

---

---

**Aggregates for concrete — Test  
methods for mechanical and physical  
properties —**

**Part 3:  
Determination of aggregate crushing  
value (ACV)**

*Granulats pour béton — Méthodes d'essai relatives aux propriétés  
mécaniques et physiques —*

*Partie 3: Partie 3: Détermination de la valeur de concassage des  
granulats (ACV)*



This document is a preview generated by ERS



**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO 2019

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva  
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11  
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47  
Email: [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Website: [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

# Contents

	Page
Foreword .....	iv
<b>1 Scope .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Principle .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>5 Sampling .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>6 Apparatus .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>7 Preparation of test portions and specimens .....</b>	<b>4</b>
7.1 Test portions .....	4
7.2 Preparation of test specimens .....	4
<b>8 Procedure .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>9 Calculation and expression of results .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>10 Test report .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Annex A (informative) Recommended method for determining the aggregate crushing value for other size fractions of aggregate .....</b>	<b>7</b>

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 71, *Concrete, reinforced concrete and pre-stressed concrete*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Test methods for concrete*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

A list of all parts in the ISO 20290 series can be found on the ISO website.

# Aggregates for concrete — Test methods for mechanical and physical properties —

## Part 3:

## Determination of aggregate crushing value (ACV)

### 1 Scope

This document gives the determination of aggregate crushing value (ACV) of aggregates. This gives a relative measure of the resistance of the aggregate crushing under the gradually applied compressive load.

The method is applicable to aggregates passing a 14,0 mm test sieve and retained on a 10,0 mm test sieve. For other size fractions, a recommended method is described in [Annex A](#). The aggregate size fraction taken for this test can also be as per the relevant national standards.

NOTE Minor variations in grading divisions can be allowed in respective national standards.

The method is not suitable for testing aggregates with an aggregate crushing value higher than 30. In such cases, the method described in ISO 20290-4 is applicable.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

ISO 565, *Test sieves — Metal wire cloth, perforated metal plate and electroformed sheet — Nominal sizes of openings*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

#### 3.1

#### aggregate crushing value

#### ACV

percentage to the first decimal place, of the mass of fines formed to the total mass of the test specimen

### 4 Principle

A test sample of aggregates is compacted in a specified manner into a steel cylinder fitted with a freely moving plunger. The sample is then subjected to a standard loading regime applied through the plunger. This action crushes the aggregate to a degree which is dependent on the crushing resistance of the material, which is assessed by a sieving test on the crushed specimen and is taken as a measure of the ACV.