
Standard Method of Test for Bleeding of Concrete

AASHTO Designation: T 158M/T 158-23¹

Technically Revised: 2023

Editorially Revised: 2023

Technical Subcommittee: 3b, Fresh Concrete

ASTM Designation: C232/C232M-21



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1. SCOPE

- 1.1. These test methods cover the determination of the relative quantity of mixing water that will bleed from a sample of freshly mixed concrete. Two test methods that differ primarily in the degree of vibration to which the concrete sample is subjected are included.
- 1.2. The two test methods are not expected to yield the same test results when samples of concrete from the same batch are tested by each method. When various concretes are to be compared, all the tests should be conducted using the same method, and the sample masses, if the batches are of similar unit weight, should not differ by more than 1 kg [2 lb].
- 1.3. The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, to ensure conformance with the standard each system shall be used independently of the other, and values from the two systems shall not be combined.
- 1.4. *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*
- 1.5. *The quality of the results produced by this standard are dependent on the competence of the personnel performing the procedure and the capability, calibration, and maintenance of the equipment used. Agencies that meet the criteria of R 18 are generally considered capable of competent and objective testing/sampling/inspection/etc. Users of this standard are cautioned that compliance with R 18 alone does not completely assure reliable results. Reliable results depend on many factors; following the suggestions of R 18 or some similar acceptable guideline provides a means of evaluating and controlling some of those factors.*
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2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

- 2.1. *AASHTO Standards:*
- M 201, Mixing Rooms, Moist Cabinets, Moist Rooms, and Water Storage Tanks Used in the Testing of Hydraulic Cements and Concretes
 - M 339M/M 339, Thermometers Used in the Testing of Construction Materials
 - R 18, Establishing and Implementing a Quality Management System for Construction Materials Testing Laboratories
 - R 39M/R 39, Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Laboratory
 - R 60M/R 60, Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete