

**Täitematerjalide üldiste omaduste katsetamine.  
Osa 3: Lihtsustatud petrograafilise kirjelduse  
meetod ja terminoloogia**

Tests for general properties of aggregates - Part 3:  
Procedure and terminology for simplified  
petrographic description

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 932-3:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 932-3:1996 ingliskeelset teksti.

Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 19.07.2000 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN 932-3:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 932-3:1996.

This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 19.07.2000 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.

The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

ICS 91.100.15

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Descriptors: aggregates, tests, characteristics, petrography, rocks, samples, nomenclature

English version

**Tests for general properties of aggregates - Part  
3: Procedure and terminology for simplified  
petrographic description**

Essais pour déterminer les propriétés générales  
des granulats - Partie 3: Procédure et  
terminologie pour la description pétrographique  
simplifiée

Prüfverfahren für allgemeine Eigenschaften von  
Gesteinskörnungen - Teil 3: Durchführung und  
Terminologie einer vereinfachten  
petrographischen Beschreibung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1996-07-26. CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

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**CEN**

European Committee for Standardization  
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Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

## Contents

	Page
Foreword	3
1 Scope	4
2 Normative references	4
3 Definitions	4
4 Apparatus	5
5 Sampling	5
6 Description of a rock sample	5
7 Description of an aggregate sample	6
8 Test report	7
Annex A (informative) Nomenclature	9
Annex B (informative) Bibliography	12

## Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 154 "Aggregates", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 1997, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 1997.

This European Standard is one of a series of standards for tests for general properties of aggregates as listed below.

EN 932-1:	Tests for general properties of aggregates Part 2: Methods for sampling
prEN 932-2:	Tests for general properties of aggregates Part 2: Methods for reducing laboratory samples
prEN 932-4:	Tests for general properties of aggregates <sup>1)</sup> Part 4: Quantitative and qualitative system for description and petrography
prEN 932-5:	Tests for general properties of aggregates Part 5: Common equipment and calibration
prEN 932-6:	Tests for general properties of aggregates Part 6: Definitions of repeatability and reproducibility
prEN 932-7:	Tests for general properties of aggregates Part 7: Conformity criteria for test results <sup>1)</sup>

Test methods for other properties of aggregates are covered by Parts of the following European Standards:

EN 933	Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates
EN 1097	Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates
EN 1367	Tests for thermal and weathering properties of aggregates
EN 1744	Tests for chemical properties of aggregates

References specific to the petrographic examination are given in annex B (informative).

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

1) In course of preparation

## 1 Scope

This European standard specifies a basic procedure for the petrographic examination of aggregates for the purposes of general classification. The procedure is not suitable for the detailed petrographical study of aggregates for specific end uses.

NOTE: The examination should be carried out by a qualified geologist (petrographer), with experience of materials used in civil engineering.

This European standard covers only natural aggregates, sand and gravel or crushed rock aggregate as well as their source materials.

## 2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or by undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 932-1 Tests for general properties of aggregates - Part 1: Methods for sampling

## 3 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions apply:

NOTE: Rocks can be classified into three major divisions, according to their origin: igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic.

**3.1 igneous rocks:** Rocks formed from molten rock (magma) either at or below the earth's surface. The latter can be divided into two classes, plutonic and hypabyssal. Plutonic rocks are formed at depth in large bodies and typically have a coarse crystalline texture, with crystals clearly visible to the naked eye. Hypabyssal rocks are formed in smaller bodies near, but not at, the earth's surface and have a fine crystalline texture. Extrusive or volcanic rocks are formed as lavas and pyroclastics at the earth's surface and have a very fine or glassy texture.

**3.2 sedimentary rocks:** Rocks formed at the earth's surface by the accumulation, or precipitation, of the products of weathering and erosion of existing rocks. They can also be formed by the accumulation of organic debris. Such accumulated material can remain unconsolidated or it can be lithified into rock. Sedimentary rocks are usually layered.

**3.3 metamorphic rocks:** Rocks formed from pre-existing rocks by the action of heat and/or pressure in the earth's crust, which has caused mineralogical and structural transformations. Metamorphic rocks frequently have anisotropic texture.