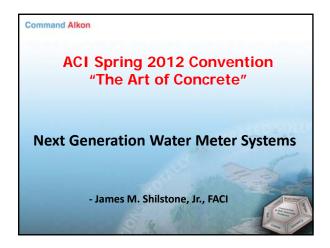
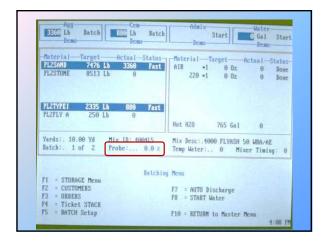
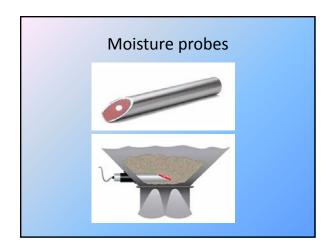


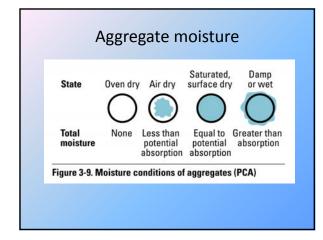
James Shilstone (Jay) is the 3rd generation of Shilstones to be involved in concrete quality control and follows after his father, Jim, in working with architectural concrete. Jay has been involved in architectural concrete projects worldwide with an accumulated value of over \$4,000,000,000. His most recent efforts involve the development of performance

recent efforts involve the development of performance specifications for architectural concrete. Jay is a member of ACI 303, Architectural Concrete, as well as multiple ACI, NRMCA, ASTM and TRB committees dealing with concrete and quality control.









Why use moisture probes?

Concrete mix contains 1300 lbs sand /cyd

6% moisture in the sand

Need to batch 1300 x 1.06 = 1378 lbs sand

Batch contains 1300 lbs of sand & 78 lbs water

78 lbs of water will change slump by 8"

78 lbs of water will change w/c by about 0.15

Types of Moisture Probes

- Resistance
- Microwave
- Nuclear
- Part of a system

Why are moisture probes often not used?

Because slumps are still variable!

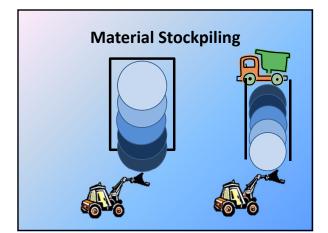
Causes of Slump Variation

- Changes in water content
 - Aggregate moisture
 - Wash water
 - "Trim" water
- Changes in air content
- Changes in temperature
- Changes in particle grading and texture
- Moisture meters may not be set up correctly
- Coarse aggregate moisture ignored

Factors affecting moisture meters

- Material
 - Variations in aggregate source (absorption, grading)
 - Calibration
 - Excessive moisture
 - Steam in bin (heat)
 - FILO first in/ last out





Factors affecting moisture meters

- Plant Configuration
 - Probe placement (active flow)
 - Bin size and shape
 - Timing of readings
 - Timing of adjustment
 - Durability & Maintenance (abrasion)

What to look for in moisture system

- Accuracy (calibration)
 - Ease of calibration
 - Multiple profiles
- Continuous measurement
- Ease of maintenance
- Proper design & installation
- User friendly interface

