SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 13373:2020

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SIST EN 13373:2003

Preskušanje naravnega kamna - Ugotavljanje geometričnih lastnosti proizvodov

Natural stone test methods - Determination of geometric characteristics on units

Prüfverfahren für Naturstein - Bestimmung geometrischer Merkmale von Gesteinen

Méthodes d’essai pour pierres naturelles - Détermination des dimensions et autres caractéristiques géométriques

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 13373:2020**

ICS:

73.020	Rudarstvo in kamnolomsko izkopavanje	Mining and quarrying
91.100.15	Mineralni materiali in izdelki	Mineral materials and products

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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EN 13373

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English Version

Natural stone test methods - Determination of geometric characteristics on units

Méthodes d'essai pour pierres naturelles - Détermination des dimensions et autres caractéristiques géométriques

Prüfverfahren für Naturstein - Bestimmung geometrischer Merkmale von Gesteinen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 15 April 2019.

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

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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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European foreword

This document (EN 13373:2020) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 246 “Natural stones”, 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2020.

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 supersedes EN 13373:2003.

The significant changes with respect to the previous edition are listed below:

— figures have been revised;

— editorial changes have been made.

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, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This document describes methods for verifying the geometric characteristics of products of natural stone such as rough blocks, rough slabs, finished products for cladding, flooring, stairs and modular tiles and paving units (slabs, setts and kerbs). These methods can be applied in the case of a dispute between two parties, they are not compulsory for production control.

Other measuring equipment can be used as long as their precision can be demonstrated to be equal or better than the ones mentioned here.

It is essential that all weighing, measuring and testing equipment are calibrated or retraceable to measurement standards and regularly inspected according to documented procedures, frequencies and criteria. It is important that the expression of the dimensional characteristics is in accordance with the appropriate class of the measured product.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

4 Measurement of the dimensions of squared rough blocks

4.1 Measurement of the gross dimensions of squared rough blocks

4.1.1 Principle

Measurement of the dimensions of the smallest rectangular cuboid with straight edges that contains a rough block.

4.1.2 Apparatus

— A rigid ruler of appropriate length graduated in 0,01 m.

4.1.3 Measurement procedure

The gross length x_{gross}, the gross width y_{gross} and the gross height z_{gross} of the block are measured in the following manner:

— Define the smallest cuboid that can encompass the rough block.

— Estimate by projection the gross dimensions of the block x_{gross}, y_{gross} and z_{gross} (see Figure 1).

— Take measurements expressed in metres to the nearest 0,01 m at i places (minimum 3) for each direction x_i, y_i, z_i where visually the largest dimensions occur.

