



Standard Practice for Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C172/C172M; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope*

1.1 This practice covers procedures for obtaining representative samples of fresh concrete as delivered to the project site on which tests are to be performed to determine compliance with quality requirements of the specifications under which the concrete is furnished (**Note 1**). The practice includes sampling from stationary, paving and truck mixers, and from agitating and nonagitating equipment used to transport central-mixed concrete and from continuous mixing equipment as described in Specification C685/C685M.

1.2 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard.

NOTE 1—Composite samples are required by this practice, unless specifically excepted by procedures governing the tests to be performed such as tests to determine uniformity of consistency and mixer efficiency. Procedures used to select the specific test batches are not described in this practice, but it is recommended that random sampling be used to determine overall specification compliance.

1.3 This practice also covers the procedures to be used for preparing a sample of concrete for further testing where it is desirable or necessary to remove the aggregate larger than a designated size. This removal of larger aggregate particles is preferably accomplished by wet-sieving.

1.4 The text of this standard references notes and footnotes which provide explanatory material and shall not be considered as requirements of the practice.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use. (Warning—Fresh*

hydraulic cementitious mixtures are caustic and may cause chemical burns to skin and tissue upon prolonged exposure.²)

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:³

E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves

C685/C685M Specification for Concrete Made by Volumetric Batching and Continuous Mixing

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This practice is intended to provide standard requirements and procedures for sampling freshly mixed concrete from different containers used in the production or transportation of concrete. The detailed requirements as to materials, mixtures, air content, temperature, number of specimens, slump, interpretation of results, and precision and bias are in specific test methods.

4. Sampling

4.1 The elapsed time shall not exceed 15 min. between obtaining the first and final portions of the composite sample.

4.1.1 Transport the individual samples to the place where fresh concrete tests are to be performed or where test specimens are to be molded. They shall be combined and remixed with a shovel the minimum amount necessary to ensure uniformity and compliance with the maximum time limits specified in 4.1.2.

4.1.2 Start tests for slump, temperature, and air content within 5 min after obtaining the final portion of the composite sample. Complete these tests expeditiously. Start molding specimens for strength tests within 15 min after fabricating the composite sample. Expeditiously obtain and use the sample and protect the sample from the sun, wind, and other sources of rapid evaporation, and from contamination.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C09 on Concrete and Concrete Aggregates and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C09.60 on Testing Fresh Concrete.

Current edition approved Oct. 1, 2014. Published November 2014. Originally approved in 1942. Last previous edition approved in 2014 as C172–14. DOI: 10.1520/C0172_C0172M-14A.

² Section on Safety Precautions, Manual of Aggregate and Concrete Testing, *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.02.

³ For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.



5. Procedure

5.1 *Size of Sample*—Make the samples to be used for strength tests a minimum of 28 L [1 ft³]. Smaller samples are not prohibited for routine air content, temperature, and slump tests. The size of the samples shall be dictated by the maximum aggregate size.

5.2 The procedures used in sampling shall include the use of every precaution that will assist in obtaining samples that are truly representative of the nature and condition of concrete sampled as follows:

NOTE 2—Sampling should normally be performed as the concrete is delivered from the mixer to the conveying vehicle used to transport the concrete to the forms; however, specifications may require other points of sampling, such as the discharge of a concrete pump.

5.2.1 *Sampling from Stationary Mixers, Except Paving Mixers*—Sample the concrete by collecting two or more portions taken at regularly spaced intervals during discharge of the middle portion of the batch. Obtain these portions within the time limit specified in Section 4. Combine into one composite sample for testing purposes. Do not obtain portions of the composite sample from the very first or last part of the batch discharge (Note 3). Perform sampling by passing a receptacle completely through the discharge stream, or by completely diverting the discharge into a sample container. If discharge of the concrete is too rapid to divert the complete discharge stream, discharge the concrete into a container or transportation unit sufficiently large to accommodate the entire batch and then accomplish the sampling in the same manner as given above. Take care not to restrict the flow of concrete from the mixer, container, or transportation unit so as to cause segregation. These requirements apply to both tilting and nontilting mixers.

NOTE 3—No samples should be taken before 10 % or after 90 % of the batch has been discharged. Due to the difficulty of determining the actual quantity of concrete discharged, the intent is to provide samples that are representative of widely separated portions, but not the beginning and the end of the load.

5.2.2 *Sampling from Paving Mixers*—Sample the concrete after the contents of the paving mixer have been discharged. Obtain samples from at least five different portions of the pile and combine them into one composite sample for test purposes. Avoid contamination with subgrade material or prolonged contact with and absorptive subgrade. To preclude contamination or absorption by the subgrade, sample the concrete by placing three shallow containers on the subgrade and discharging the concrete across the container. Combine the samples so obtained into one composite sample for test purposes. The containers shall be of a size sufficient to provide a composite sample size that is in agreement with the maximum aggregate size.

NOTE 4—In some instances, the containers may have to be supported above the subgrade to prevent displacement during discharge.

