

WITHDRAWN TAX
SEPTEMBER 1993

OK BY

AS 1012.12.1 &

AS 1012.12.2 1993

DR 91439
91440

AS 1012.12—1986
UDC 666.972.017:691.32:620.1

Australian Standard® 1012.12—1986

METHODS OF TESTING CONCRETE—

Part 12—METHODS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF MASS PER UNIT VOLUME OF HARDENED CONCRETE



PUBLISHED BY THE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
STANDARDS HOUSE, 80 ARTHUR ST, NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Incorporated by Royal Charter

B



This Australian standard was prepared by Committee BD/42, Methods of Testing concrete. It was approved on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 26 June 1986 and published on 4 August 1986.

The following interests are represented on Committee BD/42:

Association of Consulting Engineers, Australia
Cement and Concrete Association of Australia
CSIRO, Division of Building Research
Confederation of Australian Industry
Department of Housing and Construction
National Association of Australian State Roads Authorities
National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia
National Ready Mixed Concrete Association of Australia
Public Works Department, N.S.W.
University of New South Wales

Review of Australian Standards. To keep abreast of progress in industry, Australian standards are subject to periodic review and are kept up-to-date by the issue of amendments or new editions as necessary. It is important therefore that standards users ensure that they are in possession of the latest edition, and any amendments thereto.

Full details of all SAA publications will be found in the Catalogue of SAA Publications; this information is supplemented each month by SAA's journal 'The Australian Standard', which subscribing members receive, and which gives details of new publications, new editions and amendments, and of withdrawn standards.

Suggestions for improvements to Australian standards, addressed to the head office of the Association, are welcomed. Notification of any inaccuracy or ambiguity found in an Australian standard should be made without delay in order that the matter may be investigated and appropriate action taken.

First published	1971
Addendum 1	March 1973
Amendment 1	September 1973
Reprinted incorporating Addendum and amendment	1974
Second edition	1986

This standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 83237.

ISBN 0 7262 4301 9

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter

AMENDMENT No 1

to

AS 1012, Part 12—1971

**METHODS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF WEIGHT
PER UNIT VOLUME OF HARDENED CONCRETE
(METRIC UNITS)**

Page 3. Clause 1.2, APPARATUS.

Delete existing clause and substitute:

1.2 APPARATUS.

1.2.1 Length Measuring Apparatus.

1.2.1.1 Height of Cast Specimens. Suitable calipers, jig or rule capable of measuring to an accuracy of 1 mm.

1.2.1.2 Other Dimensions. Suitable vernier calipers, micrometer or dial gauge apparatus, capable of measuring to an accuracy of 0.2 mm.

Page 4. Clause 1.7, Records.

In item (v), in the second line, after 'diameter of a cylinder' *insert* '(rounded to the nearest 0.2 mm)'.

AMDT
No 1
SEPT.
1973

AMDT
No 1
SEPT.
1973

- 2 to 1375—1973 SAA Industrial Fuel Fired Appliances Code (amended December 1976)
- 2 to 1480—1974 SAA Concrete Structures Code (amended December 1976)
- 2 to 1499—1973 Buoyancy vests (amended December 1976)
- 1 to 1512—1973 Life jackets (amended December 1976)
- 1 to 1659—1974 The alphanumeric section of keyboards operated with both hands (amended December 1976)
- 8 to C100—1972 Definitions and general requirements for electrical materials and equipment (amended December 1976)
- 5 to C119—1951 Normal bayonet lampholder adaptors (amended December 1976)
- 4 to C122—1964 Plug socket adaptors (amended December 1976)

Corrigenda

Corrig. (December 1976) to 1074—1976 Steel tubes and tubulars threaded or suitable for threading with pipe threads of Whitworth form

Corrig. (December 1976) to 1596—1973 SAA LP Gas Code

Corrig. (December 1976) to 1903 and 1904—1976 Reflective foil laminate

REVISION: The Corrigendum announced as applying to AS 1301.p405m—72 should have referred to AS P1.p405m—72.