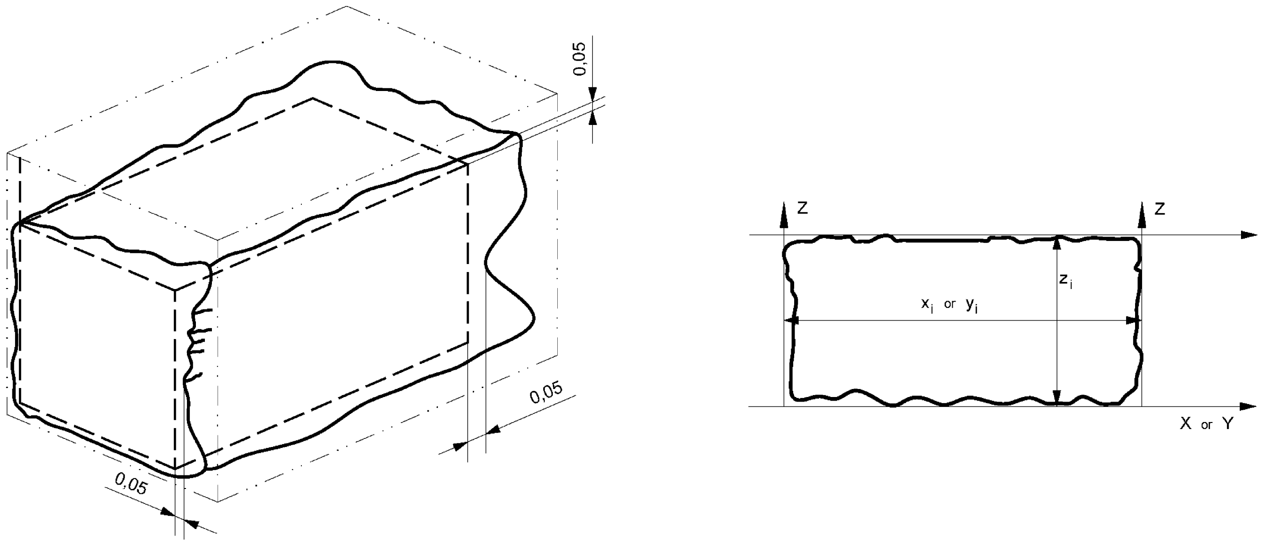


Figure 1 — Measurement of the gross length x_{gross} (or of the gross width y_{gross}) of a face of a rough block

4.1.4 Expression of the results

The average gross dimension is expressed for each direction to the nearest 0,01 m.

4.2 Measurement of net dimensions of rough blocks

4.2.1 Principle

Measurement of the dimensions of the largest rectangular cuboid with straight edges that can be inscribed within a rough block.

4.2.2 Apparatus

— A rigid ruler of appropriate size graduated in 1 mm.

4.2.3 Measurement procedure

The net length x_{net}, the net width y_{net} and the net height z_{net} of the block are measured in the following manner:

— Define the largest cuboid that can still be inscribed within the rough block.

— Estimate and trace the net dimensions of the block x_{net}, y_{net} and z_{net} (see Figure 2).

— Take measurements expressed in metres to the nearest 0,01 m at i places (minimum 3) for each direction x_i, y_i, z_i where visually the smallest dimensions occur.

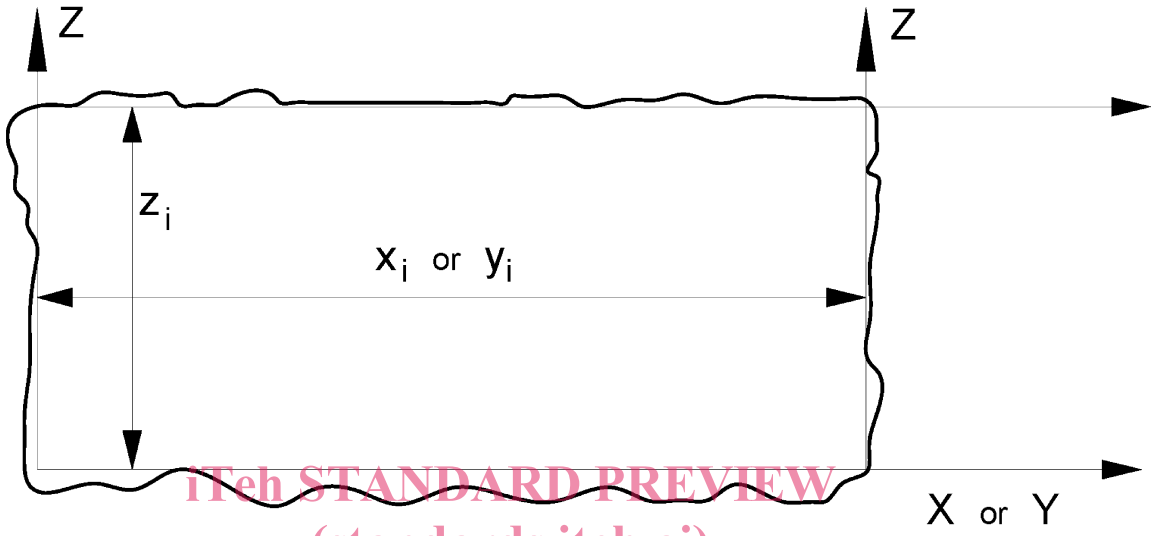


Figure 2 — Measurement of the net length x_{net} (or of the net width y_{net}) of a face of a rough block

4.2.4 Expression of the results

The average net dimension is expressed for each direction to the nearest 0,01 m.

5 Measurement of the dimensions of rough slabs

5.1 Measurement of the gross in-plane dimensions of rough slabs

5.1.1 Principle

Measurement of the dimensions of the smallest rectangle that contains a slab.

5.1.2 Apparatus

— A rigid ruler of appropriate size graduated in 0,001 m.

