DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Testing methods for pervious concrete — Part 2: Density and void content

Draft Standard (DTZS)

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

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1st Edition

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania established under the Standards Act No. 3 of 1975, which was repealed and replaced by the Standards Act No. 2 of 2009.

The Building and Construction Divisional Standards Committee, under whose supervision this Tanzania Standards was prepared, consists of representatives from the following organizations:

*College of Engineering and Technology, University of Dar er Salaam

Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH)

Ministry of Works and Transportation (MoWT)

National Housing Corporation (NHC)

Contractors Registration Board (CRB)

*Ardhi University (ARU)

Jeshi la Kujenga Taifa (JKT)

*National Estates and Designing Consultancy Company Ltd (NEDCO)

Architects and Quantity Surveyors Registration Board (AQRB)

Institution of Engineers Tanzania (IET)

*National Construction Council (NCC)

Engineers Registration Board (ERB)

Tanzania Building Agency (TBA)

The organizations marked with an asterisk (*) in the above list, together with the following were directly represented on the Technical Committee entrusted with the preparation of this draft Tanzania Standard:

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0.National foreword

This Tanzania Standard is identical to **ISO 17785-2:2018 -Testing methods for pervious concrete — Part 2: Density and void content** published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

Terminology and conventions

Some terminologies and certain conventions in the ISO standards are not identical with those used in Tanzania Standards and attention is drawn to the following:

The comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker (.) for metric dimensions. In Tanzania Standards, it is current practice to use a full point on the base line as the decimal marker.

Wherever the words “International Standard” appear in this Tanzania Standard, they should be interpreted as “Tanzania Standard”.

Scope

This part of ISO 17785 specifies the procedure for testing the infiltration rate of hardened pervious concrete pavement specimens in the laboratory. It is not a method for measuring the permeability of pervious concrete. The specimens can either be prepared in the laboratory or cored from field placements, but not representing field conditions. This part of ISO 17785 also specifies procedures to make and cure hardened pervious concrete samples in the laboratory.

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