

Tulekindlad isoleermaterjalid. Osa 5: Külmpurunemistugevuse määramine

Shaped insulating refractory products -
Determination of cold crushing strength

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 8895:2006 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 8895:2006 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 31.07.2006 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 8895:2006 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 8895:2006.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 31.07.2006 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala: See standardi osa esitab meetodi tulekindla profiilse isoleertoote külmpurunemistugevuse määramiseks.</p>	<p>Scope: This International Standard specifies a method for determining the cold crushing strength of shaped insulating refractory products.</p>
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ICS 81.080

Võtmesõnad: füüsilised teimid, keskkonnateimid, kindlaksmääramine, purunemistugevus, tulekindlad materjalid, tulekindlad profiilmaterjalid, tulekindlad profiilsed isoleertooted

English Version

Shaped insulating refractory products - Determination of cold
crushing strength (ISO 8895:2004)

Produits réfractaires isolants façonnés - Détermination de
la résistance à l'écrasement à température ambiante (ISO
8895:2004)

Geformte feuerfeste Erzeugnisse für Wärmedämmzwecke -
Bestimmung der Kaltdruckfestigkeit (ISO 8895:2004)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 29 May 2006.

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Foreword

The text of ISO 8895:2004 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 33 "Refractories" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 8895:2006 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 187 "Refractory products and materials", 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2006.

This document supersedes EN 1094-5:1995.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 8895:2004 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 8895:2006 without any modifications.

**Shaped insulating refractory products —
Determination of cold crushing strength**

*Produits réfractaires isolants façonnés — Détermination de la résistance
à l'écrasement à température ambiante*



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Foreword

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

ISO 8895 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 33, *Refractories*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 8895:1986), which has been technically revised.

Shaped insulating refractory products — Determination of cold crushing strength

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the cold crushing strength of shaped insulating refractory products.

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.

ISO 5022, *Shaped refractory products — Sampling and acceptance testing*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

cold crushing strength

maximum load (applied under specified conditions at room temperature) divided by the area over which the load is applied, which a refractory can withstand before failure occurs

3.2

shaped insulating product

shaped refractory having a true porosity of not less than 45 % by volume

4 Principle

At ambient temperature, a test piece of specified dimensions is subjected, in a compression test machine, to an increasing load until either the test piece collapses or its height is reduced to 90 % of its original value. During testing, the load is increased at a specified rate. The cold crushing strength is calculated from the maximum force recorded and the dimensions of the test piece.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Mechanical or hydraulic crushing strength machine, that will enable the load to be increased progressively and smoothly, and with a system of measurement that will enable the force exerted on the test piece to be known to within $\pm 2\%$. The range of the machine shall be such that the maximum force exerted in the test is greater than 10 % of the maximum force of which the machine is capable. One of the platens of the machine shall be mounted on a spherical seating that will compensate for any small error of parallelism between the load-bearing faces of the test pieces. The platens of the machine shall be ground and the lower one shall be marked so as to facilitate placing the test piece at its centre.

5.2 Micrometer, or other suitable instrument, to measure the deformation of the test piece during the test.