5.2.3 *Sampling from Revolving Drum Truck Mixers or Agitators*—Sample the concrete by collecting two or more portions taken at regularly spaced intervals during discharge of the middle portion of the batch. Take the samples so obtained within the time limit specified in Section 4 and combine them

into one composite sample for test purposes. In any case do not obtain samples until after all of the water and any admixtures have been added to the mixer; also do not obtain samples from the very first or last portions of the batch discharge (Note 3). Sample by repeatedly passing a receptacle through the entire discharge stream or by completely diverting the discharge into a sample container. Regulate the rate of discharge of the batch by the rate of revolution of the drum and not by the size of the gate opening.

5.2.4 *Sampling from Continuous Mixers*—Sample the concrete after the discharge of at least 140 L [5 ft³] of concrete, following all mixture proportioning adjustments. Sample the concrete at the frequency specified by collecting two or more portions taken at regularly spaced intervals during discharge of the concrete. Take the portions so obtained within the time limit specified in Section 4, and combine them into one composite sample for test purposes. Do not obtain samples from the very first or last portions of a mixer's continuous discharge (Note 3). Sample by repeatedly passing a receptacle through the entire discharge stream or by completely diverting the discharge into a sample container. After obtaining the composite sample, wait a minimum of 2 minutes and a maximum of 5 minutes before beginning tests (Note 5).

NOTE 5—The waiting period prior to commencing the testing is needed because the mix water is input only seconds before discharge from the continuous mixer.

5.2.5 *Sampling from Open-Top Truck Mixers, Agitators, Nonagitating Equipment, or Other Types of Open-Top Containers*—Take samples by whichever of the procedures described in 5.2.1, 5.2.2, or 5.2.3 is most applicable under the given conditions.

6. Additional Procedure for Large Maximum Size Aggregate Concrete

6.1 When the concrete contains aggregate larger than that appropriate for the size of the molds or equipment to be used, wet-sieve the sample as described below except perform density (unit weight) tests for use in yield computations on the full mix.

NOTE 6—The effect of wet-sieving on the test results should be considered. For example, wet-sieving concrete causes the loss of a small amount of air due to additional handling. The air content of the wet-sieved fraction of concrete is greater than that of the total concrete because the larger size aggregate which is removed does not contain air. The apparent strength of wet-sieved concrete in smaller specimens is usually greater than that of the total concrete in larger appropriate size specimens. The effect of these differences may need to be considered or determined by supplementary testing for quality control or test result evaluation purposes.

6.2 Definition:

6.2.1 *wet-sieving concrete*—the process of removing aggregate larger than a designated size from the fresh concrete by sieving it on a sieve of the designated size.

6.3 Apparatus:

6.3.1 *Sieves*, as designated, conforming to Specification E11.

6.3.2 *Receptacle*—A container of suitable size having a nonabsorbent surface.

6.3.3 *Wet-Sieving Equipment*—Equipment for wet-sieving concrete shall be a sieve as noted in 6.3.1 of suitable size and conveniently arranged and supported so that one can shake it rapidly by either hand or mechanical means. Generally, a horizontal back and forth motion is preferred. The equipment shall be capable of rapidly and effectively removing the designated size of aggregate.

6.3.4 *Hand Tools*—Shovels, hand scoops, plastering trowels, and rubber gloves as required.

6.4 Procedure:

6.4.1 *Wet-Sieving*—After sampling the concrete, pass the concrete over the designated sieve and remove and discard the aggregate retained. This shall be done before remixing. Shake or vibrate the sieve by hand or mechanical means until no undersize material remains on the sieve. Mortar adhering to the

aggregate retained on the sieve shall not be wiped from it before it is discarded. Place only enough concrete on the sieve at any one time so that after sieving, the thickness of the layer of retained aggregate is not more than one particle thick. The concrete which passes the sieve shall fall into a batch pan of suitable size which has been dampened before use or onto a clean, moist, nonabsorbent surface. Scrape any mortar adhering to the sides of the wet-sieving equipment into the batch. After removing the larger aggregate particles by wet-sieving remix the batch with a shovel the minimum amount necessary to ensure uniformity and proceed testing immediately.

7. Keywords

7.1 air content; batch; composite sample; concrete; slump; temperature; wet-sieving

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Committee C09 has identified the location of selected changes to this practice since the last issue, C172–14, that may impact the use of this practice. (Approved October 1, 2014)

(1) Revised first sentence of 5.2.4.

ASTM International takes no position respecting the validity of any patent rights asserted in connection with any item mentioned in this standard. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any such patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, are entirely their own responsibility.

This standard is subject to revision at any time by the responsible technical committee and must be reviewed every five years and if not revised, either reapproved or withdrawn. Your comments are invited either for revision of this standard or for additional standards and should be addressed to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee, which you may attend. If you feel that your comments have not received a fair hearing you should make your views known to the ASTM Committee on Standards, at the address shown below.

This standard is copyrighted by ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, United States. Individual reprints (single or multiple copies) of this standard may be obtained by contacting ASTM at the above address or at 610-832-9585 (phone), 610-832-9555 (fax), or service@astm.org (e-mail); or through the ASTM website (www.astm.org). Permission rights to photocopy the standard may also be secured from the Copyright Clearance Center, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923, Tel: (978) 646-2600; <http://www.copyright.com/>