DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Testing of concrete Part 12: Determination of the carbonation resistance of concrete Accelerated carbonation method

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is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania established under the Standards Act No. 3 of 1975, which was repealed and replaced by the Standards Act No. 2 of 2009.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 1920-12: 2015 Testing of concrete Part 12: Determination of the carbonation resistance of concrete Accelerated carbonation method 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 procedure is a method for evaluating the carbonation resistance of concrete using an accelerated carbonation test. After a period of preconditioning, the test is carried out under controlled exposure conditions using an increased level of carbon dioxide to which, the vertical sides of the specimen are exposed.

The test results are not designated to set performance requirements but to compare the carbonation resistance of different concretes of the same strength class, which are used in the same environmental conditions.

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