Müürimörtide katsemeetodid. Osa 7: Mördisegu õhusisalduse määramine

Methods of test for mortar for masonry - Part 7: Determination of air content of fresh mortar

EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS
ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 1015-7:2004 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1015-7:1998 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1015-7:2004 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 1015-7:1998.
Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 18.06.2001 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.	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.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 21.10.1998.	Date of Availability of the European standard text 21.10.1998.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

ICS 91.100.10

Võtmesõnad: mördid, rõhumeetodid

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 1015-7

October 1998

ICS 91.100.10

Descriptors: Building materials, mortar, masonry, air content, testing.

English version

Methods of test for mortar for masonry

Part 7: Determination of air content of fresh mortar

Méthodes d'essai des mortiers pour maçonnerie – Partie 7: Détermination de la teneur en air du mortier frais

Prüfverfahren für Mörtel für Mauerwerk – Teil 7: Bestimmung des Luftgehaltes von Frischmörtel

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1998-09-04.

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.

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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of 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.

CEN

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

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

Ref. No. EN 1015-7 : 1998 E

Contents Page

Foreword

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, at the latest by April 1999, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2000.

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association and includes the performance requirements referred to in the Eurocode for masonry Structures.

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

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies two methods for determining the air content of fresh mortars including those containing mineral binders and both dense and lightweight aggregates:

Method A "The pressure method" and Method B "The alcohol method".

For air content less than 20%, method A is applicable. For air content of 20% or more, method B is applicable.

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 : Bulk sampling of mortars and preparation of test mortars
prEN 1015-3	Methods of test for mortar for masonry - Part 3 : Determination of consistence of fresh mortar (by flow table)

3 Principle

A volume of mortar is placed into a specified measuring vessel. Water is introduced on top of the mortar surface, and by means of applied air-pressure or the use of an alcohol-water mix water is forced into the mortar displacing air from within any pores. The water level falls and reflects the volume of air displaced from the mortar.

4 Symbols

L	air content of mortar, (%);
$V_{m,i}$	initial volume of mortar, (ml);
$V_{m,f}$	final volume of mortar plus alcohol, (ml).