25CE301 : BUILDING MATERIALS AND CONCRETE TECHNOLOGY

Topic: Unit V: Stones, Bricks, Tiles, Timber & Wood Products

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Principles of Concrete &
Concrete Mix Design- IS 10262

Concrete

- Concrete is an intimate mixture of:

  Cement,

  Sand (Fine Aggregate), Coarse

  Aggregate, Water.

- New Generation Concrete needs use of Special Materials in addition to above i.e. “ADMIXTURES”
- Admixtures may be Mineral or Chemical Admixtures.

Concrete

Versatility of making concrete with locally available materials, ease in moulding it into any shape and size and economy in its making has made concrete the 2nd largest consumed material on earth!!

Concrete

Structures of such dimensions possible today due to developments in Concrete.

Requirements of Good Concrete

A good concrete should:

- meet the strength requirements as measured by compressive strength,
- fulfill durability requirements to resist the environment in which the structure is expected to serve,
- be mixed, transported and compacted as efficiently as possible and
- will be as economical as possible.

Concrete Durability

- "Durability of concrete is the ability of concrete to withstand the harmful effects of environment to which it will be subjected to, during its service life, without undergoing into deterioration beyond acceptable limits".

- Durability can be assured keeping in view the environment exposure of structure, certain minimum cement binder content, max limit on w/c ratio and a certain minimum grade of concrete for that particular exposure.

Making Durable Concrete

- Lowering the porosity and permeability of concrete is only way to reduce environmental attacks on concrete,

- Dense and compact concrete that prevents the ingress of harmful elements is the key to *"DURABLE CONCRETE".*

Making Good Concrete

Making good concrete involves:

- Good quality raw materials,
- Proportioning of materials,
- Mixing,
- Transporting,
- Placing,
- Compacting,
- Curing.


CEMENT

Cement

- Cement is a fine powder, which when mixed with water and allowed to set and harden can join different components or members together to give a mechanically strong structure.
- Although the percentage of cement in concrete is around 15%, the role of cement is very important in the strength and durability of concrete.

Selection of good quality cement is therefore essential.

Types of Cement

Although around 18 types of cements are recognized by BIS, more commonly used ones are:

- Ordinary Portland Cement 33, 43, & 53 grade OPC,
- Blended Cements (PPC and PSC). Sulphate
- Resisting Cement (SRC),
- Low Heat Portland Cement (LHPC),
- Hydrophobic Portland Cement, Coloured
- Cement (White Cement).

