

Müürimörtide katsemeetodid. Osa 9: Mördi kasutatavus- ja korrigeerimisaja määramine

Methods of test for mortar for masonry - Part 9:
Determination of workable life and correction time of
fresh mortar

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 1015-9:2004 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1015-9:1999 ingliskeelset teksti.

Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 11.01.2000 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.

Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 18.08.1999.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1015-9:2004 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 1015-9:1999.

This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 11.01.2000 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.

Date of Availability of the European standard text 18.08.1999.

The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

ICS 91.100.10

Võtmesõnad: aeg, määramine, mõrdid

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Aru 10 Tallinn 10317 Eesti; www.evs.ee; Telefon: 605 5050; E-post: info@evs.ee

English version

Methods of test for mortar for masonry

Part 9: Determination of workable life and correction time of fresh mortar

Méthodes d'essai des mortiers pour
maçonnerie – Partie 9: Détermination
de la période d'ouvrabilité et du
temps ouvert du mortier frais

Prüfverfahren für Mörtel für Mauer-
werk – Teil 9: Bestimmung der
Verarbeitbarkeitszeit und der
Korrigierbarkeitszeit von Frischmörtel

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1999-07-08.

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
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

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

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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 February 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2001.

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 methods for determining the workable life and correction time of freshly mixed mortars (in the following referred to as fresh mortars).

Method A is a method for the determination of the workable life of general purpose masonry or rendering mortars, including those containing mineral binders and both dense and lightweight aggregates.

Methods B and C are methods for the determination of the workable life and correction time for thin layer mortars.

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 771	Specification for masonry units
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
EN 1015-3:1998	Methods of test for mortar for masonry - Part 3 : Determination of consistence of fresh mortar (by flow table)

3 Principle

The workable life of a sample of fresh mortar, initially brought to a defined flow value, is measured by the time in minutes at which it reaches a defined limit of stiffness or workability during a defined type test.

4 Apparatus

4.1 Apparatus for Method A - Workable life of general purpose mortar

4.1.1. A weighing instrument, preferably with a tare device, reading to at least 15 kg with graduations of not greater than 100 g;

4.1.2. Disposable, rigid and open topped moulds or containers with an internal diameter of not less than 75 mm and 50 mm to 100 mm high;

4.1.3. A stop clock;