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Müürikivide katsemeetodid. Osa 5: Aktiivsete lahustuvate soolade sisalduse määramine savitellistes

Methods of test for masonry units - Part 5: Determination of the active soluble salt content of clay masonry units

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

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Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 772-5:2005 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 772-5:2001 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 772-5:2005 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 772-5:2001.
Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 19.06.2002 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.	This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 19.06.2002 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
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Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

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Võtmesõnad: building stones, determinations, extraction, inspection, loading, masonry, masonry work, material testing machines, measurement, salinity, soluble, specification, stone, test certificates, test equipment, test pieces, testing, testing conditions

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
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English version

Methods of test for masonry units

Part 5: Determination of the active soluble salts content of clay masonry units

Méthodes d'essai des éléments de maçonnerie – Partie 5: Détermination de la teneur en sels solubles actifs des éléments de maçonnerie en terre cuite

Prüfverfahren für Mauersteine – Teil 5: Bestimmung des Gehalts an aktiven löslichen Salzen von Mauerziegeln

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2001-11-10.

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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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2004.

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 a method for determining the active soluble salts content of clay masonry units.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provision from other publications. The 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 (including amendments).

prEN 771-1 *Specification for masonry units - Part 1: Clay masonry units.*

ISO 3310-1 *Test sieves - Technical requirements and testing - Part 1: Test sieves of metal wire cloth.*

ISO 3310-2 *Test sieves - Technical requirements and testing - Part 2: Test sieves of perforated metal plate.*

3 Principle

The method adopted is based on water extraction from a crushed representative sample of the clay masonry units, and determines the amounts of soluble magnesium, sodium and potassium ions, released under the test conditions, which may be correlated with the potentially damaging effect of salts of those ions on cementitious mortars in certain circumstances, or even on the units themselves. These salts are known as « active » soluble salts in prEN 771-1.

4 Symbols

M_{Mg}	is the number of milligrams of Mg equivalent to 1 ml of EDTA
x,y	is the volume of EDTA titrated, en millilitres (ml)
C_1	is the lower reference sample concentration, in percentage (%)
C_2	is the higher reference sample, concentration, in percentage (%)
C_x	is the sample concentration, in percentage (%)
E_1	is the measured signal for the lower reference sample concentration C_1
E_2	is the measured signal for the higher reference sample, concentration C_2
E_x	is the measured signal for sample
d	is the dilution factor

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