Gradation of Aggregates

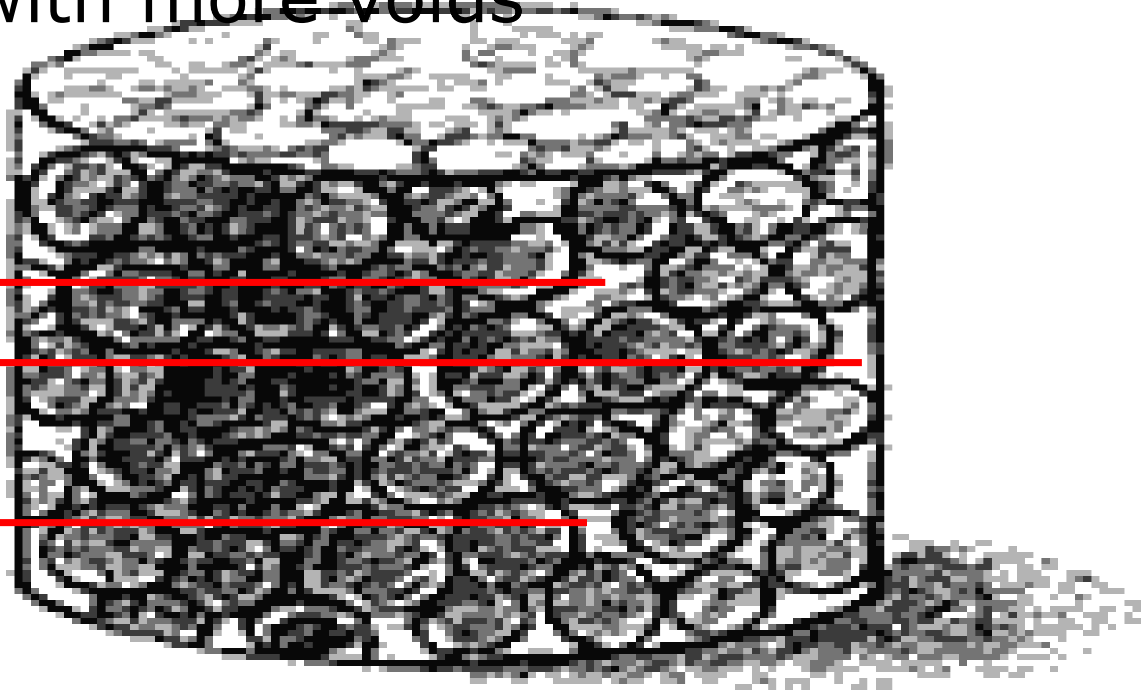
Single Size Aggregates with more voids

VOIDS

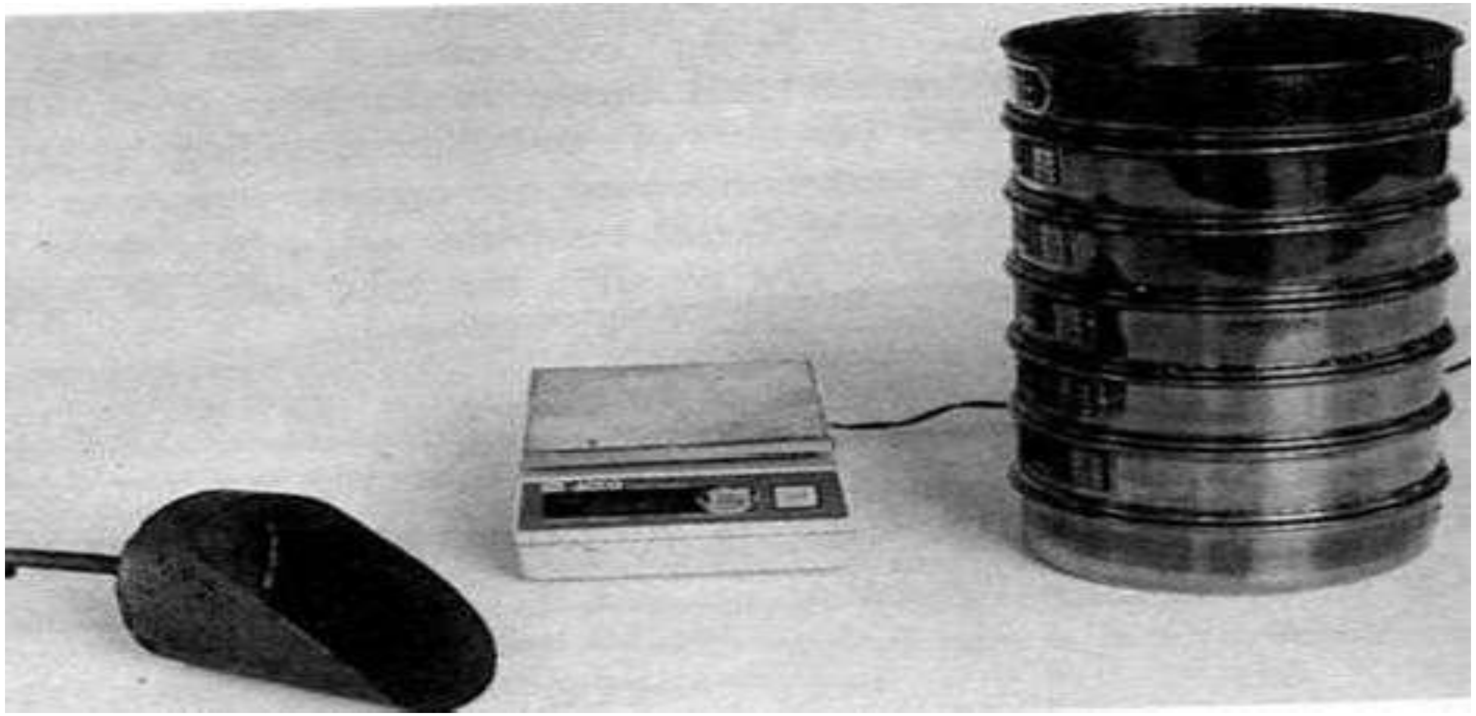
&

EMPTY

SPACES



Sieve Analysis



Equipments for Sieve Analysis Test on Aggregates

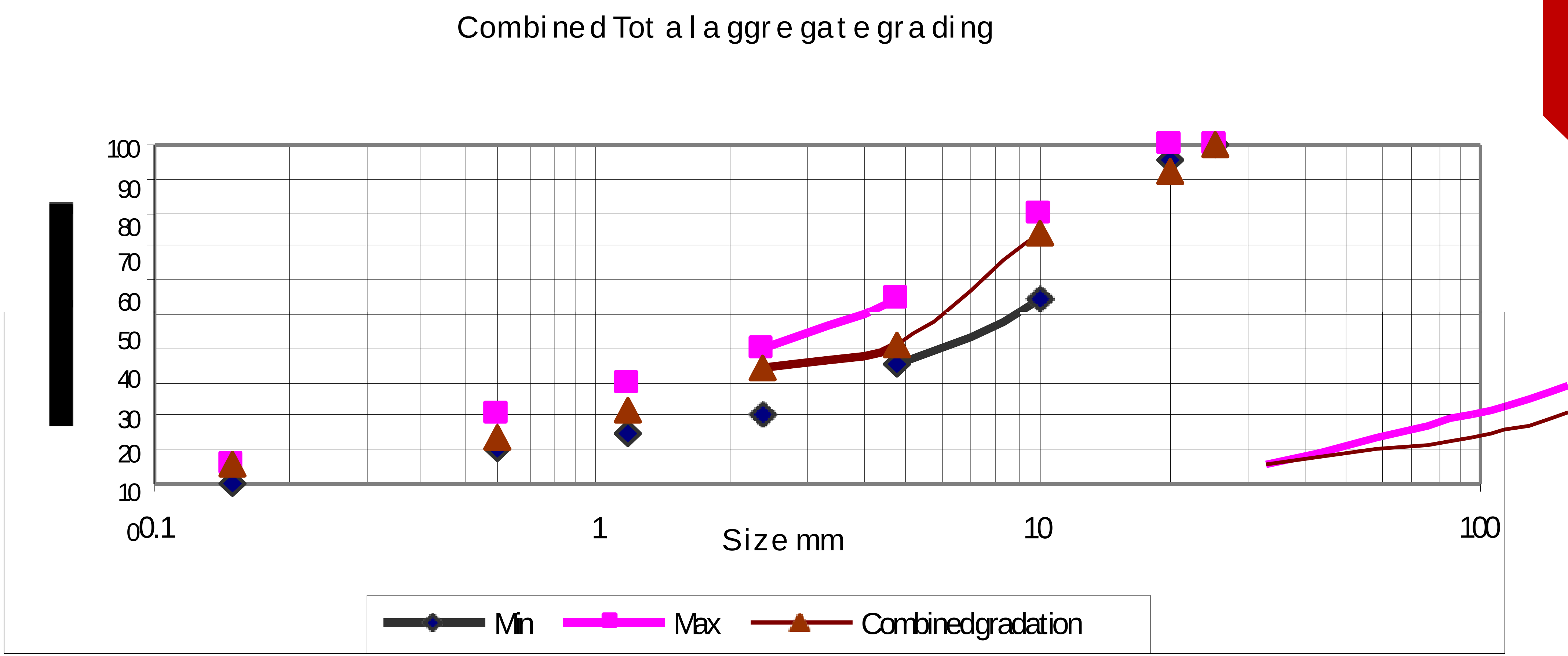
Gradation Limits as per IS 383

IS sieve	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV
4.75 mm	90- 100	90- 100	90- 100	90- 100
2.36 mm	60- 95	75- 100	85- 100	95- 100
1.18 mm	36- 70	55- 90	75- 100	90- 100
600 micron	15- 34	35- 59	60- 79	80- 100
300 micron	5- 20	8- 30	12- 40	15- 50
150 micron	0- 10	0- 10	0- 10	0- 15
Remarks	V. Coarse	Coarse	Medium	Fine

