

# Testing High Strength Concrete - in Chicago

*ACI Spring Convention, Kansas City*



Walt Flood IV, M.S., P.E.

# Outline

- Brief History of High-Strength in Chicago
- Field Testing and Casting
- Laboratory Testing
- Field Monitoring



# High Strength Development

Crazy ready-mix producer hires a structural engineer as an “Engineering Consultant”

Material Service Corporation

ACI Fellow **Jaime Moreno** is Manager of Technical Marketing for Material Service Corporation, Chicago, Ill. He is a past member of the ACI Board of Direction and a member of the ACI Planning Committee as well as Committees 363, High Strength Concrete; 216, Fire Resistance and Fire Protection of Structures; and the Concrete Materials Research Council. He also is a member of the Chicago Committee on High-Rise Buildings and the USA-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Housing and Other Structures.



The State of the Art  
of High-Strength Concrete  
in Chicago



## 225 W. Wacker Drive

by Jaime Moreno

# High Strength Development

- 1962 – Outer Drive East: 6ksi specified  
7.5ksi test columns
- 1964 – Marina City Towers: 6ksi slipform
- 1967 – Lake Point Tower: 7.5ksi specified
  - Westin Michigan Ave: 9ksi stair



# High Strength Development

1972 – Mid-Continental Plaza: 7.5ksi spec  
9ksi test columns

1974 – Water Tower Place: 9ksi specified

1983 – Mercantile Ex. Tower: 14ksi test col

1988 – 225 W Wacker: 14ksi specified

17ksi test columns

911 N Rush: 14ksi specified



# Field Testing and Casting

Air, temperature test like normal

- look for air spikes

Typically exceeding 8" slump, recommend using slump flow (ASTM C1611)



# Field Testing and Casting

## Casting Specimens

–Use 4x8s exclusively

<10,000 psi cast and cure as normal

- Extend initial cure from 24 hr to 48–72hr
- Consolidate with vibrator
- Immediately into water bath



# Laboratory Testing

## Compressive Strength (ASTM C39)

### –End preparation

- No pads or caps over 7ksi without qualification tests (ASTM C617, C1231)
- Never pads over 12 ksi
- Grind over 12 ksi





# Laboratory Testing

## Compressive Strength (ASTM C39)

Problem: most 10ksi (or less) is hitting 12 ksi

**Project:**  
**Contractor:**

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**Mix Number:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Specified Strength:** 8000 Lbs/Sq. In. @ 56 Days

Set Number: 1500366      Time Batched: 12:31 PM      Ticket No.: 03211373125  
 Date Sampled: 13-Feb-2015      Time Sampled: 1:35 PM      Truck No.: 8185  
 Slump: 8.00 in.      Conc. Temp: 52 °F      Days in Field: 3  
 Air Content:      Air Temp: 17 °F      Sampled By: MH  
 Location: Calsson cap @ E.9/8 to the bottom of slab on grade..      Weather Cond.: cloudy

Spec. No.	Date Tested	Age, Days	Dia., In.	Area, In. <sup>2</sup>	Max. Load, Lbs.	Compressive Strength, Psi	Frac. Type	Remarks
1500366A	20-Feb-2015	7	4.01	12.63	116,605	9,230	2	
1500366B	13-Mar-2015	28	4.01	12.63	137,250	10,860	3	
1500366C	13-Mar-2015	28	4.01	12.63	135,665	10,740	3	
1500366D	10-Apr-2015	56	4.01	12.63	149,670	11,850	3	
1500366E	10-Apr-2015	56	4.01	12.63	153,235	12,130	2	
1500366F	10-Apr-2015	56	4.01	12.63	155,100	12,280	2	
1500366G	24-May-2015	100						Reserve



# Laboratory Testing

## Compressive Strength Video





# Laboratory Testing

Modulus of Elasticity (ASTM C469)

–Specified for stiffness (very tall/ narrow)

Need at least 3 cylinders – break 1, test remaining 2 for modulus

Modulus typically controlling mix design:  
EG, need 12,000 psi, 6.6E06 psi; supply  
14ksi to meet



