

Method of Test for  
**MOLDING AND CURING OF SPECIMENS FOR DETERMINATION OF SOIL  
CEMENT STABILIZATION OF SOILS AND SOIL-AGGREGATE MIXTURES**  
DOTD Designation: TR 434 - 81

DOTD TR 434-81  
Rev. 6/81  
Page 1 of 9  
Method A

**METHOD A**

**Scope**

1. This method of test is intended for molding and curing of specimens of soil cement and lime conditioned soil cement mixes of materials with less than 5 % by weight of aggregate retained on the No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve, for subsequent testing in accordance with DOTD Designation: TR 432, Method B.

**Apparatus**

2. (a) *Mold* - A cylindrical metal mold having a capacity of  $1/30$  or  $0.0333 \text{ ft}^3$  ( $1 \text{ dm}^3$ ) with an internal diameter of 4.000 in. (101.6 mm) and a height of 4.584 in. (116.43 mm), and with a detachable collar approximately  $2 \frac{1}{2}$  in. (64 mm) in height. The mold and collar assembly shall be so constructed that it can be fastened firmly to a detachable base plate. Molds shall be replaced if any diameter is more than 4.01 in. (101.9 mm) or the height is less than 4.55 in. (115.6 mm) on any side.

(b) *Compactive device* - A metal rammer having a  $2.00 \pm 0.01$  in. ( $50.8 \pm 0.3$  mm) diameter circular face or

a segment of a 2 in. radius circle with an equivalent area and weighing  $5.50 \pm 0.05$  lb ( $2.5 \pm 0.02$  kg). The rammer shall be equipped with an arrangement to control the height of drop to  $12.0 \pm 0.1$  in. ( $305 \pm 3$  mm).

(c) *Straightedge* - A rigid steel straightedge 12 in. (305 mm) in length and having one beveled edge.

(d) *Balance* - A balance or scale of 20 lb or more capacity sensitive to 0.01 lb or a 10 kg or more capacity balance sensitive to 1 g.

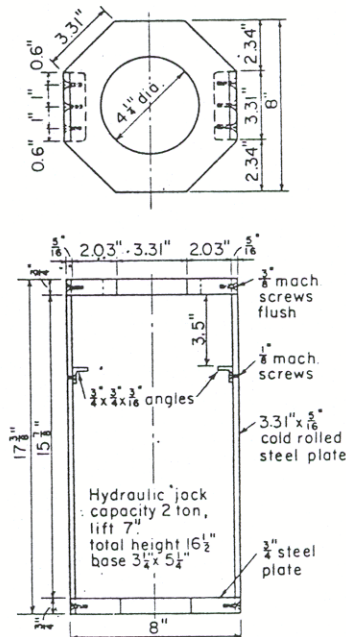
(e) *Mixing tools* - Miscellaneous tools such as a mixing pan, spoon, trowel, spatula or a suitable mechanical device for thoroughly mixing the soil with water.

(f) *Graduated cylinder (250 ml)* - For measuring water to be added to sample.

(g) *Container* - Airtight container to be used for slaking of material.

(h) *Curing environment* - A room or chamber thermostatically controlled to a temperature of  $23 \pm 1.7$  C ( $73.4 \pm 3$  F) and a minimum of 90 % relative humidity to be used for curing specimens.

(i) *Extrusion apparatus* - An extrusion apparatus similar to the illustration below, used to remove specimen from mold.



(Courtesy of Portland Cement Association)

Figure 1



### Sample

3. Secure approximately 150 lb (68 kg) of material for each type to be tested.

### Sample Preparation

4. Prepare the soils in accordance with DOTD Designation: TR 411.

### Procedure

5. (a) The material will be classified in accordance with DOTD Designation: TR 423.

(b) If required, the percentage of lime will be determined in accordance with DOTD Designation: TR 416.

(c) The moisture-density relationships will be determined in accordance with DOTD Designation: TR 418 at the estimated median cement content to be used, except that specimens shall be molded immediately after mixing the cement with raw or lime conditioned soil.

(d) Sufficient material to mold the desired number of specimens per cement content shall be weighed. For each cement content to be molded, weigh the material for each cylinder separately.

