



Standard Specification for Lightweight Aggregates for Concrete Masonry Units¹

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This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers lightweight aggregates intended for use in concrete masonry units when a prime consideration is to reduce the density of the units.

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

1.3 The text of this specification references notes and footnotes which provide explanatory materials. These notes and footnotes (excluding those in tables and figures) shall not be considered as requirements of the standard.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

C 29/C 29M Test Method for Unit Weight and Voids in Aggregate²

C 40 Test Method for Organic Impurities in Fine Aggregates for Concrete²

C 114 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Hydraulic Cement³

C 136 Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates²

C 142 Test Method for Clay Lumps and Friable Particles in Aggregates²

C 151 Test Method for Autoclave Expansion of Portland Cement³

C 157 Test Method for Length Change of Hardened Hydraulic-Cement Mortar and Concrete²

C 641 Test Method for Staining Materials in Lightweight Concrete Aggregates²

C 702 Practice for Reducing Samples of Aggregate to Testing Size²

C 1262 Test Method for Evaluating the Freeze-Thaw Durability of Manufactured Concrete Masonry Units and Re-

lated Concrete Units⁴

D 75 Practice for Sampling Aggregates⁵

3. Classification

3.1 Three general types of lightweight aggregates are covered by this specification, as follows:

3.1.1 Aggregates prepared by expanding, pelletizing, or sintering products such as blast-furnace slag, clay, diatomite, fly ash, shale, or slate, and

3.1.2 Aggregates prepared by processing natural materials, such as pumice, scoria, or tuff, and

3.1.3 Aggregates consisting of end products of coal or coke combustion.

3.2 The aggregates shall be composed predominately of lightweight-cellular and granular inorganic material.

4. Chemical Composition

4.1 Lightweight aggregates shall not contain excessive amounts of deleterious substances, as determined by the following limits:

4.1.1 *Organic Impurities* (Test Method C 40)—Lightweight aggregates subjected to the test for organic impurities that produce a color darker than the standard shall be rejected, unless it is demonstrated that the discoloration is due to small quantities of materials not harmful to the concrete.

4.1.2 *Staining* (Test Method C 641)—An aggregate producing a stain index of 60 or higher shall be rejected when the deposited stain is found upon chemical analysis to contain an iron content, expressed as Fe_2O_3 equal to or greater than 1.5 mg/200 g of sample.

4.1.3 *Loss on Ignition* (Test Methods C 114)—Loss on ignition of aggregates, consisting of end products of coal or coke combustion, shall not exceed 12 %. Loss on ignition of other aggregates shall not exceed 5 %.

NOTE 1—Certain processed aggregates may be hydraulic in character and may be partially hydrated during production; if so, the quality of the product is not reduced thereby. Other aggregates may, in their natural states, contain innocuous carbonates or water of crystallization, which will

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.02.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.01.

⁴ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.05.

⁵ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.03.

contribute to the loss on ignition. Therefore, consideration should be given to the type of material when evaluating the product in terms of ignition loss.

5. Physical Properties

5.1 Lightweight aggregates under test shall meet the following requirements:

5.1.1 *Clay Lumps and Friable Particles*— The amount of clay lumps shall not exceed 2 % by dry mass.

5.1.2 *Grading*—Grading shall conform to the requirements in Table 1, except as provided in (5.1.4).

5.1.3 *Uniformity of Grading*—To assure reasonable uniformity in the gradation of successive shipments of lightweight aggregate, fineness modulus shall be determined on samples taken from shipments at intervals stipulated by the purchaser. If the fineness modulus of the aggregates in any shipment differs by more than 7 % from that of the sample submitted for acceptance tests, the aggregates in the shipment shall be rejected, unless it is demonstrated that it will produce concrete of the required characteristics.

5.1.4 *Waiver of Grading Requirements*— When special characteristics of concrete masonry units are required, such as particular texture, strength, mass, acoustical, or thermal insulating property, the grading requirements are capable of being waived upon agreement between the interested parties, provided the alternative grading will produce concrete of the required characteristics.

5.1.5 *Bulk Density (Loose)*—Bulk density of lightweight aggregates shall conform to the requirements in Table 2.

5.1.6 *Uniformity of Bulk Density (Loose)*— The reported bulk density of lightweight aggregate shipments sampled and tested, shall not differ by more than 10 % from that of the sample submitted for acceptance tests, but the dry loose bulk density shall not exceed the limits in Table 2.

5.2 Concrete specimens containing lightweight aggregate under test shall meet the following requirements:

5.2.1 *Popouts*—Concrete specimens prepared and tested in accordance with 8.1 shall show no surface popouts.

5.2.2 *Resistance to Freezing and Thawing*— When required, the aggregate supplier shall demonstrate by test or proven field performance that the lightweight aggregate when used in manufactured concrete masonry units and related concrete units has the necessary resistance to freezing and thawing to perform satisfactorily in its intended use.

NOTE 2—Methods are available to evaluate the performance of manufactured concrete masonry products made with lightweight aggregates.

