भारतीय मानक Indian Standard

IS 1489 (Part 1): 2015

पोर्टलैंड पोजोलाना सीमेंट - विशिष्टि

भाग 1 फ्लाई ऐश आधारित (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)

Portland Pozzolana Cement — Specification

Part 1 Fly Ash Based (Fourth Revision)

ICS 91.100.10



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भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS मानक भवन, 9 बहादुरशाह ज़फर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002 मानक प्रशास्त्रक / MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG **NEW DELHI-110002**

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FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 1) (Fourth Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Cement and Concrete Sectional Committee had been approved by the Civil Engineering Division Council.

This standard was first published in 1962 and subsequently revised in 1967 and 1976. The standard was thereafter revised in 1991 where it was split into two parts based on the pozzolana used in the manufacture of such cements; Part 1 covering pozzolana cement manufactured by using only fly ash pozzolana, and Part 2 covering pozzolana cement manufactured by using either calcined clay or a mixture of calcined clay and fly ash as pozzolana. This revision incorporates the experience gained with the use of this specification and brings the standard in line with the latest developments in this field.

This standard (Part 1) pertains fly ash based to Portland pozzolana cement and covers the requirements such as its manufacture, chemical and physical requirements, packing and marking.

Since the last revision of this standard, a number of amendments were issued from time to time in order to modify various requirements based on experience gained with the use of the standard and the requirements of the users. These amendments have been incorporated in this revision so as to make it more convenient for the users. Further, following are the significant modifications incorporated in this revision:

- a) Reference to relevant Indian Standard has been given for the quality of clinker to be used for manufacture of Portland pozzolana cement.
- b) SO₃ content requirement has been revised to 3.5 percent maximum, based on the studies in regard to the same, and also considering the use of coal/pet coke as fuel which may have higher sulphur content; subject to the cement conforming to all the requirements of the standard.
- c) Minimum limit of insoluble residue has been included.
- d) A clause has been introduced requiring manufacturer to furnish a certificate indicating alkali content, if required by the purchaser.
- e) Requirement of testing the cement samples at the earliest but not later than 3 months since the receipt of samples for testing, has been included.
- f) Requirement of marking the 'best before date' of cement has been introduced.

With the increase in SO₃ content limit in this revision, suitable caution needs to be exercized for limiting the sulphates in concrete in accordance with the provision of IS 456: 2000 'Code of practice for plain and reinforced concrete (fourth revision)'.

Quantity of cement packed in bags and the tolerance requirements for the quantity of cement packed in bags shall be in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities)* Rules, 2011 and **B-1.2**. Any modification in these rules in respect of tolerance on quantity of cement would apply automatically to this standard.

This standard contains Table 2, SI No. (vi) and 13.2.1 which give option to the purchaser and Table 3, SI No. (v) and 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.4.3, which call for agreement between the purchaser and the supplier.

The composition of the Committee responsible for the formulation of this standard is given in Annex C.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2: 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (revised)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

Indian Standard

PORTLAND POZZOLANA CEMENT — SPECIFICATION

PART 1 FLY ASH BASED

(Fourth Revision)

1 SCOPE

This standard (Part 1) covers the manufacture and chemical and physical requirements of Portland pozzolana cement using fly ash as pozzolana.

2 REFERENCES

The standards given in Annex A contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated in Annex A.

3 TERMINOLOGY

For the purpose of this standard, the definition, given in IS 4845, and the following shall apply.

3.1 Portland Pozzolana Cement — An intimately interground mixture of Portland cement clinker/ordinary Portland cement and pozzolana with the possible addition of gypsum (natural or chemical) or an intimate and uniform blending ordinary Portland cement and fine pozzolana with addition of ground gypsum, if required.

4 RAW MATERIAL

4.1 Pozzolana

Fly ash used in the manufacture of fly ash based Portland pozzolana cement shall conform to IS 3812 (Part 1).

4.2 Portland Cement Clinker

The Portland cement clinker used in the manufacture of Portland-pozzolana cement shall conform to IS 16353.

4.3 Ordinary Portland Cement

Ordinary Portland cement for manufacture of cement as per this standard shall conform to IS 269.

