

# Testing concrete —

## Part 128. Methods for analysis of fresh concrete

ICS 91.100.30

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# Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by Technical Committee B/517, Concrete, to Subcommittee B/517/1, Concrete production and testing, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Association of Lightweight Aggregate Manufacturers
- British Aggregate Construction Materials Industries
- British Cement Association
- British Civil Engineering Test Equipment Manufacturers' Association
- British Precast Concrete Federation Ltd
- Building Employer's Confederation
- Cement Admixtures Association
- Cementitious Slag Makers' Association
- Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management
- County Surveyors' Society
- Department of the Environment
- Department of the Environment (Building Research Establishment)
- Federation of Piling Specialists
- Institute of Concrete Technology
- Institution of Structural Engineers
- National House-building Council
- Quality Ash Association
- Sand and Gravel Association Limited
- Society of Chemical Industry

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## Foreword

This Part of BS 1881 has been prepared under the direction of Subcommittee B/517/1, Concrete production and testing. It supersedes DD 83 : 1983, which is withdrawn. Three of the five different methods for analysis of fresh concrete described in DD 83 : 1983 which are in common use have been retained in this standard.

All determine the total cement content, but in only two methods can further tests be made to determine the proportions of pulverized-fuel ash (pfa) or ground granulated blastfurnace slag (ggbs) in blended cements. Water content may be obtained by calculation, or more directly on separate samples, by drying them in a microwave oven.

If the results are used to provide a water/cement ratio, it should be realized that the tolerance on accuracy will depend on the combination of the precision data for each test for cement and water contents.

Each test relies for accuracy on calibration using the materials in the concrete mix. The tests are not intended to be used for checks on random samples of concretes with unknown constituents. Although the tests refer to British Standards for sieve sizes, they will still be applicable when European Standards are adopted, however, the size limit between coarse and fine aggregate will change.

Fine aggregate is commonly known as sand in the UK and this term will be used throughout the text of this standard.

Changes to other European Standards for cements are unlikely to affect the tests.

**Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.**

### Summary of pages

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