



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 12620:2013

01-julij-2013

Nadomešča:

SIST EN 12620:2002+A1:2008

Agregati za beton

Aggregates for concrete

Gesteinskörnungen für Beton

Granulats pour béton

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: ~~SIST EN 12620~~ EN 12620:2013

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/63bd94d6-0cda-4356-9a01-4e82750b61e8/sist-en-12620-2013>

ICS:

91.100.15	Mineralni materiali in izdelki	Mineral materials and products
91.100.30	Beton in betonski izdelki	Concrete and concrete products

SIST EN 12620:2013

en,fr,de

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

[SIST EN 12620:2013](#)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/63bd94d6-0cda-4356-9a01-4c82750b61c8/sist-en-12620-2013>

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 12620

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

May 2013

ICS 91.100.15

Supersedes EN 12620:2002+A1:2008

English Version

Aggregates for concrete

Granulats pour béton

Gesteinskörnungen für Beton

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 24 August 2011.

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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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

(standards.iteh.ai)

SIST EN 12620:2013

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/63bd94d6-0cda-4356-9a01-4c82750b61c8/sist-en-12620-2013>



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Contents

Page

Foreword.....	4
1 Scope.....	5
2 Normative references	5
3 Terms and definitions.....	7
4 Geometrical requirements.....	8
4.1 General.....	8
4.2 Aggregate sizes.....	9
4.3 Grading	10
4.3.1 General.....	10
4.3.2 Coarse aggregates.....	11
4.3.3 Fine aggregates.....	12
4.3.4 All-in aggregates.....	12
4.3.5 Special use aggregates and declared grading categories	13
4.3.6 Grading of added filler.....	13
4.3.7 Natural graded 0/8 mm aggregates	14
4.4 Fines content.....	14
4.5 Fines quality.....	15
4.6 Particle shape of coarse and all-in aggregates — Flakiness index and shape index	17
4.7 Shell content of coarse and all-in aggregates.....	18
5 Physical requirements.....	18
5.1 General.....	18
5.2 Resistance to fragmentation.....	19
5.3 Resistance to wear.....	20
5.4 Particle density and water absorption	20
5.4.1 Particle density.....	20
5.4.2 Water absorption.....	21
5.5 Bulk density.....	21
5.6 Resistance to polishing for application in surface courses.....	21
5.7 Resistance to surface abrasion.....	21
5.8 Resistance to abrasion from studded tyres for application in surface courses	21
6 Chemical requirements	22
6.1 General.....	22
6.2 Petrographic description.....	22
6.3 Classification of the constituents of coarse recycled aggregates	22
6.4 Sulfur containing compounds	25
6.4.1 Acid-soluble sulfate	25
6.4.2 Total sulfur.....	25
6.4.3 Water soluble sulfate content of recycled aggregates	26
6.5 Chlorides.....	26
6.6 Carbonate content for concrete pavement surface courses of fine, and all-in aggregates	27
6.7 Other constituents	27
6.7.1 Constituents which alter the rate of setting and hardening of concrete	27
6.7.2 Constituents which affect the volume stability of air-cooled blast furnace slag.....	28
7 Durability.....	28
7.1 General.....	28
7.2 Magnesium sulfate soundness of coarse aggregates	28
7.3 Freeze – thaw resistance.....	29

7.3.1	Water absorption as a screening test for freeze-thaw resistance	29
7.3.2	Resistance to freezing and thawing	29
7.3.3	Resistance to freezing and thawing in the presence of salt (extreme conditions)	30
7.4	Volume stability - drying shrinkage	31
7.5	Alkali-silica reactivity	31
8	Evaluation of conformity	31
9	Designation	31
9.1	Designation and description	31
9.2	Additional information for the description of an aggregate	32
10	Marking and labelling	32
Annex A	(normative) Source materials considered in the development of EN 12620 and their status in respect of the scope of the standard	33
Annex B	(informative) Guidance on the description of coarseness/fineness of fine aggregates	36
Annex C	(normative) Reduced grading tolerances on producer's declared typical grading for natural graded 0/8 mm aggregates	37
Annex D	(informative) Guidance on the effects of some chemical constituents of aggregates on the durability of concrete in which they are incorporated	38
D.1	Chlorides	38
D.1.1	Chlorides in natural aggregates	38
D.1.2	Chlorides in recycled aggregates	38
D.2	Sulfates	38
D.3	Alkali-silica reaction	39
D.3.1	Alkali-silica reaction with natural aggregates	39
D.3.2	Alkali-silica reaction with recycled aggregates (including manufactured glass)	39
D.4	Constituents affecting the surface finish of concrete	39
D.5	Constituents affecting the setting and hardening of concrete	40
D.6	Constituents of air-cooled blastfurnace slag	40
Annex ZA	(informative) Clauses of this European Standard addressing the provisions of the EU Construction Products Directive	41
ZA.1	Scope and relevant characteristics	41
ZA.2	Procedures for attestation of conformity of aggregates and fillers	44
ZA.2.1	System(s) of attestation of conformity	44
ZA.2.2	EC Certificate Declaration of conformity	46
ZA.3	CE marking and labelling	48
Bibliography	54

