

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

RECONFIRMATION

OF

AS 1289.3.7.1—2002

Methods of testing soils for engineering purposes

**Method 3.7.1: Soil classification tests—Determination of the sand equivalent of a soil
using a power-operated shaker**

RECONFIRMATION NOTICE

Technical Committee CE-009 has reviewed the content of this publication and in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation, it has been determined that the publication is still valid and does not require change.

Certain documents referenced in the publication may have been amended since the original date of publication. Users are advised to ensure that they are using the latest versions of such documents as appropriate, unless advised otherwise in this Reconfirmation Notice.

Approved for reconfirmation in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation on 13 June 2013.

The following are represented on Technical Committee CE-009:

Association of Geotechnical Testing Authorities (Qld)
Australian Building Codes Board
Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Australian Geomechanics Society
Australian Stabilisation Industry Association
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NOTES

Methods of testing soils for engineering purposes

3.7.1: Soil classification tests—Determination of the sand equivalent of a soil using a power-operated shaker

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out a procedure for the measurement of the sand equivalent of road-making aggregates for quality control purposes. It provides an empirical measure of the quantity and type of the fines in the aggregate tested (see Note 1).

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS	
1152	Specification for test sieves
1289	Methods of testing soils for engineering purposes
1289.0	Part 0: General requirements and list of methods

3 APPARATUS

The following apparatus is required:

- (a) Test cylinder, made of transparent plastic material of adequate strength and having a wall thickness of about 4 mm, inside diameter of 32 ± 0.5 mm and height of about 430 mm (see Figure 1). The cylinder shall be graduated in 5 mm intervals from the bottom to a height of 380 mm. A rubber stopper is required for the cylinder.
- (b) Irrigator tube (see Figure 2) consisting of a hard-drawn stainless steel or hard brass tube 6.3 mm in external diameter and 0.9 mm to 1.6 mm in wall thickness. The lower end shall be shaped in the form of a wedge, each face of the wedge being pierced with a hole 1 mm in diameter.
- (c) Working solution container—a transparent glass or plastic bottle of 5 L capacity, fitted at the bottom with a stopcock to control the flow of solution. The bottom of the bottle is placed $1 \text{ m} \pm 150 \text{ mm}$ above the workbench.
- (d) Flexible tube made of rubber or plastic, approximately 1.5 m long and with an inside diameter approximately 5 mm, used to connect the irrigator tube to the working solution container.
- (e) Piston, made of brass or stainless steel (see Figure 3) comprising a rod, a base and collar, a sleeve to fit the test cylinder and a mass fixed to the top of the rod.
- (f) Shaking machine, power operated, capable of horizontally holding the test cylinder described in Item (a) above and applying to it a horizontal rectilinear periodic and sinusoidal movement of between 199 mm and 204 mm amplitude at between 173 and 177 cycles per minute.
- (g) Separation sieve, 300 mm diameter, 4.75 mm aperture size, and receiver complying with AS 1152.