



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN 12350-2:2009**

**01-julij-2009**

**BUXca Yý U**  
**SIST EN 12350-2:2001**

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**Preskušanje svežega betona - 2. del: Preskus s posedom stožca**

Testing fresh concrete - Part 2: Slump-test

Prüfung von Frischbeton - Teil 2: Setzmaß

Essais pour béton frais - Partie 2 : Essai d'affaissement

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**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 12350-2:2009**

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**ICS:**

91.100.30      Beton in betonski izdelki      Concrete and concrete products

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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**EN 12350-2**

March 2009

ICS 91.100.30

Supersedes EN 12350-2:1999

English Version

## Testing fresh concrete - Part 2: Slump-test

Essais pour béton frais - Partie 2: Essai d'affaissement

Prüfung von Frischbeton - Teil 2: Setzmaß

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 20 January 2009.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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## Foreword

This document (EN 12350-2:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 104 “Concrete and related products”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2009, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2009.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 12350-2:1999.

This standard is one of a series concerned with testing concrete.

This series EN 12350 includes the following parts:

Part 1: Sampling;

Part 2: Slump-test;

Part 3: Vebe test;

Part 4: Degree of compactability;

Part 5: Flow table test;

Part 6: Density;

Part 7: Air content - Pressure methods;

Part 8: Self-compacting concrete - Slump-flow test (in preparation);

Part 9: Self-compacting concrete - V-funnel test (in preparation);

Part 10: Self-compacting concrete - L-box test (in preparation);

Part 11: Self-compacting concrete - Sieve segregation test (in preparation);

Part 12: Self-compacting concrete - J-ring test (in preparation).

**CAUTION — When cement is mixed with water, alkali is released. Take precautions to avoid dry cement entering the eyes, mouth and nose whilst mixing concrete. Prevent skin contact with wet cement or concrete by wearing suitable protective clothing. If cement or concrete enters the eye, immediately wash it out thoroughly with clean water and seek medical treatment without delay. Wash wet concrete off the skin immediately.**

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**EN 12350-2:2009 (E)**

The following amendments have been made to the 1999-10 edition of this standard:

- editorial revision;
- time allowed for raising the mould changed from between 5 s and 10 s to between 2 s and 5 s.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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## 1 Scope

This European standard specifies a method for determining the consistence of fresh concrete by the slump test.

The slump test is sensitive to changes in the consistence of concrete, which correspond to slumps between 10 mm and 210 mm. Beyond these extremes the measurement of slump can be unsuitable and other methods of determining the consistency should be considered.

If the slump continues to change over a period of 1 min after de-moulding, the slump test is not suitable as a measure of consistence.

The test is not suitable when the maximum size of aggregate in the concrete is greater than 40 mm.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 12350-1 *Testing fresh concrete — Part 1: Sampling*

## 3 Principle

The fresh concrete is compacted into a mould in the shape of a frustum of a cone. When the cone is withdrawn upwards, the distance the concrete has slumped provides a measure of the consistency of the concrete.

## 4 Apparatus

**4.1 Mould to form the test specimen**, made of metal not readily attacked by cement paste and not thinner than 1,5 mm. The interior of the mould shall be smooth and free from projections, such as protruding rivets and shall be free from dents. The mould shall be in the form of a hollow frustum of a cone having the following internal dimensions:

- diameter of base:  $(200 \pm 2)$  mm;
- diameter of top:  $(100 \pm 2)$  mm;
- height:  $(300 \pm 2)$  mm.

The base and the top of the mould shall be open and parallel to each other and at right angles to the axis. The mould shall be provided with two handles near the top and fixing clamps or foot pieces near the bottom to hold it steady. A mould which can be clamped to the base is acceptable provided the clamping arrangement can be fully released without movement of the mould or interference with the slumping concrete.

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**4.2 Compacting rod**, of circular cross-section, straight, made of steel, having a diameter of  $(16 \pm 1)$  mm and length of  $(600 \pm 5)$  mm, and with rounded ends.

**4.3 Funnel** (optional), made of non-absorbent material not readily attacked by cement paste and having a collar to enable the funnel to be located on the mould specified in 4.1.