# Laboratory Testing

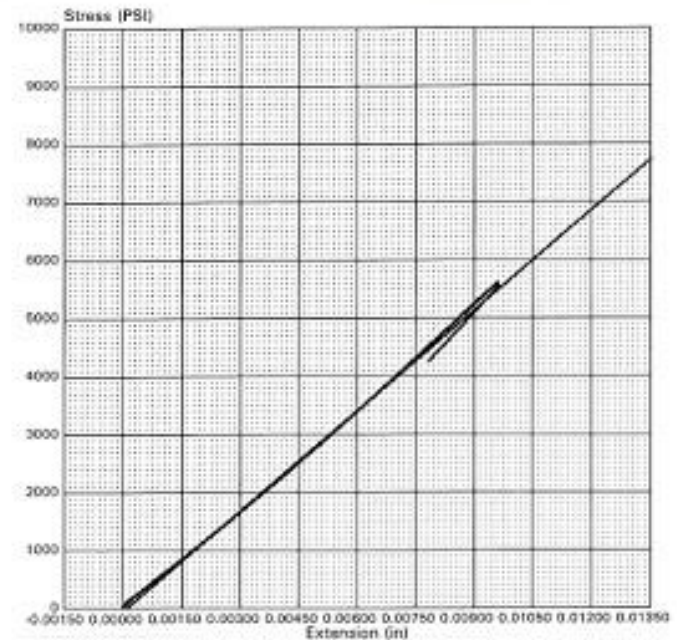
## Modulus of Elasticity



### RESULTS

Date:	04-08-16
Time:	07:50:51
Data Buffer(% full):	47.9
Specimen ID#:	6523
Specimen Type:	CYLINDER
Length (in):	8.0000
Gage Length (in):	10.5420
Area (sqin):	12.629
Peak (LB):	70806
Peak (PSI):	5607
Modulus of Elasticity (PSI):	6070438
Strength @ 1.0% Strain (LB):	0
C459 Modulus (PSI):	6035769

**Load = 136795  
= 10,830 psi**



# Laboratory Testing

## Modulus of Elasticity

$$\text{ACI 318: } 33 w_c^{1.5} f'_c{}^{0.5} \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{ACI 363: } (40,000 f'_c{}^{0.5} + 1.0 \times 10^6)(w_c/145)^{1.5}$$

$$\text{Cook/Meyer EQ: } w_c^{2.687} f'_c{}^{0.24} \text{ psi}$$

For 150pcf, 12ksi mix: 6.64, 5.66, 6.70E06

Provide very different results

- Variable for local materials and proportions
- Measure specific mixes

# Laboratory Testing

## Modulus of Elasticity

than five years of 14,000 psi (96 Mpa) concrete show the columns becoming stable at a strain of about 1000 in./in.

Creep and shrinkage testing have been carried out on cylinders obtained from concrete delivered to projects where high-strength concrete has been used. Fig. 5 and 6 show the decrease of creep and shrinkage with the increase of concrete strength.

Modulus of elasticity of high-strength concretes including this new strength of 17,000 (117 Mpa) is shown in Fig. 7. These results are less than values given by the traditional ACI equation, however, they exceed those produced by the new equation proposed by the ACI Committee 363, High Strength Concrete. This suggests that the equation recommended by Com-

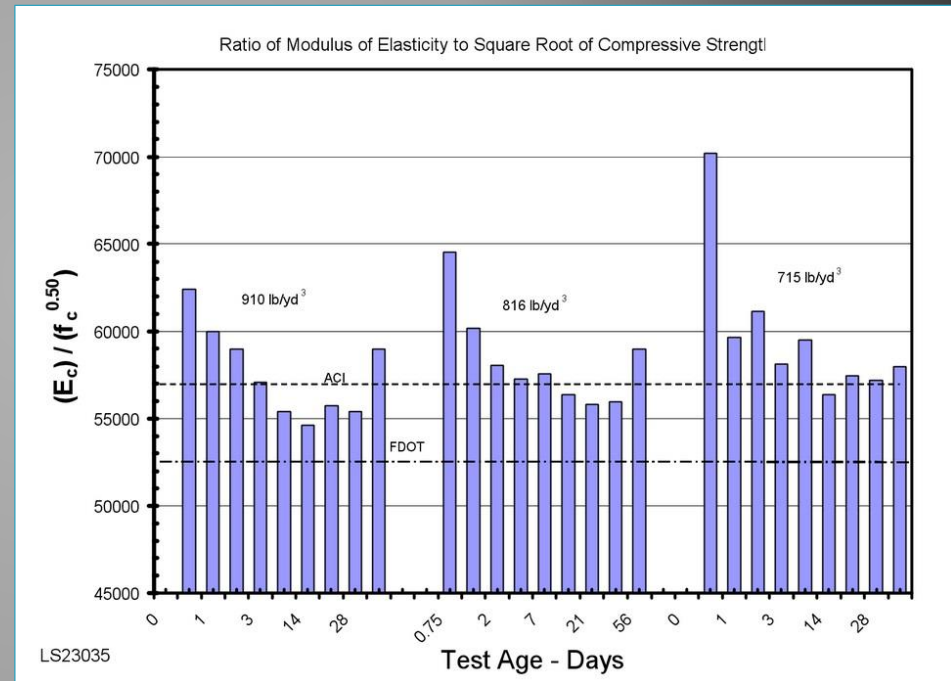
new concrete strength.

Received and reviewed under Institution policies.

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January 1990



Courtesy of Jim Cook

# Field Monitoring

Maturity Method (ASTM 1074)

- Form jumping
- Post-tensioned tendon stressing

Embedded sensor

Monitor to minimize cycling times

\*In-place strength not represented by cushy standard curing nor field-cured cylinders





# Conclusion

Testing High Strength takes:

- more effort
- well-trained technicians
- up-front equipment verification

Real-time monitoring of strengths can provide great benefit to the project team

Coming 2016: 8,000,000 specified Modulus

