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Metode preskuġanja malt za zidove - 9. del: Doloļ anje ļ asa vgradljivosti sveġe malte

Methods of test for mortar for masonry - Part 9: Determination of service life of fresh mortar

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Methods of test for mortar for masonry - Part 8: Determination of water retentivity of fresh mortar

Méthodes d'essai pour mortier à maçonner - Partie 8: Détermination de la rétention d'eau du mortier frais

Prüfverfahren für Mörtel für Mauerwerk - Teil 8: Bestimmung des Wasserrückhaltevermögens von Frischmörtel

This draft European Standard is submitted to the CEN members for CEN enquiry. It has been drawn up by Technical Committee CEN/TC 125 .

If this draft becomes a European Standard, 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.

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CEN

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Foreword

This draft European Standard has been prepared by TC 125, Masonry, and was approved by the TC on 19/21 September 1990 to go forward to the CEN enquiry stage.

It was prepared by Working Group 4, Test Methods, taking into account the proposals submitted by Task Group 3, Mortar.

No existing European Standard is superseded.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method for the determining the water retentivity of freshly mixed mortars (in the following referred to as fresh mortars) containing mineral binders and normal, as well as light weight aggregates, when subjected to suction.

This method applies to mixes of masonry or rendering mortars, both normal and retarded. It is of value in comparing mortars of similar type, and for ensuring that mortars retain sufficient water to effect proper curing when applied to high suction masonry units and substrates.

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.

EN 1015-2 Methods of test for mortar for masonry - Sampling of mortars and preparation of test mortars

EN 1015-3 Methods of test for mortar for masonry - Determination of consistence of fresh mortar (by flow table) (Reference method)

3 Principle

Fresh mortar brought to a defined level of consistence, is subjected to a standard suction treatment using standardized filter paper as substrate. The water retentivity of a defined mortar sample is determined by the mass of water retained in the mortar after the standard suction treatment and is expressed as a percentage of its original water content.

4 Apparatus

Rigid mould, at least 100 mm internal diameter and 25 mm ± 1 mm in depth.

Palette knife

Balance or **scale** with an accuracy of 0,1 g and capacity of at least 2 kg.

Weight with a mass of 2 kg.

Flat **glass** or **plastic plate**, 100 mm in diameter and 5 mm thick.

Two discs of white **cotton gauze**, 100 mm in diameter or 100 mm square.

Eight discs of **filter paper** 180 - 220 g/m^2, 100 mm in diameter.

NOTE: A Postlip paper or Whatman No. 3 has been found suitable.

5 Sampling and sample preparation

The fresh mortar sample shall have a minimum volume of 1,5 l and shall be mixed and reduced in accordance with EN 1015-2.

The fresh mortar shall be brought to a defined level of consistence as specified in EN 1015-2, the consistence being determined in accordance with the reference test method described in EN 1015-3. This consistence is achieved by the addition or by the removal of water from the mix, or by use of trial mixes. In the case of site mixed mortars the consistence of the mortar in use shall be reported.

The sample shall be tested not less than 10 min, and not more than 30 min after mixing the batch and without any additional mixing before the test.

Two samples shall be tested.

6 Procedure

Weigh the mould in a dry condition and weigh the eight discs of filter paper and the two pieces of cotton gauze to the nearest 0,1 g. Fill the mould with mortar in about 10 increments using the end of the palette knife. When the mortar is slightly above the edge of the mould, strike off the mortar surface plane and level with the top edge of the mould using the palette knife. Hold the palette knife at about 45° angle and move once across the mould with a sawing motion to strike off excess material, and then at a slightly flatter angle trowel the surface in a single action in a reverse direction.