

**Anexo A. Ficha técnica de cemento Rumi 2022 - cemento
Portland tipo I.**



IP

CEMENTO RUMI

Alta Durabilidad

DESCRIPCIÓN

EL CEMENTO CLÁSICO DE ALTA DURABILIDAD

RUMI IP es un cemento elaborado bajo los más estrictos estándares de la industria cementera, colaborando con el medio ambiente, debido a que en su producción se reduce ostensiblemente la emisión de CO₂, contribuyendo a la reducción de los gases con efecto invernadero.

Es un producto fabricado a base de Clinker de alta calidad, puzolana natural de origen volcánico de alta reactividad y yeso. Esta mezcla es molida industrialmente en molinos de última generación, logrando un alto grado de finura. La fabricación es controlada bajo un sistema de gestión de calidad certificado con ISO 9001 y de gestión ambiental ISO 14001, asegurando un alto estándar de calidad.

Sus componentes y la tecnología utilizada en su fabricación, hacen que el CEMENTO DE ALTA DURABILIDAD RUMI TIPO IP, tenga propiedades especiales que otorgan a los concretos y morteros cualidades únicas de ALTA DURABILIDAD, permitiendo que el concreto mejore su resistencia e impermeabilidad y también pueda resistir la acción del intemperismo, ataques químicos (aguas saladas, sulfatadas, ácidas, desechos industriales, reacciones químicas en los agregados, etc.), abrasión, u otros tipos de deterioro.

Puede ser utilizado en cualquier tipo de obras de infraestructura y construcción en general. Especialmente para OBRAS DE ALTA EXIGENCIA DE DURABILIDAD.

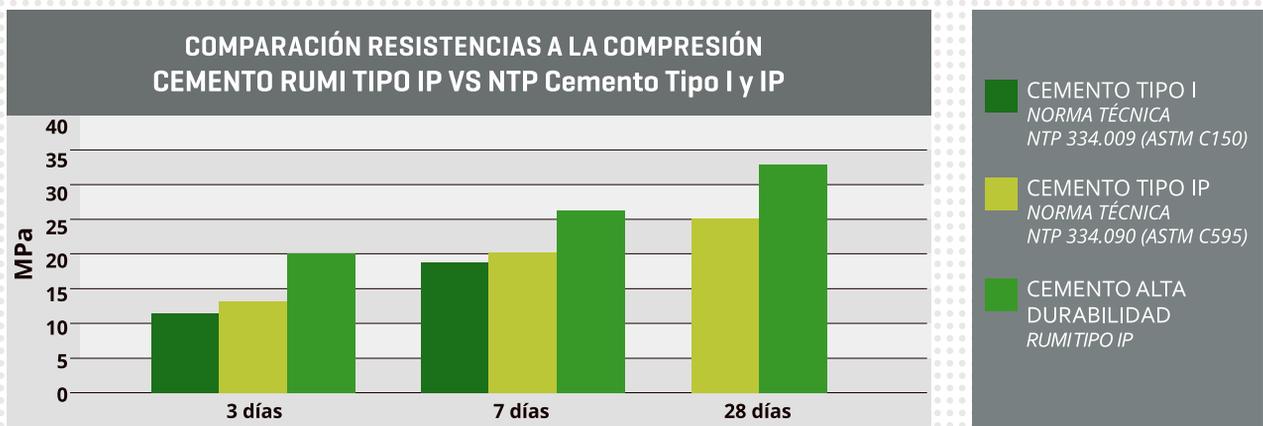
DURABILIDAD

“Es aquella propiedad del concreto endurecido que define la capacidad de éste para resistir la acción agresiva del medio ambiente que lo rodea, permitiendo alargar su vida útil”.

CARACTERÍSTICAS TÉCNICAS

| REQUISITOS REQUISITOS QUÍMICOS | CEMENTO RUMI TIPO IP | | REQUISITOS NORMA NTP 334.090 ASTM C-595 | | REQUISITOS NORMA NTP 334.009 ASTM C-150 (CEMENTO TIPO I) | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|--|-----|---|--------|
| MgO (%) | | | 6.00 Máx. | | | |
| SO ₃ (%) | 1.5 a 3.0 | | 4.00 Máx. | | | |
| Pérdida por ignición (%) | 1.5 a 4.0 | | 5.00 Máx. | | | |
| REQUISITOS FÍSICOS | | | | | | |
| Peso específico (gr/cm ³) | 2.75 a 2.85 | | - | | | |
| Expansión en autódave (%) | 0.07 a 0.03 | | -0.20 a 0.80 | | | |
| Fraguado Vicat inicial (minutos) | 170 a 270 | | 45 a 420 | | | |
| Contenido de aire | 2.5 a 8.0 | | 12 Máx | | | |
| Resistencia a la compresión | Kgf/cm ² | MPa | Kgf/cm ² | MPa | Kgf/cm ² | MPa |
| 3 días | 175 a 200 | 17.1 a 19.6 | 133 Mín | 13 | 122 Mín | 12Mín |
| 7 días | 225 a 255 | 22 a 25 | 204 Mín | 20 | 194 Mín | 19 Mín |
| 28 días | 306 a 340 | 30 a 33.3 | 255 Mín | 25 | - | - |
| Resistencia a los sulfatos | % | | % | | | |
| % Expansión a los 6 meses | < 0.04 | | 0.05 Máx | | | |
| % Expansión a 1 año | < 0.05 | | 0.10 Máx | | | |

COMPARATIVO CON REQUISITOS DE RESISTENCIA A LA COMPRESIÓN DE NORMAS TÉCNICAS



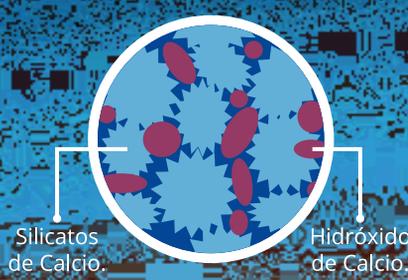
OTRAS PROPIEDADES

1 ALTA RESISTENCIA A LA COMPRESIÓN

Debido a su contenido de puzolana natural de origen volcánico, la cual tiene mayor superficie específica interna en comparación con otros tipos de puzolanas, hacen que el CEMENTO DE ALTA DURABILIDAD RUMI IP desarrolle con el tiempo resistencias a la compresión superiores a las que ofrecen otros tipos de cemento.

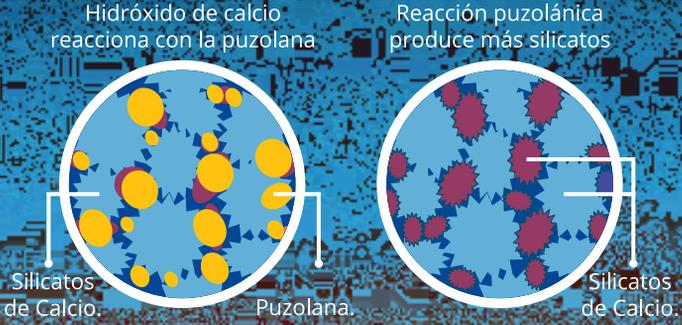
Los silicatos de la puzolana reaccionan con el hidróxido de calcio liberado de la reacción de hidratación del cemento formando silicatos cálcicos que son compuestos hidráulicos que le dan una resistencia adicional al cemento, superando a otros tipos de cemento que no contienen puzolana.

CON CEMENTO TIPO I



El cemento Tipo I produce un 75% de silicatos de calcio (resistencia), el otro 25 % es hidróxido de calcio que no ofrece resistencia y es susceptible a los ataques químicos, produciendo erosiones y/o expansiones.

CON CEMENTO DE ALTA DURABILIDAD RUMI IP



La puzolana que contiene el cemento ALTA DURABILIDAD RUMI IP, reacciona con el hidróxido de calcio, produciendo más silicatos de calcio, lo que otorga mayor resistencia, sellando los poros haciendo un concreto más impermeable.



2 RESISTENCIA AL ATAQUE DE SULFATOS Y CLORUROS

El hidróxido de calcio, liberado en la hidratación del cemento, reacciona con los sulfatos produciendo sulfato de calcio deshidratado que genera una expansión del 18% del sólido y produce también etringita que es el compuesto causante de la fisuración del concreto.

Debido a la capacidad de la puzolana de Rumi para fijar este hidróxido de calcio liberado y a su mayor impermeabilidad, el CEMENTO ALTA DURABILIDAD RUMI IP es resistente a los sulfatos, cloruros y al ataque químico de otros iones agresivos.

Resultados de laboratorio demuestran que el CEMENTO ALTA DURABILIDAD RUMI IP, tiene mayor resistencia a los sulfatos que el cemento Tipo V.



3 MAYOR IMPERMEABILIDAD

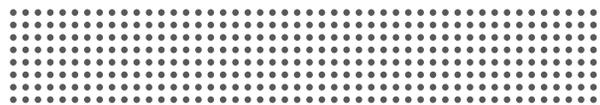
El CEMENTO ALTA DURABILIDAD RUMI IP, produce mayor cantidad de silicatos cálcicos, debido a la reacción de los silicatos de la puzolana con los hidróxido de calcio producidos en la hidratación del cemento disminuyendo la porosidad capilar, así el concreto se hace más impermeable y protege a la estructura metálica de la corrosión.

4 REDUCE LA REACCIÓN NOCIVA ÁLCALI - AGREGADO

La puzolana de Yura remueve los álcalis de la pasta de cemento antes que estos puedan reaccionar con los agregados evitando así la fisuración del concreto debido a la reacción expansiva álcali - agregado, ante la presencia de agregados álcali reactivos.

El ensayo de expansión del mortero es un requisito opcional de los cementos portland puzolánicos y se solicita cuando el cemento es utilizado con agregados álcali reactivos.

El CEMENTO ALTA DURABILIDAD RUMI IP cumple con este requisito opcional demostrado en ensayos de laboratorio. Así se demuestra la efectividad de su puzolana en controlar la expansión causada por la reacción entre los agregados reactivos y los álcalis del cemento.



5 RECOMENDACIONES DE USO

- Curado adecuado con abundante agua.
- Mantener humectada la superficie para lograr la mayor resistencia y evitar fisuramiento por excesivo secado.
- Tomar precauciones para el adecuado curado en vaciados cuando se presentan bajas temperaturas.
- Asesorarse siempre con un profesional de la construcción/ingeniero civil.

RECOMENDACIONES DE SEGURIDAD

El contacto con este producto provoca irritación cutánea e irritación ocular grave, evite el contacto directo en piel y mucosas.

En caso de contacto con los ojos, lavar con abundante agua limpia.

En caso de contacto con la piel, lavar con agua y jabón.

Para su manipulación es obligatorio el uso de los siguientes elementos de protección:

BENEFICIOS AMBIENTALES

- Menor emisión de gases de efecto invernadero durante su fabricación
- Cemento fabricado con menor emisión de CO₂.



Botas Impermeables



Protección Respiratoria



Guantes Impermeables



Protección Ocular

ALMACENAMIENTO

Para mantener el cemento en óptimas condiciones, se recomienda:

- Almacenar en un ambiente seco, bajo techo, separado del suelo y de las paredes.
- Protegerlos contra la humedad o corriente de aire húmedo.
- En caso de almacenamiento prolongado, cubrir el cemento con polietileno.
- No apilar más de 10 bolsas o en 2 pallet de altura.

PRESENTACIONES DISPONIBLES

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Bolsas 25 Kg | Ergonómico. Ideal para proyectos pequeños y pocas áreas de almacenamiento. |
| Bolsas 42.5 Kg | Ideal para proyectos medianos y pequeños, o con accesos complicados y pocas áreas de almacenamiento. |
| Big Bag 1.0 TM | Para proyectos de constructoras que tienen planta de concreto. Facilita la manipulación de grandes volúmenes. |
| Big Bag 1.5 TM | Para proyectos mineros y de gran construcción, requiere la utilización de equipos de carga. |
| Granel | Abastecido en bombonas para descargar en silos contenedores. |

NORMAS TÉCNICAS

| NORMA DE PAIS | NORMA | DENOMINACIÓN | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| NORMA TÉCNICA PERUANA | NTP 334.090 | Cemento Portland Puzolánico | TIPO IP |
| NORMA CHILENA | NCh 148 Of.68 | Cemento Puzolánico | GRADO CORRIENTE |
| NORMA AMERICANA | ASTM C595 | Portland Pozzolan Cement | TYPE IP |
| NORMA BOLIVIANA | NB-011 | Cemento Puzolánico | TIPO P 30 |
| NORMA ECUATORIANA | NTE INEN 490 | Cemento Portland Puzolánico | TIPO IP |
| NORMA BRASILEÑA | NBR 5736 | Cimento Portland pozolánico | TIPO CP IV 32 |
| NORMA COLOMBIANA | NTC 121 - 321 | Cemento Portland | TIPO UG |

DURACIÓN

Almacenar y consumir de acuerdo a la fecha de producción utilizando el más antiguo. Se recomienda que el cemento sea utilizado antes de 90 días de la fecha de envasado indicada en la bolsa, luego de esa fecha, verifique la calidad del mismo.



Cuidemos juntos el medio ambiente.
Big Bag: Se sugiere desechar como basura común.
Bolsas: Se sugiere reciclar el envase.



Anexo B. Documentos que acreditan el préstamo de los equipos topográficos de EPIC de la UNA Puno.

CARTA DE COMPROMISO

Por la presente, yo Richard Elio Pineda Quispe
Identificado (a) con documento de Identidad N° 70850743, con Código de
matrícula N° 121083, estudiante de la EPIC / EPAU me COMPROMETO asumir
toda RESPONSABILIDAD, sobre el cuidado, protección, daño y/o pérdida de los
equipos e instrumentos o cualquier otro material perteneciente al LABORATORIO DE
TOPOGRAFÍA de la EPIC, que vaya estar a mi cargo, desde su salida, transcurso y
durante el desarrollo del Curso de Ejecución de Tesis, del
..... semestre, siendo también mi obligación verificar los equipos y consignar
en el Formato proporcionado por el responsable del Laboratorio, cualquier anomalía o
desperfecto que pudiera tener algún equipo, antes de la salida de los mencionados
bienes.

Para su efecto, firmo el presente documento, asumiendo mi compromiso y
responsabilidad al respecto.

Puno, 08 de Enero de 2022


DNI: 70850743



UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DEL ALTIPLANO
Escuela Profesional de Ingeniería Civil
GABINETE DE TOPOGRAFIA



El Docente: Emilio Castilla Arana con Código N° de la E.P. de y el
Estudiante (Delegado) con código N° 121083 de la E.P. de Ingeniería Civil Curso: Tesis

Tiene programado realizar Prácticas de Campo; para su efecto, por el presente se le AUTORIZA el uso dentro y fuera del campus universitario y otorgar las facilidades para la salida de los siguientes equipos topográficos, los mismos que, de sufrir averías, daños, etc. serán de entera responsabilidad del firmante del presente documento. Asimismo, éstos deberán ser devueltos en hora y fecha fijados previamente.

| HORA DE SALIDA | HORA DE RETORNO |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 8:00 am | 4:00 pm |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <u>1 Estación Total TOPCON</u> | 5. <u>1 Brújula</u> |
| 2. <u>1 Trípode</u> | 6. <u>1 Wincha</u> |
| 3. <u>1 Pluma</u> | 7. _____ |
| 4. <u>1 GPS</u> | 8. _____ |

Puno, C.U. 08 de Enero del 2022

Vº Bº DOCENTE

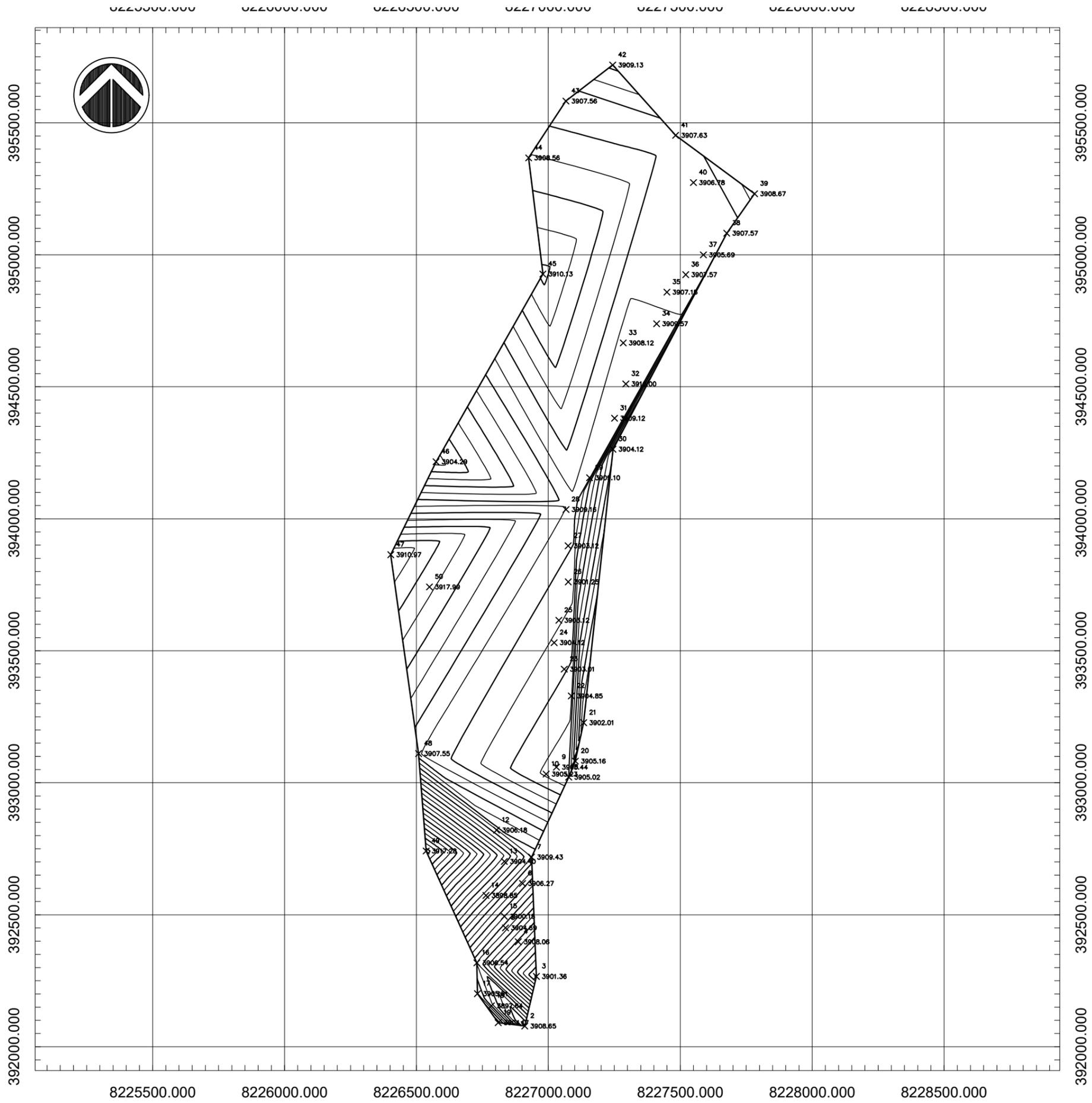
DELEGADO

(E) GAB. TOPOGRAFIA

Observaciones: _____

Anexo. C. Plano de levantamiento topográfico de la cantera

Cutimbo con sus respectivas coordenadas



| Point Table | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Point # | Elevation | Northing | Easting |
| 2 | 3908.65 | 392078.38 | 8226910.85 |
| 3 | 3901.36 | 392266.36 | 8226954.69 |
| 4 | 3908.06 | 392397.43 | 8226886.18 |
| 5 | 3904.69 | 392450.20 | 8226837.65 |
| 6 | 3906.27 | 392618.61 | 8226902.30 |
| 7 | 3909.43 | 392718.37 | 8226936.41 |
| 8 | 3905.02 | 393021.22 | 8227077.27 |
| 9 | 3905.44 | 393059.00 | 8227030.65 |
| 10 | 3905.23 | 393032.76 | 8226991.70 |
| 12 | 3906.18 | 392820.65 | 8226803.93 |
| 13 | 3904.40 | 392701.96 | 8226833.44 |
| 14 | 3898.85 | 392573.06 | 8226763.79 |
| 15 | 3900.15 | 392493.97 | 8226833.44 |
| 16 | 3906.54 | 392317.95 | 8226729.03 |
| 17 | 3905.51 | 392201.00 | 8226731.45 |
| 18 | 3897.64 | 392155.06 | 8226784.22 |
| 19 | 3904.17 | 392091.28 | 8226810.13 |
| 20 | 3905.16 | 393082.01 | 8227102.39 |
| 21 | 3902.01 | 393227.61 | 8227133.92 |
| 22 | 3904.85 | 393328.80 | 8227087.24 |
| 23 | 3903.01 | 393430.29 | 8227060.45 |
| 24 | 3904.12 | 393530.73 | 8227022.00 |
| 25 | 3903.12 | 393615.19 | 8227039.79 |
| 26 | 3901.25 | 393760.81 | 8227075.57 |
| 27 | 3903.12 | 393897.36 | 8227075.23 |
| 28 | 3909.16 | 394034.97 | 8227067.07 |
| 29 | 3909.10 | 394155.26 | 8227156.29 |
| 30 | 3904.12 | 394263.52 | 8227245.09 |
| 31 | 3909.12 | 394380.58 | 8227251.21 |

Anexo D. Certificados de ensayos realizados en laboratorio
de construcciones.