5 MANUFACTURE

Portland Pozzolana cement shall be manufactured either by intimately inter-grinding Portland cement clinker/ordinary Portland cement and fly ash or by intimately and uniformly blending ordinary Portland cement and fine fly ash with required addition of gypsum so as to produce a cement capable of complying with this standard. The fly ash constituent shall not be less than 15 percent and not more than 35 percent by mass of Portland pozzolana cement. The homogeneity of the mixture shall be guaranteed within ±3 percent of the declared fly ash addition, in the same consignment.

When Portland pozzolana cement is obtained by grinding fly ash with Portland cement clinker, no material shall be added after burning, other than gypsum (natural mineral or chemical, see Note), water, and not more than a total of 1.0 percent of air-entraining agents or other agents including colouring agents, which have proved not to be harmful. The limitation of all such additions shall also apply to manufacture of Portland pozzolana cement by blending process.

NOTE — Chemical gypsum shall be added provided that the performance requirements of the final product as specified in this standard are met with.

6 CHEMICAL REQUIREMENTS

When tested in accordance with the methods given in IS 4032, Portland pozzolana cement, shall comply with the chemical requirements given in Table 1.

7 PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS

Portland pozzolana cement shall comply with the physical requirements given in Table 2.

8 STORAGE

The cement shall be stored in such a manner as to permit easy access for proper inspection and identification, and in a suitable weather-tight building to protect the cement from dampness and to minimize warehouse deterioration (see also IS 4082).

9 MANUFACTURER'S CERTIFICATE

9.1 The manufacturer shall satisfy himself that the cement conforms to the requirements of this standard and, if requested, shall furnish a test certificate to this effect to the purchaser or his representative, within ten days of testing of the cement (except for 28 days compressive strength test results, which shall be furnished after completion of the test).

Table 1 Chemical Requirements for Portland Pozzolana Cement

(Clause 6)

SI No. (1)	Characteristic (2)	Requirement (3)
i)	Insoluble residue, percent by mass:	
	a) Maximum	$x + \frac{4.0(100 - x)}{100}$
	b) Minimum	0.6x
		Where x is the declared percentage of fly ash in the given
		Portland pozzolana cement.
ii)	Magnesia, percent by mass, Max	6.0
iii)	Total sulphur content calculated as sulphuric anhydride (SO ₃), percent by mass, <i>Max</i>	3.5
iv)	Loss on ignition, percent by mass, Max	5.0
v)	Chloride content, percent by mass, Max	0.1
	•	0.05 (for prestressed structures)
vi)	Alkali content	See Note

NOTE — Alkali aggregate reactions have been noticed in aggregates in some parts of the region. On large and important jobs where the concrete is likely to be exposed to humid atmosphere or wetting action, it is advisable that the aggregate be tested for alkali aggregate reaction. In the case of reactive aggregates, the use of cement with alkali content below 0.6 percent expressed as sodium oxide (Na₂O + 0.658 $\rm K_2O$), is recommended. Where, however, such cements are not available, use of alternative means may be resorted to for which a reference may be made to appropriate provisions on durability in the concrete codes. If so desired by the purchaser, the manufacturer shall carry out test for alkali content.

Table 2 Physical Requirements for Portland Pozzolana Cement

(Clause 7)

SI	Characteristic	Requirement	Method of Test, Ref to
No. (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
i)	Fineness, m ² /kg, <i>Min</i>	300	IS 4031 (Part 2)
ii)	Soundness:	_	IS 4031 (Part 3)
	a) By Le-Chatelier method, mm, Max	10 see Note 1	
	b) By autoclave test method, percent, Max	0.8	
iii)	Setting time:		IS 4031 (Part 5)
	a) Initial, min, <i>Min</i>	30 } see Note 2	
	b) Final, min, Max	600	
iv)	Compressive strength, MPa (see Note 4):		IS 4031 (Part 6)
	a) 72 ± 1 h, Min	16	. ,
	b) $168 \pm 2 \text{ h}$, Min	22	
	c) $672 \pm 4 \text{ h}$, Min	33	
v)	Transverse strength (optional)	See Notes 3 and 4	IS 4031 (Part 8)
vi)	Drying shrinkage, percent, Max	0.15	IS 4031 (Part 10)

