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Standards

Irish Standard  
I.S. EN 13279-2:2014

## Gypsum binders and gypsum plasters - Part 2: Test methods

**I.S. EN 13279-2:2014**

*Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:*

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## Gypsum binders and gypsum plasters - Part 2: Test methods

Liants-plâtres et enduits à base de plâtre pour le bâtiment -  
Partie 2: Méthodes d'essai

Gipsbinder und Gips-Trockenmörtel - Teil 2: Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 November 2013.

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## Foreword

This document (EN 13279-2:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 241 “Gypsum and gypsum based products”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2014.

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 13279-2:2004.

This document on gypsum binders and gypsum plasters, EN 13279, *Gypsum binders and gypsum plasters*, consists of two parts:

- *Part 1: Definitions and requirements;*
- *Part 2: Test methods.*

This document for gypsum binders and gypsum plasters uses European standardized test methods as far as possible and where this was not applicable other appropriate proven test methods have been used.

This document includes an informative Annex A concerning water retention.

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 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.

## Introduction

Figure 1 shows the family of gypsum binders and gypsum plasters

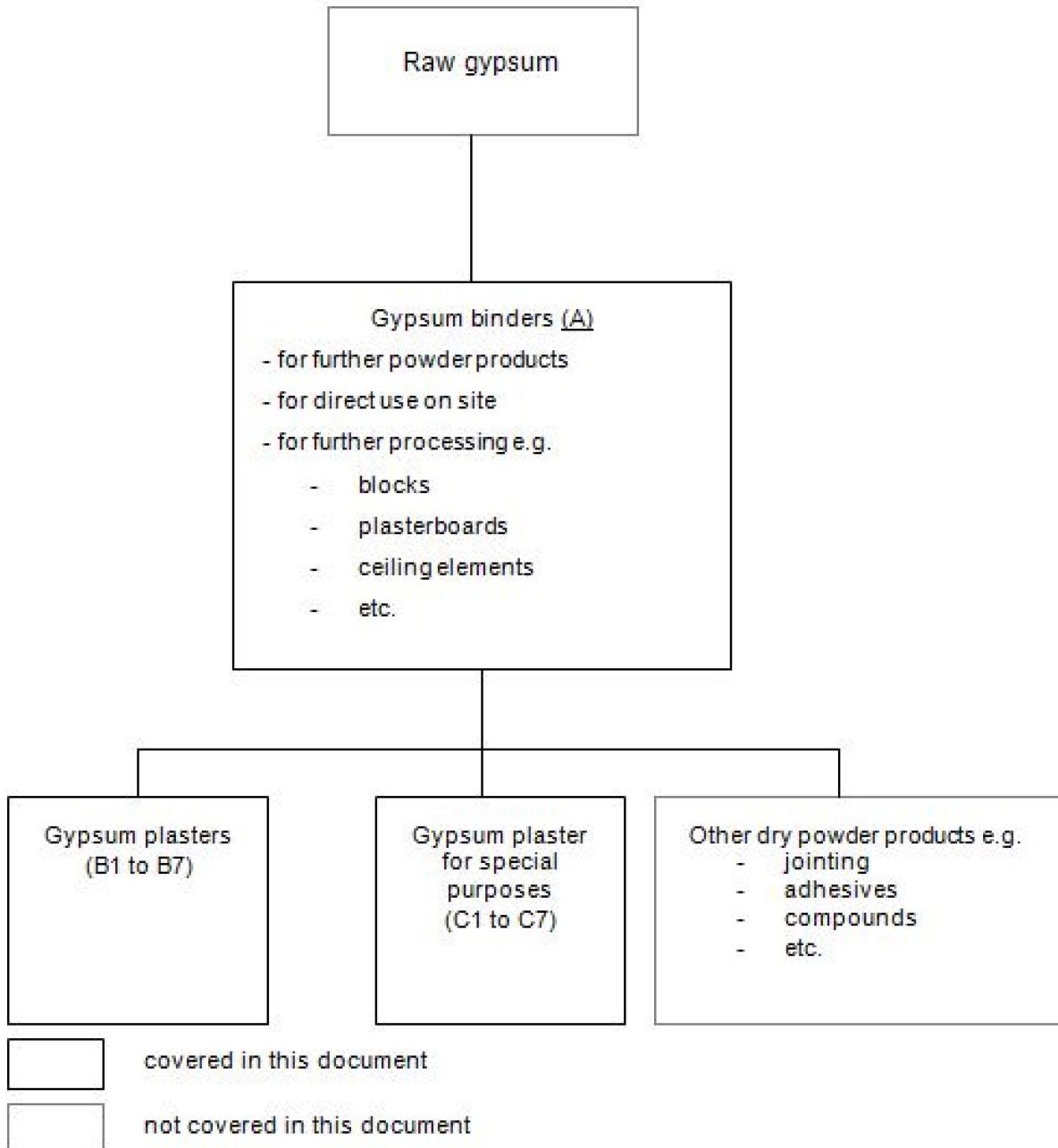


Figure 1 — Family of gypsum biners and gypsum plasters

## 1 Scope

This European Standard describes the reference test methods for all gypsum binders and gypsum plasters covered by EN 13279-1.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 196-1:2005, *Methods of testing cement - Part 1: Determination of strength*

EN 196-7, *Methods of testing cement - Part 7: Methods of taking and preparing samples of cement*

EN 459-2:2010, *Building lime - Part 2: Test methods*

EN 932-1, *Tests for general properties of aggregates - Part 1: Methods for sampling*

ISO 565, *Test sieves - Metal wire cloth, perforated metal plate and electroformed sheet - Nominal sizes of openings*

## 3 Test conditions and sampling

### 3.1 Test atmosphere (reference test)

Temperature of the test room, the equipment and the materials (plaster, water):  $(23 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$

Relative humidity of the air:  $(50 \pm 5) \%$

### 3.2 Sampling

Sampling shall be carried out in accordance with EN 196-7.

Sample granular material in accordance with the procedures given in EN 932-1 for aggregates taking into account the need to minimise moisture and carbon dioxide absorption.

The spot sample size shall be  $(8 \pm 3)$  kg.

The test sample prior to testing shall be kept in hermetically sealed containers.

### 3.3 Preparation of the sample

Before carrying out tests, the mass of the sample shall be homogenised.

Before carrying out chemical analyses, a representative sample of  $(50 \pm 5)$  g shall be taken and be ground to a particle size of  $\leq 0,1$  mm.

### 3.4 Water

The water used for reference tests and chemical analyses shall be distilled or deionised.

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