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## Methods of testing concrete

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

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#### 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.