

# Australian Standard 1012, Part 6—1983

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**METHODS OF TESTING CONCRETE**

**METHOD FOR THE  
DETERMINATION OF  
BLEEDING OF CONCRETE**



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Association of Consulting Engineers, Australia  
Confederation of Australian Industry  
Cement and Concrete Association of Australia  
CSIRO, Division of Building Research  
Department of Transport and Construction  
Department of Public Works, N.S.W.  
National Association of Australian State Road Authorities  
National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia  
National Ready Mixed Concrete Association of Australia  
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## PREFACE

This edition of this standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Methods of Testing Concrete as part of its ongoing revision of the AS 1012 series of standards on the testing of concrete. It supersedes AS 1012, Part 6—1971.

The main alterations to the standard have been to reduce the maximum aggregate size to 40 mm, and to specify a slightly different container.

The procedure, although technically unchanged, has been rewritten and clarified.

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## STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

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**Australian Standard**  
**METHODS OF TESTING CONCRETE**

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**PART 6—METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF BLEEDING OF CONCRETE**

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**1 SCOPE.** This standard sets out the method for determining the relative quantity of mixing water that will bleed from a sample of freshly mixed concrete under the conditions of the test. The standard applies only to concrete in which the maximum aggregate size is 40 mm or less.

The standard provides for compaction of the sample either by hand tamping or by vibration.

NOTE: The results obtained will be dependent on the compaction method used.

**2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS.** The following standards are referred to in this standard:

- AS 1012      Methods of Testing Concrete  
                  Part 1—Method for Sampling Fresh Concrete  
                  Part 2—Method for Mixing Concrete in the Laboratory  
                  Part 3—Determination of Properties Related to the Consistency of Concrete  
                  Part 4—Determination of Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete

**3 APPARATUS.**

**3.1 Container.** A cylindrical container of approximately 0.015 m<sup>3</sup> capacity, and having an inside diameter of  $250 \pm 3$  mm and an inside height of at least 280 mm, shall be used. It shall be made of metal not less than 3 mm thick, and shall be watertight and sufficiently rigid to maintain its shape with rough usage. It may be of split construction to facilitate emptying and cleaning, but any joints shall be completely watertight. The inside surface shall be smooth and free from corrosion, coatings or lubricants.

The container shall have a circumferential mark on the inside surface  $250 \pm 1$  mm above the base and shall be provided with carrying handles and a suitable vapour-tight cover.

The internal cross-sectional area of the container at the level of the circumferential mark shall be determined and shall be either marked or stamped on the outside of the container.

**3.2 Suction device.** A pipette, suction hose or similar device shall be used for drawing off free water from the surface of the test specimen.

NOTE: In the laboratory a device comprising a vacuum pump with a tap fitting together with a plastics tube, a pipe with a partly flattened end and a Buchner flask to collect the bleed water has been found to be satisfactory.