DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Testing of concrete Part 8: Determination of drying shrinkage of concrete for samples prepared in the field or in the laboratory

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is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania established under the Standards Act No. 3 of 1975, which was repealed and replaced by the Standards Act No. 2 of 2009.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

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*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 1920-8:2009- Testing of concrete Part 8: Determination of drying shrinkage of concrete for samples prepared in the field or in the laboratory** 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 1920 specifies a method for determining the length changes of concrete specimens due to drying in air, and the method of preparing and curing the concrete specimens to be tested.

It is applicable for the testing of specimens prepared in the laboratory or in the field, in which the maximum nominal size of aggregate in the concrete, in accordance with ISO 6274, does not exceed 25 mm.

The precision statement in Clause 10 does not apply to specimens that have had non-standard initial curing (normally field-prepared specimens). In addition, this part of ISO 1920 requires that field-prepared specimens be marked, recorded and reported as such.

NOTE 1 This test method is not always suitable for very low slump concrete (less than 20 mm), primarily due to the difficulties in obtaining adequate compaction. Provided adequate compaction is obtained, the method is applicable.

NOTE 2 The method is specifically developed for measurement of drying shrinkage of concrete, but it is capable of adaptation for measurement of length changes of specimens subjected to a variety of environmental conditions.

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