INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 1920-2

Second edition
2016-11-01

Testing of concrete —

Part 2: Properties of fresh concrete

Essais du béton —

Partie 2: Caractéristiques du béton frais

Reference number
ISO 1920-2:2016(E)

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 71, *Concrete, reinforced concrete and pre-stressed concrete*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Test methods for concrete*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1920-2:2005), which has been technically revised with the following changes:

a) 4.3.5, list a) has been updated;

b) 4.7.3.3, the required minimum dimensions 800 mm × 800 mm have been added;

c) Figure 11, footnote [a] was added;

d) 6.4.4, Note was added;

e) Bibliography list has been updated.

A list of all parts in the ISO 1920 series can be found on the ISO website.

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Introduction

International Standards are widely adopted at the regional or national level and applied by manufacturers, trade organizations, purchasers, consumers, testing laboratories, authorities and other interested parties. Since these documents generally reflect the best experience of industry, researchers, consumers and regulators worldwide and cover common needs in a variety of countries, they constitute one of the important bases for the removal of technical barriers to trade. However, full adoption may not be practicable in all cases for reasons, such as regional or national security, protection of human health or safety, or protection of the environment, or because of fundamental climatic, geographical or technological problems. As a consequence, the corresponding technical deviations to ISO standards are permitted where required by national or regional legislation or industry convention when adopting an International Standard.

Where such national deviations are required, it is important that they are clearly identified and the reasons for the deviations stated. Depending of on the method of adoption of the International Standard, the deviations will be noted in the national introduction, in the preface or foreword (for small numbers) or as a national annex (for large numbers). See ISO/IEC Guide 21-1 for more information.

ISO/TC 71/SC 1 has identified those items in this document that may be the subject of national or regional deviations. The items are indicated in the text by the phrase "…except where the national annex to this document requires…".

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Testing of concrete —

Part 2:
Properties of fresh concrete

Caution — When cement is mixed with water, alkali is released. When sampling, prevent skin contact with wet cement or concrete by wearing suitable protective clothing (gloves, footwear, safety glasses). If wet 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.

Caution — The use of vibrating equipment, such as vibration tables, can cause damage to joints and loss of sensation due to nerve damage. Moulds, density containers, etc. should be clamped to the table and not held in position using one's hands while they are being vibrated.

1 Scope

This document specifies procedures for testing fresh concrete. It specifies the following test methods: determination of consistence (slump test, Vebe test, degree of compactability, flow-table test for high-fluidity concrete, and the slump-flow test), determination of fresh density and determination of air content by the pressure-gauge method and by the water-column method.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1101, *Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — Geometrical tolerancing — Tolerances of form, orientation, location and run-out*

ISO 1920-1, *Testing of concrete — Part 1: Sampling of fresh concrete*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1
fresh density
mass of a quantity of fully compacted fresh concrete divided by its volume

Note 1 to entry: The fresh density is expressed in kilograms per cubic metre.

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