Unofficial translation into English of the Sections of Swiss Standard SIA 262/1:2019 referring to *in Situ* Air-Permeability Tests

Foreword

The Swiss Standard 262/1: "Concrete Construction - Complementary Specifications" has been updated on March 1, 2019, superseding the 2013 version.

In the following, an unofficial translation of the following Sections of Swiss Standard SIA 262/1:2019 "Concrete Construction - Complementary Specifications" is presented:

- Section 3.3.2: Indicative limit values of Air-Permeability for different concrete types (exposure classes)
- Section 3.3.3: Conformity conditions
- Annex E: "Air-Permeability on the Structures", description of test method

A literal translation of the Sections has been attempted, presenting them in the same order as found in the original document. The official Swiss Standard in its German and French versions was taken as reference document. Whenever differences between both versions were found, the interpretation of the German version has been adopted.

Clarifying comments, not existing in the original document, have been inserted as footnotes in red characters. An Appendix has been included, explaining the meaning of the Exposure Classes defined in European Standard EN 206-1, for those not familiar with it.

For a more general overview of the scope of the entire Standard, a translation of its List of Contents has also been included.

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V2.0, 16th December 2020

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SIA 262/1:2019 Bauwesen **Construction**

Schweizer Norm
Norme Suisse
Norma Svizzera

505 262/1

Ersetzt SIA 262/1:2013 und SIA 2042:2012, Anhang F

Replaces SIA 262/1:2013 and SIA 2042:2012, Annex F

Construction en béton – Spécifications complémentaires

Costruzioni di calcestruzzo – Disposizioni complementari

Concrete Structures – Supplementary specifications

Betonbau – Ergänzende Festlegungen

Concrete Construction . Complementary Specifications

262/1

Referenznummer
SN 505262/1:2019 de

Gültig ab: 2019-03-01
Valid as of: 2019-03-01

Herausgeber
Schweizerischer Ingenieur- und Architektenverein
Postfach, CH-8027 Zürich

Anzahl Seiten: 60 Number of pages: 60

Preisgruppe: 32

LIST OF CONTENTS

Sections of the Standard Referring to the Measurement of Air-Permeability *in Situ*

3.3.2 For the evaluation of the results of Air-Permeability measurements, reference can be made to the values in Table 3, function of the concrete type, obtained at an age between 1 and 3 months. In this respect, see also details in [Jacobs et al, 2009].

Table 3 Reference values for air-permeability kT_s as function of the concrete type after SN EN 206+A1

Designation	Concrete Type						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Exposure Classes[1]	XC1 XC2	XC3	XC4 XF1	XC4 XD1 XF2	XC4 XD1 XF4	XC4 XD3 XF2	XC4 XD3 XF4
Air-Permeability kT_s (10^{-16} m^2)	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.5

3.3.3 For an evaluation according to Section 3.3.2, each Testing Area must fulfil the following conditions:

- Condition 1: Out of six (6) individual air-permeability results kT_i , measured on one Testing Area, not more than one (1) kT_i value may exceed the specified reference value kT_s of Table 3.

  When, for one Testing Area, just 2 out of the 6 individual results exceed the specified reference value kT_s, a new series of 6 measurements will be conducted on different testing points within the same Testing Area.

- Condition 2: Not more than one (1) kT_i value out of the six new Air-permeability measurements may exceed the reference value kT_s.
- If neither Condition 1 nor Condition 2 are satisfied, the Testing Area is not in conformity with the requirements for air-permeability and a new Testing Area shall be selected

[1] Translator's Note (T/N): Included in version 2013 but not in 2019. Correspond to the Exposure Classes defined in European Standard EN 206 (see Appendix). The combinations of exposures are those typically found in Switzerland. The limits for XD classes can be applied to equivalent XS classes for marine environments, absent in Switzerland.

ANNEX E (normative)

AIR-PERMEABILITY ON THE STRUCTURE

E.1 Scope

The following Sections specify a non-destructive method to determine the Air-Permeability of concrete on the structure. The non-destructive determination of the Air-Permeability provides indications on the durability of the near-surface concrete layers.

For the evaluation of the test results, please refer to 3.3.2 and 3.3.3.

E.2 Reference Standards

None.

E.3 Definitions

kT Coefficient of Air-Permeability or, in short, Air-Permeability [m^2]

kT_i Individual result of the Coefficient of Air-Permeability [m^2]

kT_s Reference value of the Coefficient of Air-Permeability [m^2]

E.4 Principle

By means of a vacuum pump, a vacuum is created in a test chamber and in a concentric guard-ring, both of which are open to the concrete surface (Fig. 4). Then, the connection between the test chamber and the vacuum pump is air-tightly closed. During the test, the pressure of the guard-ring p_0 is regulated so as to equal that of the test chamber p_i. The pressure rise in the test chamber, due to the air flowing through the concrete, is measured as function of time. The Air-Permeability is computed as function of the change in pressure with time and of other characteristic values.