EN 12620:2013 (E)

Foreword

This document (EN 12620:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 154 “Aggregates”, 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 November 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2015.

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 12620:2002+A1:2008.

Requirements for other end uses of aggregates are specified in the following European Standards:

- EN 13043, *Aggregates for bituminous mixtures and surface treatments for roads, airfields and other trafficked areas*;
- EN 13055, *Lightweight aggregates*;
- EN 13139, *Aggregates for mortar*;
- EN 13242, *Aggregates for unbound and hydraulically bound materials for use in civil engineering work and road construction*;
- EN 13383-1, *Armourstone — Part 1: Specification*;
- EN 13450, *Aggregates for railway ballast*.

Requirements for evaluation of conformity are specified in EN 16236.

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

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the properties of aggregates and filler aggregates obtained by processing natural, manufactured or recycled materials and mixtures of these aggregates for use in concrete. It covers aggregates having an oven dried particle density greater than $2,00 \text{ Mg/m}^3$ ($2\,000 \text{ kg/m}^3$) for all concrete, including concrete in conformity with EN 206-1 and concrete used in roads and other pavements and for use in precast concrete products. It also covers recycled aggregate with particle densities between $1,50 \text{ Mg/m}^3$ ($1\,500 \text{ kg/m}^3$) and $2,00 \text{ Mg/m}^3$ ($2\,000 \text{ kg/m}^3$) with appropriate caveats and recycled fine aggregate with appropriate caveats.

A list of the source materials that have been considered and indicating those which are within the scope of this standard is given in Annex A (normative).

Requirements for the evaluation of conformity of the products to this European Standard are given in EN 16236.

It incorporates a general requirement that aggregates shall not release any dangerous substances in excess of the maximum permitted levels specified in a relevant European Standard for the material or permitted in the national regulations of the member state of destination.

The tables in this standard include categories which are common across the four main aggregate standards: EN 12620, EN 13043, EN 13139 and EN 13242. Not all of these categories are appropriate for aggregates for use in concrete.

Categories, notes, comments etc, which are grey shaded, should not be used in concrete.

Aggregates used in construction should comply with all the requirements of the relevant European Standards. These standards include comprehensive and specific requirements for natural aggregates, iron and steel making slag and recycled aggregates, dealing with, for example, the stability of certain basalts, the expansion of certain slags and the constitution of recycled aggregates.

For materials from some other secondary sources, however, work is ongoing and the requirements are incomplete. In the meantime, such materials, when placed on the market as aggregates, should conform fully to this standard but may also be required to conform to specific relevant additional requirements at the place of use. Additional characteristics and requirements may be specified on a case by case basis depending upon experience of use of the product, and defined in specific contractual documents.

NOTE Requirements for lightweight aggregates are specified in prEN 13055.

Requirements for the declaration of the potential of aggregates to release regulated dangerous substances are currently under development. Until such time as these are finalised, attention should be paid to requirements at the place of use.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 196-2, *Methods of testing cement — Part 2: Chemical analysis of cement*

EN 932-3, *Tests for general properties of aggregates — Part 3: Procedure and terminology for simplified petrographic description*

EN 12620:2013 (E)

EN 933-1, *Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates — Part 1: Determination of particle size distribution — Sieving method*

EN 933-3, *Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates — Part 3: Determination of particle shape — Flakiness index*

EN 933-4, *Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates — Part 4: Determination of particle shape — Shape index*

EN 933-7, *Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates — Part 7: Determination of shell content — Percentage of shells in coarse aggregates*

EN 933-8, *Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates — Part 8: Assessment of fines — Sand equivalent test*

EN 933-9, *Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates — Part 9: Assessment of fines — Methylene blue test*

EN 933-10, *Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates — Part 10: Assessment of fines — Grading of filler aggregates (air jet sieving)*

EN 933-11, *Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates — Part 11: Classification test for the constituents of coarse recycled aggregate*

EN 1097-1, *Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates — Part 1: Determination of the resistance to wear (micro-Deval)*