CERTIFICADO DE ENSAYOS DE LABORATORIO

LOS QUE SUSCRIBEN JEFE Y TECNICO DEL MEGALABORATORIO DEL SUR S.R.L. CON RUC: 20448773176 Y UBICADO EN JR. AYAVIRI Nro. 264 DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO.

HACE CONSTAR:

Que los señores testistas, **Washington Jorge Chili Vilca** identificado con Nro. DNI: **46587163** y **Richard Elio Pineda Quispe** identificado con Nro. DNI: **70850743**, realizaron ensayos de laboratorio en área de construcciones con fines de investigación científica para el proyecto de tesis denominado: **"INFLUENCIA DE LA ADICIÓN DE ESCORIA NEGRA SOBRE PORCENTAJES DEL AGREGADO GRUESO EN LAS PROPIEDADES DEL CONCRETO DE $f'c = 210 \text{ KG/CM}^2$ PARA PAVIMENTOS RÍGIDOS DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO, 2020"**, los mismos se detallan a continuación:

| Nº | ENSAYOS |
|----|--|
| 1 | Contenido de humedad de los agregados grueso, fino y escoria. |
| 2 | Peso específico y absorción de los agregados grueso, fino y escoria. |
| 3 | Peso unitario suelto y compactado de los agregados grueso, fino y escoria. |
| 4 | Análisis granulométrico de los agregados grueso, fino y escoria. |
| 5 | Consistencia del concreto $f'c=210\text{kg/cm}^2$ sin y con incorporación de escoria. |
| 6 | Densidad del concreto $f'c=210\text{kg/cm}^2$ sin y con incorporación de escoria. |
| 7 | Resistencia a la compresión simple de probetas de concreto $f'c=210\text{kg/cm}^2$ sin y con incorporación de escoria. |
| 8 | Resistencia a la flexión de viguetas prismáticas de concreto $f'c=210\text{kg/cm}^2$ sin y con incorporación de escoria. |

Se le expide el certificado para fines de investigación, haciendo constar que MEGALABORATORIO DEL SUR S.R.L. presto servicio de asistencia técnica, infraestructura y equipos para los ensayos correspondientes.

Puno, 16 febrero del 2022



MEGA LABORATORIO DEL SUR S.R.L.
RUC: 20448773176

ALEX DAVID MUÑOZ VARGAS
TECNICO DE LABORATORIO



Mega Laboratorio del Sur S.R.L.
RUC: 20448773176

MEGA LABORATORIO DEL SUR S.R.L.

WALTER MACHACA ZAMATA
INGENIERO EN
ESPECIALIDAD EN
SECTORES

CERTIFICADO DE ENSAYOS DE LABORATORIO

LOS QUE SUSCRIBEN JEFE Y TECNICO DEL MEGALABORATORIO DEL SUR S.R.L. CON RUC: 20448773176 Y UBICADO EN Jr. AYAVIRI Nro. 264 DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO.

Hace constar:

Que los señores tesisistas, **Washington Jorge Chili Vilca** identificado con Nro. DNI: **46587163** y **Richard Elio Pineda Quispe** identificado con Nro. DNI: **70850743**, realizaron ensayos de laboratorio en área de construcciones con fines de investigación científica para el proyecto de tesis denominado: **"INFLUENCIA DE LA ADICIÓN DE ESCORIA NEGRA SOBRE PORCENTAJES DEL AGREGADO GRUESO EN LAS PROPIEDADES DEL CONCRETO DE F'C = 210 KG/CM² PARA PAVIMENTOS RÍGIDOS DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO, 2020"**, la misma se detalla a continuación:

| Nº | ENSAYOS |
|----|--|
| 1 | Análisis granulométrico de los agregados grueso, fino y escoria. |

Se le expide el certificado para fines de investigación, haciendo constar que MEGALABORATORIO DEL SUR S.R.L. prestó el servicio de asistencia técnica, infraestructura y equipos para los ensayos correspondientes.

Puno, 14 diciembre del 2022



Mega Laboratorio del Sur S.R.L.
RUC: 20448773176

MEGALABORATORIO DEL SUR S.R.L.

ALEX DAVID MUÑOZ VARGAS
TECNICO DE LABORATORIO



Mega Laboratorio del Sur S.R.L.
RUC: 20448773176

MEGALABORATORIO DEL SUR S.R.L.

WALTER MACHACA ZAMATA
INGENIERO CIVIL N° 126448

Anexo E. Certificado de calibración de los equipos de los equipos y máquinas de laboratorio.



LABORATORIO DE METROLOGIA

CERTIFICADO DE CALIBRACIÓN

LF-1439-2021

Pág. 1 de 3



INSTRUMENTO : PRENSA CONCRETO
MARCA : FORNEY
MODELO : F-1100KN-VFD-200
N° SERIE : 20189
RANGO DE MEDICION : 0 – 100.000 kgf
SOLICITANTE : F-1100KN-VFD-200
DIRECCION : JR. AYAVIRI NRO. 264 URB. SAN ANTONIO PUNO - PUNO - PUNO
CLASE DE PRECISION : 1
FECHA DE CALIBRACION : 2021-06-17
METODO DE CALIBRACIÓN : Comparación Directa
LUGAR DE CALIBRACIÓN : Laboratorio de Fuerza PYS EQUIPOS

- Este certificado expresa fielmente el resultado de las mediciones realizadas. No podrá ser reproducido total o parcialmente, excepto cuando se haya obtenido previamente permiso por escrito de la organización que lo emite.
- Los resultados contenidos en el presente certificado se refieren al momento y condiciones en que se realizaron las mediciones. La organización que lo emite no se responsabiliza de los perjuicios que puedan derivarse del uso inadecuado de los instrumentos calibrados.
- El usuario es responsable de la recalibración de sus instrumentos a intervalos apropiados

EPP

Revisado por:
Eler Pozo S.
Dpto. Metrología

Calibrado por:
Angel Perez B
Dpto. Metrología

Calle 4, Mz F1 Lt. 05 Urb. Virgen del Rosario - Lima 31
Tel.: 485 3873 Cel.: 945 183 033 / 945 181 317 / 970 055 989
E-mail: vventas@pys.pe / metrologia@pys.pe
Web Page: www.pys.pe



PROHIBIDA LA REPRODUCCION TOTAL Y/O PARCIAL DE ESTE DOCUMENTO SIN LA AUTORIZACION DE PYS EQUIPOS E.I.R.L.

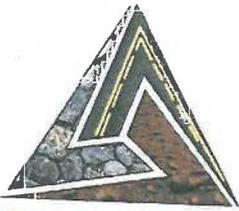


RESULTADOS DE LAS PRUEBAS REALIZADAS

| Lectura Máquina (Fi) | | | Lectura del Patrón | | | PROMEDIO LECTURAS |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| | | | 1(ASC) | 2(ASC) | 3(ASC) | |
| % | kgf | kN | kN | kN | kN | kN |
| 10 | 10000 | 98.07 | 98.26 | 98.16 | 98.36 | 98.26 |
| 20 | 20000 | 196.13 | 196.43 | 196.33 | 196.43 | 196.43 |
| 30 | 30000 | 294.20 | 294.69 | 294.59 | 294.59 | 294.59 |
| 40 | 40000 | 392.26 | 392.76 | 392.76 | 392.85 | 392.76 |
| 50 | 50000 | 490.33 | 490.92 | 490.92 | 491.02 | 490.92 |
| 60 | 60000 | 588.39 | 588.89 | 588.99 | 588.99 | 588.99 |
| 70 | 70000 | 686.46 | 686.86 | 686.76 | 686.96 | 686.86 |
| 80 | 80000 | 784.52 | 784.14 | 784.04 | 784.04 | 784.04 |
| 90 | 90000 | 882.59 | 881.81 | 881.91 | 881.81 | 881.81 |
| 100 | 100000 | 980.65 | 979.49 | 979.59 | 979.49 | 979.49 |
| Lectura máquina después de la fuerza | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | ----- |

| Lectura Máquina (Fi) | | | Cálculo de errores relativos | | Resolución | Incertidumbre |
|----------------------|--------|--------|------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------------|
| | | | Exactitud | Repetibilidad | | |
| % | kgf | kN | q(%) | b(%) | a(%) | U(%) |
| 10 | 10000 | 98.07 | -0.20 | 0.20 | 0.102 | 0.273 |
| 20 | 20000 | 196.13 | -0.15 | 0.05 | 0.051 | 0.245 |
| 30 | 30000 | 294.20 | -0.13 | 0.03 | 0.034 | 0.242 |
| 40 | 40000 | 392.26 | -0.13 | 0.02 | 0.025 | 0.241 |
| 50 | 50000 | 490.33 | -0.12 | 0.02 | 0.020 | 0.241 |
| 60 | 60000 | 588.39 | -0.10 | 0.02 | 0.017 | 0.241 |
| 70 | 70000 | 686.46 | -0.06 | 0.03 | 0.015 | 0.241 |
| 80 | 80000 | 784.52 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.013 | 0.240 |
| 90 | 90000 | 882.59 | 0.09 | 0.01 | 0.011 | 0.240 |
| 100 | 100000 | 980.65 | 0.12 | 0.01 | 0.010 | 0.240 |
| Error de cero fo (%) | | | 0 | 0 | No aplica | Error máx. de cero(0)=0,00 |





PERUTEST S.A.C
EQUIPOS E INSTRUMENTOS

PERUTEST S.A.C

CALIBRACIÓN Y MANTENIMIENTO DE EQUIPOS E INSTRUMENTOS DE LABORATORIO
SUELOS - MATERIALES - CONCRETOS - ASFALTO - ROCAS - FISICA - QUIMICA

RUC N° 20602182721



CERTIFICADO DE CALIBRACIÓN
PT - LM - 049 - 2021

Área de Metrología
Laboratorio de Masas

Página 1 de 4

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Expediente | 0124-2021 |
| 2. Solicitante | MEGALABORATORIO DEL SUR S.R.L. |
| 3. Dirección | JR. AYAVIRI NRO. 264 URB. SAN ANTONIO PUNO - PUNO - PUNO |
| 4. Equipo de medición | BALANZA ELECTRÓNICA |
| Capacidad Máxima | 30000 g |
| División de escala (d) | 1 g |
| Div. de verificación (e) | 1 g |
| Clase de exactitud | II |
| Marca | OHAUS |
| Modelo | EB30 |
| Número de Serie | 8028467412 |
| Capacidad mínima | 20 g |
| Procedencia | CHINA |
| Identificación | NO INDICA |

Este certificado de calibración documenta la trazabilidad a los patrones nacionales o internacionales, que realizan las unidades de la medición de acuerdo con el Sistema Internacional de Unidades (SI).

Los resultados son validos en el momento de la calibración. Al solicitante le corresponde disponer en su momento la ejecución de una recalibración, la cual está en función del uso, conservación y mantenimiento del instrumento de medición o a reglamento vigente.

PERUTEST S.A.C. no se responsabiliza de los perjuicios que pueda ocasionar el uso inadecuado de este instrumento, ni de una incorrecta interpretación de los resultados de la calibración aquí declarados.

Este certificado de calibración no podrá ser reproducido parcialmente sin la aprobación por escrito del laboratorio que lo emite.

El certificado de calibración sin firma y sello carece de validez.

5. Fecha de Calibración: 2021-01-28

Fecha de Emisión

2021-02-02

Jefe del Laboratorio de Metrología

MANUEL ALEJANDRO ALIAGA TORRES

Sello



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Área de Metrología
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6. Método de Calibración

La calibración se realizó según el método descrito en el PC-001: "Procedimiento de Calibración de Balanzas de Funcionamiento No Automático Clase I y Clase II" del SNM-INDECOPI. Tercera Edición.

7. Lugar de calibración

Las instalaciones del cliente.

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8. Condiciones Ambientales

| | Inicial | Final |
|------------------|---------|---------|
| Temperatura | 14.0 °C | 14.0 °C |
| Humedad Relativa | 51% | 51% |

9. Patrones de referencia

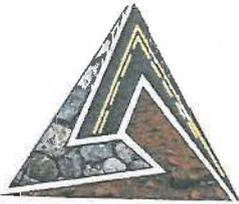
Los resultados de la calibración son trazables a la Unidad de Medida de los Patrones Nacionales de Masa de la Dirección de Metrología - INACAL en concordancia con el Sistema Internacional de Unidades de Medidas (SI) y el Sistema Legal de Unidades del Perú (SLUMP).

| Trazabilidad | Patrón utilizado | Certificado de calibración |
|--------------|--|----------------------------|
| METROIL | JUEGO DE PESAS 10 kg (Clase de Exactitud: M1) | M-0550-2020 |
| METROIL | JUEGO DE PESAS 20 kg (Clase de Exactitud: M1) | M-0549-2020 |
| METROIL | JUEGO DE PESAS 1 kg a 5 kg (Clase de Exactitud: F1) | M-0548-2020 |
| METROIL | JUEGO DE PESAS 1 mg a 1 kg (Clase de Exactitud: F1) | M-0547-2020 |
| METROIL | TERMOHIGROMETRO DIGITAL BOECO | T-1131- 2020 |

10. Observaciones

- Se adjunta una etiqueta autoadhesiva con la indicación de CALIBRADO.
- (***) Código indicada en una etiqueta adherido al equipo.





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CALIBRACIÓN Y MANTENIMIENTO DE EQUIPOS E INSTRUMENTOS DE LABORATORIO
SUELOS - MATERIALES - CONCRETOS - ASFALTO - ROCAS - FISICA - QUIMICA

RUC N° 20602182721

CERTIFICADO DE CALIBRACIÓN

PT - LM - 049 - 2021

Área de Metrología
Laboratorio de Masas

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11. Resultados de Medición

INSPECCIÓN VISUAL

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|------------------|----------|--------|----------|
| AJUSTE DE CERO | TIENE | PLATAFORMA | TIENE | ESCALA | NO TIENE |
| OSCILACIÓN LIBRE | TIENE | SISTEMA DE TRABA | NO TIENE | CURSOR | NO TIENE |
| | | NIVELACIÓN | TIENE | | |

ENSAYO DE REPETIBILIDAD

| Medición N° | Carga L1 = 15,000 g | | | Carga L2 = 30,000 g | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------|-------|--------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| | I (g) | ΔL (g) | E (g) | I (g) | ΔL (g) | E (g) | |
| 1 | 14,999 | 0.2 | -0.7 | 30,000 | 0.6 | -0.1 | |
| 2 | 15,001 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 30,000 | 0.5 | 0.0 | |
| 3 | 15,001 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 30,000 | 0.4 | 0.1 | |
| 4 | 15,000 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 30,001 | 0.8 | 0.7 | |
| 5 | 14,999 | 0.5 | -1.0 | 30,001 | 0.7 | 0.8 | |
| 6 | 15,000 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 30,000 | 0.5 | 0.0 | |
| 7 | 15,000 | 0.5 | -0.3 | 30,001 | 0.7 | 0.8 | |
| 8 | 15,000 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 29,999 | 0.2 | -0.7 | |
| 9 | 15,000 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 30,001 | 0.7 | 0.8 | |
| 10 | 15,000 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 30,000 | 0.5 | 0.0 | |
| Diferencia Máxima | | | 1.8 | Diferencia Máxima | | | 1.5 |
| Error Máximo Permissible | | | ± 2.0 | Error Máximo Permissible | | | ± 3.0 |

ENSAYO DE EXCENTRICIDAD

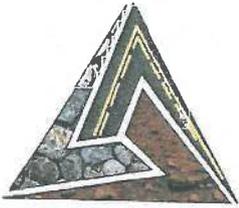
| Posición de la Carga | Determinación del Error en Cero Eo | | | | Determinación del Error Corregido Ec | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Carga Mínima | I (g) | ΔL (g) | Eo (g) | Carga L (g) | I (g) | ΔL (g) | E (g) | Ec (g) |
| 1 | 10 g | 10 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 0.6 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| 2 | | 10 | 0.6 | -0.1 | | 10,000 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| 3 | | 10 | 0.4 | 0.1 | | 10,001 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| 4 | | 10 | 0.5 | 0.0 | | 9,999 | 0.2 | -0.7 | -0.7 |
| 5 | | 9 | 0.2 | -0.7 | | 10,000 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 0.6 |
| Error máximo permisible | | | | | | | | | ± 2.0 |

* Valor entre 0 y 10e



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ENSAYO DE PESAJE

| | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| Temperatura | Inicial | Final |
| | 13.8 °C | 14.0 °C |

| Carga L (g) | CRECIENTES | | | | DECRECIENTES | | | | e.m.p** (±g) |
|----------------|------------|--------|-------|--------|--------------|--------|-------|--------|-----------------|
| | l (g) | ΔL (g) | E (g) | Ec (g) | l (g) | ΔL (g) | E (g) | Ec (g) | |
| 10 | 10 | 0.8 | -0.3 | | 0.2 | 20 | 0.7 | | -0.2 |
| 20 | 20 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 100 | | 0.6 | -0.1 | 0.2 | |
| 100 | 100 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 0.3 | 500 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| 500 | 500 | 0.5 | 0.0 | | 1,000 | 0.8 | -0.3 | | |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 5,000 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| 5,000 | 5,000 | 0.7 | -0.2 | | 10,000 | 0.5 | 0.0 | | |
| 10,000 | 9,999 | 0.3 | -0.8 | -0.5 | 15,000 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 2.0 |
| 15,000 | 14,999 | 0.2 | -0.7 | | 20,000 | 0.5 | 0.0 | | |
| 20,000 | 19,999 | 0.3 | -0.8 | -0.5 | 25,000 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 2.0 |
| 25,000 | 25,000 | 0.4 | 0.1 | | 30,000 | 0.5 | 0.0 | | |
| 30,000 | 30,000 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 0.2 | | | | | 3.0 |

** error máximo permisible

Leyenda: L: Carga aplicada a la balanza. ΔL: Carga adicional. E₀: Error en cero.
l: Indicación de la balanza. E: Error encontrado E_c: Error corregido.

Incertidumbre expandida de medición $U = 2 \times \sqrt{(0.5506667 \text{ g}^2 + 0.0000000064 \text{ R}^2)}$

Lectura corregida $R_{CORREGIDA} = R - 0.0000051 R$

12. Incertidumbre

La incertidumbre reportada en el presente certificado es la incertidumbre expandida de medición que resulta de multiplicar la incertidumbre estándar por el factor de cobertura k=2, el cual proporciona un nivel de confianza de aproximadamente 95%.

La incertidumbre expandida de medición fue calculada a partir de los componentes de incertidumbre de los factores de influencia en la calibración. La incertidumbre indicada no incluye una estimación de variaciones a largo plazo.

Fin del documento



Anexo F. Resultados del ensayo de contenido de humedad de los agregados y E°N°.

