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I.S. 5 : PART 3.0 : 1990

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IRISH STANDARD

AGGREGATES FOR CONCRETE

PART 3.0 : TESTING – GENERAL

NATIONAL STANDARDS AUTHORITY OF IRELAND
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DECLARATION

OF

SPECIFICATION

ENTITLED

AGGREGATES FOR CONCRETE

PART 3.0 : TESTING – GENERAL

AS

THE IRISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR

AGGREGATES FOR CONCRETE

PART 3.0 : TESTING – GENERAL

EOLAS - The Irish Science and Technology Agency in exercise of the power conferred by section 20 (3) of the Industrial Research and Standards Act, 1961 (No. 20 of 1961) and the Science and Technology Act, 1987 (No. 30 of 1987), and with the consent of the Minister for Industry and Commerce, hereby declares as follows:

1. This instrument may be cited as the Standard Specification (Aggregates for Concrete, Part 3.0 : Testing – General) Declaration, 1990.

2. (1) The Specification set forth in the Schedule to this declaration is hereby declared to be the standard specification for Aggregates for Concrete, Part 3.0: Testing – General.

(2) The said standard specification may be cited as Irish Standard 5 : Part 3.0 : 1990 or as I.S. 5 : Part 3.0 : 1990.

3. (1) The Standard Specification (Aggregates for Concrete) Declaration, 1974, is hereby revoked.

(2) Reference in any other standard specification to the Instrument hereby revoked and to Irish Standard 5 : 1974, thereby prescribed, shall be construed, respectively, as references to this Instrument and to Irish Standard 5 : Part 3.0 : 1990.

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SCHEDULE

AGGREGATES FOR CONCRETE, PART 3.0: TESTING - GENERAL

1. Scope.

1.1 Part 3 of this specification covers the methods of test of aggregates specified in Part 1, and Part 2 covers the sampling of aggregates.

1.2 The inclusion of a test method does not imply that the test must be carried out at a particular frequency.

2. Testing schedule.

2.1 General. The frequency with which an aggregate is tested will normally be related to the information which the supplier and user has concerning the satisfactory use of that aggregate in concrete. The fundamental acceptability of a source material (e.g. rock quarry) for use in the production of aggregate requires basic assessment and testing which an aggregate user may not need to repeat on a regular basis. It follows that some procedures will be used frequently to establish the users compliance control, whereas other procedures may only be required infrequently, for instance at the opening of a quarry. Thereafter the procedures may be used at infrequent intervals, to re-establish the continuing compliance of the aggregate or its source material with stated criteria of acceptance.

2.2 Tests for source suitability. Some or all of the following tests shall be carried out before an aggregate source is accepted as suitable for a specific project, and the tests may also be required from time to time subsequently to confirm the continuing suitability of the source.

Physical Properties.

1) Shell content (Part 3.3).

2) Clay lumps and friable particles (Part 3.4).

3) Aggregate crushing (Part 3.10), hardness [10% fines (Part 3.9), LA abrasion (Part 3.11)].

4) Relative density and water absorption. (Part 3.17)

Chemical Properties.

1) Group classification (Part 3.14).

2) Chloride content (Part 3.8).

3) Soundness (Part 3.1).

4) Volume stability (See ASTM C295, C289 and C227. See also BRE digest 35).

2.3 Tests for production control. These tests shall be carried out on a regular basis at such intervals as are agreed by the parties involved and which will confirm the continuing compliance of the aggregate with specification limits.

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1. Flakiness (Part 3.2).

2. Clay, silt and dust (Part 3.5).

3. Organic impurities (Part 3.6 and Part 3.7).

4. Volume of voids (Part 3.16).

5. Particle size (Part 3.13).

2.4 Other tests. Other test procedures are described herein which may be carried out on an ad-hoc basis. (Parts 3.12, 3.15, 3.18, 3.19).

3. Test Procedures.

3.1 General caution. The test methods given below may include the use of chemicals or procedures which, without due precautions could be hazardous to persons or things. It has been assumed in the drafting of this standard that testing will be carried out by competent personnel, using appropriate equipment.

3.2 The use of microwave ovens. Many of the test methods given below involve the oven drying of aggregate. The use of microwave ovens is not precluded provided that the aggregate is not damaged nor its grading altered to such an extent that the test result may be unreliable. Such ovens shall not be used in case of dispute.

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GIVEN under the Seal of

EOLAS – The Irish Science and Technology Agency

this 25th day of July, 1990

THOMAS J. DONLON

L.S.

Member of the Board of the Agency and
Chairman of the National Standards Authority of
Ireland

I consent to the above declaration -

GIVEN under the Official Seal of the Minister for
Industry and Commerce

this 31st day of October, 1990

L.S.

MICHAEL SMITH

Minister of State at the Department of Industry
and Commerce

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