DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Aggregates for concrete — Test methods for mechanical and physical properties — Part 4: Determination of ten percent fines value (TFV)

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is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania established under the Standards Act No. 3 of 1975, which was repealed and replaced by the Standards Act No. 2 of 2009.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

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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 20290-4:2019- Aggregates for concrete — Test methods for mechanical and physical properties — Part 4: Determination of ten percent fines value (TFV)** 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 document gives the test method for determination of ten percent fines value (TFV) of aggregates.

This method gives a relative measure of the resistance of the aggregate crushing under the gradually applied compressive load.

It covers two sets of procedures:

— the first procedure is applicable for aggregates tested in dry condition; and

— the second procedure is applicable for aggregates tested in a soaked condition.

NOTE 1 Generally, the test can be done under dry conditions. However, the engineer in charge can choose to test them in soaked condition, if necessary.

The method is applicable to aggregates of different strengths covering both weak and strong

aggregates. It is applicable to standards aggregates, i.e. passing a 14,0 mm test sieve and retained on 10,0 mm test sieve.

National standards can also exist for the aggregate size fraction to be taken for this test. In case

this definite size fraction is not available, the test can be made on other sizes, given in Annex A. The comparison of results of non-standard sizes with standard size aggregates is not possible due to lack of available data.

NOTE 2 Minor variations in grading divisions can be allowed in respective national standards

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