



# SLOVENSKI STANDARD

## SIST ISO 10545-9:1995

01-december-1995

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### Keramične ploščice - 9. del: Določanje odpornosti proti temperaturnim spremembam

Ceramic tiles -- Part 9: Determination of resistance to thermal shock

Carreaux et dalles céramiques -- Partie 9: Détermination de la résistance aux chocs thermiques

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **ISO 10545-9:1994**

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#### **ICS:**

91.100.23      Keramične ploščice      Ceramic tiles

**SIST ISO 10545-9:1995**

**en**

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INTERNATIONAL  
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**Ceramic tiles —**

**Part 9:**

Determination of resistance to thermal shock

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*Carreaux et dalles céramiques —*

*Partie 9: Détermination de la résistance aux chocs thermiques*

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Reference number  
ISO 10545-9:1994(E)

**ISO 10545-9:1994(E)****Foreword**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 10545-9 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 189, *Ceramic tile*.

ISO 10545 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Ceramic tiles*:

- *Part 1: Sampling and basis for acceptance*
- *Part 2: Determination of dimensions and surface quality*
- *Part 3: Determination of water absorption, apparent porosity, apparent relative density and bulk density*
- *Part 4: Determination of modulus of rupture and breaking strength*
- *Part 5: Determination of impact resistance by measurement of coefficient of restitution*
- *Part 6: Determination of resistance to deep abrasion for unglazed tiles*
- *Part 7: Determination of resistance to surface abrasion for glazed tiles*
- *Part 8: Determination of linear thermal expansion*

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- Part 9: Determination of resistance to thermal shock
- Part 10: Determination of moisture expansion
- Part 11: Determination of crazing resistance for glazed tiles
- Part 12: Determination of frost resistance
- Part 13: Determination of chemical resistance
- Part 14: Determination of resistance to stains
- Part 15: Extraction of lead and cadmium from glazed tiles
- Part 16: Determination of colour differences
- Part 17: Determination of coefficient of friction

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# Ceramic tiles —

## Part 9:

### Determination of resistance to thermal shock

#### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 10545 defines a test method for determining the resistance to thermal shock of all ceramic tiles under normal conditions of use.

Depending on the water absorption of the tiles, different procedures (tests with or without immersion) are used unless there is an agreement to the contrary.

NOTE 1 ISO 13006:—, *Ceramic tiles — Definitions, classification, characteristics and marking* (to be published), provides property requirements for tiles and other useful information on these products.

#### 2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 10545. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 10545 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 10545-3:—<sup>1)</sup>, *Ceramic tiles — Part 3: Determination of water absorption, apparent porosity, apparent relative density and bulk density*.

#### 3 Principle

Determination of the resistance to thermal shock of

a whole tile by cycling 10 times between the temperatures of 15 °C and 145 °C.

#### 4 Apparatus

**4.1 Low-temperature water bath**, through which flows cold water at  $(15 \pm 5)$  °C. One example is a bath 55 cm long, 35 cm wide and 20 cm deep, with a water flowrate of 4 l/min. Any other suitable apparatus may be used.

For the case of testing with immersion, applicable to all tiles having a water absorption coefficient less than or equal to 10 % (*m/m*) (determined in accordance with ISO 10545-3), the bath shall not be covered and shall be of sufficient depth to allow the tiles to be placed vertically and immersed completely.

For the case of testing without immersion, applicable to glazed tiles having a water absorption coefficient greater than 10 % (*m/m*) (determined in accordance with ISO 10545-3), the bath shall be covered with a 5-mm thick aluminium plate in such a manner that the water, directed towards the surface, is in contact with the plate. The aluminium plate shall be covered with a layer of aluminium grains approximately 5 mm thick with diameters in the range of 0,3 mm to 0,6 mm.

**4.2 Oven**, capable of being operated at 145 °C to 150 °C.

#### 5 Test specimens

A minimum of five whole tiles shall be tested.

1) To be published.

## 6 Procedure

### 6.1 Preliminary check of test specimens

First examine the tiles for visible defects by viewing them with the naked eye (or with the aid of spectacles if usually worn) from a distance of 25 cm to 30 cm under an illumination of approximately 300 lx. All test specimens shall be free from defects at the commencement of the test. The methylene blue solution described in 6.4 may be used to detect pretest defects.

### 6.2 Test with immersion

In the case of low-porosity tiles having a water absorption coefficient less than or equal to 10 % (*m/m*), immerse them vertically in cold water at  $(15 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$  so that the tiles are not in contact with each other.

### 6.3 Test without immersion

In the case of glazed tiles having a water absorption coefficient greater than 10 % (*m/m*), place the glazed face downwards in contact with the aluminium grains over the cold-water bath (4.1) maintained at  $(15 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$ .

### 6.4 Follow-up procedure

For both procedures, after 5 min at the low temperature, immediately transfer the test specimen to the

oven (4.2) maintained at  $(145 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$  until a uniform temperature is achieved (usually 20 min), then immediately transfer them back to the low-temperature conditions.

Repeat this procedure 10 times.

Then examine the test specimens for visible defects by viewing them with the naked eye (or with the aid of spectacles if usually worn) from a distance of 25 cm to 30 cm under an illumination of approximately 300 lx. To assist in detecting defects, a suitable stain (such as a 1 % aqueous solution of methylene blue containing a small quantity of wetting agent) may be brushed on to the glazed surfaces of the test specimens. After 1 min, wipe off the stain with a damp cloth.

## 7 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

- a) reference to this part of ISO 10545;
- b) a description of the tiles;
- c) the water absorption coefficient of the tiles;
- d) the type of test performed (with or without immersion);
- e) the number of test specimens with visible defects.