NOTES

- 1 In the event of cements failing to comply with any one or both the requirements of soundness specified in the above table, further tests in respect of each failure shall be made as described in IS 4031 (Part 3), from another portion of the same sample after aeration. The aeration shall be done by spreading out the sample to a depth of 75 mm at a relative humidity of 50 to 80 percent for a total period of 7 days. The expansion of cements so aerated shall be not more than 5 mm and 0.6 percent when tested by Le-Chatelier method and autoclave test respectively.
- 2 If cement exhibits false set, the ratio of final penetration measured after 5 min of completion of mixing period to the initial penetration measured exactly after 20 s of completion of mixing period, expressed as percent, shall be not less than 50. In the event of cement exhibiting false set, the initial and final setting time of cement when tested by the method described in IS 4031 (Part 5) after breaking the false set, shall conform to the value given in the above table.
- 3 By agreement between the purchaser and the manufacturer, transverse strength test of plastic mortar in accordance with the method described in IS 4031 (Part 8) may be specified. The permissible values of the transverse strength shall be mutually agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier at the time of placing the order.

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4 Notwithstanding the compressive and transverse strength requirements specified as per the above table, the cement shall show a progressive increase in strength from the strength at 72 h.

9.2 The manufacturer shall furnish a certificate indicating the alkali content, if requested.

10 PACKING

- **10.1** The cement shall be packed in any of the following bags:
 - a) Jute sacking bag conforming to IS 2580,
 - b) Multi-wall paper sacks conforming to IS 11761,
 - c) Light weight jute conforming to IS 12154,
 - d) HDPE/PP woven sacks conforming to IS 11652,
 - e) Jute synthetic union bags conforming to IS 12174, or
 - f) Any other approved composite bag.

Bags shall be in good condition at the time of inspection.

- **10.1.1** The net quantity of cement per bag shall be 50 kg subject to provisions and tolerance given in Annex B.
- 10.2 The net quantity of cement per bag may also be 25 kg, 10 kg, 5 kg, 2 kg or 1 kg and packed in suitable bags as agreed to between the purchaser and the manufacturer but the bag shall be of the material and quality as given in with 10.1. The quantity of cement in the bags shall also be subject to tolerances as given in Annex B for 50 kg bags.
- 10.3 Supplies of cement in drums or in bulk may be made by arrangement between the purchaser and the supplier (manufacturer or stockist).
 - NOTE A single bag or container containing 1 000 kg and more net quantity of cement, shall be considered as the bulk supply of cement. Supplies of cement may also be made in intermediate bags/containers, for example, drums of 200 kg, by agreement between the purchaser and the manufacturer.
- 10.4 When cement is intended for export and if the purchaser so requires, packing of cement may be done in bags or in drums with net quantity of cement per bag or drum as agreed to between the purchaser and the manufacturer.
- **10.4.1** For this purpose, the permission of the certifying authority shall be obtained in advance for each export order.
- 10.4.2 The words 'FOR EXPORT' and the net quantity of cement per bag/drum shall be clearly marked in indelible ink on each bag/drum.
- 10.4.3 The packing material shall be as agreed to between the manufacturer and the purchaser.
- 10.4.4 The tolerance requirements for the quantity of cement packed in bags/drum shall be as given in 10.2.1 except the net quantity which shall be equal to or more than the quantity in 10.4.

11 MARKING

- 11.1 Each bag or drum of cement shall be legibly and indelibly marked with the following:
 - a) Manufacturer's name and his registered trademark, if any;
 - b) The words 'Portland pozzolana cement: Fly ash based';
 - c) Net quantity, in kg;
 - d) The words 'Use no Hooks' on the bags;
 - e) Batch/control unit number in terms of week, month and year of packing;
 - f) Best before date (that is, 3 months from date of packing);
 - g) The need for testing of cement more than 3 months old to check conformity before its use;
 - h) Address of the manufacturer; and
 - j) Percentage of fly ash addition.
- 11.2 Similar information shall be provided in the delivery advices accompanying the shipment of packed or bulk cement and on cement drums (see 10.3).

11.3 BIS Certification Marking

The cement may also be marked with the Standard Mark.

11.3.1 The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act*, 1986 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The details of conditions under which a license for the use of the Standard Mark may be granted to manufacturers or producers may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards.