5.1.3 Measurement procedure

The gross length x_{gross} and the gross width z_{gross} of the slab are measured in the following manner:

— Define the smallest rectangle that can encompass the rough slab.

— Estimate by projection the gross dimensions of the slab x_{gross} and z_{gross} (see Figure 3).

— Take measurements expressed in metres to the nearest 0,01 m at i places (minimum 3) for each direction x_i and z_i where visually the largest dimensions occur.

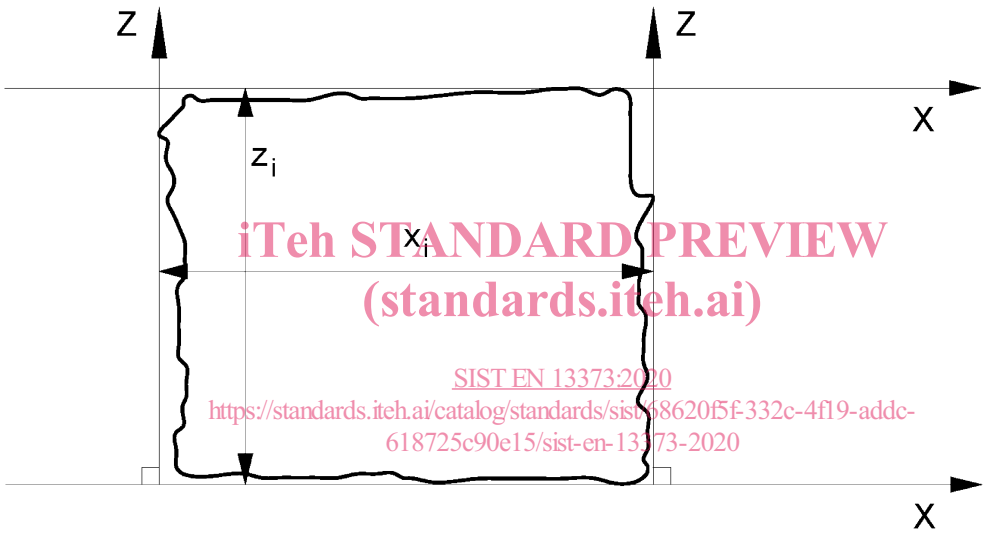


Figure 3 — Measurement of the gross length x_{gross} and gross width z_{gross} of a rough slab

5.1.4 Expression of the results

The average gross dimension is expressed for each direction to the nearest 0,01 m.

5.2 Measurement of the net in-plane dimensions of rough slabs

5.2.1 Principle

Measurement of the dimensions of the largest rectangle that can be inscribed within a slab.

5.2.2 Apparatus

— A rigid ruler of appropriate size graduated in 0,001 m.

5.2.3 Measurement procedure

— The net length x_{net} and the net height z_{net} of the slab are measured in the following manner:

— Define the largest rectangle that can still be inscribed within the rough slab.

— Estimate and trace the net dimensions of the slab x_{net} and z_{net} (see Figure 4).

— Take measurements expressed in metres to the nearest 0,01 m at i places (minimum 3) for each direction x_i and z_i where visually the smallest dimensions occur.

