Müürimörtide katsemeetodid. Osa 17: Veeslahustuvate kloriidide sisalduse määramine mördisegus

Methods of test for mortar for masonry - Part 17: Determination of water- soluble chloride content of fresh mortars

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 1015-17:2005 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1015-17:2000 + A1:2004 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1015-17:2005 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 1015-17:2000 + A1:2004.
Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 12.09.2000 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.	This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 12.09.2000 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 22.03.2000.	Date of Availability of the European standard text 22.03.2000.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

ICS 91.100.10

Võtmesõnad:

EUROPEAN STANDARD
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EN 1015-17
March 2000
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Supersedes EN 1015-17 : 2000.

English version

Methods of test for mortar for masonry

Part 17: Determination of water-soluble chloride content of fresh mortar
(includes Amendment A1 : 2004)

Méthodes d'essai des mortiers pour maçonnerie – Partie 17: Détermination de la teneur en chlorure soluble des mortiers frais (amendement A1 : 2004 inclus)

Prüfverfahren für Mörtel für Mauerwerk – Teil 17: Bestimmung des Gehalts an wasserlöslichem Chlorid von Frischmörtel (enthält Änderung A1 : 2004)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2000-02-25 and Amendment A1 on 2004-08-06.

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.

The European Standards exist 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, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

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Foreword to EN 1015-17 : 2000

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 125 'Masonry', 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, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by September 2000 at the latest.

In accordance with 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, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

This European Standard calls for the use of substances and procedures that may be injurious to health if adequate precautions are not taken. It refers only to the technical suitability and does not absolve the user from legal obligations relating to health and safety at any stage.

Foreword to EN 1015-17 : 2001/A1 : 2004

This amendment to EN 1015-17 : 2000 has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 125 'Masonry', the Secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This amendment shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, by April 2005 at the latest, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn by July 2006 at the latest.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the water-soluble chloride content of fresh mortars.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated references, 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.

prEN 998-1 Specification for mortar for masonry - Part 1 : Rendering and plastering mortar

prEN 998-2 Specification for mortar for masonry - Part 2 : Masonry mortar

EN 1015-2 Methods of test for mortar for masonry - Part 2 : Bulk sampling of mortars and preparation of test mortars

EN 1015-3 Methods of test for mortar for masonry - Part 3 : Determination of consistence of fresh mortar (by flow table)

ISO 384 Laboratory glassware - Principles of design and construction of volumetric glassware.

3 Principle

An aqueous extract containing water soluble chlorides from the mortar sample is prepared. The dissolved chloride is precipitated using a known volume of standard silver nitrate solution. Any sulfide present is oxidised to sulfate or decomposed and does not interfere. After boiling, the precipitate is washed with dilute nitric acid and discarded. The filtrate and washings are cooled to less than 25 °C. The excess silver nitrate is then titrated with a standard ammonium thiocyanate solution using an iron (III) salt as indicator. This method gives the total halogen content except for fluoride and expresses the result as percentage of Cl. of sample.

4 Symbols

V_1 sample titre of 0,1 M ammonium thiocyanate solution, in ml
$V2$ blank titre of 0,1 M ammonium thiocyanate solution, in ml
m mass of test portion, in g
f is the factor of molarity relating to ammonium thiocyanate solution (usually 0,10 mol/l)