

Australian Standard[®]

AS 1012.6:2014

Methods of testing concrete

Method 6: Determination of bleeding of concrete

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out the method for determining the relative quantity and rate that mixing water will bleed from a sample of freshly mixed concrete under the conditions of the test. The Standard applies only to concrete in which the maximum aggregate size is 40 mm or less.

The Standard provides for compaction of the sample either by rodding or vibrating.

NOTES:

- 1 The results obtained will be dependent on the compaction method used.
- 2 This Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. The Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. The user of this Standard should 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:

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| 1012 | Methods of testing concrete |
| 1012.1 | Method 1: Sampling of fresh concrete |
| 1012.2 | Method 2: Preparation of concrete mixes in the laboratory |
| 1012.3.1 | Method 3.1: Determination of properties related to the consistency of concrete—Slump test |
| 1012.8.1 | Method 8.1: Method for making and curing concrete—Compression and indirect tensile test specimens |

3 DEFINITION

For the purpose of this Standard the definition below applies.

3.1 Self compacting concrete (SCC)

Concrete that is able to flow and consolidate under its own weight, completely fill the formwork or bore hole even in the presence of dense reinforcement, whilst maintaining homogeneity and without the need for additional compaction. SCC is also known as 'self-consolidating concrete' and 'super-workable concrete'.