EN 1097-2, *Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates — Part 2: Methods for the determination of resistance to fragmentation*

EN 1097-3, *Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates — Part 3: Determination of loose bulk density and voids*

EN 1097-6, *Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates — Part 6: Determination of particle density and water absorption*

EN 1097-8, *Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates — Part 8: Determination of the polished stone value*

EN 1097-9, *Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates — Part 9: Determination of the resistance to wear by abrasion from studded tyres — Nordic test*

EN 1367-1, *Tests for thermal and weathering properties of aggregates — Part 1: Determination of resistance to freezing and thawing*

EN 1367-2, *Tests for thermal and weathering properties of aggregates — Part 2: Magnesium sulfate test*

EN 1367-4, *Tests for thermal and weathering properties of aggregates — Part 4: Determination of drying shrinkage*

EN 1367-6, *Tests for thermal and weathering properties of aggregates — Part 6: Determination of resistance to freezing and thawing in the presence of salt (NaCl).*

EN 1744-1:2009, *Tests for chemical properties of aggregates — Part 1: Chemical analysis*

EN 1744-5, *Tests for chemical properties of aggregates — Part 5: Determination of acid soluble chloride salts*

EN 1744-6, *Tests for chemical properties of aggregates — Part 6: Determination of the influence of recycled aggregate extract on the initial setting time of cement*

EN 16236:2013, *Evaluation of conformity of aggregates — Initial Type Testing and Factory Production Control*

ISO 565, *Test sieves — Metal wire cloth, perforated metal plate and electroformed sheet — Nominal sizes of openings*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

aggregate

granular material of natural, manufactured or recycled origin used in construction

3.2

natural aggregate

aggregate from mineral sources which has been subjected to nothing more than mechanical processing

3.3

manufactured aggregate

aggregate of mineral origin resulting from an industrial process involving thermal or other modification

3.4

recycled aggregate

aggregate resulting from the processing of inorganic or mineral material previously used in construction

3.5

category

level of a property of an aggregate expressed as a range of values or a limiting value

Note 1 to entry: There is no relationship between the categories of different properties.

3.6

aggregate size

designation of aggregate in terms of lower (d) and upper (D) sieve sizes expressed as d/D

Note 1 to entry: This designation accepts the presence of some particles which are retained on the upper sieve (oversize) and some which pass the lower sieve (undersize).

3.7

grading

particle size distribution expressed as the percentages by mass passing a specified set of sieves

Note 1 to entry: In this standard grading categories are used and expressed as GnX/Y in which:

n: = type of grading defined below

C = coarse

CA = coarse for asphalt only

G = grit ($D < 4$ and $d > 1$)

EN 12620:2013 (E)

F= fine

NG = natural graded

A = all-in

X: lower limit passing D

Y: upper limit passing d

3.8**finer**

particle size fraction of an aggregate that passes the 0,063 mm sieve

3.9**coarse aggregate**

designation given to the larger aggregate sizes with D greater than 4 mm and d greater than or equal to 1 mm

Note 1 to entry: Aggregates that do not fit the definitions for fine or coarse (like 1/3, 1/4 and 2/4) are treated as coarse aggregate.

3.10**fine aggregate**

designation given to the smaller aggregate sizes with D less than or equal to 4 mm and $d = 0$

Note 1 to entry: Fine aggregate can be produced from natural disintegration of rock or gravel and/or by the crushing of rock or gravel or processing of manufactured aggregates.

3.11**all-in aggregate**

aggregate consisting of a mixture of coarse and fine aggregates with D greater than 4 mm and $d = 0$

Note 1 to entry: It can be produced without separating into coarse and fine fractions or it can be produced by combining coarse and fine aggregates.

3.12**filler aggregate**

aggregate, most of which passes a 0,063 mm sieve, which can be added to construction materials to provide certain properties

3.13**added filler**

filler aggregate of mineral origin, which has been produced separately

4 Geometrical requirements**4.1 General**

The necessity for testing and declaring all properties specified in this clause shall be limited according to the particular application at end use or origin of the aggregate. When required, the aggregates shall be tested as specified in Clause 4 to determine the relevant geometrical properties.

When the value of a property is required but not defined by specified limits the value should be declared as an XX_{Declared} category, e.g. a value of, say, 55 for the flakiness index corresponds to Fl_{55} (Declared Value).

NOTE 1 When a property is not required, a "No requirement" category can be used.

NOTE 2 Guidance on selection of appropriate categories for specific applications can be found in national provisions in the place of use of the aggregate.