In the event of lime conditioning, the required amount of lime as determined in accordance with DOTD Designation: TR 416 shall be added to the dry soil prior to addition of water.

*CAUTION: If quicklime is used, care must be exercised not to inhale its reaction fumes, or to let the quicklime contact skin.*

(e) Add a quantity of water sufficient to bring each mixture to approximately 5 % below the optimum moisture content as determined in accordance with DOTD Designation: TR 418.

(f) Slaking

(1) When raw soil is to be tested, it shall be slaked for a minimum time of 4 hours for A - 4 or better soils or 15 hours for all other soils in an airtight container, prior to the addition of cement.

(2) When hydrated lime is added to the raw soil, the mixture is slaked a minimum of 15 hours and a maximum of 24 hours prior to the addition of cement.

(3) When quicklime is added to the raw soil, the mixture is slaked a minimum of 24 hours for pulverized quicklime or a minimum of 48 hours for pelletized or coarse-sized quicklime, prior to the addition of cement.

(g) Prior to mix design and molding of specimens, a moisture sample of not less than 100 g shall be obtained after a slaking time of at least 4 hours from each batch of material, and tested in accordance with DOTD Designation: TR 403, Method C.

(h) Calculations for mix design shall be made in accordance with paragraph 6 (a).

(i) Weigh the calculated amounts of slaked soil or soil-lime and cement and mix thoroughly. Measure the net moisture volume in 250 ml cylinder and add to the soil cement mixture, mixing thoroughly.

(j) Obtain a moisture sample of not less than 100 g just prior to molding second layer and test in accordance with DOTD Designation: TR 403, Method C.

(k) The soil mixtures shall be compacted in the mold in three equal layers to give a total compacted depth of about 5 in. (127 mm), each layer being compacted by 25 blows of the rammer dropping free from a height of 12 in. (305 mm), or 12 in. above the approximate elevation of each finally compacted layer when a stationary mounted type rammer is used. The top surfaces of the first and second layers are scarified to remove smooth compaction planes. PARTICULAR ATTENTION MUST BE GIVEN TO THIS SCARIFYING OPERATION TO ENSURE ADEQUATE BOND BETWEEN LAYERS. A screwdriver or any similar object is used for scarification. During compaction, the mold shall rest on a uniform, rigid foundation weighing at least 200 lb (91 kg). The blows shall be uniformly distributed over the surface of the layer being compacted. After the specimen has been compacted, the collar shall be removed from the mold and the compacted soil carefully trimmed even with the top of the cylinder by means of the straightedge. The mold containing the compacted soil specimen shall be weighed in grams. This weight, minus the weight of the mold, shall be multiplied by 0.06608 and the result recorded as the wet density in lb/ft<sup>3</sup> of the compacted soil. The base shall be removed from the mold. The specimen shall be extruded from the mold by use of apparatus described in paragraph 2(i). The specimen shall then be inverted and a metal identification tag placed in the top.

(l) Immediately after molding, the specimens shall be placed on porous stones in a room or chamber meeting the requirements as described in paragraph 2(h). The specimens shall be protected from water spray. The curing time will be 7 days.

(m) Checking molded specimens

(1) The moisture content and dry density are calculated in accordance with paragraph 6(b).

(2) These values must meet the following



tolerances (variable from design data):

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Dry density} \pm 3.0 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ &\text{Moisture content} \pm 1.0 \% \end{aligned}$$

The specimen or specimens not meeting the tolerances described above will be discarded and replaced with specimens meeting tolerances.

#### Calculations

##### 6. (a) Mix design

(1) The soil cement work sheet (Figure 2) shall be used for mix design calculations and for molding of specimens.

(2) The moisture content as determined in paragraph 5 (g) shall be entered under hygroscopic M.C. for -4 material.

(3) Estimate the percentage of cement by weight which will be necessary to obtain the minimum psi requirements. A minimum of three specimens shall be molded at a minimum of four percentages of cement. The estimated percentage of cement shall generally be at the midpoint of the four percentages of cement.