TABLE 2 Maximum Bulk Density (Loose) Requirements of Lightweight Aggregates for Concrete Masonry Units

Size Designation	Maximum Dry Loose Bulk Density kg/m ³ (lb/ft ³)
Fine aggregate	1120 (70)
Coarse aggregate	880 (55)
Combined fine and coarse aggregate	1040 (65)

For example, Test Method C 1262 includes procedures for evaluating manufactured concrete masonry units and related concrete units, but does not include criteria for determining compliance. Care should be used in evaluating the results of Test Method C 1262 or any other method since the results are affected by other characteristics of the concrete mixture in addition to the characteristics of the lightweight aggregate, including, but not limited to the following: cement content, cement type, admixtures, and water content.

5.2.3 *Drying Shrinkage*—Drying shrinkage of concrete specimens prepared and tested in accordance with 8.6 shall not exceed 0.10 %.

6. Sampling

6.1 Sample lightweight aggregates in accordance with Practice D 75.

6.2 Reduce sample to test sizes in accordance with Practice C 702.

7. Number of Tests

7.1 *Tests on Aggregates*—One representative sample is required for each test for organic impurities, staining, clay lumps, loss on ignition, grading, and bulk density.

7.2 *Tests on Concrete Masonry Units*— Three specimens are required for test for popout materials.

8. Test Methods

8.1 *Test for Popout Materials*—Obtain test specimens by one of the following methods: (1) Whole concrete masonry units, free of visible cracks or other structural defects; (2) Portions of concrete masonry units cut from whole units and having a surface area of at least 580 cm²(90 in. ²); (3) Specimens prepared as described in 8.6. Autoclave test specimens in accordance with Test Method C 151. Visually inspect the autoclaved specimens for the number of popouts that have developed on the surface and report the average number of popouts per specimen.

TABLE 1 Grading Requirements for Lightweight Aggregates for Concrete Masonry Units

Size Designation	Percentages (by Mass) Passing Sieves Having Square Openings							
	19.0 mm (¾ in.)	12.5 mm (½ in.)	9.5 mm (¾ in.)	4.75 mm (No. 4)	2.36- mm (No. 8)	1.18- mm (No. 16)	300- µm (No. 50)	150- µm (No. 100)
Fine aggregate: 4.75-mm (No. 4) to 0	...	...	100	85–100	...	40–80	10–35	5–25
Coarse aggregate: 12.5 to 4.75-mm (½ in. to No. 4)	100	90–100	40–80	0–20	0–10	...	...	...
9.5 to 2.36-mm (¾ in. to No. 8)	...	100	80–100	5–40	0–20	0–10	...	...
Combined fine and coarse aggregate: 12.5-mm (½ in.) to 0	100	95–100	...	50–80	...	...	5–20	2–15
9.5-mm (¾ in.) to 0	...	100	90–100	65–90	35–65	...	10–25	5–15

8.2 *Test for Resistance to Freezing and Thawing*—Make tests for resistance to freezing and thawing of manufactured concrete masonry units and related concrete units in accordance with Test Method C 1262.

8.3 *Grading*—Grade in accordance with Test Method C 136 except, that the weight of the test sample for fine aggregate shall be in accordance with Table 3. The test sample for coarse aggregate shall consist of 2830 cm³ (0.1 ft³) or more of the material used for determination of bulk density. Mechanical sieving of aggregate shall be for 5 min.

8.4 *Bulk Density (Loose)* (Test Method C 29/ C 29M)—The aggregate shall be tested in oven-dry conditions utilizing the shoveling procedure.

8.5 *Clay Lumps and Friable Particles in Aggregates*, shall be in accordance with Test Method C 142.

8.6 *Shrinkage of Concrete*, shall be in accordance with Test Method C 157, with the following exceptions:

8.6.1 Prepare a concrete mix in the proportions of one part portland cement to six parts combined aggregates, measured by

dry loose volume. Adjust the water content so as to produce a slump of 50 to 75 mm (2 to 3 in.) and thoroughly consolidate the concrete in steel molds 50 by 50 by 285 mm (2 by 2 by 11¼ in.). The surface of the concrete shall be steel-troweled.

8.6.2 Cure the test specimens in a moist condition for 7 days at a temperature of 23 ± 2°C (73.5 ± 3.5°F) and a relative humidity of not less than 95 %. Make the initial length measurements immediately after removal of specimens from moist storage. Store the specimens in an atmosphere of 23 ± 2°C (73.5 ± 3.5°F) and a relative humidity of 50 ± 5 % for the duration of the test. Make subsequent measurements at 28 and 100 days.

8.6.3 Calculate the difference in length of the specimens, when removed from moist storage at an age of 7 days and at the final measurement at the age of 100 days, to the nearest 0.01 % of the effective gage length, and report as the drying shrinkage of the specimen. Report the average drying shrinkage of the specimens as the drying shrinkage of the concrete.

9. Rejection

9.1 Material that fails to conform to the requirements of this specification shall be subject to rejection. Rejection shall be reported to the producer or supplier promptly and in writing.

10. Certification

10.1 When specified in the purchase order or contract, a producer's or supplier's certification shall be furnished to the purchaser that the material was manufactured, sampled, and tested in accordance with this specification and has been found to meet the requirements. When specified in the purchase order or contract, a report of the test results shall be furnished.

TABLE 3 Mass of Sieve Test Sample for Fine Lightweight Aggregates

Nominal Bulk Density (Loose) of Aggregate		Mass of Test Sample, g
kg/m ³	lb/ft ³	
80–240	5–15	50
240–400	15–25	100
400–560	25–35	150
560–720	35–45	200
720–880	45–55	250
880–1040	55–65	300
1040–1120	65–70	350

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