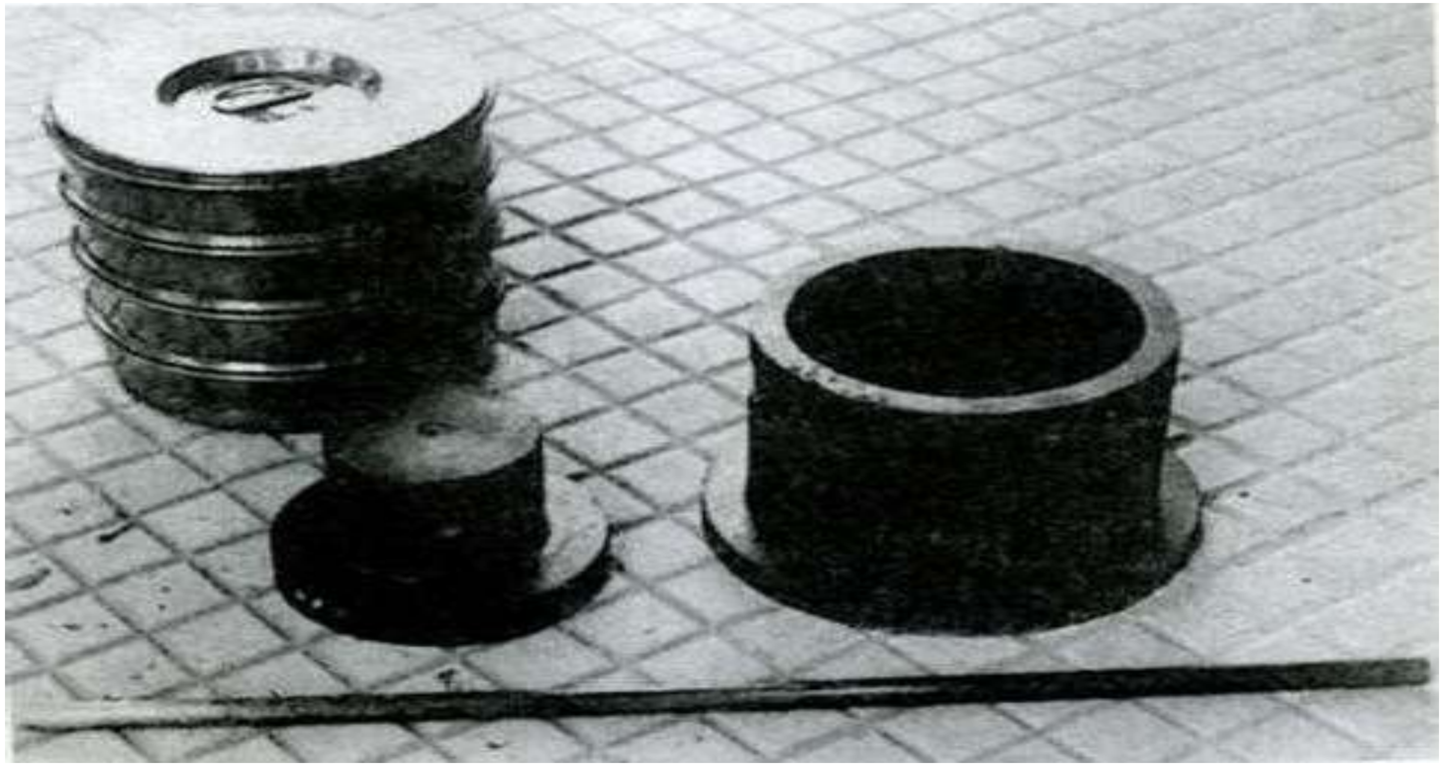
IS Limits for Graded Coarse Aggregates

IS sieve size	40 mm MAS % passing	20 mm MAS % passing	10 mm MAS % passing
40 mm	95- 100	100	100
20 mm	30- 70	95- 100	100
10 mm	10- 35	25- 55	40- 85
4.75 mm	0- 5	0- 10	0- 10

Combined Grading of CA & FA



Aggregate Crushing Value



Equipments for Crushing Value Test on Aggregates

Important mechanical properties of Aggregates

Properties	Limiting values, percent	
	For wearing surfaces	Other than wearing surfaces
Crushing Value	30	45
Impact Value	30	45
Abrasion Value (Los Angeles)	30	50

Properties of Aggregates

Specific Gravity	Indicates density & crushing strength,
Surface Texture	Rough texture for bond,
Particle Shape	Should be cubical and not flaky and elongated,
Porosity	Should have very low water absorption,
Stability	Be chemically inert,
Impurities	Free from organic/ mineral impurity,
Compactness	Should be graded, for reducing voids.

Typical limits for solids in water

Solids	Permissible limits, max, mg/ l
Organic	200
Inorganic	3000
Sulphates (as SO_3)	400
Chlorides (as Cl)	
▪ For plain concrete	2000
▪ For reinforced concrete	500
Suspended matter	2000

Limits of Chloride content of Concrete

Type or use of concrete	Maximum total acid soluble chloride content expressed as kg/m^3 of concrete
Concrete containing metal and steam cured at elevated temperature and pre-stressed concrete	0.4
Reinforced concrete or plain concrete containing embedded metal	0.6
Concrete not containing embedded metal or any material requiring protection from chloride	3.0

Durability Criteria as per

Exposure	Plain Concrete			Reinforced Concrete		
