



**Transport**  
Roads & Maritime  
Services

# Test method T335

Compressive strength of epoxy resins  
and epoxy mortar specimens

OCTOBER 2012



---

## Revision Summary

| Ed/Rev Number | Clause Number | Description of Revision  | Authorisation | Date         |
|---------------|---------------|--|---------------|--------------|
|               |               | Reformatted and Revision Summary Added                             | D.Dash        | May 1999     |
|               |               | Date on Test Method Revised to Agree with Date on Revision Summary | D.Dash        | Feb 2001     |
| Ed 1/ Rev 0   | All           | Reformatted RMS template   | J Friedrich   | October 2012 |
|               |               |  |               |              |
|               |               |  |               |              |
|               |               |  |               |              |
|               |               |  |               |              |

Note that Roads and Maritime Services is hereafter referred to as 'RMS'.

The most recent revision to Test method T335 (other than minor editorial changes) are indicated by a vertical line in the margin as shown here.

# Test method T335

## Compressive strength of epoxy resins and epoxy mortar specimens

### 1. Scope

This Test Method sets out the procedure for determining the compressive strength of test specimens of epoxy resins and epoxy resins mortars which have been prepared in accordance with Test Methods T330, T331 and T332.

### 2. Testing Machine

A Grade "A" testing machine is required, meeting the requirements defined in AS B.128 "Verification of Testing Machines", for the relevant ranges of compression loads.

The testing machine shall also conform to the requirements of AS 1012, Part 9, Section 5(a) to 5(b) inclusive.

### 3. Procedure

- (a) Inspect each specimen before placing in the machine, testing each cap by tapping with a suitable instrument. Any hollow caps are to be removed and replaced before the specimen is tested.
- (b) Measure and record the diameter and height of each specimen, the diameter being the mean of two diameters at right angles to each other near the centre of the length of the specimen, the measurements being made to the nearest 0.1 mm. The height is to be measured over the full dimension including the caps to the nearest 1.0 mm.
- (c) Clean the platens of the testing machine with clean rag whenever necessary, making sure that the surfaces are free from films of oil or other lubricating materials and particles of grit.
- (d) Clean the bearing surfaces of the specimens, making sure that they are free from oil and particles of grit.
- (e) Place the specimen in the machine, aligning the axis of the specimen with the centre of thrust of the spherically seated platen.
- (f) Bring the upper platen into contact with the top of the specimen so that uniform bearing is obtained.
- (g) Apply the load, without shock, increasing the load continuously at a rate equivalent to  $20 \pm 2$  MPa compressive stress per minute until no increase in load can be sustained.

### 4. Calculation and Report

- (a) Calculate the compressive strength of the specimen by dividing the maximum load carried by the specimen by the calculated cross sectional area.
- (b) Report the maximum compressive stress in MPa and give size of specimen.

### 5. Records

- (a) Record the following information concerning each test specimen.
- (b) Identification mark
- (c) Date of test
- (d) Age of the specimen at the date of test
- (e) Maximum load sustained
- (f) Compressive strength of the specimen to the nearest 0.5 MPa
- (g) Comments on the type of fracture