საქართველოს სტანდარტი

ცემენტის გამოცდის მეთოდები - ნაწილი 2: ცემენტის ქიმიური ანალიზი

საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

- 1 **შემუშავებულია** საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს სტანდარტების დეპარტამენტის მიერ
- 2 დამტკიცებულია და შემოღებულია სამოქმედოდ საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს 2018 წლის 9 აგვისტოს № 83 განკარგულებით
- **3 მიღებულია გარეკანის თარგმნის მეთოდით** სტანდარტიზაციის ევროპული კომიტეტის სტანდარტი ენ 196-2:2013 ,, ცემენტის გამოცდის მეთოდები ნაწილი 2: ცემენტის ქიმიური ანალიზი"
 - 4 პირველად
- **5 რეგისტრირებულია** საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2018 წლის 9 აგვისტო №268-1.3-013871

აკრძალულია ამ სტანდარტის გადაცემა მესამე პირეზისათვის ან/და მისი სხვა ფორმით გავრცელება

EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 196-2

June 2013

ICS 91.100.10

Supersedes EN 196-2:2005

English Version

Method of testing cement - Part 2: Chemical analysis of cement

Méthodes d'essais des ciments - Partie 2: Analyse chimique des ciments

Prüfverfarhen für Zement - Teil 2: Chemische Analyse von Zement

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 5 April 2013.

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.



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

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Cont	ents	Page
Forewo	Foreword3	
1	Scope	4
2	Normative references	4
3 3.1 3.2 3.3	General requirements for testing	4 5
4.4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4 4.5	Analysis by wet chemistry	5 6 18
5 5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4 5.5 5.6 5.7 5.8 5.9	Chemical analysis by X-ray fluorescence Reagents and reference materials	49 50 53 54 56 59
	A (informative) Examples of fluxes	
Annex	B (informative) Sources of certified reference materials	71
	C (informative) Examples of calibration standards and monitor beads and pellets	73

Foreword

This document (EN 196-2:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 51 "Cement and building limes", the secretariat of which is held by NBN.

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 December 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2013.

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 196-2:2005.

This edition adds, to the previous version EN 196-2:2005, provisions for the use of X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis as an alternative method. In relation to correctly calibrating the method, specified procedures, reference materials and performance criteria are included in order to attain and maintain suitable accuracy and precision for equivalence. The method has not been validated for use yet as a reference procedure for conformity or dispute purposes.

This European Standard on the methods of testing cement is comprised of the following parts:

- Part 1: Determination of strength
- Part 2: Chemical analysis of cement
- Part 3: Determination of setting times and soundness
- Part 5: Pozzolanicity test for pozzolanic cement
- Part 6: Determination of fineness
- Part 7: Methods of taking and preparing samples of cement
- Part 8: Heat of hydration Solution method
- Part 9: Heat of hydration Semi-adiabatic method
- Part 10: Determination of the water-soluble chromium (VI) content of cement

NOTE Another document, CEN/TR 196-4 Methods of testing cement — Part 4: Quantitative determination of constituents, has been published as a CEN Technical Report.

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.