NOTE: See chart 1 for conversion of % cement by volume to % by weight.

$$(4) \text{ Dry density of soil (lb/ft}^3\text{)} =$$

$$\frac{\text{Max. Dry Density of compacted soil cement mixture}}{1 + \left( \frac{\% \text{ Cement by Wt.}}{100} \right)}$$

$$\frac{104.3}{1 + \frac{8.87}{100}} = \frac{104.3}{1.0887} = 95.8 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$(5) \text{ Oven dry soil (lb)} =$$

$$\frac{\text{Dry Density of Soil (lb/ft}^3\text{)}}{30} =$$

$$\frac{95.8}{30} = 3.193 \text{ (lb)}$$

NOTE: From this point, all values are converted to the metric system. If so desired, values used may be expressed to the nearest 0.01 lb.

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \text{ Oven dry soil (g)} &= \text{oven dry soil (lb)} \times 453.6 \\ 453.6 \text{ (g)} &= 3.193 \times 453.6 = 1448 \text{ (g)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \text{ Oven dry sample} &= \\ \text{Oven dry soil (g)} + \text{approx. 227 (g)} &= \\ 1448 + 227 &= 1675 \text{ (g)} \end{aligned}$$

\*NOTE: Approx. 227 grams (1/2 lb) added to ensure sufficient material for compaction.

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \text{ Cement (g)} &= \text{Oven dry sample (g)} \times \\ \text{cement \% by weight} &= 1675 \times .0887 = \\ 149 \text{ (g)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (9) \text{ Oven Dry Soil + Cement} &= \\ \text{Oven Dry Sample (g)} + \text{cement (g)} &= \\ 1675 + 149 &= 1824 \text{ (g)} \end{aligned}$$

$$(10) \text{ Theo. moisture volume (cc)} =$$

$$(\text{Oven Dry Soil + Cement}) \times \frac{\text{Opt. m.c.}}{100} =$$

$$1824 \times \frac{18.4}{100} = 336 \text{ cc}$$

$$(11) \text{ Hygroscopic moisture (cc)} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Oven Dry Sample} \times \frac{\text{Hygroscopic Moisture content}}{100} &= \\ 1675 \times \frac{13.6}{100} &= 228 \text{ cc} \end{aligned}$$

$$(12) \text{ Evaporation (NOTE: Assume 1 \% moisture evaporates during the mixing process).}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Evaporation} &= (\text{Oven dry soil + cement}) \\ &\times .01 = 1824 \times .01 = 18 \text{ cc} \end{aligned}$$

$$(13) \text{ Net moisture volume (cc)} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Theo. moisture volume (cc)} - \text{Hygroscopic} \\ \text{moisture content (cc)} + \text{evap.} \\ \text{(cc)} &= 336 - 228 + 18 = 126 \text{ (cc)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (14) \text{ Soil or soil-lime (slaked)} &= \text{Oven dry} \\ \text{sample} + \text{hygroscopic m.c. (cc)} &= \\ 1675 + 228 &= 1903 \text{ (g)} \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \text{ Moisture content and dry density}$$

$$\text{M.C.} = \frac{(\text{W.W.}) (100)}{\text{D.W.}}$$

$$\text{D.D.} = \frac{(\text{W.D.}) (100)}{100 + \text{M.C.}}$$

where:

M.C. = moisture content in percent

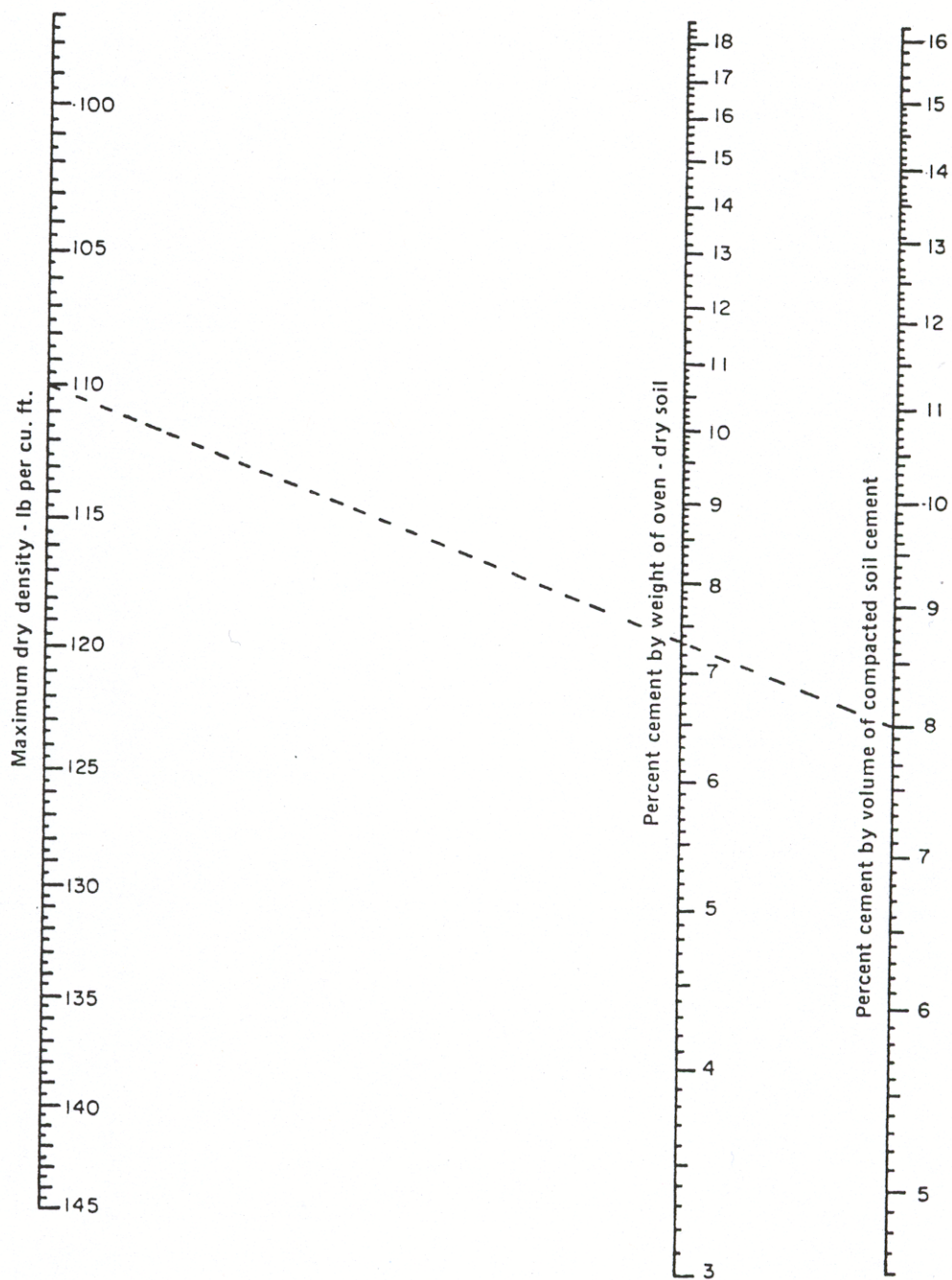
W.W. = weight of water

D.W. = weight of dry soil

D.D. = dry density

W.D. = wet density

Normal testing time is 2 weeks



*Relation of cement content by weight of oven-dry soil to cement content by volume of compacted soil cement mixture.*

