

OBTAINING AND TESTING DRILLED CORES AND SAWED BEAMS OF CONCRETE

(A Modification of AASHTO Designation T 24)

1. This test procedure is the same as specified in AASHTO T 24, with the following exceptions:

(a) Section 7.5 of AASHTO T 24 is revised to read:

7.5 *Measurement* – Prior to testing, measure the length of the capped specimen to the nearest 0.1 inch (2.5 mm) and use this length to compute the length-diameter ratio. Each test specimen shall be measured to determine its diameter. The diameter shall be the average of two measurements, taken using a caliper, at right angles to each other at about mid-height of the specimen. The individual diameter measurements shall be determined to the nearest 0.01 inch (0.25 mm). Determine and record the average of the two diameter measurements to the nearest 0.01 inch (0.25 mm). That value shall be the diameter used to calculate the cross-sectional area of the test specimen. Do not test the core if the difference between the largest diameter measurement and the smallest diameter measurement exceeds 5% of their average.

(b) Section 7.6 of AASHTO T 24 is revised to read:

7.6 *Testing* – Test the specimens in accordance with Arizona Test Method 314, except unbonded caps (neoprene or other elastomeric materials) with metal retainers shall not be used. Unless otherwise specified, the specimens shall be tested within seven days after coring.

(c) Section 7.8 of AASHTO T 24 is revised to read:

7.8 *Report* – Report the results as required by Arizona Test Method 314, with the addition of the following information:

(d) Section 7.8.1 of AASHTO T24 is revised to read:

7.8.1 The location where the core was obtained. The length of the core as drilled to the nearest 0.2 inch (5 mm),

(e) Section 7.8.2 of AASHTO T 24 is revised to read:

7.8.2 The length of the test specimen before and after capping or end grinding to the nearest 0.1 inch (2.5 mm), and the average diameter of the core to the nearest 0.01 inch (0.25 mm),

(f) Section 7.8.3 of AASHTO T 24 is revised to read:

7.8.3 The compressive strength of the test specimen to the nearest 10 psi (50 kPa), after correction for the length-diameter ratio when required. In addition, if the average compressive strength is determined for multiple specimens, the average compressive strength to the nearest 10 psi (50 kPa),