Standards withdrawn

- A1—1965 Dimensions of hot-rolled steel shapes and sections for structural purposes. Superseded by AS 1131—1973
- A2—1963 Portland cement. Superseded by AS 1315—1973
- A64—1971 Ready-mixed concrete. Superseded by AS 1379—1973
- A81—1965 Hot-rolled plain steel reinforcing bars for reinforced concrete. Superseded by AS 1302—1973
- 2—1971 Hard-drawn steel wire for reinforced concrete. Superseded by AS 1303—1973
- A83—1966 Cold-worked reinforcing bars for reinforced concrete. Superseded by AS 1302—1973
- A84—1966 Hard-drawn steel wire reinforcing fabric for reinforced concrete. Superseded by AS 1304—1973
- A92—1965 Hot-rolled deformed steel reinforcing bars for reinforced concrete. Superseded by AS 1302—1973
- A97—1965 Minimum requirements for the deformations of deformed steel reinforcing bars for reinforced concrete. Superseded by AS 1302—1973
- A100—1967 Method for sampling fresh portland cement concrete. Superseded by AS 1012, Part 1—1971
- A101—1967 Method for the determination of the consistency of portland cement concrete (slump test). Superseded by AS 1012, Part 3—1971
- A102—1968 Method for mixing portland cement concrete in the laboratory. Superseded by AS 1012, Part 2—1971
- A103—1973 Method for making and curing portland cement concrete compression, indirect tensile and flexure test specimens in the laboratory or in the field. Superseded by AS 1012, Part 8—1973
- A104—1969 Method for the determination of the compressive strength of portland cement concrete. Superseded by AS 1012, Part 9—1973
- A105—1973 Method for securing and testing cores from hardened portland cement concrete for compressive strength or indirect tensile strength. Superseded by AS 1012, Part 14—1973
- A106—1971 Method for the determination of flexural strength of concrete flexure test specimens. Superseded by AS 1012, Part 11—1972
- A108—1971 Method for the determination of weight per unit volume of freshly mixed or hardened concrete. Superseded by AS 1012, Part 12—1971
- 19—1972 Methods for the determination of the air content of freshly mixed concrete. Superseded by AS 1012, Part 4—1972
- A111—1972 Method for the determination of indirect tensile strength of concrete cylinders (known as 'Brazil' or splitting test). Superseded by AS 1012, Part 10—1972

(A108 - 1971). Australian standard.
Method for the determination of weight
per unit volume of freshly mixed or
hardened concrete.
Imperial units.

See Also AS 1012, Pt 5 + Pt 12-1971^A/C

*Amendments - June 1972. Addendum 1 - Jan. 1973.
" 2 - Sept. 1973.*

WITHDRAWN. MIS Dec. 1976.

Superseded by AS 1012-Pt.12-1971.

Concrete - Testing

Supersedes A108 - 1957.

Doc.1601 of Sept. 1970.

First published as AS A108 - 1957

Second edition AS A108 - 1971

First published in metric as AS 1012.12 - 1971

AS 1012.12 - 1971 superseded AS A108 - 1971 in

MS December 1976

Second edition AS 1012.12 - 1986

PREFACE

This edition of this standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Methods of Testing Concrete, and it supersedes AS 1012, Part 12—1971, Methods for the Determination of Weight per Unit Volume of Hardened Concrete.

This standard gives two methods for the determination of mass per unit volume: Method 1, Rapid Measuring Method (intended for use with regular shaped specimens such as those used for strength testing) and Method 2, Water Displacement Method (suitable for regular and irregular shaped specimens).

This standard differs from the previous edition in the following respects:

- (a) Change of title. (It is the mass rather than the weight that is determined.)
- (b) The addition, in Method 2, of provisions related to sealing or wrapping of specimens to control the moisture condition and/or effect of surface voids, where appropriate.
- (c) The deletion of Method 3 which was originally introduced to cover the rapid determination of mass per unit volume of lightweight aggregate concrete.

© Copyright — STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA 1986

Users of standards are reminded that copyright subsists in all SAA publications. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system in any form or transmitted by any means without prior permission in writing of the Standards Association of Australia.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
SECTION 1. METHOD 1—HARDENED CONCRETE IN REGULAR SHAPED SPECIMENS (RAPID MEASURING METHOD)	
1.1 SCOPE OF SECTION	5
1.2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS	5
1.3 ACCEPTANCE OF SPECIMENS	5
1.4 APPARATUS	6
1.5 TEST CONDITIONS	6
1.6 PROCEDURE	6
1.7 CALCULATION	6
1.8 RECORDS	6
1.9 REPORT	7
SECTION 2. METHOD 2—HARDENED CONCRETE (WATER DISPLACEMENT METHOD)	
2.1 SCOPE OF SECTION	8
2.2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS	8
2.3 APPARATUS	8
2.4 TEST CONDITIONS	8
2.5 PROCEDURE	8
2.6 CALCULATION	9
2.7 RECORDS	9
2.8 REPORT	9

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

METHODS OF TESTING CONCRETE

PART 12—METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF MASS PER UNIT VOLUME OF HARDENED CONCRETE

SECTION 1. METHOD 1—HARDENED CONCRETE IN REGULAR SHAPED SPECIMENS (RAPID MEASURING METHOD)

1.1 SCOPE OF SECTION. This Section sets out a rapid method for determining the mass per unit volume of hardened concrete which are regular shaped specimens with a minimum of defects.

NOTE: Because of possible variation in results, it is envisaged that the mass per unit volume of concrete should be based on the average value determined from a group of at least two representative specimens.

1.2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS. The following standards are referred to in this Section:

AS 1012 Methods of Testing Concrete

Part 8 Method for Making and Curing Concrete Compression, Indirect Tensile and Flexure Test Specimens in the Laboratory or in the Field

Part 9 Method for the Determination of the Compressive Strength of Concrete Specimens

1.3 ACCEPTANCE OF SPECIMENS. Specimens shall be accepted for testing if—

- (a) they appear to have been moulded in accordance with the provisions described in AS 1012, Part 8; and
- (b) they have been capped, in accordance with the provisions described in AS 1012, Part 9; or
- (c) they are of regular shape prepared by drilling or saw cutting of hardened concrete and appear to be free from defects likely to introduce significant errors in the calculation of their volume from straight-forward measurements.