SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 13888:2009

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Nadomeģ a:
SIST EN 13888:2003

Fugirne mase za ploģ ice - Zahteve, ovrednotenje skladnosti, klasifikacija in oznaļ evanje

Grout for tiles - Requirements, evaluation of conformity, classification and designation

Fugenmörtel für Fliesen und Platten - Anforderungen, Konformitätsbewertung, Klassifikation und Bezeichnung

Mortiers de jointoiement pour carreaux et dalles céramiques - Exigences, évaluation de conformité, classification et désignation

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 13888:2009**

ICS:

01.040.91	Gradbeni materiali in gradnja (Slovarji)	Construction materials and building (Vocabularies)
91.100.10	Cement. Mavec. Apno. Malta	Cement. Gypsum. Lime. Mortar

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 13888

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ICS 01.040.91; 91.100.10

Supersedes EN 13888:2002

English Version

Grout for tiles - Requirements, evaluation of conformity, classification and designation

Mortiers de jointoiement pour carreaux et dalles céramiques - Exigences, évaluation de conformité, classification et désignation

Fugenmörtel für Fliesen und Platten - Anforderungen, Konformitätsbewertung, Klassifikation und Bezeichnung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 17 April 2009.

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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 CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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Foreword

This document (EN 13888:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 67 “Ceramic tiles”, the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

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 November 2009, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2009.

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

This document supersedes EN 13888:2002

The main changes from the 2002 version are:

— the change in the requirements for flexural strength for cementitious grouts;

— the modification of Table 4 “Production Control Frequency”;

— the modification of Table 5 “Classification and designation”.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

The characteristics of the construction products defined in this European Standard have to consider that the normal stresses due to the works for which they are intended, assembled or installed, can be properly accommodated. Some special characteristics will take into account the type of substrate and that the grouts should resist the degrading actions of climate, environment, etc.

Many properties of grouts for tiles are mainly determined by the type of binders used.

Tile grouts are defined in different types depending on the chemical nature of their binders.

The different types have specific characteristics in terms of application properties and final performance.

The relationship between characteristics and the working conditions (dry or humid conditions, hot climate, fast setting, etc.) is not given in this standard.

The manufacturer gives information about the use of the product and the correct conditions of use.

The specifier evaluates the state of the job site (mechanical, thermal and chemical influences) and chooses the appropriate product considering all the possible risks.

1 Scope

This European Standard is applicable to ceramic tile grouts for internal and external tile installations on walls and floors.

This standard gives the terminology concerning the products, working methods, application properties, etc., for ceramic tile grouts.

This European Standard specifies the performance requirements for cementitious and reaction resin grouts for ceramic tiles.

This European Standard does not contain criteria or recommendations for the design and installation of ceramic tiles.

NOTE Ceramic tile grouts can also be used for other types of tiles (natural and agglomerated stones, etc.), where these do not adversely affect these materials.

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.

EN 12808 (all parts), *Grouts for tiles*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1 General

3.1.1
wall and floor tiles
tiles made out of ceramic or natural and agglomerated stones

3.1.2
grouting a tile surface
process of filling the joints between all types of tiles, with the exception of movement joints

3.2 Products

3.2.1
ceramic tile grout
any suitable product to be used to fill the joints between all types of ceramic tiles

3.2.2
cementitious grout
(CG)
mixture of hydraulic binding agents, aggregates, inorganic and organic additives

NOTE The grout has only to be mixed with water or liquid admix just before use.

3.2.3
reaction resin grout
(RG)
mixture of synthetic resin, aggregates, inorganic and organic additives in which hardening occurs by chemical reaction

NOTE They are available in one or more component forms.

3.2.4
liquid admix or latex additive
special aqueous polymer dispersion to be mixed with a cementitious grout on site

3.3 Tools and working methods

There are three possible working methods for filling the joints between tiles:

a) manually with a rubber float or suitable tool;

b) with an air pressurized- or handgun from a cartridge or an appropriate container (often done with reaction resin grouts);

c) mechanically with a suitable machinery.

The cleaning of tiles after the application of the grout can be performed manually or mechanically with appropriate tools.

3.4 Application properties

3.4.1
shelf life
time of storage under stated conditions during which a grout may be expected to maintain its working properties

3.4.2
maturing time
interval between the time when the cementitious grout is mixed and the time when it is ready for use

3.4.3
pot-life
maximum time interval during which the grout can be used after mixing

3.4.4
grouting time
minimum time interval after installation of tiles, after which the grout can be applied into the joints

3.4.5
cleaning time
time interval between filling the joints and starting to clean the tiles

3.4.6
service time
minimum time interval after which the tile installation can be put into service

3.5 Final properties

3.5.1
flexural strength
maximum value of a grout prism failure determined by exerting a force in flexure at three points

NOTE Fleural strength is measured according to EN 12808-3.

3.5.2
compressive strength
maximum value of a grout prism failure determined by exerting a force in compression on two opposite points

NOTE Compressive strength is measured according to EN 12808-3.

3.5.3
water absorption
amount of water absorbed by capillary action when the surface of the grout prism is in contact with water without any additional pressure

NOTE Water absorption is measured according to EN 12808-5.

3.5.4
abrasion resistance
capability of the grout surface to resist wear

NOTE Abrasion resistance is measured according to EN 12808-2.

3.5.5
shrinkage
reduction in length of a grout prism during hardening

NOTE Shrinkage is measured according to EN 12808-4.

3.5.6
chemical resistance
capability of a grout to resist chemical agents

NOTE Chemical resistance is measured according to EN 12808-1.

3.6 Characteristics

3.6.1
fundamental characteristics
characteristics that a grout shall have

3.6.2
additional characteristics
characteristics for specific service conditions where enhanced levels of performance are required

4 Specifications

4.1 Cementitious grouts (CG)

The cementitious grouts shall comply with the characteristics reported in Table 1.

Table 2 reports the additional characteristics that might be required for special service conditions.

The amount of water and/or liquid admix required for preparing the cementitious grout shall be the same for all tests.