(104)	28	5485	5559	1.01
083714170020	STPD-BR-89-3(104)	28	4878	5483	1.12
083714170029	STPD-BR-89-3(104)	28	4959	5204	1.05
083410540052	NH-30-4(103)	7	3352	3623	1.08
083410540052	NH-30-4(103)	28	4861	5415	1.11
N/A	NH-80-9(837) SCC concrete	7	5060	5620	1.11
N/A	NH-80-9(837) SCC concrete	28	6870	6920	1.01
<b>Average</b>					1.06

Results were comparable for cylinders with  $f'_c < 5000$  psi within Nebraska Department of Roads Class of Concrete. Also, these results correlated with National Studies performed on the subject. Due to the results found Nebraska Department of Roads starting July 1, 2010 4x8 cylinders will be allow to be used on all NDOR & Federally Funded Projects. This change will be reflected in the sampling guide and in Site Manager on July 1, 2010. Therefore, when using 4x8 molds, concrete should be place in the molds in two lifts and rodded 25 times using a 3/8 by 12 inch rod. Also, when testing the 4X8 specimens, 2 cylinders will be made and averaged for one test result. The 6X12 cylinder molds will be discontinued January 1, 2011 for NDOR Staff. For LPA Projects, consultants will still have the option of using 6X12 cylinders. Starting July 1, 2010 4x8 cylinders will be allow to be used on all NDOR & Federally Funded Projects.

Research Investigation 03-038  
Research Report 04-005

February, 2004

## Comparison of Compressive Strengths Using 4x8 vs. 6x12 Cylinders for Prestress Concrete

### Description:

Recently, prestress/precast companies are requesting to use smaller cylinder specimens, in particular 4 by 8-in. cylinders, for concrete compressive strength tests. The Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) currently allows only the standard 6 by 12-in. cylinders in prestress fabrication. With smaller cylinders a person can handle them easier, spend less time and effort preparing them, and use less material. However, there is a debate over the strengths of the 4 by 8-in. cylinders compared to 6 by 12-in. cylinders. Typically, strengths of 4 by 8-in. cylinders are known to be higher than strengths of 6 by 12-in. cylinders for the same mix at the same age. Therefore, a laboratory research project was conducted to determine if there could be a comparison between 4 by 8-in. cylinders and 6 by 12-in. cylinders and then a correlation established.

Three mix designs were used representing MoDOT's Class A-1 concrete used in prestress production. Each mix composed of three batches to make 24 specimens, consisting of twelve 6 by 12-in. cylinders and twelve 4 by 8-in. cylinders. Fresh concrete characteristics are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 - Fresh Concrete Characteristics

Mix No.	Batch	w/c ratio	Slump (in)	Air (%)	Cementitious Content (sacks/yd <sup>3</sup> )
1	A	0.385	2.00	5.6	6.40
	B	0.385	3.50	7.8	6.40
	C	0.385	2.50	6.0	6.40
<b>Average</b>		<b>0.385</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.40</b>
2	A	0.345	3.00	6.6	7.20
	B	0.345	2.25	5.7	7.20
	C	0.350	1.50	5.3	7.20
<b>Average</b>		<b>0.347</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7.20</b>
3	A	0.315	1.00	4.9	8.00
	B	0.315	2.00	4.6	8.00
	C	0.315	0.75	3.9	8.00
<b>Average</b>		<b>0.315</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>8.00</b>