NOTE 3 Where conformity with a category is based on a value of a property being less than or equal to a given value, conformity with a more severe category (lower value) automatically confers conformity with all less severe categories (higher values). Similarly for categories based on the value of a property being greater than or equal to a given value, conformity with a more severe (higher value) automatically confers conformity with all less severe categories (lower values).

The tables in this standard include categories which are common across the four main aggregate standards: EN 12620, EN 13043, EN 13139 and EN 13242.

Categories, notes, comments etc, which are grey shaded, should not be used in concrete.

4.2 Aggregate sizes

All aggregates shall be described in terms of aggregate sizes using the designations d/D , and shall conform to the grading requirements specified in 4.3, except for aggregates added as fillers which shall be specified as filler aggregate.

Aggregate sizes shall be described by the pair of sieve sizes in millimetres selected from the basic set, or the basic set plus set 1, or the basic set plus set 2 in Table 1 with d as the lower limit designation and D as the upper limit designation sieve between which most of the particle size distribution lies, (e.g. 0/4mm, 0/2mm, 2/4mm etc.).

A combination of sizes from set 1 and set 2 is not permissible.

Aggregate sizes shall have D/d not less than 1,4.

SIST EN 12620:2013
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/63bd94d6-0cda-4356-9a01-4c82750b61c8/sist-en-12620-2013>

Table 1 — Sieve sizes for specifying aggregate sizes

Basic set mm	Basic set plus set 1 mm	Basic set plus set 2 mm
0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
4	4	4
—	5,6 (5)	—
—	—	6,3 (6)
8	8	8
—	—	10
—	11,2 (11)	—
—	—	12,5 (12)
—	—	14
16	16	16
—	—	20
—	22,4 (22)	—
31,5 (32)	31,5 (32)	31,5 (32)
—	—	40
—	45	—
—	56	—
63	63	63
—	—	80
—	90	—
NOTE	Rounded sizes shown in parentheses can be used as simplified descriptions of aggregate sizes.	

SIST EN 12620:2013

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/63bd94d6-0cda-4356-9a01-4c82750b61c8/sist-en-12620-2013>

4.3 Grading

4.3.1 General

The grading of the aggregate, when determined in accordance with EN 933-1, shall conform to the requirements of 4.3.2 to 4.3.5 as appropriate to its aggregate size d/D .

Aggregates may comprise single sizes, all-in aggregates or combinations of two or more than two sizes.

Aggregates supplied as a mixture of different sizes or types should be uniformly blended. When aggregates of significantly different density are blended, caution is necessary to avoid segregation.

When assessing aggregates within a system of factory production control, at least 90% of gradings, taken on different batches, within a maximum period of six months, shall fall within the limits specified in Tables 2 to 5 for tolerances on manufacturer declared typical gradings.

Size designations and grading categories are essentially categories of convenience and different sizes and grading categories may be used by agreement between supplier and purchaser.

Where the specification requires the use of sieves which are a fraction or a multiple of the upper sieve size (eg $D/2$ or $D/1,4$ or $1,4D$; $2D$) the sieve chosen shall be the next nearest from basic set plus set 1 or basic set plus set 2.

When a sieve size of the ISO 565 R20 series is closer to the calculated $d/2$, $D/1,4$ $D/2$ size, the manufacturer may choose to use this R20 size;

Table 2 — General grading requirements

Aggregate	Size mm	Percentage passing by mass					Category G
		$2D^a$	$1,4D$	D^b	d	$d/2$	
Coarse	$D > 4$	100	100	90 to 99	0 to 10	0 to 2	$G_{C90/10}$
	$d \geq 1$	100	98 to 100	90 to 99	0 to 15	0 to 5	$G_{C90/15}$
		100	98 to 100	85 to 99 ^c	0 to 15	0 to 5	$G_{C85/15}$
		100	98 to 100	85 to 99^c	0 to 20	0 to 5	$G_{C85/20}$
		100	98 to 100	80 to 99	0 to 20	0 to 5	$G_{C80/20}$
		100	98 to 100	85 to 99 ^c	0 to 15	0 to 2	$G_{CA85/15}$
		$d \geq 1$ $D \leq 4$	100	95 to 100	85 to 99	0 to 15	--
		100	98 to 100	85 to 99	0 to 20	0 to 5	$G_{C85/20}$
Fine	$D \leq 4$ $d = 0$	100	95 to 100	85 to 99	-	-	G_{F85}
All-in	$D > 4$	100	98 to 100	90 to 99	-	-	G_{A90}
	$d = 0$	100	98 to 100	85 to 99	-	-	G_{A85}
		100	98 to 100	80 to 99	-	-	G_{A80}
		100	-	75 to 99	-	-	G_{A75}

^a For aggregate sizes where D is greater than 63 mm (e.g. 80 mm and 90 mm) only the oversize requirements related to the $1,4 D$ sieve apply since there is no ISO 565/R20 series sieve above 125 mm.

