



Associação Nacional dos Industriais de Prefabricação em Betão

CIRCULAR N.º 015/2015

Assunto: **BIBM/TC - Systematic review of EN 772-13**

Caros Associados,

Junto enviamos para vosso conhecimento *e-mail* proveniente da Comissão Técnica do BIBM - European Federation for Precast Concrete, entidade da qual a ANIPB é associada, relativo à possibilidade da Revisão da *EN 772-13 - Determinação da massa volúmica real seca de blocos para alvenaria*.

Muito agradecemos que se pronunciassem sobre esta matéria até ao final da próxima semana, dia **20.02**, para que a ANIPB formule o seu voto junto daquela Comissão Técnica.

Apresentamos os nossos cumprimentos e os votos de um bom fim-de-semana,

(Íris Vilela)

Lisboa, 13 de fevereiro de 2015

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De: CERIB

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To the BIBM Technical Commission

Dear Colleagues

CEN / TC 125 proceeds from 21st January to 21st April 2015 to the systematic review of the standard EN 772-13:2000 " *Methods of test for masonry units – Part 13: Determination of net and gross dry density of masonry units (except for natural stone)*).

France is in favour of revision of the European Standard EN 772-13 for the following reasons:

EN 771-3 "*specification for masonry units – part 3: Aggregate concrete masonry units (Dense and lightweight aggregates)*" specifies that density measurements are carried out in accordance with EN 772-13.

In § 7.1.1 of EN 772-13, the test specimens of aggregate concrete masonry units (and manufactured stone units) are dried in a ventilated oven at a temperature of $70^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (in the same clause, clay, calcium silicate and aerated autoclaved concrete are dried at $105^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$).

In most European standards of concrete industry (paving blocks, slabs, kerbs, common rules...) the drying temperature of concrete product is $105^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$.

In order to optimize the laboratory, we would like to have the possibility to test concrete masonry units (with or without other product) in the same oven.

The advantage of the samples dried at 105°C are following:

- provide a faster result,
- save to buy a new oven,
- offer the possibility to enhance the lambda value.

I asked a former member of the standards group if he can remember why the drying temperature was set at 70°C . The reason could be that 105°C would be a too high temperature for units incorporating thermal insulation material (for example: plastic).

We propose to create two level of drying temperature:

- $70^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for units containing insulation material
- $105^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for standards elements.

To obtain the revision of this test method, it is necessary that other countries vote in favour of the revision. We would appreciate if you could support us in this vote.

I stay at your disposal for any further information.

Kind regards