

JIS

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

**Methods of test for
production control of concrete
— Method of rapid test for
identification of the alkali
reactivity of aggregates**

JIS A 1804—1992

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In the event of any doubt arising,
the original Standard in Japanese is to be final authority.

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Methods of test for production
control of concrete - Method of
rapid test for identification of
the alkali reactivity of aggregates

A 1804-1992

1. Scope

This Japanese Industrial Standard applies mainly to production control of concrete, and specifies the method of rapid test for identification of alkali-silica reactivity of aggregates in which the mortar bar is cured under high pressure and high temperature and the characteristic changes are measured.

Remarks 1. The following Standards are cited in this Standard:

JIS A 1127 Method of Test for Dynamic Modulus of Elasticity, Rigidity and Dynamic Poissons Ratio of Concrete Specimens by Resonance Vibration

JIS A 5308 Ready-Mixed Concrete

JIS B 7509 Dial Gauges Reading in 0.001 mm

JIS R 5201 Physical Testing Methods for Cement

JIS Z 8401 Rules for Rounding Off of Numerical Values

JIS Z 8801 Test Sieves

2. The units and numerical values given in { } in this Standard are based on the International System of Units (SI) and are appended for informative reference.

The traditional units accompanied by numerical values in this Standard will be converted to the SI units and numerical values on April, 1, 1995.

2. Equipment

The equipment to be used for the test shall be as follows:

- (1) Balance The balance to serve for screening aggregates shall be of 2 kg weighing capacity and sensitivity 0.1 g.
- (2) Sieve The sieves shall be those of 150 μm , 300 μm , 600 μm , 1.18 mm, 2.36 mm and 4.75 mm in nominal size specified in JIS Z 8801.
- (3) Dryer The dryer shall be an electrical thermostatic dryer equipped with air stirrer and ventilator.
- (4) Crusher The crusher shall be capable of adjusting the grain size of aggregates to 0.15 to 5 mm.