	Min. Cement	Max w/c	Min grade	Min. Cement	Max w/c	Min grade
Mild	220 kg/m^3	0.60	--	300 kg/m^3	0.55	M 20
Moderate	240 kg/m^3	0.60	M 15	300 kg/m^3	0.50	M 25
Severe	250 kg/m^3	0.50	M 20	320 kg/m^3	0.45	M 30
V. Severe	260 kg/m^3	0.45	M 20	340 kg/m^3	0.45	M 35
Extreme	280 kg/m^3	0.40	M 25	360 kg/m^3	0.40	M 40

Durability Criteria as per IS 456- 2000

Adjustments to minimum cement content for aggregates other than 20 mm nominal max. size aggregates as per IS 456: 2000.

10 mm	+ 40 kg/cum
20 mm	0
40 mm	- 30 kg/cum

Concrete Mix Design - Definition

- Concrete mix design is defined as the appropriate selection and proportioning of constituents to produce a concrete with pre-defined characteristics in the fresh and hardened states.

- In general, concrete mixes are designed in order to achieve a defined workability, strength and durability .

- The selection and proportioning of materials depend on:
  - the structural requirements of the concrete
  - the environment to which the structure will be exposed
  - the job site conditions, especially the methods of concrete production, transport, placement, compaction and finishing
  - the characteristics of the available raw materials

Factors Influencing Consistency (Slump)

- The consistency of fresh concrete depends on many factors, the main ones being:
  - Water Content (kg/m3)
  - W/c Ratio
  - Fineness Modulus of the Aggregate
  - Use of Water Reducers (Plasticizers / Super plasticizers)
  - Type and shape of Aggregate
  - Entrained Air Content

- There are other secondary factors too, such as:
  - Mix temperature, aggregates' dust, cement type, additions (silica fume, fly-ash, slag, fibers), etc.

Factors affecting Strength

- The strength of hardened concrete depends on many factors, the main ones being:
  - W/C Ratio
  - Strength of the Cement
  - Type and shape of Aggregate
  - Entrained Air Content
- There are other secondary factors too, such as:
  - Mix temperature, etc.

Step 1

Determine Target mean strength of concrete as:

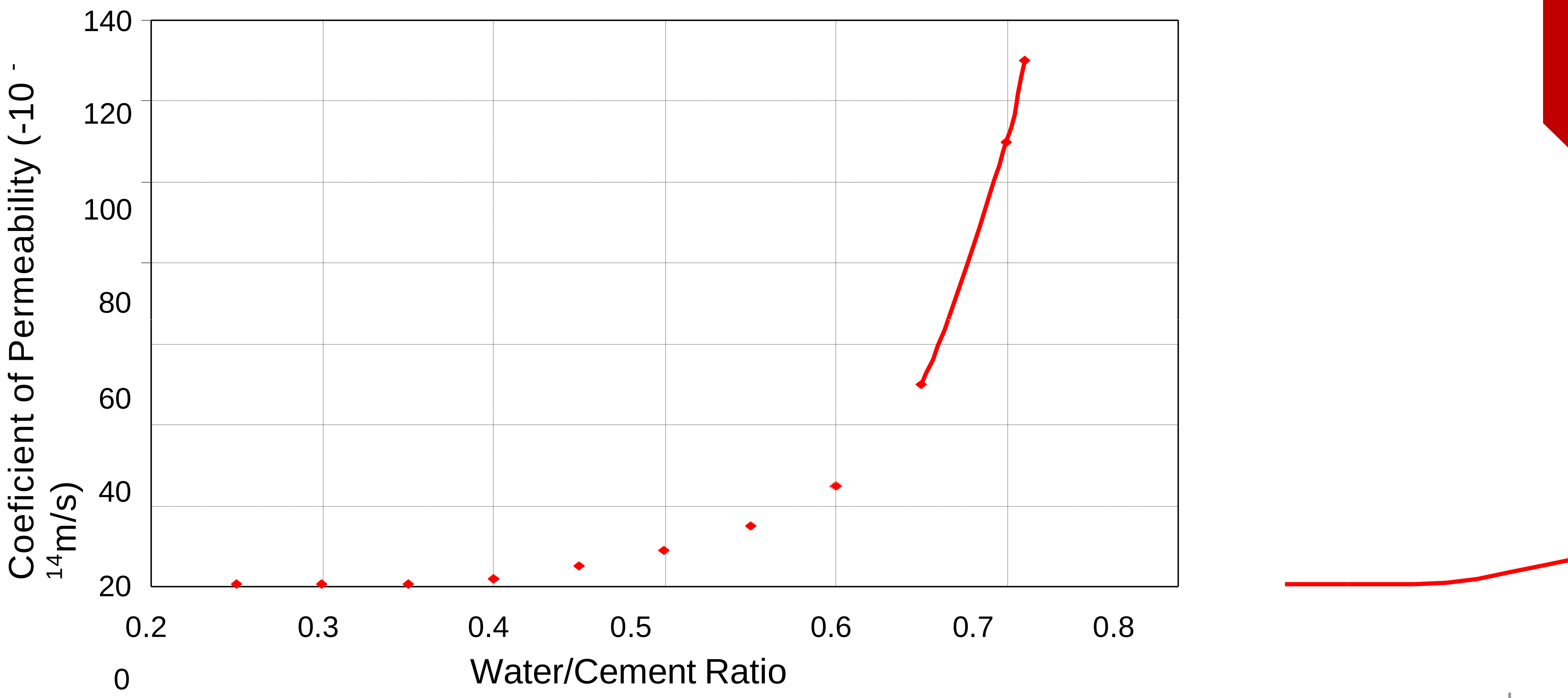
$$f_t = f_{ck} + k.\ s$$

where, f_t = target mean compressive strength at 28 days,
f_{ck} = Characteristic compressive strength of concrete at 28 days,
k = usually 1.65 as per is 456-2000 s = standard deviation.

