

Müürimörtide katsemeetodid. Osa 3: Mördisegu konsistents määramine (raputuslaual)

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

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 1015-3:2004 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1015-3:1999+A1:2004 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 18.06.2001 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.</p> <p>Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 17.02.1999.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1015-3:2004 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 1015-3:1999+A1:2004.</p> <p>This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 18.06.2001 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>Date of Availability of the European standard text 17.02.1999.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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Võtmesõnad: katsed, konsistents, määramine, mõrdid, valguvuskatse

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English version

Methods of test for mortar for masonry

Part 3: Determination of consistence of fresh mortar (by flow table)
(includes Amendment A1 : 2004)

Méthodes d'essai des mortiers pour
maçonnerie – Partie 3: Détermination
de la consistance du mortier frais (à
la table à secousses)
(amendement A1 : 2004 inclus)

Prüfverfahren für Mörtel für Mauer-
werk – Teil 3: Bestimmung der Konsi-
stenz von Frischmörtel (mit Ausbreit-
tisch) (enthält Änderung A1 : 2004)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1998-09-04 and Amendment A1 on 2004-01-02.

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CEN

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Foreword to EN 1015-3 : 1999

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of an identical text or by endorsement, by August 1999 at the latest, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn, by December 2001 at the latest.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, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Foreword to EN 1015-3 : 1999/A1 : 2004

This amendment to EN 1015-3 : 1999 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, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by September 2004 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:

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Introduction

Fresh mortar is brought to a defined level of consistence as measured using the flow table prior to the assessment of those properties which are used to characterise it.

Consistence is a measure of the fluidity and/or wetness of the fresh mortar and gives a measure of the deformability of the fresh mortar when subjected to a certain type of stress. The consistence however is not directly associated with the manner in which the fresh mortar handles when used by a craftsman.

Normally there will be a linear correlation between flow value, measured in accordance with this test method, and the plunger penetration value measured in accordance with EN 1015-4, for the same type of mortar with increasing water content, but the slope will differ with different type of mortars.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the consistence of freshly mixed mortars (in the following briefly referred to as fresh mortars) including those containing mineral binders and both normal weight and lightweight aggregates, which is by means of the flow value.

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.

prEN 998-1	Specification for mortar for masonry - Part 1: Rendering and plastering mortar with inorganic binding agents
prEN 998-2	Specification for mortar for masonry - Part 2: Masonry mortar
EN 1015-2	Methods of test for mortar for masonry - Part 2: Sampling of mortars and preparation of test mortars

3 Principle

The flow value is measured by the mean diameter of a test sample of the fresh mortar which has been placed on a defined flow table disc by means of a defined mould, and given a number of vertical impacts by raising the flow table and allowing it to fall freely through a given height.