ENSAYO DE CONTENIDO DE HUMEDAD DE LOS AGREGADOS Y ESCORIA NEGRA NTP 339.185, ASTM C 566

REALIZADO POR : BACH. WASHINGTON JORGE CHILI VILCA
: BACH. RICHARD ELIO PINEDA QUISPE

TESIS : INFLUENCIA DE LA ADICIÓN DE ESCORIA NEGRA SOBRE PORCENTAJES DEL AGREGADO GRUESO EN LAS PROPIEDADES DEL CONCRETO DE F'c = 210 KG/CM² PARA PAVIMENTOS RÍGIDOS DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO, 2020.

UBICACIÓN : Jr. AYAVIRI Nro. 264 DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO

CANTERA : CUTIMBO

FECHA : DICIEMBRE DEL 2021

AGREGADO GRUESO

| Descripción | Unidad | Número de ensayos | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|
| | | I | II | III |
| Peso de la capsula | gr. | 31.26 | 29.84 | 32.21 |
| Peso de capsula + muestra húmeda | gr. | 428.14 | 493.75 | 465.64 |
| Peso de capsula + muestra seca | gr. | 421.25 | 485.53 | 458.32 |
| Peso del agua | gr. | 6.89 | 8.22 | 7.32 |
| Peso de la muestra seca | gr. | 389.99 | 455.69 | 426.11 |
| Contenido de humedad | % | 1.77 | 1.80 | 1.72 |
| Contenido de humedad promedio | % | 1.76 | | |

AGREGADO FINO

| Descripción | Unidad | Número de ensayos | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|
| | | I | II | III |
| Peso de la capsula | gr. | 29.85 | 31.18 | 30.43 |
| Peso de capsula + muestra húmeda | gr. | 324.59 | 362.97 | 343.6 |
| Peso de capsula + muestra seca | gr. | 315.16 | 352.43 | 333.42 |
| Peso del agua | gr. | 9.43 | 10.54 | 10.18 |
| Peso de la muestra seca | gr. | 285.31 | 321.25 | 302.99 |
| Contenido de humedad | % | 3.31 | 3.28 | 3.36 |
| Contenido de humedad promedio | % | 3.32 | | |

ESCORIA NEGRA

| Descripción | Unidad | Número de ensayos | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|
| | | I | II | III |
| Peso de la capsula | gr. | 30.46 | 31.72 | 29.95 |
| Peso de capsula + muestra húmeda | gr. | 318.32 | 384.68 | 342.54 |
| Peso de capsula + muestra seca | gr. | 315.68 | 381.45 | 339.58 |
| Peso del agua | gr. | 2.64 | 3.23 | 2.96 |
| Peso de la muestra seca | gr. | 285.22 | 349.73 | 309.63 |
| Contenido de humedad | % | 0.93 | 0.92 | 0.96 |
| Contenido de humedad promedio | % | 0.94 | | |

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TÉCNICO DE LABORATORIO

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RUC: 20448773176

WALTER MACHACA ZAMATA
INGENIERO CIVIL, CIP. N° 126448
ESPECIALIDAD EN GEOTECNIA

Anexo G. Resultados del ensayo de peso específico y absorción del agregado grueso, E°N° y fino.

ENSAYO DE PESO ESPECÍFICO Y ABSORCIÓN DEL AGREGADO GRUESO, FINO Y ESCORIA NEGRA NTP 400.021, NTP 400.022, ASTM C 127 Y ASTM C 128

REALIZADO POR : BACH. WASHINGTON JORGE CHILI VILCA
: BACH. RICHARD ELIO PINEDA QUISPE
TESIS : INFLUENCIA DE LA ADICIÓN DE ESCORIA NEGRA SOBRE PORCENTAJES DEL AGREGADO GRUESO EN LAS PROPIEDADES DEL CONCRETO DE $f'c = 210 \text{ KG/CM}^2$ PARA PAVIMENTOS RÍGIDOS DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO, 2020.
UBICACIÓN : Jr. AYAVIRI Nro. 264 DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO
CANTERA : CUTIMBO
FECHA : DICIEMBRE DEL 2021

AGREGADO GRUESO

I. DATOS

| Símbolo | Descripción | Unidad | Cantidad |
|---------|---|--------|----------|
| A | Peso de la muestra secada al horno | gr. | 1563.73 |
| B | Peso de la muestra saturada superficialmente seca (SSS) | gr. | 1600.58 |
| | Peso de la canastilla sumergida | gr. | 168.92 |
| | Peso de la canastilla sumergida + muestra SSS sumergida | gr. | 1141.16 |
| C | Peso de la muestra saturada superficialmente seca sumergido en agua | gr. | 972.24 |

II. RESULTADOS

| Nº | Descripción | Unidad | Cantidad |
|----|--|------------------|----------|
| 1 | Peso específico aparente $(A/(B-C))$ | gr/cm^3 | 2.49 |
| 2 | Peso específico aparente SSS $(B/(B-C))$ | gr/cm^3 | 2.55 |
| 3 | Peso específico nominal $(A/(A-C))$ | gr/cm^3 | 2.64 |
| 4 | Porcentaje de absorción $((B-A)/A)*100$ | % | 2.36 |

AGREGADO FINO

I. DATOS

| Símbolo | Descripción | Unidad | Cantidad |
|---------|--|--------|----------|
| S | Peso de la muestra de arena superficialmente seca | gr. | 500.00 |
| B | Peso del picnómetro + peso del agua | gr. | 709.26 |
| C | Peso de la arena superficialmente seca + peso del picnómetro + peso del agua | gr. | 1011.97 |
| A | Peso de la arena secada al horno | gr. | 479.82 |

II. RESULTADOS

| Nº | Descripción | Unidad | Cantidad |
|----|--|------------------|----------|
| 1 | Peso específico aparente $(A/(B+S-C))$ | gr/cm^3 | 2.43 |
| 2 | Peso específico aparente SSS $(S/(B+S-C))$ | gr/cm^3 | 2.53 |
| 3 | Peso específico nominal $(A/(B+A-C))$ | gr/cm^3 | 2.71 |
| 4 | Porcentaje de absorción $((S-A)/A)*100$ | % | 4.21 |

ESCORIA NEGRA

I. DATOS

| Símbolo | Descripción | Unidad | Cantidad |
|---------|---|--------|----------|
| A | Peso de la muestra secada al horno | gr. | 1718.18 |
| B | Peso de la muestra saturada superficialmente seca | gr. | 1800.34 |
| | Peso de la canastilla sumergida | gr. | 170.86 |
| | Peso de la canastilla sumergida + muestra SSS sumergida | gr. | 1416.64 |
| C | Peso de la muestra saturada superficialmente seca sumergido en agua | gr. | 1245.78 |

II. RESULTADOS

| Nº | Descripción | Unidad | Cantidad |
|----|--|------------------|----------|
| 1 | Peso específico aparente $(A/(B-C))$ | gr/cm^3 | 3.10 |
| 2 | Peso específico aparente SSS $(B/(B-C))$ | gr/cm^3 | 3.25 |
| 3 | Peso específico nominal $(A/(A-C))$ | gr/cm^3 | 3.64 |
| 4 | Porcentaje de absorción $((B-A)/A)*100$ | % | 4.78 |

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MEGALABORATORIO DEL SUR S.R.L.
DAVID MUÑIZ VARGAS
JEFE DE LABORATORIO

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RUC: 20448773176

MEGALABORATORIO DEL SUR S.R.L.
WALTER MACHACA ZAMATA
INGENIERO CIVIL CIP. Nº 126448
ESPECIALISTA EN GEOTECNIA

Anexo H. Resultados del ensayo de peso específico unitario suelto y compactado del agregado grueso y fino.

PESO ESPECÍFICO UNITARIO DEL AGREGADO GRUESO Y FINO NTP 400.017, ASTM C 29

REALIZADO POR : BACH. WASHINGTON JORGE CHILI VILCA
: BACH. RICHARD ELIO PINEDA QUISPE

TESIS : INFLUENCIA DE LA ADICIÓN DE ESCORIA NEGRA SOBRE PORCENTAJES DEL AGREGADO GRUESO EN LAS PROPIEDADES DEL CONCRETO DE F'C = 210 KG/CM² PARA PAVIMENTOS RÍGIDOS DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO, 2020.

UBICACIÓN : JR. AYAVIRI Nro. 264 DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO

CANTERA : CUTIMBO

FECHA : DICIEMBRE DEL 2021

PESO UNITARIO SUELTO DEL AGREGADO GRUESO

| Descripción | Unidad | Número de muestras | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|
| | | I | II | III |
| Peso del molde(A) | gr. | 4780 | 4780 | 4780 |
| Peso de molde + muestra(B) | gr. | 12890 | 12830 | 12865 |
| Peso de la muestra(B-A) | gr. | 8110 | 8200 | 8185 |
| Volumen del molde(C) | cm ³ | 5505.76 | 5505.76 | 5505.76 |
| Peso unitario((B-A)/C) | gr/cm ³ | 1.47 | 1.49 | 1.49 |
| Peso unitario suelto | gr/cm ³ | 1.483 | | |
| Peso unitario suelto | kg/m ³ | 1483 | | |

PESO UNITARIO COMPACTADO DEL AGREGADO GRUESO

| Descripción | Unidad | Número de muestras | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|
| | | I | II | III |
| Peso del molde(A) | gr. | 4780 | 4780 | 4780 |
| Peso de molde + muestra(B) | gr. | 13640 | 13605 | 13665 |
| Peso de la muestra(B-A) | gr. | 8860 | 8825 | 8885 |
| Volumen del molde(C) | cm ³ | 5505.76 | 5505.76 | 5505.76 |
| Peso unitario((B-A)/C) | gr/cm ³ | 1.61 | 1.60 | 1.61 |
| Peso unitario compactado | gr/cm ³ | 1.609 | | |
| Peso unitario compactado | kg/m ³ | 1609 | | |

PESO UNITARIO SUELTO DEL AGREGADO FINO

| Descripción | Unidad | Número de muestras | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|
| | | I | II | III |
| Peso del molde(A) | gr. | 4780 | 4780 | 4780 |
| Peso de molde + muestra(B) | gr. | 13225 | 13270 | 13205 |
| Peso de la muestra(B-A) | gr. | 8445 | 8490 | 8425 |
| Volumen del molde(C) | cm ³ | 5505.76 | 5505.76 | 5505.76 |
| Peso unitario((B-A)/C) | gr/cm ³ | 1.53 | 1.54 | 1.53 |
| Peso unitario suelto | gr/cm ³ | 1.535 | | |
| Peso unitario suelto | kg/m ³ | 1535 | | |

PESO UNITARIO COMPACTADO DEL AGREGADO FINO

| Descripción | Unidad | Número de muestras | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|
| | | I | II | III |
| Peso del molde(A) | gr. | 4780 | 4780 | 4780 |
| Peso del molde + muestra(B) | gr. | 13975 | 13925 | 13995 |
| Peso de la muestra(B-A) | gr. | 9195 | 9145 | 9215 |
| Volumen de molde(C) | cm ³ | 5505.76 | 5505.76 | 5505.76 |
| Peso unitario((B-A)/C) | gr/cm ³ | 1.67 | 1.66 | 1.67 |
| Peso unitario compactado | gr/cm ³ | 1.668 | | |
| Peso unitario compactado | kg/m ³ | 1668 | | |

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ESPECIALISTA EN GEOTECNIA

Anexo I. Resultados del ensayo de peso específico unitario
suelto y compactado de E°N°.

PESO ESPECÍFICO UNITARIO DE ESCORIA NEGRA NTP 400.017, ASTM C 29

REALIZADO POR : BACH. WASHINGTON JORGE CHILI VILCA
: BACH. RICHARD ELIO PINEDA QUISPE
: INFLUENCIA DE LA ADICIÓN DE ESCORIA NEGRA SOBRE PORCENTAJES DEL AGREGADO GRUESO EN LAS PROPIEDADES DEL CONCRETO DE $f'c = 210 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ PARA PAVIMENTOS RÍGIDOS DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO, 2020.

UBICACIÓN : JR. AYAVIRI Nro. 264 DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO

CANTERA : CUTIMBO

FECHA : DICIEMBRE DEL 2021

PESO UNITARIO SUELTO DE LA ESCORIA NEGRA

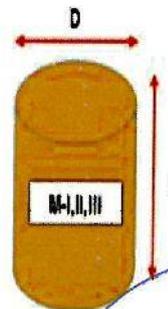
| Descripción | Unidad | Número de muestras | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|
| | | I | II | III |
| Peso del molde(A) | gr. | 4785 | 4785 | 4785 |
| Peso de molde + muestra(B) | gr. | 14840 | 14915 | 14760 |
| Peso de la muestra(B-A) | gr. | 10055 | 10130 | 9975 |
| Volumen del molde(C) | cm ³ | 5509.96 | 5509.96 | 5509.96 |
| Peso unitario((B-A)/C) | gr/cm ³ | 1.82 | 1.84 | 1.81 |
| Peso unitario suelto | gr/cm ³ | 1.825 | | |
| Peso unitario suelto | kg/m ³ | 1825 | | |

PESO UNITARIO COMPACTADO DE LA ESCORIA NEGRA

| Descripción | Unidad | Número de muestras | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|
| | | I | II | III |
| Peso del molde(A) | gr. | 4785 | 4785 | 4785 |
| Peso de molde + muestra(B) | gr. | 16355 | 16215 | 16290 |
| Peso de la muestra(B-A) | gr. | 11570 | 11430 | 11505 |
| Volumen del molde(C) | cm ³ | 5509.96 | 5509.96 | 5509.96 |
| Peso unitario((B-A)/C) | gr/cm ³ | 2.10 | 2.07 | 2.09 |
| Peso unitario compactado | gr/cm ³ | 2.087 | | |
| Peso unitario compactado | kg/m ³ | 2087 | | |

VOLUMEN DEL MOLDE CILINDRICO

| Medidas | D | H | Volumen del molde cm ³ |
|----------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| | cm | cm | |
| I | 15.28 | 30.11 | 5509.96 |
| II | 15.26 | 30.14 | |
| III | 15.25 | 30.09 | |
| Promedio | 15.26 | 30.11 | |



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Anexo J. Resultados del análisis granulométrico del agregado grueso.

ANÁLISIS GRANULOMÉTRICO POR TAMIZADO DEL AGREGADO GRUESO (NTP 400.012 Y ASTM C 136)

REALIZADO POR : BACH. WASHINGTON JORGE CHILI VILCA
: BACH. RICHARD ELIO PINEDA QUISPE

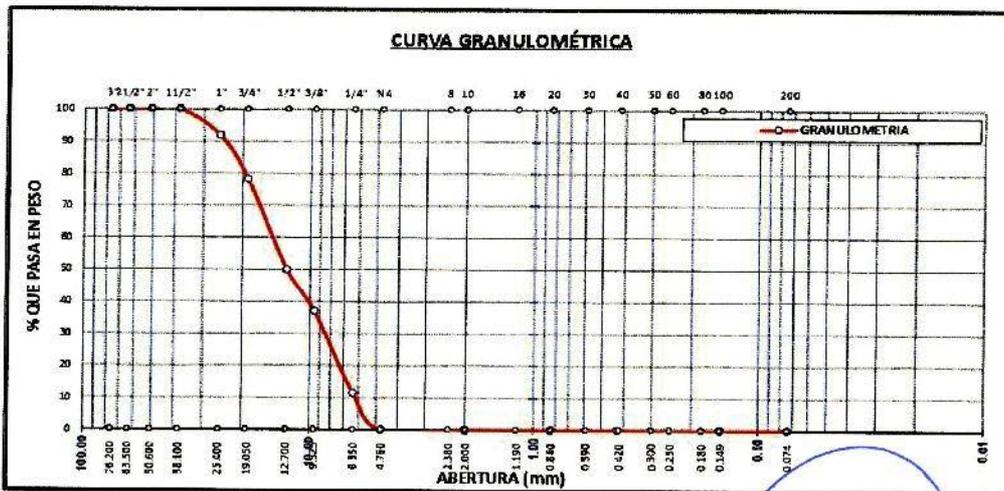
TESIS : INFLUENCIA DE LA ADICIÓN DE ESCORIA NEGRA SOBRE PORCENTAJES DEL AGREGADO GRUESO EN LAS PROPIEDADES DEL CONCRETO DE F'c = 210 KG/CM² PARA PAVIMENTOS RÍGIDOS DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO, 2020.

UBICACIÓN : Jr. AYAVIRI Nro. 264 DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO

CANTERA : CUTIMBO

FECHA : DICIEMBRE DEL 2022

| Tamices ASTM | Abertura (mm) | Peso retenido | % Retenido parcial | % Retenido acumulado | % Que pasa | Especificación ASTM C-33 (%) | Descripción de la muestra | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--|----------------------|------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 3" | 76.200 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | | Peso Inicial : 10000.00 gr | |
| 2 1/2" | 63.500 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | | Peso final : 10000.00 gr | |
| 2" | 50.800 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | | Pérdida : 0.00 % | |
| 1 1/2" | 38.100 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100 100 | Características de la muestra | |
| 1" | 25.400 | 815.36 | 8.15 | 8.15 | 91.85 | 90 100 | | Módulo de fineza : 6.85 |
| 3/4" | 19.050 | 1354.67 | 13.55 | 21.70 | 78.30 | | | Peso específico : 2.49 gr/cm ³ |
| 1/2" | 12.700 | 2826.44 | 28.26 | 49.96 | 50.04 | 25 60 | | Peso Unt. Suelto : 1.483 gr/cm ³ |
| 3/8" | 9.525 | 1291.83 | 12.92 | 62.88 | 37.12 | | | Peso Unt. Compactado : 1.609 gr/cm ³ |
| 1/4" | 6.350 | 2563.18 | 25.63 | 88.51 | 11.49 | | | Humedad natural : 1.76 % |
| N° 4 | 4.760 | 1148.52 | 11.49 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0 10 | | Absorción : 2.36 % |
| N° 6 | 3.360 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | Observaciones: Tamizar por la malla N° 4 para separar el agregado grueso y agregado fino. |
| N° 8 | 2.380 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | |
| N° 10 | 2.000 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | |
| N° 16 | 1.190 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | |
| N° 20 | 0.840 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | |
| N° 30 | 0.590 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | |
| N° 40 | 0.426 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | |
| N° 50 | 0.297 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | |
| N° 80 | 0.177 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | |
| N° 100 | 0.149 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | |
| N° 200 | 0.074 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | |
| Base | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | |
| Total | | 10000.00 | 100.00 | | | | | |
| % pérdida | | 0.00 | Análisis granulométrico aceptado < 0.30% | | | | | |



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Anexo K. Resultados del análisis granulométrico de E°N°.

ANÁLISIS GRANULOMÉTRICO POR TAMIZADO DE LA ESCORIA NEGRA (NTP 400.012 Y ASTM C 136)

REALIZADO POR : BACH. WASHINGTON JORGE CHILI VILCA
: BACH. RICHARD ELIO PINEDA QUISPE
: INFLUENCIA DE LA ADICIÓN DE ESCORIA NEGRA SOBRE PORCENTAJES DEL AGREGADO GRUESO EN LAS PROPIEDADES DEL CONCRETO DE F'c = 210 KG/CM² PARA PAVIMENTOS RÍGIDOS DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO, 2020.

