Guide for Consolidation of Concrete

Reported by ACI Committee 309

Richard E. Miller Chair

Jerome H. Ford Subcommittee Chair

Neil A. Cumming Kenneth C. Hover H. Celik Ozyildirim Timothy P. Dolen Garry R. Mass Steven A. Ragan Chiara F. Ferraris Bryant Mather* Mike Thompson Steven H. Gebler Larry D. Olson Bradley K. Violetta Glenn A. Heimbruch

Consolidation is the process of removing entrapped air from freshly placed concrete. Several methods and techniques are available, the choice depending mainly on the workability of the mixture, placing conditions, and degree of air removal desired. Some form of vibration is usually employed.

This guide includes information on the mechanism of consolidation and gives recommendations on equipment, characteristics, and procedures for various classes of construction.

The paired values stated in inch-pound units and hard SI units are usually not exact equivalents. Therefore, each system is to be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in nonconformance with this guide.

Keywords: box out; compaction; consistency; consolidation; placing, rheology; rodding; segregation; spading; tamping; vibration; vibrator; workability.

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^{*}Deceased

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CHAPTER 1—GENERAL

Freshly placed unconsolidated concrete contains excessive and detrimental entrapped air. If allowed to harden in this condition, the concrete will be porous and poorly bonded to the reinforcement. It will have low strength, high permeability, and poor resistance to deterioration. It may also have a poor appearance. The mixture should be consolidated if it is to have the properties desired and expected of concrete.

Consolidation is the process of inducing a closer arrangement of the solid particles in freshly mixed concrete or mortar during placement by the reduction of voids, usually by vibration, centrifugation (spinning), rodding, spading, tamping, or some combination of these actions.

Stiffer mixtures require greater effort to achieve proper consolidation. By using certain chemical admixtures (ACI 212.3R), consistencies requiring reduced consolidation effort can be achieved at lower water content. As the water content of the concrete is reduced, concrete strength, permeability, and other desirable properties improve, provided that the concrete is properly consolidated. Alternatively, the