^b If the percentage retained on D is $< 1\%$ by mass the producer shall document and declare the typical grading including the sieves D , d , $d/2$ and sieves in the basic set plus set 1 or basic set plus set 2 intermediate between d and D .

^c For single size coarse aggregates d/D , where $D/d < 2$, of the categories $G_{C85/15}$, $G_{C85/20}$ and $G_{CA85/15}$ the value of the percentage passing by mass at D may be lowered by 5 % according to the particular application or end use.

4.3.2 Coarse aggregates

Coarse aggregates shall conform to the general grading requirements specified in Table 2 appropriate to their size designation d/D and grading category GCX/Y .

EN 12620:2013 (E)

When required for graded coarse aggregates, defined as those where $D/d \geq 2\text{mm}$ and $D > 11,2\text{mm}$ or $D/d > 4\text{mm}$ and $D \leq 11,2\text{mm}$, all gradings shall conform to the overall limits in Table 3. The typical grading passing the mid size sieve shall be declared and the tolerances selected from Table 3 appropriate to the grading category shall be applied.

Table 3 — Overall limits and tolerances for coarse aggregate grading at mid-size sieves

D/d	Mid-size sieve mm	Overall limits and tolerances at mid-size sieves (Percentage passing by mass)		Category G
		Overall limits	Tolerances on manufacturer's declared typical grading	
< 4	$D/1,4$	25 to 80	± 15	$G_{25/15}$
		20 to 70	± 15	$G_{20/15}$
≥ 4	$D/2$	20 to 70	$\pm 17,5$	$G_{20/17,5}$
No requirement				G_{NR}

4.3.3 Fine aggregates

Fine aggregates shall conform to the general grading requirements of Table 2 appropriate to their upper sieve size D and grading category G .

When required the typical grading, in terms of the percentages passing the 4mm, 2mm, 1mm, 0,250mm and 0,063mm sieves shall be declared.

When required, the grading of the fine aggregates shall comply with the tolerances in Table 4 applied around the declared typical grading.

4.3.4 All-in aggregates

All-in aggregates shall conform to the general grading requirements of Table 2 appropriate to their upper sieve size D and grading category $G_A \times Y$.

When required, the typical grading passing the mid size sieve shall be declared and the tolerances selected from Table 4 appropriate to the grading category shall be applied.

When required, all in aggregate for concrete shall, additionally, comply with the grading limits at intermediate sieves from Table 5 appropriate to their upper sieve size D .

Table 4 — Tolerances on declared typical grading for fine and all-in aggregate

Sieve size mm	D	$D/2$	0,063 ^a	0,250 ^b	Category G_{TC}
Tolerances	± 5	$\pm 10^a$	± 3	± 20	G_{TC10}
	± 5	± 20	± 5	± 25	G_{TC20}
Percentage passing by mass	± 7.5	± 25	± 5	± 25	G_{TC25}
	No requirement				G_{TCNR}
^a In all cases the upper limit determined by fines category takes preference					
^b Requirements on 0.250 mm sieve are only for fine aggregates					

Table 5 — Overall limits for all-in aggregate at intermediate sieves

Size mm	Overall limits at intermediate sieves (Percentage passing by mass)			
	$D/2$	4 mm	2 mm	1 mm
$D \leq 10$	50 to 90	—	—	20 to 60
$10 < D < 32$	50 to 90	—	20 to 60	—
$D \geq 32$	50 to 90	20 to 60	—	—
NOTE Tolerances are further limited by the requirements for the percentage passing the appropriate sieve.				

4.3.5 Special use aggregates and declared grading categories

When special aggregates gradings are required for a particular end use, or to define a specific source special grading envelopes shall be defined using the appropriate sieves from Table 1. The general principles of Clause 4 shall be applied using appropriate requirements at $2D$, $1,4D$, D , d , $d/2$. The grading category shall be quoted as D_cX/Y to indicate clearly that it is a declared or special use category. The aggregate shall conform to the grading requirements specified.

This recognises that size designations and grading categories are essentially categories of convenience and different sizes and grading categories may be used by agreement between manufacturer and purchaser.

4.3.6 Grading of added filler

The grading shall be determined in accordance with EN 933-10 and shall conform to the values specified in Table 6.