

SLOVENSKI STANDARD oSIST prEN 13892-9:2024

01-junij-2024

Metode preskušanja mešanice za estrih - 9. del: Dimenzijska stabilnost

Methods of test for screed materials - Part 9: Dimensional stability

Prüfverfahren für Estrichmörtel und Estrichmassen - Teil 9: Dimensionsstabilität

Méthodes d'essai des matériaux pour chapes - Partie 9 : Stabilité dimensionnelle

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN 13892-9

ICS:

91.100.10 ch. a Cement. Mavec. Apno. Malta Cement. Gypsum. Lime. 84a/osist-pren-13892-9-2024 Mortar

oSIST prEN 13892-9:2024 en,fr,de

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

DRAFT prEN 13892-9

April 2024

ICS 91.100.10

Will supersede EN 13892-9:2018

English Version

Methods of test for screed materials - Part 9: Dimensional stability

Méthodes d'essai des matériaux pour chapes - Partie 9 : Stabilité dimensionnelle Prüfverfahren für Estrichmörtel und Estrichmassen -Teil 9: Dimensionsstabilität

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 303.

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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Standards item at catalog standards six (48589ca 7-0dbc-4361-a0d) - fae625523844/osist-pren-13892-9-2024



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

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

prEN 13892-9:2024 (E)

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European foreword

This document (prEN 13892-9:2024) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 303 "Floor screeds and screed materials", the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 13892-9:2018.

prEN 13892-9:2024 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to EN 13892-9:2018:

- a 30 min time interval has been introduced for monitoring length changes in 7.3;
- a minimum duration for the record of length variations has been added for cement-based and calcium sulphate-based screeds in 7.3.

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prEN 13892-9:2024 (E)

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for determining the dimensional stability (i.e. the shrinkage and swelling) of cementitious screed, calcium sulphate screed, magnesite screed and synthetic resin screed materials made in accordance with EN 13892-1.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 13454-2, Binders for floor screeds based on calcium sulphate - Part 2: Test methods

EN 13813, Screed material and floor screeds — Screed material — Properties and requirements

EN 13892-1, Methods of test for screed materials — Part 1: Sampling, making and curing specimens for test

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

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

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp/
- IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

DL dimensional stability (μ m/m)

L horizontal length change (μ m)

 L_{start} standards iteh ai/c start of length change (µm) ca7-0dbc-4361-a0d1-fae62552384a/osist-pren-13892-9-2024

 L_{min} local minimum in length change curve (μ m) L_{max} local maximum in length change curve (μ m)

 $L_{\rm end}$ end of length change (µm)

 $\Delta L = L_{\text{max}} - L_{\text{end}}$ shrinkage (µm)

 $\Delta S = L_{\text{start}} - L_{\text{end}} > 0$ swelling (µm)

M moisture content in percentage

 $m_{\rm b}$ weight at beginning (g) $m_{\rm d}$ weight after drying (g)

5 Principle

This test method measures the unrestrained linear movement, called dimensional stability (i.e. shrinkage and swelling), of screed materials in a 1 000 mm curling profile apparatus. A special feature of this test method is the earliest possible commencement of measurements.