
Standard Practice for Match Curing of Concrete Test Specimens

AASHTO Designation: PP 54-06 (2015)¹



**American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
444 North Capitol Street N.W., Suite 249
Washington, D.C. 20001**

Match Curing of Concrete Test Specimens

AASHTO Designation: PP 54-06 (2015)¹



1. SCOPE

- 1.1. This recommended practice covers procedures for making and curing cylindrical concrete specimens at the same temperature as that measured in a concrete member.
- 1.2. The concrete sample used to make the specimens shall be taken from the concrete being placed in the same member where the temperature is to be measured.
- 1.3. The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard.
- 1.4. *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

- 2.1. *AASHTO Standards:*
 - M 205M/M 205, Molds for Forming Concrete Test Cylinders Vertically
 - R 60, Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete
 - T 23, Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field
 - T 119M/T 119, Slump of Hydraulic Cement Concrete
 - T 152, Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method
 - T 196M/T 196, Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Volumetric Method
- 2.2. *ASTM Standards:*
 - C125, Standard Terminology Relating to Concrete and Concrete Aggregates
 - C1064/C1064M, Standard Test Method for Temperature of Freshly Mixed Hydraulic-Cement Concrete

3. TERMINOLOGY

- 3.1. For definitions of terms used in this practice, refer to ASTM C125.

4. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

- 4.1. This method provides a procedure for curing concrete cylinders at the same temperature as that monitored at a specific location in a concrete member. Consequently, the compressive strength of the cylinder more accurately represents the in-place concrete strength of the member. The method is particularly useful for determining the concrete compressive strength at early ages in the