



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**oSIST prEN 13139:2015**  
**01-julij-2015**

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**Agregati za malte**

Aggregates for mortar

Gesteinskörnungen für Mortel

Granulats pour mortiers

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN 13139**

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## Aggregates for mortar

Gesteinskornungen für Mortel

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 154.

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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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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

**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels**

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**prEN 13139:2015 (E)****Foreword**

This document (prEN 13139:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 154 "Aggregates", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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

This document will supersede EN 13139:2002.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of Construction Products Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011.

For relationship with EU Regulation(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

The most significant technical changes compared to the previous edition include:

- a) Harmonisation of vocabulary and Annex ZA to be consistent with Construction Products Regulation;
- b) Unification of categories which are common across the four main aggregate standards: EN 12620, EN 13043, EN 13139 and EN 13242;
- c) Description of assessment and verification of conformity of performance of aggregates (AVCP) - type testing and factory production control in a separate new standard prEN 16236;
- d) Implementing general sentences on dangerous substances and adding a new normative Annex A dealing with all source materials considered;
- e) Unification of definitions which are common across the four main aggregate standards: EN 12620, EN 13043, EN 13139 and EN 13242, i.e. for coarse, fine, all-in aggregates and natural graded 0/8 aggregates;
- f) Adding categories for the sand equivalent value for fines quality;
- g) Adding categories for the methylene blue value for fines quality;

In this document the wording 'property' and 'characteristic' have the same meaning.

Requirements for assessment and verification of the constancy of performance are given in prEN 16236.

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

- EN 12620, *Aggregates for concrete*;
- EN 13043, *Aggregates for bituminous mixtures and surface treatments for roads, airfields and other trafficked areas*;
- EN 13055, *Lightweight aggregates*
- 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*.

Note: Due to fact that the EC has not yet been able to confirm the financial commitment for the New Approach Consultants' work in 2015, there are currently no New Approach Consultants in place for 2015. Therefore the provisions of CEN-CENELEC Guide 15 cannot be met.

This shall not prevent the processing of draft standards nor the offering of harmonized standards to the European Commission. In particular, draft standards can be sent to vote without Consultant assessment.

This note will be removed from the Foreword of the finalized publication.

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## 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the properties of aggregates obtained by processing natural, manufactured or recycled materials and mixtures of these aggregates for use in mortars, renders and screeds, e.g. masonry mortar, floor/screed mortar, surfacing of internal walls (plastering mortar), rendering of external walls, special bedding materials, repair mortar and grouts for buildings, roads and civil engineering works.

It covers aggregates having an oven dried particle density greater than 2,00 Mg/m<sup>3</sup>. It also covers coarse recycled and all-in aggregate with densities between 1,50 Mg/m<sup>3</sup> and 2,00 Mg/m<sup>3</sup> with appropriate caveats (See Annex A).

NOTE 1 Properties for lightweight aggregates are specified in EN 13055.

Use of soil is not covered by the present standard.

NOTE 2 Due to huge variation of geological and pedagogical conditions in Europe, precise definition of soil can be found in the documents related to the application in the place of use.

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 Assessment and Verification of the Constancy of Performance (AVCP) of aggregates to this European Standard are given in prEN 16236.

Aggregates used in construction shall conform with all the requirements of the relevant European Standards for aggregates. 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.

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

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

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

prEN 16236, *Assessment and Verification of the Constancy of Performance (AVCP) of aggregates — 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. Terms and definitions which are grey shaded, are not used for aggregates for use in mortars, renders and screeds.

#### 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

##### **level**

the result of the assessment of the performance of an aggregate in relation to its essential characteristics, expressed as a numerical value

EXAMPLE  $WA_{24 \text{ Declared}} = 0,5 \%$

#### 3.6

##### **class**

a range of levels, delimited by a minimum and a maximum value, of performance of an aggregate

EXAMPLE  $G_c 85/15$

#### 3.7

##### **category**

level or class of a property of an aggregate expressed as a range of values or a limiting value (level for individual value or declared category)

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

EXAMPLE  $FI\ 50, f_{Declared}\ 25$  (Declared category)

**3.8****declared value**

level of a property declared by the manufacturer

EXAMPLE  $\rho_{rd\ Declared}\ 1,50$  (Declared value)

**3.9****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).

**3.10****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  $G_n\ X/Y$  in which:

n: type of grading

where: C = coarse;

CA = coarse for aggregates for bituminous mixtures only;

G = grit ( $D \leq 4$  and  $d \geq 1$ );

F = fine;

NG = natural graded;

A = all-in

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X: lower limit passing D

Y: upper limit passing d

**3.11****fines**

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

**3.12****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 grit – see 3.10) are treated as coarse aggregate.

**3.13****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.

**3.14****natural graded 0/8 mm aggregate**

designation given to natural aggregate of glacial and/or fluvial origin with  $D$  less than or equal to 8 mm

Note 1 to entry: This aggregate can also be produced by blending processed aggregate.