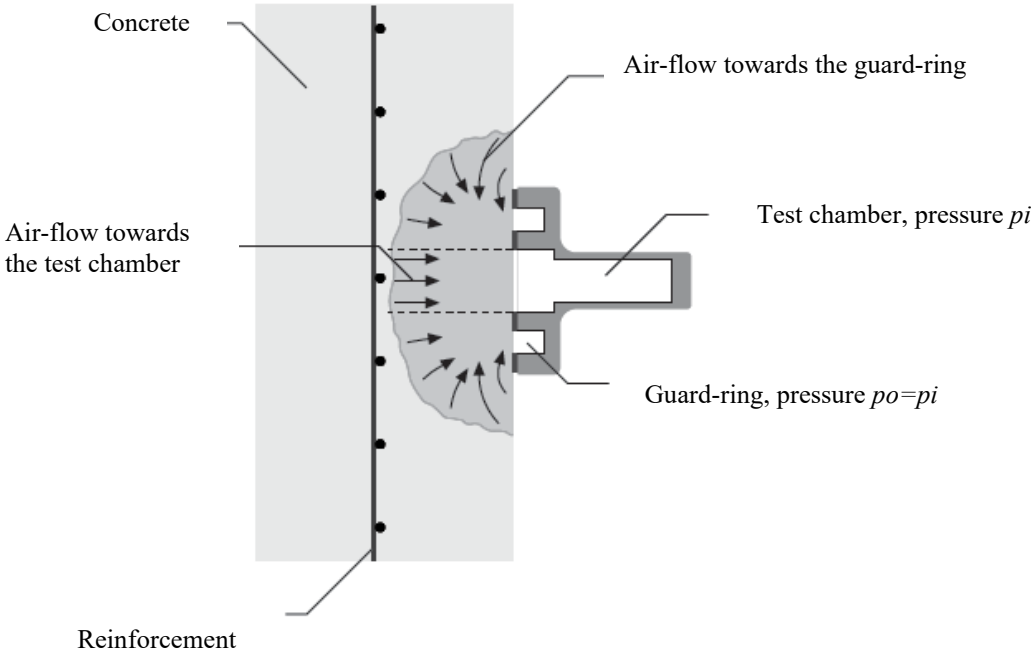

Figure 4: Air-flow during the determination of the Air-Permeability

E.5 Test Equipment

- Instrument for the automatic control of the measurement, with a test chamber (minimum diameter 40 mm) and a surrounding concentric guard-ring. During the test, the pressure in the guard-ring must be regulated by the instrument so that it equals the pressure in the test chamber within ± 5 mbar.
- Vacuum pump capable of creating a pressure below 20 mbar
- Instrument for determining the moisture of concrete based on electrical impedance[2]

Note: more information on the necessary equipment can be found in [Jacobs et al, 2009].

E.6 Preparation of the Instrument and of Test Surface

- The testing instrument has to be conditioned before the measurements. For this, the instrument is applied on an impermeable material, evacuating it during at least 20 minutes.
- Then, the instrument has to undergo two successive calibrations. During this procedure, the pressure rise should not exceed 5 mbar and the difference between the pressure rise of both calibrations should not exceed 0.5 mbar.
- Before and during the measurement, the instrument shall be protected from direct exposure to sunlight.

E.7 Execution

- The structure to be investigated shall be divided into groups of elements having in common the following characteristics:
  - Identical concrete type, i.e. identical exposure class, identical compressive strength class, identical maximum size of aggregate
  - Identical concreting conditions, i.e. that the placement, compaction and curing procedures are essentially identical
- From each group a testing area is selected. The number of testing areas can be established as the maximum resulting from:
  - 1 testing area per 500 m² of exposed concrete or fraction smaller than 500 m²
  - 1 testing area for each sequence of 3 concreting days
- The measurement is in general performed at an age between 28 and 120 days; the temperature and moisture conditions must be respected.
- The moisture content of the concrete has to be measured at the place where the Air-Permeability is to be determined and cannot exceed 5.5% by mass
- The temperature of the air and of the concrete has to be measured at the measurement point and should not be below 5°C.
- On each Testing Area of a structural element, 6 to 12 measurements (see Evaluation[3]) have to be conducted on different locations. Care should be taken that the free distance, both horizontal and vertical, between measurement points as well as with the edges of the element is at least 0.2 m.

[2] T/N: according to ASTM F2659
[3] Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 of the Standard, shown above

- The surface of the concrete must be sufficiently smooth to generate adhesion of the vacuum chamber, preventing the infiltration of air in between the chamber and the concrete. Otherwise, the concrete surface is questionable and should be dry-polished with care.
- The cover thickness of the reinforcement at the measurement point shall be at least of 2 cm; same for pipes, ducts, etc.
- At the measurement point no system to protect the concrete or similar should exist, unless it is proved that it has no influence on the measurement.
- The test chamber and the guard-ring are placed on the concrete surface and a vacuum is automatically created by the instrument during 1 minute, by means of the vacuum pump. Next, the instrument automatically stops the evacuation of the test chamber and the pressure rise is measured as function of time, at least every 15 sec.