Chosen the Right w/c Ratio

- Studies show that capillary porous start to be connected when w/c is higher than 0.40
- When w/c is higher than 0.70, all capillary porous are connected
- Based on this:
  - Standards tend to establish 0.70 as the maximum value for w/c ratio
  - Higher is the aggressiveness of the environment lower should be the w/c ratio
  - For concrete exposed to a very aggressive environment the w/c should be lower that 0.40

Relationship Between W/C and Permeability



After Neville (1995) Properties of Concrete

Step 2 (Selection of Water-Cement Ratio)

Choose w.c.ratio against max w.c.ratio for the requirement of durability. (Table 5, IS:456- 2000)

Make a more precise estimate of the preliminary w/c ratio corresponding to the target average strength.

Durability Criteria as per

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	Min. Cement	Max w/c	Min grade	Min. Cement	Max w/c	Min grade
Mild	220 kg/m^3	0.60	--	300 kg/m^3	0.55	M 20
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Durability Criteria as per IS 456- 2000

Adjustments to minimum cement content for aggregates other than 20 mm nominal max. size aggregates as per IS 456: 2000.

10 mm	+ 40 kg/cum
20 mm	0
40 mm	- 30 kg/cum

Step 3

Estimate the air content for maximum size of aggregate used

Approximate Entrapped Air Content

Max. size of Aggregate(mm)	Entrapped air as % of concrete
10	3.0
20	2.0
40	1.0

Step 3 – Selection of Water Content

- Water Content is Influenced By:
  - Aggregate size
  - Aggregate shape and texture
  - Workability required
  - Water cement ratio
  - Cementations material content
  - Environmental exposure condition

For Other Conditions

Condition	Correction
Sub-Angular Aggregates	- 10 Kg
Gravel + Crushed Particles	- 20 Kg
Rounded Gravel	- 25 Kg
For every slump increase of 25 mm	+ 3 %
Use of Water Reducing Admixture	- 5 to 10 %
Use of Superplasticzing Admixtures	- 20 %

Step 5 – Estimation of Coarse Aggregate Proportion

- For W/C ration of 0.5 use following Table

(Ta

Table 3 Volume of Coarse Aggregate per Unit Volume of Total Aggregate for Different Zones of Fine Aggregate
(*Clauses* 4.4, A-7 *and* B-7)

Sl No.	Nominal Maximum Size of Aggregate mm	Volume of Coarse Aggregate[1] per Unit Volume of Total Aggregate for Different Zones of Fine Aggregate			
		Zone IV	Zone III	Zone II	Zone I
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
i)	10	0.50	0.48	0.46	0.44
ii)	20	0.66	0.64	0.62	0.60
iii)	40	0.75	0.73	0.71	0.69

[1] Volumes are based on aggregates in saturated surface dry condition.

