

## Müüritise katsemeetodid. Osa 1: Survetugevuse määramine

Method of test for masonry - Part 1: Determination of compressive strength

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 1052-1:2004 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1052-1:1998 ingliskeelset teksti.

Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 23.11.1999 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.

Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 23.09.1998.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1052-1:2004 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 1052-1:1998.

This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 23.11.1999 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 23.09.1998.

The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

ICS 91.080.30

**Võtmesõnad:** katsetamine, müüritis, survetugevus

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Descriptors: Building materials, masonry, compressive strength, testing.

**English version**

**Methods of test for masonry**

**Part 1: Determination of compressive strength**

Méthodes d'essai de la maçonnerie –      Prüfverfahren für Mauerwerk – Teil 1:  
Partie 1: Détermination de la résis-      Bestimmung der Druckfestigkeit  
tance à la compression

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**

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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 March 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 supports the essential requirements of the EU Construction Products Directive (89/106/EEC) 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 a method for determining the compressive strength of masonry. Guidance is given on the preparation of the specimens, the conditioning required before testing, the testing machine, the method of test, the method of calculation and the contents of the test report.

## 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 772-1	Methods of test for masonry units - Part 1: Determination of compressive strength
prEN 772-10	Methods of test for masonry units - Part 10: Determination of moisture content of calcium silicate and autoclaved aerated concrete masonry units
prEN 998-2	Specification for mortar for masonry - Part 2: Masonry mortar
prEN 1015-3	Methods of test for mortar for masonry - Part 3: Determination of consistence of fresh mortar (by flow table)
prEN 1015-7	Methods of test for mortar for masonry - Part 7: Determination of air content of fresh mortar
prEN 1015-11	Methods of test for mortar for masonry - Part 11: Determination of flexural and compressive strength of hardened mortar

## 3 Principle

The compressive strength of masonry perpendicular to the bed joints is derived from the strength of small masonry specimens, tested to destruction. The materials, construction and bonding pattern should correspond to those used in practice

The specimens are loaded uniformly in compression. The maximum load ( $F_{max}$ ) achieved is recorded. The characteristic compressive strength of the masonry is derived from the strengths of the individual specimens.

If the units, or the mortar, do not achieve the exact strengths specified, then it is permissible to adjust the measured values in accordance with **Annex A** within the specified range. Any such adjustment should be clearly indicated in the test report.