CHART 1



SOILS LABORATORY  
SOIL CEMENT WORK SHEET FOR MOLDING DURABILITY SPECIMENS

PROJECT _____	COMP. _____	% PLUS #4 MATERIAL _____	% LIME COND. _____	DENSITY LBS. CU. FT. 123.5 WET	CU. FT. 104.3 DRY	M.C. % 18.4	TAG. NO. (+ NO. 4) _____	COMP. STRENGTH _____	DAYS CURING 7	TYPE CYLINDER _____	OPERATOR _____	DATE MOLDED _____	DATE TO BREAK _____
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CEMENT CONTENT DETERMINATION				CEMENT CONTENT DETERMINATION				MOISTURE CONTENT DETERMINATION				MOISTURE CONTENT DETERMINATION				MOISTURE CONTENT DETERMINATION			
% CEMENT	DRY DENS. OF SOIL LBS./CU. FT.	OVEN DRY SOIL (LBS.)	OVEN DRY SOIL (GRAMS)	OVEN DRY SOIL CONTINGENCY	CEMENT (GRAMS)	OVEN DRY SOIL + CEMENT	THEO. C.C.	HYGRO. MOIST. (C.C.)	EVAP. %	NET (C.C.)	HYGRO. M.C.	HYGRO. M.C.	EVAP. %	NET (C.C.)	HYGRO. M.C.	HYGRO. M.C.	EVAP. %	NET (C.C.)	AIR DRY SOIL (GRAMS)
VOL. WEIGHT																			
7	6.76	97.7	3.257	1477	1704	1819	335	232	232	19	122	122	19	122	122	122	19	122	1936
9	8.87	95.8	3.193	1448	1675	1824	336	228	228	18	126	126	18	126	126	126	18	126	1903
11	11.05	93.9	3.131	1420	1647	1829	337	224	224	18	131	131	18	131	131	131	18	131	1871
13	13.40	92.0	3.066	1391	1618	1835	337	220	220	18	135	135	18	135	135	135	18	135	1838
CEMENT BY VOLUME																			
TAG NO.																			
WEIGHT CYLINDER & SOIL (GRAMS)																			
WEIGHT CYLINDER (GRAMS)																			
WEIGHT SOIL (GRAMS)																			
WEIGHT PAN & WET MIXTURE (GRAMS)																			
WEIGHT PAN (GRAMS)																			
WEIGHT WET MIXTURE (GRAMS)																			
WEIGHT OVEN DRY SOIL & CEMENT (GRAMS)																			
WEIGHT WATER (GRAMS)																			
THEORETICAL M. C. %																			
WET DENSITY LBS./CU. FT.																			
THEORETICAL DRY DENSITY LBS./CU. FT.																			
CUP NO.																			
WEIGHT CUP & WET SOIL (GRAMS)																			
WEIGHT CUP & DRY SOIL (GRAMS)																			
WEIGHT WATER (GRAMS)																			
WEIGHT CUP (GRAMS)																			
WEIGHT DRY SOIL (GRAMS)																			
MOISTURE CONTENT %																			
DRY DENSITY LBS./CU. FT.																			

Figure 2



DOTD Designation: TR 434 - 81  
METHOD B

### Scope

1. This method of test is intended for molding and curing of specimens of soil cement and lime conditioned soil cement mixes of materials with 5% or more by weight of aggregate retained on the No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve, for subsequent testing in accordance with DOTD Designation: TR 432, Method B.

### Apparatus

2. The apparatus is the same as in Method A with the addition of a 3/4 in. (19 mm) sieve and a No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve.

### Sample

3. Secure approximately 150 lb (68 kg) of material for each type to be tested.

### Sample Preparation

4. (a) Prepare the material in accordance with DOTD Designation: TR 411.

(b) Reconstitute the material for specimen preparation as follows:

(1) Determine the dry weight of the material to be used for molding the test specimens.

(2) Separate the aggregates in the material into plus 3/4 inch and minus 3/4 inch, plus No. 4 aggregate.

(3) Determine the weight of the plus 3/4 inch portion.

(4) Determine the weight of the minus 3/4 inch, plus No. 4 portion. Save this material.

(5) Discard the plus 3/4 inch aggregate and replace this material with an equal weight of minus 3/4 inch, plus No. 4 aggregate.

(6) Combine the minus 3/4 inch, plus No. 4 aggregate from (5) with the minus 3/4 inch, plus No. 4 aggregate from (4).

(c) Immerse the plus No. 4 aggregate from (b) (6) in water and soak for a minimum of 24 hours prior to molding test specimens.

### Procedure

5. (a) The material will be classified in accordance with DOTD Designation: TR 423.

(b) If required, the percentage of lime will be determined in accordance with DOTD Designation: TR 416.