UBICACIÓN : JR. AYAVIRI Nro. 264 DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO

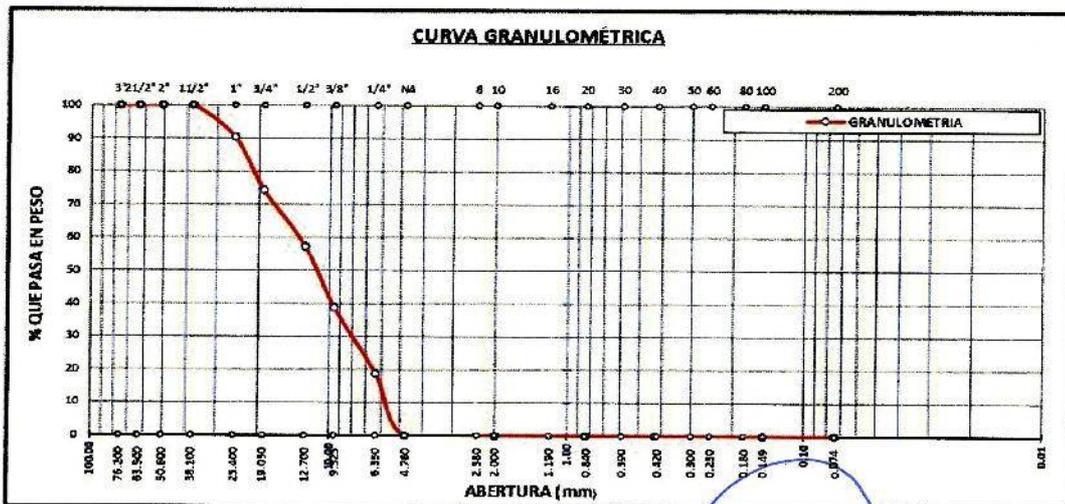
DESCRIPCIÓN : ESCORIA NEGRA

PROCEDENCIA : ACEROS AREQUIPA - PISCO

FECHA : DICIEMBRE DEL 2022

| Tamices ASTM | Abertura (mm) | Peso retenido | % Retenido parcial | % Retenido acumulado | % Que pasa | Especificación ASTM C-93 (%) | | Descripción de la muestra | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------------------|-----|---|----------------------------|
| 3" | 76.200 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | | | Peso inicial | : 10000.00 gr |
| 2 1/2" | 63.500 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | | | Peso final | : 10000.00 gr |
| 2" | 50.800 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | | | Pérdida | : 0.00 % |
| 1 1/2" | 38.100 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100 | 100 | Características de la muestra | |
| 1" | 25.400 | 956.12 | 9.56 | 9.56 | 90.44 | 90 | 100 | Módulo de fineza | : 6.87 |
| 3/4" | 19.050 | 1623.31 | 16.23 | 25.79 | 74.21 | | | Peso específico | : 3.10 gr/cm ³ |
| 1/2" | 12.700 | 1705.58 | 17.06 | 42.85 | 57.15 | 25 | 60 | Peso Unt. Suelto | : 1.825 gr/cm ³ |
| 3/8" | 9.525 | 1844.29 | 18.44 | 61.29 | 38.71 | | | Peso Unt. Compactado | : 2.142 gr/cm ³ |
| 1/4" | 6.350 | 1991.74 | 19.92 | 81.21 | 18.79 | | | Humedad natural | : 0.94 % |
| Nº 4 | 4.760 | 1878.96 | 18.79 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 10 | Absorción | : 4.78 % |
| Nº 6 | 3.360 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | Observaciones: Tamizar por la malla Nº 4 para separar el agregado grueso y agregado fino. | |
| Nº 8 | 2.380 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | | |
| Nº 10 | 2.000 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | | |
| Nº 16 | 1.190 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | | |
| Nº 20 | 0.840 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | | |
| Nº 30 | 0.590 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | | |
| Nº 40 | 0.420 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | | |
| Nº 50 | 0.300 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | | |
| Nº 80 | 0.180 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | | |
| Nº 100 | 0.149 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | | |
| Nº 200 | 0.074 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | | |
| Base | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | | | |
| Total | | 10000.00 | 100.00 | | | | | | |
| % pérdida | | 0.00 | | | | | | | |

CURVA GRANULOMÉTRICA



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Anexo L. Resultados del análisis granulométrico del agregado fino.

ANÁLISIS GRANULOMÉTRICO POR TAMIZADO DEL AGREGADO FINO (NTP 400.012 Y ASTM C 136)

REALIZADO POR : BACH. WASHINGTON JORGE CHILI VILCA
: BACH. RICHARD ELIO PINEDA QUISPE

TESIS : INFLUENCIA DE LA ADICIÓN DE ESCORIA NEGRA SOBRE PORCENTAJES DEL AGREGADO GRUESO EN LAS PROPIEDADES DEL CONCRETO DE F'c = 210 KG/CM² PARA PAVIMENTOS RÍGIDOS DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO, 2020.

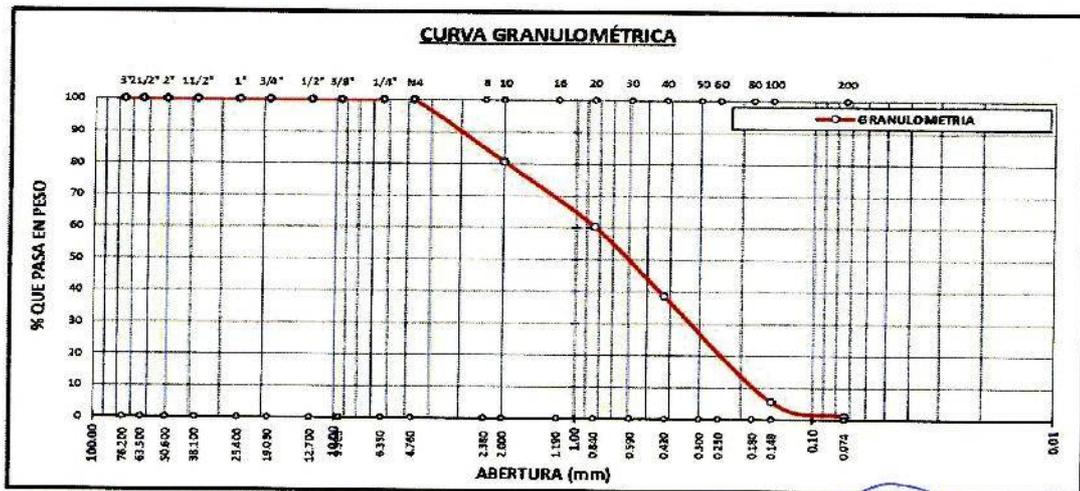
UBICACIÓN : Jr. AYAVIRI Nro. 264 DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO

CANTERA : CUTIMBO

FECHA : DICIEMBRE DEL 2021

| Tamices ASTM | Abertura (mm) | Peso retenido | % Retenido parcial | % Retenido acumulado | % Que pasa | Especificación ASTM C 33 (%) | Descripción de la muestra |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------------------|---|
| 3" | 76.200 | | | | 100.00 | | Peso inicial : 1000.00 gr |
| 2 1/2" | 63.500 | | | | 100.00 | | Peso final : 998.54 gr |
| 2" | 50.800 | | | | 100.00 | | Pérdida : 0.15 % |
| 1 1/2" | 38.100 | | | | 100.00 | | |
| 1" | 25.400 | | | | 100.00 | | Características de la muestra |
| 3/4" | 19.050 | | | | 100.00 | | Módulo de fineza : 3.00 |
| 1/2" | 12.700 | | | | 100.00 | | Peso específico : 2.43 gr/cm ³ |
| 3/8" | 9.525 | | | | 100.00 | 100 | Peso Unt. Suelto : 1.535 gr/cm ³ |
| 1/4" | 6.350 | | | | 100.00 | 100 | Peso Unt. Compactado : 1.668 gr/cm ³ |
| N° 4 | 4.760 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 95 | Humedad natural : 3.32 % |
| N° 5 | 3.360 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100 | Absorción : 4.21 % |
| N° 8 | 2.380 | 192.54 | 19.28 | 19.28 | 80.72 | 80 | |
| N° 10 | 2.000 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 19.28 | 80.72 | | |
| N° 15 | 1.190 | 203.62 | 20.39 | 39.67 | 60.33 | 50 | |
| N° 20 | 0.840 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 39.67 | 60.33 | | |
| N° 30 | 0.590 | 215.85 | 21.62 | 61.29 | 38.71 | 25 | |
| N° 40 | 0.420 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 61.29 | 38.71 | | |
| N° 50 | 0.300 | 234.95 | 23.53 | 84.82 | 15.18 | 10 | |
| N° 80 | 0.180 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 84.82 | 15.18 | | |
| N° 100 | 0.149 | 96.02 | 9.62 | 94.44 | 5.56 | 2 | |
| N° 200 | 0.074 | 44.68 | 4.47 | 98.91 | 1.09 | | |
| Base | | 10.88 | 1.09 | 100.00 | 0.00 | | |
| Total | | 998.54 | 100.00 | | | | |
| % pérdida | | 0.15 | | | | | |

Observaciones: El módulo de fineza debe de estar dentro de los límites de 2.35 - 3.15, no debiendo excederse el límite en mas o menos 0.2 máximo 3.35.



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Anexo M. Hoja de cálculo de diseño de mezcla por el método ACI 211 para concreto $f'c=210 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ con y sin adición de E°N°.

Hoja de cálculo del diseño de mezcla por metodo ACI -211

Resistencia a la compresion de diseno especificada $f'c=210\text{kg/cm}^2$

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Cemento: | | Cemento Rumi Tipo IP | |
| Peso especifico del cemento: | | 2.82 g/cm3 | 2820 kg/m3 |
| TMN | 3/4" | Aire incorporado | No |
| Slump | 3" - 4" | | |

Propiedades de los agregados

| Descripción | Unidades | Agregado grueso | Agregado fino | E°N° |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|
| Contenido de humedad | % | 1.76 | 3.32 | 0.94 |
| Peso especifico | gr/cm ³ | 2.64 | 2.71 | 3.64 |
| Absorción | % | 2.36 | 4.21 | 4.78 |
| Peso unitario suelto | gr/cm ³ | 1.48 | 1.54 | 1.82 |
| Peso unitario compactado | gr/cm ³ | 1.61 | 1.67 | 2.14 |
| Módulo de fineza | - | 6.85 | 3 | 6.87 |
| Tamaño máximo | TM | 1 1/2" | Nro 4 | 1 1/2" |
| Tamaño máximo nominal | TMN | 1" | - | 1" |

Resistencia promedio a la compresion requerida del concreto ($f'cr$)

| Resistencia especificada a la compresión (kg/cm ²) | Resistencia promedio requerida a la compresión (kg/cm ²) |
|--|--|
| Menos de 210 | $f'cr = f'c + 70$ |
| 210 a 350 | $f'cr = f'c + 84$ |
| Sobre 350 | $f'cr = f'c + 98$ |

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| F'cr | 210 + 84 kg/cm ² |
|-------------|-----------------------------|

| | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| F'cr | 294 kg/cm ² |
|-------------|------------------------|

Selección de contenido de agua para 1 m³ de concreto

| Asentamiento | Agua en l/m ³ de concreto para los tamaños máximos nominales de agregado grueso y consistencia indicados | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|------|------|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|
| | Concretos sin aire incorporado | | | | | | | |
| | 3/8" | 1/2" | 3/4" | 1" | 1 1/2" | 2" | 3" | 6" |
| 1" a 2" | 207 | 199 | 190 | 179 | 166 | 154 | 130 | 113 |
| 3" a 4" | 228 | 216 | 205 | 193 | 181 | 169 | 145 | 124 |
| 6" a 7" | 243 | 228 | 216 | 202 | 190 | 178 | 160 | |

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| Agua | 193 lts |
|-------------|----------------|

Selección de contenido de aire

| Tamaño máximo nominal | Aire atrapado |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 3/8" | 3.00% |
| 1/2" | 2.50% |
| 3/4" | 2.00% |
| 1" | 1.50% |
| 1 1/2" | 1.00% |
| 2" | 0.50% |
| 3" | 0.30% |
| 6" | 0.20% |

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Aire | 1.50 % |
|-------------|---------------|

Calculo de la relacion agua/cemento

| f'cr (28 días) | Concreto sin aire incorporado | Concreto con aire incorporado |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 150 | 0.80 | 0.71 |
| 200 | 0.70 | 0.61 |
| 250 | 0.62 | 0.53 |
| 300 | 0.55 | 0.46 |
| 350 | 0.48 | 0.4 |
| 400 | 0.43 | - |
| 450 | 0.38 | - |

| | |
|-----|------|
| a/c | 0.56 |
|-----|------|

Calculo de cemento por 1m3

$$\text{contenido de cemento (kg/m}^3\text{)} = \frac{\text{contenido de agua de mezclado (lt/m}^3\text{)}}{\text{relacion a/c (para f'cr)}}$$

Cemento (193 lt/m³)/0.50

| | |
|---------|--------|
| Cemento | 386 kg |
|---------|--------|

Calculo del contenido de agregado grueso por 1 m3

| Tamaño máximo nominal del A°G° | Volumen de A°G° seco y compactado por unidad de volumen de concreto para diversos módulos de fineza del A°F° b/b0 | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|------|------|------|
| | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3 |
| 3/8" | 0.50 | 0.48 | 0.46 | 0.44 |
| 1/2" | 0.59 | 0.57 | 0.55 | 0.53 |
| 3/4" | 0.66 | 0.64 | 0.62 | 0.60 |
| 1" | 0.71 | 0.69 | 0.67 | 0.65 |
| 1 1/2" | 0.76 | 0.74 | 0.72 | 0.70 |
| 2" | 0.78 | 0.76 | 0.74 | 0.72 |
| 3" | 0.81 | 0.79 | 0.77 | 0.75 |
| 6" | 0.87 | 0.85 | 0.83 | 0.81 |

$$\text{Peso del agregado grueso} = b/b_0 * \text{peso unitario compactado A°G° (kg/m}^3\text{)}$$

Agregado grueso 0.650 x 1610

Agregado grueso 1046.50 kg

Calculo de volúmenes absolutos

| Volumenes absolutos | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-------|
| Cemento | m ³ | 0.137 |
| Agua | m ³ | 0.193 |
| Agregado grueso | m ³ | 0.396 |
| Agregado fino | m ³ | 0.259 |
| Aire | m ³ | 0.015 |

Valores de diseno en estado seco para 1 m3

| Presentación en estado seco | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| Material | Unidad | Peso seco/m ³ |
| Cemento | kg. | 386.00 |
| Agua | lt. | 193.00 |
| Agregado grueso | kg. | 1046.50 |
| Agregado fino | kg. | 701.89 |

Correccion por humedad de los agregados

| Diseño final corregido por humedad | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|
| Material | Unidad | Peso húmedo/m ³ |
| Cemento | kg. | 386.00 |
| Agua efectiva | lt. | 205.53 |
| Agregado grueso humedo | kg. | 1064.92 |
| Agregado fino humedo | kg. | 725.19 |

Resumen de diseño de mezclas para concretos sin y con adición de E°N° en diferentes %.

| Material | Unidad | Concreto convencional | Concreto sin adición y con adición de E°N° sobre porcentajes del agregado grueso | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | CC | CC con 10% de E°N° | CC con 20% de E°N° | CC con 30% de E°N° | CC con 40% de E°N° |
| Cemento | kg/m ³ | 386 | 386 | 386 | 386 | 386 |
| Agua | lt/m ³ | 205.53 | 205.53 | 205.53 | 205.53 | 205.53 |
| Agregado grueso | kg/m ³ | 1064.92 | 958.43 | 851.94 | 745.44 | 638.95 |
| Agregado fino | kg/m ³ | 725.19 | 725.19 | 725.19 | 725.19 | 725.19 |
| Escoria negra | kg/m ³ | 0 | 106.49 | 212.98 | 319.48 | 425.97 |

Volumenes de los moldes para el concreto

Vol. Total de las probetas cilindricas

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Diametro | 0.15 m |
| Altura de la briquetera | 0.30 m |

Volumen 0.005 m³
 Cantidad de moldes 45 und

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Volumen total | 0.239 m³ |
|----------------------|----------------------------|

Vol. Total de las viguetas prismaticas

| | |
|--------|--------|
| Largo | 0.60 m |
| Altura | 0.15 m |
| Ancho | 0.15 m |

Volumen 0.014 m³
 Cantidad de moldes 25 und

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Volumen total | 0.338 m³ |
|----------------------|----------------------------|

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Volumen total | 0.576 m³ |
|----------------------|----------------------------|



Anexo N. Resultados del ensayo de consistencia del concreto $f'c=210 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ sin y con adición de E°N°.

ENSAYO DE CONSISTENCIA DEL CONCRETO FRESCO NTP 339.035 y ASTM C 143

REALIZADO POR : BACH. WASHINGTON JORGE CHILI VILCA
: BACH. RICHARD ELIO PINEDA QUISPE

TESIS : INFLUENCIA DE LA ADICIÓN DE ESCORIA NEGRA SOBRE PORCENTAJES DEL AGREGADO GRUESO EN LAS PROPIEDADES DEL CONCRETO DE F'c = 210 KG/CM² PARA PAVIMENTOS RÍGIDOS DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO, 2020.

UBICACIÓN : Jr. AYAVIRI Nro. 264 DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO

CANTERA : CUTIMBO

FECHA : ENERO DEL 2022

PRUEBA DE CONSISTENCIA

| Descripción | Fecha de moldeo | Mediciones realizadas (cm) | | | Asentamiento en el cono de Abrams | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | I | II | III | Promedio (cm) | Promedio (pulg) |
| CC | 10/01/2022 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 3.6 |
| CC con 10% de escoria | 10/01/2022 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 3.0 |
| CC con 20% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 2.2 |
| CC con 30% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 1.5 |
| CC con 40% de escoria | 12/01/2022 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.9 |

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RUC: 20448773176

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INGENIERO CIVIL CIP. N° 126448
ESPECIALISTA EN GEOTECNIA

Anexo Ñ. Resultados del ensayo densidad del concreto
 $f'c=210 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ sin y con adición de E°N° a los 28 días de
curado de probetas cilíndricas.

PRUEBA DE DENSIDAD DEL CONCRETO

REALIZADO POR : BACH. WASHINGTON JORGE CHILI VILCA
 : BACH. RICHARD ELIO PINEDA QUISPE
 : INFLUENCIA DE LA ADICIÓN DE ESCORIA NEGRA SOBRE PORCENTAJES DEL

TESIS AGREGADO GRUESO EN LAS PROPIEDADES DEL CONCRETO DE $f'c = 210 \text{ KG/CM}^2$
 PARA PAVIMENTOS RÍGIDOS DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO, 2020.

UBICACIÓN : Jr. AYAVIRI Nro. 264 DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO

CANTERA : CUTIMBO

FECHA : FEBRERO DEL 2022

PRUEBA DE DENSIDAD

| Descripción | Edad (días) | Peso (gr) | Diametro (cm) | Altura (cm) | Area de briqueta (cm ²) | Volumen de briqueta (cm ³) | Densidad del concreto (kg/m ³) |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| CC | 28 | 12840 | 15.00 | 30.25 | 176.72 | 5345.63 | 2401.96 |
| CC | 28 | 13012 | 15.06 | 30.39 | 178.13 | 5413.42 | 2403.66 |
| CC | 28 | 13104 | 15.20 | 30.06 | 181.46 | 5454.65 | 2402.35 |
| CC con 10% de escoria | 28 | 12846 | 15.03 | 29.98 | 177.42 | 5319.13 | 2415.06 |
| CC con 10% de escoria | 28 | 12924 | 15.05 | 30.11 | 177.90 | 5356.42 | 2412.81 |
| CC con 10% de escoria | 28 | 13216 | 15.15 | 30.26 | 180.27 | 5454.88 | 2422.79 |
| CC con 20% de escoria | 28 | 12938 | 15.05 | 30.04 | 177.90 | 5343.97 | 2421.05 |
| CC con 20% de escoria | 28 | 13285 | 15.12 | 30.38 | 179.55 | 5454.84 | 2435.45 |
| CC con 20% de escoria | 28 | 13227 | 15.10 | 30.41 | 179.08 | 5445.79 | 2428.85 |
| CC con 30% de escoria | 28 | 13367 | 15.22 | 30.09 | 181.94 | 5474.47 | 2441.70 |
| CC con 30% de escoria | 28 | 13016 | 14.99 | 30.20 | 176.48 | 5329.68 | 2442.17 |
| CC con 30% de escoria | 28 | 13174 | 15.06 | 30.33 | 178.13 | 5402.73 | 2438.40 |
| CC con 40% de escoria | 28 | 13146 | 15.05 | 30.12 | 177.90 | 5358.20 | 2453.44 |
| CC con 40% de escoria | 28 | 13135 | 14.99 | 30.31 | 176.48 | 5349.09 | 2455.56 |
| CC con 40% de escoria | 28 | 13275 | 15.11 | 30.24 | 179.32 | 5422.53 | 2448.12 |

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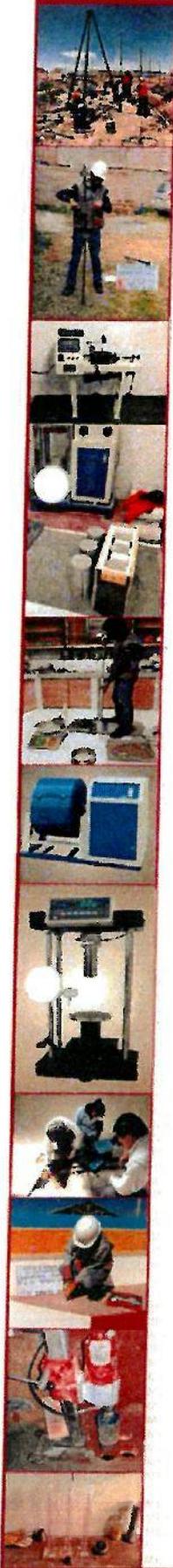
Anexo O. Resultados del ensayo de resistencia a la compresión simple de probetas cilíndricas de concreto $f'c=210 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ sin y con adición de E°N° a los 7, 14 y 28 días de curado.

