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BSI Standards Publication

Testing concrete

Part 124: Methods for analysis of hardened concrete

bsi.

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	ii
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Sampling	2
5 Treatment of samples	3
6 Cement and aggregate content	5
<i>Figure 1 — Typical apparatus for determination of carbon dioxide content</i>	9
<i>Figure 2 — Typical apparatus for determination of content of sulfur as sulfide</i>	10
7 Alternative method for aggregate content based on insoluble residue values	17
8 Aggregate grading	17
9 Original water content	19
<i>Figure 3 — Typical apparatus for determination of water combined content</i>	21
10 Type of cement	25
11 Type of aggregate	27
12 Other constituents	28
13 Report	32
Annex A (informative) Precision	34
<i>Table A.1 — Portland (including GGBS where applicable) cement content in kg/m³</i>	35
<i>Table A.2 — Water/cement ratio</i>	35
<i>Table A.3 — Chloride content % by mass of sample</i>	35
<i>Table A.4 — Alkali content (NaO equivalent) in kg/m³</i>	35
<i>Table A.5 — Sulfate content as SO₃ % by mass of sample</i>	36
Annex B (informative) Typical analyses of types of cement currently available in the UK	36
<i>Table B.1 — Typical analyses of types of cement currently available in the UK</i>	36
Annex C (informative) Mineral phase compositions of different types of cement	36
Bibliography	38

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, and inside front cover, pages i to iv, pages 1 to 38, an inside back cover and a back cover.

Foreword

Publishing information

This part of BS 1881 is published by BSI Standards Limited, under licence from The British Standards Institution, and came into effect on 31 August 2015. It was prepared by Subcommittee B/517/1, *Concrete production and testing*, under the authority of Technical Committee B/517, *Concrete and related products*. A list of organizations represented on these committees can be obtained on request to the committee manager.

Supersession

BS 1881-124:2015+A1:2021 supersedes BS 1881-124:2015, which is withdrawn.

Relationship with other publications

The BS 1881 series contains test methods for concrete currently used in the United Kingdom which are not covered by [BS EN 12350](#), [BS EN 12390](#) and [BS EN 12504](#).

Reference is made to the relevant part of [BS EN 12350](#), [BS EN 12390](#) and [BS EN 12504](#) where appropriate. These test methods may be used in conjunction with BS EN 206.

BS 1881, Testing concrete, is published in the following parts:

- [BS 1881-113](#), *Method for making and curing no-fines test cubes*
- [BS 1881-119](#), *Method for determination of compressive strength using portions of beams broken in flexure (equivalent cube method)*
- [BS 1881-122](#), *Method for determination of water absorption*
- BS 1881-124, *Methods for analysis of hardened concrete*
- [BS 1881-125](#), *Methods for mixing and sampling fresh concrete in the laboratory*
- [BS 1881-129](#), *Method for the determination of density of partially compacted semi-dry fresh concrete*
- [BS 1881-130](#), *Method for temperature-matched curing of concrete specimens*
- [BS 1881-131](#), *Methods for testing cement in a reference concrete*
- [BS 1881-204](#), *Recommendations on the use of electromagnetic covermeters*
- [BS 1881-206](#), *Recommendations for determination of strain in concrete*
- [BS 1881-207](#), *Recommendations for the assessment of concrete strength by near-to-surface tests*
- [BS 1881-208](#), *Recommendations for the determination of the initial surface absorption of concrete*
- [BS 1881-209](#), *Recommendations for the measurement of dynamic modulus of elasticity*
- [BS 1881-210](#), *Determination of the potential carbonation resistance of concrete – Accelerated carbonation method*

Information about this document

A1 Text deleted A1

Text introduced or altered by Amendment No. 1 is indicated in the text by tags A1 A1. Minor editorial changes are not tagged.

Amendment 1 introduces the following principle changes:

- [Annex A](#) has been replaced and additional tables included.

A1 Copyright is claimed on [Table A.1](#), [Table A.2](#), [Table A.3](#), [Table A.4](#) and [Table A.5](#). The copyright holder is The Concrete Society, Riverside House, 4 Meadows Business Park, Station Approach, Blackwater, Camberley, Surrey, GU17 9AB. **A1**

Hazard warnings

WARNING. Where skin is in contact with fresh concrete, skin irritations are likely to occur owing to the alkaline nature of cement. The abrasive effects of sand and aggregate in the concrete can aggravate the condition. Potential effects range from dry skin and irritant contact dermatitis, to severe burns in cases of prolonged exposure. Take precautions to avoid dry cement entering the eyes, mouth and nose when mixing mortar or concrete by wearing suitable protective clothing. Take care to prevent fresh concrete from entering boots and use working methods that do not require personnel to kneel in fresh concrete.

Unlike heat burns, cement burns might not be felt until sometime after contact with fresh concrete, so there might be no warning of damage occurring. If cement or concrete enters the eye, immediately wash it out thoroughly with clean water and seek medical treatment without delay. Wash wet concrete off the skin immediately. Barrier creams may be used to supplement protective clothing but are not an alternative means of protection.

Use of this document

It has been assumed in the preparation of this British Standard that the execution of its provisions will be entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced people, for whose use it has been produced.

Presentational conventions

The provisions of this standard are presented in roman (i.e. upright) type. Its requirements are expressed in sentences in which the principal auxiliary verb is “shall”.

Commentary, explanation and general informative material is presented in smaller italic type, and does not constitute a normative element.

Where words have alternative spellings, the preferred spelling of the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary is used (e.g. “organization” rather than “organisation”).

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