Correction in Coarse Aggregate values

The table specified for W/C ratio of 0.5

1. For Every +0.05 change in W/C ratio: -0.01
2. For Every -0.05 change in W/C ratio: +0.01
3. For Pumpable Mix : -10 %

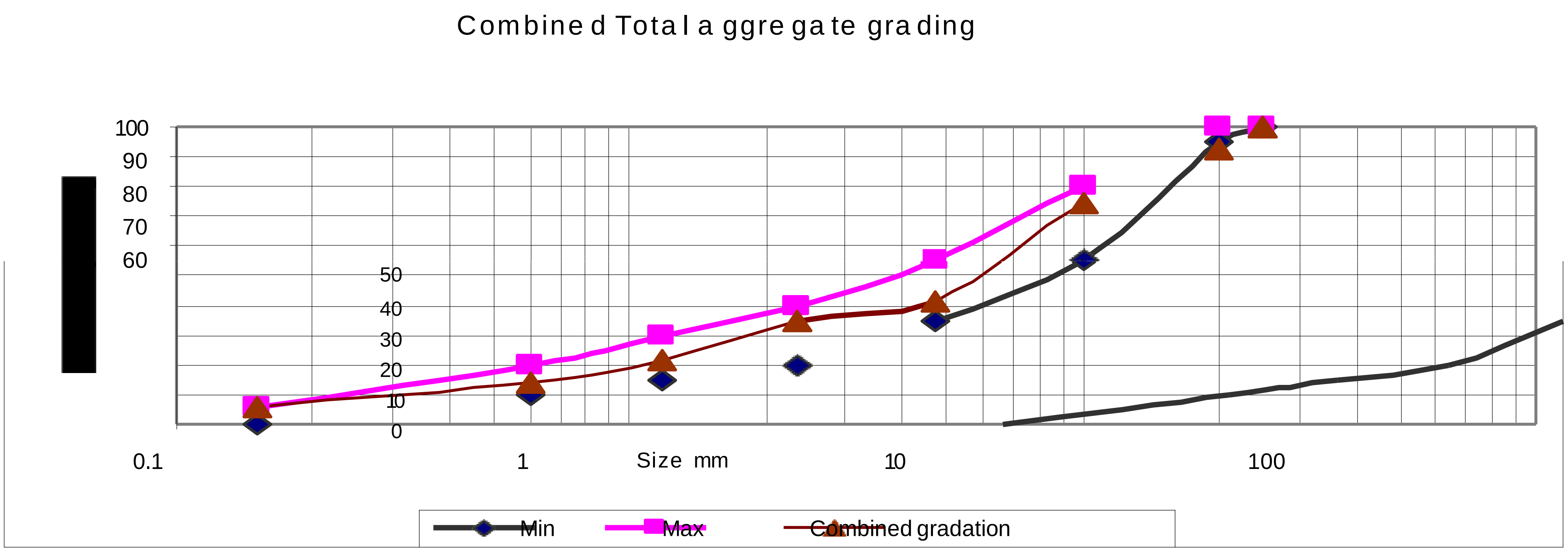
Step 6 – Combination of Different Coarse Aggregate Fraction

- It can be done based on IS 383

IS Sieve designation (mm)	Percentage passing for Graded aggregates of nominal size (by Weight)			
	40 mm	20 mm	16 mm	12.5 mm
80	100			
63				
40	95- 100	100		
20	30- 70	95- 100	100	100
16			90- 100	
12.5				90- 100
10	10- 35	25- 55	30- 70	40- 85
4.75	0- 5	0- 10	0- 10	0- 10
2.36				

IS Sieve designation	Percentage passing by weights for all in aggregates of	
	40 mm nominal size	20 mm nominal size
80 mm	100	--
40 mm	95- 100	100
20 mm	45- 75	95- 100
4.75 mm	25- 45	30- 50
600 micron	8- 30	10- 35
300 micron	0- 6	0- 6

Combined Grading of CA & FA



Step 7 – Estimation of Fine Aggregate Proportion

a Volume of Concrete b = 1 m3

Volume of Cement c = (Mass of Cement / SG of Cement) * 1/1000

Volume of Water = (Mass of Water / SG of Water) * 1/1000

d Volume of Chemical Admixture

(2 % of Mass of cementations material)

= (Mass of Admixt. / SG of Admixt) * 1/1000

e Volume of All in Aggregates = [a - (b + c + d)]

f Mass of Coarse aggregate = e * Volume of coarse aggregate * SG of coarse aggregate * 1000

g Mass of fine aggregate = e * Volume of fine aggregate * SG of fine aggregate * 1000

Proportions for Nominal Mix Concrete

Grade of Concrete	Total qty of dry aggregate (CA + FA) per 50 kg cement	Proportion of FA to CA by volume	Water per 50 kg cement (max) lit
M 5	800	1: 2 (Zone II) subject to upper limit of 1: 1.5 (Zone I) & lower limit of 1: 2.5 (Zone III)	60
M 7.5	625		45
M 10	480		34
M 15	330		32
M 20	250		30

Thank You..