

- c) Sample the first load on the job after pumping 3 or 4 cu. yds. Temper it to the maximum permissible slump. Swing the boom over near the pump to get the maximum length of vertical downward pipe and drop the sample in a wheel barrow. If air is lost, take precautions and sample at the point of placement.
- d) If air loss occurs, do not try to solve the problem by increasing the air content delivered to the pump beyond the upper specification limit. High air content concrete with low strength could, or almost surely will, be placed in the structure if boom angles are reduced or somewhat lower slump concrete is pumped.



## MASONRY GROUT

### WHAT is Grout?

ACI<sup>1</sup> defines grout as “a mixture of cementitious material and water, with or without aggregate, proportioned to produce a pourable consistency without segregation of the constituents.”

The terms grout and mortar are frequently used interchangeably but there are clear distinctions. *Grout* need not contain aggregate whereas *mortar* contains fine aggregate. *Grout* is supplied in a pourable consistency whereas *mortar* is not. *Grout* fills space whereas *mortar* bonds elements together, as in masonry construction.

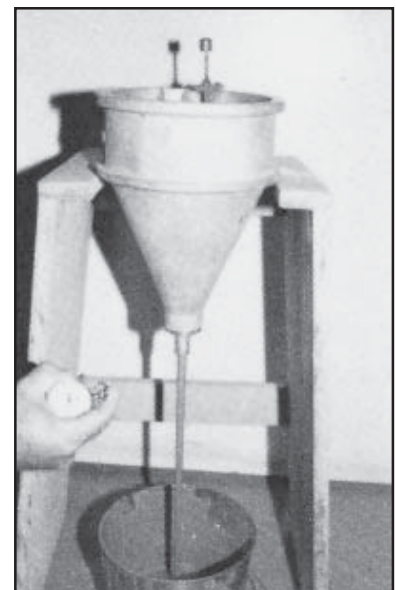
Grout is often identified by its application. Some examples are: bonded prestressed tendon grout, auger cast pile grout, masonry grout, and pre-placed aggregate grout. Controlled low strength material (flowable fill) is a type of grout.

### WHY is Grout Used?

Grout is used to fill space or cavities and provide continuity between building elements. In some applications, grout will act in a structural capacity. In projects where small quantities of grout are required, it is proportioned and mixed on site. The ready mixed concrete producer is generally called upon when large quantities are needed.



Flow Table



Flow Cone