### 3.15

#### **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.

### 3.16

#### **filler aggregate**

aggregate, most of which passes a 0,063 mm sieve

### 3.17

#### **added filler**

filler aggregate, which has been produced separately, which can be added to construction materials to provide certain properties

### 3.18

#### **mixed filler**

filler aggregate of mineral origin, which has been mixed with calcium hydroxide

### 3.19

#### **particle size fraction**

fraction of an aggregate passing the larger of two sieves and retained on the smaller

Note 1 to entry: The lower limit can be zero.

### 3.20

#### **oversize**

that part of the aggregate retained on the larger of the limiting sieves used in aggregate size description

### 3.21

#### **undersize**

that part of the aggregate passing the smaller of the limiting sieves used in aggregate size description

### 3.22

#### **batch**

production quantity, a delivery quantity, a partial delivery quantity (railway wagon, load, lorry-load, ship's cargo) or a stockpile produced at one time under conditions that are presumed uniform

Note 1 to entry: With a continuous process the quantity produced during a specified period should be treated as a batch.

## 4 General requirements

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, are not used for aggregates for use in mortars, renders and screeds.

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

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).

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

When a property is not required, a “No requirement” category may be used.

## 5 Geometrical requirements

### 5.1 General

The necessity for testing and declaring all properties specified in clause 5 shall be limited according to the particular application at end use or origin of the aggregate. When required, the tests specified in clause 5 shall be carried out to determine appropriate geometrical properties.

### 5.2 Aggregate sizes

All aggregates shall be described in terms of aggregate sizes using the designations  $d/D$ , and shall comply with the grading requirements specified in 5.3, 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. 0/4 mm, 0/2 mm, 2/4 mm, etc.).

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

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

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**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) <sup>a</sup>	—
—	—	6,3 (6) <sup>a</sup>
8	8	8
—	—	10
—	11,2 (11) <sup>a</sup>	—
—	—	12,5 (12) <sup>a</sup>
—	—	14
16	16	16
—	—	20
—	22,4 (22) <sup>a</sup>	—
31,5 (32) <sup>a</sup>	31,5 (32) <sup>a</sup>	31,5 (32) <sup>a</sup>
—	—	40

Basic set mm	Basic set plus set 1 mm	Basic set plus set 2 mm
–	45	–
–	56	–
63	63	63
–	–	80
–	90	–

<sup>a</sup> Rounded sizes shown in parentheses can be used as simplified descriptions of aggregate sizes.

NOTE The following aggregate sizes are preferred: 0/1 mm, 0/2 mm, 0/4 mm, 0/8 mm, 2/4 mm, 2/8 mm.

### 5.3 Grading

#### 5.3.1 General

The grading of the aggregate, when determined in accordance with EN 933-1, shall conform to the requirements of 5.3.2 to 5.3.5 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.

Size designations and grading categories are essentially categories of convenience and different declared sizes and grading categories may be agreed for use.

Where the specification requires the use of sieves which are a fraction or a multiple of the upper sieve size (e.g.  $D/2$ ;  $D/1,4$  or  $1,4D$ ;  $2D$ ) the sieve chosen shall be the 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  $d/2$ ,  $D/1,4$ ,  $D/2$  1.4D or  $2D$  size, the manufacturer may choose to use this R20 size.

**Table 2 — General grading requirements**

Aggregate	Size mm	Percentage passing by mass					Category G
		$2D^a$	$1,4D$	$D^b$	$d^d$	$d/2$	
Coarse	$D > 4$ $d \geq 1$	100	100	90 to 99	0 to 10	0 to 2	$G_C$ 90/10
		100	98 to 100	90 to 99	0 to 15	0 to 5	$G_C$ 90/15
		100	98 to 100	85 to 99 <sup>c</sup>	0 to 15	0 to 5	$G_C$ 85/15
		100	98 to 100	90 to 99	0 to 20	0 to 5	$G_C$ 90/20
		<b>100</b>	<b>98 to 100</b>	<b>85 to 99<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>0 to 20</b>	<b>0 to 5</b>	<b><math>G_C</math> 85/20</b>
		100	98 to 100	80 to 99	0 to 20	0 to 5	$G_C$ 80/20
		100	98 to 100	85 to 99	0 to 35	0 to 5	$G_C$ 85/35
		100	98 to 100	85 to 99 <sup>c</sup>	0 to 15	0 to 2	$G_{CA}$ 85/15
	$D = 4$ $d \geq 1$	100	95 to 100	85 to 99	0 to 15	–	$G_G$ 85/15
		<b>100</b>	<b>98 to 100</b>	<b>85 to 99</b>	<b>0 to 20</b>	<b>0 to 5</b>	<b><math>G_G</math> 85/20</b>