(c) The moisture-density relationships will be determined in accordance with DOTD Designation: TR 418 at the estimated median cement content to be used, except that specimens shall be molded immediately after mixing the cement with raw or lime conditioned soil.

(d) Sufficient minus No. 4 material to mold the desired number of specimens per cement content shall be weighed. For each cement content to be molded, weigh the material for each cylinder separately.

In the event of lime conditioning, the required amount of lime as determined in accordance with DOTD Designation: TR 416 shall be added to the dry soil prior to addition of water.

*CAUTION: If quicklime is used, care must be exercised not to inhale its reaction fumes, or to let the quicklime contact skin.*

(e) Add a quantity of water sufficient to bring each mixture to approximately 5% below the optimum moisture content as determined in accordance with DOTD Designation: TR 418.

(f) Slaking

(1) When raw soil is to be tested, it shall be slaked for a minimum time of 4 hours for A-4 or better soils or 15 hours for all other soils in an airtight container, prior to the addition of cement.

(2) When hydrated lime is added to the raw soil, the mixture is slaked a minimum of 15 hours and a maximum of 24 hours prior to the addition of cement.

(3) When quicklime is added to the raw soil, the mixture is slaked a minimum of 24 hours for pulverized quicklime or a minimum of 48 hours for pelletized or coarse-sized quicklime, prior to the addition of cement.

(g) Prior to mix design and molding of specimens, moisture samples shall be obtained of each component:

(1) Minus No. 4 material - A sample of a minimum of 100 g of soil shall be obtained after a slaking time of 4 hours.

(2) Plus No. 4 material - A sample of a minimum of 400 g of aggregate as prepared and soaked in paragraph 4(b) shall be obtained and surface dried.

The moisture content of these samples shall then be determined in accordance with DOTD Designation: TR 403, Method C.

(h) Calculations for mix design shall be made in accordance with paragraph 6(a).

(i) Weigh the calculated amounts of the minus No. 4 portion of the slaked soil or soil-lime and the cement and mix thoroughly. Measure the net moisture volume in 250 ml cylinder and add to the soil cement mixture, mixing



thoroughly. Weigh the calculated amount of saturated surface dry plus No. 4 material, add to mixture and mix thoroughly.

(j) Obtain a moisture sample of not less than 400 g of aggregate and soil just prior to molding second layer and test in accordance with DOTD Designation: TR 403, Method C.

(k) The soil mixtures shall be compacted in the mold in three equal layers to give a total compacted depth of about 5 in. (127 mm), each layer being compacted by 25 blows of the rammer dropping free from a height of 12 in. (305 mm), or 12 in. above the approximate elevation of each finally compacted layer when a stationary mounted type rammer is used. The top surfaces of the first and second layers are scarified to remove smooth compaction planes. PARTICULAR ATTENTION MUST BE GIVEN TO THIS SCARIFYING OPERATION TO ENSURE ADEQUATE BOND BETWEEN LAYERS. A screwdriver or any similar object is used for scarification. During compaction, the mold shall rest on a uniform, rigid foundation of at least 200 lb (91 kg). The blows shall be uniformly distributed over the surface of the layer being compacted, the collar shall be removed from the mold and the compacted soil carefully trimmed even with the top of the cylinder by means of the straightedge. If surface is not true after leveling, the following should be performed. The portion of the sample remaining in pan after compaction shall be passed through the No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve. This material shall be used to fill voids which appear on the specimen. The mold containing the compacted soil specimen shall be weighed in grams. This weight, minus the weight of the mold, shall be multiplied by 0.06608 and the result recorded as the wet density in  $\text{lb/ft}^3$  of the compacted soil. The base shall be removed from the mold. The specimen shall be extruded from the mold by use of apparatus described in paragraph 2 (i). The specimen should then be inverted and a metal identification tag placed in the top.

(l) Immediately after molding, the specimens shall be placed on porous stones in a room or chamber meeting the requirements as described in paragraph 2(h). The specimens shall be protected from water spray. The curing time will be 7 days.

(m) Checking molded specimens

(1) The moisture content and dry density are calculated in accordance with paragraph 6(b).

(2) These values must meet the following tolerances (variable from design data):

Dry density  $\pm 3.0 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

Moisture content  $\pm 1.0\%$

The specimen or specimens not meeting the tolerances described above will be discarded and replaced with specimens meeting tolerances.

## Calculations

### 6. (a) Mix design

(1) The soil cement work sheet (Figure 1) shall be used for mix design calculations and for molding of specimens.

(2) The moisture contents as determined in paragraph 5(g) shall be entered under hygroscopic moisture content.

(3) Estimate the percentage of cement by weight which will be necessary to obtain the minimum psi requirements. A minimum of three specimens shall be molded at a minimum of four percentages of cement. The estimated percentage of cement shall generally be at the midpoint of the four percentages of cement.

NOTE: See Method A, Chart 1, for conversion of % cement by volume to % by weight.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{(4) Dry density of soil, (lb/ft}^3\text{)} = \\ & \frac{\text{Max. Dry Density of Compacted Soil Cement Mixture}}{1 + \frac{\% \text{ Cement by weight}}{100}} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{119.8}{1 + \frac{5.81}{100}} = \frac{119.8}{1 + .0581} = 113.2 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

(5) Oven dry Soil (lb ) =

$$\frac{\text{Dry Density of Soil (lb/ft}^3\text{)}}{30} =$$

$$\frac{113.2}{30} = 3.774 \text{ (lb )}$$

NOTE: From this point, all values are converted to the metric system. If so desired, values used may be expressed to the nearest 0.01 lb.

(6) Oven Dry Soil (g) =

$$\text{Oven Dry Soil (lb )} \times 453.6 \text{ (g)} =$$

$$3.774 \times 453.6 = 1712 \text{ (g)}$$

(7) Oven Dry Soil ( Sample )

Total

$$\text{Oven Dry Soil (g)} + 454 \text{ (g)}^* =$$

$$1712 + 454 = 2166 \text{ (g)}$$

\*NOTE: An additional pound of soil has been added to



ensure sufficient material to fill mold.

The required percentage of Plus No. 4 material shall be determined by the Soils Engineer.

$$\begin{aligned} +4 &= \text{Plus No. 4 pct} \times \text{total soil sample} = \\ 50\% \times 2166 &= .50 \times 2166 = 1083 \text{ (g)} \\ -4 &= \text{Minus No. 4 pct} \times \text{total soil} \\ \text{sample} &= \\ 50\% \times 2166 &= .50 \times 2166 = 1083 \text{ (g)} \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \text{ Cement (g) = Oven dry soil sample} \times \text{cement \% by weight} = 2166 \times .0581 = 126 \text{ (g)}$$

$$(9) \text{ (Total) oven dry soil sample (g) + cement (g) = } 2166 + 126 = 2292 \text{ (g)}$$

$$(10) \text{ Theo. moisture volume (cc) = } \frac{(\text{oven dry soil} + \text{cement}) \times \text{Opt. m.c.}}{100} =$$

$$2292 \times \frac{10.6}{100} = 243 \text{ cc}$$

$$(11) \text{ Hygroscopic moisture (cc)}$$

The following calculations will be performed on the plus No. 4 and minus No. 4 components.

$$\text{Oven dry soil sample} \times \frac{\text{hygroscopic moisture content}}{100}$$

+ 4

$$1083 \times \frac{3.9}{100} = 42 \text{ cc}$$

- 4

$$1083 \times \frac{6.6}{100} = 71 \text{ cc}$$

The hygroscopic moisture of both components will be summated.