12 SAMPLING

- 12.1 A sample or samples for testing may be taken by the purchaser or his representative, or by any person appointed to superintend the work for the purpose of which the cement is required or by the latter's representative.
- **12.1.1** The samples shall be taken within three weeks of the delivery and all the tests shall be commenced within one week of sampling.
- 12.1.2 When it is not possible to test the samples within one week, the samples shall be packed and stored in air-tight containers and tested at the earliest but not later than 3 months since the receipt of samples for testing.
- **12.2** In addition to the requirements of **12.1**, the methods and procedure of sampling shall be in accordance with IS 3535.
- 12.3 The manufacturer or the supplier shall afford every

IS 1489 (Part 1): 2015

facility, and shall provide all labour and materials for taking and packing the samples for testing the cement and for subsequent identification of cement sampled.

13 TESTS

13.1 The sample or samples of cement for test shall be taken as described in 12 and shall be tested in the manner described in the relevant clauses.

13.2 Independent Testing

- 13.2.1 If the purchaser or his representative requires independent tests, the samples shall be taken before or immediately after delivery at the option of the purchaser or his representative, and the tests shall be carried out in accordance with this standard on the written instructions of the purchaser or his representative.
- 13.2.2 The manufacturer/supplier shall supply, free of charge, the cement required for testing. Unless otherwise specified in the enquiry and order, the cost of the tests shall be borne as follows:

- a) By the manufacturer/supplier, if the results show that the cement does not comply with the requirements of this standard, and
- b) By the purchaser, if the results show that the cement complies with the requirement of this standard.
- 13.2.3 After a representative sample has been drawn, tests on the sample shall be carried out as expeditiously as possible (see 12.1.1 and 12.1.2).

14 REJECTION

- 14.1 Cement may be rejected, if it does not comply with any of the requirements of this specification.
- 14.2 Cement remaining in bulk storage at the factory, prior to shipment, for more than six months, or cement in bags, in local storage such as, in the hands of a vendor for more than 3 months after completion of tests, shall be retested before use and shall be rejected, if it fails to conform to any of the requirements of this specification.

ANNEX A

(Clause 2)

LIST OF REFERRED STANDARDS

IS No.	Title	IS No.	Title
269 : 2015	Specification for ordinary Portland cement (sixth revision)		compressive strength of plastic mortar using prism (first revision)
2580 : 1995	Textiles — Jute sacking bags for packing cement — Specification	(Part 10): 1988	Determination of drying shrinkage (first revision)
	(third revision)	4032 : 1985	Methods of chemical analysis of
3535 : 1986	Methods of sampling hydraulic		hydraulic cement (first revision)
	cements (first revision)	4082 : 1996	Recommendations on stacking and
3812	Specification for pulverized fuel ash:		storage of construction materials and
(Part 1): 2013	Part 1 For use as pozzolana in		components at site (second revision)
	cement, cement mortar and concrete	4845 : 1968	Definitions and terminology relating
	(third revision)		to hydraulic cement
4031	Methods of physical tests for	4905 : 1968	Methods for random sampling
	hydraulic cement	11652 : 2000	Specification for high density
(Part 2): 1999	Determination of fineness by specific		polyethylene (HDPE)/polypropylene
	surface by Blaine air permeability		(PP) woven sacks for packing cement
	method (second revision)		(second revision)
(Part 3): 1988	Determination of soundness (first revision)	11761 : 1997	Specification for multi-wall paper sacks for cement (first revision)
(Part 5): 1988	Determination of initial and final setting times (first revision)	12154 : 1987	Light weight jute bags for packing cement
(Part 6): 1988	Determination of compressive	12174 : 1987	Jute synthetic union bags for packing
	strength of hydraulic cement (other		cement
	than masonry cement) (first revision)	16353 : 2015	Specification for Portland cement
(Part 8): 1988	Determination of transverse and		clinker

ANNEX B

(Foreword and Clause 10.1.1)

TOLERANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE QUANTITY OF CEMENT PACKED IN BAGS

B-1 The average of the net quantity of cement packed in bags at the plant in a sample shall be equal to or more than 50 kg. The number of bags in a sample shall be as given below:

Batch Size	Sample Size	
100 - 150	20	
151 - 280	32	
281 - 500	50	
501 - 1 200	80	
1 201 - 3 200	125	
3 201 and over	200	

The bags in a sample shall be selected at random. For methods of random sampling, IS 4905 may be referred to.

