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#Section 510
#In the midst of the chaos that high school was,
#I taught myself plane, and aim to learn even more songs.

- 1. Prepare at least 2 cylindrical concrete samples of the same age of 6x12 inch and make sure they do not dry out
- 2. Check to make sure length to diameter is not between 1.75 to 1.00
- 3. Record mass of samples
- 4. Cap cylinder with sulfur mortar
 - a. Sulfur should be applied at least 2 hours in advance
- 5. In the middle of the concrete take 2 measurements of the diameter at 90 degrees from each other
- 6. Check to make sure diameter doesn't differ by more than 2%
- 7. Use average diameter to calculate cross-sectional area
- 8. Make sure cylinder ends within perpendicularity with the cylinder axis by .5 degrees
- 9. Ends should be plane within .0002 inches
- 10. Cylinders should be centered in the compression-testing machine
- 11. They should be loaded to failure at a rate of 20-50 psi/s
- 12. Record type of break
- 13. Maximum load divided by the cross-sectional area equals the strength of the concrete
- 14. Round strength to the nearest 10 psi or .1 MPa
- 15. Record all data including date
- 16. All samples from the same set and age shouldn't differ by more than 2-3% of each other

length_sample1: length of sample 1

diameter_sample1: diameter of sample 2

length_sample2: length of sample 2

diameter_sample2: diameter of sample 2

mass_sample1: Mass of sample 1

mass_sample2: Mass of sample 2

csa_sample1: Cross sectional area of sample 1

csa_sample2: Cross sectional area of sample 2

maxload_sample1: Max load of sample 1

maxload_sample2: Max load of sample 2

breaktype_sample1: Type of break in 1

breaktype_sample2: Type of break in 2

Strength_sample1: Strength in sample 1

Strength_sample2: Strength in sample 2