E.8 Test Results

On the basis of the measured values (pressure rise, test duration, other characteristic values), the instrument computes the Air-Permeability *kT* according to the following formula [Jacobs et al, 2009]:

$$k_T = \left(\frac{V_c}{A}\right)^2 \frac{\mu}{2\varepsilon p_a} \left(\frac{\ln\left(\frac{p_a + \Delta p}{p_a - \Delta p}\right)}{\sqrt{t} - \sqrt{t_0}}\right)^2$$

kT	Air-Permeability [m^2]
V_c	Volume of test chamber [m^3]
A	Cross-sectional area of the test chamber [m^2]
μ	Dynamic viscosity of air, assumed as constant at 2.0×10^{-5} N.s/m^2
$\mathcal{E}$	Air-filled porosity of the concrete, assumed as constant at 0.15
t	End of the measurement [s]
t_0	Initiation of the measurement (after evacuation of the test chamber) [s]
p_a	Atmospheric pressure [N/m^2]
Δ_p	Pressure difference in the test chamber between t_0 and t [N/m^2]

E.9 Report

Each test report must contain the following information:

- Name and address of the order placer
- Name and address of the testing organization and of the responsible person
- Reference to this Standards and, when applicable, deviations from the standard procedure
- Date and time of the measurements
- Jobsite, elements tested
- Concreting date of the elements investigated
- Position of the measurement points
- Peculiarities of the element and of the points of measurement, such as cracks, honeycombing or large bug-holes

- In the case of special preparation of the point of measurement (e.g. polishing), describe the applied treatment
- Temperature of air and concrete element
- Meteorological conditions (sunny, clouded, protected, etc.)
- Moisture content of the concrete at each testing point (in % by mass)
- Brand and model of the instrument used
- Value of the pressure rise obtained after each calibration
- Duration of the measurement (< 6, 6 or > 6 minutes per measurement)
- The individual values of the measured air permeability (in 10^{-16} m²)
- Additionally, pressure in the test chamber (mbar) at the beginning of the test, i.e. immediately before than when the connection with the vacuum pump is interrupted

E.10 Precision

Test results obtained by 5 laboratories on 2 to 3 elements of 2 jobsites, made of concretes with *w/c* ratios between 0.40 and 0.50, yielded the characteristic values shown in Table 13 [Jacobs et al, 2009].

Table 13: Uncertainties of the measurements for mean values

Jobsite	Geometric mean of Air-Permeability	Standard deviation of the logarithms of Air-Permeability	Repeatability standard deviation $\mathbf{S_r}$	Reproducibility standard deviation S_R
	[10^{-16} m^2]	[log(m^2)]	[log(m^2)]	[log(m^2)]
1	0.17	0.43	0.44	0.45
2	0.19	0.79	0.55	0.58

E.11 Literature

F. Jacobs, A. Leemann, E. Denarié und T. Teruzzi (2009). *Empfehlungen zur Qualitätskontrolle von Beton mit Luftpermeabilitätsmessungen*, Bundesamt für Strassenbau, Bericht VSS Nr. 641, Dez. 2009. The Report can be downloaded from http://www.tfb.ch/de/Publikationen.html[4].

[4] A partial English translation can be downloaded from http://www.m-a-s.com.ar/eng/documentation.php

APPENDIX (for clarification purposes, not included in Standard SIA 262/1:2013)

Definition of Exposure Classes according to European Standard EN 206-1 (Swiss Version SN EN 206-1):

Exposure Class	Environmental Influences	Examples
Reinforcement corrosion in carbonated concrete		
XC1	Dry or permanent wet	Structural members inside buildings at low humidity
XC2	Wet, rarely dry	Surfaces wetted with water over long periods
XC3	Moderately damp	Structural members inside buildings at moderate or high humidity, outdoor surfaces protected from rain
XC4	Alternatively wet and dry	Surfaces wetted with water which are not classified under class XC2
Reinforcement corrosion induced by chlorides (e.g. de-icing agents)		
XD1	Moderately damp	Structural members within spray range of road surfaces
XD2a	Wet, rarely dry.	Swimming pools, structural members in contact with industrial waste water containing chlorides; ≤ 0.5 g/l Cl
XD2b	Wet, rarely dry	Swimming pools, structural members in contact with industrial waste water containing chlorides; > 0.5 g/l Cl
XD3	Alternatively wet and dry	Parts of bridges, parking levels or retaining walls which are exposed to spray containing chlorides
Damage to concrete due to frost action, with or without de-icing agents		
XF1	Moderate water saturation, without de-icing agents	Vertical surfaces which are exposed to rain and frost
XF2	Moderate water saturation, with de-icing agents	Vertical surfaces which are exposed to spray containing de-icing agents
XF3	High water saturation, without de-icing agents	Horizontal surfaces which are exposed to rain and frost
XF4	High water saturation, with de-icing agents	Bridge slabs which are exposed to de-icing agents; surfaces which are exposed to spray or splash water and frost