B-1.1 The number of bags in a sample showing a minus error greater than 2 percent of the specified net quantity (50 kg) shall be not more than 5 percent of the bags in the sample. Also the minus error in none of such bags in a sample shall exceed 4 percent of the specified net quantity of cement in the bag.

B-1.2 In case of a wagon/truck load of up to 25 tonne, the overall tolerance on net quantity of cement shall be 0 to 0.5 percent.

NOTE — The mass of a jute sacking bag to hold 50 kg of cement is 531 g, the mass of a 6-ply paper bag to hold 50 kg of cement is approximately 400 g, the mass of a light weight jute bag to hold 50 kg of cement is approximately 450 g, the mass of a HDPE/PP woven sack to hold 50 kg of cement is approximately 70 g/71 g respectively, and the mass of a jute synthetic union bag to hold 50 kg of cement is approximately 420 g.

Indian Roads Congress, New Delhi

ANNEX C

(Foreword)

COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Cement and Concrete Sectional Committee, CED 2

Organization	Representative(s)
Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation Ltd, New Delhi	Shri Jose Kurian (<i>Chairman</i>)
ACC Ltd, Mumbai	Shri S. A. Khadilkar Shri Raman Sadanand Parulekar (<i>Alternate</i>)
Ambuja Cements Limited, Mumbai	Shri J. P. Desai Shri C. M. Dordi (<i>Alternate</i>)
Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, Mumbai	Shri L. R. Bishnoi Shri Saurav Acharya (<i>Alternate</i>)
Builders' Association of India, Mumbai	Representative
Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council, New Delhi	Shri J. K. Prasad Shri C. N. Jha (<i>Alternate</i>)
Cement Manufacturers' Association, Noida	Dr K. C. Narang Dr S. K. Handoo (<i>Alternate</i>)
CSIR-Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee	Shri S. K. Singh Shri Subhash Gurram (<i>Alternate</i>)
CSIR-Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi	Dr Rakesh Kumar
CSIR-Structural Engineering Research Centre, Chennai	Dr K. Ramanjaneyulu Shri P. Srinivasan (<i>Alternate</i>)
Central Public Works Department, New Delhi	Shri A. K. Garg Shri Rajesh Khare (<i>Alternate</i>)
Central Soil and Materials Research Station, New Delhi	Shri Murari Ratnam Shri S. L. Gupta (<i>Alternate</i>)
Central Water Commission, New Delhi	DIRECTOR (CMDD) (N&W) DEPUTY DIRECTOR (CMDD) (NW&S) (Alternate)
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Construction Chemicals Manufacturers' Association, Mumbai	Shiri Samir Surlaker Shiri Upen Patel (<i>Alternate</i>)
Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi	CHIEF ENGINEER (DESIGN) EXECUTIVE ENGINEER (DESIGN) (Alternate)
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Fly Ash Unit, Deptt of Science and Technology, New Delhi	Shri Chander Mohan
Gammon India Limited, Mumbai	Shri Venkataramana N. Heggade Shri Manish Mokal (<i>Alternate</i>)
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd, Mumbai	Dr Chetan Haazaree Shri Manohar Cherala (<i>Alternate</i>)
Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi	Shri Deepak Bansal
Indian Association of Structural Engineers, New Delhi	Prof Mahesh Tandon Shri Ganesh Juneja (<i>Alternate</i>)
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SECRETARY GENERAL
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Lafarge India Pvt Ltd, Mumbai

Military Engineer Services, Engineer-in-Chief's Branch, Army HQ, New Delhi

Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, New Delhi

National Council for Cement and Building Materials, Ballabgarh

National Test House, Kolkata

Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd, Mumbai

OCL India Limited, New Delhi

Public Works Department, Govt of Tamil Nadu, Chennai

The India Cements Limited, Chennai

The Indian Hume Pipe Company Limited, Mumbai

The Institution of Engineers (India), Kolkata

The National Institute of Engineering, Mysore

The Ramco Cements Ltd, Chennai

Ultra Tech Cement Ltd, Mumbai

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IS 1489 (Part 1): 2015

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Cement Corporation of India Ltd, New Delhi

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CSIR-Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi

Central Electricity Authority, New Delhi

Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi

Central Public Works Department, New Delhi

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Fly Ash Unit, Ministry of Science and Technology, New Delhi Gammon India Limited, Mumbai

Gujarat Engineering Research Institute, Vadodara

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CSIR-Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee

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