



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN 14618:2009

Agglomerated stone - Terminology and classification

I.S. EN 14618:2009

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda issued since publication:

<i>This document replaces:</i> I.S. EN 14618:2005	<i>This document is based on:</i> EN 14618:2009 EN 14618:2005	<i>Published:</i> 1 July, 2009 3 June, 2005	
This document was published under the authority of the NSAI and comes into effect on: 9 September, 2009		ICS number: 01.040.91 91.100.15	
NSAI 1 Swift Square, Northwood, Santry Dublin 9	T +353 1 807 3800 F +353 1 807 3838 E standards@nsai.ie W NSAI.ie	Sales: T +353 1 857 6730 F +353 1 857 6729 W standards.ie	Price Code: F
Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann			

English Version

Agglomerated stone - Terminology and classification

Pierre agglomérée - Terminologie et classification

Künstlich hergestellter Stein - Terminologie und
Klassifizierung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 May 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.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



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

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

EN 14618:2009 (E)

Contents

Foreword	3
1 Scope	4
2 Normative references	4
3 Terms and definitions	4
4 Terminology of agglomerated stones	5
4.1 Terms of fragmented aggregates.....	5
4.2 Terms of paste components.....	7
5 Terminology of the manufacturing process	8
6 Terminology of the final product	10
Bibliography	12

Foreword

This document (EN 14618:2009) has been prepared by CEN/TC JWG 229/246 “Agglomerated 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 January 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 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 14618:2005.

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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

EN 14618:2009 (E)

1 Scope

This document specifies the terminology and classification of the agglomerated stone products. Agglomerated stone products are industrial products mainly made of hydraulic cement, resin or mixture of both, stones and other additions. They are industrially manufactured in geometrical shapes at fixed plants by moulding techniques. They are put on the market in the form of rough blocks, rough slabs, slabs, tiles, dimensional stone works, and any other cut to size products.

All other agglomerated stones products not intended to be used for flooring, wall finishes and similar uses (like drainage channels, structural elements, etc.) are excluded from the field of this standard.

This European Standard is not applicable to terrazzo tiles covered by EN 13748-1 [1] and EN 13748-2 [2].

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 12670:2001, *Natural stone — Terminology*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 12670:2001 and the following apply.

3.1

agglomerated stone

industrial product manufactured from a mixture of aggregates of various sizes and natures (generally coming from natural stones), sometimes mixed with other compatible materials, additions and binder

NOTE The binder could be resin, hydraulic cement or mixture of both (in various percentages). Aggregates consist of natural and/or recycled stones and/or different additions such as crushed ceramics, glass, mirrors. They are bound via resin and filler or cement and water or mixture of both. The manufacturing process is irreversible.

3.2

agglomerated stone product

semi-finished product manufactured from agglomerated stone in form of blocks or slabs, which can be transformed in finished slabs, tiles, vanity tops or similar elements.

NOTE Under the agglomerated stones term fall architectural elements, complementary to products for flooring and wall finishes, which can or cannot be subsequently cut to size. Products manufactured by the technology of the agglomerated stones could be impregnated by suitable chemicals in order to waterproof/seal open pores. The products can be also sealed with putty in order to fill in the surface defects accidentally present in some natural stones and other aggregates.

3.3

classification of agglomerated stones

classification according to the type of the binder and the nature of the aggregates of the agglomerated stone product

NOTE If the volume of the binding material is greater than the volume of the aggregates, the resulting material cannot be classified as agglomerated stone.

4

This is a free preview. Purchase the entire publication at the link below:

[Product Page](#)

-
- [Looking for additional Standards? Visit Intertek Inform Infostore](#)
 - [Learn about LexConnect, All Jurisdictions, Standards referenced in Australian legislation](#)
-