Research  
Development  
and Technology

Missouri  
Department  
of Transportation

1617 Missouri Blvd.  
P.O. Box 270  
Jefferson City,  
Missouri 65101

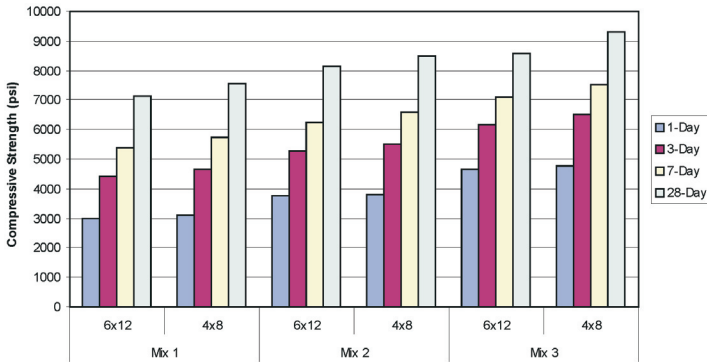


# Appendix H - MoDOT Study Research Notes

## Laboratory Results and Findings:

Compressive strength data was collected from 1, 3, 7 and 28 days concrete test specimens from both the 4 by 8-in. cylinders and 6 by 12-in. cylinders. Three specimens per age per mix were tested. Figure 1 graphically illustrates the average compressive strengths of each mix design.

**Figure 1 - Average Compressive Strength**



The slump and air tests were conducted on all mixes according to AASHTO T119 and AASHTO T152, respectfully. The laboratory specimen fabrication and curing was performed in accordance with AASHTO T126. The compressive strength test for the 4 by 8-in. cylinders and the 6 by 12-in. cylinders was done according to ASTM C1231 and AASHTO T22, respectfully.

The percent differences between the 4 by 8-in. and the 6 by 12-in. cylinders were calculated for the three mixes and are listed in Table 2. The calculations assumed that the 4 by 8-in. cylinders would break higher than the 6 by 12-in. cylinders and are indicated by positive values.

**Table 2 - Percent Difference**

Mix No.	Percent Difference			
	1-Day	3-Day	7-Day	28-Day
1	+4%	+5%	+6%	+6%
2	+1%	+4%	+5%	+4%
3	+2%	+5%	+6%	+8%
Avg.	+2%	+5%	+6%	+6%

Consistently, the 4 by 8-in. cylinders broke higher than the 6 by 12-in. cylinders. In only two individual cases the 4 by

8-in. cylinder broke lower (less than 30 psi) than the 6 by 12-in. cylinder. The maximum percent difference between an individual 4 by 8-in. cylinder and an individual 6 by 12-in. cylinder was +10%. Generally, the difference in compressive strengths between the 4 by 8-in. cylinders and the 6 by 12-in. cylinders increased over time.

Based on the compressive strength differences observed in this study, a multiplier of 0.94 applied to the results of the 4 by 8-in. cylinders should provide reliable compressive strength acceptance data, which can be used in lieu of 6 by 12-in. cylinder strength data. This would enable the use of 4 by 8-in. cylinders on a routine basis resulting in easier handling and saving in time, effort and material.

### Recommendations:

Based on the laboratory results from this study, the following recommendations were made:

- Allow the use of 4 by 8-in. cylinders with a correction factor of 0.94 when determining compressive strength acceptance of MoDOT Class A-1, prestress, concrete at the plant with a semi-controlled environment.
- When fabricating the 4 by 8-in. cylinders, AASHTO T 23 requirements shall be followed, which specifies a “small rod” and two equal depth layers, rodded 25 times per layer.
- The retainer used with neoprene pads when testing for compressive strength of the 4 by 8-in. cylinders should be constructed according to ASTM C 1231.

### Implementation:

MoDOT’s Construction and Materials Functional Unit has recently revised Field Section 705, Prestressed Concrete Members for Bridges, in the Materials Manual to incorporate the results of this study. When finalized, this section will be found in the Materials Manual, Field Section 705.3.8.1, Concrete Testing.

### Contact Information:

Patrick J. Hake, E.I.T.  
 Research and Development Assistant  
 Phone: (573) 526-4332  
 E-mail: [Patrick.Hake@modot.mo.gov](mailto:Patrick.Hake@modot.mo.gov)





## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DIVISION OF ENGINEERING SERVICES  
Transportation Laboratory  
5900 Folsom Blvd.  
Sacramento, California 95819-4612



## METHOD OF TEST FOR MAKING AND CURING CONCRETE TEST SPECIMENS IN THE FIELD

### A. SCOPE

This test method describes the procedure for making, handling, and curing concrete specimens from representative samples of fresh concrete in the field.

### B. PROCEDURE

Conduct the test in accordance with ASTM C31/C31M-19 except for the following:

1. Add to the end of Section 4.1:  
  
4.1.1 Where referenced in the Standard Specifications, "Method 1" will be understood as Standard Curing in ASTM C31-19. "Method 2" and "Method 3" will be understood as Field Curing in ASTM C31-19.
2. Replace the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph of Section 5.2 with:  
  
Cylinder Molds – 6 in. x 12 in. cylinder molds with lids conforming to the requirements of ASTM C470-15 must be used.
3. Replace *Practice C172/C172M* in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph of Section 7.1 with:  
  
*Practice C172/C172M-17.*
4. Replace Section 8 with:  
  
8. RESERVED
5. Replace the 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph of Section 9.5.1 with:  
  
The top surface of freshly made cylinders must not be capped using neat portland cement paste.
6. Add to end of Section 12:

12.2 Section 12.2 applies to concrete cylinders.

12.2.1 Form TL-0502 sample identification card must be complete. There should not be any blank spaces. Designation of concrete strength must be included in Remarks field of TL-0502.

12.2.2 Source of aggregates should indicate the deposit from which the aggregates were obtained, such as "Kaiser-Radum" or "Chevreaux-Bear River" and not the batch plant.

12.2.3 A uniform system of marking cylinders is used. This system consists of the contract number, the sample number, and the date cast. The sample number consists of a series of digits separated by dashes to indicate: method of storage for curing, age at which cylinder(s) are to be tested, and the cylinder number of the pair, or the group of 5, which is to be tested. Use a flow pen to mark each sample can.

Example: Contact No. 09-100844  
Sample No. 1-28-1/5  
Date Cast \_\_\_\_\_

Where: In the sample number shown above, the first digit indicates Method 1 storage for curing (use only one digit for this designation). The second group of digits indicates that the cylinder is to be tested at 28 days (use 2 digits for the test age). The third symbol (1/5) indicates that it is the No. 1 cylinder of the 5-cylinder trial batch sample (the No. 2 cylinder would be marked 2/5, etc.).

## **C. REPORTING OF RESULTS**

RESERVED

## **D. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use. Prior to handling, testing, or disposing of any materials, testers must be knowledgeable about safe laboratory practices, hazards and exposure, chemical procurement and storage, and personal protective apparel and equipment.



Refer to the Safety Manual for your Laboratory.

**End of Text**  
**(California Test 540 contains 3 pages)**

# Appendix J - Proposed Implementation Plan

Pavement and Materials Partnering Committee

---

## 4x8 Cylinder Implementation Plan

Implementation plan to ensure a successful statewide roll out of the upcoming change to 4x8 cylinders for concrete strength testing.

### Objectives

Develop an action plan for implementation that includes notification to stakeholders, manual updates, and additional equipment needs.

---

### Summary of Action Item

#### Notification

- Develop a 1-page flyer documenting changes to fabrication and testing procedures. Flyer will include a comparison between the requirements of 6x12 and 4x8 cylinders, including fabrication/testing procedures and acceptance requirements.

Target December 2019 – Tom Collins

**Status:** Flyer is being developed

- Construction Policy Directive  
Draft CPD notifying Deputies, Construction Managers, Construction Engineers, and Resident Engineers. Roll out dependent on CTG's acceptance of Working Group recommendation.

Target April 2020 – Samir Ead

**Status:** On hold until PMPC work product is completed

- Perform outreach to notify stakeholders of upcoming changes.
  - Industry Outreach  
Develop PowerPoint to present upcoming changes at CalCIMA conference on November 19, 2019 in Napa, CA

Target November 2019 – Patrick Lo

**Status:** PPT has been created and reviewed by members of PMPC CTG. PPT submitted to CalCIMA

- Office of Structures Construction  
1-page flyer distributed to OSC staff during Winter Training 2020.

Target December 2019 – Tom Collins

**Status:** Flyer under development. Distribution on hold until Winter Training begins

- IA/JTCP  
Notify lab managers, technicians, and all labs performing concrete testing (See 'Training and Certification' for more information). Utilize SIAD to identify and notify stakeholders.

Notification will include:

- Email memorandum
  - 1-page flyer
-

## Appendix J - Proposed Implementation Plan

Pavement and Materials Partnering Committee

Target April 2020 – Jeremy Peterson-Self and Veer Nanugonda

**Status:** On hold until PMPC work product is completed

- RE Meetings  
Present changes during RE Meetings. Held the first quarter of the calendar year. Topics presented by METS Representatives. PowerPoint developed by Cortney Vanhook.

Target February 2020 – Cortney Vanhook

**Status:** Draft PPT is being developed

- DME Meetings  
Notify DMEs of upcoming changes during quarterly DME meeting.

Target October 2019 – Various

**Status:** Presented changes during October 2019 DME meeting. Next DME meeting: January 2020

### **Manual and Specification Updates (Construction, Design, OSC)**

- Standard Specifications/Revised Standard Specification
  - Draft RSS specifying use of 4x8-in. cylinder for acceptance testing
  - Collaborate with Structure Specification Research and Development Branch and Structures IQA to ensure RSS language coincides with other Department manuals and guides

Target April 2020 – Patrick Lo and METS Concrete Committee

**Status:** On hold until PMPC work product is completed

- Construction Manual  
Revise testing requirements and documentation in Construction Manual including:
  - Add Example 6-1.3 Sample Cylinder Label  
Add additional sample label for three-cylinder sample (page 6-1.12)
  - Add (3)-4x8 cylinders  
Table 6-1.17 Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements (pg. 6.1-45 and 6.1-47)
    - Concrete > 3600 psi
    - Concrete < 3600 psi
    - Minor Concrete - tested when concrete quality is questionable
  - Add 2 cylinders – 4x8 inches to:  
Table 6-1.18 Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements (pg. 6-1.49)
    - Prestressed Tendon Grout
  - Add 3 – 4x8 cylinders = one test  
6-305D (1) Number of Cylinders Required for a "Test" (pg. 6-3.5)

Target April 2020 – Samir Ead

**Status:** On hold until PMPC work product is completed

- Concrete Technology Manual  
Revise fabrication and testing requirements in the Concrete Technology Manual

# Appendix J - Proposed Implementation Plan

Pavement and Materials Partnering Committee

---

Target April 2020 – Tom Collins

**Status:** On hold until PMPC work product is completed

## **Training and Certification (JTCP/IA)**

- Determine certification requirements to fabricate and test concrete cylinders
  - Technicians performing testing of concrete cylinders are required to be certified under CT 521 by Independent Assurance
  - Technicians performing fabrication of concrete cylinder specimens are required to be ACI Field Tech Level 1 certified.

Target March 2020 – Jeremy Peterson-Self and Veera Nanugonda

**Status:** Ongoing. On hold until PMPC work product is completed

- Identify demand on JTCP and IA to certify technicians for ACI Field Tech Level 1 and CT 521
  - Perform analysis of current technicians certified under current CT 521. Determine if recertification is necessary for 4x8-in. cylinders.
  - Technicians who currently fabricate specimens per CT 540 must be ACI Field Tech Level 1 certified. No additional training/certification required to fabricate 4x8-in. cylinders

Target March 2020 – Jeremy Peterson-Self and Veera Nanugonda

**Status:** Ongoing. On hold until PMPC work product is completed

## **Equipment Needs**

- Materials and equipment for fabrication and testing of specimens
  - Perform statewide survey of equipment needs to perform fabrication and testing of 4x8-in. concrete cylinders. Distribute survey to DMEs statewide. Equipment required by laboratory to perform fabrication and testing of 4x8-in. cylinders:
    - 3/8" diameter tamping rod
    - Sulfur Capping Jig for 4x8-in. cylinders
    - Spacer for compression testing machine

Target December 2019 – Patrick Lo

**Status:** Survey has been distributed. Currently collecting responses

- Calculate cost for equipment  
Analyze survey results and calculate estimated cost to procure equipment

Estimated equipment costs:

- 3/8" rods – Estimated total cost \$3k  
Estimated: 25 rods per district
- Capping Jig – Estimated total cost \$10k  
Estimated: 2-3 jigs per district
- 4" spacer for compression testing – Estimated total cost \$10k  
Estimated: 2-3 spacers per district

Target December 2019 – Patrick Lo

**Status:** Ongoing. Contingent on survey results

---

## Appendix J - Proposed Implementation Plan

Pavement and Materials Partnering Committee

---

- Capping jig fabricated by METS Machine Shop
  - Fabricate capping jig for 4x8-in. cylinders to ASTM specifications.
  - Machine Shop will custom make jigs with spring-loaded release mechanism and removeable plates to aid in resurfacing.
  - Calculate estimated cost to fabricate jig in house. Compare with cost to purchase from vendor

Target November 2019 – Machine Shop/Larry McCrum

**Status:** Prototype is being developed

- Purchase equipment  
Equipment purchasing performed by METS and distributed to labs statewide

Target March 2020 – Patrick Lo

**Status:** Ongoing. Contingent on survey results

DRAFT

---

# Changes to CT 540:

## Making, Handling, and Storing Concrete Compressive Test Specimens in the Field



	<b>Current CT 540 (Issued August 2010)</b>	<b>Proposed CT 540 (Goal: Fall 2020)</b>
Temperature, Air Content, and Slump of fresh Concrete	Not mentioned	Measure and record
No. of Specimens per test	Two (2) 6 in. x 12 in. cylindrical specimens per test	Three (3) 4 in. x 8 in. or Two (2) 6 in. x 12 in. cylindrical specimens per test
Cylinder Specimen Size and Tamping Rod Size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cylinder Molds: <b>6 in. x 12 in.</b> conforming to ASTM C470 and ASTM C192</li> <li>• Tamping Rod: round, straight steel rod with a diameter of <b>5/8 in. ± 1/16 in.</b> Length of at least 4 in. greater than the depth of the measure, but not more than 24 in. One or both ends of rod must be rounded to a hemispherical tip</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cylinder Molds: <b>4 in. x 8 in.</b> conforming to ASTM C470</li> <li>• Tamping Rod: A round, smooth, straight, steel rod with diameter <b>3/8 in. ± 1/16 in.</b> Length of at least 4 in. greater than the depth of the measure, but not more than 24 in. One or both ends of rod must be rounded to a hemispherical tip</li> </ul>
Sieving fresh concrete	If the maximum size of the coarse aggregate exceeds 2 in., screen the concrete sample through a 2 in. sieve, discard the oversized aggregate, and remix the sample before molding the specimen.	If the nominal maximum size of the coarse aggregate exceeds 1 in., screen the concrete sample through a 1 in. sieve, discard the oversized aggregate, and remix the sample before molding the specimen. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optional: In lieu of screening, 6 in. x 12 in. cylinders may be used if the nominal maximum aggregate size exceeds 1 in.</li> </ul>
Consolidation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rodding only (5/8 in. diameter)</li> <li>• Place concrete in the molds in <b>three approximately equal layers.</b></li> <li>• Rod each layer 25 times with the rounded end of the tamping rod</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rodding only (3/8 in. diameter)</li> <li>• Place concrete in the molds in <b>two approximately equal layers</b></li> <li>• Rod each layer 25 times with the rounded end of the tamping rod</li> </ul>

