BETOONI SEGUVESI. VEEPROOVIDE VÕTMINE, KATSETAMINE JA KASUTUSKÕLBLIKKUSE HINDAMINE, SH BETOONITOOTMISEST PÄRINEVA TAASKASUTATAVA VEE KASUTAMINE BETOONI SEGUVEENA

Mixing water for concrete - Specification for sampling, testing and assessing the suitability of water, including water recovered from processes in the concrete industry, as mixing water for concrete

EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS
ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 1008:2002 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1008:2002 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1008:2002 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 1008:2002.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 19.06.2002.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 19.06.2002.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee.

ICS 91.100.30

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 1008

June 2002

ICS 91.100.30

English version

Mixing water for concrete - Specification for sampling, testing and assessing the suitability of water, including water recovered from processes in the concrete industry, as mixing water for concrete

Eau de gâchage pour bétons - Spécifications d'échantillonnage, d'essais et d'évaluation de l'aptitude à l'emploi, y compris les eaux des processus de l'industrie du béton, telle que l'eau de gâchage pour béton

Zugabewasser von Beton - Festlegungen für die Probenahme, Prüfung und Beurteilung der Eignung von Wasser, einschließlich bei der Betonherstellung anfallendem Wasser, als Zugabewasser für Beton

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 4 March 2002.

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 Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Contents

Foreword

This document EN 1008:2002 has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 104 "Concrete and related products", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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 December 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2002.

This standard has been prepared by CEN/TC 104-WG 5 „Mixing water for concrete“.

Annex A is normative. The annexes B and C are 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, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

The quality of the mixing water for production of concrete can influence the setting time, the strength development of concrete and the protection of the reinforcement against corrosion.

When assessing the suitability of water of unknown quality for the production of concrete, both the composition of the water and the application of the concrete to be produced should be considered.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the requirements for water that is suitable for making concrete that conforms to EN 206-1 and describes methods for assessing its suitability.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or 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 (including amendments).

EN 196-1, *Methods of testing cement — Part 1: Determination of strength.*

EN 196-2, *Methods of testing cement — Part 2: Chemical analysis of cement.*

EN 196-3, *Methods of testing cement — Part 3: Determination of setting time and soundness.*

EN 196-21, *Methods of testing cement — Part 21: Determination of the chloride, carbon dioxide and alkali content of cement.*

EN 206-1:2000, *Concrete — Part 1: Specification, performance, production and conformity.*

EN 12390-2, *Testing hardened concrete — Part 2: Making and curing specimens for strength tests.*

EN 12390-3, *Testing hardened concrete — Part 3: Compressive strength of test specimens.*

EN ISO 9963-2, *Water quality — Determination of alkalinity — Part 2: Determination of carbonate alkalinity (ISO 9963-2:1994).*

ISO 4316, *Surface active agents — Determination of pH of aqueous solutions — Potentiometric method.*

ISO 7890-1, *Water quality — Determination of nitrate — Part 1: 2,6-Dimethylphenol spectrometric method.*