

AGGREGATE CRUSHING VALUE TEST

1. Objective

The aggregate crushing value gives a relative measure of the resistance of an aggregate to crushing under a gradually applied compressive load. With aggregate of aggregate crushing value 30 or higher, the result may be anomalous, and in such cases the ten percent fines value should be determined instead.

	<p>Fig. 1: Balance</p> <p>Balance should be accurate upto 1 gm.</p>
	<p>Fig. 2: Sieve (12.5 mm, 10.0 mm and 2.36 mm)</p>
	<p>Fig. 3: Mould, Measuring Cylinder with Plunger</p> <p>15-cm diameter open-ended steel cylinder, with plunger and base-plate, of the general form and dimensions and a straight metal tamping rod conforming to IS : 9376-1979. For measuring the sample, cylindrical metal measure of sufficient rigidity to retain its form under rough usage and of the following internal dimensions: Diameter 11.5 cm and Height 18.0 cm. A compression testing machine capable of applying a load of 40 tonnes in not more than 10 minutes at a uniform rate of loading. The machine may be used with or without a spherical seating.</p>
	<p>Fig. 4: Compression Testing Machine</p> <p>A compression testing machine capable of applying a load of 40 tonnes in not more than 10 minutes at a uniform rate of loading. The machine may be used with or without a spherical seating.</p>

3. Reference

IS 2386(Part 4):1963 Methods of Test for Aggregates for Concrete- Mechanical Properties. Reaffirmed- Dec 2021

4. Procedure

1. The material for the standard test shall consist of aggregate passing a 12.5 mm IS Sieve and retained on a 10 mm IS Sieve, and shall be thoroughly separated on these sieves before testing.
2. The aggregate shall be tested in a surface-dry condition. If dried by heating, the period of drying shall not exceed four hours, the temperature shall be 100 to 110°C and the aggregate shall be cooled to room temperature before testing.
3. The appropriate quantity may be found conveniently by filling the cylindrical measure in three layers of approximately equal depth, each layer being tamped 25 times with the rounded end of the tamping rod and finally levelled off, using the tamping rod as a straight-edge.
4. The weight of material comprising the test sample shall be determined (Weight A) and the same weight of sample shall be taken for the repeat test.
5. The cylinder of the test apparatus shall be put in position on the base plate and the test sample added in thirds, each third being subjected to 25 strokes from the tamping rod. The surface of the aggregate shall be carefully levelled and the plunger inserted so that it rests horizontally on this surface, care being taken to ensure that the plunger does not jam in the cylinder.
6. The apparatus, with the test sample and plunger in position, shall then be placed between the platens of the testing machine and loaded at as uniform a rate as possible so that the total load is reached in 10 minutes. The total load shall be 400 kN.
7. The load shall be released and the whole of the material removed from the cylinder and sieved on a 2.36 mm IS Sieve for the standard test. The fraction passing the sieve shall be weighed (Weight B).

5. Calculation

The ratio of the weight of fines formed to the total sample weight in each test shall be expressed as a percentage, the result being recorded to the first decimal place:

$$\text{Aggregate Crushing Value} = (B/A) \times 100$$

Where A = weight of oven-dried sample

B = weight in 'g' of fraction passing through 2.36 mm IS sieve.

6. Results

The mean of the two results shall be reported

7. Video

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