ENSAYO DE RESISTENCIA A LA COMPRESIÓN SIMPLE DE PROBETAS CILÍNDRICAS DE CONCRETO (ASTM C-39 Y NTP 330.034)

TESIS : INFLUENCIA DE LA ADICIÓN DE ESCORIA NEGRA SOBRE PORCENTAJES DEL AGREGADO GRUESO EN LAS PROPIEDADES DEL CONCRETO DE F'c = 210 KG/CM² PARA PAVIMENTOS RÍGIDOS DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO, 2020.
REALIZADO POR : BACH. WASHINGTON JORGE CHILI VILCA
: BACH. RICHARD ELIO PINEDA QUISPE
UBICACIÓN : Jr. AYAVIRI Nro. 264 DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO
MUESTRA : BRIQUETAS DE CONCRETO DE F'c = 210 KG/CM² CON Y SIN ADICIÓN DE ESCORIA NEGRA
DISEÑO : F'c = 210 KG/CM²
FECHA : ENERO DEL 2022

| N° | Descripción | Fecha de moldeo | Fecha de rotura | Edad (días) | Peso (gr.) | Diámetro (cm.) | Altura (cm.) | Área de biqueta (cm ²) | Lectura del dial kg-f | Resistencia alcanzada P _u = kg/cm ² | Resistencia de diseño f'c = kg/cm ² | % de resistencia |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|------------------|
| 1 | CC | 10/01/2022 | 17/01/2022 | 7 | 12846 | 15.08 | 30.22 | 178.60 | 25560 | 143.11 | 210 | 68.15 |
| 2 | CC | 10/01/2022 | 17/01/2022 | 7 | 12914 | 15.04 | 30.28 | 177.66 | 25040 | 140.94 | 210 | 67.12 |
| 3 | CC | 10/01/2022 | 17/01/2022 | 7 | 12785 | 15.13 | 30.42 | 179.79 | 26010 | 144.67 | 210 | 68.89 |
| 4 | CC con 10% de escoria | 10/01/2022 | 17/01/2022 | 7 | 13115 | 15.14 | 30.17 | 180.03 | 26570 | 147.59 | 210 | 70.28 |
| 5 | CC con 10% de escoria | 10/01/2022 | 17/01/2022 | 7 | 12864 | 15.09 | 30.12 | 178.84 | 26730 | 149.46 | 210 | 71.17 |
| 6 | CC con 10% de escoria | 10/01/2022 | 17/01/2022 | 7 | 12819 | 15.16 | 30.41 | 180.51 | 26150 | 144.87 | 210 | 68.99 |
| 7 | CC con 20% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 18/01/2022 | 7 | 13078 | 15.07 | 30.15 | 178.37 | 26950 | 151.09 | 210 | 71.95 |
| 8 | CC con 20% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 18/01/2022 | 7 | 12916 | 14.98 | 30.09 | 176.24 | 26470 | 150.19 | 210 | 71.52 |
| 9 | CC con 20% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 18/01/2022 | 7 | 13172 | 15.14 | 30.18 | 180.03 | 27310 | 151.70 | 210 | 72.24 |
| 10 | CC con 30% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 18/01/2022 | 7 | 13185 | 15.08 | 30.02 | 178.60 | 27610 | 154.59 | 210 | 73.61 |
| 11 | CC con 30% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 18/01/2022 | 7 | 13061 | 15.15 | 30.11 | 180.27 | 28690 | 159.15 | 210 | 75.79 |
| 12 | CC con 30% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 18/01/2022 | 7 | 13017 | 15.00 | 30.23 | 176.72 | 26960 | 152.56 | 210 | 72.65 |
| 13 | CC con 40% de escoria | 12/01/2022 | 19/01/2022 | 7 | 13088 | 15.24 | 30.25 | 182.42 | 29080 | 159.42 | 210 | 75.91 |
| 14 | CC con 40% de escoria | 12/01/2022 | 19/01/2022 | 7 | 13213 | 14.98 | 30.40 | 176.24 | 28310 | 160.63 | 210 | 76.49 |
| 15 | CC con 40% de escoria | 12/01/2022 | 19/01/2022 | 7 | 13110 | 15.17 | 30.14 | 180.74 | 29350 | 162.39 | 210 | 77.33 |

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ENSAYO DE RESISTENCIA A LA COMPRESIÓN SIMPLE DE PROBETAS CILÍNDRICAS DE CONCRETO (ASTM C-39 NTP 338.034)

TESIS : INFLUENCIA DE LA ADICIÓN DE ESCORIA NEGRA SOBRE PORCENTAJES DEL AGREGADO GRUESO EN LAS PROPIEDADES DEL CONCRETO DE F'c = 210 KG/CM² PARA PAVIMENTOS RÍGIDOS DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO, 2020.

REALIZADO POR : BACH. WASHINGTON JORGE CHILI VILCA

UBICACIÓN : BACH. RICHARD ELIO PINEDA QUISEP

MUESTRA : JR. AYAVIRI Nro. 264 DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO

DISEÑO : BRIQUETAS DE CONCRETO DE F'c = 210 KG/CM² CON Y SIN ADICIÓN DE ESCORIA NEGRA

FECHA : F'c = 210 KG/CM²
: ENERO DEL 2022

| N° | Descripción | Fecha de moldeo | Fecha de rotura | Edad (días) | Peso (gr.) | Diámetro (cm.) | Altura (cm.) | Área de briquea (cm ²) | Lectura del dial kg-f | Resistencia alcanzada f'c-kg/cm ² | Resistencia de diseño f'c-kg/cm ² | % de resistencia |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|------------------|
| 1 | CC | 10/01/2022 | 24/01/2022 | 14 | 12794 | 14.98 | 30.15 | 176.24 | 33560 | 190.42 | 210 | 90.68 |
| 2 | CC | 10/01/2022 | 24/01/2022 | 14 | 13086 | 15.11 | 30.34 | 179.32 | 33870 | 188.88 | 210 | 89.94 |
| 3 | CC | 10/01/2022 | 24/01/2022 | 14 | 12922 | 15.15 | 30.18 | 180.27 | 34510 | 191.44 | 210 | 91.16 |
| 4 | CC con 10% de escoria | 10/01/2022 | 24/01/2022 | 14 | 12915 | 15.10 | 30.23 | 179.08 | 34460 | 192.43 | 210 | 91.63 |
| 5 | CC con 10% de escoria | 10/01/2022 | 24/01/2022 | 14 | 12893 | 14.97 | 30.14 | 176.01 | 33620 | 191.01 | 210 | 90.96 |
| 6 | CC con 10% de escoria | 10/01/2022 | 24/01/2022 | 14 | 13147 | 15.18 | 30.22 | 180.98 | 35010 | 193.45 | 210 | 92.12 |
| 7 | CC con 20% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 25/01/2022 | 14 | 13208 | 15.16 | 30.05 | 180.51 | 35230 | 195.17 | 210 | 92.94 |
| 8 | CC con 20% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 25/01/2022 | 14 | 12904 | 15.04 | 30.43 | 177.66 | 34860 | 196.22 | 210 | 93.44 |
| 9 | CC con 20% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 25/01/2022 | 14 | 13149 | 15.15 | 30.29 | 180.27 | 36180 | 200.70 | 210 | 95.57 |
| 10 | CC con 30% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 25/01/2022 | 14 | 13215 | 15.13 | 30.17 | 179.79 | 36180 | 201.23 | 210 | 95.83 |
| 11 | CC con 30% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 25/01/2022 | 14 | 13021 | 15.09 | 30.08 | 178.84 | 36360 | 203.31 | 210 | 96.81 |
| 12 | CC con 30% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 25/01/2022 | 14 | 13122 | 14.98 | 30.29 | 176.24 | 35030 | 198.76 | 210 | 94.65 |
| 13 | CC con 40% de escoria | 12/01/2022 | 26/01/2022 | 14 | 13118 | 15.20 | 30.37 | 181.46 | 36970 | 203.74 | 210 | 97.02 |
| 14 | CC con 40% de escoria | 12/01/2022 | 26/01/2022 | 14 | 13094 | 15.22 | 30.22 | 181.94 | 37600 | 206.67 | 210 | 98.41 |
| 15 | CC con 40% de escoria | 12/01/2022 | 26/01/2022 | 14 | 13252 | 15.13 | 29.99 | 179.79 | 37560 | 208.91 | 210 | 99.48 |

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ENSAYO DE RESISTENCIA A LA COMPRESIÓN SIMPLE DE PROBETAS CILÍNDRICAS DE CONCRETO (ASTM C-39 Y NTP 339.034)

TESIS : INFLUENCIA DE LA ADICIÓN DE ESCORIA NEGRA SOBRE PORCENTAJES DEL AGREGADO GRUESO EN LAS PROPIEDADES DEL CONCRETO DE F'c = 210 KG/CM² PARA PAVIMENTOS RÍGIDOS DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO, 2020.

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UBICACIÓN : BACH. RICHARD ELIO PINEDA QUISPE

MUESTRA : JR. AYAVIRI Nro. 264 DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO

DISEÑO : BRIQUETAS DE CONCRETO DE F'c = 210 KG/CM² CON Y SIN ADICIÓN DE ESCORIA NEGRA

FECHA : F'c = 210 KG/CM²
: FEBRERO DEL 2022

| N° | Descripción | Fecha de moldeo | Fecha de rotura | Edad (días) | Peso (gr.) | Diámetro (cm) | Altura (cm) | Área de briqueta (cm ²) | Lectura del dial kg-f | Resistencia alcanzada f _c =kg/cm ² | Resistencia de diseño f _c =kg/cm ² | % de resistencia |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|------------------|
| 1 | CC | 10/01/2022 | 7/02/2022 | 28 | 12840.00 | 15.00 | 30.25 | 176.72 | 37950 | 214.75 | 210 | 102.26 |
| 2 | CC | 10/01/2022 | 7/02/2022 | 28 | 13012.00 | 15.06 | 30.39 | 178.13 | 38590 | 216.64 | 210 | 103.16 |
| 3 | CC | 10/01/2022 | 7/02/2022 | 28 | 13104.00 | 15.20 | 30.06 | 181.46 | 38380 | 211.51 | 210 | 100.72 |
| 4 | CC con 10% de escoria | 10/01/2022 | 7/02/2022 | 28 | 12846.00 | 15.03 | 29.98 | 177.42 | 39020 | 219.93 | 210 | 104.73 |
| 5 | CC con 10% de escoria | 10/01/2022 | 7/02/2022 | 28 | 12924.00 | 15.05 | 30.11 | 177.90 | 38790 | 218.05 | 210 | 103.83 |
| 6 | CC con 10% de escoria | 10/01/2022 | 7/02/2022 | 28 | 13216.00 | 15.15 | 30.26 | 180.27 | 39850 | 221.06 | 210 | 105.27 |
| 7 | CC con 20% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 8/02/2022 | 28 | 12938.00 | 15.05 | 30.04 | 177.90 | 40500 | 227.66 | 210 | 108.41 |
| 8 | CC con 20% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 8/02/2022 | 28 | 13285.00 | 15.12 | 30.38 | 179.55 | 39880 | 222.11 | 210 | 105.76 |
| 9 | CC con 20% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 8/02/2022 | 28 | 13227.00 | 15.10 | 30.41 | 179.08 | 39970 | 223.20 | 210 | 106.28 |
| 10 | CC con 30% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 8/02/2022 | 28 | 13367.00 | 15.22 | 30.09 | 181.94 | 41190 | 226.40 | 210 | 107.81 |
| 11 | CC con 30% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 8/02/2022 | 28 | 13016.00 | 14.99 | 30.20 | 176.48 | 40940 | 231.98 | 210 | 110.47 |
| 12 | CC con 30% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 8/02/2022 | 28 | 13174.00 | 15.06 | 30.33 | 178.13 | 41720 | 234.21 | 210 | 111.53 |
| 13 | CC con 40% de escoria | 12/01/2022 | 9/02/2022 | 28 | 13146.00 | 15.05 | 30.12 | 177.90 | 42930 | 241.32 | 210 | 114.92 |
| 14 | CC con 40% de escoria | 12/01/2022 | 9/02/2022 | 28 | 13135.00 | 14.99 | 30.31 | 176.48 | 43290 | 245.30 | 210 | 116.81 |
| 15 | CC con 40% de escoria | 12/01/2022 | 9/02/2022 | 28 | 13275.00 | 15.11 | 30.24 | 179.32 | 43740 | 243.99 | 210 | 116.16 |

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Anexo P. Resultados del ensayo de resistencia a la flexión con carga en el punto central de probetas prismáticas de concreto $f'c=210 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ sin y con adición de E°N° a los 28 días de curado.

ENSAJO DE RESISTENCIA A LA FLEXIÓN CON CARGA EN EL PUNTO CENTRAL (ASTM C-293-02 Y NTP 339.079)

TESIS

: INFLUENCIA DE LA ADICIÓN DE ESCORIA NEGRA SOBRE PORCENTAJES DEL AGREGADO GRUESO EN LAS PROPIEDADES DEL CONCRETO DE F'c = 210 KG/CM² PARA PAVIMENTOS RÍGIDOS DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO, 2020.

REALIZADO POR

: BACH. WASHINGTON JORGE CHILI VILCA

UBICACIÓN

: BACH. RICHARD ELIO PINEDA QUISEPÉ
: JR. AYAVIRI N° 264 DE LA CIUDAD DE PUNO

MUESTRA

: VIGUETAS PRISMÁTICAS DE CONCRETO CONVENCIONAL Y CON ADICIÓN DE ESCORIA NEGRA

FECHA

: FEBRERO DEL 2022

| N° | Descripción | Fecha de moldeo | Fecha de rotura | Edad (días) | Base (cm.) | Peralte (cm.) | Distancia entre apoyos (cm.) | Lectura del dial kg-f | Lectura del dial N | Resistencia a la flexión (kg-f/cm ²) |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1 | CC | 10/01/2022 | 7/02/2022 | 28 | 15.05 | 15.18 | 45.71 | 1382 | 13553 | 27.32 |
| 2 | CC | 10/01/2022 | 7/02/2022 | 28 | 15.04 | 15.10 | 45.71 | 1296 | 12710 | 25.91 |
| 3 | CC | 10/01/2022 | 7/02/2022 | 28 | 15.08 | 15.12 | 45.71 | 1377 | 13504 | 27.39 |
| 4 | CC | 10/01/2022 | 7/02/2022 | 28 | 15.10 | 15.15 | 45.71 | 1288 | 12631 | 25.48 |
| 5 | CC | 10/01/2022 | 7/02/2022 | 28 | 15.00 | 15.14 | 45.71 | 1274 | 12494 | 25.41 |
| 6 | CC con 10% de escoria | 10/01/2022 | 7/02/2022 | 28 | 15.10 | 15.10 | 45.71 | 1384 | 13573 | 27.56 |
| 7 | CC con 10% de escoria | 10/01/2022 | 7/02/2022 | 28 | 15.12 | 15.16 | 45.71 | 1453 | 14250 | 28.67 |
| 8 | CC con 10% de escoria | 10/01/2022 | 7/02/2022 | 28 | 15.04 | 15.11 | 45.71 | 1512 | 14828 | 30.19 |
| 9 | CC con 10% de escoria | 10/01/2022 | 7/02/2022 | 28 | 15.06 | 15.18 | 45.71 | 1366 | 13396 | 26.99 |
| 10 | CC con 10% de escoria | 10/01/2022 | 7/02/2022 | 28 | 15.08 | 15.14 | 45.71 | 1405 | 13779 | 27.87 |
| 11 | CC con 20% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 8/02/2022 | 28 | 15.10 | 15.17 | 45.71 | 1528 | 14985 | 30.15 |
| 12 | CC con 20% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 8/02/2022 | 28 | 15.05 | 15.15 | 45.71 | 1617 | 15858 | 32.10 |
| 13 | CC con 20% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 8/02/2022 | 28 | 15.08 | 15.20 | 45.71 | 1552 | 15220 | 30.95 |
| 14 | CC con 20% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 8/02/2022 | 28 | 15.03 | 15.20 | 45.71 | 1576 | 15456 | 31.12 |
| 15 | CC con 20% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 8/02/2022 | 28 | 15.00 | 15.12 | 45.71 | 1554 | 15240 | 31.07 |
| 16 | CC con 30% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 8/02/2022 | 28 | 15.12 | 15.18 | 45.71 | 1645 | 16133 | 32.37 |
| 17 | CC con 30% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 8/02/2022 | 28 | 15.05 | 15.22 | 45.71 | 1734 | 17005 | 34.10 |
| 18 | CC con 30% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 8/02/2022 | 28 | 15.04 | 15.16 | 45.71 | 1708 | 16750 | 33.88 |
| 19 | CC con 30% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 8/02/2022 | 28 | 15.08 | 15.11 | 45.71 | 1747 | 17133 | 34.79 |
| 20 | CC con 30% de escoria | 11/01/2022 | 8/02/2022 | 28 | 15.10 | 15.14 | 45.71 | 1672 | 16397 | 33.12 |
| 21 | CC con 40% de escoria | 12/01/2022 | 9/02/2022 | 28 | 15.06 | 15.19 | 45.71 | 1868 | 18319 | 36.86 |
| 22 | CC con 40% de escoria | 12/01/2022 | 9/02/2022 | 28 | 15.09 | 15.12 | 45.71 | 1995 | 19565 | 39.65 |
| 23 | CC con 40% de escoria | 12/01/2022 | 9/02/2022 | 28 | 15.11 | 15.15 | 45.71 | 1894 | 18574 | 37.44 |
| 24 | CC con 40% de escoria | 12/01/2022 | 9/02/2022 | 28 | 15.05 | 15.13 | 45.71 | 1916 | 18790 | 38.13 |
| 25 | CC con 40% de escoria | 12/01/2022 | 9/02/2022 | 28 | 15.00 | 15.10 | 45.71 | 1852 | 18163 | 37.13 |

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Anexo Q. Norma técnica ASTM C-39 de rotura de probetas cilíndricas.



Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C39/C39M; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method covers determination of compressive strength of cylindrical concrete specimens such as molded cylinders and drilled cores. It is limited to concrete having a density in excess of 800 kg/m^3 [50 lb/ft^3].

1.2 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The inch-pound units are shown in brackets. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard.

1.3 *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. (Warning—Means should be provided to contain concrete fragments during sudden rupture of specimens. Tendency for sudden rupture increases with increasing concrete strength and it is more likely when the testing machine is relatively flexible. The safety precautions given in the [Manual of Aggregate and Concrete Testing](#) are recommended.)*

1.4 The text of this standard references notes which provide explanatory material. These notes shall not be considered as requirements of the standard.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

[C31/C31M Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field](#)

[C42/C42M Test Method for Obtaining and Testing Drilled Cores and Sawed Beams of Concrete](#)

[C192/C192M Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Laboratory](#)

[C617 Practice for Capping Cylindrical Concrete Specimens](#)

[C670 Practice for Preparing Precision and Bias Statements for Test Methods for Construction Materials](#)

[C873 Test Method for Compressive Strength of Concrete Cylinders Cast in Place in Cylindrical Molds](#)

[C1077 Practice for Agencies Testing Concrete and Concrete Aggregates for Use in Construction and Criteria for Testing Agency Evaluation](#)

[C1231/C1231M Practice for Use of Unbonded Caps in Determination of Compressive Strength of Hardened Concrete Cylinders](#)

[E4 Practices for Force Verification of Testing Machines](#)

[E74 Practice of Calibration of Force-Measuring Instruments for Verifying the Force Indication of Testing Machines Manual of Aggregate and Concrete Testing](#)

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 This test method consists of applying a compressive axial load to molded cylinders or cores at a rate which is within a prescribed range until failure occurs. The compressive strength of the specimen is calculated by dividing the maximum load attained during the test by the cross-sectional area of the specimen.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Care must be exercised in the interpretation of the significance of compressive strength determinations by this test method since strength is not a fundamental or intrinsic property of concrete made from given materials. Values obtained will depend on the size and shape of the specimen, batching, mixing procedures, the methods of sampling, molding, and fabrication and the age, temperature, and moisture conditions during curing.

4.2 This test method is used to determine compressive strength of cylindrical specimens prepared and cured in accordance with Practices [C31/C31M](#), [C192/C192M](#), [C617](#), and [C1231/C1231M](#) and Test Methods [C42/C42M](#) and [C873](#).

4.3 The results of this test method are used as a basis for quality control of concrete proportioning, mixing, and placing

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

operations; determination of compliance with specifications; control for evaluating effectiveness of admixtures; and similar uses.

4.4 The individual who tests concrete cylinders for acceptance testing shall meet the concrete laboratory technician requirements of Practice C1077, including an examination requiring performance demonstration that is evaluated by an independent examiner.

NOTE 1—Certification equivalent to the minimum guidelines for ACI Concrete Laboratory Technician, Level I or ACI Concrete Strength Testing Technician will satisfy this requirement.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Testing Machine*—The testing machine shall be of a type having sufficient capacity and capable of providing the rates of loading prescribed in 7.5.

5.1.1 Verify calibration of the testing machines in accordance with Practices E4, except that the verified loading range shall be as required in 5.3. Verification is required:

5.1.1.1 Within 13 months of the last calibration,

5.1.1.2 On original installation or immediately after relocation,

5.1.1.3 Immediately after making repairs or adjustments that affect the operation of the force applying system or the values displayed on the load indicating system, except for zero adjustments that compensate for the mass of bearing blocks or specimen, or both, or

5.1.1.4 Whenever there is reason to suspect the accuracy of the indicated loads.

5.1.2 *Design*—The design of the machine must include the following features:

5.1.2.1 The machine must be power operated and must apply the load continuously rather than intermittently, and without shock. If it has only one loading rate (meeting the requirements of 7.5), it must be provided with a supplemental means for loading at a rate suitable for verification. This supplemental means of loading may be power or hand operated.

5.1.2.2 The space provided for test specimens shall be large enough to accommodate, in a readable position, an elastic calibration device which is of sufficient capacity to cover the potential loading range of the testing machine and which complies with the requirements of Practice E74.

NOTE 2—The types of elastic calibration devices most generally available and most commonly used for this purpose are the circular proving ring or load cell.

5.1.3 *Accuracy*—The accuracy of the testing machine shall be in accordance with the following provisions:

5.1.3.1 The percentage of error for the loads within the proposed range of use of the testing machine shall not exceed $\pm 1.0\%$ of the indicated load.

5.1.3.2 The accuracy of the testing machine shall be verified by applying five test loads in four approximately equal increments in ascending order. The difference between any two successive test loads shall not exceed one third of the difference between the maximum and minimum test loads.

5.1.3.3 The test load as indicated by the testing machine and the applied load computed from the readings of the verification

device shall be recorded at each test point. Calculate the error, E , and the percentage of error, E_p , for each point from these data as follows:

$$E = A - B \quad (1)$$

$$E_p = 100(A - B)/B$$

where:

A = load, kN [lbf] indicated by the machine being verified, and

B = applied load, kN [lbf] as determined by the calibrating device.

5.1.3.4 The report on the verification of a testing machine shall state within what loading range it was found to conform to specification requirements rather than reporting a blanket acceptance or rejection. In no case shall the loading range be stated as including loads below the value which is 100 times the smallest change of load estimable on the load-indicating mechanism of the testing machine or loads within that portion of the range below 10% of the maximum range capacity.

5.1.3.5 In no case shall the loading range be stated as including loads outside the range of loads applied during the verification test.

5.1.3.6 The indicated load of a testing machine shall not be corrected either by calculation or by the use of a calibration diagram to obtain values within the required permissible variation.

5.2 The testing machine shall be equipped with two steel bearing blocks with hardened faces (Note 3), one of which is a spherically seated block that will bear on the upper surface of the specimen, and the other a solid block on which the specimen shall rest. Bearing faces of the blocks shall have a minimum dimension at least 3% greater than the diameter of the specimen to be tested. Except for the concentric circles described below, the bearing faces shall not depart from a plane by more than 0.02 mm [0.001 in.] in any 150 mm [6 in.] of blocks 150 mm [6 in.] in diameter or larger, or by more than 0.02 mm [0.001 in.] in the diameter of any smaller block; and new blocks shall be manufactured within one half of this tolerance. When the diameter of the bearing face of the spherically seated block exceeds the diameter of the specimen by more than 13 mm [0.5 in.], concentric circles not more than 0.8 mm [0.03 in.] deep and not more than 1 mm [0.04 in.] wide shall be inscribed to facilitate proper centering.

NOTE 3—It is desirable that the bearing faces of blocks used for compression testing of concrete have a Rockwell hardness of not less than 55 HRC.

5.2.1 Bottom bearing blocks shall conform to the following requirements:

5.2.1.1 The bottom bearing block is specified for the purpose of providing a readily machinable surface for maintenance of the specified surface conditions (Note 4). The top and bottom surfaces shall be parallel to each other. If the testing machine is so designed that the platen itself is readily maintained in the specified surface condition, a bottom block is not required. Its least horizontal dimension shall be at least 3%

greater than the diameter of the specimen to be tested. Concentric circles as described in 5.2 are optional on the bottom block.

NOTE 4—The block may be fastened to the platen of the testing machine.

5.2.1.2 Final centering must be made with reference to the upper spherical block. When the lower bearing block is used to assist in centering the specimen, the center of the concentric rings, when provided, or the center of the block itself must be directly below the center of the spherical head. Provision shall be made on the platen of the machine to assure such a position.

5.2.1.3 The bottom bearing block shall be at least 25 mm [1 in.] thick when new, and at least 22.5 mm [0.9 in.] thick after any resurfacing operations.

5.2.2 The spherically seated bearing block shall conform to the following requirements:

5.2.2.1 The maximum diameter of the bearing face of the suspended spherically seated block shall not exceed the values given below:

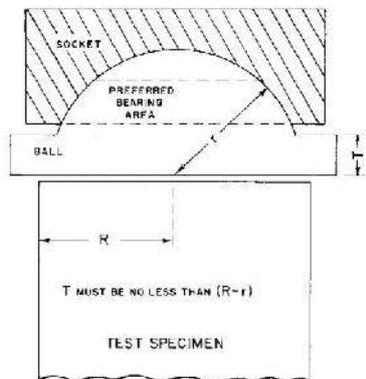
| Diameter of Test Specimens, mm [in.] | Maximum Diameter of Bearing Face, mm [in.] |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 50 [2] | 105 [4] |
| 75 [3] | 130 [5] |
| 100 [4] | 165 [6.5] |
| 150 [6] | 255 [10] |
| 200 [8] | 290 [11] |

NOTE 5—Square bearing faces are permissible, provided the diameter of the largest possible inscribed circle does not exceed the above diameter.

5.2.2.2 The center of the sphere shall coincide with the surface of the bearing face within a tolerance of $\pm 5\%$ of the radius of the sphere. The diameter of the sphere shall be at least 75% of the diameter of the specimen to be tested.

5.2.2.3 The ball and the socket shall be designed so that the steel in the contact area does not permanently deform when loaded to the capacity of the testing machine.

NOTE 6—The preferred contact area is in the form of a ring (described as "preferred bearing area") as shown on Fig. 1.



NOTE 7—Provision shall be made for holding the ball in the socket and for holding the entire unit in the testing machine.

FIG. 1 Schematic Sketch of a Typical Spherical Bearing Block

5.2.2.4 At least every six months, or as specified by the manufacturer of the testing machine, clean and lubricate the curved surfaces of the socket and of the spherical portion of the machine. The lubricant shall be a petroleum-type oil such as conventional motor oil or as specified by the manufacturer of the testing machine.

NOTE 7—To ensure uniform seating, the spherically seated head is designed to tilt freely as it comes into contact with the top of the specimen. After contact, further rotation is undesirable. Friction between the socket and the spherical portion of the head provides restraint against further rotation during loading. Petroleum type oil such as conventional motor oil has been shown to permit the necessary friction to develop. Pressure-type greases can reduce the desired friction and permit undesired rotation of the spherical head and should not be used unless recommended by the manufacturer of the testing machine.

5.2.2.5 If the radius of the sphere is smaller than the radius of the largest specimen to be tested, the portion of the bearing face extending beyond the sphere shall have a thickness not less than the difference between the radius of the sphere and radius of the specimen. The least dimension of the bearing face shall be at least as great as the diameter of the sphere (see Fig. 1).

5.2.2.6 The movable portion of the bearing block shall be held closely in the spherical seat, but the design shall be such that the bearing face can be rotated freely and tilted at least 4° in any direction.

5.2.2.7 If the ball portion of the upper bearing block is a two-piece design composed of a spherical portion and a bearing plate, a mechanical means shall be provided to ensure that the spherical portion is fixed and centered on the bearing plate.

5.3 Load Indication:

5.3.1 If the load of a compression machine used in concrete testing is registered on a dial, the dial shall be provided with a graduated scale that is readable to at least the nearest 0.1% of the full scale load (Note 8). The dial shall be readable within 1% of the indicated load at any given load level within the loading range. In no case shall the loading range of a dial be considered to include loads below the value that is 100 times the smallest change of load that can be read on the scale. The scale shall be provided with a graduation line equal to zero and so numbered. The dial pointer shall be of sufficient length to reach the graduation marks; the width of the end of the pointer shall not exceed the clear distance between the smallest graduations. Each dial shall be equipped with a zero adjustment located outside the dialcase and easily accessible from the front of the machine while observing the zero mark and dial pointer. Each dial shall be equipped with a suitable device that at all times, until reset, will indicate to within 1% accuracy the maximum load applied to the specimen.

NOTE 8—Readability is considered to be 0.5 mm [0.02 in.] along the arc described by the end of the pointer. Also, one half of a scale interval is readable with reasonable certainty when the spacing on the load indicating mechanism is between 1 mm [0.04 in.] and 2 mm [0.06 in.]. When the spacing is between 2 and 3 mm [0.06 and 0.12 in.], one third of a scale interval is readable with reasonable certainty. When the spacing is 3 mm [0.12 in.] or more, one fourth of a scale interval is readable with reasonable certainty.

5.3.2 If the testing machine load is indicated in digital form, the numerical display must be large enough to be easily read.

The numerical increment must be equal to or less than 0.10 % of the full scale load of a given loading range. In no case shall the verified loading range include loads less than the minimum numerical increment multiplied by 100. The accuracy of the indicated load must be within 1.0 % for any value displayed within the verified loading range. Provision must be made for adjusting to indicate true zero at zero load. There shall be provided a maximum load indicator that at all times until reset will indicate within 1 % system accuracy the maximum load applied to the specimen.

5.4 Documentation of the calibration and maintenance of the testing machine shall be in accordance with Practice C1077.

6. Specimens

6.1 Specimens shall not be tested if any individual diameter of a cylinder differs from any other diameter of the same cylinder by more than 2 %.

Note 9 This may occur when single use molds are damaged or deformed during shipment, when flexible single use molds are deformed during molding, or when a core drill deflects or shifts during drilling.

6.2 Prior to testing, neither end of test specimens shall depart from perpendicularity to the axis by more than 0.5° (approximately equivalent to 1 mm in 100 mm [0.12 in. in 12 in.]). The ends of compression test specimens that are not plane within 0.050 mm [0.002 in.] shall be sawed or ground to meet that tolerance, or capped in accordance with either Practice C617 or, when permitted, Practice C1231/C1231M. The diameter used for calculating the cross-sectional area of the test specimen shall be determined to the nearest 0.25 mm [0.01 in.] by averaging two diameters measured at right angles to each other at about midheight of the specimen.

6.3 The number of individual cylinders measured for determination of average diameter is not prohibited from being reduced to one for each ten specimens or three specimens per day, whichever is greater, if all cylinders are known to have been made from a single lot of reusable or single-use molds which consistently produce specimens with average diameters within a range of 0.5 mm [0.02 in.]. When the average diameters do not fall within the range of 0.5 mm [0.02 in.] or when the cylinders are not made from a single lot of molds, each cylinder tested must be measured and the value used in calculation of the unit compressive strength of that specimen. When the diameters are measured at the reduced frequency, the cross-sectional areas of all cylinders tested on that day shall be computed from the average of the diameters of the three or more cylinders representing the group tested that day.

6.4 If the purchaser of the testing services requests measurement of density of test specimens, determine the mass of specimens before capping. Remove any surface moisture with a towel and measure the mass of the specimen using a balance or scale that is accurate to within 0.3 % of the mass being measured. Measure the length of the specimen to the nearest 1 mm [0.05 in.] at three locations spaced evenly around the circumference. Compute the average length and record to the nearest 1 mm [0.05 in.]. Alternatively, determine the cylinder density by weighing the cylinder in air and then submerged

under water at 23.0 ± 2.0 °C [73.5 ± 3.5 °F], and computing the volume according to 8.3.1.

6.5 When density determination is not required and the length to diameter ratio is less than 1.8 or more than 2.2, measure the length of the specimen to the nearest 0.05 D.

7. Procedure

7.1 Compression tests of moist-cured specimens shall be made as soon as practicable after removal from moist storage.

7.2 Test specimens shall be kept moist by any convenient method during the period between removal from moist storage and testing. They shall be tested in the moist condition.

7.3 All test specimens for a given test age shall be broken within the permissible time tolerances prescribed as follows:

| Test Age | Permissible Tolerance |
|----------|-----------------------|
| 24 h | ± 0.5 h or 2.1 % |
| 3 days | 2 h or 2.8 % |
| 7 days | 6 h or 3.6 % |
| 28 days | 20 h or 3.0 % |
| 90 days | 2 days 2.2 % |

7.4 *Placing the Specimen*—Place the plain (lower) bearing block, with its hardened face up, on the table or platen of the testing machine directly under the spherically seated (upper) bearing block. Wipe clean the bearing faces of the upper and lower bearing blocks and of the test specimen and place the test specimen on the lower bearing block. If using unbonded caps, wipe clean the bearing surfaces of the retaining ring or rings and center the unbonded cap or caps on the cylinder. Carefully align the axis of the specimen with the center of thrust of the spherically seated block.

7.4.1 *Zero Verification and Block Seating*—Prior to testing the specimen, verify that the load indicator is set to zero. In cases where the indicator is not properly set to zero, adjust the indicator (**Note 10**). After placing the specimen in the machine but prior to applying the load on the specimen, tilt the movable portion of the spherically seated block gently by hand so that the bearing face appears to be parallel to the top of the test specimen.

Note 10—The technique used to verify and adjust load indicator to zero will vary depending on the machine manufacturer. Consult your owner's manual or compression machine calibrator for the proper technique.

7.4.2 *Verification of Alignment When Using Unbonded Caps*—If using unbonded caps, verify the alignment of the specimen after application of load, but before reaching 10 % of the anticipated specimen strength. Check to see that the axis of the cylinder does not depart from vertical by more than 0.5° (**Note 11**) and that the ends of the cylinder are centered within the retaining rings. If the cylinder alignment does not meet these requirements, release the load, and carefully recenter the specimen. Reapply load and recheck specimen centering and alignment. A pause in load application to check cylinder alignment is permissible.

Note 11—An angle of 0.5° is equal to a slope of approximately 1 mm in 100 mm [$\frac{1}{2}$ inches in 12 inches].

7.5 *Rate of Loading*—Apply the load continuously and without shock.

7.5.1 The load shall be applied at a rate of movement (platen to crosshead measurement) corresponding to a stress rate on the specimen of 0.25 ± 0.05 MPa/s [35 ± 7 psi/s] (See Note 12). The designated rate of movement shall be maintained at least during the latter half of the anticipated loading phase.

NOTE 12 For a screw-driven or displacement-controlled testing machine, preliminary testing will be necessary to establish the required rate of movement to achieve the specified stress rate. The required rate of movement will depend on the size of the test specimen, the elastic modulus of the concrete, and the stiffness of the testing machine.

7.5.2 During application of the first half of the anticipated loading phase, a higher rate of loading shall be permitted. The higher loading rate shall be applied in a controlled manner so that the specimen is not subjected to shock loading.

7.5.3 Make no adjustment in the rate of movement (platen to crosshead) as the ultimate load is being approached and the stress rate decreases due to cracking in the specimen.

7.6 Apply the compressive load until the load indicator shows that the load is decreasing steadily and the specimen displays a well-defined fracture pattern (Types 1 to 4 in Fig. 2). For a testing machine equipped with a specimen break detector, automatic shut-off of the testing machine is prohibited until the load has dropped to a value that is less than 95 % of the peak

load. When testing with unbonded caps, a corner fracture similar to a Type 5 or 6 pattern shown in Fig. 2 may occur before the ultimate capacity of the specimen has been attained. Continue compressing the specimen until the user is certain that the ultimate capacity has been attained. Record the maximum load carried by the specimen during the test, and note the type of fracture pattern according to Fig. 2. If the fracture pattern is not one of the typical patterns shown in Fig. 2, sketch and describe briefly the fracture pattern. If the measured strength is lower than expected, examine the fractured concrete and note the presence of large air voids, evidence of segregation, whether fractures pass predominantly around or through the coarse aggregate particles, and verify end preparations were in accordance with Practice C617 or Practice C1231/C1231M.

8. Calculation

8.1 Calculate the compressive strength of the specimen by dividing the maximum load carried by the specimen during the test by the average cross-sectional area determined as described in Section 6 and express the result to the nearest 0.1 MPa [10 psi].

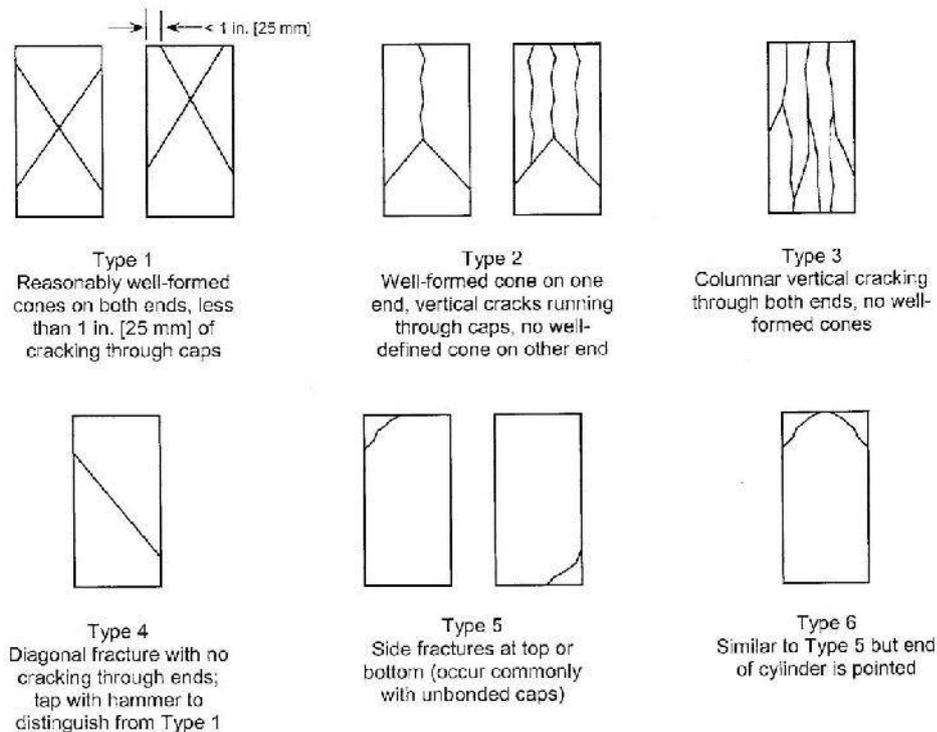


FIG. 2 Schematic of Typical Fracture Patterns

8.2 If the specimen length to diameter ratio is 1.75 or less, correct the result obtained in 8.1 by multiplying by the appropriate correction factor shown in the following table Note 13:

| | | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|------|
| L/D: | 1.75 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 |
| Factor: | 0.98 | 0.96 | 0.93 | 0.87 |

Use interpolation to determine correction factors for L/D values between those given in the table.

NOTE 13 Correction factors depend on various conditions such as moisture condition, strength level, and elastic modulus. Average values are given in the table. These correction factors apply to low-density concrete weighing between 1600 and 1920 kg/m³ [100 and 120 lb/ft³] and to normal-density concrete. They are applicable to concrete dry or soaked at the time of loading and for nominal concrete strengths from 14 to 42 MPa [2000 to 6000 psi]. For strengths higher than 42 MPa [6000 psi] correction factors may be larger than the values listed above³.

8.3 When required, calculate the density of the specimen to the nearest 10 kg/m³ [1 lb/ft³] as follows:

$$\text{Density} = \frac{W}{V} \quad (2)$$

where:

W = mass of specimen, kg [lb], and
 V = volume of specimen computed from the average diameter and average length or from weighing the cylinder in air and submerged, m³ [ft³]

8.3.1 When the volume is determined from submerged weighing, calculate the volume as follows:

$$V = \frac{W - W_s}{\gamma_w} \quad (3)$$

where:

W_s = apparent mass of submerged specimen, kg [lb], and
 γ_w = density of water at 23 °C [73.5 °F] = 997.5 kg/m³ [62.27 lbs/ft³].

9. Report

9.1 Report the following information:

- 9.1.1 Identification number,
- 9.1.2 Average measured diameter (and measured length, if outside the range of 1.8 D to 2.2 D), in millimetres [inches],
- 9.1.3 Cross-sectional area, in square millimetres [square inches],
- 9.1.4 Maximum load, in kilonewtons [pounds-force],
- 9.1.5 Compressive strength calculated to the nearest 0.1 MPa [10 psi],
- 9.1.6 Type of fracture (see Fig. 2),
- 9.1.7 Defects in either specimen or caps, and,
- 9.1.8 Age of specimen.
- 9.1.9 When determined, the density to the nearest 10 kg/m³ [1 lb/ft³].

10. Precision and Bias

10.1 Precision

³ Bartlett, F.M. and MacGregor, J.G., "Effect of Core Length-to-Diameter Ratio on Concrete Core Strength," *ACI Materials Journal*, Vol 91, No. 4, July-August, 1994, pp. 339-348.

10.1.1 *Within-Test Precision*—The following table provides the within-test precision of tests of 150 by 300 mm [6 by 12 in.] and 100 by 200 mm [4 by 8 in.] cylinders made from a well-mixed sample of concrete under laboratory conditions and under field conditions (see 10.1.2).

| | Coefficient of Variation ⁴ | Acceptable Range ⁵ of Individual Cylinder Strengths | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------|
| | | 2 cylinders | 3 cylinders |
| 150 by 300 mm [6 by 12 in.] | | | |
| Laboratory conditions | 2.4 % | 6.6 % | 7.8 % |
| Field conditions | 2.9 % | 8.0 % | 9.5 % |
| 100 by 200 mm [4 by 8 in.] | | | |
| Laboratory conditions | 3.2 % | 9.0 % | 10.5 % |

10.1.2 The within-test coefficient of variation represents the expected variation of measured strength of companion cylinders prepared from the same sample of concrete and tested by one laboratory at the same age. The values given for the within-test coefficient of variation of 150 by 300 mm [6 by 12 in.] cylinders are applicable for compressive strengths between 2000 and 15 to 55 MPa [8000 psi] and those for 100 by 200 mm [4 by 8 in.] cylinders are applicable for compressive strengths between 17 to 32 MPa [2500 and 4700 psi]. The within-test coefficients of variation for 150 by 300 mm [6 by 12 in.] cylinders are derived from CCRL concrete proficiency sample data for laboratory conditions and a collection of 1265 test reports from 225 commercial testing laboratories in 1978.⁵ The within test coefficient of variation of 100 by 200 mm [4 by 8 in.] cylinders are derived from CCRI concrete proficiency sample data for laboratory conditions.

10.1.3 *Multilaboratory Precision*—The multi-laboratory coefficient of variation for compressive strength test results of 150 by 300 mm [6 by 12 in.] cylinders has been found to be 5.0 %⁴; therefore, the results of properly conducted tests by two laboratories on specimens prepared from the same sample of concrete are not expected to differ by more than 14 %⁴ of the average (See Note 14). A strength test result is the average of two cylinders tested at the same age.

NOTE 14 The multilaboratory precision does not include variations associated with different operators preparing test specimens from split or independent samples of concrete. These variations are expected to increase the multilaboratory coefficient of variation.

10.1.4 The multilaboratory data were obtained from six separate organized strength testing round robin programs where 150 x 300 mm [6 x 12 in.] cylindrical specimens were prepared at a single location and tested by different laboratories. The range of average strength from these programs was 17.0 to 90 MPa [2500 to 13 000 psi].

NOTE 15—Subcommittee C09.61 will continue to examine recent concrete proficiency sample data and field test data and make revisions to precision statements when data indicate that they can be extended to cover a wider range of strengths and specimen sizes.

10.2 *Bias*—Since there is no accepted reference material, no statement on bias is being made.

⁴ These numbers represent, respectively, the (1s%) and (2s%) limits as described in Practice C670.

⁵ Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR.C09-1006.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Committee C09 has identified the location of selected changes to this test method since the last issue, C39/C39M–12a, that may impact the use of this test method. (Approved February 1, 2014)

(1) Modified 7.4.

(2) Added 7.4.2 and Note 11.

Committee C09 has identified the location of selected changes to this test method since the last issue, C39/C39M–12, that may impact the use of this test method. (Approved September 1, 2012)

(1) Revised 5.1.1.1.

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Anexo R. Norma técnica ASTM C-293-02 de ensayo de resistencia a flexión con carga en el punto central.



Standard Test Method for Flexural Strength of Concrete (Using Simple Beam With Center-Point Loading)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 293; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers determination of the flexural strength of concrete specimens by the use of a simple beam with center-point loading. It is not an alternative to Test Method C 78.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The SI equivalent of inch-pound units has been rounded where necessary for practical application.

1.3 *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 ASTM Standards:

C 31 Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field²

C 78 Test Method for Flexural Strength of Concrete (Using Simple Beam with Third Point Loading)²

C 192 Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Laboratory²

C 617 Practice for Capping Cylindrical Concrete Specimens²

C 1077 Practice for Laboratories Testing Concrete and Concrete Aggregates for Use in Construction and Criteria for Laboratory Evaluation²

E 4 Practices for Force Verification of Testing Machines³

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This test method is used to determine the modulus of rupture of specimens prepared and cured in accordance with Practices C 31 or C 192. The strength determined will vary where there are differences in specimen size, preparation, moisture condition, or curing.

3.2 The results of this test method may be used to determine compliance with specifications or as a basis for proportioning, mixing and placement operations. This test method produces values of flexural strength significantly higher than Test Method C 78 (Note 1).

NOTE 1—The testing laboratory performing this test method may be evaluated in accordance with Practice C 1077.

4. Apparatus

4.1 The testing machine shall conform to the requirements of the sections on Basis of Verification, Corrections, and Time Interval Between Verifications of Practices E 4. Hand operated testing machines having pumps that do not provide a continuous loading to failure in one stroke are not permitted. Motorized pumps or hand operated positive displacement pumps having sufficient volume in one continuous stroke to complete a test without requiring replenishment are permitted and shall be capable of applying loads at a uniform rate without shock or interruption.

4.2 *Loading Apparatus*—The mechanism by which forces are applied to the specimen shall employ a load-applying block and two specimen support blocks. It shall ensure that all forces are applied perpendicular to the face of the specimen without eccentricity. A diagram of an apparatus that accomplishes this purpose is shown in Fig. 1.

4.2.1 All apparatus for making center-point loading flexure tests shall be similar to Fig. 1 and maintain the span length and central position of the load-applying block with respect to the support blocks constant within ± 0.05 in. (± 1.3 mm).

4.2.2 Reactions shall be parallel to the direction of the applied load at all times during the test, and the ratio of the horizontal distance between the point of load application and nearest reaction to the depth of the beam shall be $1.5 \pm 2\%$.

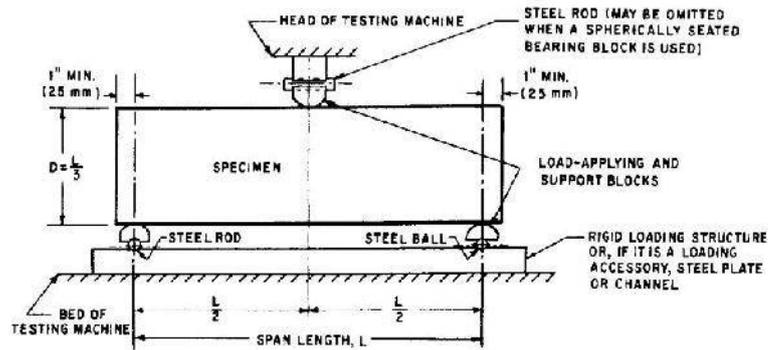
4.2.3 The load-applying and support blocks shall not be more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. (64 mm) high, measured from the center or the axis of pivot, and shall extend at least across the full width of the specimen. Each hardened bearing surface in contact with the specimen shall not depart from a plane by more than 0.002 in. (0.05 mm) and shall be a portion of a cylinder, the axis of which is coincidental with either the axis of the rod or center of the ball, whichever the block is pivoted upon. The angle subtended by the curved surface of each block shall be at least

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C09 on Concrete and Concrete Aggregates and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C09.61 on Testing for Strength.

Current edition approved Feb. 10, 2002. Published April 2002. Originally published as C 293 – 52 T. Last previous edition C 293 – 00.

² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.02.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 03.01.



NOTE 1—Apparatus may be used inverted.

FIG. 1 Diagrammatic View of a Suitable Apparatus for Flexure Test of Concrete by Center-Point Loading Method.

45° (0.79 rad). The load applying and support blocks shall be maintained in a vertical position and in contact with the rod or ball by means of spring-loaded screws that hold them in contact with the pivot rod or ball. The rod in the center load-applying block in Fig. 1 may be omitted when a spherically seated bearing block is used.

5. Test Specimen

5.1 The test specimen shall conform to all requirements of Practice C 31 or C 192 applicable to beam and prism specimens and shall have a test span within 2 % of being three times its depth as tested. The sides of the specimen shall be at right angles with the top and bottom. All surfaces shall be smooth and free of scars, indentations, holes, or inscribed identification marks.

6. Procedure

6.1 Flexural tests of moist-cured specimens shall be made as soon as practical after removal from moist storage. Surface drying of the specimen results in a reduction in the measured modulus of rupture.

6.2 Turn the test specimen on its side with respect to its position as molded and center it on the support blocks. Center the loading system in relation to the applied force. Bring the load-applying block in contact with the surface of the specimen at the center and apply a load of between 3 and 6 % of the estimated ultimate load. Using 0.004 in. (0.10 mm) and 0.015 in. (0.38 mm) leaf-type feeler gages, determine whether any gap between the specimen and the load-applying or support blocks is greater or less than each of the gages over a length of 1 in. (25 mm) or more. Grind, cap, or use leather shims on the specimen contact surface to eliminate any gap in excess of 0.004 in. (0.10 mm). Leather shims shall be of uniform 1/4 in. (6.4 mm) thickness, 1 to 2 in. (25 to 50 mm) in width, and shall extend across the full width of the specimen. Gaps in excess of 0.015 in. (0.38 mm) shall be eliminated only by capping or grinding. Grinding of lateral surfaces shall be minimized inasmuch as grinding may change the physical characteristics of the specimens. Capping shall be in accordance with Practice C 617.

6.3 Load the specimen continuously and without shock. The load shall be applied at a constant rate to the breaking point. Apply the load so that the extreme fiber stress increases at a rate between 125 and 175 psi/min (0.9 and 1.2 MPa/min). The loading rate is computed using:

$$r = 25br^2/3L \quad (1)$$

where:

- r = loading rate, lb/min (MN/min),
- s = rate of increase in extreme fiber stress, psi/min (MPa/min),
- b = average width of the specimen, in. (mm),
- d = average depth of the specimen, in. (mm), and
- L = span length, in. (mm).

7. Measurement of Specimens After Test

7.1 To determine the dimensions of the specimen section for use in calculating modulus of rupture, take measurements across one of the fractured faces after testing. For each dimension, take one measurement at each edge and one at the center of the cross section. Use the three measurements for each direction to determine the average width and the average depth. Take all measurements to the nearest 0.05 in. (1 mm). If the fracture occurs at a capped section, include the cap thickness in the measurement.

8. Calculation

8.1 Calculate the modulus of rupture as follows:

$$R = 3PL/2bd^2 \quad (2)$$

where:

- R = modulus of rupture, psi, or MPa,
- P = maximum applied load indicated by the testing machine, lbf, or N,
- L = span length, in., or mm,
- b = average width of specimen, at the fracture, in., or mm, and
- d = average depth of specimen, at the fracture, in., or mm.

Note 2—The weight of the beam is not included in the above calculation.

9. Report

9.1 Report the following information:

- 9.1.1 Identification number,
- 9.1.2 Average width to the nearest 0.05 in. (1 mm), at the fracture,
- 9.1.3 Average depth to the nearest 0.05 in. (1 mm), at the fracture,
- 9.1.4 Span length in inches (or millimetres),
- 9.1.5 Maximum applied load in pounds-force (or newtons),
- 9.1.6 Modulus of rupture calculated to the nearest 5 psi (0.05 MPa),
- 9.1.7 Record of curing and apparent moisture condition of the specimens at the time of test,
- 9.1.8 If specimens were capped, ground, or if leather shims were used,
- 9.1.9 Defects in specimens, and
- 9.1.10 Age of specimens.

10. Precision and Bias

10.1 *Precision*—The coefficient of variation of test results

has been observed to be dependent on the strength level of the beams.⁴ The single operator coefficient of variation has been found to be 4.4%. Therefore, results of two properly conducted tests by the same operator on beams made from the same batch sample should not differ from each other by more than 12%. The multilaboratory coefficient of variation has been found to be 5.3%. Therefore, results of two different laboratories on beams made from the same batch sample should not differ from each other by more than 15%.

10.2 *Bias*—Since there is no accepted standard for determining bias in this test method, no statement on bias is made.

11. Keywords

11.1 beams; concrete; flexural strength testing; modulus of rupture

⁴ See "Improved Concrete Quality Control Procedures Using Third Point Loading" by P. M. Carrasquillo and R. L. Carrasquillo, Research Report 119-11, Project 3.9.87.1119, Center For Transportation Research, The University of Texas at Austin, November 1987, for information as to the relationship of strength and variability under center point loading.

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Anexo S. Hoja de cálculo de diseño de pavimento por el método AASHTO 93 para concreto $f'c=210 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ con y sin adición de E°N°.

DISEÑO DE ESPESOR DE PAVIMENTO RÍGIDO POR AASHTO 93

| Modificar datos: | Cálculos automáticos | Resultados |
|--|----------------------|-------------|
| Cargas de tráfico vehicular impuestos al pavimento | ESAL(W18) | 1 998 121 |
| CBR de la subrasante (%) | CBR = | 6.0 % |
| Resistencia del concreto (Kg/cm2) | (F'c) | 210 |
| Módulo elástico del concreto (PSI) $E = 57000x(fc)^2 ; (fc \text{ en PSI})$ | Ec | 3115191.063 |
| Resistencia media del concreto a flexo tracción a los 28 días(Kg/cm2) $M_r = a\sqrt{f'c}$ | Mr | 26 |
| Modulo de reacción de la subrasante (Mpa/m) | Ko | #¿NOMBRE? |
| CBR mínimo de la subbase (%) <small>VERDADERO</small> | CBR(subB.) = | 40.0 % |
| CBR mínimo de la subbase - definido (%) | CBR DEF. | 40.0 % |
| Modulo de reacción de la subbase granular (Mpa/m) | K1(subB.) = | #¿NOMBRE? |
| Espesor de la subbase granular (cm) recomendado por la MTC | h= | 15.00 |
| Coefficiente de reacción combinado (Mpa) $K_c = \left(1 + \left(\frac{h}{38}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{K_1}{K_0}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^{0.5} \times K_0$ | Kc | #¿NOMBRE? |
| Tipo de tráfico | Tipo: | TP6 |
| Indice de serviciabilidad Inicial según rango de tráfico | Pi | 4.5 |
| Indice de serviciabilidad final según rango de tráfico | Pt | 2 |
| Diferencial de serviciabilidad según rango de tráfico | Δ PSI | 2.5 |
| Desviación estandar combinado | So | 0.35 |
| Nivel de confiabilidad | conf. | 50.0 % |
| Coefficiente estadístico de desviación estandar normal | ZR | 0.000 |
| Condiciones de drenaje | cd | 1.0 |
| Coefficiente de transmisión de carga en las juntas | J | 2.9 |
| Concreto hidráulico con pasadores | | |

$$\log_{10}(W_{18}) = Z_R S_o + 7.35 \log_{10}(D + 25.4) - 10.39 + \frac{\log_{10}\left(\frac{\Delta PSI}{4.5 - 1.5}\right)}{1 + \frac{1.25 \times 10^{19}}{(D + 25.4)^{8.46}}} + (4.22 - 0.32 P_t) \times \log_{10}\left(\frac{M_r C_{dx} (0.09 D^{0.75} - 1.132)}{1.51 \times J \left(0.09 D^{0.75} - \frac{7.38}{(E_c/k)^{0.25}}\right)}\right)$$

| | | | |
|---|------------|----|--------|
| Espesor de pavimento de concreto en milímetros (mm) | Calcular D | D= | 205.02 |
|---|------------|----|--------|

| D-0 | D-1 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 21 cm | 15 cm |
| Capa superficial (Losa de concreto) | SubBase Granular |



Anexo T. Análisis de P.U. de encofrado y desencofrado, juntas de contracción y sellado con emulsión asfáltica, acabado, semipulido y curado del concreto se tomaron del expediente técnico denominado Mejoramiento de servicio de transitabilidad vehicular y peatonal de la avenida Tambopata de la ciudad de Juliaca, provincia de San Román, región Puno.

