

Irish Standard I.S. EN 459-1:2010

# Building lime - Part 1: Definitions, specifications and conformity criteria

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#### **English Version**

# Building lime - Part 1: Definitions, specifications and conformity criteria

Chaux de construction - Partie 1: Définitions, spécifications et critères de conformité

Baukalk - Teil 1: Begriffe, Anforderungen und Konformitätskriterien

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## **Foreword**

This document (EN 459-1:2010) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2011.

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 459-1:2001.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

EN 459, Building lime, consists of the following parts:

- Part 1: Definitions, specifications and conformity criteria
- Part 2: Test methods
- Part 3: Conformity evaluation

The requirements in EN 459-1 are based on the results of tests on building lime determined in accordance with EN 459-2. Annexes A and D are normative, Annexes B, C and ZA are informative.

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, 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.

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## Introduction

The revision of this European Standard for building lime was initiated by Resolution No 402 taken by CEN/TC 51 "Cement and building limes" in 2004.

Different sources of raw materials and different climatic conditions have led to different developments in building construction and civil engineering practices and materials and therefore to different kinds of building lime in different regions of Europe.

The inclusion of a wider range of building lime which exists in Europe has made it necessary to establish a number of classes.

The previous national standards for building lime generally also formed the basis for different areas of application (see Annex C (informative)). The classification chosen therefore also takes into consideration these circumstances as far as possible.

For a better understanding, the standard makes a clear distinction between air lime (Clause 4) and lime with hydraulic properties (Clause 5). Depending on the composition and characteristics of the products, each clause is then divided into sub-paragraphs (calcium lime and dolomitic lime for air lime; natural hydraulic lime, formulated lime and hydraulic lime for lime with hydraulic properties) containing the appropriate definitions, specifications and conformity criteria.



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