# Keraamilised sillutuskivid. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid

Clay pavers - Requirements and test methods



#### **EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA**

#### **NATIONAL FOREWORD**

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 1344:2002 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1344:2002 ingliskeelset teksti.

Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 06.08.2002 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1344:2002 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 1344:2002.

This document is endorsed on 06.08.2002 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.

The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

#### Käsitlusala:

This European Standard specifies the requirements of pavers and accessories manufactured from clay for use in the flexible form of construction (pavers laid with narrow sand-filled joints on a sand bed) and in the rigid form of construction (pavers laid with cementitious mortar joints on a similar mortar bed, itself placed on a rigid base). The standard applies to rectangular and other shaped units intended as construction products mainly for exterior use in pavements but which may also be used internally. The flexible form of construction will be subjected to pedestrian and vehicular traffic, while the rigid form of construction is usually subjected to pedestrian traffic. It excludes products intended for refractory and chemical engineering applications and clay floor tiles. It also excludes clay masonry units. This Standard does not deal with the tactility or visibility of units. This European Standard specifies the characteristics and classes of performance measured according to test methods given in normative annexes. It provides for product marking and for the evaluation of conformity of the product to this European Standard.

#### Scope:

This European Standard specifies the requirements of pavers and accessories manufactured from clay for use in the flexible form of construction (pavers laid with narrow sand-filled joints on a sand bed) and in the rigid form of construction (pavers laid with cementitious mortar joints on a similar mortar bed, itself placed on a rigid base). The standard applies to rectangular and other shaped units intended as construction products mainly for exterior use in pavements but which may also be used internally. The flexible form of construction will be subjected to pedestrian and vehicular traffic, while the rigid form of construction is usually subjected to pedestrian traffic. It excludes products intended for refractory and chemical engineering applications and clay floor tiles. It also excludes clay masonry units. This Standard does not deal with the tactility or visibility of units. This European Standard specifies the characteristics and classes of performance measured according to test methods given in normative annexes. It provides for product marking and for the evaluation of conformity of the product to this European Standard.

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quality control. Võtmesõnad: appointments, building stones, components, construction, construction materials, definition, definitions, dimensions, dutch clinkers, laying, marking, paving

## EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE

**EUROPÄISCHE NORM** 

**EN 1344** 

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#### **English version**

### Clay pavers - Requirements and test methods

Pflasterziegel - Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 23 December 2001.

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.

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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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#### **Foreword**

This document EN 1344:2002 has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 178 "Paving units and kerbs", 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 September 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2003.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

The annexes A to G are normative.

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 d, , GI, , Switze Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

#### 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the requirements of pavers and accessories manufactured from clay for use in the flexible form of construction (pavers laid with narrow sand-filled joints on a sand bed) and in the rigid form of construction (pavers laid with cementitious mortar joints on a similar mortar bed, itself placed on a rigid base).

The standard applies to rectangular and other shaped units intended as construction products mainly for exterior use in pavements but which may also be used internally. The flexible form of construction will be subjected to pedestrian and vehicular traffic, while the rigid form of construction is usually subjected to pedestrian traffic. It excludes products intended for refractory and chemical engineering applications and clay floor tiles. It also excludes clay masonry units. This Standard does not deal with the tactility or visibility of units.

This European Standard specifies the characteristics and classes of performance measured according to test methods given in normative annexes. It provides for product marking and for the evaluation of conformity of the product to this European Standard.

#### 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 revision 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 (including amendments).

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

ISO 630, Structural steels.

ISO 3310, Test sieves – Technical requirements and testing.

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

ISO 7619, Rubber — Determination of indentation hardness by means of pocket hardness meters.

ISO 8486, Bonded Abrasives — Grain Size Analysis — Designation and determination of grain size distribution of macrogrits F4 to F220.

prEN 1745, Masonry and masonry products — Method for determining design thermal values.