ANÁLISIS DE COSTOS UNITARIOS

PROYECTO: PARTIDAS NUEVAS CON DEDUCTIVOS VINCULANTES - EXPEDIENTE MODIFICADO N° 01 - MEJORAMIENTO DE SERVICIO TRANSITABILIDAD VEHICULAR Y PEATONAL DE LA AV. TAMBOPATA TRAMO AV. SAN MARTIN - AV. CIRCUNVALACIÓN II DE LA CIUDAD DE JULIACA, PROVINCIA DE SAN ROMÁN - PUNO (TRAMO II: AV. SANTA ROSA - AV. CIRCUNVALACIÓN II)
 SUBPRESUPUESTO: SUB PRESUPUESTO 1
 CLIENTE: GOBIERNO REGIONAL DE PUNO
 UBICACION: AV. TAMBOPATA - JULIACA - SAN ROMÁN - PUNO
 FECHA BASE: 06-09-2022 MONEDA: SOLES

1.2.2.2.1 PAVIMENTO RIGIDO: CONCRETO PREMEZCLADO F'C= KG/CM2

| Rendimiento: 56.0000 M3/DIA | | Unidad: M3 | | Costo Unitario: 426.16 x [M3] | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Insumo | Unidad | Cuadrilla | Cantidad | PU | Parcial | |
| OPERARIO | HH | 5.00 | 0.7143 | 13.18 | 9.41 | |
| PEON | HH | 5.00 | 0.7143 | 9.96 | 7.11 | |
| OFICIAL | HH | 1.00 | 0.1429 | 11.57 | 1.65 | |
| | | | | | Mano de obra: 18.17 | |
| GASOLINA | GAL | | 0.0300 | 18.10 | 0.54 | |
| CONCRETO PREMEZCLADO F'C=245 kg/cm2 | M3 | | 1.0500 | 385.00 | 404.25 | |
| | | | | | Materiales: 404.79 | |
| HERRAMIENTAS MANUALES | %MO | | 5.0000 | 18.17 | 0.91 | |
| VIBRADOR PARA CONCRETO 4 HP | HM | 2.00 | 0.2857 | 8.00 | 2.29 | |
| | | | | | Equipos: 3.20 | |

1.2.2.2.2 PAVIMENTO RIGIDO: CURADO DE LOSA

| Rendimiento: 250.0000 M2/DIA | | Unidad: M2 | | Costo Unitario: 1.35 x [M2] | | |
|------------------------------|--------|------------|----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Insumo | Unidad | Cuadrilla | Cantidad | PU | Parcial | |
| PEON | HH | 1.00 | 0.0320 | 9.96 | 0.32 | |
| | | | | | Mano de obra: 0.32 | |
| AGUA | M3 | | 0.0200 | 5.00 | 0.10 | |
| ADITIVO CURADOR DE CONCRETO | L | | 0.2000 | 4.55 | 0.91 | |
| | | | | | Materiales: 1.01 | |
| HERRAMIENTAS MANUALES | %MO | | 5.0000 | 0.32 | 0.02 | |
| | | | | | Equipos: 0.02 | |

1.2.2.2.3 PAVIMENTO RIGIDO: JUNTA DE CONTRACCION

| Rendimiento: 275.0000 M/DIA | | Unidad: M | | Costo Unitario: 1.82 x [M] | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|-----------|----------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Insumo | Unidad | Cuadrilla | Cantidad | PU | Parcial | |
| OPERARIO | HH | 1.00 | 0.0291 | 13.18 | 0.38 | |
| PEON | HH | 0.50 | 0.0145 | 9.96 | 0.14 | |
| | | | | | Mano de obra: 0.52 | |
| GASOLINA | GAL | | 0.0300 | 18.10 | 0.54 | |
| | | | | | Materiales: 0.54 | |
| HERRAMIENTAS MANUALES | %MO | | 5.0000 | 0.52 | 0.03 | |
| EQUIPO DE CORTE | HM | 1.00 | 0.0291 | 25.00 | 0.73 | |
| | | | | | Equipos: 0.76 | |

ANÁLISIS DE COSTOS UNITARIOS

PROYECTO: PARTIDAS NUEVAS CON DEDUCTIVOS VINCULANTES - EXPEDIENTE MODIFICADO N° 01 - MEJORAMIENTO DE SERVICIO TRANSITABILIDAD VEHICULAR Y PEATONAL DE LA AV. TAMBOPATA TRAMO AV. SAN MARTIN - AV. CIRCUNVALACIÓN II DE LA CIUDAD DE JULIACA, PROVINCIA DE SAN ROMÁN - PUNO (TRAMO II: AV. SANTA ROSA - AV. CIRCUNVALACIÓN II)
 SUBPRESUPUESTO: SUB PRESUPUESTO 1
 CLIENTE: GOBIERNO REGIONAL DE PUNO
 UBICACION: AV. TAMBOPATA - JULIACA - SAN ROMÁN - PUNO
 FECHA BASE: 06-09-2022 MONEDA: SOLES

1.2.2.2.4 PAVIMENTO RIGIDO: SELLADO DE JUNTA DE CONTRACCION

| Rendimiento: 150.0000 M/DIA | | Unidad: M | | Costo Unitario: 24.59 x [M] | | |
|---|--------|-----------|----------|-----------------------------|---------|--|
| Insumo | Unidad | Cuadrilla | Cantidad | PU | Parcial | |
| OPERARIO | HH | 1.00 | 0.0533 | 13.18 | 0.70 | |
| OFICIAL | HH | 1.00 | 0.0533 | 11.57 | 0.62 | |
| Mano de obra: 1.32 | | | | | | |
| ADITIVO SELLADOR DE JUNTA (600 ML) | UND | | 0.3720 | 46.00 | 17.11 | |
| CORDON DE RESPALDO PARA JUNTA DE ESPUMA (BACKER ROAD) | M | | 1.0200 | 1.10 | 1.12 | |
| CINTA MASKINGTAPE 1"X 40 yd. | UND | | 0.0278 | 6.00 | 0.17 | |
| Materiales: 18.40 | | | | | | |
| COMPRESORA NEUMATICA 76 HP 125-175 PCM | HM | 1.00 | 0.0533 | 90.00 | 4.80 | |
| HERRAMIENTAS MANUALES | %MO | | 5.0000 | 1.32 | 0.07 | |
| Equipos: 4.87 | | | | | | |

1.2.3.1 NIVELACION DE BUZONES

| Rendimiento: 10.0000 UND/DIA | | Unidad: UND | | Costo Unitario: 634.25 x [UND] | | |
|---|--------|-------------|----------|--------------------------------|---------|--|
| Insumo | Unidad | Cuadrilla | Cantidad | PU | Parcial | |
| OPERARIO | HH | 1.00 | 0.8000 | 13.18 | 10.54 | |
| OFICIAL | HH | 1.00 | 0.8000 | 11.57 | 9.26 | |
| PEON | HH | 4.00 | 3.2000 | 9.96 | 31.87 | |
| Mano de obra: 51.67 | | | | | | |
| ALAMBRE NEGRO N°8 | KG | | 0.5500 | 7.00 | 3.85 | |
| ALAMBRE NEGRO N°16 | KG | | 0.2000 | 7.00 | 1.40 | |
| CLAVOS PARA MADERA DE 2", 2 1/2", 3" y 4" | KG | | 0.8900 | 3.50 | 3.12 | |
| ACERO DE REFUERZO F"Y=4200 KG/CM2 | KG | | 35.3100 | 3.40 | 120.05 | |
| AGREGADO FINO | M3 | | 0.3030 | 30.00 | 9.09 | |
| AGREGADO GRUESO | M3 | | 0.4600 | 30.00 | 13.80 | |
| CEMENTO PORTLAND TIPO IP (42.5KG) | BLS | | 15.4400 | 24.97 | 385.54 | |
| AGUA | M3 | | 0.1070 | 5.00 | 0.54 | |
| MADERA TORNILLO | P2 | | 3.1500 | 3.50 | 11.03 | |
| TRIPLAY LUPUNA 1.20 x 2.40m x 4mm | PLN | | 0.6240 | 35.00 | 21.84 | |
| GASOLINA | GAL | | 0.0300 | 18.10 | 0.54 | |
| Materiales: 570.80 | | | | | | |
| HERRAMIENTAS MANUALES | %MO | | 5.0000 | 51.67 | 2.58 | |
| MEZCLADORA DE CONCRETO TAMBOR 18HP 11P3 | HM | 0.50 | 0.4000 | 15.00 | 6.00 | |
| VIBRADOR PARA CONCRETO 4 HP | HM | 0.50 | 0.4000 | 8.00 | 3.20 | |
| Equipos: 11.78 | | | | | | |

Anexo U. Cuadro estadístico de prueba y tabla de distribución t de student (t_{α}).

TABLA I
(Continuación).

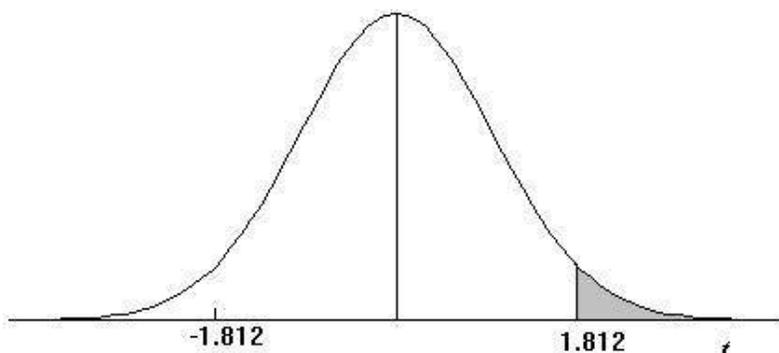
| COLUMNAS | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) Puntuación "Z" | (2) Distancia de "Z" a la media | (3) Área de la parte mayor | (4) Área de la parte menor |
| 1.30 | .4032 | .9032 | .0968 |
| 1.31 | .4049 | .9049 | .0951 |
| 1.32 | .4066 | .9066 | .0934 |
| 1.33 | .4082 | .9082 | .0918 |
| 1.34 | .4099 | .9099 | .0901 |
| 1.35 | .4115 | .9115 | .0885 |
| 1.36 | .4131 | .9131 | .0869 |
| 1.37 | .4147 | .9147 | .0853 |
| 1.38 | .4162 | .9162 | .0838 |
| 1.39 | .4177 | .9177 | .0823 |
| 1.40 | .4192 | .9192 | .0808 |
| 1.41 | .4207 | .9207 | .0793 |
| 1.42 | .4222 | .9222 | .0778 |
| 1.43 | .4236 | .9236 | .0764 |
| 1.44 | .4251 | .9251 | .0749 |
| 1.45 | .4265 | .9265 | .0735 |
| 1.46 | .4279 | .9279 | .0721 |
| 1.47 | .4292 | .9292 | .0708 |
| 1.48 | .4306 | .9306 | .0694 |
| 1.49 | .4319 | .9319 | .0681 |
| 1.50 | .4332 | .9332 | .0668 |
| 1.51 | .4345 | .9345 | .0655 |
| 1.52 | .4357 | .9357 | .0643 |
| 1.53 | .4370 | .9370 | .0630 |
| 1.54 | .4382 | .9382 | .0618 |
| 1.55 | .4394 | .9394 | .0606 |
| 1.56 | .4406 | .9406 | .0594 |
| 1.57 | .4418 | .9418 | .0582 |
| 1.58 | .4429 | .9429 | .0571 |
| 1.59 | .4441 | .9441 | .0559 |
| 1.60 | .4452 | .9452 | .0548 |
| 1.61 | .4463 | .9463 | .0537 |
| 1.62 | .4474 | .9474 | .0526 |
| 1.63 | .4484 | .9484 | .0516 |
| 1.64 | .4495 | .9495 | .0505 |

TABLA I
(Continuación).

| COLUMNAS | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) Puntuación "Z" | (2) Distancia de "Z" a la media | (3) Área de la parte mayor | (4) Área de la parte menor |
| 1.65 | .4505 | .9505 | .0495 |
| 1.66 | .4515 | .9515 | .0485 |
| 1.67 | .4525 | .9525 | .0475 |
| 1.68 | .4535 | .9535 | .0465 |
| 1.69 | .4545 | .9545 | .0455 |
| 1.70 | .4554 | .9554 | .0446 |
| 1.71 | .4564 | .9564 | .0436 |
| 1.72 | .4573 | .9573 | .0427 |
| 1.73 | .4582 | .9582 | .0418 |
| 1.74 | .4591 | .9591 | .0409 |
| 1.75 | .4599 | .9599 | .0401 |
| 1.76 | .4608 | .9608 | .0392 |
| 1.77 | .4616 | .9616 | .0384 |
| 1.78 | .4625 | .9625 | .0375 |
| 1.79 | .4633 | .9633 | .0367 |
| 1.80 | .4641 | .9641 | .0359 |
| 1.81 | .4649 | .9649 | .0351 |
| 1.82 | .4656 | .9656 | .0344 |
| 1.83 | .4664 | .9664 | .0336 |
| 1.84 | .4671 | .9671 | .0329 |
| 1.85 | .4678 | .9678 | .0322 |
| 1.86 | .4686 | .9686 | .0314 |
| 1.87 | .4693 | .9693 | .0307 |
| 1.88 | .4699 | .9699 | .0301 |
| 1.89 | .4706 | .9706 | .0294 |
| 1.90 | .4713 | .9713 | .0287 |
| 1.91 | .4719 | .9719 | .0281 |
| 1.92 | .4726 | .9726 | .0274 |
| 1.93 | .4732 | .9732 | .0268 |
| 1.94 | .4738 | .9738 | .0262 |
| 1.95 | .4744 | .9744 | .0256 |
| 1.96 | .4750 | .9750 | .0250 |
| 1.97 | .4756 | .9756 | .0244 |
| 1.98 | .4761 | .9761 | .0239 |
| 1.99 | .4767 | .9767 | .0233 |

TABLA 2: DISTRIBUCIÓN t DE STUDENT

Puntos de porcentaje de la distribución t



Ejemplo

Para $\phi = 10$ grados de libertad:

$$P[t > 1.812] = 0.05$$

$$P[t < -1.812] = 0.05$$

| α Γ | 0,25 | 0,2 | 0,15 | 0,1 | 0,05 | 0,025 | 0,01 | 0,005 | 0,0005 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 | 1,000 | 1,376 | 1,963 | 3,078 | 6,314 | 12,706 | 31,821 | 63,656 | 636,578 |
| 2 | 0,816 | 1,061 | 1,386 | 1,886 | 2,920 | 4,303 | 6,965 | 9,925 | 31,600 |
| 3 | 0,765 | 0,978 | 1,250 | 1,638 | 2,353 | 3,182 | 4,541 | 5,841 | 12,924 |
| 4 | 0,741 | 0,941 | 1,190 | 1,533 | 2,132 | 2,776 | 3,747 | 4,604 | 8,610 |
| 5 | 0,727 | 0,920 | 1,156 | 1,476 | 2,015 | 2,571 | 3,365 | 4,032 | 6,869 |
| 6 | 0,718 | 0,906 | 1,134 | 1,440 | 1,943 | 2,447 | 3,143 | 3,707 | 5,959 |
| 7 | 0,711 | 0,896 | 1,119 | 1,415 | 1,895 | 2,365 | 2,998 | 3,499 | 5,408 |
| 8 | 0,706 | 0,889 | 1,108 | 1,397 | 1,860 | 2,306 | 2,896 | 3,355 | 5,041 |
| 9 | 0,703 | 0,883 | 1,100 | 1,383 | 1,833 | 2,262 | 2,821 | 3,250 | 4,781 |
| 10 | 0,700 | 0,879 | 1,093 | 1,372 | 1,812 | 2,228 | 2,764 | 3,169 | 4,587 |
| 11 | 0,697 | 0,876 | 1,088 | 1,363 | 1,796 | 2,201 | 2,718 | 3,106 | 4,437 |
| 12 | 0,695 | 0,873 | 1,083 | 1,356 | 1,782 | 2,179 | 2,681 | 3,055 | 4,318 |
| 13 | 0,694 | 0,870 | 1,079 | 1,350 | 1,771 | 2,160 | 2,650 | 3,012 | 4,221 |
| 14 | 0,692 | 0,868 | 1,076 | 1,345 | 1,761 | 2,145 | 2,624 | 2,977 | 4,140 |
| 15 | 0,691 | 0,866 | 1,074 | 1,341 | 1,753 | 2,131 | 2,602 | 2,947 | 4,073 |
| 16 | 0,690 | 0,865 | 1,071 | 1,337 | 1,746 | 2,120 | 2,583 | 2,921 | 4,015 |
| 17 | 0,689 | 0,863 | 1,069 | 1,333 | 1,740 | 2,110 | 2,567 | 2,898 | 3,965 |
| 18 | 0,688 | 0,862 | 1,067 | 1,330 | 1,734 | 2,101 | 2,552 | 2,878 | 3,922 |
| 19 | 0,688 | 0,861 | 1,066 | 1,328 | 1,729 | 2,093 | 2,539 | 2,861 | 3,883 |
| 20 | 0,687 | 0,860 | 1,064 | 1,325 | 1,725 | 2,086 | 2,528 | 2,845 | 3,850 |
| 21 | 0,686 | 0,859 | 1,063 | 1,323 | 1,721 | 2,080 | 2,518 | 2,831 | 3,819 |
| 22 | 0,686 | 0,858 | 1,061 | 1,321 | 1,717 | 2,074 | 2,508 | 2,819 | 3,792 |
| 23 | 0,685 | 0,858 | 1,060 | 1,319 | 1,714 | 2,069 | 2,500 | 2,807 | 3,768 |
| 24 | 0,685 | 0,857 | 1,059 | 1,318 | 1,711 | 2,064 | 2,492 | 2,797 | 3,745 |
| 25 | 0,684 | 0,856 | 1,058 | 1,316 | 1,708 | 2,060 | 2,485 | 2,787 | 3,725 |
| 26 | 0,684 | 0,856 | 1,058 | 1,315 | 1,706 | 2,056 | 2,479 | 2,779 | 3,707 |
| 27 | 0,684 | 0,855 | 1,057 | 1,314 | 1,703 | 2,052 | 2,473 | 2,771 | 3,689 |
| 28 | 0,683 | 0,855 | 1,056 | 1,313 | 1,701 | 2,048 | 2,467 | 2,763 | 3,674 |
| 29 | 0,683 | 0,854 | 1,055 | 1,311 | 1,699 | 2,045 | 2,462 | 2,756 | 3,660 |
| 30 | 0,683 | 0,854 | 1,055 | 1,310 | 1,697 | 2,042 | 2,457 | 2,750 | 3,646 |
| 40 | 0,681 | 0,851 | 1,050 | 1,303 | 1,684 | 2,021 | 2,423 | 2,704 | 3,551 |
| 60 | 0,679 | 0,848 | 1,045 | 1,296 | 1,671 | 2,000 | 2,390 | 2,660 | 3,460 |
| 120 | 0,677 | 0,845 | 1,041 | 1,289 | 1,658 | 1,980 | 2,358 | 2,617 | 3,373 |
| ∞ | 0,674 | 0,842 | 1,036 | 1,282 | 1,645 | 1,960 | 2,326 | 2,576 | 3,290 |

Anexo V. Glosario de términos.

Glosario de términos

Ascensión capilar de agua: Es un fenómeno a través del cual los líquidos tienen la capacidad de subir o bajar a través de un a través de materiales porosos ascendiendo por el interior del mismo como resultado de la tensión superficial.

Baño María: El baño María de laboratorio se trata de un recipiente lleno de agua caliente que se emplea para incubar muestras en agua a una constante temperatura durante un periodo de tiempo largo, por tanto el baño María de laboratorio suele usarse para diversas prácticas como la fusión de sustratos, calentamiento de reactivos o incubación de cultivos celulares con el propósito de que se produzcan a altas temperaturas algunas reacciones químicas., en esta investigación el baño maría se va utilizar para calcular el peso específico de A° F°.

Chatarra: La chatarra es el conjunto de trozos de metal de desecho, principalmente hierro. La chatarra de hierro se utiliza en la producción de acero, y cubre un 40 por ciento de las necesidades mundiales.

Clinker: El Clinker es un producto en forma de gránulos o pequeñas bolas, de entre 0,5 y 25 mm, principalmente, que se forma a partir de la calcinación de caliza, y arcilla, y otros componentes minoritarios, a temperaturas que oscilan entre los 1350 y 1450 °C.

Concreto hidráulico: Conocido también como concreto convencional, es una combinación de cemento Pórtland, agregados pétreos, agua y en ocasiones aditivos, para formar una mezcla moldeable que al fraguar forma un elemento rígido y resistente.

Las escorias de desfosforación: Las escorias de desfosforación son un producto derivado de la industria del acero, las cuales, cuando son, finamente, pulverizadas, son usadas como un fertilizante. Es, mayormente, piedra caliza o dolomita que ha absorbido fosfato proveniente del mineral de hierro que se funde.

Epitaxia: Mejora la adherencia entre ciertos agregados calizos y la pasta de cemento, a medida que transcurre el tiempo; lo cual favorece el desarrollo de las propiedades en el concreto endurecido.

Espinela: Es un mineral de colores variados de fórmula química $MgAl_2O_4$, en la antigüedad generalmente se confundía con el rubí; pertenece al grupo de los óxidos.

Galgas: Instrumento que se utiliza para longitudes muy pequeñas con precisión.

Wüstita: Es un mineral de la clase óxido de composición FeO (óxido de hierro).