Australian Standard™

Methods of testing concrete

Method 4.1: Determination of air content of freshly mixed concrete— Measuring reduction in concrete volume with increased air pressure

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out the method for determining the air content of freshly mixed concrete from observations of the change in volume of the concrete when it is subjected to an increased air pressure (see Note 1).

The method provides for compaction of the sample either by rodding or by vibration (see Note 2).

NOTES:

1 This method is intended for use with concretes made with relatively dense natural aggregates for which the aggregate correction factor can be determined satisfactorily by the technique described in Clause 10. It is not recommended for use with concretes made with lightweight aggregates, or aggregates of high porosity (see AS 1012.4.3).

2 The results obtained will be dependent on the compaction method used.

3 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.

4 Data on the precision of the test method were not available at the time of publication. This information will be included when available.

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
1012.3.1 Method 3.1: Determination of properties related to the consistency of concrete—Slump test
1012.4.3 Method 4.3: Determination of air content of freshly mixed concrete—Measuring air volume when concrete is dispersed in water
1012.8 Method 8: Method for making and curing concrete compression, indirect tensile and flexure test specimens, in the laboratory or in the field

3 PRINCIPLE

The air content of freshly mixed concrete is determined by measuring the reduction in the volume of the concrete caused by the application of a specified pressure to the concrete.

4 APPARATUS

4.1 Pressure-type air meter with water level gauge

4.1.1 *General*

The air meter used shall comply with Clauses 4.1.2 to 4.1.4, inclusive, and shall consist of a measuring bowl and a pressure-tight conical cover assembly which is fitted with a pressure gauge and water level gauge, as shown diagrammatically in Figure 1. (See Appendix A for calibration.)

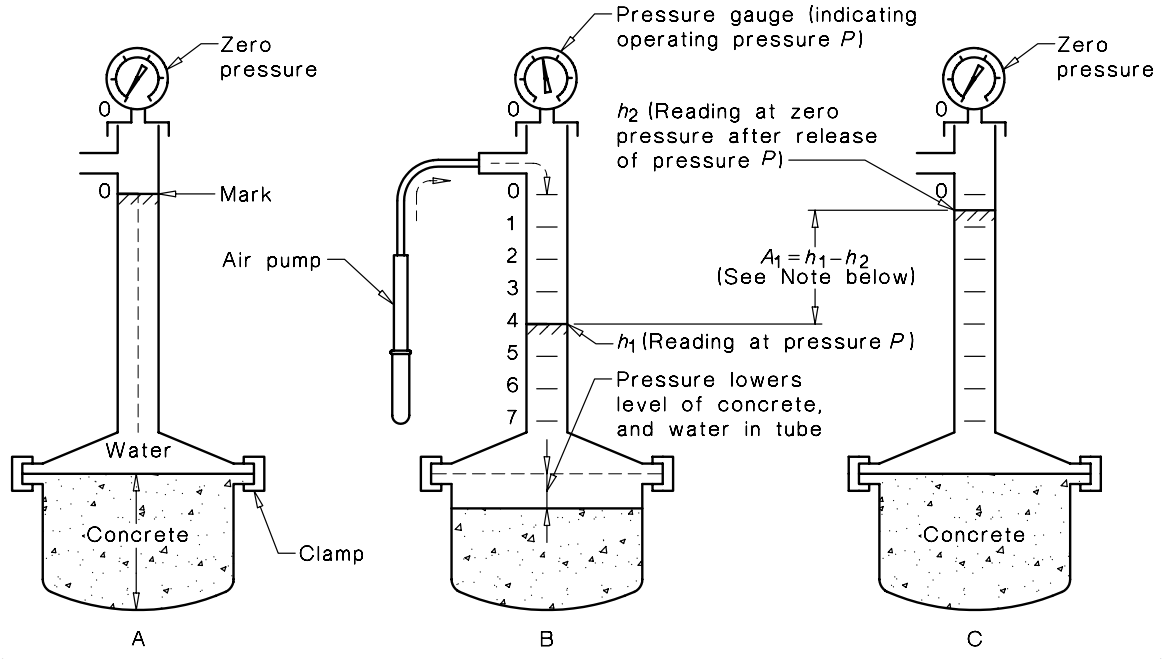
4.1.2 *Measuring bowl*

The bowl of the air meter shall be made from machined metal and shall have a flange at or near the top surface. The metal used shall be of such a thickness as to be sufficiently rigid to withstand normal field use and be of such composition as not to react with cement paste. The bowl shall also be sufficiently rigid to limit the expansion factor, *D*, of the apparatus assembly (see Appendix A, Paragraph A5) to not more than 0.1% of air content on the standpipe indicator scale when under the normal operating pressure.

The bowl diameter shall be between 0.75 and 1.25 times the height of the bowl.

For testing concrete with aggregates of nominal size not exceeding 40 mm, the capacity of the bowl shall be not less than 5 L.

For testing concrete with larger aggregate, a larger air meter shall be used; e.g. for concrete with maximum 75 mm nominal size aggregate, a bowl capacity not less than 10 L shall be used.



NOTE: $A_1 = h_1 - h_2$ when bowl contains concrete as shown in this Figure: when bowl contains only aggregate and water, $h_1 - h_2 = G$ (aggregate correction factor), $A_1 - G = A$ (air content of concrete).

FIGURE 1 TYPICAL ARRANGEMENT OF APPARATUS