Australian Standard™

Methods of testing concrete

Method 3.4: Determination of properties related to the consistency of concrete—Compactibility index

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by Standards Australia Committee BD/42, Methods of Testing Concrete, to supersede, in part, AS 1012.3—1983. This method is one of a series applying to the sampling and testing of concrete.

METHOD

1 SCOPE This Standard sets out the method for determining the compactibility index, for concrete, where the expected slump is less than 20 mm and the nominal size of aggregate does not exceed 40 mm.

NOTE: This Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems 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 The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS
1012 Methods of testing concrete
1012.1 Method 1: Sampling of fresh concrete
1012.2 Method 2: Preparation of concrete mixes in the laboratory
1012.8 Method 8: Method for making and curing concrete compression, indirect tensile and flexure test specimens in the laboratory or in the field.

1289 Methods of testing soils for engineering purposes
1289.5.1.1 Method 5.1.1: Soil compaction and density tests—Determination of the dry density/moisture content relation of a soil using standard compactive effort

3 PRINCIPLE Concrete is placed into a mould and compacted by a rammer. The amount of consolidation is expressed as a compactibility index.

4 APPARATUS

4.1 Mould A standard cylinder mould (300 mm high × 150 mm dia.) complying with AS 1012.8, with a removable collar 150 mm high mounted above it, which shall have the same internal diameter as the cylinder.