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SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

Method of testing cement

Part 2: Chemical analysis of cement

This national standard is the identical implementation of EN 196-2:2013, and is adopted with the permission of CEN, rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels.

WARNING

This document references other documents normatively.

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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 document was published in November 2014.

This document supersedes SANS 50196-2:2006 (edition 2).

This document is referenced in the *Compulsory specification for cement*, as published by Government Notice No. R. 544 (Government Gazette No. 30023) of 6 July 2007.

In South Africa, the preferred temperature of the air in the laboratories where the tests are carried out is 22 °C to 25 °C. Where test specimens are stored in water, the preferred temperature of the water in the laboratories where the tests are carried out is 22 °C to 24 °C.

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 196-2

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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English Version

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

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

Prüfverfahren für Zement - Teil 2: Chemische Analyse von
Zement

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

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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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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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2013.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.