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Edition 2

EN 196-6:2010

Edition 2

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

Methods of testing cement

Part 6: Determination of fineness

This national standard is the identical implementation of EN 196-6:2010, and is adopted with the permission of CEN, rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels.

WARNING
This standard references other documents normatively.

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1 Dr Lategan Road Groenkloof ☒ Private Bag X191 Pretoria 0001
Tel: +27 12 428 7911 Fax: +27 12 344 1568

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Table of changes

Change No.	Date	Scope

National foreword

This South African standard was approved by National Committee SABS/TC 081/SC 01, *Construction materials, products and test methods – Cement, lime and concrete*, in accordance with procedures of the SABS Standards Division, in compliance with annex 3 of the WTO/TBT agreement.

This SANS document was published in March 2014.

This SANS document supersedes SANS 50196-6:1989 (edition 1 as modified by nat. amdt 1:2009).

In South Africa, the preferred temperature of the air in the laboratory where the tests are carried out is 22°C to 25°C.

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 196-6

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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English Version

Methods of testing cement - Part 6: Determination of fineness

Méthodes d'essai des ciments - Partie 6: Détermination de
la finesse

Prüfverfahren für Zement - Teil 6: Bestimmung der
Mahlfeinheit

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 December 2009.

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 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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Contents

Page

Foreword.....	3
1 Scope	5
2 Normative references	5
3 Sieving method	5
3.1 Principle	5
3.2 Apparatus	5
3.3 Material for checking the sieve	6
3.4 Procedure	6
3.5 Expression of results	7
4 Air permeability method (Blaine method)	7
4.1 Principle	7
4.2 Apparatus	7
4.3 Materials	10
4.4 Test conditions	10
4.5 Compacted cement bed	10
4.6 Air permeability test	11
4.7 Calibration of apparatus	12
4.8 Special cements	14
4.9 Simplification of the calculations.....	15
4.10 Expression of results	16
5 Air-jet sieving method	16
5.1 Principle	16
5.2 Apparatus	17
5.3 Procedure	18
5.4 Checking the sieve	18
5.5 Expression of results	18
5.6 Repeatability and reproducibility	18

Foreword

This document (EN 196-6:2010) 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 July 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2010.

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 196-6:1989.

EN 196, *Methods of testing cement*, consists 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 A previous part, EN 196-21, *Methods of testing cement — Determination of the chloride, carbon dioxide and alkali content of cement*, has been revised and incorporated into EN 196-2.

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

This edition introduces the following technical changes based on comments received by the Secretariat:

- a) A method to determine the residue on sieving by air-jet equipment is included;
- b) The method for calibration of the air permeability equipment has been clarified and an alternative method, avoiding the use of mercury, added;
- c) The factors used in the air permeability (Blaine) method have been corrected for errors introduced in the conversion to SI units.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech