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The importance of plane end-bearing surfaces when measuring the strengths of concrete core specimens

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The importance of plane end-bearing surfaces in the preparation of concrete core specimens for compressive strength testing is demonstrated by means of physical tests.

INTRODUCTION

Incorrect measurement of the *in situ* strength of concrete by crushing extracted cores has serious economic and legal implications. Recent experience has shown an alarming spread of results when cores from a single structure were capped and tested by different laboratories using different procedures. In South Africa, the procedure for preparing and strength-testing cores is defined by SANS 5865 *Concrete Tests – The drilling, preparation, and testing for compressive strength of cores taken from hardened concrete*. This standard provides for two methods of preparing the load-bearing ends of the core specimens, namely the use of hot sulphur mortar and High Alumina Cement (HAC) mortar.

The SANS 5865 method of preparation using sulphur mortar entails mixing equal parts of molten sulphur (at a temperature of approximately 240°C) and sand with 2% – 3% carbon black. This molten mixture is then cast onto both ends of the core specimen using a collar (often a piston ring compressor) and a precision-made rigid metal plate that is plane to within 0.5 mm/m with a slightly bevelled rim to create the required plane surface.

The SANS 5865 method of preparation of end caps with HAC mortar is essentially the same, but a sheet of flat glass (of thickness at least 6 mm) is used (instead of metal) to form plane-bearing surfaces, since it does not need to withstand high temperatures.

A number of laboratories have elected to cap core specimens with the HAC mortar instead of hot sulphur for stated health and safety reasons – including risks of burns, fire and inhalation of sulphur fumes. Observations of HAC mortar-capped specimens confirmed that the end-bearing surfaces were often out-of-plane (lumpy), evidenced by rocking when placed on a plane

surface and/or forming gaps between the cast ends and a plane surface when tested with a feeler gauge. Specimens with convex end-bearing surfaces often split in half vertically during testing – analogous to a cylinder splitting test. Further investigation by Bugai confirmed that a reason for the departure from planeness was due to the fact that laboratory workers trowel the end surfaces instead of casting them against flat glass plates. Figure 1 shows typical “footprints” of cores capped with and without plane casting surfaces. Caps formed with a steel trowel tend to make contact against a flat bearing surface (such as a precision-ground steel plate or a plate of float glass) at only three contact points. Two graphical techniques were found suitable to illustrate points of contact – transfer onto a plane surface using fingerprint paint, and transfer onto a plane surface using carbon paper and pressure. (Use of “engineers’ marking blue” proved too viscous and rapid drying.) The sulphur-capped specimen (Figure 1a) exhibits even distribution of colour, confirming a large area of contact. The steel-trowelled HAC mortar surface (Figure 1b) exhibits three pinpoints of contact (ringed to highlight their positions).

EXPERIMENT

A simple experiment was conceived to explore the effect of these different casting techniques on measured compressive strength. In the first series of tests, a single homogeneous batch of concrete was cast. A slab of concrete (from which cores were later drilled and extracted) and a set of test cubes were cast using this concrete. As far as possible, variables that could influence the measured strength of these items were controlled (including compaction, wet curing conditions, temperature, etc). Twenty cores

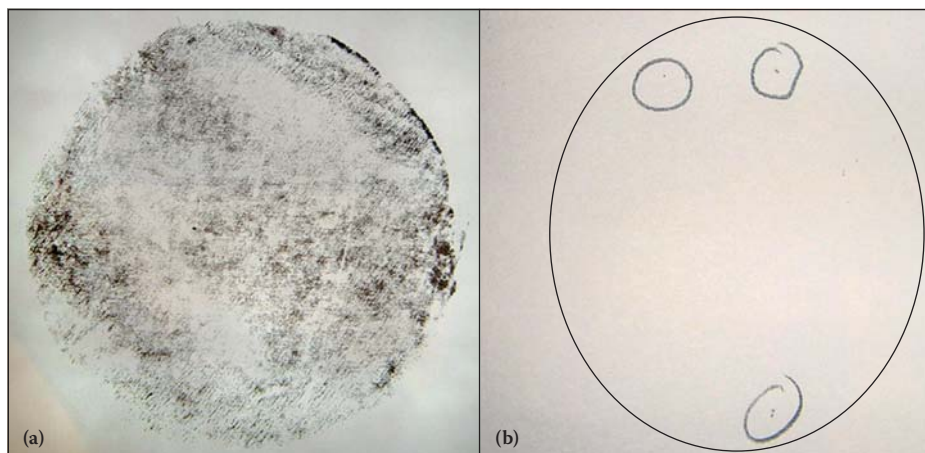


Figure 1 “Footprints” of end-caps transferred with fingerprint paint (a) and carbon paper (b) to record the points of contact onto a plane surface

were drilled and extracted from the slab and sent to two different commercial laboratories (ten cores went to each laboratory). One set of cores was capped with sulphur mortar in accordance with the SANS 5865 standard and the other set was capped with HAC mortar using a steel trowel to form the end-bearing surface. All cubes and core specimens were crushed in accordance with SANS 5863 and SANS 5865 respectively at the same age (28 days). The results are presented in Table 1. The HAC mortar-capped specimens were significantly weaker than the average cube strength (by 46.5%)

A second series of tests was then conceived to test the hypothesis that the low strengths of the HAC mortar-capped specimens were a consequence of their “lumpy”

end-bearing surfaces. A single homogeneous batch of the same concrete mix was cast into a slab and used to make test cubes. Cores were drilled and extracted as before and divided between the same two laboratories. This time, the HAC mortar-capped specimens were prepared strictly in accordance with the method described by SANS 5865. The results are presented in Table 1. This time there was no significant difference in strength between the HAC mortar-capped cores and their sulphur-capped counterparts.

One observation worth noting was the difficulty encountered when releasing the HAC mortar from the float glass. Despite the application of a generous quantity of release agent, the HAC mortar bonded very tightly to the glass. This observation might explain

why laboratory workers have ignored the SANS 5865 requirement to cast HAC mortar against plane glass surfaces.

CONCLUSION

This investigation illustrates the need for proper preparation of core specimens to obtain accurate compressive strength results. The planeness of end-bearing caps has a significant influence on the measured compressive strength of concrete core specimens. The choice of capping material (sulphur mortar or HAC mortar) does not appear to have a significant effect on the results, as long as a standard procedure is followed to ensure that the end-bearing surfaces are plane. At least one commercial laboratory has changed its procedures as a result of this research initiative. Should low strengths result from core testing, it would be worth questioning the method of preparation and adherence to testing procedures. It is also prudent to specify that under-strength core carcasses (tested core specimens) should not be discarded, as these often provide clues as to whether proper procedures have been followed.

REFERENCE

SANS 5865: 2006. Concrete tests – The drilling, preparation, and testing for compressive strength of cores taken from hardened concrete. Pretoria: South African Bureau of Standards.

Table 1 Strength results

Specimen number	Series one tests			Series two tests		
	Cube strength (MPa)	Sulphur core strength (MPa)	HAC core strength (MPa)	Cube strength (MPa)	Sulphur core strength (MPa)	HAC core strength (MPa)
1	28.0	27.6	14.5	28.8	17.4**	26.4
2	28.2	27.3	17.5	28.3	28.4	23.5
3	28.2	26.9	14.9	26.6	28.4	27.7
4	27.7	26.1	14.0	28.0	28.1	28.2
5	26.8	23.5	16.1	27.3	28.7	28.2
6	28.5	26.0	15.9	27.5	27.3	26.0
7		21.8*	13.9			25.2
8		26.7	13.2			
9		26.1	16.7			
10		26.0	12.3			
Average (MPa)	27.9	26.3	14.9	27.7	28.2	26.4
Deviation from ave cube strength (%)		5.9	46.6		1.6	4.7
Standard deviation (MPa)	0.6	1.2	1.7	0.8	0.5	1.7
Coefficient of variation (%)	2.2	4.6	11.0	2.8	1.9	6.6

* Core 7 capped with sulphur mortar had a protrusion on the surface resulting in an outlier.

** One cap debonded. The core was therefore tested with only one side capped. It was therefore not compliant with SABS 865:1994. Consequently, this result was discarded.