

Täitematerjalide mehaaniliste ja füüsikaliste omaduste katsetamine. Osa 8: Poleeritavuse määramine

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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

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English Version

Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates -
Part 8: Determination of the polished stone value

Essais pour déterminer les caractéristiques mécaniques et
physiques des granulats - Partie 8: Détermination du
coefficient de polissage accéléré

Prüfverfahren für mechanische und physikalische
Eigenschaften von Gesteinskörnungen - Teil 8:
Bestimmung des Polierwertes

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 12 June 2009.

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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 CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Foreword

This document (EN 1097-8:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 154 “Aggregates”, 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2010.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 1097-8:1999.

This standard forms part of a series of tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates. Test methods for other properties of aggregates are covered by Parts of the following European Standards:

- EN 932, Tests for general properties of aggregates
- EN 933, Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates
- EN 1367, Tests for thermal and weathering properties of aggregates
- EN 1744, Tests for chemical properties of aggregates
- EN 13179, Tests for filler aggregate used in bituminous mixtures

The other parts of EN 1097 are:

- Part 1: Determination of the resistance to wear (micro-Deval)
- Part 2: Methods for the determination of resistance to fragmentation
- Part 3: Determination of loose bulk density and voids
- Part 4: Determination of the voids of dry compacted filler
- Part 5: Determination of water content by drying in a ventilated oven
- Part 6: Determination of particle density and water absorption
- Part 7: Determination of the particle density of filler — Pyknometer method
- Part 9: Determination of the resistance to wear by abrasion from studded tyres: Nordic test
- Part 10: Determination of water suction height

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This Standard describes the reference method used for type testing and in cases of dispute for determining the polished stone value (PSV) of a coarse aggregate used in road surfacings. For other purposes, in particular factory production control, other methods may be used provided that an appropriate working relationship with the reference method has been established.

Annex A describes an optional method for the determination of the aggregate abrasion value (AAV).

NOTE The AAV method should be used when particular types of skid resistant aggregates (typically those with a PSV of 60 or greater) which can be susceptible to abrasion under traffic, are required.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 932-2, *Tests for general properties of aggregates — Part 2: Methods for reducing laboratory samples*

EN 932-5, *Tests for general properties of aggregates — Part 5: Common equipment and calibration*

EN 932-6, *Tests for general properties of aggregates — Part 6: Definitions of repeatability and reproducibility*

EN 933-3, *Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates — Part 3: Determination of particle shape — Flakiness index*

EN 1097-6, *Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates — Part 6: Determination of particle density and water absorption*

ISO 48, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of hardness (hardness between 10 IRHD and 100 IRHD)*

ISO 4662, *Rubber — Determination of rebound resilience of vulcanizates*

ISO 7619 (all parts), *Rubber, vulcanized thermoplastic — Determination of indentation hardness*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this document the following definitions apply.

3.1

test specimen

sample used in a single determination when a test method requires more than one determination of a property

3.2

batch

production quantity, a delivery quantity, a partial delivery quantity (railway wagon-load, lorry-load, ship's cargo) or a stockpile produced at one time under conditions that are presumed uniform

NOTE With a continuous process the quantity produced during an agreed period is treated as a batch.