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

Part 2: Method for determination of resistance to fragmentation by Los Angeles Test (LA-Test)

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

Partie 2: Partie 2: Méthode de détermination de la résistance à la fragmentation par l'essai Los Angeles

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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
Website: www.iso.org

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Foreword

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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.

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 2: Method for determination of resistance to fragmentation by Los Angeles Test (LA-Test)

1 Scope

This document describes the Los Angeles test, for determining the resistance to fragmentation of coarse aggregates.

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
Los Angeles coefficient
LA
percentage of the *test portion* (3.1) passing a pre-determined sieve after completion of the test

3.2
test portion
sample used as a whole in a single test

3.3
laboratory sample
reduced sample derived from a bulk sample for laboratory testing

3.4
constant mass
series of successive weighings after drying at least 1 h apart not differing by more than 0,1 %

Note 1 to entry: In many cases, constant mass can be achieved after a *test portion* (3.1) has been dried for a pre-determined period in a specified oven (see 5.1.3) at (105 ± 5) °C. Test laboratories may determine the time required to achieve constant mass for specific types and sizes of sample dependent on the drying capacity of the oven used.