**4.4 Rule**, graduated from 0 mm to 300 mm, at intervals not exceeding 5 mm, the zero mark being at the extreme end of the rule.

**4.5 Base plate/surface**, non-absorbent, rigid, flat, plate or other surface on which to place the mould.

**4.6 Remixing container**, flat tray of rigid construction and made from a non-absorbent material not readily attacked by cement paste. It shall be of appropriate dimensions such that the concrete can be thoroughly re-mixed, using the square-mouthed shovel or scoop.

**4.7 Shovel**, with square mouth

NOTE The square mouth is required to ensure proper mixing of material on the remixing container.

**4.8 Moist cloth**.

**4.9 Scoop**, approximately 100 mm in width.

**4.10 Timer**, or clock capable of measuring to 1 s.

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**5 Test sample**

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The sample of the concrete shall be obtained in accordance with EN 12350-1.

The sample shall be re-mixed using the remixing container and the square mouthed shovel before carrying out the test.

NOTE Alternative sampling procedures may be given in national standards or provisions in the place of use of the concrete.

**6 Procedure**

Dampen the mould and base plate and place the mould on the horizontal base plate/surface. During filling of the mould hold it firmly against the base plate/surface by clamping in place, or by standing on the two foot pieces.

Fill the mould in three layers, each approximately one-third of the height of the mould when compacted. Compact each layer with 25 strokes of the tamping rod. Uniformly distribute the strokes over the cross-section of each layer. For the bottom layer this will necessitate inclining the rod slightly and positioning approximately half the strokes spirally toward the centre. Compact the first layer throughout its depth, taking care not striking the base. Compact the second layer and the top layer each throughout its depth, so that the strokes just penetrate into the immediately underlying layer. In filling and compacting the top layer, heap the concrete above the mould before tamping is started.

If the tamping operation of the top layer results in subsidence of the concrete below the top edge of the mould, add more concrete to keep an excess above the top of the mould at all times. After the top layer has been compacted, strike off the surface of the concrete by means of a sawing and rolling motion of the compacting rod.



Remove spilled concrete from the base plate/surface. Remove the mould from the concrete by raising it carefully in a vertical direction.

Perform the operation of raising the mould in 2 s to 5 s, by a steady upward lift, with no lateral or torsional motion being imparted to the concrete.

Carry out the entire operation from the start of the filling to the removal of the mould without interruption and complete it within 150 s.

Immediately after removal of the mould, measure and record the slump  $h$  by determining the difference between the height of the mould and that of the highest point of the slumped test specimen as shown in Figure 1.

**NOTE** The consistency of a concrete mix changes with time, due to hydration of the cement and, possibly, loss of moisture. Tests on different samples should, therefore, be carried out at a constant time interval after mixing, if strictly comparable results are to be obtained.

## 7 Test result

The test is only valid if it yields a true slump, this being a slump in which the concrete remains substantially intact and symmetrical as shown in Figure 2(a).

If the specimen shears, as shown in Figure 2(b), another sample shall be taken and the procedure repeated.

If two consecutive tests show a portion of the concrete shearing off from the mass of the test specimen, the concrete lacks the necessary plasticity and cohesiveness for the slump test to be suitable.

Report the true slump  $h$ , as shown in Figure 1, to the nearest 10 mm.



Figure 1 — Slump measurement

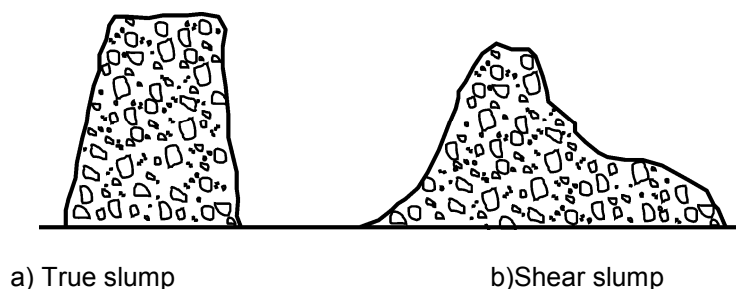


Figure 2 — Forms of slump