



Concrete test hammer PCE-HT-75 for determining the concrete strength / very robust measuring instrument / the simplest operation / with conversion table on the back / with different impact energy

The concrete test hammer PCE-HT-75 works on the principle of Schmidt. In addition to the essential use in the construction and construction sector, the simplest to use concrete test hammer is also used in many other industries misused (winding hardness testing of products on a roll ...).

The test is carried out under a constant energy of 0.735 J. The initial kinetic rebound energy is given as a measure of the concrete hardness / surface pressure or compressive strength (kg / cm^2 or converted to N / mm^2) on the concrete test hammer. The quality of concrete is judged mainly on the basis of its compressive strength, since this is directly relevant for the structural behavior and the durability of constructions made of concrete. The concrete test hammer PCE-HT-75 has a significantly lower impact energy on the concrete, which is why it is particularly suitable for testing thin-walled elements up to a material thickness of 100 mm.

The compressive strength is denoted by a sequence of letters and numbers. Example: B 25 means that this is normal concrete with a compressive strength of $25 \text{ N} / \text{mm}^2$. There are various intermediate values up to the highest strength class B 55. In this way you can easily, quickly and accurately classify using the concrete test hammer. The concrete tester is always factory calibrated when ordered, but can also optionally be laboratory calibrated (at an extra cost) and equipped with an ISO test certificate / test certificate.

- Robust measuring device
- Conversion table on the back
- Long life
- Impact energy of 0.735 J
- Corrective help in the manual
- Low weight

General information on measuring the compressive strength of concrete with the concrete test hammer Compressive strength is generally understood to mean the breaking strength measured under uniaxial, short-term pressure loading. The compressive strength of the concrete is determined essentially by the following parameters:

- Strength of the cement paste
- Composition and compaction of the concrete
- Age and storage conditions
- Specimen shape and dimensions
- Type and duration of loading

The compressive strength is determined conventionally in the laboratory on concrete cubes or circular cylinders. For cylinders, it is advisable to apply the matching layer usually required to obtain a flat and smooth top pressure surface immediately after the concrete has been removed. Cylinders should harden standing.

Since in practice a hardness test by laboratory method is not feasible, the easy-to-use and relatively accurate working concrete test hammer is used here. The compressive strength is determined by measuring the material hardness using the concrete test hammer (rebound value R) on the surface of the concrete and using the conversion table (on the back of the instrument) or taken from the table in the operating instructions.

Technical Specifications of the Differential pressure gauge PCE HT-75

Nominal kinetic energy	0.735 J (0.735 Nm)
Adhesion of the measuring tip	0.4 ... 0.6 N
Radius of the spherical tip	25 mm ± 1 mm
Average rebound value	74 ± 2
Elongation of the spring	75 mm ± 0.3 mm
Dimensions	Drum 54 x 268 mm
mass	1 kg

Delivery Content:

1 x concrete test hammer PCE-HT-75, 1 x round grindstone, 1 x carrying case made of plastic, 1 x instruction manual

The concrete test hammer PCE-HT-75 can currently only be delivered with a conversion table for bricks and aerated concrete blocks!

Optional Accessories:

Order no.: **PCE-BPHC 1**

Calibration block for concrete tester PCE-BPHC 1

Calibration block for concrete tester PCE-BPHC 1
for PCE-HT-225A, PCE-HT-75, and PCE-HT 225E

- Test anvil to verify readings of concrete test hammer
- Overall weight of 18 kg / 37 pounds
- Hardness of steel core is 60 \pm 2 HRC
- Used to calibrate Normal (HT-225) and Lightweight (HT-75) test hammers