## (12) Evaporation

(NOTE: Assume 1% moisture evaporates during the mixing process).

$$\text{Evaporation} = (\text{Oven Dry Soil} + \text{Cement}) \times .01 =$$

$$2292 \times .01 = 23 \text{ cc}$$

$$(13) \text{ Net moisture volume (cc) =}$$

$$\text{Theo. moisture volume (cc)} - \text{Hygroscopic m. c. (total) (cc)} + \text{evap. (cc)} = 243 - 113 + 23 = 153 \text{ (cc)}$$

$$(14) \text{ Soil or soil-lime (slaked)}$$

The following calculations will be performed on the plus No. 4 and minus No. 4 components.

$$\text{Oven Dry Soil sample} + \text{hygroscopic m. c. (cc)}$$

+4

$$1083 + 42 = 1125 \text{ (g)}$$

- 4

$$1083 + 71 = 1154 \text{ (g)}$$

## (b) Moisture content and dry density

$$\text{M. C.} = \frac{(\text{W.W.}) (100)}{\text{D.W.}}$$

$$\text{D. D.} = \frac{(\text{W.D.}) (100)}{100 + \text{M.C.}}$$

where:

M. C. = moisture content in percent

W. W. = weight of water

D. W. = weight of dry soil

D. D. = dry density

W. D. = wet density

Normal testing time is 2 weeks.



SOILS LABORATORY															TAG. NO. 69		7 DAYS CURING		
SOIL CEMENT WORK SHEET FOR MOLDING DURABILITY SPECIMENS															COMP. STRENGTH		TYPE CYLINDER		
PROJECT _____ COMP. _____ 50 % PLUS #4 MATERIAL															DENSITY LBS. CU. FT. 132.5		WET		
_____ 50 % PLUS #4 MATERIAL															DENSITY LBS. CU. FT. 119.8		DRY		
_____ % LIME COND.															H.C. % 10.6		DATE MOLDED		
															DATE TO BREAK		OPERATOR		
CEMENT CONTENT DETERMINATION															MOISTURE CONTENT DETERMINATION				
% CEMENT	DRY DENS. OF SOIL LBS./CU. FT.	OVEN DRY SOIL (GRAMS)	OVEN DRY SOIL (GRAMS)	OVEN DRY SOIL CONTINGENCY	CEMENT (GRAMS)	OVEN DRY SOIL + CEMENT	THEO. C.C.	HYGRO. MOIST. (C.C.)	EVAP. (C.C.)	NET (C.C.)	HYGRO. M.C.	AIR DRY SOIL (GRAMS)							
7	5.81	113.2	3.774	1712	1083	126	2292	243	71	113	23	153							
9	7.62	111.3	3.711	1683	1069	163	2300	244	71	113	23	154							
11	9.42	109.5	3.650	1655	1055	199	2308	245	70	111	23	157							
13	11.42	107.5	3.583	1625	1040	237	2316	245	69	110	23	158							
% CEMENT BY VOLUME													11	11	13	13			
TAG NO.													8	9	10	12			
WEIGHT CYLINDER & SOIL (GRAMS)													6253	6253	6250	6292			
WEIGHT CYLINDER (GRAMS)													4229	4246	4213	4262			
WEIGHT SOIL (GRAMS)													2046	1999	2032	2030			
WEIGHT PAN & WET MIXTURE (GRAMS)													3500	3508	3516	3515			
WEIGHT PAN (GRAMS)													931	931	931	931			
WEIGHT WET MIXTURE (GRAMS)													2569	2577	2585	2584			
WEIGHT OVEN DRY SOIL & CEMENT (GRAMS)													2300	2308	2316	2316			
WEIGHT WATER (GRAMS)													269	269	269	268			
THEORETICAL M.C. %													11.7	11.7	11.6	11.6			
WET DENSITY LBS./CU. FT.													135.2	132.1	134.6	134.1			
THEORETICAL DRY DENSITY LBS./CU. FT.													118.6	118.3	120.6	120.2			
CUP NO.													429	432	435	437			
WEIGHT CUP & WET SOIL (GRAMS)													272.46	264.67	275.34	298.17			
WEIGHT CUP & DRY SOIL (GRAMS)													250.97	243.25	239.10	272.50			
WEIGHT WATER (GRAMS)													21.49	21.06	20.18	25.67			
WEIGHT CUP (GRAMS)													42.99	41.15	40.96	42.74			
WEIGHT DRY SOIL (GRAMS)													207.98	202.10	211.53	226.88			
MOISTURE CONTENT %													10.4	10.6	10.8	11.4			
DRY DENSITY LBS./CU. FT.													120.1	119.4	121.5	120.4			

Figure 1