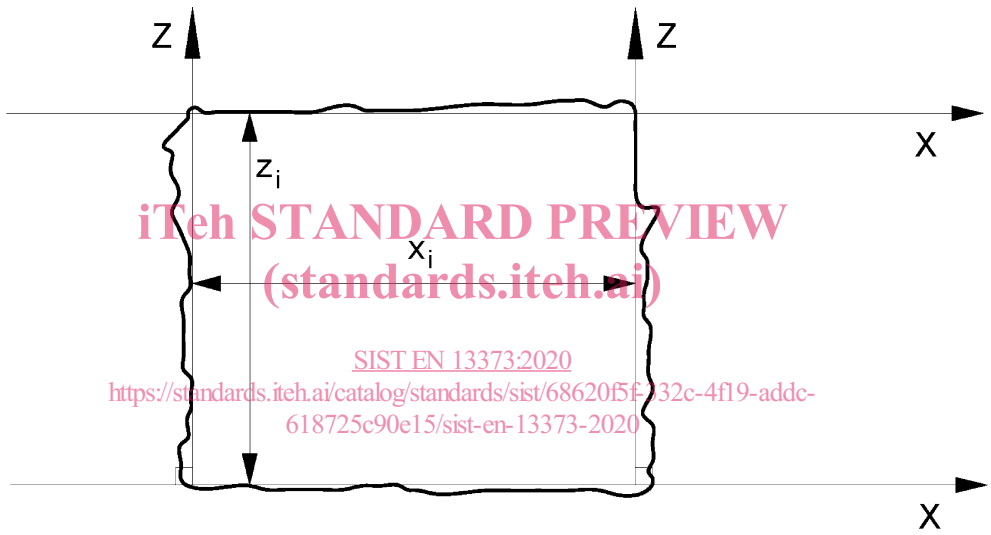


Figure 4 — Measurement of the net length X_{net} and the net width Z_{net} of a rough slab

5.2.4 Expression of the results

The average net dimension is expressed for each direction to the nearest 0,01 m.

5.3 Measurement of the thickness of a rough slab

See 6.4 (Measurement of the thickness and surface irregularities of finished products with sawn edges) or 7.2 (Measurement of thickness and surface irregularities).

5.4 Measurement of the flatness of a rough slab

See 6.5.

6 Measurement of the dimensions and measurement of other geometric characteristics of finished products with sawn edges

6.1 Principle

Measurement of the length, width and other dimension of rectangular elements with sawn edges.

6.2 Apparatus

— A measurement device with a measuring range of at least the largest dimension of the measured element and with the precision given by Table 1.

Table 1 — Measurement precision of the device

Tolerance on the dimension being measured mm	**Measuring precision** mm
< 1	0,1
≥ 1 and < 5	0,1
≥ 5	0,5

If the tolerance class of the dimension being measured is not known then the measuring precision of the device shall be not more than 0,1 mm.

6.3 Measurement of in-plane dimensions of finished products with sawn edges

6.3.1 Measurement procedure

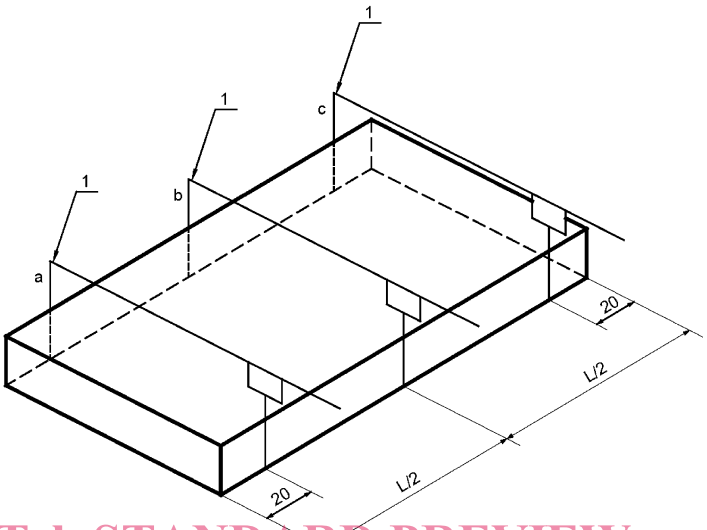
All the measurements shall be recorded according to Table 1. For the length and width, measurements per visible face are taken according to Figure 5 and the following requirements:

— At least 1 measurement at the centre if dimension ≤ 70 mm

— At least 2 measurements (at 1/3 and 2/3) if dimension > 70 mm and ≤ 600 mm

— At least 3 measurements (see Figure 5) if dimension > 600 mm

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

1 measuring device as described in 6.2

L length of the element

Figure 5 — Measurement of the length of finished products at 3 points (for L > 600 mm)

6.3.2 Expression of the results

The average dimension is expressed for each direction at 1 mm.

6.4 Measurement of the thickness and surface irregularities of finished products with sawn edges

6.4.1 Measurement of the rough thickness

All the measurements shall be recorded according to Table 1. For each side, the thickness is measured according to Figure 6 and the following requirements:

— At least 1 measurement at the centre if dimension ≤ 120 mm

— At least 2 measurements (at 1/3 and 2/3) if dimension > 120 and ≤ 600 mm

— At least 3 measurements (see Figure 6) if dimension > 600 mm