# Changes to CT 540:

## Making, Handling, and Storing Concrete Compressive Test Specimens in the Field



	<b>Current CT 540 (Issued August 2010)</b>	<b>Proposed CT 540 (Goal: Fall 2020)</b>
<p>Standard Curing (Method 1) Initial Curing</p> <p>Use: Acceptance testing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Initial</u></b></li> <li>• Once the concrete has begun to set do not disturb the specimens for 20hr ± 4hr</li> <li>• Cylinders must be stored under conditions that maintain a temperature of 60°F to 80°F immediately adjacent to the specimens for a period of 1 day. At the end of 20hr ± 4hr, remove the lids from the molds and store the specimens in a water bath at a temperature of 60°F to 80°F</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Initial</u></b></li> <li>• Store standard cure specimens for a period of up to 48 hrs after molding</li> <li>• For concrete mixtures with <math>f'c &lt; 6,000</math> psi, maintain the initial curing temperature between 60°F to 80°F</li> <li>• For concrete mixtures with <math>f'c \geq 6,000</math> psi, maintain the initial curing temperature between 68°F to 78°F</li> <li>• Shield Specimens from direct exposure to sunlight.</li> <li>• Store specimens in an environment that controls the loss of moisture</li> <li>• Record the minimum temperature and maximum temperatures achieved for each set of specimens during the initial curing period</li> </ul>
<p>Standard Curing (Method 1) Final Curing</p> <p>Use: Acceptance testing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Final</u></b></li> <li>• At an age of 2 days and no later than 5 days, replace lids. Reseal with masking tape and ship directly to the laboratory</li> <li>• At the laboratory, specimens must be stored at 73°F ±3°F</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Final</u></b></li> <li>• Cure specimens with free water maintained on their surfaces at all times at a temperature of 73.5°F ±3.5°F using water storage tanks or moist rooms</li> <li>• For a period not to exceed 3 hrs prior to test, standard curing temperature is not required provided free moisture is maintained on the cylinders and ambient temperature is between 68°F to 86°F</li> </ul>

# Changes to CT 540:

## Making, Handling, and Storing Concrete Compressive Test Specimens in the Field



	<b>Current CT 540 (Issued August 2010)</b>	<b>Proposed CT 540 (Goal: Fall 2020)</b>
Field Curing (Method 2)  Use: Determining in-place strength prior to applying loads or stresses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Once the concrete has begun to set do not disturb the specimens for 20hr ± 4hr</li><li>• Store specimens at or near the structure in a semi-sheltered location where the temperature of the test specimens will be approximately that of the concrete in the structure</li><li>• Leave the specimens at the structure for as long a period of time as possible before shipping to the laboratory</li><li>• During storage time at the structure, keep specimens in a plywood box (w/o insulation) or other suitable shelter but in a shaded location.</li><li>• Avoid conditions of extreme exposure to wind and sun</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Store cylinder in or on the structure near to the point of deposit of the concrete represented as possible</li><li>• Protect all surfaces of the cylinders from the elements in as near as possible the same way as the formed work</li><li>• Provide the cylinders with the same temperature and moisture environment as the structural work</li><li>• Test the specimens in the moisture condition resulting from the specified curing treatment</li><li>• Specimens shall be removed from the molds at the time of removal of form work</li></ul>
Field Curing (Method 3)  Use: Evaluating steam cured concrete for compliance with strength specifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cylinders for determining time of prestressing loading must be cured in the same manner as the concrete in the member</li><li>• Cylinders for determining compliance with 28-day strength requirements must be cured in the same manner as the member until completion of the steam curing process and then transferred to a water bath or moist room at 60°F to 80°F until tested</li><li>• Testing may be done using the producer's equipment, provided the laboratory and tester meet the requirements of the Department's Independent Assurance Program</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• See Field Curing (Method 2)</li></ul>